



City Of Cambridge Police Department Crime Bulletin

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Annual Crime Report 2007

January 1 – December 31, 2007

Crime Analysis Unit

Unrestricted Information – “The police are the people and the people are the police”- Sir Robert Peel

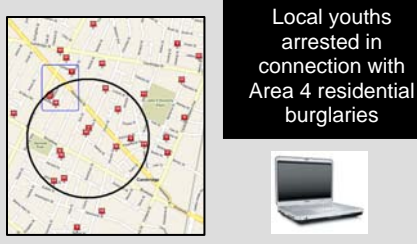
GPS thefts skyrocket in Cambridge



ID NEEDED



BANK ROBBERY SUSPECTS



Local youths arrested in connection with Area 4 residential burglaries

Alewife T and Danehy Park Street Robberies

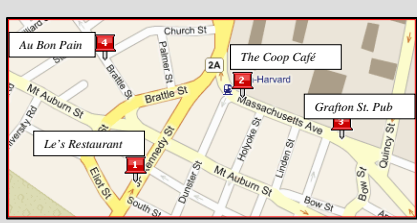


Precious metal thefts decline



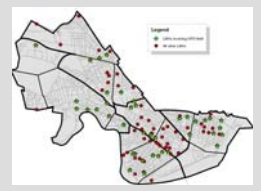
Rags to Riches Through Change

Unsuspecting patrons fall victim to sneaky thief



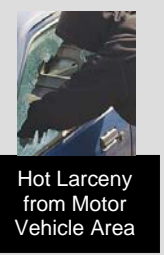
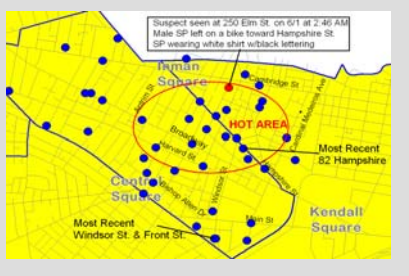
Peeper on MIT campus

Larceny from Motor Vehicles at an all-time high



Shoplifting Arrests at the Galleria Mall

Mooninites Scare!



Hot Larceny from Motor Vehicle Area

5 Western Ave.
Cambridge, MA 02139
617-349-3390

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Commissioner Robert C. Haas
City Manager Robert W. Healy

About the Cover:

The cover of the 2007 Annual Crime Report is a close facsimile of the Cambridge Police Department's Daily Crime Bulletin (see below). The Crime Analysis Unit utilizes the bulletin to support the tactical and strategic decision-making of the Department. This is accomplished by identifying patterns of crime, summarizing serial crime data, and forecasting future crime trends.

The information covered in the bulletin is restricted and for police use only. Our endeavor in the Annual report is to synthesize the information covered in the bulletins and make it available to all the citizens of Cambridge.

This year marks the 30th anniversary of the publication of the Daily Crime Bulletin by the Cambridge Police. Those thirty years give the bulletin the distinction of being one of the longest-standing analytical products of any metropolitan police department in the world. The International Association of Crime Analysts has selected this report as "Bulletin of the Year" on three occasions since 1995.

City Of Cambridge
Police Department
Daily Bulletin

Friday, March 09, 2007
Crime Analysis Unit

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RESTRICTED: POLICE USE ONLY

Garden St. & Mass Ave. corridor LMVs

The pattern appears to be occurring between 19:00-22:00 in the First Half on weekdays.

ATTENTION: WEEKEND
8 PM – midnight in the area of Prentiss St./ Forest St./ Somerville Ave.

CAD CALL:
50 Garden St. - where SPs were seen

A larceny from motor vehicle pattern has surfaced over the past 3 weeks in the Mass Ave corridor between Peabody and Agassiz in Sector 5. There have been 15 LMVs reported in the area since 2/1/07. GPS systems were targeted in 10 of the 15 larcenies.

Most recent incident was reported Wednesday 3/7/07 9:10 PM at Forest & Mass Ave. (map #15).

Please note CAD CALL 2/27/07 00:45, at 50 Garden St (Peabody):
 3 males spotted carrying a baseball bat down the street. Last seen on Garden and Shepard.
 SP#1 – male, 6'2, brown leather boots, baggy jeans, red down jacket, baseball bat; SP#2 – male 5'10, 175 lbs, black leather jacket; SP#3 – 5'10", 170 lbs, sneakers, jeans, black jacket

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CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT 2007 ANNUAL CRIME REPORT INCLUDING NEIGHBORHOOD AND BUSINESS DISTRICT PROFILES



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CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AT A GLANCE

Established: 1636 (town); 1846 (city)
Government: Council-Manager
City Manager: Robert W. Healy
City Budget: \$412,274,625 (FY07/08)
City Employees: 2,857 (including schools)
Area: 7.13 square miles total
 6.43 square miles land

Population: 101,355 (2000 Census)
Households: 38,336 (2000 Census)

Police Officer/Population Ratio: 1:373
Population Density: 15,763 per square mile
Registered Voters: 39,293
Total Registered Auto Mobiles: 56,282 (January 2002)
Total Residential Housing Units: 44,725, 41.3% families (2000)

Ownership Rate: 32%

Median Household Income: \$47,979 (1999)

Median Family Income: \$59,423 (1999)

Average Family Income: \$90,791 (1999)

Unemployment Rate: 2.8% (March 2004)

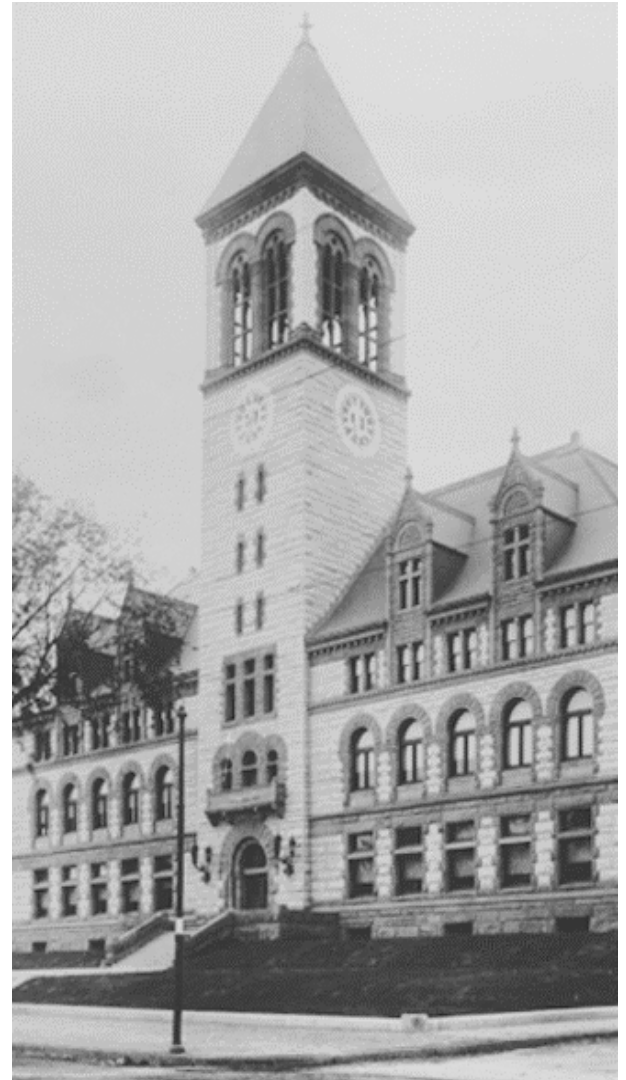
Average Single-Family Home: \$610,000 (2002)

Property Tax Rate per Thousand: 9.21 residential,
 23.39 commercial

School Enrollment 1999 – 2000: 7,491

Colleges and Universities: 9

Hospitals: 5

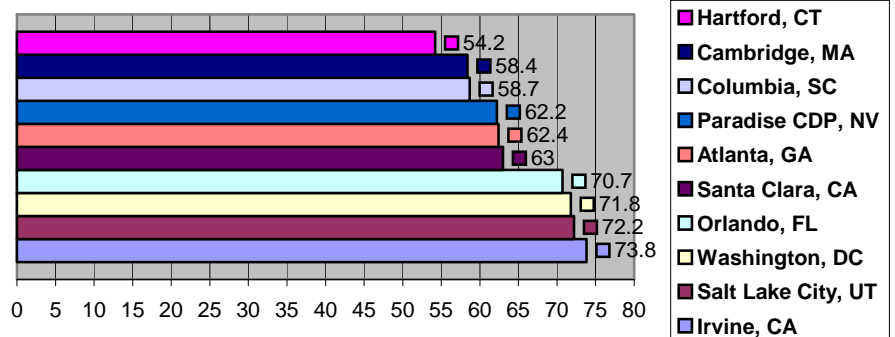


Top Ten Employers: (2007)

- 1) Harvard (10,031)
- 2) MIT (8,044)
- 3) City of Cambridge (2,857)
- 4) Mt Auburn Hospital (1,875)
- 5) Biogen IDEC (1,543)
- 6) Cambridge Health Alliance (1,436)
- 7) Federal Government (1,426)
- 8) Novartis (1,399)
- 9) Genzyme Corp. (1,388)
- 10) Draper (1,123)

In a publication by the U.S. Census Department, Cambridge was reported to rank 9th, with a 58.4% increase of daytime commuters.

**Top 10 Cities for % Increase of Daytime Population from Commuting
For Cities over 100,000 in Population**



Cambridge Age Structure		
Age	2000 Population	Percentage
0-4	4,125	4.1%
5-17	9,322	9.2%
18- 24	21,472	21.1%
25-34	25,202	24.9%
35-44	13,942	13.8%
45-64	18,010	17.8%
65+	9282	9.1%

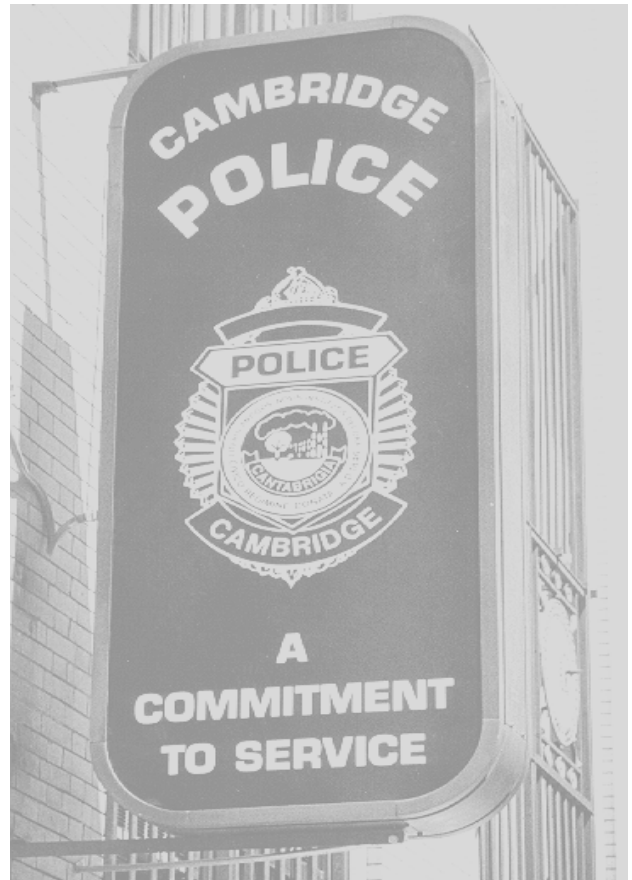
Population by race			
	1980	1990	2000
White	79.5%	71.6%	68%
Black	10.6%	12.7%	12%
Asian	3.8%	8.4%	12%
Hispanic	4.8%	6.8%	7%
Native American	.2%	.3%	-
Other	1.2%	.4%	1%

CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT AT A GLANCE

Organized: 1859
Sworn Officers: 272
Civilian Personnel: 37
Commissioner: Robert C. Haas
Headquarters: 5 Western Avenue
 Cambridge, MA 02139

Budget (FY 08): \$35,175,675
Rank Structure: Commissioner
 Superintendent
 Deputy Superintendent
 Lieutenant
 Sergeant
 Patrol Officer

Marked Patrol Vehicles: 36
Unmarked Patrol Vehicles: 34
Motorcycles: 14
Bicycles: 12
Special Vehicles: 4
2007 Total Calls for Service: 108,476
2007 Total Index Crimes: 4,155



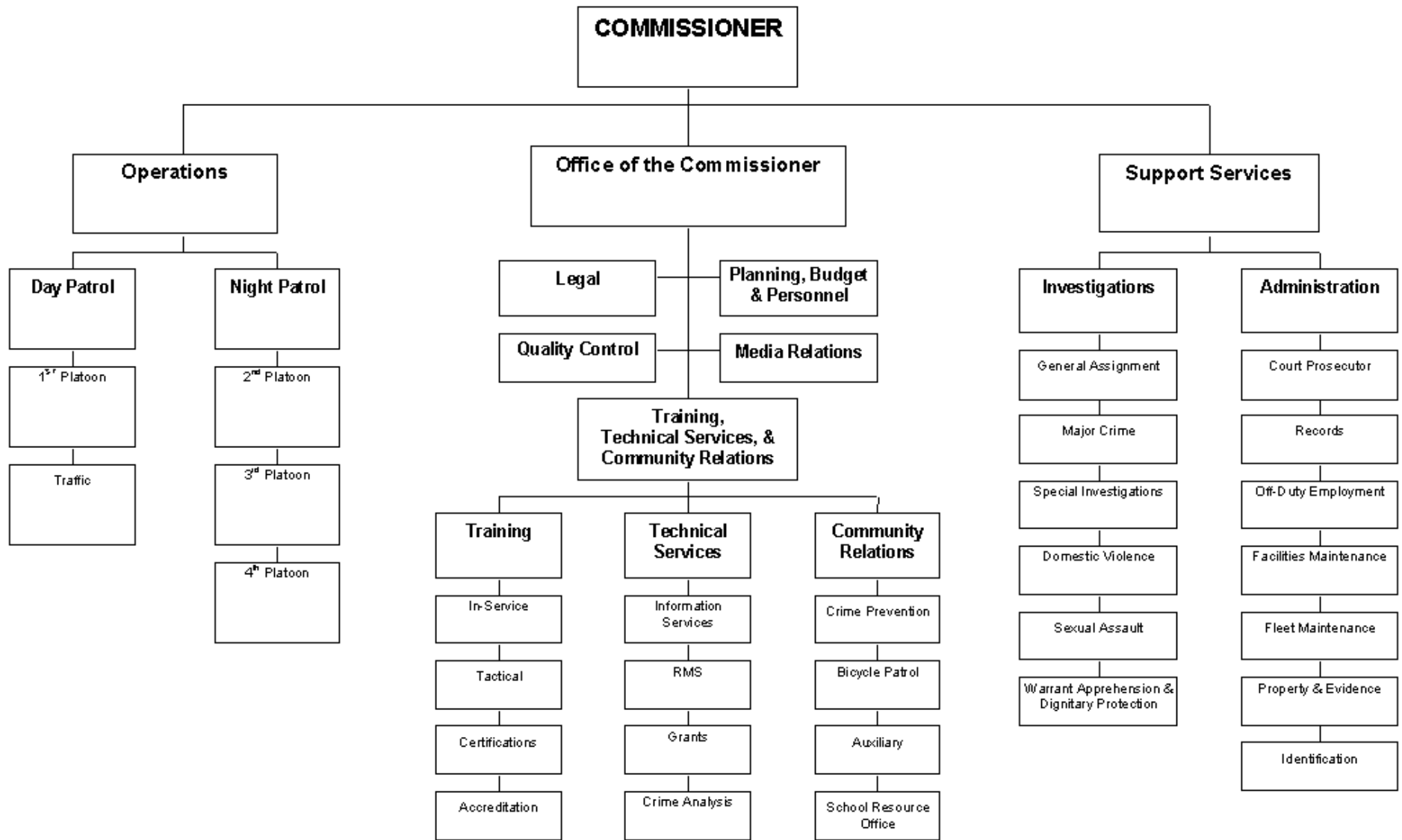
CRIME ANALYSIS IN CAMBRIDGE

Crime Analysis is the process of turning crime data into information, and then turning that information into knowledge about crime and safety in a particular community. While it is a growing field across this country and internationally, Cambridge has had a Crime Analysis Unit in operation for over 29 years.

The function of the Crime Analysis Unit (CAU) is to support the daily operations of the Police Department by collecting, managing, and analyzing crime, calls for service, and other data. The CAU also works together with analysts from neighboring departments to address cross-jurisdictional patterns.

By making timely observations of emerging crime patterns, hot spots, and other crime problems, the Cambridge Crime Analysis Unit ultimately aims to assist the Department in its criminal apprehension and crime reduction strategies.

CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



A MESSAGE FROM POLICE COMMISSIONER ROBERT C. HAAS

It is my distinct pleasure to present the Cambridge Police Department's Annual Crime Report 2007, this representing the first report to be published since my arrival at the Cambridge Police Department in April 2007. This report attempts to not only give citizens a snapshot of the crime that has taken place over this past calendar year, but it also provides a context in which to view this crime, in terms of patterns, trends, and causative factors. The report is designed to provide a better understanding of what we have seen in terms of past patterns and how we are tracking them. Information is also offered on how best to avoid crime and protect one's self.

The annual crime report is an important bi-product of how we use crime data internally to deploy our police resources throughout the city and how we think about what tactics we need to employ to offset any detectable patterns or trends. During this last summer season, we used the data collected by the Crime Analysis Unit to develop the baseline for our overall staffing and employment of special tactical operations, as well as provide structure in the preventative activities we should take to offset those anticipated problems. The police department has been diligent about collecting, analyzing, and applying this information towards our overall operations. We know that crime is seasonal and we also know that it does not respect jurisdictional boundaries. Many of the crime patterns we see are evident in other communities throughout the region. Our greatest challenge is how best to offset and reduce those patterns.

During this past year, the police department has worked hard to alter its deployment strategies, and through the collective efforts of the entire membership of the department, we have actually changed our modality of policing within the city. Through the use of our crime data and calls for service, we took a very blended approach of deploying more resources in a variety of different methods. We continued to look for ways of increasing the presence of police officers throughout the city. We relied more heavily on our walking officers and deployed far more officers on bicycles during the course of the warmer months. We also attempted a variety of approaches to figure out how we could communicate more effectively with our residents and with those who operate businesses, work, attend school, and visit the city. We have been exploring different methods that are designed to enlist your aid in actively preventing and reducing crime within each of the neighborhoods. We leveraged our newly updated website and incorporated regular updates on discernible patterns and trends into it.

In the year of 2007, there were 4,155 serious crimes recorded within the city. This represents the fourth lowest total of index crimes in the past forty years. Although this total corresponds to an overall increase of 11% (402 additional crimes) compared to 2006, this should be tempered by the fact the previous year's Uniform Crime Report number was the lowest total to be reported to the FBI since the 1960's. The 2007 increase is principally attributed to a 64% increase in larcenies from motor vehicles. Further analysis indicates that for the second consecutive year, violent crime decreased by 8% to register an overall drop of 16% since 2005. As of the end of 2007, there had not been a homicide reported in Cambridge since March 2006, the longest interval between murders in over 50 years.

We are beginning to see some troubling possibilities relative to crime trends shifting both in terms of violence and age among those who perpetrate or are victims of crimes. As we anticipate these issues, we have been working hard to build strong partnerships among the myriad of resources that already exist here in the city. We also strive to form and solidify partnerships with the surrounding communities that often experience the trans-jurisdictional crimes that have long taken advantage of our boundaries. In addition, we are always looking for ways to work much more closely with our youngsters and identify a means of creating positive and healthy interactions that are designed to keep them safe and from making bad choices.

I would encourage you to routinely visit our website at <http://www.cambridgepolice.org> to keep abreast of crime patterns that clearly are preventable. We are in the process of releasing bulletins in a way that is more convenient and accessible by a highly mobilized society, and I strongly encourage you

to become an active participant in how we reduce the opportunities for crime. You play a very powerful role in offsetting those opportunities by staying informed and willing to call us whenever you witness something that does not seem right.

I very much look forward to my tenure with the men and women of the Cambridge Police Department who have sworn to serve and protect you. I particularly look forward to being an effective resource and partner as we strive to continue to make the City of Cambridge a unique city and a special place to live, work, visit, and study.

Sincerely,



Robert C. Haas
Police Commissioner

F O R E W O R D

The Cambridge Police Department's 2007 Annual Crime Report is an attempt to provide detailed information so that citizens can make informed decisions about crime and safety in their neighborhoods. The more information made available to the public, the better the input will be in aiding the Police response to crime.

The Annual Report offers a comprehensive analysis of the crimes reported by the Cambridge Police Department to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The UCR Program has been collecting national crime statistics from local police departments since 1930. Based on seriousness and frequency, police departments are required to report their statistics on seven crimes which comprise the UCR Crime Index: murder, forcible rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. In 2007, The Cambridge Police Department initiated the submission of crimes into the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The general concepts, such as jurisdictional rules, of collecting and reporting UCR data are the same in NIBRS. The difference in the programs is that NIBRS captures much greater detail on each crime than the summary-based UCR program. Another difference in the programs is that agencies submit UCR data in written documents, where as NIBRS data are submitted electronically.

The problem for the public, as well as for the police, is that UCR statistics alone are of little use to patrol deployment and offer little to citizens interested in reducing their risks. The true picture of crime and disorder in a city is seldom conveyed to the public through simple statistics. Crimes are complex events, and these complexities encompass many dimensions. It is our endeavor in this report to unravel the web of factors that comprise the crime rate.

The publication of detailed neighborhood crime statistics, patterns, and trends gives Cantabridgians a realistic view of their risks of victimization. The Neighborhood and Business District sections within the Annual Crime Report are designed to help residents, business owners, and visitors have a fuller understanding of crime problems in their areas.

This report outlines three distinctions that make up criminal incidents: (1) whether offenses are committed against strangers or against relatives and acquaintances; (2) the motivation of the criminals—drugs, revenge, or intimidation are but a few of the factors that motivate both novice and career criminals; and (3) when and where crimes occur, focusing on where the hotspots are and the best time frames for the majority of the incidents. Outlining these factors is imperative to understanding the anatomy of crime in Cambridge, and to developing appropriate responses.

The rise and fall of the crime rate will always be with us. To hold that tide in check, it will take a partnership comprised of not just the Police and citizens, but also every city agency, the business community, public service providers, and church leaders. The goal of the Annual Report is to provide this partnership with the knowledge to ensure the desired quality of life in all the neighborhoods of the City.

Cambridge Police Department Crime Analysis Unit

2007 CRIME INDEX

The Crime Index is composed of selected offenses used to gauge fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime reported to police. The offenses included are the violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; and the property crimes of burglary, larceny, and auto theft. The Crime Index was developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting program to standardize the way in which law enforcement agencies report crime statistics.

Crime	2004	2005	2006	2007	2006-2007 % Change
Murder	0	3	2	0	Inc.*
Rape	10	14	11	16	+45%
Stranger	0	3	2	1	Inc.
Non-Stranger	10	11	9	15	+67%
Robbery	245	239	208	161	-23%
Commercial	60	73	38	41	+8%
Street	185	166	170	120	-29%
Aggravated Assault	248	244	237	243	+3%
Total Violent Crime	503	500	458	420	-8%
Burglary	724	623	685	653	-5%
Commercial	139	133	189	134	-29%
Residential	585	490	496	519	+5%
Larceny	2,654	2,396	2,377	2,838	+19%
from Building	572	539	386	418	+8%
from Motor Vehicle	734	615	754	1234	+64%
from Person	381	343	337	344	+2%
of Bicycle	229	241	204	228	+12%
Shoplifting	383	403	342	349	+2%
from Residence	226	175	246	162	-34%
of License Plate	67	42	30	37	+23%
of Services	30	19	21	22	+5%
Miscellaneous	32	19	57	44	-23%
Auto Theft	438	295	233	244	+5%
Total Property Crime	3,816	3,314	3,295	3,735	+13%
Crime Index Total	4,319	3,814	3,753	4,155	+11%

* Note: Inc = percentages are not calculated for numbers so small so as to prevent a statistically misleading percentage.

CAMBRIDGE UNIFORM CRIME REPORT STATISTICS 1988-2007*

Crime	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Avg. 1988-1997	Avg. 1998-2007	Avg. 1988-2007	% Change 2006-2007**	% Change 1998-2007**
Murder	7	7	3	5	2	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	6	3	0	3	2	0	3	2	3	Inc.	Inc.
Rape	30	25	29	38	33	30	28	35	34	24	25	15	11	15	10	7	10	14	11	16	31	13	22	+45%	-36%
Robbery	402	460	431	399	286	253	276	295	227	176	208	165	186	181	195	229	245	239	208	161	321	202	261	-23%	-23%
Aggravated Assault	371	365	614	567	551	643	473	463	381	370	369	348	322	272	284	271	248	244	237	243	480	284	382	+3%	-34%
Burglary	1,337	1,621	1,470	1,098	866	929	774	953	791	596	695	567	552	688	720	651	724	623	685	653	1,044	656	850	-5%	-6%
Larceny/Theft	3,127	3,692	3,136	3,363	3,326	3,563	3,351	3,313	2,973	2,779	2,753	2,819	2,820	2,740	2,764	2,389	2,654	2,396	2,377	2,838	3,262	2,655	2,959	+19%	+3%
Auto Theft	1,175	1,170	1,353	1,012	887	964	761	558	544	483	397	431	498	523	425	419	438	295	233	244	891	390	641	+5%	-39%
Total Violent	810	857	1,077	1,009	872	928	778	796	643	572	604	530	520	469	495	510	503	500	458	420	834	501	668	-8%	-30%
Total Property	5,639	6,483	5,959	5,473	5,079	5,456	5,086	4,824	4,308	3,858	3,845	3,817	3,870	3,951	3,909	3,459	3,816	3,314	3,295	3,735	5,217	3,701	4,459	+13%	-3%
Total	6,449	7,340	7,036	6,482	5,951	6,384	5,664	5,620	4,951	4,430	4,449	4,347	4,390	4,420	4,404	3,969	4,319	3,814	3,753	4,155	6,031	4,202	5,116	+11%	-7%

* Note: Inc = percentages are not calculated for numbers so small so as to prevent a statistically misleading percentage.

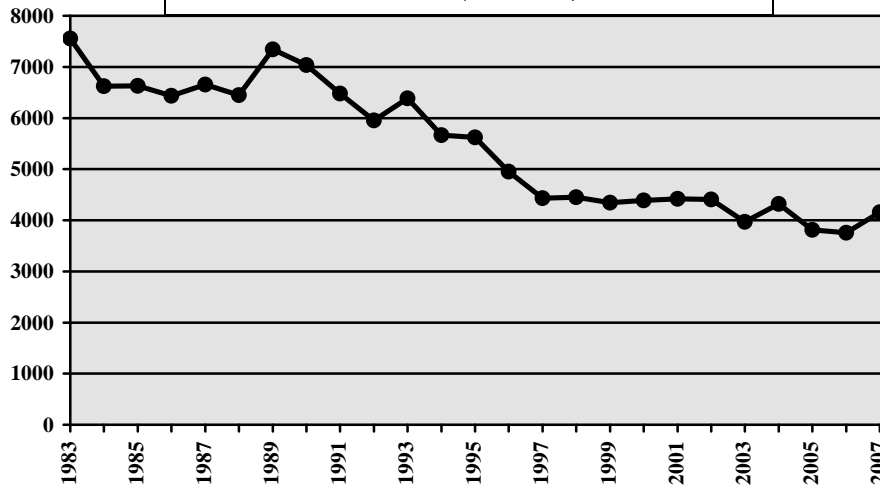
*The Cambridge Police Department voluntarily submits Uniform Crime Report statistics to the FBI for national comparison. See <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm> for more information.

**Percent changes are rounded to the nearest whole number. A 0% change means that there was less than a .5% increase or decrease.

Please Note: Due to reclassification year to year, final numbers are subject to change.

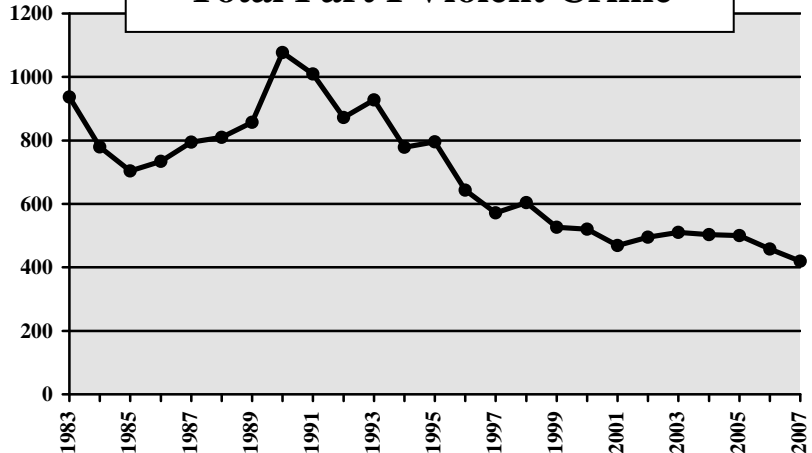
25-YEAR STATISTICAL TRENDS

Total Part I (Index) Crime



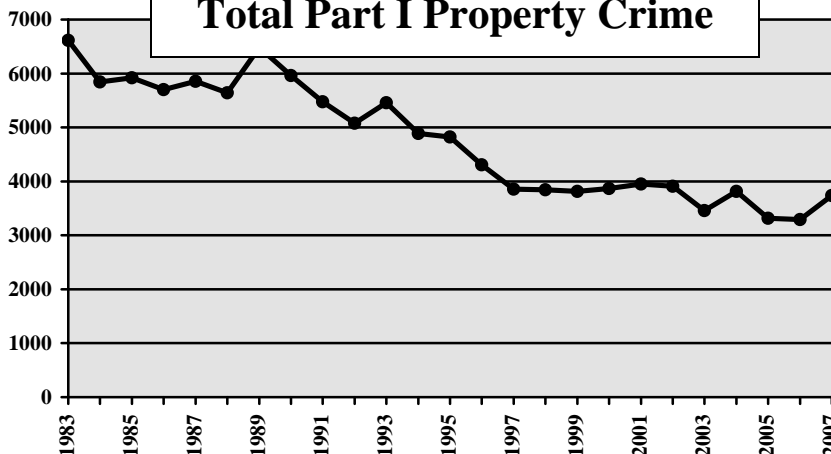
Cambridge reported its 4th lowest amount of crime in over 40 years in 2007. The total crime index has fallen 45% since 1983. Serious crime numbers have been on a steady decline since the late 1970s, with the exception of spikes at the turn of two decades. These spikes were caused by a sharp increase in property crimes in 1980 and a sharp increase in violent crimes in 1990. After 1997, the crime rate leveled off for approximately six years, until it dropped by 10% in 2003. A small increase in 2004 was countered by subsequent decreases in 2005 and 2006. Overall, crime in Cambridge has dropped approximately 5% in the past five years.

Total Part I Violent Crime



Violent crime totals include the crimes of murder, rape, robbery, and assault. Totals were fairly unsteady in the 1980s. The late years of the decade were marked by a great increase in incidents—reflective of the nation’s epidemic of gang and drug violence combined with greater reporting of domestic assaults. Since 1990, violent crime totals have been steadily declining, but were marked by small spikes every other year or so in the 1990’s. In 2007, the lowest violent crime total in the past 25 years was reported, which can be attributed to a large decrease in street robberies.

Total Part I Property Crime



Property crime totals include burglary, larceny, and auto theft. Property crime usually accounts for 80-90% of the Part I total, which explains why the graph to the left mirrors the graph at the top so closely. Totals have fallen 37% since 1983, but are actually up 8% over the 1998 total. Burglary and auto theft have experienced significant decreases over the past two decades, but larceny (common theft) has remained fairly steady. After 1997, property crime rates leveled off for approximately six years, until they dropped 12% in 2003. An increase in 2004 was followed by a decrease of 14% over the next two years, making 2006 totals the lowest in over 40 years. The 13% increase in property crime in 2007 can be attributed to an increase in both larceny and auto theft. However, despite this increase, it is still one of the four lowest totals the city has ever seen.

2007 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE 2007 INDEX TOTAL

The Crime Index is composed of selected offenses used to gauge fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime reported to police. The offenses included are the violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny, and auto theft. The Crime Index was developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting program to standardize the way in which law enforcement agencies report crime statistics. In 2007, The Cambridge Police converted from UCR submission to entering of crime data electronically in to the National Incident Based Reporting System.

The 4,155 serious crimes recorded in Cambridge in 2007 represent the fourth lowest total of index crimes in the past forty years. Although this total corresponds to an overall increase of 11% (402 additional incidents) compared to 2006, this should be tempered by the fact that the previous year's UCR number was the lowest total to be reported to the FBI since the 1960's. The 2007 increase can be attributed to a 64% increase in larcenies from motor vehicles. Further analysis indicates that for the second consecutive year, violent crime decreased by 8% to register a 16% drop since 2005. As of the end of 2007, there had not been a homicide reported in Cambridge since March of 2006, the longest interval between murders in over 50 years.

MURDER:

- There were no murders in Cambridge in 2007.
- Murders in Cambridge most often fall into three distinct scenarios: domestic situations, drug or gang related altercations, and homeless against homeless street fights.
- Nationally, cities of 100,000 people average 10 murders per year.
- Since 1990, Cambridge has averaged two murders per year, which is a decrease from the 30-year period between 1960 and 1989 when the average was slightly less than five per year.
- As of January 2008, this has been the longest interval between murders (over 21 months) in 50 years.

RAPE

- Cambridge reported 16 rapes in 2007, slightly above the 10-year average of 13 rapes per year.
- Fifteen of the sixteen rapes were completed, and one was categorized as an attempt.
- In 10 of the rapes in 2007, the victim had a prior acquaintance with the perpetrator. Four of the ten were domestic rapes.
- Since 1980, there has only been one stranger-to-stranger "street" rape pattern in Cambridge: the "Rainy Day Rapist" who preyed on victims in the Fresh Pond area on rainy days in 1981.

ROBBERY

- The steady increase in robberies that began in 2002 has reversed over the past three years, with an overall decrease of 34% since 2004. The decline of 23% in 2007 dropped the total to 161 incidents.
- Commercial robberies increased slightly in 2007, from 38 to 41 incidents. It should be noted that the number of commercial robberies reported in 2006 was the lowest in four years.
- While convenience stores continued to be hot targets in commercial robberies, banks became the most sought after place to rob, holding the largest percentage of all commercial robberies this year at 22%.
- Street robberies decreased by 29% in 2007, dropping from 170 incidents to 120.
- The predatory "crude" categorization of street robbery was the most predominant type, comprising 45% of all street robberies. Pack robberies, in which three or more suspects were involved, made up the second most commonly reported type of street robbery, with 23% of the incidents.
- The majority of the street robberies throughout the city occurred between 7:00 p.m. and 1:00 a.m. These are common times for street robberies to be reported because people can become targets when they are walking alone late at night, distracted or intoxicated.

BURGLARY

- Burglaries fell by 5% in 2007 compared to 2006, a decrease that can be attributed to a 29% decrease in commercial breaks.

- Only five construction site breaks were reported in 2007. This is a decrease of 79% from 2006, when 24 commercial breaks were reported in construction sites.
- Housebreaks in Cambridge were up 5% in 2007 compared to 2006, increasing from 496 incidents to 519. This number includes 92 housebreaks that were attempted, but not completed, which made up 18% of the total.
- There was an on-again, off-again housebreak pattern in the Inman/Harrington and Area 4 neighborhoods throughout 2007. This pattern involved mainly window-entry, evening housebreaks and resulted in the thefts of over 100 laptops.

LARCENY

- There was an overall increase in larcenies this year, climbing 19% from 2,377 incidents in 2006 to 2,833 in 2007.
- This increase can mostly be attributed to the 64% rise in larcenies from motor vehicles (LMVs), with the theft of GPS systems climbing 439% since 2006.
- Larcenies from motor vehicles have climbed a full 100% since 2005. The 2007 total of 1,234 larcenies from motor vehicles is the highest reported total that Cambridge has experienced since 1989, when the city had 1326 LMVs.
- The most common method of entry into motor vehicles in 2007 was by breaking one or more windows of the vehicle. This method accounted for over 65% of all entries.
- The two most significant larceny decreases in 2007 were in miscellaneous larcenies and larcenies from residences. Miscellaneous larcenies dropped by 23% to 44 incidents, and larceny from residence dropped 34% to 162 incidents.
- Larcenies of services and larcenies from persons remained relatively unchanged from 2006 to 2007.

AUTO THEFT

- In 2007, Cambridge reported only 244 car thefts, a 5% increase over the 20-year low of 233 reported in 2006.
- Hondas continue to be the most commonly stolen automobiles, constituting 24% of the auto thefts in 2007. Toyotas and Fords, involved in approximately 25-30 incidents each, came in second and third place, respectively. This information is consistent with historical and national trends.
- The most targeted model in 2007 was the Honda Civic, followed by the Honda Accord and the Toyota Camry.
- Approximately 68% of the cars reported stolen in 2007 have been recovered to date. The majority of the recovered cars were located throughout Cambridge and Boston.

CITYWIDE SHOOTING VICTIMS IN 2007

- There were seven shootings in 2007 producing nine victims with gunshot wounds; two victims from two incidents in North Cambridge, two from one incident in Cambridgeport, two from one incident in Peabody, one from one incident in West Cambridge, one from one incident in Mid-Cambridge, and one from one incident in the Inman/Harrington neighborhood. None of these shootings were fatal.
- All nine of the gunshot victims were male.
- Six of the nine victims were from Cambridge; the other three were from Arlington, Brockton, and Hyde Park.
- The youngest of the victims was 15 years old, the oldest 70. Eight of the nine victims were between 15 and 24 years of age.
- No arrests have been made in any of the incidents to date. All seven shootings remain under investigation.

NATIONAL/REGIONAL CRIME COMPARISON

Note that the following tables are based on information from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports and the latest available data available for comparison was from 2006.

2006 CRIMES IN CITIES OF 94,000-106,000 RESIDENTS, NATIONWIDE

<i>City</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Rape</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Burglary</i>	<i>Larceny</i>	<i>Auto Theft</i>	<i>Total</i>
Albany, NY	5	50	388	774	1058	3521	241	6037
Allentown, PA	16	42	684	339	1433	4131	495	7140
Arvada, CO	0	31	42	120	539	2303	360	3395
Athens-Clarke County, GA	5	53	125	190	1116	4154	364	6007
Berkeley, CA	4	22	414	206	1152	5096	1075	7969
Brockton, MA ¹	8	42	266	N/A	673	2163	662	3814
Burbank, CA	1	10	75	166	567	1683	471	2973
Cambridge, MA	2	11	208	237	685	2377	233	3753
Cary, NC	0	14	42	75	554	1520	115	2320
Charleston, SC	23	45	245	647	707	3108	543	5318
Compton, CA	39	50	534	1049	578	931	902	4083
Daly City, CA	3	18	134	134	243	1587	514	2633
Dearborn, MI	2	21	164	269	670	3242	1035	5403
Denton, TX	0	60	65	204	664	2295	209	3497
Erie, PA	2	69	275	208	740	2106	141	3541
Everett, WA	3	43	240	316	1352	5468	2243	9665
Fairfield, CA	6	36	241	371	745	2912	706	5017
Gary, IN	48	61	336	262	1818	2680	1066	6271
Green Bay, WI	2	50	106	400	687	1986	201	3432
Gresham, OR	6	72	170	314	645	2525	856	4588
Livonia, MI	0	19	65	83	366	1639	313	2485
Lowell, MA	13	40	213	654	753	2073	526	4272
Macon, GA	12	53	358	430	2355	5891	1240	10339
Miami Gardens, FL	18	66	550	1234	1287	4181	813	8149
Miramar, FL	6	45	127	377	800	1988	431	3774
Mission Viejo, CA	0	1	29	40	260	1016	123	1469
Odessa, TX	2	12	88	512	774	2624	256	4268
Portsmouth, VA	18	37	336	479	1100	3591	354	5915
Pueblo, CO	6	49	170	403	1453	4409	455	6945
Richardson, TX	3	11	98	122	685	2121	312	3352
Richmond, CA	42	41	504	637	1031	2211	2253	6719
Santa Clara, CA	3	16	59	102	595	2283	476	3534
South Gate, CA	16	14	271	205	416	1102	1246	3270
Vacaville, CA	1	25	112	142	320	1733	331	2664
Ventura, CA	1	24	130	180	730	2604	352	4021
Wichita Falls, TX	9	27	169	286	1291	4574	420	6776
Woodbridge Township, NJ	0	17	80	163	415	2133	276	3084
Average	9	35	219	343	845	2756	611	4808
Cambridge, MA	2	11	208	237	685	2377	233	3753

Among similarly sized cities in 2006, Cambridge ranked below the nationwide *average* for all of the index crimes. Overall, the total number of serious crimes in Cambridge ranked roughly 22% below the national average of similarly sized cities (see chart above). Again, statistics for 2006 are the latest available from cities of similar size to Cambridge for comparative analysis.

How Cambridge Compares Nationally in 2006 (to cities selected in chart above):

- ↓ **Murder:** 78% lower than the national average per 100,000 inhabitants.
- ↓ **Rape:** 69% lower than the national average per 100,000 inhabitants, continuing the downward trend, which began in 1998.
- ↓ **Robbery:** 5% lower than the national average per 100,000 inhabitants.
- ↓ **Assault:** 31% below the national average per 100,000 inhabitants.
- ↓ **Burglary:** 19% below the national average per 100,000 inhabitants, continuing the downward trend, which began in the early 1980s.
- ↓ **Larceny:** 14% below the national average. Larceny typically accounts for the highest percentage of index crimes in Cambridge but traditionally reports lower numbers than the national average.
- ↓ **Auto Theft:** 62% below the national average per 100,000 inhabitants.

2006 TOTAL NUMBER AND RATE OF CRIMES IN SELECT MASSACHUSETTS CITIES AND TOWNS

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Rape</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Burglary</i>	<i>Larceny</i>	<i>Auto Theft</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total Rate*</i>
Medford	53845	1	7	45	16	261	1035	125	1490	2767
Brockton ¹	95200	8	42	266	N/A	673	2163	662	3814	4006
Lynn	84322	4	34	269	545	980	1439	581	3852	4568
Chicopee	55009	1	22	58	287	425	1072	226	2091	3801
Lawrence	71743	5	12	195	446	528	597	527	2310	3219
Cambridge	100737	2	11	208	237	685	2377	233	3753	3726
Lowell	103729	13	40	213	654	753	2073	526	4272	4118
New Bedford	93661	7	58	283	795	842	1866	432	4283	4573
Haverhill	60604	0	15	56	214	769	721	208	1983	3272
Somerville	75413	2	19	129	172	434	1204	316	2276	3018
Framingham	65451	2	8	33	120	223	1160	188	1734	2649
Quincy	90792	3	23	92	187	473	1058	153	1989	2190
Brookline ¹	55924	1	7	47	N/A	218	778	54	1105	1976
Waltham	59914	0	8	20	70	113	528	49	788	1315
Newton	83658	1	8	23	111	189	829	37	1198	1432
Average	76667	3	21	129	296	504	1260	288	2463	3212
Cambridge	100737	2	11	208	237	685	2377	233	3753	3726

*Rate is calculated per 100,000 residents.

*Statistics for 2006 for select Massachusetts cities are the latest available for comparative analysis with Cambridge.

¹ Note that assault statistics for the City of Brockton and Brookline were unavailable.

There were approximately 3,726 crimes per 100,000 residents in Cambridge. Note that this number does not reflect the increased daytime population, which exceeds 150,000 people on any given day.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE CRIME CLOCK

2007



Please note: the Crime Clock should be viewed with care. Being the most aggregate representation of Cambridge crime data, it is designed to convey the annual reported crime experience by showing the relative frequency of occurrence of the index offenses. This mode of display should not be taken to imply regularity in the commission of crimes; rather, it represents the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO CRIME

Throughout the 2007 Annual Report, the Department tries to place statistics in context—to explain *why* crime occurs in a particular area, instead of just where and how often. It is impossible, however, to analyze every crime factor within the pages of this report. As a general rule, readers should consider the following factors when gauging the relative safety of any city, neighborhood, or business district. The FBI, in its Uniform Crime Reports, provides most of these factors:




Factor	General Effect	Status in Cambridge	Effects in Cambridge
Residential Population & Population Density	High population leads to higher residential crime rate (residential burglaries, larcenies from motor vehicles, domestic assaults, auto theft). High population <i>density</i> also leads to a higher residential crime rate.	Population of about 101,000; Very high density (about 15,000 per square mile)	Higher residential crime rate than cities of fewer than 100,000 Higher residential crime rate in densely populated neighborhoods of Mid-Cambridge, North Cambridge, Cambridgeport Low residential crime rate in sparsely populated areas of Cambridge Highlands, Strawberry Hill, Agassiz
Commerical & Educational Population, number & type of commercial establishments and educational institutions	High commercial population leads to more “business” crimes (commercial burglaries, shoplifting, larcenies from buildings, forgery) and to more crimes against the person often committed in commercial areas (larcenies from the person, larcenies from motor vehicles, larcenies of bicycles, street robbery, auto theft)	Very high commercial population (many large businesses, shopping areas in Cambridge) and very high educational population (M.I.T. and Harvard).	High overall larceny rate High larceny rate in highly-populated commercial areas of East Cambridge, Harvard Square, Central Square, Porter Square, Fresh Pond Mall High auto theft rate in East Cambridge, MIT Area Low larceny, auto theft rate in Agassiz, Strawberry Hill, West Cambridge
Age composition of population	A higher population in the “at risk” age of 15–24 leads to a higher crime rate.	21 percent of the citizens of Cambridge are in the “at risk” population. This number is influenced by the high student population.	Agassiz, MIT, and Riverside have the largest percentage of people in the “at risk” ages, but most of them are college students, which somewhat decreases their chances of involvement in criminal activity. Consequently, Agassiz, MIT, and Riverside do not have higher than average crime rates. However, neighborhoods with the lowest numbers of “at risk” ages—West Cambridge, Cambridge Highlands, and Strawberry Hill— <i>do</i> experience smaller amounts of crime.
Stability of Population	Stable, close-knit populations have a lower overall crime rate than transient populations. Neighborhoods with more houses and condominiums (generally signifying a more stable population) have a lower crime rate than neighborhoods with mostly apartments (generally a more transient population).	Historically, stabler population west of Harvard Square; more transient population east of Harvard Square. This is changing rapidly with gentrification taking place in neighborhoods adjacent to Central Square.	Lower comparative crime rate in neighborhoods of West Cambridge, Highlands, Peabody, Agassiz, Strawberry Hill. Higher comparative crime rate in Mid-Cambridge, Area 4, Cambridgeport. This, however, is changing with the stabilization and gentrification of housing in these areas.

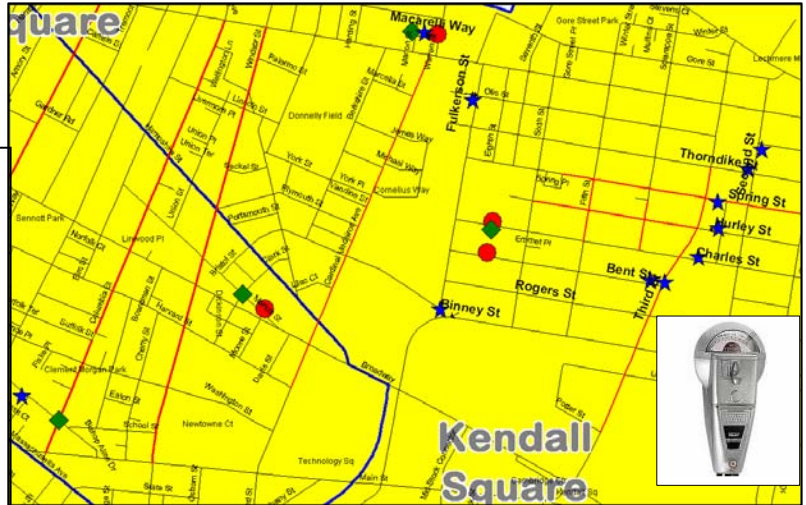
Street Layout	Areas with major streets offering fast getaways and mass transportation show more crime clusters than neighborhoods with primarily residential streets.	A mix of major and minor streets	Higher auto theft rates in MIT, East Cambridge, Cambridgeport, where thieves can make a quick jump over the bridge to Boston. Higher commercial burglary rate in North Cambridge, with multiple avenues of escape into nearby towns
Proximity to Public Transportation	Criminals are often indigent and cannot afford cars or other expensive forms of transportation. Areas near public transportation, and particularly subways, witness a higher crime rate—particularly robbery and larceny—than more inaccessible areas	Major public transportation system offering high-speed rapid transit throughout most of the city	Contributes to clusters of crime around Central Square, Harvard Square, Porter Square, and Alewife, though not much around Lechmere and Kendall Square. Neighborhoods distant from rapid transit—West Cambridge, Highlands, and Strawberry Hill—show lower crime rate with few clusters.
Economic conditions, including poverty level and unemployment rate	Again, criminals are often indigent. Areas afflicted by poverty show higher burglary, robbery, and larceny rates than middle-class or wealthy neighborhoods.	Little abject poverty in Cambridge. This factor probably contributes little to the picture of crime in Cambridge.	Possibly some effect on Area 4—the neighborhood with the lowest mean income—though Strawberry Hill, which has the second lowest mean income, also has one of the lowest crime rates in the city. Other factors on this list probably have a much greater role than economic conditions.
Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness	Larry J. Siegel, author of <i>Criminology</i> , says: “Family relationships have for some time been considered a major determinant of behavior. Youths who grow up in a household characterized by conflict and tension, where parents are absent or separated, or where there is a lack of familial love and support, will be susceptible to the crime-promoting forces in the environment.”	According to census data, about one third of the families in Cambridge with children are single-parent families. In the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as a whole, this percentage is slightly less—about one quarter.	The neighborhoods with the highest percentage of single-parent families are Area 4, Cambridgeport, Riverside, and North Cambridge. With the exception of Riverside, these neighborhoods also have a higher than mean crime rate. However, there are a far greater number of factors influencing “conflict and tension” and “familial love and support” than just the number of parents in the household. In the end, no conclusions can be drawn without more data.
Climate	Warmer climates and seasons tend to report a higher rate of larceny, auto theft, and juvenile-related crime, while cold seasons and climates report more robberies and murder.	A varied climate; warm and moist summers, cool autums, long cold winters	High overall larceny, auto theft rate in the summer Higher overall robbery rate in the winter Burglary rate less tied to climate than to specific weather conditions; rain and snow produce fewer burglaries
Operational and investigative emphasis of the police department	Problem-oriented, informed police departments have more success controlling certain aspects of crime than other departments.	A problem-oriented department with an emphasis on directed patrol and investigation, and on crime analysis, including quick identification of crime patterns and rapid intervention to curtail them	Lower overall crime rate across the city than would be expected for a city of our size and characteristics
Attitude of the citizenry toward crime, including its reporting practices	Populations that have “given up” on crime and the police experience an exacerbation of the crime problem	A population that works closely with the police, creates numerous neighborhood crime watches, and is likely to report crimes	Lower overall crime rate across the city than would be expected for a city of our size and characteristics

CHRONOLOGICAL HIGHLIGHTS

January

Beginning in September 2006, over 100 parking meters in total are stolen through March 2007, mainly from streets in East Cambridge. A Cambridge man is arrested for these thefts in October 2007.

-  Meter stolen from September – December
-  Meter stolen Saturday 1/20 – Monday 1/22
-  Meter stolen Friday 2/2 – Monday 2/5



February

A Cambridge resident is arrested in connection with multiple larcenies from motor vehicles targeting stereo faceplates and satellite radios in the Mid-Cambridge and Riverside neighborhoods.

March

A pattern of armed commercial robberies at convenience stores and Dunkin Donuts along the Cambridge-Somerville border is eradicated with the arrest of a Cambridge resident.

April

Larcenies from motor vehicles explode to over 100 incidents a month and remain at this level for the remainder of the year. GPS systems are the main targets, accounting for the large increase.



May



A Dorchester man is arrested for a daytime housebreak pattern in the Peabody neighborhood. Also, multiple gunshot incidents are reported in North Cambridge in late May; no injuries reported.

June

An Arlington man is sentenced to 15 years in prison for posing as a taxi driver and abducting two women near Faneuil Hall, then raping them near the Alewife T Station back in 2005.



JANUARY – DECEMBER 2007



July

Pattern emerges of wallet/purse thefts from restaurants and bars in Harvard Sq. Pattern ceases after Harvard PD stops a suspect in August.

August

A two-month-long pattern of housebreaks in Area 4 and Inman/Harrington is temporarily halted with the warrant arrest of a Cambridge teenager.



September

Street robbery pattern involving groups of young male suspects emerges around Danehy Park and Alewife T Station in early September, and continues through early November.



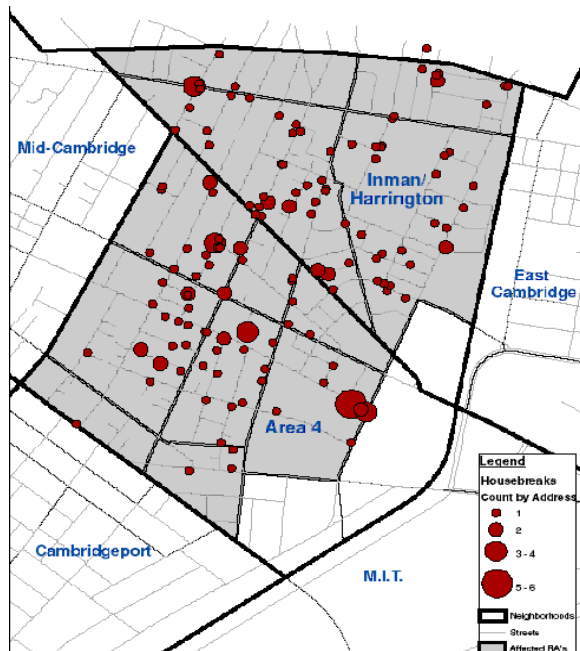
October

At least 19 vehicles sustain damage (broken side view mirrors or words "keyed" into the hoods) on Harvard St. No suspects could be located.



November & December

Housebreak Task Force is created to battle yearlong housebreak problem in Area 4 and Inman/Harrington. Multiple arrests/summons are made in December 2007 and January 2008.





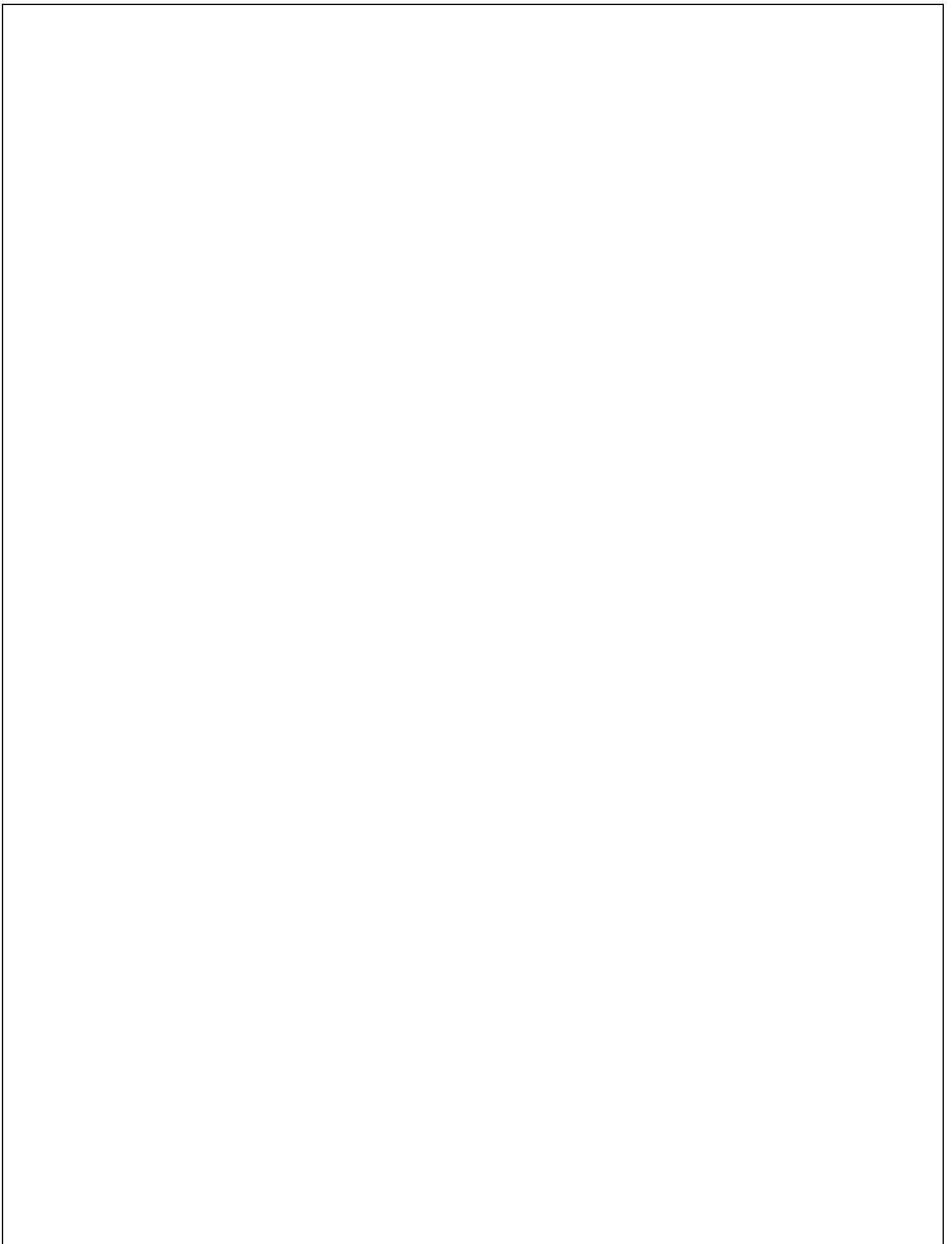
SECTION I

PART I CRIMES

- **MURDER**
- **RAPE**
- **ROBBERY**
- **ASSAULT**
- **BURGLARY**
- **LARCENY**
- **AUTO THEFT**



THE FOLLOWING IS AN OVERVIEW
OF ALL PART I CRIMES IN THE
CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

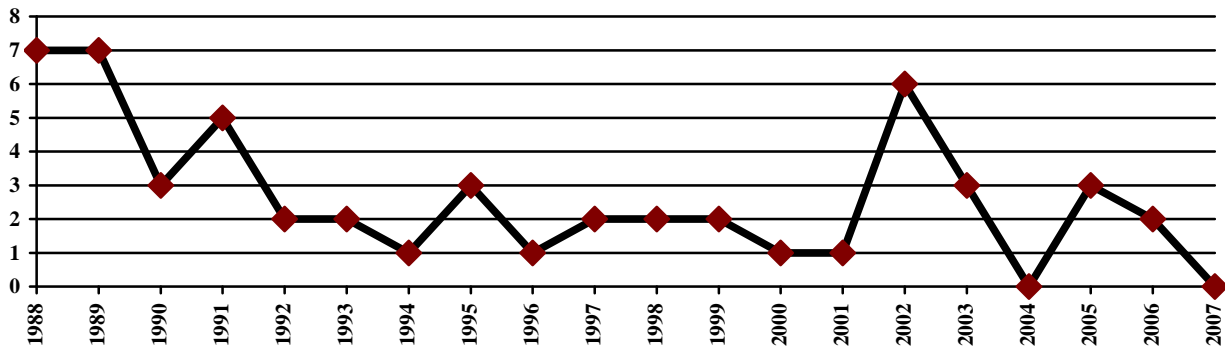


MURDER

OR NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER,

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter are defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification of this offense, as for all other Crime Index Offenses, is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults with the intent to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.

**Twenty Year Review:
Murder in Cambridge, 1988-2007**



*Note that this graph represents the total number of individuals murdered in Cambridge, rather than the total number of incidents. (One incident can have multiple victims).

There were no murders reported in Cambridge in 2007. This is only the second time in 20 years and the

2 reported in 2006 • 0 reported in 2007

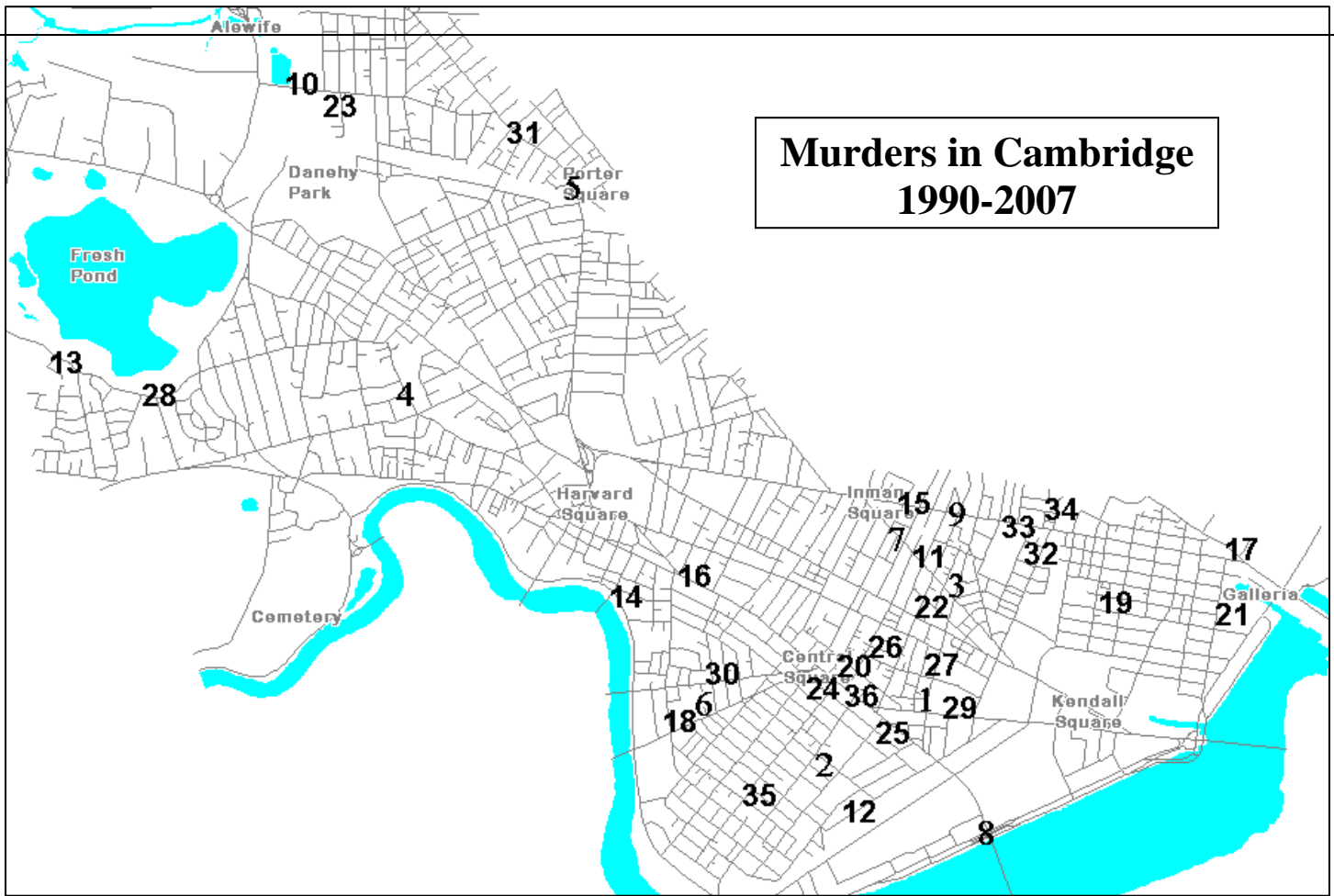
third time in 45 years that no murders were reported in an entire calendar year. As of the end of 2007, the last murder recorded in Cambridge was the March 2006 shooting of Doowensky Nazaire, allegedly by Elysee Bresilla, in front of a club in Cambridge. Bresilla is still awaiting trial. This interval between murders is the longest Cambridge has seen in 50 years.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MURDER IN CAMBRIDGE

For the 30-year period between 1960 and 1989, the City of Cambridge averaged slightly less than five murders per year. The annual average since 1990 has fallen to approximately two per year. Nationally, cities of 100,000 residents average 10 murders each year. Trend analysis over the past few years points to three recurring murder scenarios in Cambridge: domestic murder, in which one spouse is brutally killed by the other in a homicidal rage; arguments among the homeless that, often fueled by drugs or alcohol, escalate into deadly violence; and the murder of young males by a handgun or knife in acts of retaliatory street violence.

CAMBRIDGE MURDER STATISTICS, 1990-2007

- 39 people murdered in 36 incidents (in 3 of the incidents, 2 people were killed)
- 23 victims were male (average age of 28)
- 16 victims were female (average age of 42)
- Most common weapons: handguns (17 incidents) and knives (10 incidents)
- 11 of the 39 cases are still under investigation or remain unsolved
- 13 of the 15 murders since 2000 have been cleared by arrest.



The map above and table below summarize the 36 incidents of murder—resulting in the deaths of 39 people—between 1990 and 2007.

Map #	Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)/ Suspect(s)	Story	Status
1	1/25/90 01:00	Windsor St. & School St. (Area 4)	Jessie McKie, 21 and Rigoberto Carrion, 30, of Cambridge	Ventrey Gordon, 20, and Sean Lee, 21, of Mattapan.	McKie and Carrion were walking on the street when a group of men approached them. The men tried to steal McKie's leather jacket and stabbed both victims to death.	Gordon and Lee both convicted of murder. One other man convicted of accessory to murder. A fourth man tried and acquitted.
2	4/3/90 00:00 to 06:00	100 Pacific St. (Cambridgeport)	Jacqueline W. Blenman, 39, of Cambridge	Unknown	The victim was found strangled and dumped on the street.	Unsolved
3	3/15/91 23:00	97 Hampshire St. (Inman/Harrington)	Uri Woods, 29, of Cambridge	Unknown	The victim was shot to death on the street.	Unsolved
4	4/4/91 20:58	Sparks St. & Brewster St. (West Cambridge)	Mary Joe Frug, 49, of Cambridge	A white male in his 20's in a black leather jacket	Frug was walking a few blocks from her residence when an unknown assailant stabbed her to death.	Unsolved
5	5/7/91	Porter Square (North Cambridge)	Derrick Chance, 24, of Cambridge	Courtney Lewis, 24, of Cambridge	The victim was slashed to death with a razor during an argument in a fast food restaurant.	Lewis was convicted of manslaughter.
6	9/29/91 03:30	16 Mildred Hamilton Pl. (Riverside)	Bobbie Schley, 45, of Cambridge	Morris King, 48, of Barbados	Schley was stabbed to death in an argument with King, her boyfriend.	King was convicted of murder.

Map #	Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)/ Suspect(s)	Story	Status
7	12/5/91 15:00	162 Hampshire St. (Area 4)	Esther Olofson, 49, of Cambridge	Unknown	Olofson was reported missing by her friends and family. Her body was later found in her bed. She had apparently been strangled.	Unsolved
8	9/19/92 20:30	Massachusetts Av. & Memorial Dr. (MIT)	Yngye Raustein, 21, an MIT student	Shon McHugh, 16; Joseph Donovan, 17; and Alfredo Velez, 18, all of Cambridge	Raustein was stabbed to death in a robbery gone sour.	All three suspects were convicted of murder
9	11/28/92 00:30	Cambridge St. & Columbia St. (Inman/Harrington)	Tyrone Phoenix, 18, of Dorchester	Shawn Carter, 21, of Cambridge	Phoenix and other youths were driving in Cambridge. When they came to a stoplight, Carter came over and tapped on the window. After being told to get away from the car, he pulled out a pistol and started shooting.	Carter was convicted of murder
10	9/22/93 21:30	324 Rindge Ave. (North Cambridge)	Michael Garner, 23, of Cambridge	Three young black males	Michael Garner was walking home when three young black males confronted him and tried to rob him of his gold chains. The robbery went astray, and Garner was shot twice and killed.	Unsolved
11	9/25/93 19:30	160 Elm St. (Inman/Harrington)	Rosalie Whalen, 54, of Cambridge	Dennis Whalen, 54, of Cambridge	Whalen bludgeoned his wife to death with a hammer.	Whalen was convicted of murder
12	3/31/94 16:00	Rear of CASPAR shelter, 240 Albany St. (Cambridgeport)	Edward Semino	Unknown	The victim was beaten to death in a fight between homeless people.	Unsolved
13	1/24/95	700 Huron Ave. (Strawberry Hill)	Claire Downing, 60, of Cambridge	Ken Downing, 62, of Cambridge	Downing beat his wheelchair-bound wife to death with a blunt object.	Downing was tried and convicted of murder
14	5/30/95 08:00	Harvard University Dunster House (Riverside)	Trang Phuong Ho, 22, Harvard student	Sinedu Tadesse, Harvard student	After Ho told Tadesse she did not want to room with her the following year, Tadesse stabbed Ho to death and then hung herself.	Tadesse committed suicide.
15	8/9/95 15:30	304 Prospect St. (Inman/Harrington)	Lilia Fagundes, 42, owner of market	Black male, 15-16 years old, with a thin build	Fagundes was shot to death in her store, possibly in a robbery gone awry	Unsolved
16	11/22/96 18:40	1033 Massachusetts Ave. (Mid-Cambridge)	Laurence Cooper, 50s, a homeless veteran	Richard Kachadorian, 50, of Cambridge	Kachadorian stabbed Cooper in the throat and chest during a street argument.	Kachadorian was tried and convicted of murder
17	3/26/97 01:25	East Street trailer yards (East Cambridge)	Helena Gardner, 19, homeless	Nicole Fernandes, 19, homeless; Randy Williams, homeless; Mark McCray, homeless	Fernandes lured Gardner, with the promise of a drink, to an abandoned trailer. Fernandes bound Gardner to a chair, whipped her with a metal rod and rose thorns, and then bludgeoned her to death with a sledgehammer before setting the trailer on fire. The two men watched.	All three suspects were convicted of murder.
18	8/19/97 20:55	Hoyt Field (Riverside)	Benny Rosa, 19, of Cambridge	Anthony Cole, 20, and Craig Joseph, 25, of Boston	Cole and Joseph encountered each other in Hoyt Field and fired on each other. Rosa was caught in the crossfire. Two others were wounded.	Cole was convicted of 1 st degree murder and Joseph was convicted of 2 nd degree murder.
19	10/16/98 10:56	157 Fifth St. (East Cambridge)	Joseph Beranger, 64, and Mary Beranger, 64, of California	John J. Hinds, 56, of Cambridge	Hinds and his half-brother, Joseph, and sister were involved in an on-going dispute over their mother and her residence. At the time of the incident, Joseph and his wife Mary were on their way to see their mother. Hinds got there first, an argument ensued, and Hinds shot his sister in the head. Then he fatally shot Joseph and Mary Beranger.	Hinds was convicted of 1 st degree murder.
20	9/18/99 03:15	496 Massachusetts Ave. (Cambridgeport)	Colin Burton, 30, of Dorchester	2 or more black males in a Ford Explorer	Burton and two friends stopped at Hi-Fi Pizza in Central Square. A green Ford Explorer pulled up outside the restaurant. While Burton was talking with the occupants, he banged on the hood of the vehicle. The man in the passenger seat fired through the open window, striking Burton once in the chest. Burton died the following Monday.	Under active investigation
Map #	Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)/ Suspect(s)	Story	Status

21	12/23/99 17:10	CambridgeSide Galleria parking garage (East Cambridge)	Gary M. Chatelain, 20, of Roslindale	Jose N. Correia, 20, of Roxbury	Chatelain and Correia, known to each other, were part of two groups involved in a fight in the garage. Corriea shot Chatelain in the chest.	Correia was convicted of manslaughter.
22	7/6/2000 02:06	101 Hampshire St. (Inman/ Harrington)	Jeffrey Williams, 33, of Cambridge	Frederick J. Howard, 22, of Cambridge	Police responded to a call that someone had been shot in the leg at 101 Hampshire St. Once on scene Williams was found shot in the chest and died later at Mass General Hospital. A suspect identified as Howard was seen running away from the scene. The victim had called a friend stating that the man and woman he was out with were arguing and that he had escorted the woman back to her residence.	Howard pled guilty to voluntary manslaughter.
23	1/7/2001 14:30	Jefferson Park (North Cambridge)	11-month old female	John Forbes, 30, of Roxbury	Cambridge police and fire units responded to an apartment in Jefferson Park. When officers arrived, they found an eleven-month-old baby lying on the bed unresponsive and not breathing. The baby was transported to the hospital, but later died. The baby's father, John Forbes of Roxbury stated that the baby had choked on an orange peel. The medical examiner determined that the infant had died from massive trauma to her head, consistent with "shaken baby" syndrome.	Forbes was convicted of 2 nd degree murder.
24	2/11/2002 14:30	522 Massachusetts Ave. (Cambridgeport)	Azidine Lachhab, 42, of East Boston	Jason Girouard, 32, of Waltham	Lachhab died after 11 days in the hospital from severe head trauma that resulted from a fight at the Hi-Fi in Central Square.	Girouard was found not guilty at trial.
25	4/5/2002 01:48	315 Massachusetts Ave. (Area 4)	Ian Gray, 19, of Mattapan	Black male	An argument that transpired inside the Rhythm & Spice restaurant spilled out onto Mass Ave. One person left the scene of the argument and then returned with 7-8 more people when a fight ensued. A knife was produced during the fight, and four gunshots were fired, fatally wounding Gray.	Under Active Investigation
26	4/17/2002 22:43	16 Worcester St. (Area 4)	Desiree Saunders, 36, of Cambridge	Scott Saunders, 37, of Cambridge	Police arrived to the scene to find the victim lying on her back in her bed with gunshot wounds. Her assailant and husband was found at the foot of the bed with one gunshot wound to his head after he had committed suicide.	Scott Saunders committed suicide.
27	6/17/2002 19:04	167 Windsor St. (Area 4)	Ricardo Williams, 27, of Malden	Unknown	Police responded to possible gunshots to find Williams in the driver's seat of a 2002 Infiniti with gunshot wounds to the left side of his face. Williams was taken to Cambridge City Hospital where he was pronounced dead.	Under Active Investigation
28	6/18/2002 17:55	Aberdeen Ave. & Huron Ave. (Strawberry Hill)	Sean A. Howard, 19, of Dorchester	Andrew Power- Koch, 20, of Cambridge	Power-Koch confessed to accidentally shooting his best friend, Howard, in the chest at the railroad track area of Aberdeen Ave.	Power-Koch was found guilty of manslaughter.
29	10/21/2002 02:40	29 Newtowne Ct. (Area 4)	Gregory Robinson of Boston	Anthony Jakes, 23, of Milton	Robinson and Jakes got into an altercation in front of the victim's apartment. Jakes then stabbed Robinson and fled. Jakes later turned himself into police custody. Robinson was taken to Mass General Hospital where he died the following day.	Jakes was found not guilty at trial.
30	4/12/2003 01:52	Western Ave. & Jay St. (Riverside)	Michael Colono, 18, of Cambridge	Alexander Pring- Wilson, 25, of Cambridge	Colono and Pring-Wilson were outside of the Pizza Ring when they got into a verbal altercation. The altercation escalated and Pring- Wilson stabbed Colono to death.	Pring-Wilson pled guilty to involuntary manslaughter and was sentenced to 2 years in prison.
31	6/8/2003 15:55	2067 Mass. Ave. (North Cambridge)	Robert Scott, 26, of Cambridge	Markendy Jean, 26, of Malden	Scott was waiting for the bus with his girlfriend when Jean started shooting at him. Scott ran into the parking lot of the Kentucky Fried Chicken while Jean continued to shoot, striking him and killing him on scene. Jean fled to Florida but later turned himself in to authorities.	Jean was convicted of second-degree murder and sentenced to life in prison.
Map #	Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)/ Suspect(s)	Story	Status
32	11/24/2003 00:30	124 Berkshire St. (Inman/Harrington)	Mary Toomey, 75, of Cambridge	Anthony DiBenedetto, 47, of Cambridge	DiBenedetto had been living with Toomey for about seven years when they got into an argument and DiBenedetto stabbed Toomey in	DiBenedetto was sentenced to life in prison.

					the neck. Toomey fell to the ground and DiBenedetto then stabbed her in the back two times and put her body in a duffle bag. Police later found the duffle bag in Toomey's apartment and arrested DiBenedetto.	
33	2/24/2005 14:15	152 Berkshire St. (Inman/ Harrington)	Andrea Harvey, 27, of Cambridge	Damion Linton, of Cambridge	Linton was charged with strangling his wife of one year. Her body was found by her parents in her apartment in Inman Square.	Linton was sentenced to life in prison without parole.
34	8/6/2005 12:14	17 Warren St. (Inman/ Harrington)	Regina Antoine, 8 & Benita Antoine, 76, both of Cambridge	Kevin Robinson, of Cambridge	Robinson was charged with murder and arson after using gasoline to light a building on fire, causing the deaths of a grandmother and her young granddaughter.	Robinson was found guilty of two counts of 2 nd degree murder.
35	3/18/2006 23:53	144 Hamilton St. (Cambridgeport)	Corey Davis, 19, of Cambridge	Ahmad Bright, 17, of Dorchester; Remele Ahart, 21, of Chelsea	Davis and his cousin were walking down Hamilton St. when a car drove past and someone opened fire on them, striking and killing Davis. Ahart and Bright were arrested in connection with this shooting in June.	Currently awaiting trial.
36	3/28/2006 01:13	512 Mass Ave (Cambridgeport)	Doowensky Nazaire, 22, of Somerville	Elysee Bresilla, 28, of Roslindale	Nazaire died from two gunshot wounds to the upper torso after Bresilla allegedly shot him while he was standing in front of the <i>Phoenix Landing</i> .	Currently awaiting trial.

MURDER ACROSS THE STATE & NATION IN 2006*

In 2006, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports recorded an estimated 17,034 murders nationwide, representing an increase of 1.8% from the 16,740 homicides reported in 2005. When population is taken into account, the murder rate experienced the same increase of 1.8% over the previous year. Over the past 10 years (from 1997 to 2006), murders nationwide decreased numerically by 6.5%, and by 16.2% when population is taken into account.

Across the nation, female murder victims typically make up approximately 21% of the total number of victims while males approximate 79%. By comparison, Cambridge has a more even percentage of male and female murder victims (59% male, 41% female), probably due to our relatively low number of gang-related homicides, in which the victims are usually male. The average male murder victim nationwide is in his mid-20s and the average female murder victim is in her mid-20s to late 30s. Male murder victims in Cambridge are usually in their mid to upper 20s, basically consistent with the national trend; however, female murder victims in Cambridge are usually closer to 40 years old.

The murder rate in Massachusetts is far below that for the nation as a whole. In 2006, Massachusetts reported 2.9 murders per 100,000 residents, while the national rate in 2006 was 5.7 per 100,000. Boston experiences the majority of the state's homicides, as it did in 2006 with 75 homicides, up 3% from 2005. Of the towns surrounding Cambridge (Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Somerville, and Watertown), three reported homicides in 2006: Arlington (1), Brookline (1), and Somerville (2). Only a few Massachusetts cities and towns reported more than 1 or 2 murders in 2006. Those reporting 5 or more were Boston (75), Brockton (8), Lawrence (5), Lowell (13), New Bedford (7), Springfield (15), and Worcester (6).

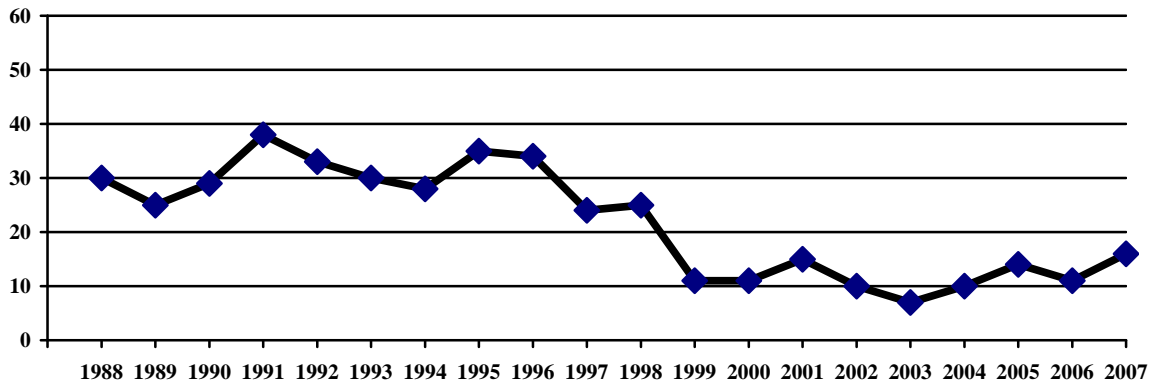
**Statistics for 2007 are not yet available.*

R A P E

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program defines rape as “the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.”* Attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force, and assaults with the intent to commit rape, are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

* In addition, by definition, “sexual attacks on males are excluded from the rape category and must be classified as assaults or other sex offenses depending on the nature of the crime and the extent of injury.” However, in NIBRS, which Cambridge began using to submit crime data in 2007, “a sexual assault on a male by a female could be classified as a forcible rape, depending on the nature of the attack and the extent of the injury.”

**Twenty Year Review:
Rape in Cambridge, 1988-2007**



11 reported in 2006 • 16 reported in 2007

The Cambridge Police Department’s Sexual Assault Unit reports that one attempted rape and fifteen completed rapes were reported in 2007. This is an increase of five incidents from 2006. In 10 of the cases, the victim had a prior acquaintance with the rapist. Four of the ten crimes were domestic in nature. There was only one stranger-to-stranger rape reported in Cambridge during 2007. Note that the number of rapes that go unreported each year is uncertain. Experts estimate that as many as 50% of domestic and acquaintance rapes are not reported by the victim.

	Acquaintance.	Contact	Blitz	Domestic	Total
Completed	6	4	1	4	15
Attempt	1	0	0	0	1
Total	7	4	1	4	16

CATEGORIES OF RAPE

- **Acquaintance Rapes** are non-domestic rapes committed by someone who knows the victim. They include rapes of co-workers, schoolmates, friends, and other acquaintances, including “date rapes.” Six of the sixteen incidents in 2007 were perpetrated by acquaintances.
- **Blitz Rapes** are rapes in which the suspect “comes out of nowhere.” Usually, the attacker is a stranger but this is not necessarily the case. Among all of the categorizations of rape, the blitz rape, or “street rape,” tends to invoke the most fear in the average citizen. There was one blitz rape recorded in Cambridge in 2007.

- **Contact Rapes** are **stranger** rapes in which the suspect contacts the victim and tries to gain his/her confidence before assaulting him/her. Contact rapists typically pick up their victims in bars and lure them into their cars or houses, or otherwise try to coerce the victim into a situation in which they can begin their assault. There were four incidents in Cambridge in 2007 that fit into this category.
- **Domestic Rapes** involve rapes between spouses, romantic partners, or family members. Four domestic rapes were reported in 2007. Romantic partners committed three of these incidents and a spouse perpetrated the other.

2006* NATIONAL AND REGIONAL RAPE STATISTICS

The FBI's Uniform Crime Report for 2006 reports that:

- The rate of forcible rapes in 2006 was estimated at 61 offenses per 100,000 female inhabitants.

With a population of approximately 101,355, Cambridge's rate (approx. 16 per 100,000 persons) falls far below that of cities of comparable size.

In 2006, the FBI reported a decrease of 2.0% in the number of *incidents* of female forcible rape known to the police nationwide. Between 1997 and 2006, the incidence of rape nationwide decreased 3.8% for the ten-year period. Like the Cambridge Police Department, the FBI cautions that a significant portion of rapes go unrecorded, making the validity of the statistics uncertain.

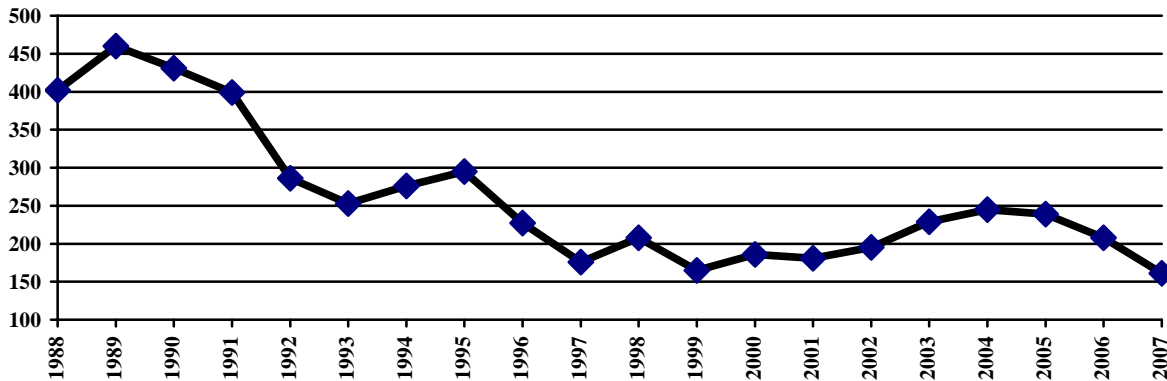
**National and regional statistics for 2007 are not yet available.*

Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 143 for tips on how you can protect yourself against becoming a victim of rape, and how to handle the situation if you do find yourself in dangerous circumstances.

ROBBERY

Robbery is the taking or attempted taking of anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. This crime includes muggings, purse snatchings, and bank hold-ups.

**Twenty Year Review:
Robbery in Cambridge, 1988-2007**



208 reported in 2006 • 161 reported in 2007

Over a four-year span from 2001 to 2004, robberies in the City slowly increased. This trend ended in 2005, and has continued downward ever since. Overall, robberies have decreased by 22.6% from 2006 to 2007. A closer look at the types of robbery reveals a slight 7.9% increase in commercial robberies and a 29.4% decrease in street robberies.

	2006	2007	% Change
Commercial Robbery	38	41	+7.9%
Street Robbery	170	120	-29.4%
Total	208	161	-22.6%

Due to its violent nature, robbery is one of the most feared crimes. For this reason, robbery is one of the crimes most often considered by a citizen when he or she gauges the general “safety” of an area. Not only is robbery on the minds of local citizens but it is also one of the main concerns of business owners. Often, suspects approach their target, threatening to cause harm if the victim does not relinquish money or property. Weapons are brandished in some incidents, but a suspect may just rely on the victim’s perceived fear of harm. Most incidents involve little physical contact between the suspect and victim, and often result in no harm to the victim, especially when they comply with the suspect’s demands.

COMMERCIAL ROBBERY

From 1970-1990, Cambridge averaged 100 commercial robberies annually. Throughout the 1990’s the number of robberies decreased dramatically to an average of 45 a year (with a high in 1990 of 102 and a low in 1999 of 18).

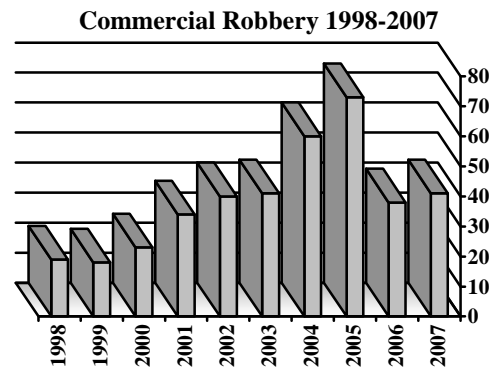
From 2000 to 2005, the number of reported commercial robberies slowly increased, until 2006 when a decrease of nearly 50% was reported. Commercial robberies then remained low in 2007.

Commercial robbery is described as the taking by force or threat of force anything of value from the care or custody of a commercial or financial establishment. Examples of this crime include a bank heist, a cab stick-up, and a convenience store hold-up. Commercial incidents tend to occur early in the morning or late into the night.

This year, commercial robberies rose ever so slightly by 3 incidents, resulting in a 7.9% increase. The Harvard Square area experienced the most commercial robberies with 10 robberies, accounting for a fourth of the of the incidents, followed by the Porter Square business district, which accounted for 22%, or 9 of the 41 robberies.

Banks were the most common targets of commercial robberies in 2007, accounting for nine of the incidents. There were two unrelated robberies at the Century Bank located on Massachusetts Ave in Porter Sq and two unrelated robberies at the Sovereign Bank located on Massachusetts Ave in Harvard Square.

A fifth of the incidents, or eight robberies, in 2007 took place at convenience stores. Five of these eight robberies occurred between 2:30 a.m. and 5:30 a.m. The majority of the convenience store robberies took place in Porter Square, two of which occurred at the same store on Massachusetts Ave.



COMMERCIAL ROBBERIES BY LOCATION TYPE			
Type	2005	2006	2007
Bank/Armored Car	13	9	9
Cab	3	1	0
Café	2	0	2
Convenience	17	12	8
Gas Station	16	5	4
Drug Store	4	0	0
Fast Food	1	1	2
Hotel/Motel	1	3	0
Jewelry Store	0	0	1
Liquor Store	1	0	2
Misc. Retail	2	7	12
Parking Garage/Lot	0	0	1

In March, a pattern surfaced along the border of Somerville and Cambridge involving a total of six robberies in a single week. The suspect had a knife in all six incidents and targeted two convenience stores, a market, a laundromat, and two *Dunkin Donuts* (one in Somerville and one in Cambridge). The suspect, a Cambridge resident, was finally apprehended following the incident at the *Dunkin Donuts* in Cambridge.

During the second quarter, a pattern surfaced in Cambridge and Boston. From mid-April into the beginning of July, one man was suspected of robbing twenty businesses in Boston and three in Cambridge. The suspect targeted convenience stores, gourmet chocolate shops, and ice cream parlors, earning the nickname of the “Bonbon Bandit.” He was originally robbing stores at knifepoint, but eventually escalated to using a sawed-off shotgun. The alleged suspect, a Boston resident, was arrested in early July in Boston.

Another pattern that emerged throughout the year occurred during the third quarter in July. Although it only involved two bank robberies here in the City, these two robberies were part of a regional pattern occurring in Cambridge, Boston, and surrounding areas. Boston Police arrested a 40-year-old male who confessed to eight of the bank robberies in this pattern. Over two weeks in October, there was also a small pattern that involved a male suspect robbing Boston and Cambridge *Ben and Jerry’s* stores.

Protect yourself and your business!! Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 143 for tips on how you can protect yourself against becoming a robbery victim, and how to handle the situation if you do find yourself in dangerous circumstances.

STREET ROBBERY

Street robberies historically take place during the evening hours, particularly after drinking establishments close, and in dark areas.

Street robbery involves all robberies committed against individuals, as opposed to commercial establishments. Despite the name, a “street” robbery does not necessarily have to occur on the street, although the majority of them do. Examples of street robberies are “muggings,” “carjackings,” and “purse snatchings.” The number of street robberies reported in 2007 dropped by a whopping 50 incidents, translating to a nearly 30% decrease from the previous year.

The number of street robberies across each neighborhood varied widely, which is a reflection of the residential and commercial mixture in each area. For example, Cambridgeport, Area 4, and East Cambridge are more densely populated than other neighborhoods and are closer to train stations and drinking establishments. These are factors that contribute to higher numbers of potential targets for street robbers. Individuals can become targets when they are walking alone late at night, distracted or intoxicated. The neighborhood that suffered from the highest number of robberies in 2007 was Area 4, accounting for 18%, or 21 of the total 120 incidents. Cambridgeport experienced the second highest number of street robberies with 19 incidents, or 16% of the total.

Of the 2007 incidents, 80% involved the use or threat of a weapon. The most commonly used weapons this year were hands and/or feet (47 incidents), knives (22 incidents), and handguns (10 incidents). While street robberies decreased by nearly 30%, there were a few specific identifiable patterns that developed throughout the year.

Streets in and around Harvard Square experienced two rounds of street robberies during the first quarter. In January, two juvenile males from Roslindale and Dorchester were arrested after they hit a victim over the head with an umbrella and attempted to take his iPod. The suspects were initially chased away, but when officers apprehended them later that day, they found an iPod on the suspects that had been taken in a street robbery of a Harvard student two days earlier.

There were also three robberies in the Harvard Square area in early to mid-March, two of which occurred within minutes of each other, and all having similar suspect descriptions.

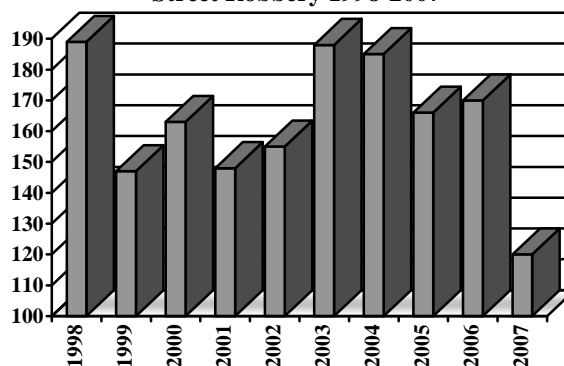
On one early morning in May, a group of females were on Oxford St when two suspects rushed towards them, knocking them to the ground and ripping their purses away. Another female observed this incident and then saw the same suspects come running towards her. The suspects attempted to grab her purse and knock her to the ground, but she was able to hold onto her purse and the suspects fled.

Throughout the year, there were a few brief pack robbery patterns that spread through different neighborhoods (Area 4, Inman/Harrington, and Mid-Cambridge). The incidents generally took place in the evenings between 9:00 and 10:00 p.m. and all involved young male suspects with similar descriptions. In late June, three teenage males from Cambridge were arrested after committing two separate street robberies together within a few hours of each other, and two brothers from Cambridge were arrested in separate robbery incidents at the end of July and middle of August. In addition, Cambridge Police assisted Somerville Police in the arrest of three young males for armed robbery and receiving stolen property in September. These series of street robberies were also believed to all be related to specific residential burglaries in the same neighborhoods and were tied to local juveniles who reside in the area.

As stated earlier, street robberies can take place in many different places, including shopping malls, MBTA stations, and parking lots. Still, more than three-fourths of all street robberies in 2007 occurred on a street or sidewalk. Five of the 120 robberies took place in a local park and three incidents took place in a parking lot or garage. Victims in five of the robbery cases knew the suspects, three incidents were between homeless individuals, and two were drug deals gone wrong. Nearly 65% of the street robberies throughout the city occurred between 7:00 p.m. and 1:00 a.m. This is a common timeframe for street robberies to occur because people are walking home after work or are out when the bars close.

Our Crime Analysis Unit breaks down street robbery incidents into categorizations of similar types for further and more accurate analysis. Approximately 51% of the street robberies were “predatory,” where the victim was approached by one or two suspects, threatened, and robbed. The second most common type of street robberies were pack robberies involving three or more suspects, which accounted for 23% of the total. Purse snatchings represented 8% of the total.

Street Robbery 1998-2007



FIVE HISTORICAL STREET ROBBERY HOT SPOTS

1. **CENTRAL SQUARE**, specifically the area of Massachusetts Avenue between Washington and Franklin Streets, down Pearl Street. This is a prime location for homeless-on-homeless robberies. Mostly predatory, but also purse snatchings concentrated here in the late afternoon and late evening.
2. **CAMBRIDGESIDE GALLERIA**, including the Lechmere MBTA Station area. These are usually juveniles robbing each other between 3:30 p.m. and 6:00 p.m.
3. **HARVARD SQUARE**, around Church Street, Brattle Street and Harvard Yard. Predatory robberies in the late evening mixed with early evening pack robberies.
4. **RUSSELL FIELD AND THE ALEWIFE MBTA STATION**. The 300-400 blocks of Rindge Avenue hold the major concentration for these incidents. Pack robberies target people leaving the station and “bullyboy” robberies target schoolmates crossing through the field.
5. **UPPER CAMBRIDGEPORT**, the area surrounded by Franklin and Erie Streets, between Brookline and Pleasant Streets. These incidents are predatory in nature and concentrated during the late night and predawn hours of the weekend.

Frequently Occurring Scenarios in Cambridge

A long-term trend analysis of street robberies in Cambridge reveals a number of frequently recurring scenarios. The number in parenthesis after the category indicates how frequently that categorization occurred in Cambridge this past year:

Acquaintance Robberies (5): Related to domestic robbery and homeless robbery (read below), Acquaintance Robberies are committed by someone the victim knows. Common scenarios include drinking buddies robbing each other after a night at the bar, friends turning on each other, and robberies between co-workers.

ATM Robberies (1): In this type of robbery, the suspect may approach the victim immediately after the victim withdraws money from an ATM and demand that he or she hand over the cash, or the suspect may wait behind the victim as they make a transaction, then take the money directly from the ATM and run. An ATM robbery can also occur when suspects approach a victim on the street, threaten the victim by displaying or implying a weapon, and demand the victim go to an ATM and withdraw money for them.

Bikejackers (0): Juvenile robberies of intimidation where the primary property targets are bicycles.

Bully Boys (3): Juvenile robberies of intimidation. In most occurrences, the victim knows the perpetrators. Committed by and against school-aged youths, they occur on the way home from school, or at playgrounds, malls, parks, or skating rinks. These robberies usually involve two to four juveniles strong-arming their victim, stealing such things as his cell phone, MP3 player, or lunch money.

Carjacking (3): In this scenario, a predator approaches a victim entering or exiting his or her car, or when stopped at a traffic light. The robber orders the victim out of the vehicle and demands the keys.

Dial-A-Victim (1): These robberies target delivery service personnel. In these situations, suspects usually brandish a knife or gun to intercept a delivery person.

Domestic (0): This type of scenario occurs when someone close to the victim, like a family member, romantic partner, or roommate, takes money or property from them by the use or threat of violence.

Drug Deal (2): Typically drug deals gone awry.

Home Invasion (4): One of the most serious robbery types. Home invasions involve robbers entering their victim's homes, subduing the residents, and robbing the home. Fortunately this type of robbery is rare in Cambridge, and when it occurs, the victim generally knows the perpetrator.

Homeless Robberies (3): These are incidents of homeless people robbing each other. The majority of

STREET ROBBERIES BY NEIGHBORHOOD			
AREA	2005	2006	2007
East Cambridge	17	20	15
M.I.T. Area	1	1	2
Inman/Harrington	15	23	12
Area 4	27	36	21
Cambridgeport	30	19	19
Mid-Cambridge	20	12	10
Riverside	14	10	11
Agassiz	4	3	4
Peabody	11	13	7
West Cambridge	5	4	6
North Cambridge	16	18	11
Cambridge Highlands	4	5	2
Strawberry Hill	2	6	0

these robberies occur in the vicinity of Central and Harvard Squares, or at various shelters. The victim is usually acquainted with the perpetrator, and in many cases, both are intoxicated. Property stolen ranges from a bottle of wine to a blanket or a pair of shoes.

Pack Robberies (28): In this situation, a group of three or more individuals will target victims around shopping malls, MBTA stations, streets, or recreational areas. The robberies are not always premeditated and the typical victim is often a male between the ages of 15-25, walking alone.

Predatory Robberies (60): This type of street robbery has the most pronounced effect on a citizen's perception of safety. Predatory robberies are synonymous with "muggings." In the typical scenario, one or two men approach the victim with knife or gun and demand cash. Cambridge typically experiences more two-person predatory robberies than any other type.

Purse Snatch (10): The purse-snatcher is generally unarmed, and has little intent to cause injury. After "casing" a victim—usually a female carrying a purse, bag, or wallet—this robber approaches quickly—on foot or on a bicycle—and snatches the item out of the victim's hands or off her shoulder before she has a chance to react, often effecting a "body check" in the process. Some incidents also involve the snatching of purses from the ground at outdoor cafes where accessibility is easy.

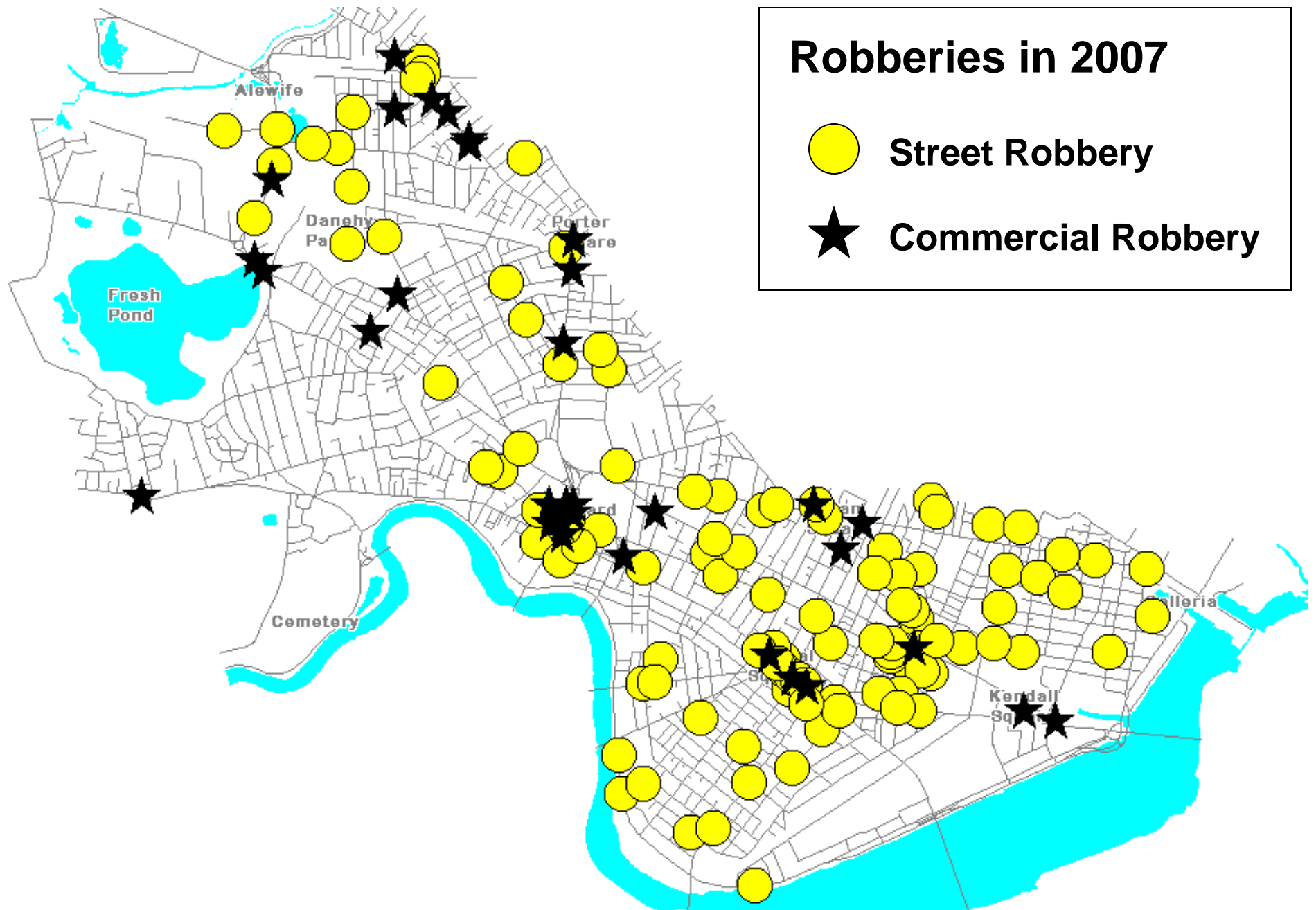
Robberies in 2007



Street Robbery



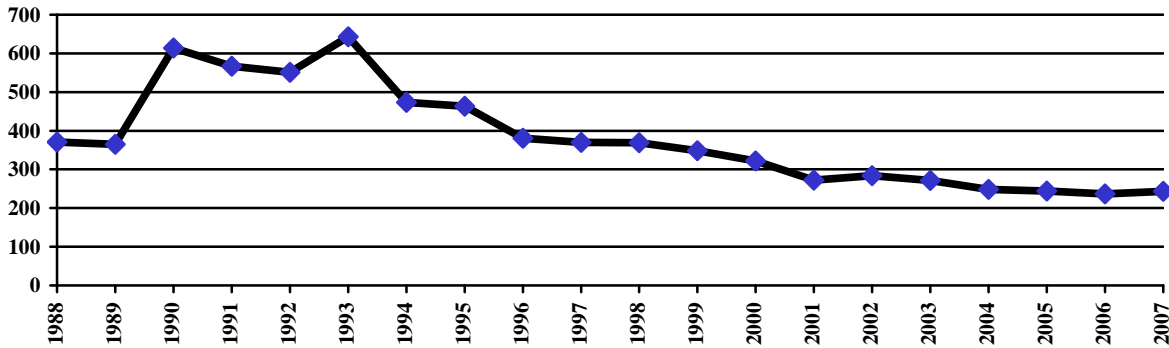
Commercial Robbery



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Aggravated assault describes an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used that could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

**Twenty Year Review:
Aggravated Assault in Cambridge, 1988-2007**



237 reported in 2006 • 243 reported in 2007

Analysis of the past twenty years shows that aggravated assault reached its peak in the early 1990's. Between 1984 and 1989, Cambridge registered about 350 incidents per year; in 1990, it suddenly jumped by 41% to an unprecedented 614 reports. It peaked at 643 in 1993 and then steadily declined for the next 10 years. Within the last five years, aggravated assaults have leveled off to an average of 249 incidents a year, a 22% decrease from the five previous years.

Assault is a violent crime that typically arises in "the heat of the moment". Unlike the crime of robbery, assault seldom involves a motivation of personal gain. Offenders in aggravated assaults will often regret the incident subsequent to its occurrence, as the offender typically knows his or her victim.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS FROM 2005 TO 2007

NEIGHBORHOOD	2005	2006	2007
East Cambridge	22	19	28
M.I.T. Area	7	5	5
Inman/Harrington	20	29	33
Area 4	51	42	46
Cambridgeport	29	34	38
Mid-Cambridge	26	24	14
Riverside	28	21	20
Agassiz	3	4	4
Peabody	9	12	8
West Cambridge	15	17	8
North Cambridge	26	24	31
Cambridge Highlands	3	4	3
Strawberry Hill	5	1	5
Unknown	0	1	0
TOTAL	244	237	243

*Please note that 1 incident in 2006 occurred at an unknown location and has been indicated as such on the breakdown above.

Aggravated assault is a very serious crime and is not taken lightly by the Cambridge Police. The severity of aggravated assault lies in the serious injury caused to victims, which can range from bruises to knife or gun wounds. Approximately 5% of the aggravated assaults in 2007 resulted in serious to life-threatening injuries, about half of which involved a stabbing or shooting. Roughly 35% of the 243 incidents resulted in no injury, as the victim was merely threatened with the use of a weapon.

IN FOCUS: DOMESTIC ASSAULTS

A good portion of the fluctuation in the rate of incidents can be attributed to the frequency in which the crime is *reported* rather than the frequency of its actual occurrence. One area with a historically low reporting rate is domestic assault. As domestic violence awareness has increased over the last decade, so has the willingness of domestic violence victims to report abuse to the police. A quarter of the aggravated assaults in 2007 were domestic incidents. Over the past five years, the rate of domestic incidents has been closer to about a third of all reported incidents.

Despite advances made by domestic violence victim advocates in recent years, experts estimate that between 60 and 80% of domestic assaults are never reported to the police. However, lack of reporting is not unique to domestic incidents. It is very likely that factors including apathy, fear of police contact, embarrassment, and other issues lead to underreporting of various assaults involving acquaintances, gangs, and conflicts among the homeless. Due to the estimated high rate of underreporting, *assault statistics must be viewed with extreme care.*

Since domestic assaults and assaults among acquaintances dominate the percentages (aside from stranger assaults), the crime naturally registers higher in areas that have a high residential population. These neighborhoods include Inman/Harrington, Area 4, and North Cambridge. Domestic assaults and other domestic crimes are reviewed in the *Domestic Crimes* section of this report.

Relationships

Another way to look at aggravated assaults is to classify the relationship between the offender and the victim. Many, but not all, of the assault categorizations are based on this relationship. This list shows the relationship between the offender and the victim in the 243 aggravated assaults in 2007:

Relationship	Total	%
Stranger	95	39%
Acquaintance	52	21%
Romantic Partner	22	9%
Client/Patron	13	5%
Parent/Child	12	5%
Ex-Romantic Partner	11	5%
Sibling	9	4%
Co-Worker/Employee	8	3%
Spouse	6	2%
Schoolmate	6	2%
Third Lover	2	1%
Roommate	2	1%
Neighbor	2	1%
Other Family	2	1%
Teacher/Coach	1	0%

NEIGHBORHOOD PATTERNS AND TRENDS OBSERVED IN 2007

The following is a synopsis of neighborhoods with concentrations of particular aggravated assault categories as well as detailed accounts of some of the most serious incidents of the year (not including domestic incidents).

- **NEIGHBORHOODS:**

- **West Cambridge** experienced the greatest decrease in aggravated assaults this year, declining by 53% from 17 incidents in 2006 to 8 incidents in 2007. **Mid-Cambridge** and **Peabody**, which experienced a 42% and 33% decrease, respectively, were the other two areas that reported the most substantial declines in aggravated assaults. **East Cambridge** sustained the most notable increase; a 47% rise over 2006.
- **Cambridgeport** was the top area for bar and alcohol related incidents again in 2007. This type of activity, which was highest in the Central Square vicinity, can be attributed to the high density of foot traffic around restaurants, bars, and nightclubs in the Mass Ave area, particularly in the nighttime.
- Juvenile assaults were spread more evenly throughout the city in 2007 than in years past. **Area 4, East Cambridge, and North Cambridge** each experienced three juvenile/gang related aggravated assaults, which was the highest number in any neighborhood. Similar to incidents in 2005 and 2006, over half of the juvenile incidents citywide in 2007 involved the use of a knife or handgun.
- There was a large increase in aggravated assault incidents involving homeless individuals in Cambridge this year (rising from 3 in 2006 to 20 in 2007). Three quarters of these incidents took place in the

Central Square area, where there is a large homeless population. The typical homeless incident usually involves homeless-on-homeless assaults, often among acquainted individuals.

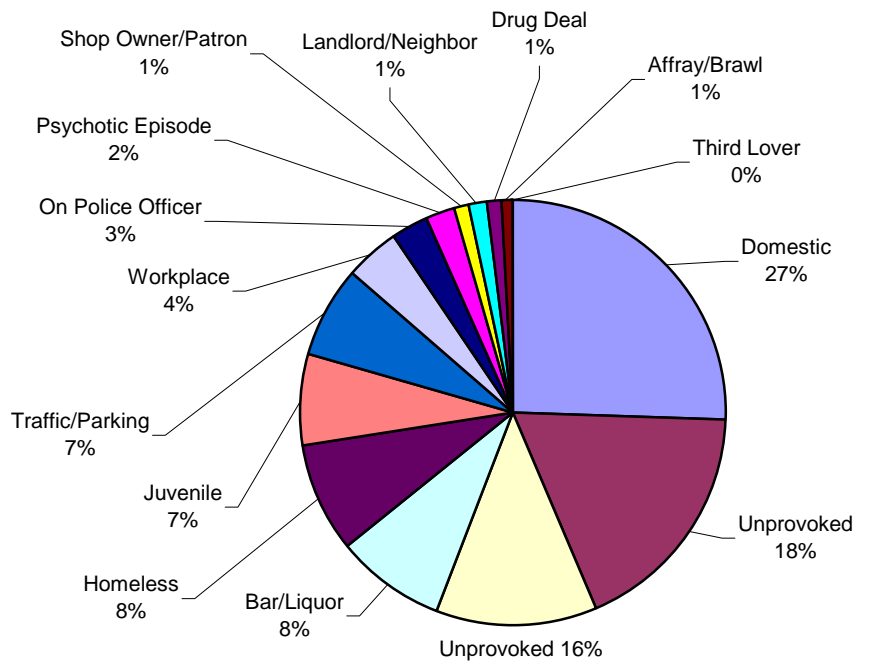
- Unprovoked incidents were highest in **North Cambridge** (9 incidents) and **East Cambridge** (8 incidents). In East Cambridge, a local resident was arrested after committing multiple intimidation assaults with a knife near the Community Charter School in March.
- Seven of the aggravated assaults in 2007 were shooting incidents, none of which were fatal. The following examples represent some of the more serious non-fatal shootings of the year.
 - Two teenage males were shot while sitting in a car near the Briston Arms apartments in June.
 - A juvenile male was shot by individuals in a passing car as he walked on Rindge Ave with friends in October.
- See page 39 for a map of all aggravated assaults in 2006 and 2007 in which a handgun was used or threatened.

 - **Protect yourself!! Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 143 for tips on how you can protect against becoming a victim of assault, and what do in case of an assault or abuse.**

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT CLASSIFICATIONS

TYPE	2006	2007
Domestic	57	62
Unprovoked	37	44
Acquaintance	38	30
Bar/Liquor	14	20
Homeless	3	20
Juvenile	37	17
Traffic/Parking	19	17
Workplace	2	10
On Police Officer	5	7
Psychotic Episode	2	5
Shop Owner/Patron	10	3
Landlord/Neighbor	3	3
Drug Deal	3	3
Affray/Brawl	5	2
Third Lover	2	0

Classification Percent of Aggravated Assaults, 2007



SIMPLE ASSAULT

397 reported in 2006 • 435 reported in 2007

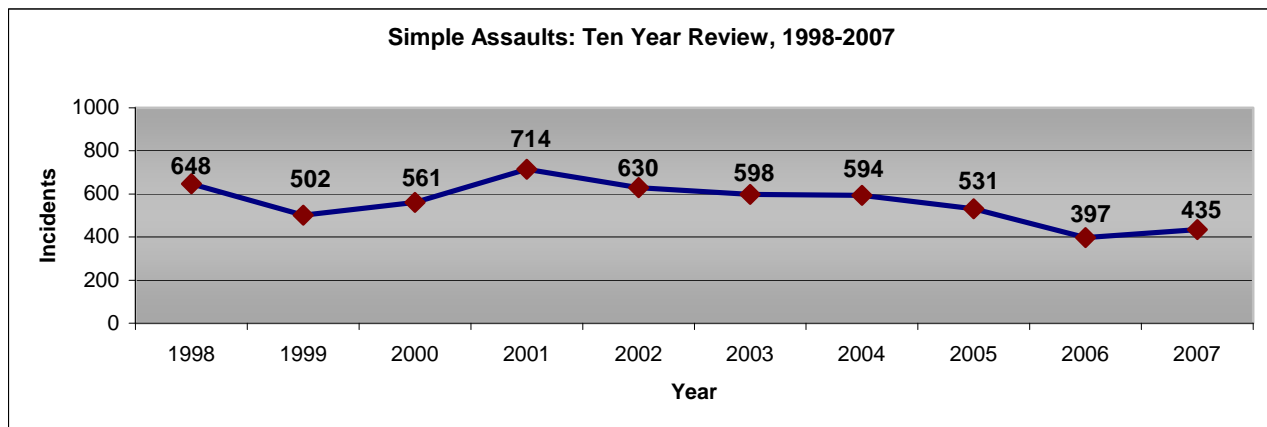
SIMPLE ASSAULT CATEGORIZATION			
Categorization	2006	2007	% Change 06-07
Domestic	160	191	+19%
Unprovoked	38	67	+76%
Acquaintance	66	60	-9%
Bar/Alcohol	26	20	-23%
Traffic/Parking	29	19	-34%
Shop Owner/Patron	13	16	+23%
Juvenile/Gang	21	15	-29%
Landlord/Neighbor	15	14	-7%
Workplace	8	11	+38%
Police Officer	10	10	No Change
Homeless	6	9	+50%
Psychotic Episode	4	3	-25%
Third Lover	1	0	Inc.
Total	397	435	+10%

Simple Assaults, unlike aggravated assaults, are not scored among the Part I Crimes (Index Crimes). They do not involve the use of a dangerous weapon and do not cause serious injury. Examples of simple assault include a shove, a punch in the stomach, or a slap in the face.

On average, Cambridge reports 500 to 600 simple assault incidents annually. During the past year, 435 simple assaults were reported to the Cambridge Police Department. This number represents a 10% increase over the 397 incidents reported in 2006, but it still remains well below the 10-year average of 561. However, because most simple assaults result in minimal or no injury, the victims and offenders may sometimes dismiss them as inconsequential. Therefore, lack of reporting is a problem in calculating exact numbers of simple assaults.

Similar to aggravated assaults, domestic incidents make up the highest percent of reported simple assaults. In 2007, domestic incidents accounted for 44% of the simple assaults. Unprovoked incidents accounted for approximately 15% of the simple assaults, followed by assaults among acquaintances, which made up 14% of the reports.

Area 4 and Cambridgeport reported the most simple assault activity in 2007 with 68 and 60 incidents, respectively. Bar and alcohol related incidents were highest in Cambridgeport (seven incidents), as were homeless assaults (five incidents), which were mainly concentrated in the Central Square area. Traffic/parking incidents were highest in West Cambridge (five incidents). The other incident categories broke down more evenly across neighborhoods.

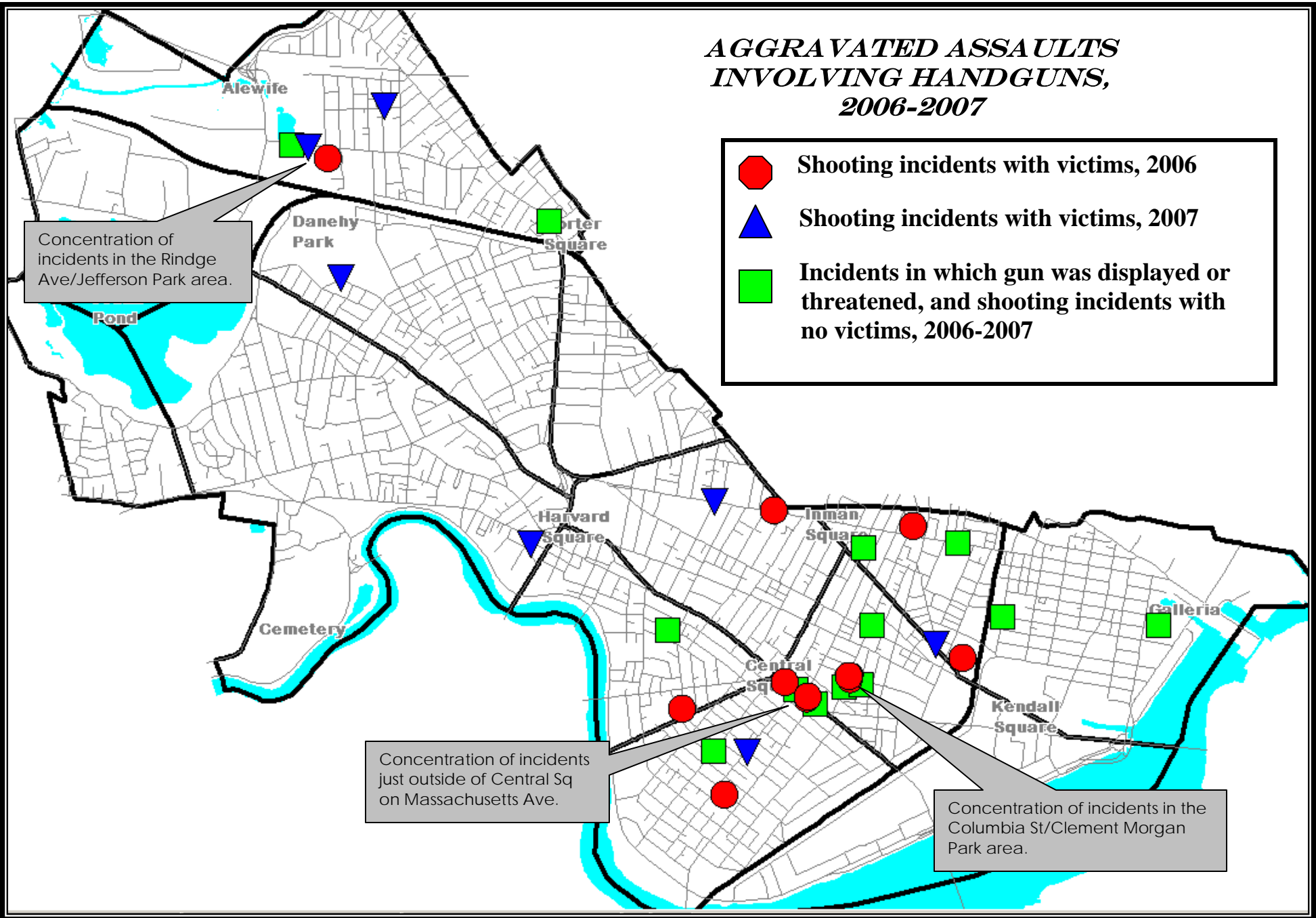


WHERE ASSAULTS TAKE PLACE...

Many assaults take place in the home, particularly family, roommate, or acquaintance-related incidents. Assaults taking place on the street are the most common, as these involve domestic disputes as well as arguments that may begin in a commercial establishment and spill onto the street. Restaurant/Bar incidents are common and can be the result of intoxicated parties becoming disorderly and sometimes violent. Aggravated assaults on school grounds have not significantly increased over the past five years, basically making up between 1 and 2% of all aggravated assaults. While many juvenile simple assaults take place on school grounds, the more violent aggravated assaults take place on the street in the proximity of residential housing and parks.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS INVOLVING HANDGUNS, 2006-2007

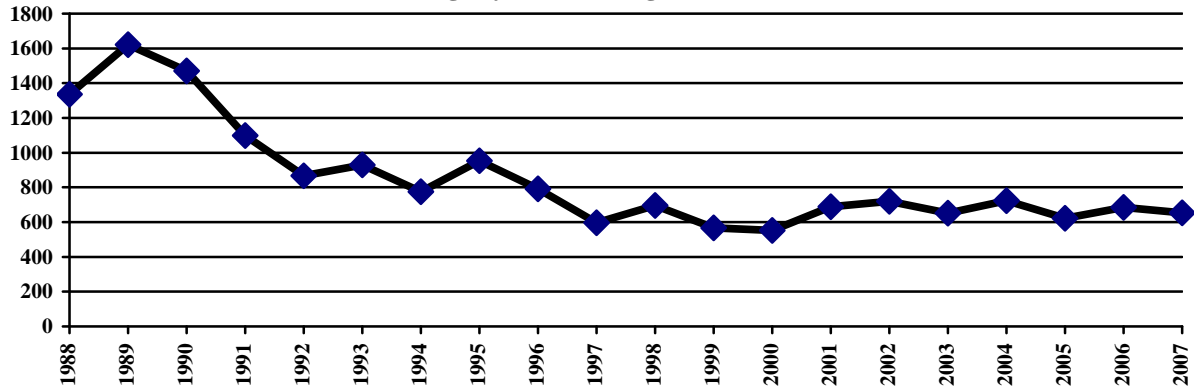
- Shooting incidents with victims, 2006
- Shooting incidents with victims, 2007
- Incidents in which gun was displayed or threatened, and shooting incidents with no victims, 2006-2007



BURGLARY

Burglary is described as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary. Burglary attempts are included in the total.

**Twenty Year Review:
Burglary in Cambridge, 1988-2007**



685 reported in 2006 • 653 reported in 2007

Burglary is categorized as a more serious crime than larceny since it involves the use of force and unlawful entry into a business or residence. Perpetrators employ various techniques to enter residences or businesses. Since burglars need to pull off their heist quickly, break-ins are occasionally only unsuccessful “attempts,” in which no entry is made, but damage is caused to the structure.

	2006	2007	% Change from 06-07
Commercial Burglary	189	134	-29%
Residential Burglary	496	519	+5%
Total	685	653	-5%

Burglars often fall into two types: the “amateur” and the “professional.” Amateurs are likely to smash windows or kick in doors to enter unoccupied buildings. These burglars will often take lightweight, visible property, such as a purse left on a table, loose change, laptop, or other less costly items. “Professional” burglars, alternatively, are more sophisticated in their methods and tend to steal higher-priced items. They often pry open a door, disable alarms, and even occasionally enter occupied establishments.

For the purposes of analysis, burglary is divided into two main categories: *commercial* and *residential*.

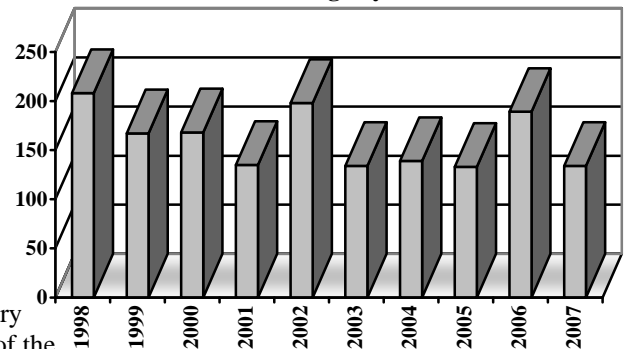
Over the past twenty years, burglary in Cambridge has decreased by approximately 51%. Burglary crimes peaked in the late 1980’s, dramatically decreased in the early 1990’s, and have continued to be relatively steady since.

COMMERCIAL BURGLARY

A commercial burglary, more commonly referred to as a *commercial break*, is the unlawful entry into a commercial establishment, including business, government, religious, or retail establishments. Between 2006 and 2007, there was a 29% decrease in commercial breaks in Cambridge. Over the past five years, commercial breaks have averaged approximately 146 incidents a year, a 17% decrease from the previous five-year average.

A wide variety of establishments are targeted in commercial burglary using an array of methods. Most breaks can be categorized as one of the following:

Commercial Burglary 1998-2007



- ◆ **Smash & Grab** burglaries target display windows along major routes. The burglar runs or drives up, smashes the window, steals valuables from the immediate window area, and runs off. The entire endeavor may take less than a minute.
- ◆ **Retail** burglars pry or smash their way into stores or other locations with cash registers on the premises. They hope to steal cash left in the register or safe and may grab cigarettes or lottery tickets on the way out.
- ◆ **Restaurant/Bar** burglars often cross multiple jurisdictions, breaking into similar franchises, looking for safes. Registers and cash were targeted in the majority of the 2007 cases.
- ◆ **Business** burglars enter real-estate offices, law firms, technology companies, and other offices, looking for laptop computers and other expensive equipment. The majority of these incidents occurred when an intruder gained entrance into locked offices and stole electronic equipment.
- ◆ **Construction Site/Industrial Area** thieves are a special breed of burglars who know how to select, steal, and sell expensive power tools, building supplies, and heavy equipment. They are often in the business themselves and may have done sub-contract work on the sites that they target. Construction site and industrial area burglaries increased by 450% from 2005 to 2006 due mainly to increases in thefts of copper products. In 2007, this pattern was almost eradicated.
- ◆ **Safe Crackers** are a more professional type of burglar. In these incidents, perpetrators enter businesses with high cash intake, such as restaurants and bars, and usually take that cash.
- ◆ **Church** burglars are usually homeless individuals with substance abuse problems. They enter lightly secured houses of worship, looking for petty cash and easily fenced items.
- ◆ **School** burglars are generally juveniles, breaking into their own schools to vandalize or steal computers and other expensive goods they see everyday. Youth centers/daycares are included.

TYPE OF PREMISE	2006	2007
Business Offices	27	26
Bar/Restaurant/Social	35	23
Other: (hair salons, health clubs, medical buildings etc)	25	21
Retail Establishments	23	17
Convenience/Gas	10	14
School/Youth Center	15	13
Church	5	9
Industrial/Construction	44	8
Government Building	5	3
TOTAL	189	134

IN FOCUS: PROFESSIONAL COMMERCIAL BURGLARY PATTERNS

In 2007, there was a considerable decrease of 29% in commercial burglaries. However, there were still a few sparse patterns that emerged. In May and June, there were 10 smash & grab commercial breaks throughout the city, although no pattern developed. One weekend in July saw five commercial breaks at a location on First St, in which a commercial office building housing various businesses reported numerous breaks. Laptops and other electronics such as projectors were targeted in these incidents. In early October, there were three smash & grabs in the 1600-1700 block of Mass Ave in which registers were targeted.

The majority of the business districts saw a decline in commercial breaks in 2007. However, there were two districts—the 1500 to 1900 block of Mass Ave, and the Alewife/West Cambridge area—that experienced large increases. Overall, numbers in 2007 were more comparable to the 2005 business district numbers, as 2006 reported a sharp increase in comparison to the three previous years.

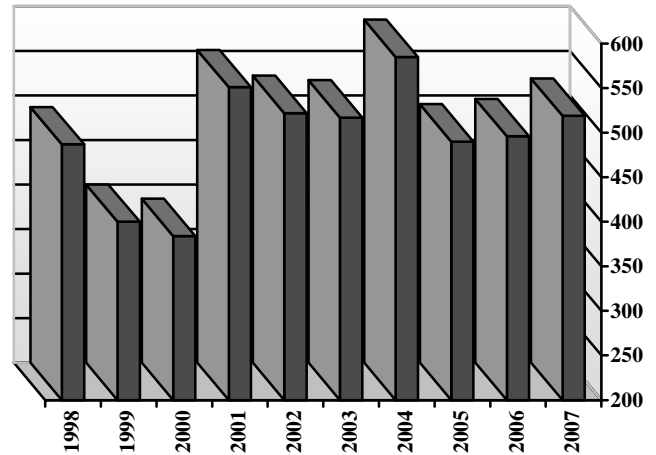
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF COMMERCIAL BURGLARIES					
Business District	2005	2006	2007	% Change 06-07	% of Total
East Cambridge/Galleria	15	29	26	-10%	19%
Alewife/West Cambridge	14	17	23	+35%	17%
Inman Square/Harrington	15	30	17	-43%	13%
Central Square	15	37	16	-57%	12%
Porter Square/North Cambridge	16	23	16	-30%	12%
Massachusetts Avenue 1500-1900	16	8	15	+88%	11%
Harvard Square	14	18	13	-28%	10%
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	16	6	6	0%	4%
Kendall Square/M.I.T.	8	13	2	-85%	1%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	4	8	1	-88%	1%

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

Residential burglaries, or “housebreaks,” are of particular concern to local police and communities because of the loss of personal security felt when one’s home is invaded and possessions are stolen.

Housebreaks were up 5% in Cambridge in 2007 compared to 2006. This total includes 92 housebreak incidents (or 18%) that were attempted but not completed. Both Inman/Harrington and Area 4 recorded increases of over 50%, due to varying patterns throughout the year that affected both neighborhoods. The greatest decreases were recorded in Cambridgeport and Mid-Cambridge. For a detailed synopsis of neighborhood housebreak activity in 2007, please refer to the Neighborhood Section of this report.

Residential Burglary, 1998-2007



GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

AREA	2005	2006	2007	% Change 06-07	% of Total
Area 4	37	54	86	+59%	17%
Inman/Harrington	34	53	80	+51%	15%
Cambridgeport	68	85	59	-31%	11%
Peabody	48	43	59	+37%	11%
Mid-Cambridge	74	78	56	-28%	11%
North Cambridge	52	31	55	+77%	11%
Riverside	36	31	36	+16%	7%
West Cambridge	41	43	31	-28%	6%
East Cambridge	62	41	26	-37%	5%
Agassiz	26	24	17	-29%	3%
Strawberry Hill	8	9	11	+22%	2%
Cambridge Highlands	1	3	2	-33%	0%
M.I.T. Area	3	1	1	0%	0%

* Please note that due to reclassification these numbers may differ slightly from those reported in the UCR.

Housebreaks most commonly occur during the daytime while victims are not home, or while the homeowners are away on vacation. Suspects are often long gone by the time the victim returns home and calls the police. A large number of housebreaks are simply attempts in which a suspect tries but is unable to gain entry to a residence. The victim later discovers signs that someone tried to enter. In 2007, attempts accounted for 18% of the housebreaks. Unknown suspects are typically the perpetrators in Cambridge housebreaks, although a small percentage of incidents involve acquaintances or family members. For example, 3% of all reported housebreak victims named an acquaintance (friend, roommate, or neighbor) as a suspect. An additional 3% of incidents were categorized as domestic (perpetrated by family members, ex-boyfriends, etc). Arrests were made in 35 of the incidents, resulting in a total of 42 people arrested for housebreaks in 2007.

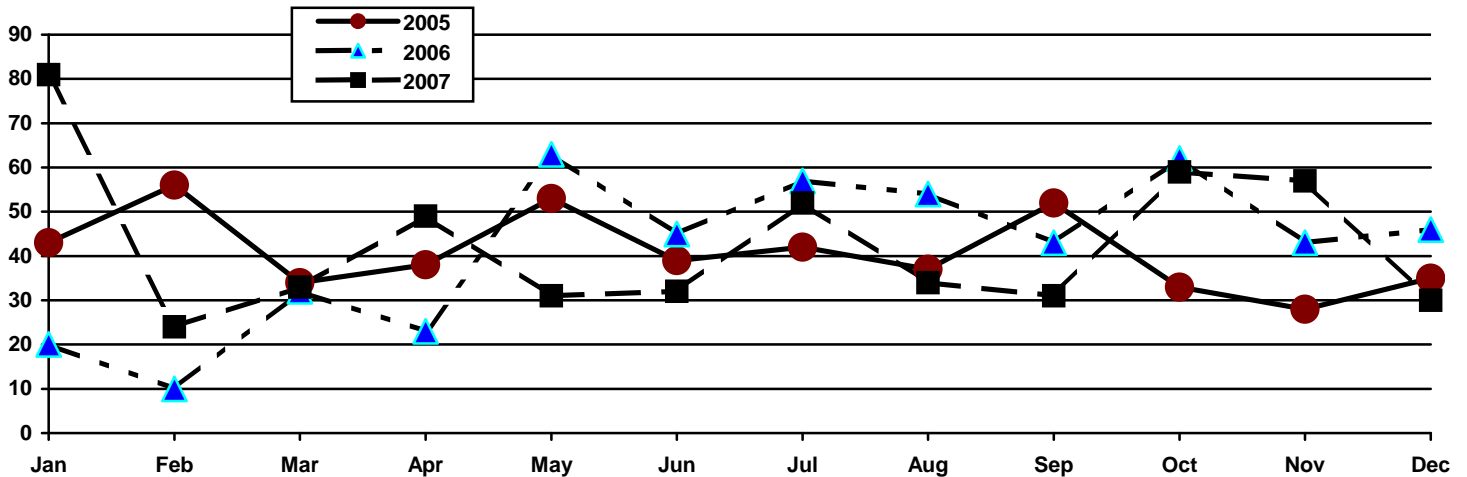
Entry is gained into a residence by various methods. The most common method of entry is forcing or prying open the front door. However, entry is often made via unlocked/open windows in a large number of breaks during the summer months. The front doors of a residence were pried/forced/broken in 18% of

the housebreaks in 2007. Window entry was significant regarding two different methods: shoved/forced/pried windows accounted for 11% of the incidents, and cut or removed window screens accounted for 8%. However, unlocked windows and doors combined enabled suspects to enter without force in at least 15% of all housebreaks in 2007. Historically, the property targeted in housebreaks typically includes cash and jewelry, but in a society where many own valuable electronics, common targets of theft now include laptops, iPods, digital cameras, TVs, DVD players, and video gaming systems.

There was a noteworthy housebreak pattern that occurred throughout Area 4 and Inman Harrington in 2007, which is detailed in the timeline on the last page of this section. This on-again off-again pattern accounted for nearly 50% of the housebreaks citywide in 2007 and involved nearly 100 stolen laptops. In 30 years of observing housebreak patterns in Cambridge, this series is the first in which a group of juveniles was identified and appeared to be working in consort over an extended period of time in a concentrated area of the City. A few juvenile arrests occurred throughout the year in the problem areas, and five juveniles were arrested or summonsed for these housebreaks in late December 2007 and early January 2008.

Top Five Items Stolen/Targeted in 2007		
	In Housebreaks:	In Commercial Burglaries:
1	Laptops	Cash
2	Jewelry	Laptops/Computers
3	Cameras	Projectors
4	MP3 Players	Wires/Cables/Tools
5	Cash	Checks/Credit cards

2005 – 2007 MONTHLY HOUSEBREAK TOTAL COMPARISON



Protect your home or business! Please read the Protect Yourself section starting on page 143 for tips on how you can protect against becoming a victim of a commercial burglary or housebreak.

2007 TIMELINE OF CAMBRIDGE HOUSEBREAK PATTERNS

January had the highest number of housebreaks of the year, which can be partially attributed to one individual who was arrested for six known breaks. There was a pattern in Mid-Cambridge in December that carried over into January; one person was arrested. Thirty-one percent of the January breaks occurred in Area 4/Inman Harrington with the active juvenile group; four were arrested in East Cambridge in early January.

With only 24 breaks reported, **February** experienced the fewest housebreaks of the year. There was a brief pattern in Cambridgeport in which five breaks occurred between noon and 3:00 p.m.

March saw a slight increase but the number remained comparable to previous years. Almost half of the breaks took place in the Area 4/Inman Harrington neighborhoods. No other patterns were seen during this month.

In **June**, a brief pattern of incidents in North Cambridge began to evolve in which entry was gained through windows by removing or cutting out screens. A number of these breaks were only attempts.

Housebreaks in **May** decreased by 37% compared to April. There was a pattern in Peabody in which four similar breaks took place, but they stopped when an individual was arrested. May reported its lowest number of housebreaks in the past four years in 2007.

April had 38% of its housebreaks occur in Area 4/Inman Harrington; however, the breaks stopped with the arrest of two teens early in the month. Only two housebreaks occurred in these neighborhoods after the arrest. There was a pattern that emerged in the Riverside and Cambridgeport neighborhoods in which a break was occurring every other day. Items targeted included laptops, and entry was gained by prying front doors. After a suspect was stopped and questioned in the area, the pattern dispersed.

July saw the first increase in Area 4 breaks since the arrest quelled the pattern in April. Twenty-three percent were attempted breaks, and 31% of the breaks took place on a Wednesday.

In **August**, a pattern emerged in Sector 5 (mainly in North Cambridge and Peabody), occurring on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays between noon and 4:00 p.m. The pattern continued into early **September**, when it ended with around 11 total breaks. The rest of September saw sporadic breaks throughout the city with no identifiable patterns.

October recorded the second highest number of breaks throughout the year with Area 4 and Inman Harrington incidents picking back up. Forty-seven percent of the breaks in October occurred in these two neighborhoods. There were seven people arrested for breaks throughout the month, three in the problem areas (two of which were unrelated to the juvenile problem).

By year's end, 2007 had recorded an overall increase of 5% in housebreaks. The neighborhoods with the largest increases were North Cambridge, Area 4, and Inman Harrington, while East Cambridge reported the most substantial decrease.

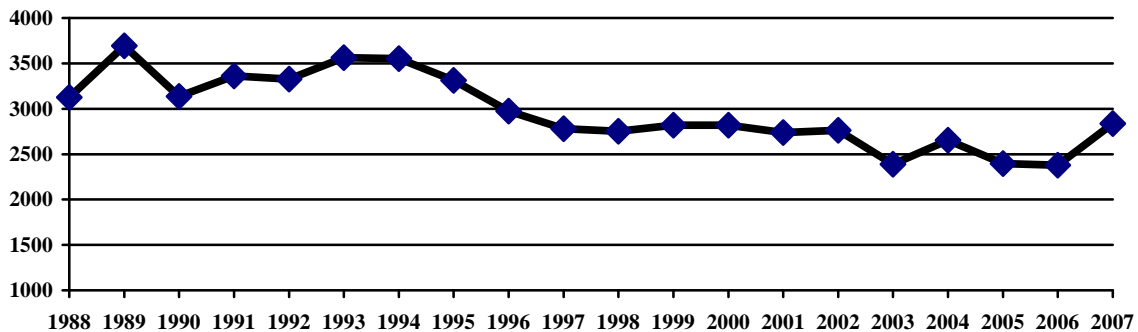
In **December**, breaks began to decline in Area 4/Inman Harrington after a task force was created to combat the housebreak problem there. There was a pattern that began to emerge in West Cambridge during the early morning hours, but an arrest was made in this pattern in early January 2008.

November recorded its highest number of breaks in the last three years, which can be attributed to the continuing Area 4 pattern from October. Common targets were laptops, digital cameras, jewelry, and MP3 players. Entry was being gained through ground windows from which screens were broken or removed.

L A R C E N Y

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket picking, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of auto parts and accessories, horse thefts, and bicycle thefts, in which no use of force, violence, fraud, or trespass occurs. In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, “con” games, forgery, or worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is also excluded from this category, as it is a separate crime index offense.

**Twenty Year Review:
Larceny in Cambridge, 1988-2007**



2,377 reported in 2006 • 2,838 reported in 2007

Larceny was the most common of the Part One crimes, accounting for 68% of the serious crime total and three-fourths of the total property crime. Larceny often produces the most patterns. The three categories that produced some of the highest numbers – larcenies from motor vehicles, buildings, and persons – are often fueled by changes in technology. As electronics such as laptops, GPS navigation systems, and portable music players become more popular and evolve, they become easier targets, easier to conceal, and ultimately easier to sell. This year’s larceny total, with an additional 461 reports compared to 2006, represents a 19% increase over last year. The majority of the increase can be attributed to the 64% increase in larceny from motor vehicles.

Larceny is further broken down into the nine categories listed in the table below. As can be seen from the total number above, there was an overall increase in larcenies this year in comparison to 2006. However, decreases were reported in larceny from residences and in miscellaneous/unclassifiable larcenies.

Categorization	2006	2007	% Change
Larcenies from Buildings	386	418	+8%
Larcenies from MV	754	1234	+64%
Larcenies of Bicycles	204	228	+12%
Larcenies from Persons	337	344	+2%
Shoplifting	342	349	+2%
Larcenies of Services	21	22	+5%
Larcenies from Residences	246	162	-34%
Larcenies of License Plates	30	37	+23%
Other (Unclassifiable) Larcenies	57	44	-23%

LARCENY FROM BUILDINGS

Larcenies from Buildings are non-burglary thefts from commercial establishments. "Non-burglary" means that either the offender had a specific right to be on the premises, or that the building was open to the general public, and that no force was used to gain entry to the building where the theft was committed.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN BY BUSINESS DISTRICT		
Area	2006	2007
Galleria/East Cambridge	76	60
Kendall Square/MIT	28	27
Inman Square	29	20
Central Square	70	100
Cambridgeport/Riverside	14	14
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	26	23
Harvard Square	43	63
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	25	29
Porter Square	35	23
Alewife/West Cambridge	40	59

There were 418 larcenies from buildings reported this year. This total represents an 8% increase over the previous year. Even with this increase, the total is still 17% lower than the five-year average of 508 incidents.

HOT SPOTS OF 2007

1. Cambridgeside Galleria Mall
100 Cambridgeside Place – 16 incidents
2. Bally's Health Club
1815 Massachusetts Avenue – 15 incidents
3. YMCA
820 Massachusetts Avenue – 9 Incidents
4. Boston Sports Club
625 Massachusetts Avenue – 7 incidents
5. General Offices
100 Cambridgepark Dr. – 7 incidents
6. Hyatt Regency Hotel
575 Memorial Dr. – 7 incidents
7. The following locations all reported 6 incidents each:
 - The Charles Hotel, 1 Bennett St.
 - Cambridge City Hospital, 1493 Cambridge St.
 - Mt. Auburn Hospital, 330 Mount Auburn St.
 - Cambridge Rindge and Latin School, 459 Broadway

The following are the most common larceny from building scenarios in Cambridge:

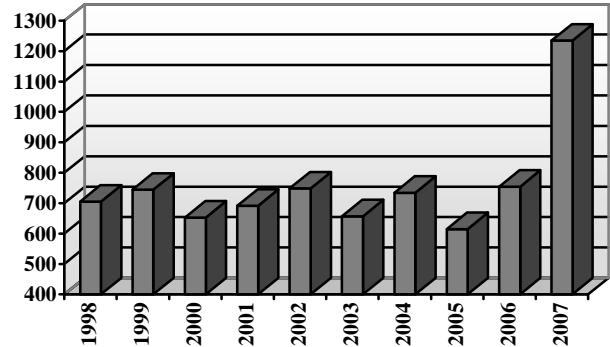
1. A thief walks into an office building during open business hours, posing as a delivery person or claiming to be looking for an employee that does not exist. The thief moves unnoticed into an empty office and takes personal or company property. Laptops and purses were the favorite target this year. This scenario accounted for 17% of the total reported larcenies from buildings.
2. Someone leaves his or her belongings unattended for a short time and then comes back to find the property missing. Examples include leaving a coat in a public coat closet at a bar or leaving purses/bags at the back of a church during service. In 15% of the incidents in 2007, property was stolen in this manner.
3. An employee of a commercial establishment leaves his or her personal property on a store counter or in a "back room" where he or she thinks it will be safe. Later, the employee notices that the property is missing. The most common targets in this crime include purses, bags, and cell phones. Approximately 13% of incidents reported occurred in this manner.
4. A thief pries open a locker at a fitness club, commonly targeting wallets and cash. In 2007, 8% of larceny from building incidents occurred in this manner.
5. A thief waits for or finds the opportunity to steal property left unattended in classrooms or left unlocked on school desks or lockers. This scenario accounted for 7% of the total reported in 2007. Cell phones, school laptops, and teachers' wallets were often the common targets.
6. An employee finds him or herself in a situation where the opportunity arises to steal from another employee or steal merchandise from their place of employment. This scenario accounted for 6% of the 2007 larceny from building incidents.
7. Either an employee or an intruder takes money from a depository such as a cash register at a retail store or the nightly deposit safe. This scenario also accounted for 6% of the total.

LARCENY FROM MOTOR VEHICLES

Larcenies from Motor Vehicles (LMVs) involve an offender either breaking into a car and stealing valuables from within or stealing an exterior accessory (such as tires or hubcaps) from an automobile.

Larcenies from motor vehicles (LMVs) reached a momentous high in 2007 with 1,234 incidents, translating to a 64% increase from the previous year. This year's total was also the highest number of incidents reported in more than a decade. It is 481 reports above the five-year average of 753 incidents. The Area 4 neighborhood incurred the greatest increase in car breaks, with a 119% increase. The neighborhood that reported the largest number of larcenies in 2007 was East Cambridge, with 171 incidents. The major factor in the dramatic increase of LMVs this year was the theft of GPS navigation

Larceny from Motor Vehicles, 1998-2007



Neighborhood	2006	2007	% Change
East Cambridge	94	171	+82%
MIT	24	29	+21%
Inman/Harrington	61	89	+31%
Area 4	64	140	+119%
Cambridgeport	67	140	+109%
Mid-Cambridge	85	144	+69%
Riverside	43	63	+46%
Agassiz	43	89	+107%
Peabody	111	125	+33%
West Cambridge	63	105	+66%
North Cambridge	64	100	+56%
Cambridge Highlands	18	21	+16%
Strawberry Hill	17	18	+6%

systems. The 11% rise in overall crime in Cambridge in 2007 can be directly attributed to the 439% increase in GPS system thefts from cars this year.

Entry was gained in two-thirds of the larcenies by smashing a car's window. Roughly 10% of the entry methods were through open windows or unlocked doors. An additional 7% of the LMVs were to the exterior of the motor vehicles, including tires and headlights.

Although by far the most popular targets, GPS systems were not the only items to be stolen in these larcenies. Other common targets included MP3 players (specifically iPods), car stereos, and small electronics left in plain view (cell phones, laptops, etc.). Larcenies from motor vehicles have been seen both during the day and overnight, as well as on weekdays and weekends.

IN FOCUS: GPS NAVIGATION SYSTEM THEFTS

(FOR FURTHER READING ON THE THEFT OF THESE ITEMS, PLEASE READ THE HOT THEFT TARGET SECTION OF THE ANNUAL, LOCATED IN SPECIAL REPORTS)

The hottest trend in larceny from motor vehicles in Cambridge this year was by far the theft of Global Positioning System (GPS) navigation systems. Global Positioning uses satellites to pinpoint the user's location, locate the position of the technology (i.e. navigation system in a vehicle or cellular phone), and report that to the user. GPS systems in vehicles are used to direct a driver from one location to another, providing the driver with instructions of where to make necessary turns to arrive at a given destination. GPS navigation systems have become a more popular option that comes installed in many new vehicle models. Like any other new technology that becomes popular, the advancements in GPS technology have also made this an affordable feature for owners of older models to add to their vehicles.



Approximately 40% of all LMVs in 2007, or 485 incidents, involved the theft of GPS systems, a drastic increase over last year when GPS thefts represented just 12% of the total (or 90 incidents). This translates to a 439% increase in GPS thefts over 2006, which has directly driven up the number of larcenies from motor vehicles.

A majority of the thefts targeting GPS Systems during the first quarter took place in parking garages and lots, most specifically in the garages in Cambridge Center, Technology Square, Kendall Square, and on streets near the Galleria Mall.

During the second quarter, one of the areas that saw the most activity was near the Central Square area along Bishop Allen Dr, Prospect St, and Essex St. Another hotspot during this time frame was around the periphery of Harvard Square, with a focus along Mt. Auburn St. April brought another surge of GPS thefts from parking garages.

The third quarter experienced multiple larcenies throughout the City. Areas that were hot spots for GPS thefts were centered around the Massachusetts Ave corridor and Harvard Sq. The

The GPS system has become the favorite target of thieves not only in Cambridge, but police jurisdictions in the region, Massachusetts, the United States, and the throughout the world. Police jurisdictions across the board are reporting 300 to 500% increases for this particular type of theft.

GPS Thefts by Neighborhood	2007
East Cambridge	73
Cambridgeport	55
Mid-Cambridge	54
Area 4	53
Agassiz	49
West Cambridge	49
Peabody	44
Inman/Harrington	31
North Cambridge	31
Riverside	22
MIT	15
Cambridge Highlands	6
Strawberry Hill	3

neighborhoods that experienced the most larcenies from motor vehicles targeting GPS systems in this quarter were East Cambridge, Area 4, Cambridgeport, and Peabody.

GPS thefts remained concentrated in Cambridgeport, Area 4, and East Cambridge during the fourth quarter. The hottest spot for these thefts in Cambridgeport was around Massachusetts Ave and Main St.

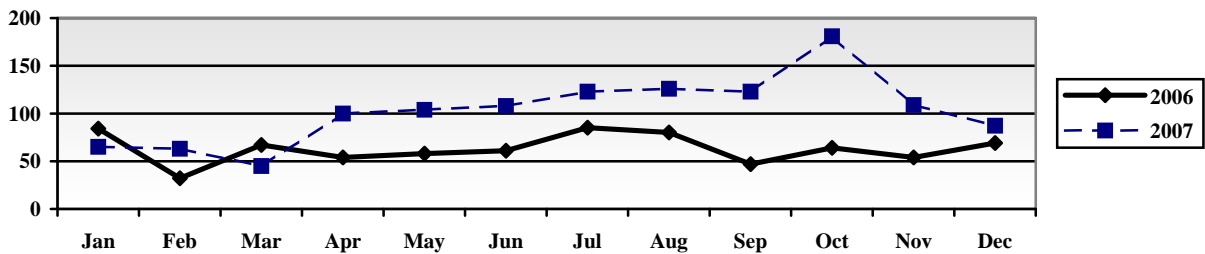
Top Three Methods of Entry

1. The most common method of entry into motor vehicles in 2007 was by breaking one or more windows of the vehicle. This method was reported in two-thirds of the larcenies.
2. The second most common method of entry into motor vehicles was by unknown means. That is, there were no signs of forced entry into the vehicle. This method was reported in 10% of the incidents.
3. The third most common larceny from motor vehicle method of entry was through an unlocked door or open window, which occurred in nearly 9% of the larcenies.

Top Ten Stolen Items of 2007

1. GPS Navigation Systems – 485 reported stolen
2. Car Stereos/CD player – 133 reported stolen
3. MP3 Player – 128 reported stolen
4. Miscellaneous Electronics – 86 reported stolen
5. Cash – 82 reported stolen
6. Various Automobile Parts – 70 reported stolen
7. Cellular Telephones – 57 reported stolen
8. Laptop Computers – 53 reported stolen
9. Tools – 49 reported stolen
10. CDs/Tapes – 35 reported stolen

Monthly Totals for Larceny from Motor Vehicles



HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

- Larcenies from motor vehicles have consistently averaged between 16-20% of the total serious crime index in Cambridge for over 20 years. This year's car break total however, accounted for nearly 30% of the Crime Index Total. Nationally, according to FBI reports, thefts of parts and accessories from vehicles, including high-intensity xenon headlights and GPS devices, has jumped 30% since 2000.
- For the first five years of the 1980s, Cambridge averaged 1,050 larcenies from motor vehicles. This average increased to 1,175 per year between 1986 and 1990. From 1991 to 1995, incidents decreased to an average of 879 incidents per year. Between 1996 and 2000, incidents dropped significantly to an average of 684 per year. From 2001 to 2005, the average number of larcenies from motor vehicles rose ever so slightly to 692 incidents per year. Adding the 2006 total into this equation raised the 6-year average to 700 incidents.
- The 2007 larceny from motor vehicle total of 1,234 incidents has undoubtedly been impacted by the surge of GPS thefts in the City. The GPS system has become the favorite target of thieves not only in Cambridge, but police jurisdictions throughout the region, Massachusetts, the United States, and the world. Police jurisdictions across the board are reporting 300 to 500% increases for this particular type of theft.

LARCENY OF BICYCLES

Note: The Cambridge Police Department's bicycle theft statistics do not include thefts reported to the MIT or Harvard University Police Departments. These additional thefts could add several hundred to the theft total.

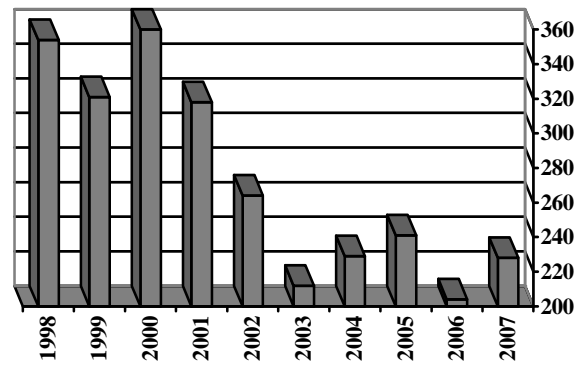
Between 1989 and 1994, bicycle theft exhibited a sharp ascent, soaring from an average of 270 per year in the 1980s to 584 in 1994. During the time frame between 1994 and 2003, the crime was steadily decreasing, with the exception of slight increases reported in 2000. Since 2003, bicycle thefts have hovered around the five-year average of approximately 223 thefts.

This year saw 228 incidents of stolen bicycles. Not surprisingly, the majority of bicycle thefts occurred in the summer months of July and August, when bicycles typically pack the streets and sidewalks because of the warmer weather. However, the higher rates of these incidents continued into the first months of fall, September and October, possibly due to the unusually warmer weather experienced in 2007. A fourth of the bicycles were stolen from somewhere in Central Square. Harvard Square, Inman Square, and Porter Square all reported 10% of the total thefts each. The only patterns that developed were temporal patterns due to the warmer summer months.

Incidents were scattered throughout busy commercial areas, where visitors and employees commute on bikes. Specific areas of repeat incidents included Cambridge Center, Draper Lab located at 555 Technology Sq, the 20-50 block of White St, and the premises surrounding the Cambridgeside Galleria.

NEIGHBORHOOD	2006	2007
East Cambridge	16	19
MIT	7	5
Inman/Harrington	12	18
Area 4	21	30
Cambridgeport	27	35
Mid-Cambridge	30	25
Riverside	18	17
Agassiz	8	11
Peabody	20	17
West Cambridge	12	22
North Cambridge	28	26
Cambridge Highlands	2	0
Strawberry Hill	3	3

Bicycle Larceny, 1998-2007



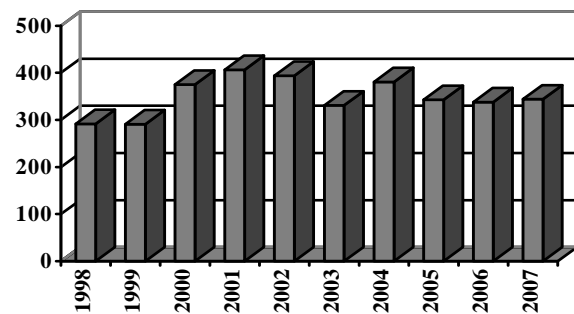
Locks present little difficulty to bicycle thieves, who often bring bolt cutters or pry bars with them. Half of all reported bicycle thefts involved a locked and unattended bicycle on the street, sidewalk, or rack. Unlocked bicycles that were on private property followed, making up 17% of reported incidents. These thefts occurred in apartment building hallways, or when bicycles were left in private yards. Nineteen percent of the larcenies were because the bicycle was left unlocked and unprotected.

LARCENIES FROM PERSONS

Larceny from person describes pocket picking or any theft that occurs within the victim's area of control. The thefts are non-confrontational, and often the victim is not aware of the theft until after it has occurred. If any confrontation between offender and victim takes place, the crime is recorded as a robbery.

In 2007, larcenies from persons were the fifth highest type of larceny in Cambridge, with 344 incidents. Periodic dipper activity in Harvard Square drove this total. People shopping and dining at local businesses were the victims of these crimes. The first pattern occurred over a month span from February to March where numerous eating establishments were targeted. Locations that were hit included cafés like Au Bon Pain and The Coop Café, and bars like Flat Patties and the Grafton St. Pub. Cell phones and wallets were the common targets. A Dorchester woman was arrested on burglary charges in March and it was believed that she was responsible for the Harvard Sq dipper crimes. She was previously arrested in Boston for similar crimes. After her arrest, this pattern stopped.

Larcenies from Persons, 1998-2007



BUSINESS DISTRICT	2006	2007
Galleria/East Cambridge	44	46
Kendall Square/MIT	12	12
Inman Square/Harrington	24	25
Central Square	101	89
Cambridgeport/Riverside	10	10
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	10	14
Harvard Square	88	73
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	19	19
Porter Square/North Cambridge	17	25
Alewife/West Cambridge	12	31

The second Harvard Square larceny from person series occurred in July and August at local restaurants/cafes/bars while victims were distracted while dining. Wallets from purses and bags that were left on the floor or hanging on the back of the victim's chair were targeted. Occasionally the entire bag was stolen. There were 10 larcenies thought to be part of this pattern. A male suspect was observed on surveillance camera and positively identified. Once his identification was ascertained, these larcenies halted.

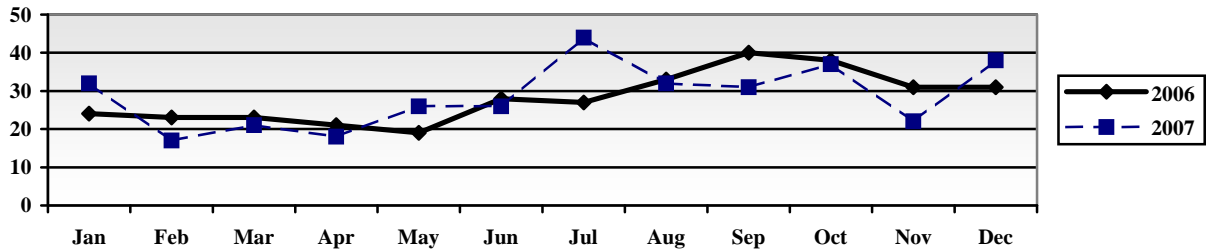
The following represents three recurring scenarios that typically dominate larcenies from persons:

1. A third of larcenies from persons in 2007 were thefts of items left unattended by their owners. This includes purses and wallets unattended in restaurants, churches, schools, stores, bus stops, etc. Shoppers may place their bags on the floor when looking at an item and then leave the store, forgetting their belongings. When they return, their belongings are gone. In another scenario, diners often go into cafés and place all of their possessions at their table. When they leave their belongings behind to use the restroom, their valuables may be missing when they return to the table.

2. A diner places his or her jacket over the back of a chair, or places her purse under a chair. Someone sitting behind the victim either goes through the coat or purse and takes the valuables within, or takes the coat or purse entirely. This accounted for 27% of the larcenies from persons in 2007. Incidents at restaurants and cafes located in Harvard Square (40 incidents) and Central Square (21 incidents) dominated this categorization. Concentrations were reported at and around local restaurants in Harvard Square, specifically between the 1230 to 1400 blocks of Massachusetts Avenue and the 80-90 block of Winthrop St. Establishments on Massachusetts Avenue in Central Square saw the majority of the Central Square incidents. Not surprisingly, the Cambridge Galleria also saw multiple larcenies. These types of larcenies from person are generally easy to prevent. Remember to always keep your belongings within your control. Do not leave purses on the floor, on the back of your chair, or otherwise unattended. Do not leave wallets or cell phones in the pockets of hanging coats.

3. While the victim is walking through a public place, a pickpocket stealthily reaches into the victim's coat, purse, or backpack and removes valuables. This scenario accounted for about 16% of the larceny from person reports in 2007. Central Square reported the highest pocket-picking numbers, with concentrations in the early to mid-afternoons.

Monthly Totals for Larceny from Person



SHOPLIFTING

Shoplifting remained relatively stable compared to 2006 with an increase of only seven incidents. The Cambridge Galleria and Central Square area reported the most incidents. It is important to note, however, that since shoplifting incidents are generally only reported when an arrest is made, underreporting is a serious problem. The actual shoplifting total may be 6 to 10 times the statistic given in this report. This year nearly half of all reports resulted in an arrest.

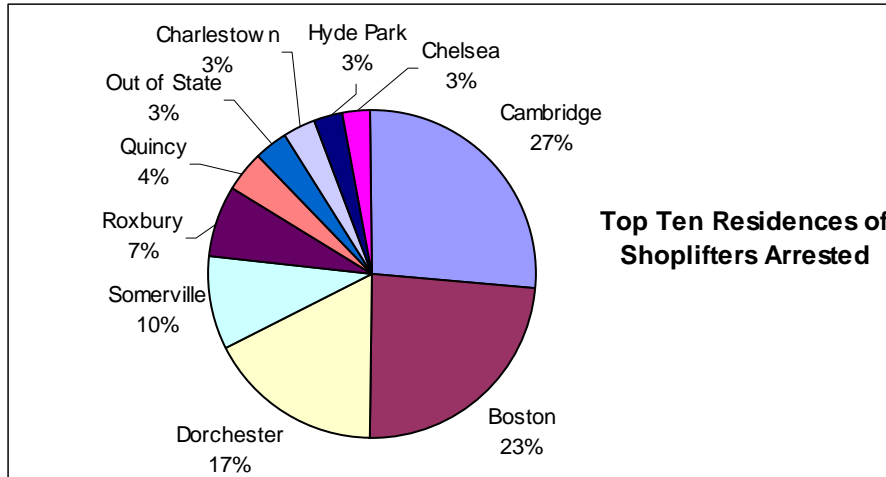
Shoplifters usually fall into one of five categories:

1. **Juvenile Shoplifters**, who steal on a dare to impress their peers, to get an “adrenaline rush,” or to compensate for lack of money.
2. **Impulse Shoplifters**, who seize a sudden chance, such as an unattended dressing room or a blind aisle. Sometimes, the “impulse” is a long line or sudden lack of money.
3. **Alcoholics, vagrants, and drug addicts**, who steal erratically and clumsily. When caught, this type of shoplifter is more likely than others to get violent (see “Shop Owner/Patron” assaults in the Assault section).

BUSINESS DISTRICT	2006	2007
Galleria/East Cambridge	103	121
Kendall Square/MIT	3	2
Inman Square/Harrington	4	5
Central Square	107	102
Cambridgeport/Riverside	16	16
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	1	1
Harvard Square	56	48
1500–1900 Mass. Ave.	7	5
Porter Square/North Cambridge	21	32
Alewife/West Cambridge	26	17

4. **Kleptomaniacs**, who steal to satisfy a psychological need.
5. **Professionals**, who steal expensive items and resell them to fences or “flea markets.”

The following is a breakdown of the where those arrested in Cambridge for shoplifting are from:



Shoplifter Residences	
Cambridge	39
Boston	34
Dorchester	25
Somerville	14
Roxbury	10
Quincy	6
Out of State	5
Charlestown	5
Hyde Park	4
Chelsea	4
Waltham	3
Medford	3
Mattapan	3
Arlington	2
Fall River	2
Newton	2
Homeless	2
Revere	2
Acton	2
Roslindale	3
Saugus	2
Other	21

LARCENY FROM RESIDENCES

Larcenies from Residences are non-burglary thefts from apartments, hallways, garages, or yards. “Non-burglary” means that no force or trespass was involved in the theft. A majority of these thefts are committed by people who have the right to be on the property. They include thefts committed by guests, roommates, family members, workers, and home health care providers. They also include thefts committed in common areas of apartment buildings, and thefts committed in property surrounding a house, such as the front yard, walkway, or tool shed.

Since larcenies from residences are usually committed by someone known to the victim, pattern identification and intervention by the police department is difficult. The most common larceny from residence scenarios are:

- *Thefts committed by visitors or guests to a residence: 26%*
- *Thefts committed by someone working in the residence, such as a painter, plumber, contractor, or maintenance man: 15%*
- *Thefts of mail or packages delivered by a parcel service: 15%*
- *Thefts from a common hallway, foyer, or common area of an apartment building: 12%*
- *Thefts from a yard, porch, or other area surrounding a residence: 12%*
- *Thefts from a storage area of an apartment building or complex: 5%*
- *Thefts committed by a family member, spouse, or romantic partner (i.e., “domestic thefts”): 5%*

NEIGHBORHOOD	2006	2007
East Cambridge	21	14
MIT	0	1
Inman/Harrington	14	9
Area 4	14	19
Cambridgeport	28	24
Mid-Cambridge	30	27
Riverside	21	15
Agassiz	16	7
Peabody	37	12
West Cambridge	37	8
North Cambridge	21	22
Cambridge Highlands	0	1
Strawberry Hill	7	3

LARCENY OF SERVICES

This crime includes taxicab fare evasion, “dining and ditching,” “gassing and going,” and other failures to pay for services already rendered.

There were 22 of these crimes reported in 2007. Half of the incidents involved gasoline theft, and roughly a third were taxi fare evasion. Three of the twenty-two reports were customers not paying for their auto repairs or services. There was only one instance of a patron “dinning and ditching” a restaurant or bar without paying.

LARCENY (MISCELLANEOUS)

Larceny miscellaneous includes all other unclassifiable larcenies.

This year saw a significant miscellaneous larceny crime pattern from fall of 2005 through March of 2007, involving the theft of parking meters from around the City, with a concentration in East Cambridge. Over 100 parking meters were reported stolen from this area. Most meters were cut off from their respective poles by using some sort of pipe-cutting device. Each meter was valued at roughly \$650.00 each. Somerville also experienced numerous parking meter thefts during this same time frame. In October, months after this pattern had abated, detectives carrying out an arrest warrant for a local resident stumbled upon more than 100 stolen parking meters during a protective sweep of his apartment. They recovered 123 parking meters belonging to Cambridge and Somerville.

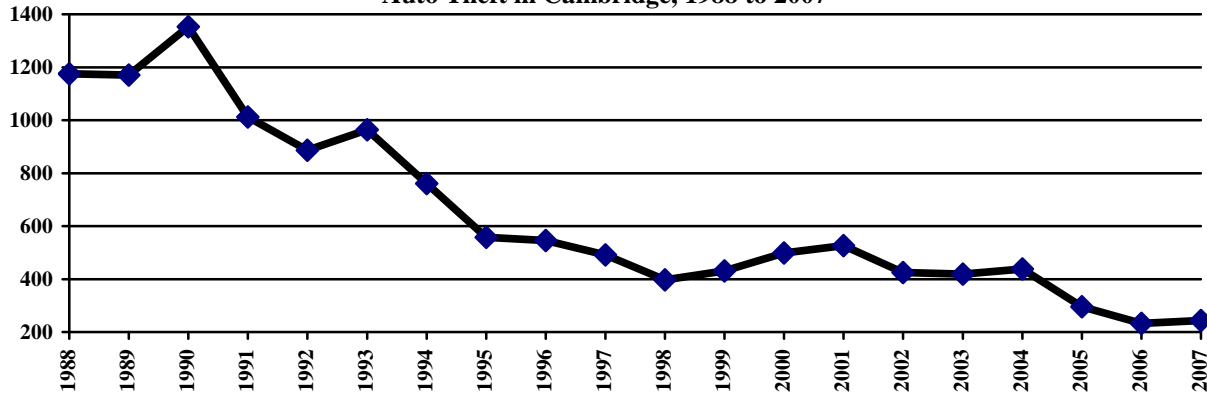


Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 143 for ways to protect yourself from larceny.

AUTO THEFT

Auto theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This offense category includes the theft of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, and snowmobiles. This definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by persons having lawful access.

**Twenty Year Review:
Auto Theft in Cambridge, 1988 to 2007**



233 reported in 2006 • 244 reported in 2007

In the mid-1970's there were nearly 3,000 cars reported stolen yearly in Cambridge. These figures declined to approximately 1,700 thefts in the 1980's, and to less than 1,000 thefts yearly in the 1990's. Today's figures represent one of the most dramatic reported decreases in a single crime type. The decline can be attributed to the virtual elimination of "chop shops" and interstate auto theft rings, crackdowns on insurance fraud, advances in automobile security, and new technology that enables patrol officers to quickly check a vehicle's registry listing and determine if it is stolen.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF AUTO THEFT

Neighborhood	2005*	2006	2007*	CHANGE 06-07	% OF TOTAL
East Cambridge	34	21	24	+14%	10%
M.I.T. Area	4	7	5	-29%	2%
Inman/Harrington	23	23	18	-22%	7%
Area 4	26	26	35	+35%	14%
Cambridgeport	38	25	30	+20%	12%
Mid-Cambridge	34	27	31	+15%	13%
Riverside	14	12	11	-8%	5%
Agassiz	11	11	11	No change	5%
Peabody	26	38	18	-53%	7%
West Cambridge	30	13	24	+85%	10%
North Cambridge	41	21	24	+14%	10%
Cambridge Highlands	5	3	6	+100%	3%
Strawberry Hill	8	6	5	-17%	2%
Total	294	233	242	+4%	100%

*Please note that one incident in 2005 and two in 2007 took place at unknown locations, therefore they are not included in this breakdown.

In 2007, the City of Cambridge reported a 5% increase in stolen cars over the number reported in 2006. Keep in mind that the total in 2006 was the lowest number reported in over 30 years. In 2007, the Area 4 neighborhood reported the city's highest number of thefts at 35. Multiple incidents in this neighborhood were reported on Bishop Allen Dr, Columbia St, Harvard St, Main St, Market St, Mass Ave, Newtowne Ct, Washington St, and Windsor St. The neighborhoods with the next highest numbers were Mid-Cambridge (31) and Cambridgeport (30). All three of these top ranking neighborhoods experienced increases over the previous year; auto thefts in Area 4 increased by 35%, while Mid-Cambridge and Cambridgeport saw increases of 15% and 20%, respectively. Although auto thefts in the Cambridge Highlands area increased by a full 100%, there were only three more reported incidents in this area in 2007 than in 2006. The number of auto thefts in this neighborhood represents only 3% of the total number of cars stolen in all of Cambridge. Peabody experienced the largest decrease in auto thefts this year, showing a 53% drop from 38 incidents in 2006 to 18 in 2007.

Cambridge experienced 67 auto theft incidents in the first quarter of 2007. The second quarter (April, May, and June) resulted in the most auto thefts in 2007 with a total of 73 incidents. Following the second quarter, auto thefts in Cambridge dropped off to 52 incidents each in both the third and fourth quarters. The month of January reported the highest number of stolen vehicles in a single month with 33 incidents (14% of the total). Incidentally, July, the month that experienced the most auto thefts in 2006, had nearly 50% fewer auto thefts in 2007, dropping from 36 incidents in 2006 to 19 in 2007.

MAKES AND MODELS

Hondas were by far the most commonly stolen automobiles of 2007, constituting 24% of all reports, or 59 incidents. Fords came in second with 26 incidents, and Toyotas came in third with 25 incidents. This information is consistent with historical and national trends, as Hondas are typically the most commonly stolen vehicles nationwide. As is clear in the table below, most of the top five vehicle model types stolen in Cambridge mirror the top five stolen statewide in Massachusetts.

The most targeted model this year was the Honda Civic, followed by the Honda Accord and Toyota Camry. The Acura Integra was also highly targeted. These particular models are stolen more than any other due to several factors. These cars are some of the most commonly *owned* models in the nation, making them more widely available. Statistical probability alone would place them near the top of the theft list. Car thieves tend to look for average-cost, commonly owned, inconspicuous cars. High-priced luxury cars are not stolen very often because they are too easy for someone to spot and are more likely to be equipped with expensive alarm systems.

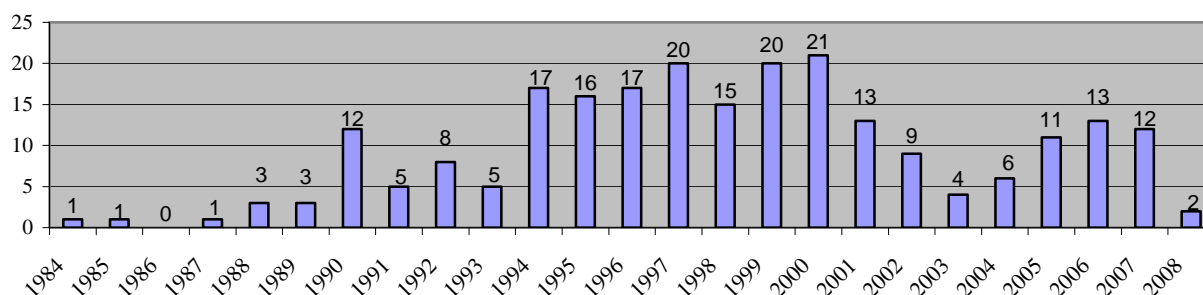
TOP FIVE STOLEN MAKES & MODELS			
Makes	Model type		
Honda	59	Honda Civic*+	38
Ford	26	Honda Accord*+	16
Toyota	25	Toyota Camry*+	15
Dodge	19	Acura Integra+	13
Acura	18	Dodge Caravan	9

*Also in the National Top Five (for 2006)
 +Also in the Massachusetts Top Five (for 2006)
 (2007 National/MA Top Five data is not yet available)

Analysis of the age of stolen vehicles shows that the highest demand is for cars that are seven to twelve years old. Thieves looking for transportation steal these cars because they are inconspicuous. Thieves looking to make a profit target these years because parts for these cars are in higher demand. The other high cluster, with 2005-2007 cars, represents "joyriders," looking for newer models to increase their sense of status, and thieves intending to sell the entire car for profit. The table below shows the incidence of auto theft by model year.

AUTO THEFT RECOVERIES

Auto Thefts in 2007 by Model Year



Approximately 68% of the cars reported stolen in 2007 have been recovered to date. The majority of the recovered cars were located throughout Cambridge and Boston. When damage was reported on recovered vehicles, it was most commonly ignition damage and body damage. Radios were missing from six vehicles, bumpers were missing from four, tires were missing from three, headlights were missing from three, and seats were missing from one. Twelve cars were found either partially or completely stripped. Note that additional information regarding parts stolen from vehicles that were not themselves stolen can be found in the Larceny section of this report. The following table shows a breakdown of recovery locations.

Boston	
Downtown Boston	44
Dorchester	8
Charlestown	3
South Boston	2
Allston/Brighton	2
Roxbury	2
Jamaica Plain	1
Mattapan	1
Cambridge	
Area 4	12
East Cambridge	9
Mid-Cambridge	5
Cambridgeport	5
Riverside	4
Peabody	3
North Cambridge	3
Inman/Harrington	3
West Cambridge	3
Agassiz	1
Cambridge Highlands	1
Strawberry Hill	0
MIT Area	0
Unknown	10
Other Cities	
Somerville	12
Medford	4
Chelsea	3
Brockton	2
Everett	2
Lynn	2
Malden	2
Watertown	2
Belmont	1
Brookline	1
Lowell	1
Taunton	1
Waltham	1
Other/Unknown	8

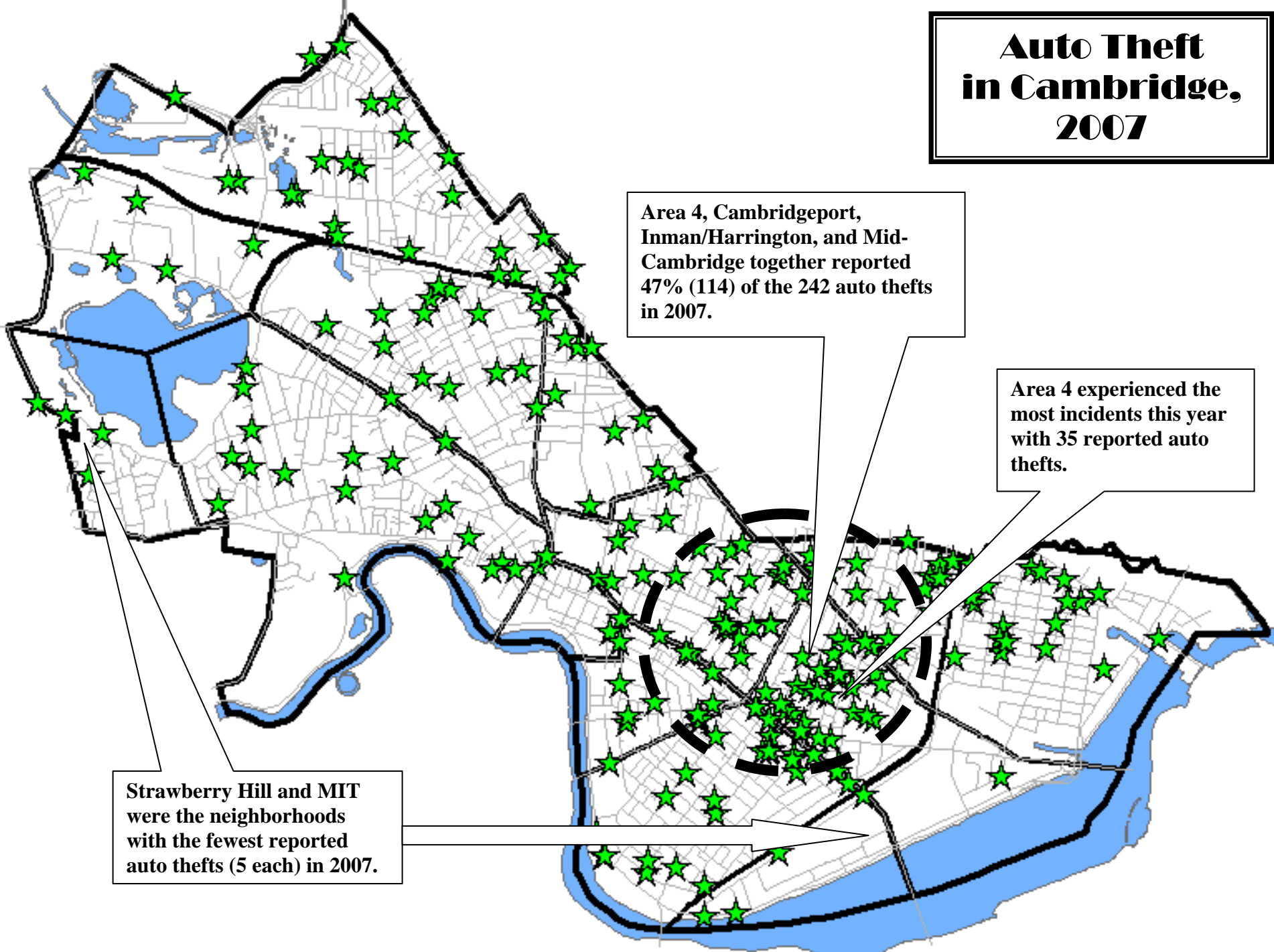
 = Protect your car!! Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 143 for tips on how you can protect
 = your car from auto theft.

Auto Theft in Cambridge, 2007

Area 4, Cambridgeport, Inman/Harrington, and Mid-Cambridge together reported 47% (114) of the 242 auto thefts in 2007.

Area 4 experienced the most incidents this year with 35 reported auto thefts.

Strawberry Hill and MIT were the neighborhoods with the fewest reported auto thefts (5 each) in 2007.





SECTION II

PART II CRIMES

- **DRUG OFFENSES**
- **FRAUD AND FORGERY**
- **VANDALISM**
- **SEX CRIMES**
- **OTHER CRIMES**



THE FOLLOWING IS AN OVERVIEW
OF ALL PART II CRIMES IN THE
CITY OF CAMBRIDGE



N A R C O T I C S

Narcotics includes all incidents in which the police made an arrest, complaint, or warrant for the possession or distribution of illegal narcotics. Narcotics statistics do not include all instances of narcotics use or distribution; they only reflect those cases that are known to the police.

149 reported in 2006 • 166 reported in 2007

The Cambridge Police Department's Special Investigations Unit (SIU) is a specialized group of officers who deal with vice activity throughout the city on a daily basis. Targeting drug activity remains the top goal of the unit. Through strategic planning methods, the members of this unit attempt to alleviate the burdens bestowed upon society by the culture of drug use and sales. By aggressively pursuing low-level street dealers, the SIU, along with patrol officers, are able to climb the drug network and annually arrest top drug suppliers across Cambridge.

Below is a geographic breakdown of drug incidents across the 13 neighborhoods in Cambridge. Area 4, which includes part of upper Central Square, accounted for the most drug activity over the past three years.

In total, 166 drug incidents were reported in 2007 and 195 arrests were made.

DRUG ARREST SCENARIOS

There are seven common ways that the police learn about drug activity in the city. They are listed below.

1. The Cambridge Police Department Special Investigation Unit initiates an investigation or conducts a surveillance resulting in an arrest. Many of these investigations are due to information supplied by confidential sources: **53 cases**
2. A police officer on patrol observes suspicious street activity and upon further investigation discovers narcotics resulting in an arrest: **52 cases**
3. During an arrest for another crime such as disorderly conduct, the arresting officer or booking officer finds narcotics on the arrested person: **23 cases** (since this scenario often occurs at the police station itself, the number of drug incidents for the Riverside neighborhood, where the station is located, can be inflated by as many as five incidents a year)
4. During a routine motor vehicle stop, a police officer observes or smells narcotics inside the vehicle resulting in an arrest: **21 cases**
5. A citizen witnesses a person or persons using drugs and notifies the police: **9 cases**
6. A Cambridge school official or court officer observes drugs use leading to an arrest: **5 cases**
7. Pharmacists discover patrons attempting to fill fake prescriptions: **3 cases**

Drug Incidents By Neighborhood				
Area	2005	2006	2007	% of total
East Cambridge	16	7	20	12%
M.I.T. Area	1	1	3	2%
Inman/Harrington	11	14	23	14%
Area 4	37	45	37	22%
Cambridgeport	24	27	28	17%
Mid-Cambridge	20	12	16	10%
Riverside	10	11	14	8%
Agassiz	2	1	0	0%
Peabody	3	5	8	5%
West Cambridge	5	6	3	2%
North Cambridge	9	18	12	7%
Cambridge Highlands	1	1	1	0.5%
Strawberry Hill	0	1	1	0.5%
Totals	124	139	166	100%

DRUG TIP HOTLINE

*The Special Investigations Unit employs an anonymous Drug Tip Hotline to gain intelligence information from the community. The Unit can be reached by calling **617-349-3359**. Generally, you will be greeted by a taped message instructing you to leave very detailed information. **You do not have to provide any personal information and all information is held in confidence.***

Also, you may send crime tips to the Cambridge Police Department's Anonymous Crime Tip E-Mail address by accessing www.Cambridgepolice.org and clicking on Anonymous Crime Tip E-Mail.

Or you can send an anonymous text message to CRIMES (274637). Begin your text with Tip650 and then type your message.

Drug Related Activities for Which Persons are Arrested

Activity	2007
Possession	97
Possession with intent to distribute (the carrying of a significant amount of narcotics not for personal use)	49
Drug Sale (observed)	14
Trafficking (the selling, possessing or transporting of copious amounts of narcotics)	6

Types of Drugs Found On Arrested Persons

Drug	2007
Marijuana	82
Cocaine/Crack	46
Heroin	18
Prescription Drugs	18
Hallucinogens	2

The statistics in these two tables reflect only one arrest charge and one type of drug per arrested individual. A few individuals had multiple charges or more than one type of drug on them, but only the most serious was chosen in each arrest.

Summary of Overdose Incidents

Officers responded to several calls for drug-induced overdoses in 2007. While these types of incidents are generally medical in nature, police often respond to assist Fire and EMS agencies. Most of the incidents in 2007 occurred around Central Square and in East Cambridge and North Cambridge. Utilizing witness statements as well as evidence at the scene, such as used needles and medication bottles, officers were able to determine that prescription medications and heroin were used in most of the overdose incidents. Those incidents involving prescription medications were usually intentionally administered overdoses. Most of the medications were anti-depressants. The incidents of heroin overdoses may be a result of the increasing purity of available heroin. (see "Understanding Narcotics" below for more information on heroin)

UNDERSTANDING NARCOTICS

This information was compiled from the following sources:

- <http://www.drugfreeamerica.com>
- [Massachusetts Drug Threat Assessment](#), published by the National Drug Intelligence Center of the U.S. Department of Justice
- <http://www.erowid.org>
- <http://www.gazettenet.com/12192002/news/2941.htm>
- http://www.Townonline.com/Lincoln/news/local_region/lin_newljdrugs12242002.htm.

Massachusetts Drug Classifications

Drug types are classified under 5 different substance categories in Massachusetts: Class A, B, C, D, and E:

- Class A Substances include Heroin and other opiates such as Morphine; some designer drugs such as GHB; and Ketamine (Special K).
- Class B Substances include Cocaine; prescription opiates such as Oxycotin/Oxycodone; LSD; Ecstasy (XTC); Amphetamine (speed); and Methamphetamine (meth).
- Class C Substances include prescription tranquilizers, mescaline, psilocybin/mushrooms, peyote, and some medium doses of prescription narcotics.
- Class D Substances include Marijuana (pot), cheryl hydrate, and some lesser doses of prescription drugs.
- Class E Substance charges are typically for lighter doses of prescription narcotics.



MARIJUANA (*pot, weed, grass, dope, herb, bud, Mary Jane*)

Marijuana is the most widely used drug in America. This green or brown dried mixture of leaves, stems, seeds, and flowers from the hemp plant is smoked through a pipe, bong, or marijuana cigarette often called a joint or blunt, to produce a gradual high. Less common forms of the drug are hashish or hashish oil.

Smoke from marijuana contains 50-70% more carcinogenic hydrocarbons than that of tobacco cigarettes. Besides health factors, marijuana affects a user's alertness, concentration, perception, coordination, and reaction time. Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the main active chemical in marijuana, changes the way sensory information gets into and is processed by the part of the brain that is crucial for learning and memory.



HEROIN (*smack, H, dope, horse*)

Heroin is a highly addictive drug derived from morphine, which is obtained from the opium poppy. It is a “downer” that affects the brain’s pleasure systems and interferes with the ability to feel pain. Heroin can be used in many ways, depending on the user’s preference and drug purity. Heroin is fast acting, especially when injected or smoked. Injected heroin reaches the brain in 15 to 30 seconds; when smoked, it causes a reaction in seven seconds. The high from heroin is experienced as intense pleasure. Once a person begins using heroin, they quickly develop a tolerance to the drug and need more and more to get the same effect.



Epidemiologists agree that heroin is the most under-reported drug in terms of usage and that any usage statistics are unreliable. The latest estimates report 379,000 past-year users and 136,000 past-month heroin users (National Survey on Drug Use & Health, 2005). However, some

experts estimate that as many as two to three million people in the United States use heroin recreationally. In 1980, the average bag of street heroin was 4% pure; the average bag today is 40% pure and can be as pure as 70%. Increased purity results in snorting and smoking rather than injecting. Heroin use in the state has risen sharply over the last decade, particularly among young men ages 18-24 who are buying cheaper and purer forms of the drug.

COCAINE and CRACK COCAINE (*coke, crack, snow, blow, freebase, rock*)



Cocaine is a drug extracted from the leaves of the coca plant. It is a potent brain stimulant and one of the most powerfully addictive drugs. Cocaine is distributed on the street in two main forms: cocaine hydrochloride, which is a white crystalline powder that can be snorted or dissolved in water and injected; and "crack," which is cocaine hydrochloride that has been processed with ammonia or sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) and water into a freebase cocaine. These chips, chunks, or rocks can be smoked.

Cocaine may be used occasionally, daily, or in a variety of compulsive, repeated-use "binges." Regardless of how it is used, cocaine is highly addictive. Crack cocaine and injected cocaine reach the brain quickly and bring an intense and immediate high. Snorted cocaine produces a high more slowly.

Cocaine can produce a surge in energy, a feeling of intense pleasure, and increased confidence. The effects of powder cocaine last about 20 minutes, while the effects of "crack" last about 12 minutes. Heavy use of cocaine may produce hallucinations, paranoia, aggression, insomnia, and depression. Cocaine's effects are short lived, and once the drug leaves the brain, the user experiences a "coke crash" that includes depression, irritability, and fatigue. Long-term effects include heart problems, respiratory problems, sleep and appetite problems, and harm to developing children if used by a pregnant woman.



DESIGNER DRUGS (*Ecstasy, X, E, Special K, LSD*)



Designer drugs are a class of drugs often associated with "raves." Designer drugs are modifications of restricted drugs, made by underground chemists in order to create street drugs that are not specifically listed as controlled (i.e., restricted) substances by the Drug Enforcement Administration. Changing the molecular structure of an existing drug or drugs to create a new substance, like Ecstasy (MDMA), creates a designer drug. The street names of designer drugs vary according to time, place, and manufacturer. Because unlicensed and untrained amateurs create designer drugs in clandestine laboratories, they can be extremely dangerous. In many

cases, the designer drugs are more dangerous and more potent than the original drug.

The pharmaceutical drug, fentanyl, was originally created for anesthesia during surgeries. Designer drugs derived from fentanyl are extremely potent and have a strong potential for overdose. They have been associated with hundreds of unintentional deaths in the United States. They are also short lived, about 30 to 90 minutes. Increasingly the drug is sniffed or smoked, in part to avoid getting HIV via infected needles. The respiratory paralysis that may occur is so sudden after drug administration that often victims who injected the drug are found with the needle still in their arm.





OXYCONTIN

OxyContin (oxycodone HCl controlled-release) is the brand name for an opioid analgesic - a narcotic. Oxycodone is the narcotic ingredient found in Percocet (oxycodone and acetaminophen) and Percodan (oxycodone and aspirin). OxyContin is used to treat pain that is associated with arthritis, lower back conditions, injuries, and cancer. OxyContin is available by prescription only. It is approved for the treatment of moderate to severe pain that requires treatment for more than a few days.

OxyContin abusers remove the sustained-release coating to get a rush of euphoria similar to heroin. They chew the tabs, crush them for snorting, or boil the powder for injection. The most serious risk associated with opioids, including OxyContin, is respiratory depression. Common opioid side effects are constipation, nausea, sedation, dizziness, vomiting, headache, dry mouth, sweating, and weakness. OxyContin is oxycodone in a sustained release form and that is why the tablet should not be broken. Taking broken, chewed, or crushed tablets could lead to the rapid release and absorption of a potentially toxic dose of oxycodone.

In 2001 and 2002, there was a surge in robberies of pharmacies carrying OxyContin in Massachusetts. There is so much money to make with OxyContin that stealing and selling the drug has become irresistible to dealers and addicts who can get their hands on it. As a result, many pharmacies in the area have stopped stocking the drug in order to deter robbers.

GBH (GAMMA HYDROXYBUTYRIC ACID) (liquid ecstasy, easy lay, soap)

GHB is known as the “date-rape” drug. This odorless, colorless liquid can be easily dropped into an unsuspecting victim’s drink. GHB is also available in a white powder form. When ingested, the victim, often a woman, feels drowsy, dizzy, nauseous, and suffers loss of memory. Large amounts of the drug have been known to cause death. Sexual assaults are often accompanied with this drug due to the victim’s inability to resist and the lack of memory of past events caused by the drug. In the recent past, this drug has appeared on college campuses and at large dance parties called “raves.”



METHAMPHETAMINE (Meth, Speed, Crank)



Methamphetamine is a stimulant, which may be prescribed or “home cooked,” and comes in several shapes and sizes. A white powder, chunky crystals, and pills are all available forms. The drug can be taken through injection, snorting, smoking or oral ingestion.

Clandestine labs in California and Mexico are the primary source outputs for meth. Labs are easily movable allowing for a hard approach when targeting distribution. Meth use is on the rise among the American public and is making its way northward from the southern and western parts of the country where it is more popular.

MALICIOUS DESTRUCTION,

Malicious destruction, or vandalism of property, includes tire-slashing, window-smashing, spray-painting, and a myriad of other crimes in which someone's property is willfully and maliciously damaged. It is the most commonly reported crime in Cambridge, yet we suspect that vandalism is one of the most underreported crimes; residents and businesses frequently ignore "minor" incidents of vandalism and graffiti.

674 reported in 2006 • 699 reported in 2007

There were 699 incidents of malicious destruction, or "vandalism," reported in 2007. Malicious destruction in Cambridge remained fairly steady from 2006 to 2007, with only a 4% increase reported.

East Cambridge saw a 70% increase in the number of vandalism incidents reported in 2007. Strawberry Hill and Mid-Cambridge also experienced large increases in vandalism, rising 53% and 46%, respectively. These three neighborhoods together experienced 76 more incidents in 2007 than in 2006.

VANDALISM BY CATEGORY

Category	2006	2007
Car window smashed	172	193
Dents/other damage to car	117	170
Tires slashed or punctured	54	61
Scratches, "pinstripes"	43	35
Attempted theft	18	22
Total Damage to Autos	404	481
Misc. damage at residences	36	44
Window of residence smashed	53	24
Total Damage to Residences	89	68
Window of business smashed	60	40
Misc. damage to businesses	38	26
Total Damage to Businesses	98	66
Graffiti	78	69
Miscellaneous damage	5	15

Neighborhood	2006	2007	% Change
East Cambridge	63	107	+70%
MIT	4	5	+25%
Inman/Harrington	62	73	+18%
Area 4	66	54	-18%
Cambridgeport	78	85	+9%
Mid-Cambridge	52	76	+46%
Riverside	59	48	-19%
Agassiz	22	17	-23%
Peabody	72	83	+15%
West Cambridge	57	52	-9%
North Cambridge	108	68	-37%
Cambridge Highlands	16	8	-50%
Strawberry Hill	15	23	+53%

A Closer Look at BB Guns in Cambridge

Included in the malicious destruction statistics are 31 incidents where damage was potentially committed with BB guns. Also known as pellet guns and Airsoft guns, BB guns get their name from the Ball Bearings or BB's that they fire. These are usually metal and in some instances plastic. The guns propel the BB with either a spring or pneumatic pressure. They are fired at a fast enough velocity to break windows and injure humans and animals.

Massachusetts Law outlines the requirements for owning a BB gun in Chapter 269, Section 12B. In short, no one under 18 can carry a BB gun in public and no one can fire a BB gun into, from, or across any public street.

BB Gun Incidents Summary

31	Total Incidents in 2007
17	Occurred on Weekends
17	Occurred Overnight
6	Involved Broken Business Windows
17	Involved Broken Car Windows
8	Involved Broken House Windows
12	Occurred in East Cambridge
10	Occurred in Inman/Harrington

F R A U D

Fraud, larceny under false pretenses, forgery, embezzlement, and confidence games are not included among types of larceny in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting System. Yet in many cases, fraud is a much more serious crime than theft. Victims of check forgery and "con" games stand to lose thousands of dollars. Often added to this loss is the personal humiliation that accompanies being "duped" by a "con man." The confidence game crook, a particularly crafty breed of criminal who has no problem deceiving his victims face-to-face, expects (often correctly) that his victim's embarrassment will deter him or her from reporting the crime to the police.

403 reported in 2006 • 400 reported in 2006

Across the nation, police departments are seeing fraud become an increasingly popular crime. Cambridge has been no exception to this national trend.

Counterfeiting

In 2007, there were 5 incidents of counterfeiting. In one incident, a woman deposited three counterfeit travelers checks into the Cambridge Teacher's Federal Credit Union in the amount of \$1,500. In another incident, a male and female attempted to exchange a counterfeit bill for a money order. The three other incidents involved individuals passing counterfeit bills when making purchases.

Application

There were 22 incidents of a forged application in 2007. In 10 incidents, suspects opened or attempted to open credit card accounts in the victims' names. Relatives or acquaintances of the victims are suspected in four incidents of forged applications throughout the year.

Bad Check

This is defined as the writing of checks on insufficient funds or closed accounts. The Cambridge Police took 25 reports for this crime in 2007.

ATM/Credit Card Fraud

The most common fraud reported in Cambridge involves the use of credit and ATM cards. There were 157 reports of ATM/credit card fraud in 2007. Major commercial areas such as the Galleria and Harvard/Central Square are hotspots for this activity. A majority of these types of crimes are reported after victims are informed by their credit card companies of unusual activity on their charge or debit cards.

Forged Check

Writing a forged check includes any incidents in which a suspect forges the signature of the victim, or changes the amount written on the check. There were 32 forged checks reported in 2007.

Embezzlement

This occurs when employees take advantage of their position for financial gain, diverting company funds to their own account. Historically, retail stores in Harvard Square and the Galleria are most affected by this crime. There were 10 incidents of embezzlement in 2007. Several of the incidents reported this year involved employees stealing several thousand dollars from the companies they worked for. One incident involved a former employee and general manager who stole approximately \$100,000 over a three-year period from the business for which they had worked.

"Con" Games

There were 48 swindles, con games, or flimflams in 2007. Many of these incidents involved a suspect using a "con" in order to swindle money out of unsuspecting victims. Internet-related cons continued to account for the highest number of "con" games. Eleven of the internet-related incidents involved individuals selling/purchasing items that were not legitimate on Ebay or Craig's List.

FRAUD TYPE	2006	2007
Counterfeiting	14	5
Forgery/Uttering	331	337
Application	1	22
Bad Check	48	25
Credit/ATM Card	136	157
Forged Check	34	32
Identity Theft	100	89
Other/Misc.	12	12
Con Games	53	48
Big Carrot	6	0
Cash Shuffle	8	5
Pigeon Drop	0	1
Charity Impostor	2	1
Psychic Swindle	0	1
Odd Jobs/ Housework	3	5
Internet-Related	24	22
Miscellaneous	10	13
Embezzlement	5	10

Protect your property and your business!! Please see the section starting on page 143 for tips on how you can protect against different types of fraud.

SEX OFFENSES

Sex Offenses include six crimes of a sexual nature: annoying and accosting, indecent assault, indecent exposure, obscene telephone calls, peeping & spying, and prostitution & solicitation. Rape is not included because it is a Part I crime.

76 reported in 2006 • 81 reported in 2007

Annoying & Accosting

Annoying and accosting a member of the opposite sex is a form of criminal harassment. (Note: Incidents involving phone call harassment are not considered annoying and accosting. Phone calls are a separate category.) Often, annoying and accosting involves a man repeatedly following, shouting, making off-color suggestions, hooting, repeatedly asking for a date, or otherwise harassing a woman. It happens most often on the street and in the workplace. In five of the eight incidents in 2007, the perpetrators were strangers to the victims. In the other three incidents, one perpetrator was a co-worker, one was a client, and one was a fellow student.

Indecent Assault

Indecent assault is the unwanted touching of a person by another in a private area or with sexual overtones. Any incident where force or injury occurs would be considered an aggravated assault rather than an indecent assault. In 2007, the victim knew the offender in 11 of the 29 incidents.

May and June saw the most indecent assaults this year with 14 total incidents. There were seven incidents over the course of the year involving unknown males who approached their victims on the streets or in bars and grabbed them inappropriately, then fled. Arrests were made in three of these incidents. Overall, arrests were made in a total of eight of the indecent assaults in 2007.

Indecent Exposure

Indecent exposure is the offensive, often suggestive display of one's body (usually the genitals) in public. The main offenders are typically vagrants or inebriated individuals. Eleven (42%) of the twenty-six indecent exposure incidents in 2007 involved individuals seen urinating in public. Nine incidents (35%) involved suspects masturbating or engaging in sexual acts in public. There were also four flashing incidents. Arrests were made in 10 (38%) of the 26 incidents.

<i>Crime</i>	2006	2007
Annoying & Accosting	7	8
Indecent Assault	18	29
Peeping & Spying	7	9
Prostitution and Soliciting	3	0
Indecent Exposure	29	26
Obscene Telephone Calls	12	9

Obscene Telephone Calls

Obscene telephone calls are unwanted phone calls of an offensive or repulsive nature. Often the caller uses sexual or vulgar language to cause discomfort and possibly fear to the victim receiving the calls. In all but one of the nine incidents in 2007, the victim did not know who the caller was. In the other incident, the suspect was the brother-in-law of the victim.

Peeping & Spying

Peeping and spying occurs most often when offenders peer through windows of houses or apartments, generally at night. This was the case in five of the incidents this year. Another scenario involved a male taking inappropriate pictures and movies of his female roommate without her knowledge. In a third incident, a janitor was seen taking pictures of people dressing after swimming at a local pool. Arrests were made in three of the peeping incidents in 2007.

Prostitution & Soliciting Sex for a Fee

Prostitution is commonly associated with "streetwalking," (prostitutes working the streets) but also includes escort services, where a "john" (client) will call and a prostitute will be sent to the "john's" location. In the 1990's, the Special Investigations Unit proactively fought the visible "streetwalking" problem, nearly eradicating this problem in Cambridge. There were no prostitution incidents in Cambridge this year.

OTHER PART II CRIMES

Under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, any actual crime not recorded as a Part I Crime (Murder, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny and Auto Theft) is a Part II Crime. The relative infrequency of patterns and trends among these crimes discourages detailed analysis.

1,243 reported in 2006 • 1,244 reported in 2007

Crime	2006	2007
Disorderly Conduct	58	48
Drinking in Public	28	19
Liquor Violations	10	5
Extortion/Blackmail	3	3
Hit & Run Accidents	643	642
Kidnapping	7	5
OUI	56	54
Threatening	253	275
Traffic Arrests	83	103
Trespassing	46	47
Weapons Violations	56	43

Disorderly Conduct

Police make an arrest for this crime when a person disrupts the peace enough to pose a danger. Examples include bar disputes, homeless altercations, and public shouting of profanity and threats. Arrests were made in 40 of the 48 disorderly conduct incidents in 2007. Eighteen (45%) of these arrests occurred in Central Square, due to its large vagrant population and prevalence of bars and restaurants.

Drinking in Public

Thirteen of the nineteen incidents of this type occurred in Central Square, with most offenders being homeless. These incidents usually occurred between 4:00–9:00 p.m.

Extortion/Blackmail

This is a rare crime, involving an offender taking money from a victim by threatening him or her with a nonviolent act. There were three incidents of this nature reported in 2007, the same as in 2006.

Hit and Run Accidents

The majority of the hit and run incidents (approximately 77%) involved parked cars. Three arrests were made. Central Sq, Inman Sq, and Porter Sq reported the highest numbers of these incidents (each reporting more than 75 incidents).

Kidnapping

There were five reports of kidnapping in 2007. Two were attempts, two involved visitation rights where one parent refused to return custody of a child to the other parent, and one was domestic.

Liquor Violations

Liquor violations generally involve minors drinking, though it can also include the sale of liquor to a minor, or the unlicensed sale of liquor. Two of the liquor violations in 2007 involved a liquor store on Cambridge St that was caught selling alcohol to minors. Another incident involved minors in possession of alcohol, and the final two incidents involved persons with open containers in public. Two arrests were made.

Operating Under the Influence (OUI)

In 2007, 44 out of the 54 OUI's resulted in an arrest. Most activity occurred between midnight and 5:00 a.m., typically around the time that bars close (2:00 a.m.). Central Square had the highest concentration of OUI's.

Threatening

Threats often arise in domestic disputes, arguments between acquaintances and co-workers, and school fights. There were 275 reports of threats in 2007. The vast majority of the specifically classified incidents were related to domestic issues.

Traffic Arrests

Most traffic offenses are minor in nature and result in a warning or citation. Other crimes, like driving to endanger, driving with a suspended or revoked license, or attaching false license plates, may result in an arrest. These arrests decreased significantly after 2003 because the courts requested that summonses be issued for license suspension/revocation offenses, as opposed to arrests being made. There were 103 traffic arrests in 2007.

Trespassing

Arrests for trespassing occur only after an individual has been warned not to return to a given location. Central Square, Harvard Square, Inman Square, and the Porter Square MBTA station are locations where this activity is particularly monitored. These areas are targeted due to the nightlife they attract. Arrests were made in 34 of the 47 incidents of trespassing in 2007. Central Square had the highest rate of trespassing due in part to its homeless population.

Weapons Violations

The term weapons violation includes the illegal possession of a firearm or other weapon, as well as reports of gunshots. In 2007, there were 43 weapon/gun violations resulting in 14 arrests.

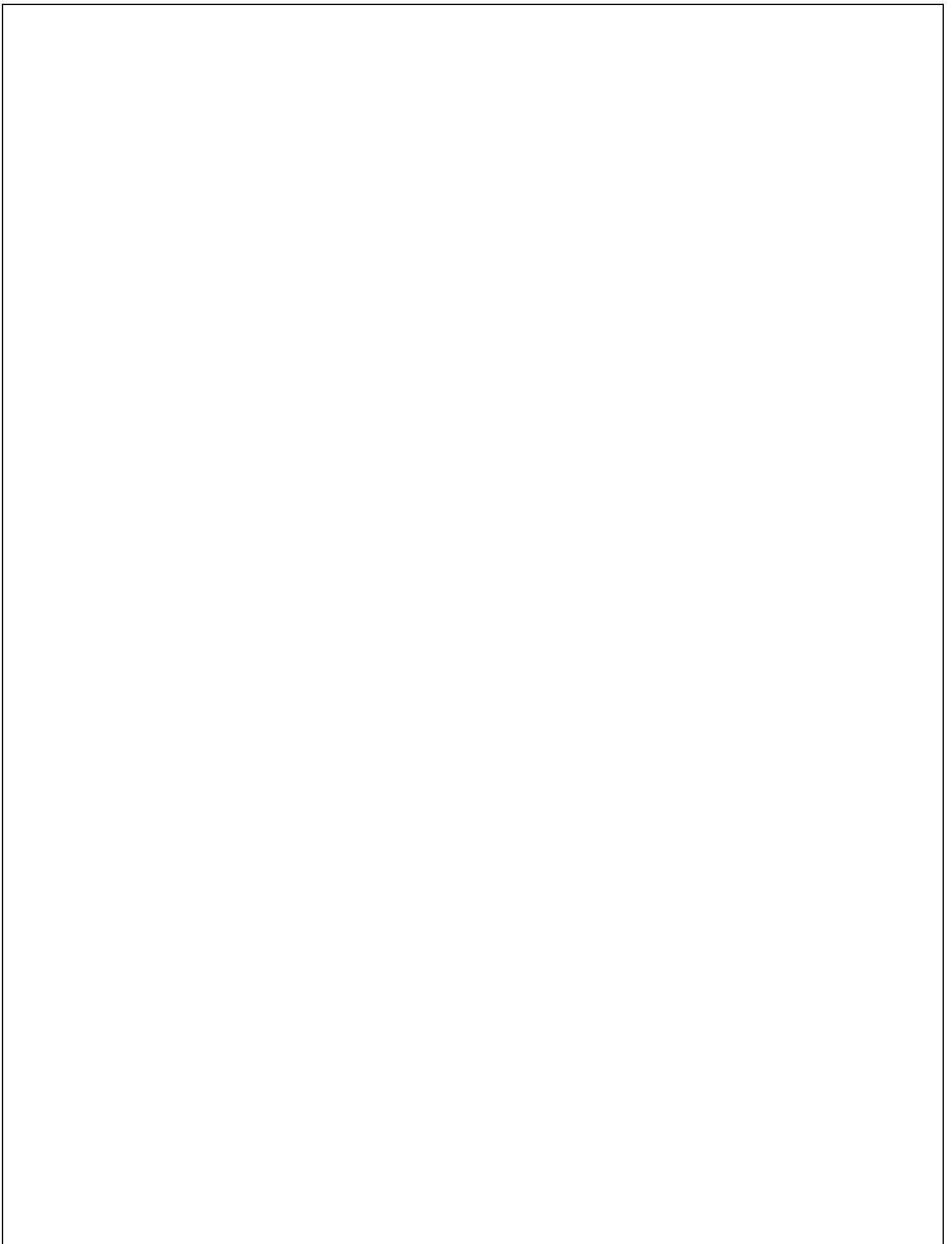
SECTION III

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILES

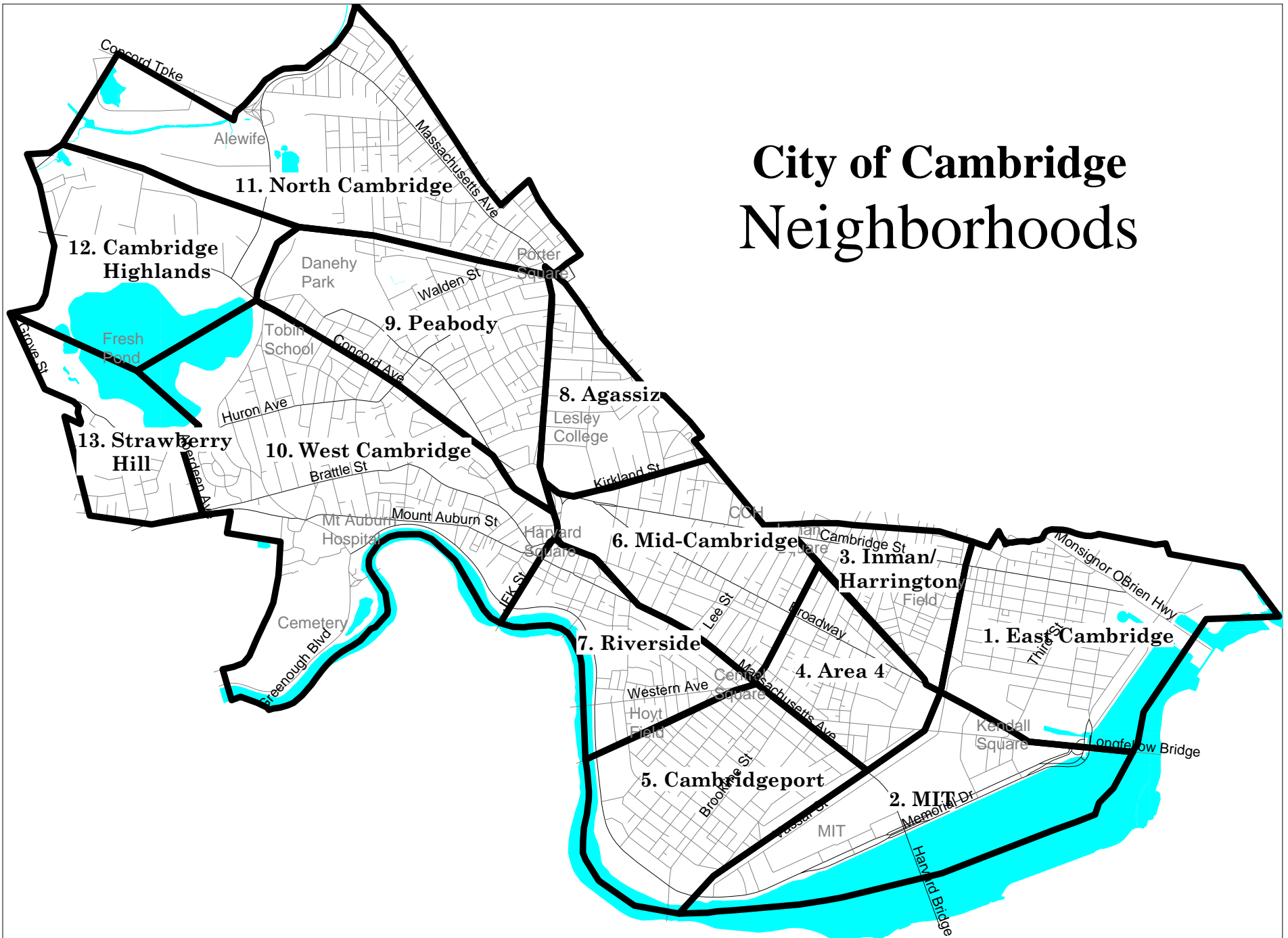
1. EAST CAMBRIDGE
2. M.I.T/ KENDALL
3. INMAN/ HARRINGTON
4. AREA 4
5. CAMBRIDGEPORT
6. MID-CAMBRIDGE
7. RIVERSIDE
8. AGASSIZ
9. PEABODY
10. WEST CAMBRIDGE
11. NORTH CAMBRIDGE
12. CAMBRIDGE
HIGHLANDS
13. STRAWBERRY HILL



THE FOLLOWING IS AN OVERVIEW
OF TARGET CRIMES IN
CAMBRIDGE NEIGHBORHOODS



City of Cambridge Neighborhoods



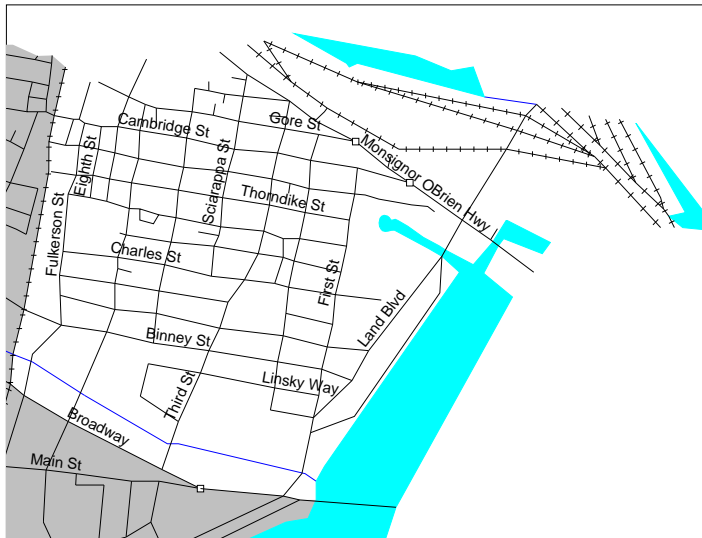
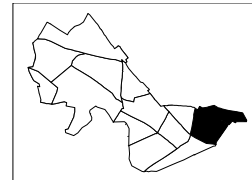
NEIGHBORHOOD BREAKDOWN OF INDEX CRIMES IN 2007

Crime	East Camb	MIT	Inman/Harrington	Area 4	Camb. Port	Mid-Camb	Riverside	Agassiz	Peabody	W. Camb	N. Camb	Camb Highlands	Strw. Hill	Total
Aggravated Assault	28	5	33	46	38	14	20	4	8	8	31	3	5	243
Arson	3	0	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	14
Auto Theft*	24	5	18	35	30	31	11	11	18	24	24	6	5	244*
Commercial Break	27	0	11	16	3	8	6	9	11	17	17	7	2	134
Commercial Rob.	1	1	2	2	1	5	3	1	4	9	9	2	1	41
Drugs	20	3	23	37	28	16	14	0	8	3	12	1	1	166
Flim Flam	5	2	1	4	7	5	4	3	7	3	4	2	1	48
Forgery	37	8	25	22	29	43	47	10	38	31	32	9	7	338
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housebreak	26	1	80	86	59	56	36	17	59	31	55	2	11	519
Indecent Assault	4	0	2	4	3	3	5	1	1	3	2	0	1	29
Indecent Exposure	2	0	2	4	5	4	4	1	0	2	1	0	1	26
Larceny (Misc)	12	0	2	4	7	3	1	1	2	7	2	3	0	44
Larceny from Building	64	18	17	43	48	30	58	20	14	47	41	16	2	418
Larceny from MV	171	29	89	140	140	144	63	89	125	105	100	21	18	1,234
Larceny from Person	48	7	17	32	55	17	46	13	8	63	26	10	2	344
Larceny from Residence	14	1	9	19	24	27	15	7	12	8	22	1	3	162
Larceny of Bicycle	19	5	18	30	35	25	17	11	17	22	26	0	3	228
Larceny of Plate	4	0	3	7	5	1	2	0	5	4	5	1	0	37
Larceny of Services	3	0	2	1	3	0	2	0	1	2	6	2	0	22
Mal. Dest. Property	107	5	73	54	85	76	48	17	83	52	68	8	23	699
Peeping & Spying	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	2	0	0	1	9
Shoplifting	121	2	4	59	52	8	19	0	5	31	32	13	3	349
Simple Assault	53	7	49	68	60	44	45	7	23	33	32	6	12	439
Street Robbery	15	2	12	21	19	10	11	4	7	6	11	2	0	120

*Included in the total are two auto theft incidents that took place in unknown locations.

NEIGHBORHOOD 1

EAST CAMBRIDGE



BOUNDARIES: bordered by the Charles River, Main Street, Broadway, the B&A Railroad, and the Somerville border

POPULATION: 7,294 residents
2,726 households

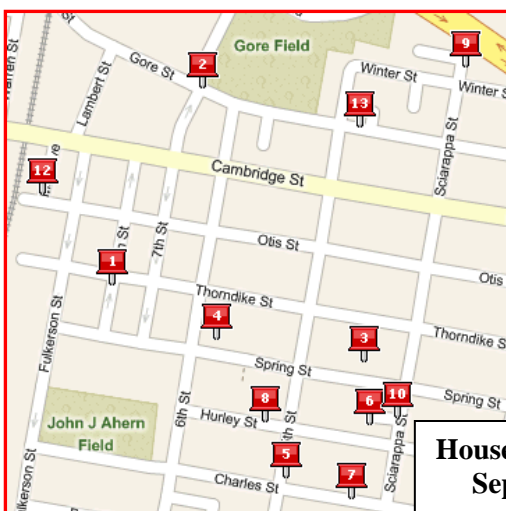
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:
\$47,979

Neighborhood #1 lies within the patrol boundaries of Car 1 (2 officers) and Car 1R (1 officer). Also included are walking routes 1A, 1B, and 1C.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2003-2007

CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Housebreaks	35	38	62	41	26
Street Robbery	18	15	17	20	15
Auto Theft	43	56	34	21	24
Larceny from MVs	129	86	62	94	171
Malicious Destruction	111	86	108	63	107
Drug Incidents	20	15	16	7	20

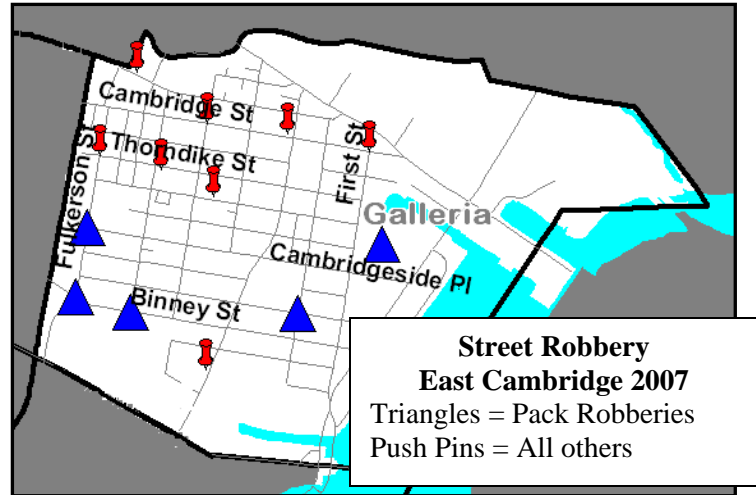
2007 YEAR END REVIEW



Housebreaks in East Cambridge, September-November 2007

- Housebreaks** in East Cambridge continued to decrease in 2007 by 37%, following a substantial decrease in 2006. In the last two years, housebreaks in East Cambridge have been reduced by a total of 58%. This neighborhood experienced 46% of its breaks in the months of September, October and November (shown in the map to the left). Eleven of the housebreaks were categorized as either an attempt (no entry actually gained), a domestic incident, or as having been committed by an acquaintance or landlord. Seven arrests were made in four incidents throughout the year, one during the months mentioned above and one at the beginning of the year, which quelled a housebreak pattern that had continued from 2006. Entry to the residences was evenly split between forcing a door or a window. Electronics such as laptops, iPods, cameras, DVD players, and gaming devices were most often reported stolen.

- **Street robberies** in East Cambridge decreased by five incidents (25%) in 2007 compared to 2006. Seven of the fifteen incidents, were considered to be pack robberies in which three or more suspects robbed a victim; three of these took place near the Cambridgeside Galleria Mall. A pattern did not form among these incidents, as they were generally isolated incidents throughout the year. However, the majority of the incidents, ten total, took place between Friday and Sunday, and half of those occurred between 8:30 pm and 10:30 pm.



- **Auto theft** increased 14% in East Cambridge in 2007. Approximately 25% of the stolen cars were Hondas, which is the most commonly stolen vehicle in the City. Thefts were generally spread throughout the year, however January and June each had four vehicles (various makes and years) stolen. The incidents were not specific to any day or time but the two streets that each had four reports of stolen autos were Hurley St and Cambridge St. To date, 18 (75%) of the vehicles stolen from East Cambridge in 2007 have been recovered.

- **Larcenies from motor vehicles (LMV)** increased by 82% in East Cambridge, recording the highest total in the neighborhood in at least ten years and ranking this neighborhood number one for most LMVs throughout the city in 2007. In 75% of these larcenies, access to the inside of the vehicle was gained by breaking a window. A large majority (43%) of these incidents involved the theft of GPS systems, which continued to be the most targeted item in 2007. Four people between the ages of 17-37 were arrested in three of the incidents, one of which involved a GPS.

- **Malicious destruction** rose by 70% in 2007 after a sharp decline of 42% in 2006. The number has risen back to a comparable level with many previous years (the decline last year may have been due to a 87% reduction in tire slashings). The increase in 2007 can be attributed mainly to two crime sprees, one involving tire slashings and one involving smashed car windows. In June, there was a rash of ten car windows broken on Gore St, Cambridge St, and Sciarappa St by use of a BB gun, and in May, there were seven incidents of tire slashings in the 400 block of Cambridge St. These two incident sprees combined to account for 16% of the malicious destruction in East Cambridge this year. There were also 11 more reports of graffiti and pin striping in 2007 than there were in 2006.

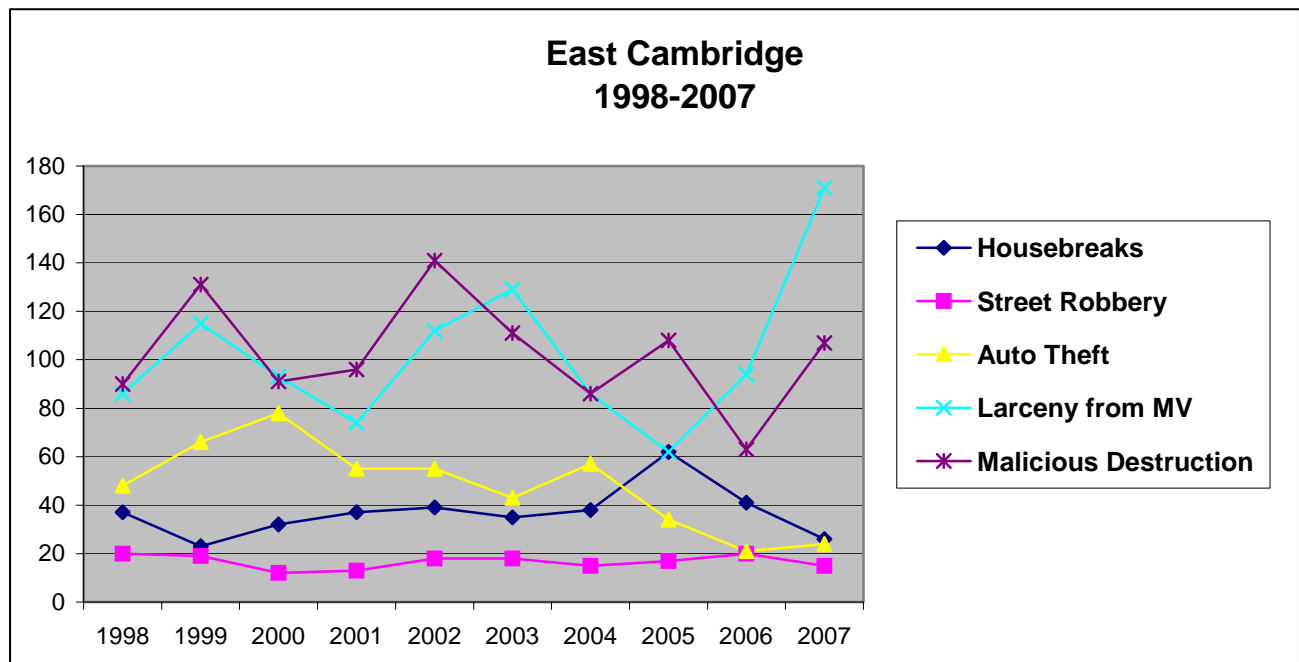
- **Drug incidents** in East Cambridge increased by 186% in 2007, rising closer to the totals from previous years. The incidents were almost evenly split between arrests for possession and arrests for distribution of drugs. Four of the incidents involved heroin, eight involved cocaine, nine involved marijuana, and two involved prescription pills (some incidents may have contained more than one drug). Seventeen of the twenty incidents this year resulted in arrests. There were arrests in every month of the year; November had the most with four incidents.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR EAST CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2007
Housebreaks	38	36	40
Street Robbery	10	19	17
Auto Theft	156	86	41
Larceny from MVs	121	106	104
Malicious Destruction	118	110	102

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

With the booming Cambridgeside Galleria and the fringe of Cambridge Center as its most prominent features, East Cambridge may be the most heavily trafficked commercial region in the city. It has a smaller than average residential population. Other features of the neighborhood include the Lechmere MBTA station, the Kennedy-Longfellow Elementary School, and the Middlesex County Courthouse.

- **Street robberies** increased to 25 incidents with the opening of the Cambridgeside Galleria in 1991, but they dropped in 1997 and have remained at or below 20 incidents ever since. Most of these are pack or bullyboy robberies committed by and against juveniles. Other robbery patterns—predatory in nature—sometimes appear on Cambridge Street near the B&A Railroad.
- The motor vehicle related crimes of **auto theft**, **larceny from motor vehicles**, and **malicious destruction of property** have, in the past, occurred at the highest rates here of anywhere in Cambridge due to the level of commercial parking around the Cambridgeside Galleria, along Cambridge Street, and in the vicinity of Cambridge Center.
- **Assaults, threats** and related crimes between plaintiffs, victims, or complainants and defendants sometimes occur in the area of the Middlesex County Courthouse.

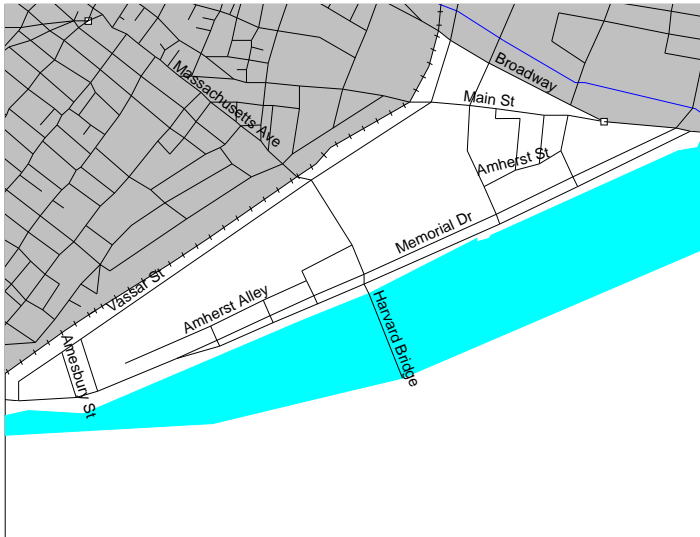
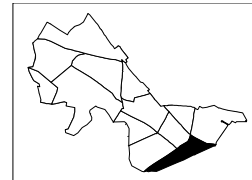


2006 YEAR END REVIEW

The number of **housebreaks** reported in East Cambridge in 2006 was comparable to years previous to 2005. A large majority of the breaks took place during the summer months of May, June and July, accounting for 46% of the incidents. • The majority of the **street robberies** occurred Thursday through Sunday between 8:30 p.m. and 11:30 p.m. The robberies were scattered over the course of the year and no significant patterns developed. • **Auto thefts** decreased 38% from 2005. A third of the incidents occurred in July with the rest being scattered throughout the year. • Over the past six years, East Cambridge has been a hotspot for **larcenies from motor vehicles**. In approximately 68% of the incidents, the perpetrator broke a car window in order to gain access to the vehicle's interior. During 2006, GPS navigation systems in cars became a major target of larcenies from motor vehicles. • **Malicious destruction** incidents dropped significantly in 2006 due to a sharp decline in tire slashings. • There were three arrests for **drug sales or possession** in this neighborhood over the course of 2006. There was a large decrease of 56% in drug incidents when compared to 2005.

NEIGHBORHOOD 2

M.I.T. AREA



BOUNDARIES: bounded by Main Street, Broadway, the B&A Railroad, and the Charles River

POPULATION: 5,486 residents
794 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:
\$37,287

Neighborhood #2 is encompassed within the patrol boundaries of Car 1 and Car 3 (2 officer cars). M.I.T. has its own police force that patrols this area.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2003-2007

CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Housebreaks	1	2	3	1	1
Street Robbery	6	2	1	1	2
Auto Theft	12	15	4	7	5
Larceny from MVs	28	18	16	24	29
Malicious Destruction	16	10	11	4	5
Drug Incidents	1	0	1	1	3

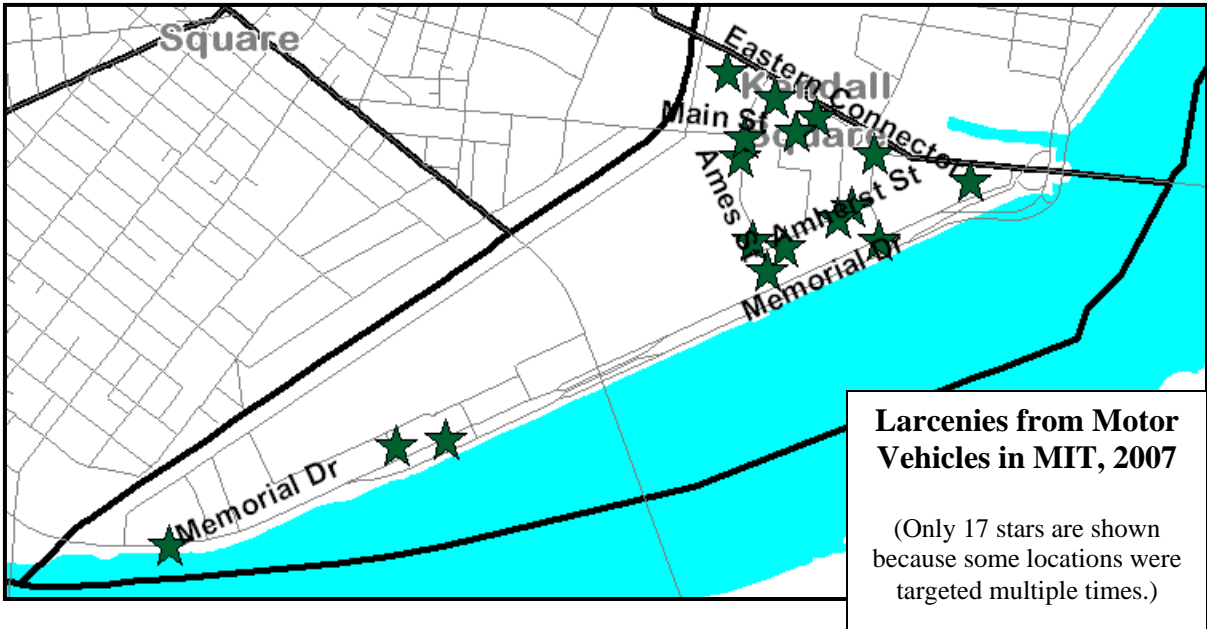
2007 YEAR END REVIEW

Please note that the majority of the crime in the MIT area is reported to the MIT police, contributing to the low numbers tallied by the Cambridge Police Department. These low numbers make it difficult to pinpoint information significant to pattern identification.

- One **housebreak** was reported to the Cambridge Police in May, in which a laptop was stolen from a fraternity while the victim used the bathroom.
- The two reported **street robberies** occurred at opposite ends of the year, one in April and the other in October. The first occurred over a traffic/parking issue in which the victim was taking pictures of the suspect's car and the suspect stole the camera. The second occurred on Memorial Dr in which a knife was brandished and the suspect asked the victim for his money.
- **Auto thefts** in this part of the City decreased by two incidents from 2006 to 2007. Four of the stolen autos were recovered by the end of the year.
- Suspects broke a window to gain entry in 83% of the **larcenies from motor vehicles**. Incidents increased by 21% and surpassed the previous five-year high. The citywide pattern of GPS system thefts greatly affected the number of larcenies in this neighborhood and was involved in 15 out of the 29 incidents.

- **Malicious destruction** continued to be reported in very low numbers in 2007, increasing by only one incident from 2006. There were five incidents reported, all of which took place after early-May. One involved damage to a parking garage gate, one was damage to a parked car, two car windows were broken, and illegal postings were found on several city polls.

- All three **drug incidents** dealt with cocaine; two were for intent to distribute and one was for possession. Two people were arrested and one was summonsed to court.



ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR M.I.T. AREA TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2007
Housebreaks	19	4	1
Street Robbery	11	5	2
Auto Theft	102	55	10
Larceny from MVs	56	49	23
Malicious Destruction	47	28	10

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

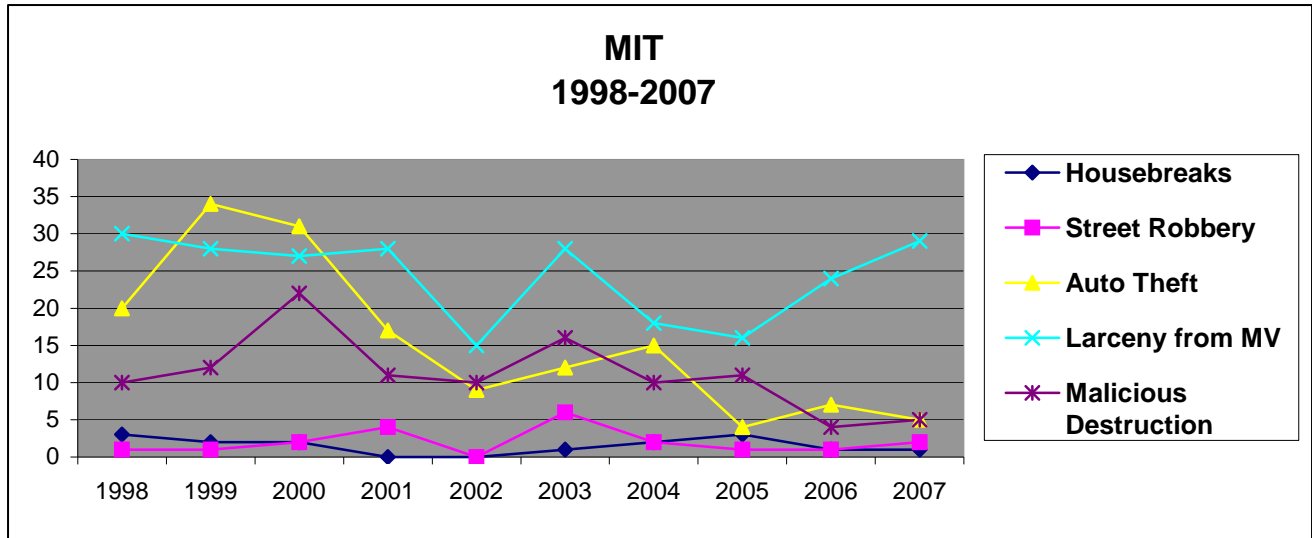
The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the dominant venue in the MIT Neighborhood given that MIT property envelops most of the neighborhood. Its large student population—a large proportion of which is foreign—is alluring to local criminals, who often consider students to be unsuspecting prey.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has its own police force, which reports its own crime statistics to the Uniform Crime Reporting system. Statistics contained in this profile—and in the rest of the report—do not include crimes on M.I.T. property except for arrests and incidents in which Cambridge Police Officers participated.

- The large number of automobiles parked each day on Vassar Street, Ames Street, Amherst Street, and at the Hyatt Regency Hotel have traditionally accounted for high numbers of **auto thefts** and **larcenies from motor vehicles**.
- **Street robbery** patterns have sometimes emerged at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Vassar Street, and outside the Bank of America ATM on Main Street. These are often predatory, targeting college

students that are walking in the areas late at night. Over the course of 20 years, however, M.I.T. has maintained a street robbery level well below the other neighborhoods.

- Bicycles parked at racks on sidewalks all around M.I.T. have been targeted by thieves in large numbers. M.I.T. and Cambridge Police make several arrests per year for **larcenies of bicycles**.

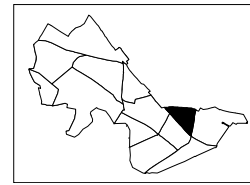


2006 YEAR END REVIEW

There was one **housebreak** reported in 2006 at a MIT dorm, which resulted in an arrest. • There was a domestic **street robbery** reported to Cambridge Police, in which the suspect was arrested on Memorial Dr. • Of the seven **auto thefts** in 2006, four took place in May/June. • Over 60% of the **larcenies from motor vehicles** in this area took place on and around Cambridge Center or the Kendall T station. In 75% of incidents, vehicle windows were broken allowing for various items to be stolen. • Cars were the targets of **malicious destruction** in 50% of the incidents in 2006.

NEIGHBORHOOD 3

INMAN/HARRINGTON



BOUNDARIES: bounded by the B&A Railroad, Hampshire Street, and the Somerville line.

POPULATION: 7,345 residents
2,734 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:
\$39,899

Neighborhood #3 is encompassed in the patrol boundaries of Car 1 (2 officers) and Car 3R (1 officer). Also included within this area are walking routes 3A, 3B, and 3C.

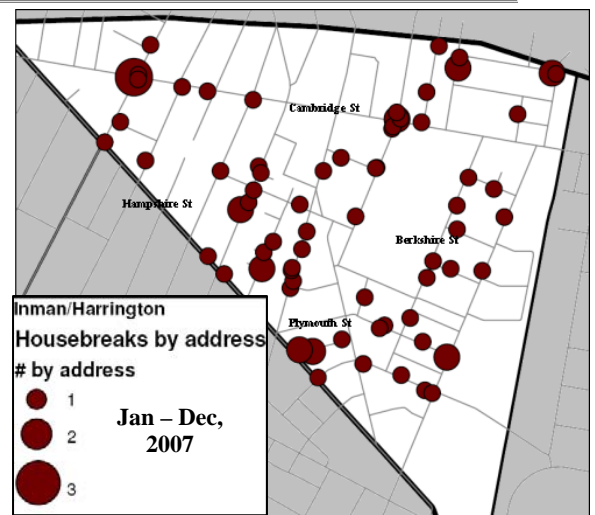
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2003-2007

CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Housebreaks	20	61	34	53	80
Street Robbery	6	9	15	23	12
Auto Theft	55	45	23	23	18
Larceny from MVs	34	52	30	61	89
Malicious Destruction	66	70	67	62	73
Drug Incidents	21	11	11	14	23

2007 YEAR END REVIEW

- Housebreaks** increased by 56% when comparing 2005 to 2006 and continued to skyrocket in 2007 by another 51%. The 2007 total of 80 incidents surpassed the five-year high of 61 seen in 2004. Nineteen percent of the 80 breaks were attempts in which no entry was gained to the residence. Residences that experienced multiple breaks during the year were located on Cambridge St, Prospect St, Columbia St, Lincoln St, and Plymouth St.

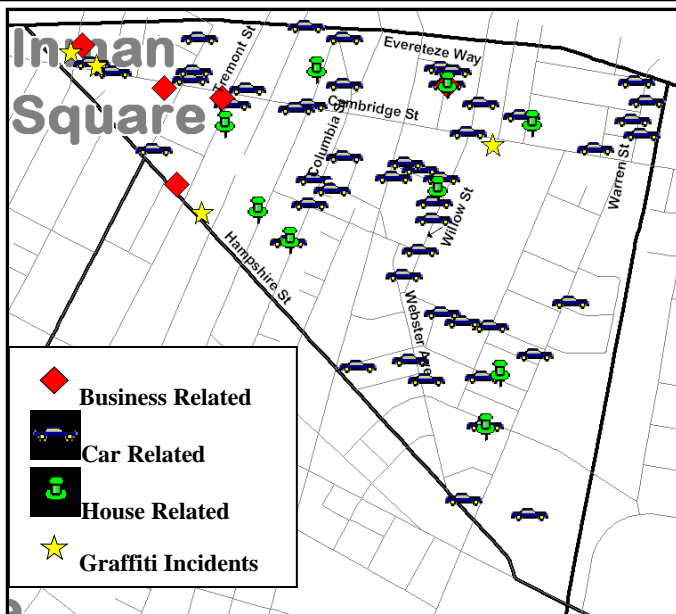
Housebreaks made up one of the hottest patterns in the City in 2007, specifically in Inman/Harrington and Area 4. October and November were active months in Inman, with 36% of the housebreaks being reported during these months. Beginning the week before Christmas of 2006 and continuing through December 2007, there was an on-again, off-again pattern of housebreaks along the borders of Inman/Harrington and Area 4, focused in and around the Hampshire St, Prospect St, and Broadway triangle.



Over the past year, over 200 incidents, nearly 50% of the housebreaks citywide, have occurred in Inman/Harrington and Area 4. It is believed that a majority of the residential burglaries in this area were part of a trend involving very young juvenile suspects from these neighborhoods. A trend of juveniles involved in concentrated housebreak activity has not been observed in a number of years. The most common items targeted in these breaks were laptop computers, with over 100 reported stolen. A Housebreak Task Force was created to deal directly with the juveniles and housebreaks. Since its creation in November 2007, the Task Force identified and arrested or summonsed multiple suspects in connection with this pattern. As 2007 came to a close, the housebreak pattern had nearly come to a stop. There were only a handful of confirmed breaks in this hot spot area since the inception of the Task Force. Prior to the Task Force, this area had been averaging 10 breaks per week in October and November.

- **Street robberies** decreased by almost 50% in Inman/Harrington in 2007, surpassing the 29% decrease experienced citywide this year. In 2006, street robberies in Inman/Harrington marked a five-year high. In 2007, the robberies were scattered in location and type throughout the year with 7 of the 12 taking place in the first six months of the year. There was a pack robbery in February between 9:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. that may have been related to two others that took place in Mid Cambridge and Area 4 in March.
- **Auto thefts** decreased by 22% from 2006 to 2007, even though there was a citywide increase of 5% in auto thefts this year. Throughout the year, multiple incidents were reported on Cambridge and Willow Streets. Vehicle makes and models ranged widely. However, victims reported Hondas stolen most often (four incidents). Approximately 67% of the vehicles stolen from this neighborhood had been recovered as of January 2008.
- **Larcenies from motor vehicles** increased by 46% in 2007, making this year's number the highest reported in the last ten years. The most common items targeted in this neighborhood were GPS systems, accounting for 35% of the thefts. There were no discernible patterns, as incidents seemed generally dispersed throughout the year. April saw the most incidents with 16 reported larcenies, 5 of which involved GPS thefts. There were five incidents of thefts from the exterior of vehicles, three of which occurred on Willow St. Three of the five exterior thefts resulted in tires being stolen from Honda Fits. Two people were arrested throughout the year in connection to car breaks in this neighborhood, and 64% of the victims reported that the suspects broke windows to gain access to the vehicles.

Malicious Destruction Incidents in Inman/Harrington, 2007



- **Malicious destruction** in 2007 surpassed the five-year high reported in 2004 and rose by 18% over 2006 (from 62 to 73 incidents). Nearly 74% of the incidents reported in 2007 were car-related, with the number being evenly split between broken windows and miscellaneous other damages such as tire slashings and pinstriping. Most of these car incidents were isolated, although there was a spree in early June of car windows smashed on Webster Ave and Warren St. There were three attempted thefts of motor vehicles in 2007, all of which took place in February and resulted in popper car ignitions.

- **Drug incidents** increased by 64% in 2007, surpassing the five-year high reported in 2003. Seventeen of the incidents in Inman/Harrington resulted in 25 people being arrested. The majority of the incidents involved marijuana; six were for possession and three were for intent to distribute. In incidents involving cocaine, there was one possession charge and seven charges of intent to distribute (including both powder and crack cocaine). There were also two incidents involving prescription pills and three involving heroin.

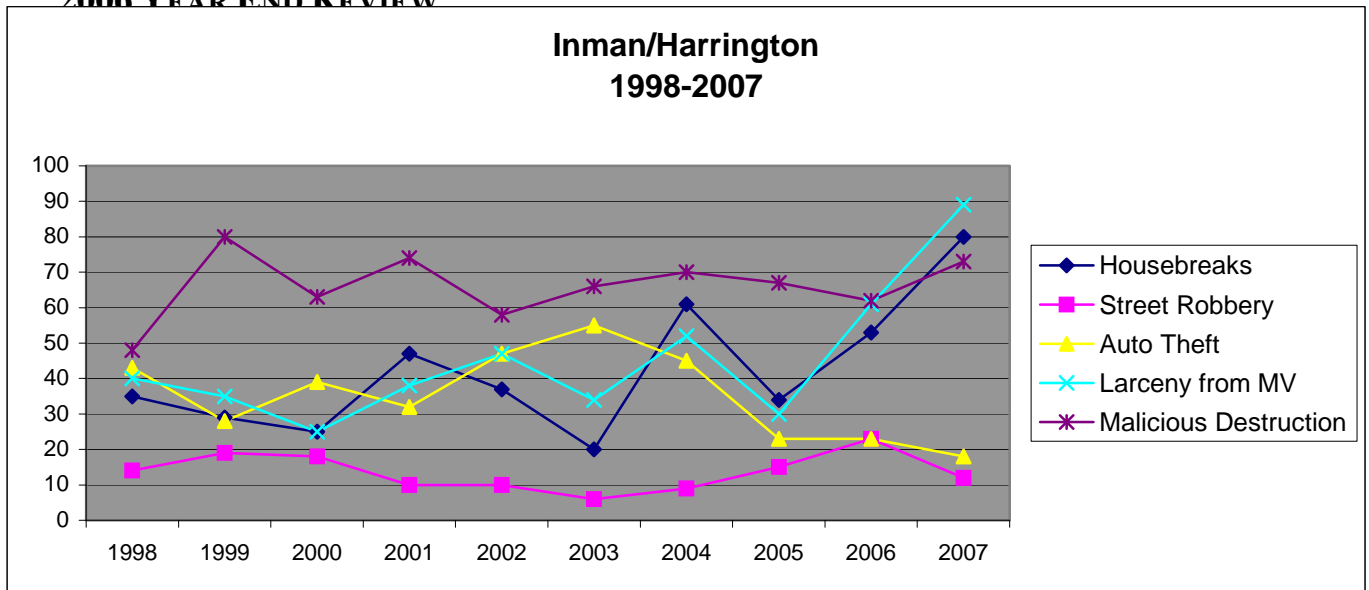
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR INMAN/HARRINGTON TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2007
Housebreaks	57	38	47
Street Robbery	14	15	12
Auto Theft	89	48	35
Larceny from MVs	66	45	50
Malicious Destruction	94	79	67

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

The Inman/Harrington neighborhood's population ranks at the median for the city; consequently, so do many of its crimes. Inman/Harrington is also marked by a number of commercial establishments along Cambridge Street, in Inman Square, and around One Kendall Square.

- Inman/Harrington typically has an average number of **housebreaks**, given its population. Cambridge St, Marney St, Cardinal Medeiros Ave, Columbia St, and Plymouth St have been "hot spots" for this crime. The density of housebreaks generally increases in the lower half of the neighborhood, nearing the Area 4 border.
- **Auto theft** and **malicious destruction** have remained at median levels in the 2000s. The related crime of **larceny from motor vehicles**, on the other hand, is lower in only five other neighborhoods.
- The King Open School and Donnelly Field guarantee a certain share of juvenile-related crime, such as vandalism, fights, and petty larcenies.
- **Drug** sales are sometimes a problem between the stretch of Roosevelt Towers and Inman Sq.

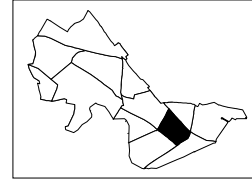
2006 YEAR END REVIEW



While **housebreaks** were at a high in 2004, and decreased significantly in 2005, they increased slightly in 2006. July and August were active months in Inman, with over 40% of the housebreaks being reported during these months. A pattern emerged during this time in which entry was being gained through unlocked windows during the daytime. Electronics were targeted in most cases and the pattern dispersed with the arrest of three juveniles. • **Street robberies** marked a five-year high in 2006 with a pattern that developed across a number of surrounding neighborhoods. The four incidents that took place in Inman/Harrington between 8:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. were pack robberies involving five or more teens. Almost half of the street robberies in 2006 took place on Cambridge St or at an intersection of this street. • **Auto thefts** stayed the same from 2005 to 2006, even though there was a citywide decline of 21% in 2006. Hondas were the most highly targeted automobiles, involved in five incidents. • **Larcenies from motor vehicles** increased by 103% from 2005's five-year low. The most commonly targeted items in this neighborhood were car stereo systems. Five arrests were made throughout the year in connection with the breaks. • The number of **malicious destruction** incidents in Inman/Harrington in 2006 continued to decline, with over half involving some form of vandalism to a vehicle: broken windows, tire slashings, etc. • **Drug** incidents increased in 2006, with the drug concentration switching from marijuana—which had been reported in previous years—to cocaine.

NEIGHBORHOOD 4

AREA 4



BOUNDARIES: the B&A Railroad, Massachusetts Avenue, Prospect Street, and Hampshire Street

POPULATION: 7,263 residents
2,523 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:
\$34,306

Neighborhood #4 is encompassed in the patrol boundaries of Car 2 (2 officers), and Car 4R (1 officer). Also included are walking routes 4A, 4B, and 4C, and Central 10.

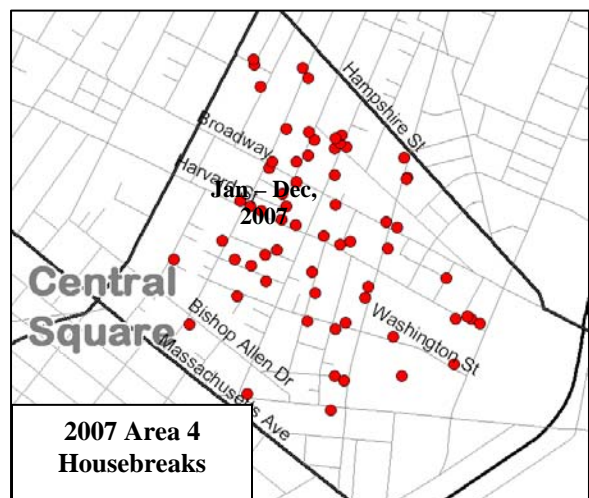
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2003-2007

CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Housebreaks	41	70	37	54	86
Street Robbery	31	40	27	36	21
Auto Theft	57	43	26	26	35
Larceny from MVs	50	70	54	64	140
Malicious Destruction	105	90	80	66	54
Drug Incidents	26	22	37	45	37

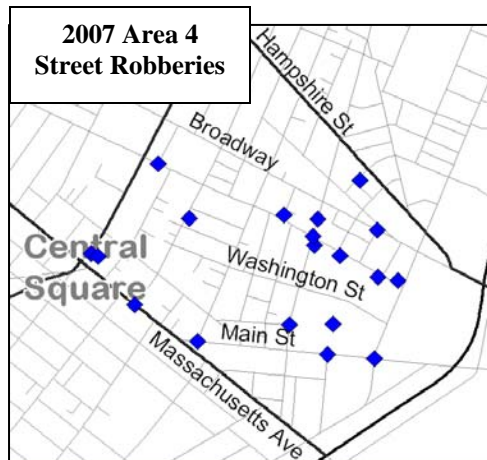
2007 YEAR END REVIEW

- Housebreaks** in Area 4 increased by nearly 60% from 2006 to 2007. Area 4 housebreak totals accounted for the highest number of housebreaks reported citywide in 2007, with 86 burglaries. Harvard St alone accounted for a fourth of the housebreak incidents. One of the hottest patterns in the City throughout the year was a continuous pattern involving housebreaks in Area 4 and Inman/Harrington. Beginning the week before Christmas of 2006 and continuing through December 2007, there was an on-again, off-again pattern of housebreaks along the borders of Area 4 and Inman/Harrington, focused in and around the Hampshire St, Prospect St, and Broadway triangle.

Over the past year, over 200 incidents, nearly 50% of the housebreaks citywide, have occurred in Area 4 and Inman/Harrington. It is believed that a majority of



the residential burglaries in this area were part of a trend involving very young juvenile suspects from these neighborhoods. A trend of juveniles involved in concentrated housebreak activity has not been observed in a number of years. The most common items targeted in these breaks were laptop computers, with over 100 reported stolen. A Housebreak Task Force was created to deal directly with the juveniles and housebreaks. Since its creation in November 2007, the Task Force identified and arrested or summonsed multiple suspects in connection with this pattern. As 2007 came to a close, the housebreak pattern had nearly come to a stop. There were only a handful of confirmed breaks in this hot spot area since the inception of the Task Force. Prior to the Task Force, this area had been averaging 10 breaks per week in October and November.



- Although Area 4 reported the most **street robberies** in Cambridge in 2007, this year's total of 21 incidents was still the neighborhood's lowest number in over 10 years, representing a decrease of 42% from the previous year. Ten of the twenty-one robberies resulted in arrests. One brief, identifiable pattern involved a series of pack robberies that took place from late February into mid-March. Although somewhat spread apart in different neighborhoods (Area 4, Inman/Harrington, and Mid-Cambridge), all three incidents took place in the evenings between 9:00 and 10:00 p.m. and all involved three unarmed, young, male suspects with similar descriptions. Victims were only assaulted if they refused to give money or belongings to the suspects. There was only one purse snatching over the course of the year, which occurred at Main St and Portland St. Nine of the street robberies (43%) took place on either Harvard St or Main St.

- Area 4 reported the highest number of **auto thefts** in the City this year with 35 stolen motor vehicles. Streets that reported multiple thefts were Bishop Allen Dr., Columbia St, Harvard St, Main St, Market St, Massachusetts Ave, Newtowne Ct, Suffolk St, and Washington St. Toyotas represented 23% of the thefts, followed by Hondas, which were targeted in 17%. To date, 75% of the stolen cars have been recovered.

- The number of **larcenies from motor vehicles** in 2007 increased by 119% over 2006, which parallels the situation that the entire City experienced this year. Entry was gained in three-fourths of the incidents by smashing a car window. GPS Navigation Systems were specifically targeted in 38% of the car breaks, mirroring a citywide and nationwide trend that began in 2006. Streets that reported five or more incidents were Albany St (11), Bishop Allen Dr (9), Broadway (7), Columbia St (6), Hampshire St (5), Harvard St (9), Main St (21), Massachusetts Ave (12), Norfolk St (5), Technology Sq (5), and Windsor St (7). The majority of the thefts occurred during the overnight hours.

- The number of **malicious destruction incidents** in Area 4 decreased by 18% from last year. The most commonly reported incidents were damages done to motor vehicles, including 22 smashed windows and 15 miscellaneous damages (tire slashings, pinstripping, etc.). Three residents reported having one of their house windows broken. Six reports were for graffiti on residential and commercial buildings, including two on Essex St and two on Broadway. There were also four reports of smashed business windows, one of which was caused by a BB pellet gun.

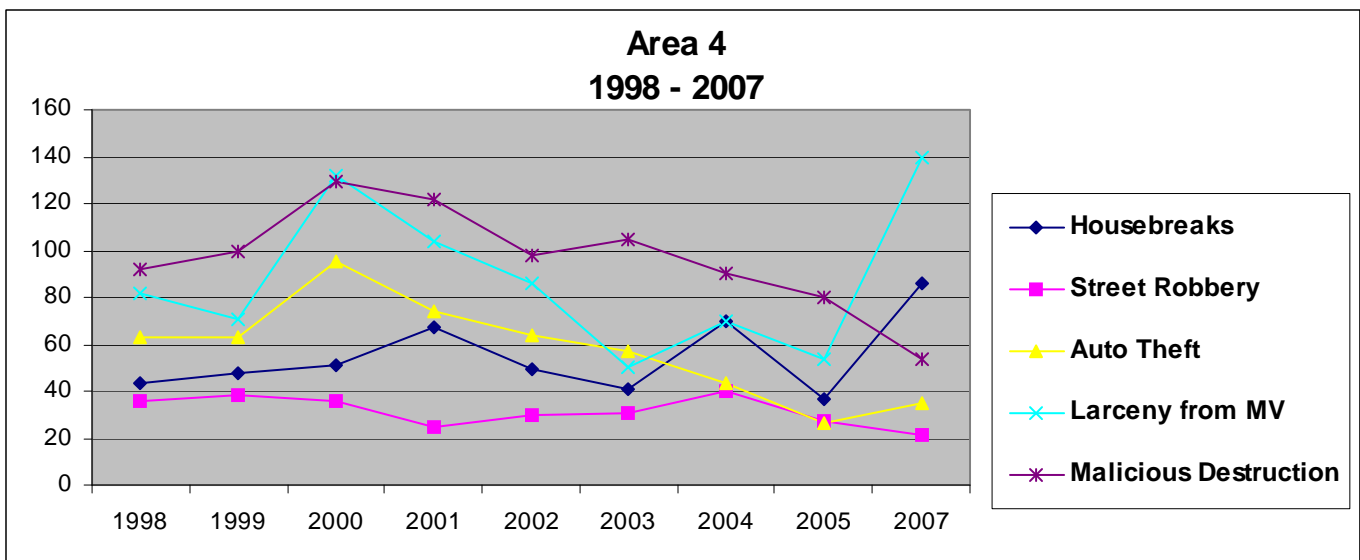
- Drug** incidents in Area 4 went down by 18% from last year. Of the 37 drug-related incidents, 34 resulted in arrests. Marijuana was involved in 59% of the arrests, cocaine in 8%, crack cocaine in 19%, heroin in 8%, and prescription drugs in 5%. Fourteen of the arrests were made following successful Special Investigations Unit efforts, and five of the drug arrests were made following a motor vehicle stop.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR AREA 4 TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2007
Housebreaks	101	62	31
Street Robbery	75	47	30
Auto Theft	147	78	43
Larceny from MVs	134	77	81
Malicious Destruction	131	109	88

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Area 4 has a less-than-average residential population among Cambridge neighborhoods, but it has a higher population density than most due to the smaller size of the neighborhood. Coupled with a series of commercial establishments lining Massachusetts Avenue, multi-family homes, as well as large apartment buildings and two public housing developments (Newtowne Court and Washington Elms), Area 4 is different from all other neighborhoods.

- Area 4 **housebreaks** have increasingly rated higher than average. Area 4 is often a prime target for this type of crime due to its high population density in residential areas. This neighborhood experienced a recurring housebreak pattern in 2007 that resulted in the creation of a task force to deal directly with the issue.
- **Larceny from motor vehicles** is often a problem in Area 4. This year, Area 4 tied with Cambridgeport for the third highest number of incidents in the City. Much of this increase can be attributed to the recent citywide explosion of GPS system thefts from cars.

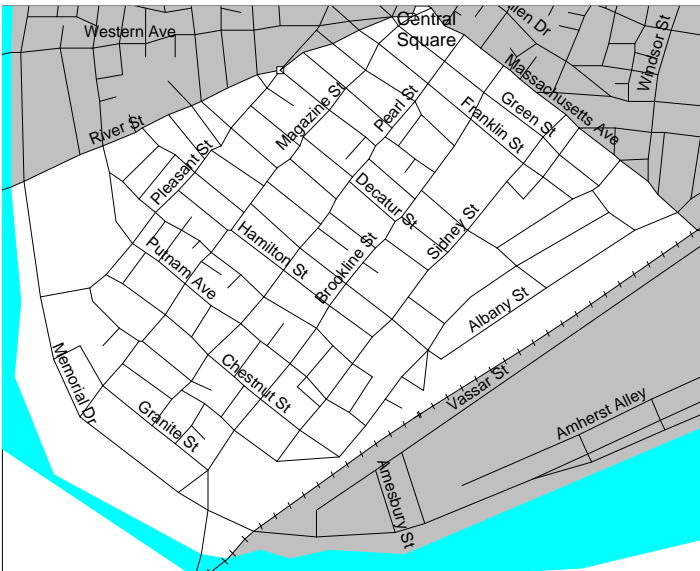
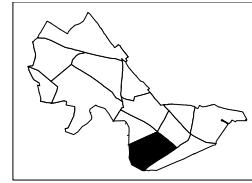


2006 YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks in Area 4 increased by 46% over 2005. Essex, Suffolk, and Washington Streets accounted for 33% of the activity. Six residences in Area 4 were broken into on more than one occasion. May and June saw the most housebreaks this year, accounting for 35% of the total. • Area 4 reported the highest number of **street robberies** in the City in 2006. One pattern evolved towards the end of February into early March around Columbia St. Another pattern developed later in the year in mid-October. A Malden teen was arrested in this area on Willow St. Overall, 36% of the robberies in Area 4 took place between 7:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. Fifteen incidents (36%) took place on Massachusetts Ave, Columbia St, and Windsor St. • Although Area 4 reported the third highest number of **auto thefts** in the City in 2006, it was the lowest number reported in Area 4 in at least 10 years. Hondas represented 31% of the thefts. • The number of **larcenies from motor vehicles** in 2006 increased 19% over 2005. Note that as many as 19 of the larcenies from motor vehicles were likely due to car doors being left unlocked. The most commonly targeted items were car stereos, bags left in plain view, and GPS systems. • The number of **malicious destruction incidents** in Area 4 decreased by 18% from the previous year. The most commonly reported incidents were business windows being smashed. Eleven reports were for graffiti on residential and commercial buildings, including two on Columbia St. • **Drug** incidents increased by 22% over last year. Approximately 82% (37) of the drug incidents resulted in an arrest (46% for marijuana trafficking or possession, and 38% for crack/cocaine trafficking, possession, or sale).

NEIGHBORHOOD 5

CAMBRIDGEPORT



BOUNDARIES: bordered by Massachusetts Avenue, the B&A railroad, the Charles River, and River Street

POPULATION: 10,052 residents
4,203 households

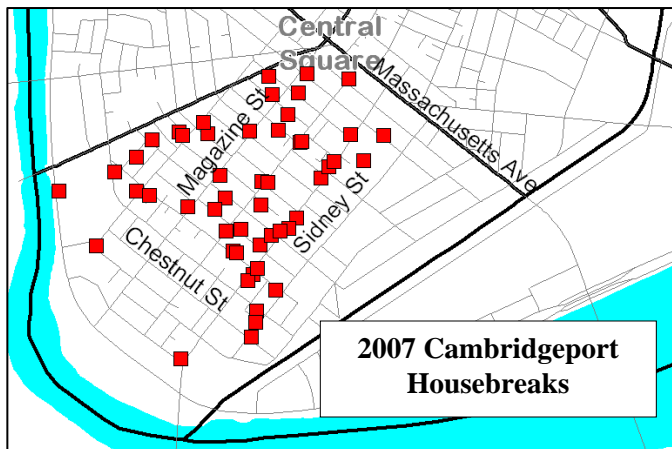
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:
\$45,294

Neighborhood #5 is encompassed by the patrol boundaries of Car 3 (2 officers) and Car 5R (1 officer). Also included are walking routes 5A, 5B, and Central 12.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2003-2007

CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Housebreaks	52	68	68	85	59
Street Robbery	39	43	30	19	19
Auto Theft	69	56	38	25	30
Larceny from MVs	80	94	89	67	140
Malicious Destruction	142	148	75	78	85
Drug Incidents	16	19	24	27	28

2007 YEAR END REVIEW



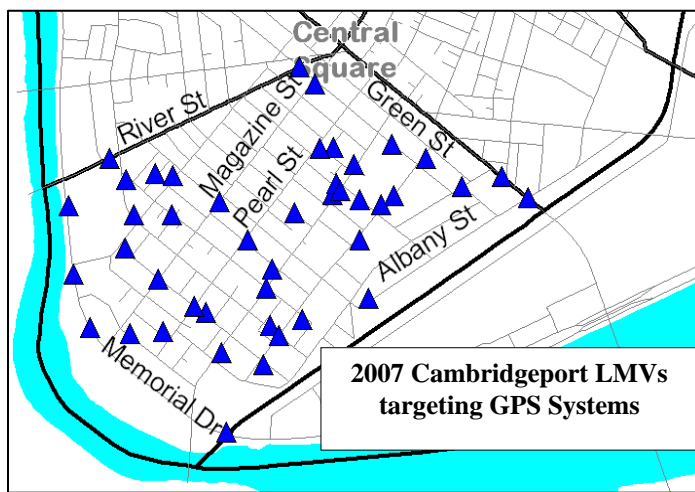
- Cambridgeport reported a decrease of 26 housebreaks in 2007. Eight of the 59 incidents were attempted burglaries where no entry was gained, two were acquaintance-related, and one was a domestic incident. In the second quarter, a housebreak pattern emerged in the Riverside/Cambridgeport area. This pattern occurred towards the end of April into mid-May and involved up to 15 housebreaks. These burglaries usually occurred on weekdays between 12:00 p.m. and 2:00 p.m., and on Saturdays in the late afternoon. A suspect from Roxbury was identified by Detectives near one of the breaks. This individual had an extensive criminal history and had been charged with

numerous housebreaks in the past. However, witnesses at the scene and at other incidents could not positively identify this individual as the suspect, so an arrest could not be made. But once this individual was identified, the housebreaks stopped. Just a few streets accounted for a large proportion of the activity; Allston St (5), Brookline St (10), and Pearl St (7) reported half of the housebreaks. Seven residences reported multiple incidents, but most of those locations were actually apartment complexes that had more than one apartment burglarized.

- Cambridgeport recorded the same number of **street robberies** in both 2006 and 2007. There were two purse snatchings, one acquaintance-related incident, and two robberies between homeless individuals. There were two fairly violent street robberies less than a week apart in February. The first occurred at 5:20 p.m. on Brookline & Erie St, where the suspect threatened the victim with an implied gun. The second robbery occurred at 12:40 a.m. on Pearl & Lawrence St, where two suspects assaulted the victim and stole his wallet. No temporal patterns evolved throughout the year in this neighborhood. The majority (31%) of the street robberies occurred along Massachusetts Ave.

- Cambridgeport reported five more **auto thefts** in 2007 than in 2006. Multiple incidents were reported along Albany St, Brookline St, Fairmont St, Green St, Mass Ave, Memorial Dr, Sidney St, and William St. No one particular type of car was targeted. To date, nearly 75% of the 30 cars reported stolen have been recovered. Seven of the recovered vehicles turned up in Cambridge; the other 16 cars were found in neighboring cities such as Boston, Somerville, Medford, and Lowell.

- The number of Cambridgeport **larcenies from motor vehicles** in 2007 increased by 109% over 2006, reflecting the large increase experienced throughout the city this year. Entry was gained in 70% of the larcenies by breaking the car window. A tenth of the incidents were due to car owners leaving their cars unlocked or windows open. Four of the larcenies were thefts from the exterior of the motor vehicle itself, most commonly tires and headlights. GPS navigation systems were stolen in 55 of the incidents in Cambridgeport. The theft of GPS systems has been an on-going issue throughout both the City and the state.



- Cambridgeport reported seven more incidents of **malicious destruction** in 2007 than 2006, ranking it second highest in the city with 85 incidents. Almost half of the damages were to motor vehicles, including 16 car windows smashed, 9 tire slashings, and 16 miscellaneous damages (pinstriping, broken mirrors, etc.). Thirteen of the eighty-five incidents were damages done to local businesses, including six smashed windows. Twelve reports were for graffiti on residential and commercial buildings, including three on Pearl St and two on Mass Ave.

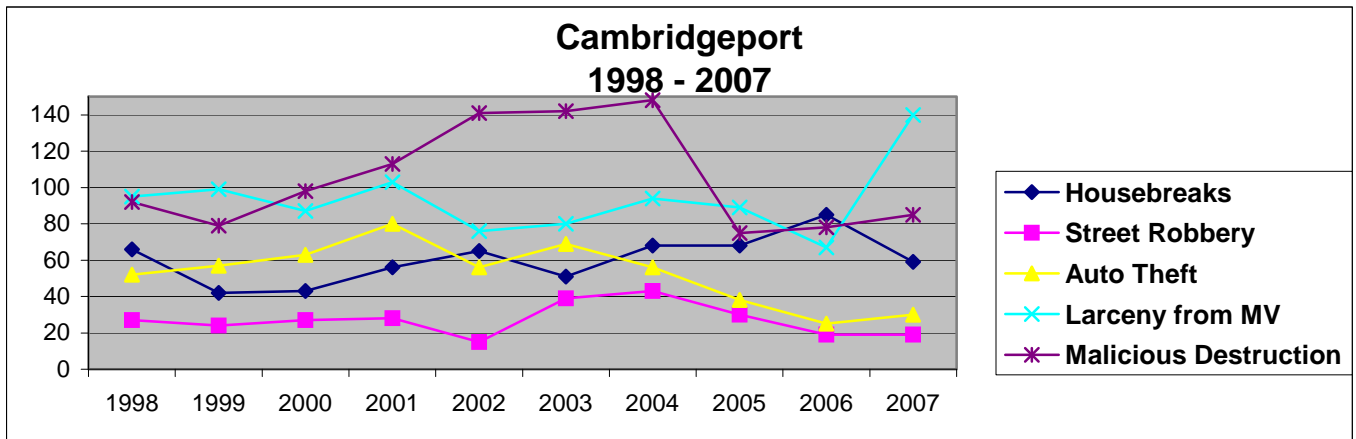
- Of the 28 Cambridgeport **drug** incidents, 20 resulted in arrests. Nearly half of the incidents involved marijuana-related offenses. Cocaine and crack cocaine accounted for a third of the drug incidents. The majority of the arrests were the result of patrol officers catching someone in the act of using drugs or taking part in a drug transaction. Seven of the arrests were made following successful Special Investigations Unit efforts, and five of the drug arrests were made following a motor vehicle stop.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR CAMBRIDGEPORT TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2007
Housebreaks	156	66	65
Street Robbery	57	31	27
Auto Theft	165	85	50
Larceny from MVs	126	92	92
Malicious Destruction	106	106	112

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Cambridgeport has the fifth highest residential population of the city's neighborhoods. It is characterized by several large apartment buildings as well as many one-, two-, and three-family houses. The neighborhood is bordered by a string of retail stores, hotels, and restaurants on Memorial Drive, River Street, and Massachusetts Avenue.

- **Street robberies** have long been the most serious crime problem in Cambridgeport until recent years where it has been on the decline. As with Area 4, Cambridgeport's street robberies tend to be concentrated near Massachusetts Avenue and Central Square.
- **Housebreaks**, usually higher than average in Cambridgeport, have declined significantly since the 1980s. The average number of housebreaks since 1991 is half of the 1980s' average. Cambridgeport's housebreak rate can be attributed to its large, densely packed residential population.
- **Larceny from motor vehicles** usually registers high in Cambridgeport. This year, it tied with Area 4 for the third highest number of incidents.
- The homeless shelter located on Albany Street is often a scene for **street robberies** and **aggravated assaults** between its patrons.

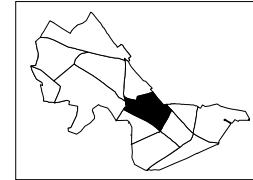


2006 YEAR END REVIEW

Cambridgeport reported an increase of 17 **housebreaks** in 2006, raising the total to 85. Just a few streets accounted for a large proportion of the activity. There were 16 attempts to break into a home (19% of the incidents) and in two cases the suspect was an acquaintance. There was a series of late-afternoon breaks in October and November in which nearly 30 burglaries were reported. These breaks were concentrated around Magazine and Pearl Streets. What started as a weekend series moved to a late week series, with incidents occurring on Thursdays and Fridays. Extra Patrol allocated in this area interdicted this series of incidents by late November. • Cambridgeport reported a 37% decrease in **street robberies** from 2005 to 2006. No temporal patterns evolved. • Cambridgeport recorded a 34% decrease in **auto thefts** in 2006 compared to 2005. Multiple incidents were reported along Brookline, Fairmont, Green, and Pearl Streets, as well as on Massachusetts Ave. Hondas accounted for a third of the cars stolen. To date, nearly 60% of the cars reported stolen have been recovered. • **Larceny from motor vehicles** saw a 25% decrease in 2006. Entry was gained in 42% of the larcenies by breaking the car window. Nearly a third of the incidents were possibly due to car owners leaving their cars unlocked. Seven of the larcenies were thefts from the exterior of the motor vehicle. The theft of GPS systems has been an on-going issue and 10 of these thefts were reported in Cambridgeport in 2006. • Over half of the **malicious destruction** involved damage to motor vehicles. The most commonly reported type of destruction was the smashing of car windows. There were also seven tires slashed, ten business windows smashed, and nine reports of graffiti. • Approximately 18% of the total **drug** incidents in the City in 2006 occurred in the Cambridgeport neighborhood. All but three of the drug incidents resulted in the arrest of the suspect. Forty-two percent of the arrests were for marijuana possession or sales.

NEIGHBORHOOD 6

MID-CAMBRIDGE



BOUNDARIES: bordered by Massachusetts Avenue, Prospect Street, Hampshire Street, the Somerville border, Kirkland Street, Quincy Street, and Cambridge Street

POPULATION: 13,285 residents
5,989 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:
\$50,410

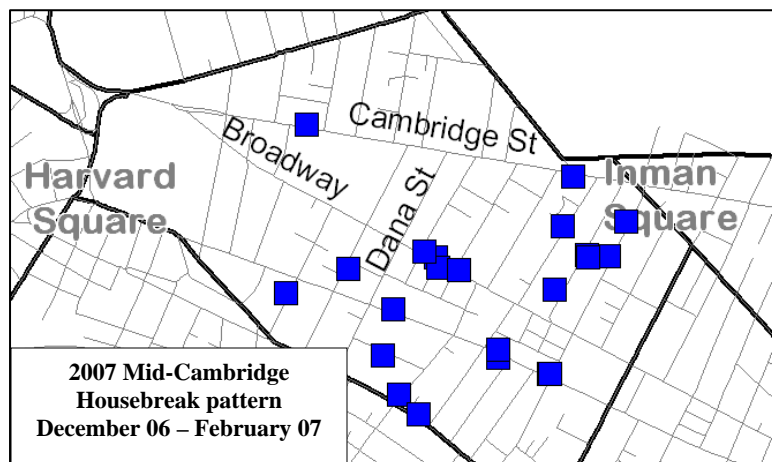
Neighborhood #6 is encompassed in the patrol boundaries of Car 2 (2 officers) and 6R (1 officer). It also includes walking routes 6A, 6B, 6C, and Harvard 15

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2003-2007

CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Housebreaks	114	89	74	78	56
Street Robbery	16	13	20	12	10
Auto Theft	36	36	34	27	31
Larceny from MVs	87	93	65	85	144
Malicious Destruction	83	63	91	52	76
Drug Incidents	5	8	20	12	16

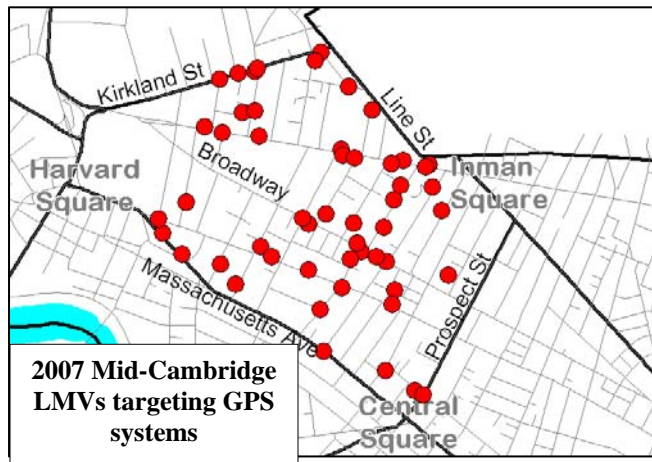
2007 YEAR END REVIEW

- In 2007, Mid-Cambridge experienced a 28% decrease in **housebreak** activity. A fifth of the housebreaks were attempted breaks where no entry was gained, and in five of the incidents the victim knew the suspect. There were a few identifiable patterns that evolved in this neighborhood in 2007. The most significant housebreak pattern took place in Mid-Cambridge from late December 2006 into mid-February 2007. Twenty-six houses were broken into, mostly by way of pried door locks.



A number of arrests were made in connection with this pattern, but the pattern did not come to an end until two Cambridge residents who lived near the pattern area were arrested for a housebreak in Brighton. Six residences saw multiple incidents; the majority of those were in housing complexes that reported more than one residence burglarized. The 200-300 block of Harvard St reported the most activity for a single block, with seven incidents. The 300-700 blocks of Broadway also reported frequent activity, with four housebreaks.

- **Street Robberies** in Mid-Cambridge decreased by two incidents from 2006 to 2007. With the small number of robberies, no temporal pattern evolved. Two of the ten robberies resulted in arrests. The first arrest took place on January 18th when a Cambridge resident was stopped for an attempted purse snatching on Harvard St. In the second arresting incident, two Cambridge residents were taken into custody in August for robbing a victim at gunpoint on Harvard St.
- Mid-Cambridge reported the second highest number of **auto thefts** in 2007 with 31 incidents. Those streets that reported multiple incidents were Bigelow St, Broadway, Cambridge St, Harvard St, Inman St, Mass Ave, Prescott St, and Trowbridge Pl. A third of the cars stolen were Hondas. To date, nearly 68% of the stolen cars have been recovered, either in Cambridge or in the surrounding cities of Boston or Somerville.



- The number of **larcenies from motor vehicles** in 2007 increased by 69% over 2006. Mid-Cambridge reported the second highest number of larcenies from motor vehicles in the City. Entry was gained in approximately 58% of the incidents by smashing a car window, and 17% of the thefts were to the exterior of the motor vehicle. Also, seven of the larcenies from motor vehicles were likely due to car doors left unlocked or windows left opened. Almost half of the larcenies involved thefts of GPS Navigation Systems, which has been an on-going issue throughout the City and the state. Aside from GPS systems, other targeted items included laptops and car stereos.

- Mid-Cambridge experienced an increase of 24 incidents of **malicious destruction** from 2006 to 2007. There were 17 car windows smashed and four tire slashings. Overnight between Friday, 10/12, and Saturday, 10/13, at least 19 vehicles sustained various damages while parked on or near Harvard St. These damages included pin-striping and broken side mirrors. Ten percent of the other incidents this year were damages done to businesses, including smashed windows and other vandalism. There were also five graffiti incidents reported.
- The number of **drug-related incidents** in Mid-Cambridge went up by four incidents in 2007. A fourth of the incidents resulted in arrests. Half of the incidents involved marijuana, either for either possession or possession with the intent to sell. Approximately 44% of the arrests were the result of patrol officers catching someone in the act of using drugs or taking part in a drug transaction. Three of the arrests were made following successful Special Investigations Unit efforts, and five of the drug arrests were made following a motor vehicle stop.

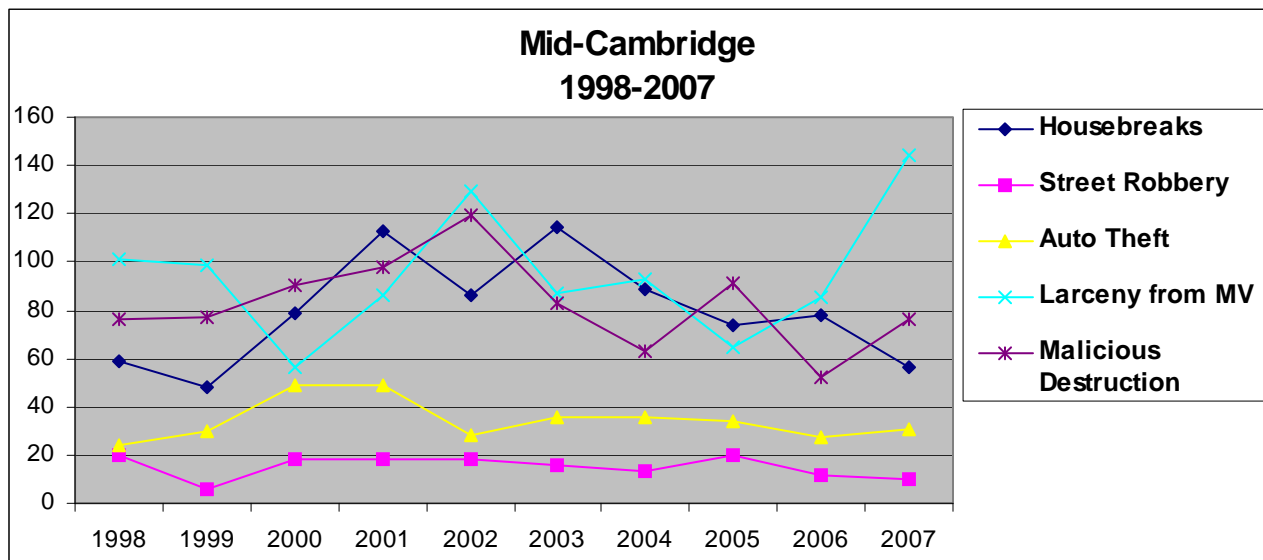
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR MID-CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2007
Housebreaks	226	103	87
Street Robbery	49	18	15
Auto Theft	147	69	34
Larceny from MVs	198	103	98
Malicious Destruction	149	102	83

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Mid-Cambridge is a busy neighborhood. In addition to the highest population of any neighborhood in Cambridge, Mid-Cambridge also has the city's largest high school (Cambridge Rindge & Latin), the Jackson Gardens residential complex, a good portion of Harvard University, and our own City Hall. It is bordered by the major thoroughways of Massachusetts Avenue, Prospect Street, and Cambridge Street, and three of the city's five busiest squares (Central, Harvard, and Inman) occupy its corners. Because of the enormous number of people living, working, shopping, and going to school within its borders, Mid-Cambridge tends to have a higher-than-average rate for several crimes.

Harvard University, which has its own police department, patrols Harvard property in the western part of the neighborhood. Our statistics do not reflect most incidents that occur on Harvard University property.

- **Residential burglary** is naturally higher in a neighborhood with the largest number of residences. Though the rate of this crime has been cut in half since the 1980s, it still remains a serious problem. In 1992, burglaries fell below 100 for the first and only time in the previous 30 years. Mid-Cambridge reported the fourth highest number of housebreaks in the City this year.
- Mid-Cambridge also ranks high in **larceny from motor vehicles** and the related crime of **auto theft**. Both crimes in this neighborhood ranked second highest in the City in 2007.
- For the population size of Mid-Cambridge, **street robbery** is comparably low. Most of the incidents that do occur happen on Massachusetts Avenue and Cambridge St, and in Inman Square.
- The high amount of pedestrian traffic on Massachusetts Avenue leads to a large number of **bicycle thefts** each year, particularly in or near Harvard Square.

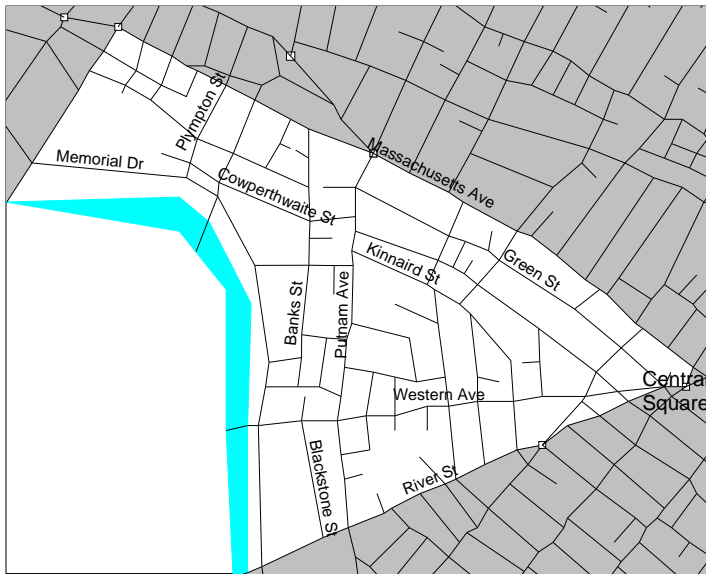
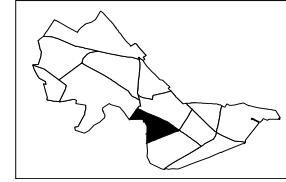


2006 YEAR END REVIEW

In 2006, Mid-Cambridge reported one of the highest numbers of **housebreaks** in the City with 78 incidents. There were 11 attempts to break into a home, and five incidents were either acquaintance- or domestic-related. Mid-Cambridge experienced a large number of housebreaks this year due to a specific housebreak series in the second quarter. • **Street Robberies** in Mid-Cambridge decreased 40% from 2005 to 2006. With the small number of robberies, no temporal pattern evolved. • Mid-Cambridge reported the second highest number of **auto thefts** in 2006 with 27 incidents. The most commonly stolen vehicles in Mid-Cambridge were Hondas, accounting for 30% of the incidents. • The number of **larcenies from motor vehicles** increased 31% from 2005 to 2006. There were 12 GPS thefts in Mid-Cambridge. Forty-one percent of the larcenies involved a window that was broken to gain entry. • Mid-Cambridge experienced a decrease of 43% in **malicious destruction** incidents in 2006. The most commonly reported incidents involved smashed car windows. • The number of **drug-related incidents** in Mid-Cambridge went down by eight incidents in 2006. More than half of the incidents were for possession of marijuana. Eight of the twelve incidents resulted in arrests.

NEIGHBORHOOD 7

RIVERSIDE



BOUNDARIES: bordered by Massachusetts Avenue, River Street, the Charles River, and JFK Street

POPULATION: 11,201 residents
3,341 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999: \$40,753

Neighborhood #7 is encompassed within the patrol boundaries of Car 3 (2 officer cars) and Cars 6R and 10R (1 officer cars). Also included within its boundaries are walking routes 7A and 7B.

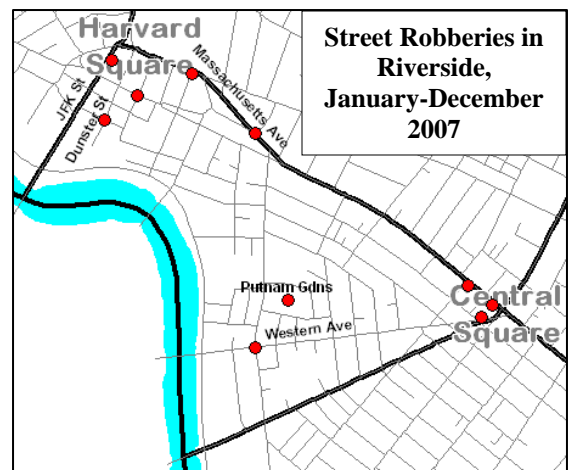
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2003-2007

CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Housebreaks	38	47	36	31	36
Street Robbery	19	22	14	10	11
Auto Theft	33	26	14	12	11
Larceny from MVs	32	39	43	43	63
Malicious Destruction	72	65	66	59	48
Drug Incidents	17	14	10	11	14

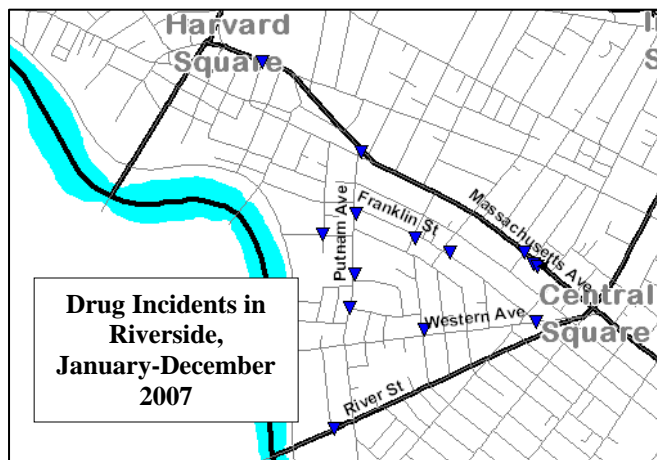
2007 YEAR END REVIEW

Harvard University, which has its own police department, patrols Harvard property in the northwestern part of the neighborhood. Our statistics do not reflect most incidents that occur on university property.

- **Street robberies** remained steady in 2007, registering a minimal increase from the previous year. A majority of the 11 incidents in 2007 took place in the second half of the year (9 between June and December). Of these nine robberies, there were no similar incidents, but the two robberies in the first half of the year were similar to robberies that were reported to Harvard PD in January and March. Overall, suspects brandished knives in six of the incidents, and cell phones were targeted in four. Six arrests were made in three of the street robberies this year.



- Riverside reported a slight increase in **housebreaks** in 2007 with 36 incidents. Four of these incidents were attempts only, and two were domestic in nature. Laptops, digital cameras, jewelry, and cash were the items most commonly reported missing in the other incidents. The majority of the housebreaks in Riverside occurred during the late morning and early afternoon hours. A number of streets registered multiple housebreaks over the course of the year, including Western Ave, Putnam Ave, Mass Ave, and River St. Towards the end of April into mid-May, a housebreak pattern emerged in the Riverside/Cambridgeport area, involving up to 15 housebreaks. These burglaries usually occurred on weekdays between 12:00 p.m. and 2:00 p.m., and on Saturdays in the late afternoon. A suspect from Roxbury was identified by Detectives near one of the breaks. This individual had an extensive criminal history and had been charged with numerous housebreaks in the past, but witnesses at the scene and at other incidents could not positively identify this individual as the suspect, so an arrest could not be made. But once this individual was identified, the housebreaks stopped.



- The 14 **drug incidents** reported in Riverside during 2007 resulted in the arrests of 13 people. Marijuana was involved in four of the arrests, heroin in three, illegal prescription pills in three, and cocaine in two. Four of the drug arrests in 2007 were due to surveillance by the Special Investigations Unit.

- In 2007, Riverside reported its fewest incidents of **malicious destruction** in five years. In contrast to past years, when the majority of these types of incidents were reported in summer months, roughly 39% of the incidents in 2007 were reported during the colder months of January, February, November, and December.

Only 17% of the incidents were reported during the summer months of June, July, and August. Over half of the incidents (63%) in 2007 involved damage to motor vehicles. In approximately 23% of the malicious destruction incidents, businesses were vandalized by way of graffiti or other types of property damage. Also, five different residences suffered damage over the course of the year, usually in the form of a broken window or graffiti to the building.

- Riverside reported a 47% increase in the number of **larcenies from motor vehicles** from 2006 to 2007. February and October saw the most incidents with 10 reported cases each. An arrest was made in early February of a Cambridge man who committed a spree of 14 larcenies from motor vehicles in one night. Overall, the most typical method of entry into the vehicles was by breaking a window. Targeted items in these larcenies were mainly GPS systems, stereos and radios, purses/wallets, cell phones, and cash. Multiple incidents occurred on Green St, Mt. Auburn St., Putnam Ave, Bow St, Franklin St, and Massachusetts Ave.

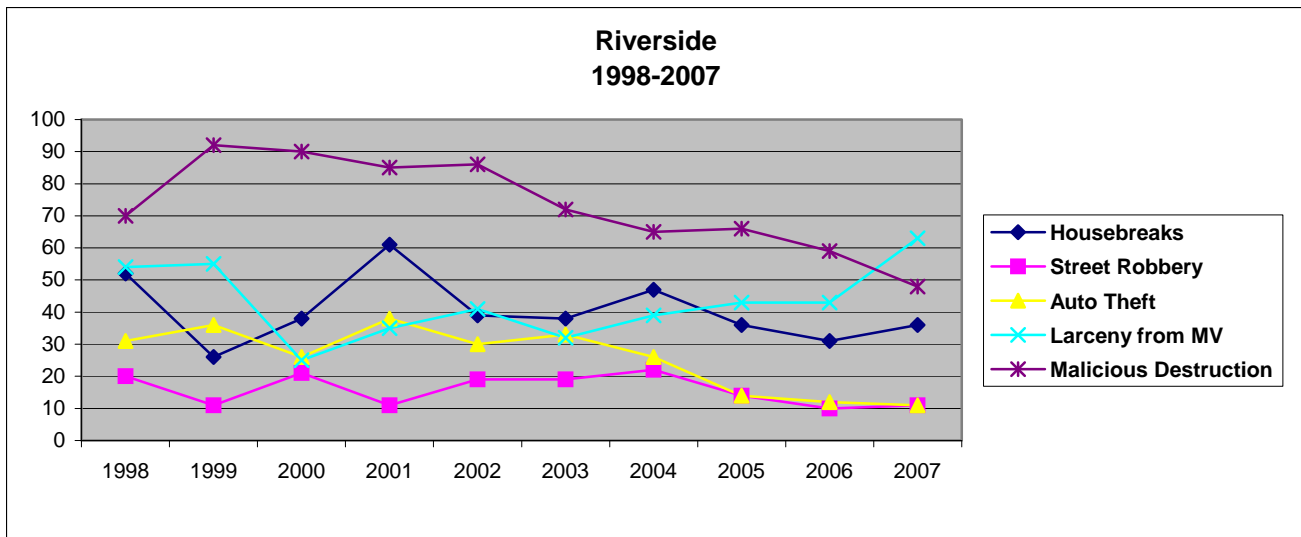
- Riverside reported a drop in **auto thefts** for the fourth year in a row in 2007. A majority (55%) of the thefts took place during October and November. Hondas were the most typically stolen cars in this area (accounting for 36% of the total). Massachusetts Ave and River St were the only streets to report more than one auto theft incident. Seven of the eleven vehicles stolen in Riverside in 2007 had been recovered as of January 2008.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR RIVERSIDE TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2007
Housebreaks	83	43	41
Street Robbery	34	17	15
Auto Theft	92	41	23
Larceny from MVs	87	47	42
Malicious Destruction	78	75	69

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Riverside has the fourth highest population in the city, but it ranks well below the average for almost all index crimes. Along with its 11,000 residents, Riverside has two housing developments (Putnam Gardens and the River-Howard homes), two major parks (Hoyt Field and Riverside Press Park), and many commercial establishments along Massachusetts Avenue, River Street, and Western Avenue. Several Harvard University dormitories and other properties occupy the northwestern quarter. Riverside's borders also encompass the United States Post Office and the Cambridge Police Department headquarters. *Harvard University, which has its own police department, patrols Harvard property in the northwestern part of the neighborhood. Our statistics do not reflect most incidents that occur on university property.*

- **Malicious destruction** is the only crime that has not shown a significant average decline in Riverside since the 1980s, though it is low compared to the rest of the city. Most of this vandalism targets motor vehicles. Occasional patterns of this crime over long holiday weekends have been a problem in the past.
- **Street robberies** are low for a neighborhood of Riverside's population, but they remain a pressing problem. Riverside also has an exceptionally low **housebreak** rate for its size.
- The only neighborhoods with lower **auto theft** and **larceny from motor vehicles** totals have less than half of Riverside's population.

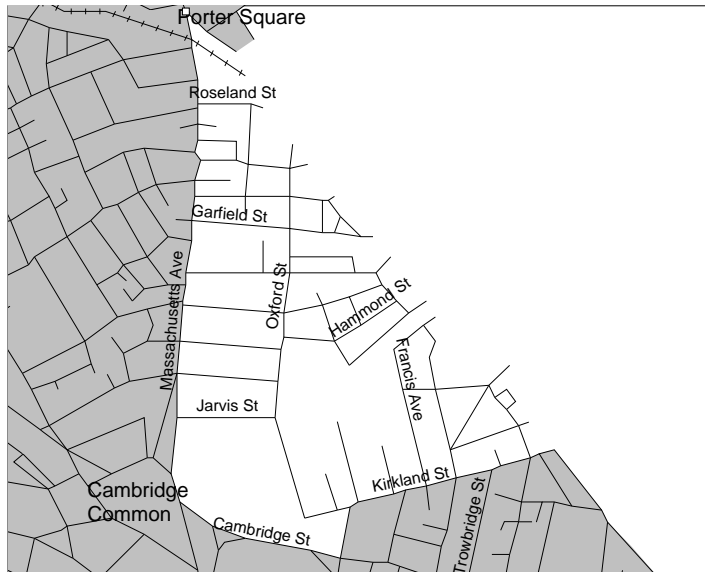
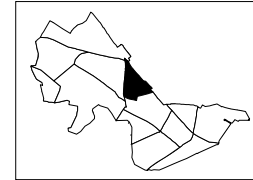


2006 YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks in Riverside decreased by 16% from the previous year. Green St, Mt. Auburn St, Putnam Ave, Pleasant St, and Western Ave all experienced multiple incidents. Laptops, digital cameras, jewelry, and cash were most often targeted. One man was arrested in September. • **Street robberies** decreased 29% from 2005. A majority of the 10 incidents that occurred took place in the fourth quarter. Three suspects were arrested for robberies over the course of the year. • **Auto thefts** reported in Riverside decreased by 16% in 2006, marking a three-year low. A majority of the thefts occurred between January and May. Fords and Hondas accounted for roughly half of the incidents reported. River St and Mt. Auburn St were the only streets to report more than one auto theft incident. • Riverside reported no change in **larcenies from motor vehicles** from 2005 to 2006. There were roughly twice as many incidents in the second half of the year as there were in the first. The most typical method of entry into the vehicles was by breaking a window. Targeted items included GPS systems, purses/wallets, cell phones, and cash. • **Malicious destruction** in 2006 decreased by one incident from 2005. Vehicles were the most typical targets of the vandalism. Residences and businesses accounted for 34% of the damage. Two apparent sprees in Riverside accounted for six incidences of car damage: three tire slashings on Western Ave in May and three broken car windows on Pond St and Putnam Ave in June. • **Drug incidents** in Riverside increased by one incident from 2005 to 2006. Marijuana was involved in four of the arrests, heroin in three, illegal pills in one, and cocaine in one. Surveillance by the Special Investigations Unit (SIU) and patrol officers enabled two of the arrests.

NEIGHBORHOOD 8

AGASSIZ



BOUNDARIES: bounded by Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge Street, Quincy Street, Kirkland Street, and the Somerville border

POPULATION: 5,241 residents
1,891 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:
\$55,380

Neighborhood #8 is encompassed by the patrol boundaries of Car 5 (2 officers) and Car 9R (1 officer). It is also covered by walking routes 8A, 8B, and 8C.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2003-2007

CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Housebreaks	24	36	26	24	17
Street Robbery	2	6	4	3	4
Auto Theft	15	10	11	11	11
Larceny from MVs	31	40	29	43	89
Malicious Destruction	12	18	19	22	17
Drug Incidents	1	1	2	1	0

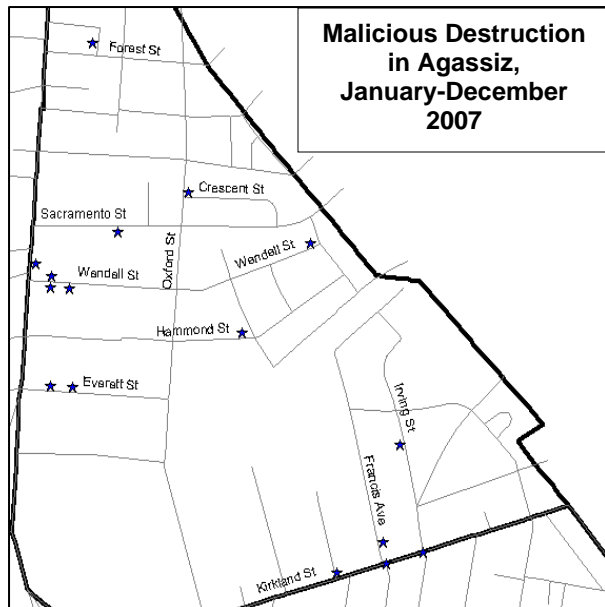
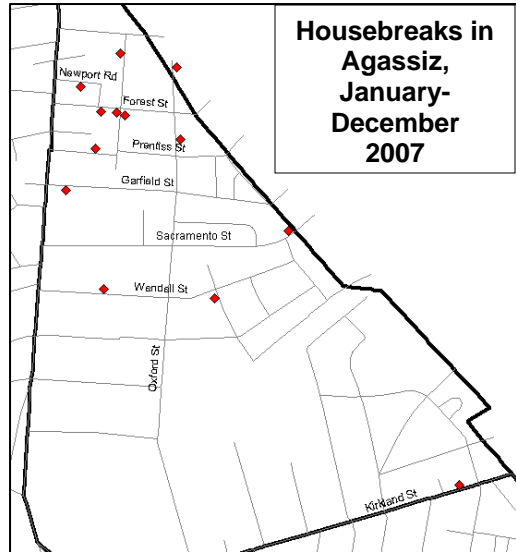
2007 YEAR END REVIEW

- Four **street robberies** were reported in Agassiz in 2007. The first incident involved two juvenile males assaulting a student with an umbrella and demanding his mp3 player. There were two related purse snatchings in May in which two suspects rushed towards a group of females on Oxford St and ripped their purses away. Another female observed the incident and saw the same suspects come running towards her. The suspects attempted to grab her purse and knock her to the ground, but she was able to hold onto her purse and the suspects fled. The last incident in 2007 occurred in October on Sacramento Pl when three males with BB guns approached a victim and demanded cash and the victim's cell phone. A struggle ensued and the victim received two shots to the face. One arrest was made over the course of the year.

- There have been no changes in the number of **auto thefts** in Agassiz from 2005 to 2007. Although the incidents were spread throughout the year, approximately two-thirds (64%) of the incidents occurred on weekdays. The most common vehicles stolen were Hondas, Acuras, and Audis, with at least two stolen of each make. Three of the eleven stolen motor vehicles were recovered by year's end.

- **Housebreaks** in Agassiz decreased by about 29% from the previous year, from 24 to 17 incidents. Three of these incidents were attempts. Thirteen (76%) of the housebreaks occurred from June to August, unlike in 2006 when a majority (75%) of the incidents occurred between January and June. Entry was usually gained by prying open front doors or by entering ground windows in the early afternoons.

- In 2007, Agassiz experienced an increase of 107% in **larcenies from motor vehicles (LMVs)**. There were a number of LMV patterns in the Sector 5 area of Cambridge (including Agassiz) during 2007, particularly along the Mass Ave border of Agassiz and Peabody. The main targets were GPS navigation systems. Access into the vehicles was gained in 76% of the incidents by breaking a window. Multiple LMVs were reported on the following streets: Massachusetts Ave, Oxford St, Sacramento St, Frost St, Kirkland St, Hammond St, and Forest St. Eighteen (20%) of the incidents occurred on Massachusetts Avenue.



- Incidents of **malicious destruction of property** in Agassiz decreased by 23% from the previous year. Fourteen of the seventeen incidents involved damage to motor vehicles, including one attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Wendell St, Kirkland St, and Everett St had multiple reports of destruction. Fifteen (88%) of the incidents appear to have taken place in the evening or overnight, and seven incidents (41%) occurred on weekends.

- There were no reports of **drug incidents** in 2007. This is low in comparison to much of the city but is consistent with the past five years in this area.

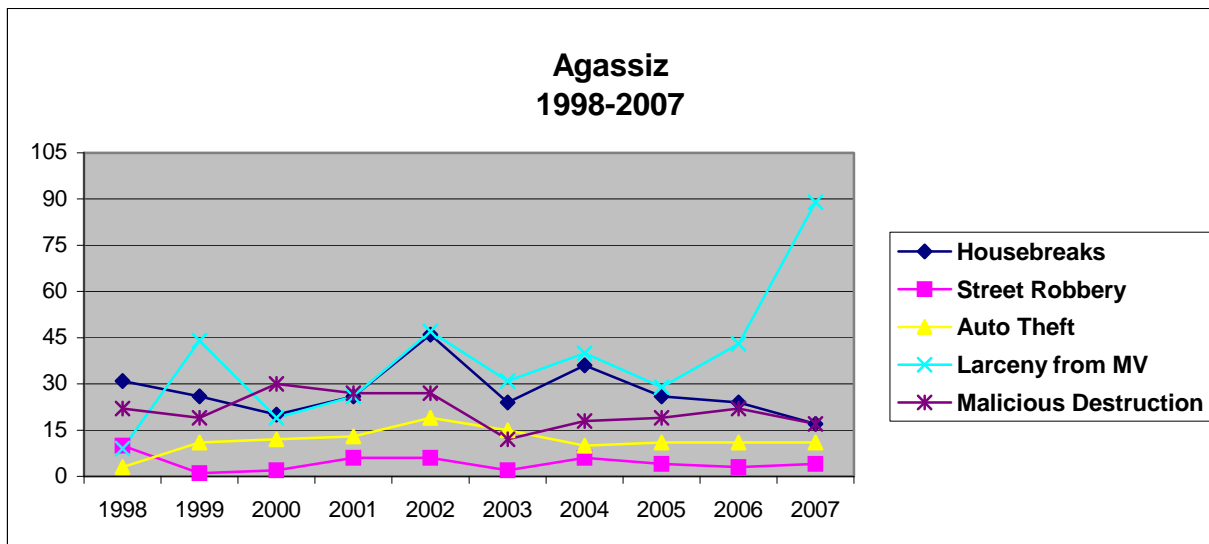
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR AGASSIZ TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2007
Housebreaks	67	26	28
Street Robbery	11	7	4
Auto Theft	45	19	13
Larceny from MVs	47	30	44
Malicious Destruction	45	28	20

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Over half of the Agassiz neighborhood is occupied by Harvard University and Lesley University. The rest of the residential population is concentrated primarily in a triangle in the northern section of the neighborhood, capped by bustling Porter Square. A number of businesses line Massachusetts Avenue on Agassiz's west border.

Harvard University, which has its own police department, patrols Harvard property in the southern part of the neighborhood. Our statistics do not reflect most incidents that occur on Harvard University property.

- Agassiz has a significantly lower than average rate for almost every measured crime. Unlike some other neighborhoods, only one of its borders is defined by a major, heavily trafficked avenue. Only three other neighborhoods have lower average totals of **housebreaks**, **larcenies from motor vehicles**, **auto thefts** and **malicious destruction incidents**. And Agassiz has one of the lowest average totals for **street robberies**.
- Juveniles entering the neighborhood from Somerville were suspected in a pattern of **street robberies** in 1996 and 1997; such patterns arise every few years, usually clustered at the intersections of Massachusetts Avenue and Wendell Street or Oxford Avenue and Sacramento Street. These occasional patterns generally occur in the late night on weekends.
- Somerville juveniles have also been associated with occasional tire slashings on Forest Street and Massachusetts Avenue. The **malicious destruction** statistics have also reflected incidents of spray-painting at the Baldwin School in the past.

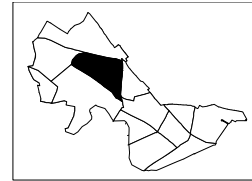


2006 YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks in Agassiz decreased by about 8% in 2006 from the previous year. Unlike in 2005, when most of the residential breaks took place in the second half of the year, a majority (75%) of the incidents in 2006 occurred between January and June. A number of housebreaks in Agassiz in the first quarter were part of a cross-jurisdictional housebreak pattern on the Somerville-Cambridge border. • **Street robberies** remained low in 2006, with three incidents. Although seemingly unrelated, all three incidents took place during weekday evenings after 8:00 p.m. • Agassiz reported no change in **auto thefts** from 2005 to 2006. Seven of the eleven thefts took place between May and July, and over three-quarters occurred on weekdays. Multiple incidents took place on Oxford St and Mass Ave. Five of the eleven stolen motor vehicles were recovered by year's end. • Incidents of **malicious destruction of property** increased by 16% from 2005 to 2006. There were four incidents of graffiti, three of which occurred at the same business on Sacramento St. Three residences and a car were also targeted on Sacramento St over the course of the year. A majority of the incidents took place in the evening or overnight, and over half occurred on weekends. • **Larcenies from motor vehicles (LMVs)** increased by almost 50% in 2006. There were a number of LMV patterns in the Sector 5 area of Cambridge (including Agassiz) during 2006, particularly in neighboring Peabody. Two of the main targets were stereos and GPS navigation systems. Multiple incidents were reported on the following streets: Frost St, Garfield St, Mass Ave, Prentiss St, Sacramento St, and Wendell St. • One **drug arrest** was reported in Agassiz in 2006 for marijuana possession.

NEIGHBORHOOD 9

PEABODY



BOUNDARIES: bordered by the B&M Railroad, Concord Avenue, Garden Street, and Massachusetts Avenue

POPULATION: 11,794 residents
5,208 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:
\$58,708

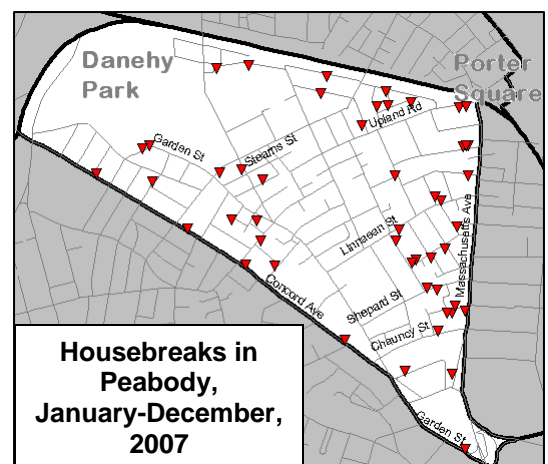
Neighborhood #9 is encompassed by Car 5 (2 officers) and Car 9R (1 officer). It also includes walking routes 9A, 9B, 9C, and 9D.

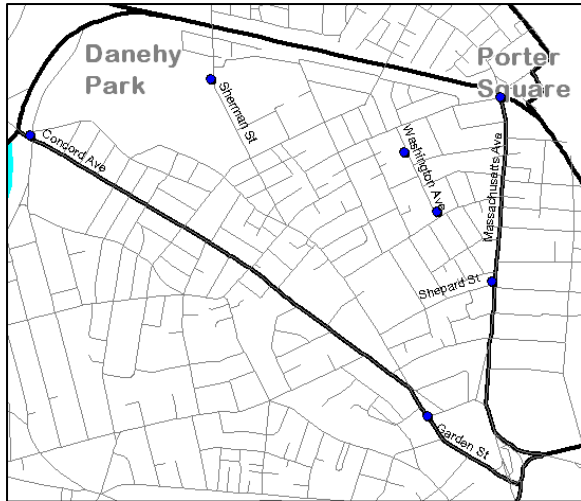
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2003-2007

CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Housebreaks	58	66	48	43	59
Street Robbery	9	8	11	13	7
Auto Theft	26	53	26	38	18
Larceny from MVs	44	76	61	111	125
Malicious Destruction	79	80	79	72	83
Drug Incidents	6	9	3	5	8

2007 YEAR END REVIEW

- Peabody experienced a 37% increase in **housebreaks** from 2006 to 2007. Of the 59 reported breaks, 14 were attempts. A man was arrested in January in connection with six housebreaks involving entry through front doors using master keys. A Dorchester man was arrested in late May after he had either entered or attempted entry into homes through the front door. Incidents were most prevalent in January (22% of the incidents) and during the summer months of June through August (27% of the incidents). Langdon St, Concord Ave, Martin St, Linnaean St, and Fayerweather all reported multiple incidents at a single location. Entry was usually gained by way of forcing open front doors or accessing unlocked windows. Laptops, jewelry, and cash were the typical targets.





- One discernable pattern of **street robberies** emerged in Peabody (and spread into North Cambridge) in 2007. In this pattern, a number of pack robberies were reported after 9:00 p.m. around the Danehy park area of Peabody between August and October. Overall, no victims in Peabody experienced any serious injuries or required medical treatment as a result of a robbery. Three arrests were made in an incident in September after an officer posed as a victim in order to buy back a stolen cell phone from the suspects who robbed him.

- **Auto thefts** decreased by 53% in Peabody from the previous year. Hondas were most often targeted, followed by Fords, Acuras, Chevrolets, GMCs, and Plymouths, accounting for a combined 13 of the 18 thefts. Though no clear pattern developed, roughly 38% of the incidents occurred on either a Tuesday or

Wednesday. In addition, 28% of the incidents occurred during May. Ten of the eighteen stolen vehicles have been recovered to date.

- Incidents of **larcenies from motor vehicles (LMVs)** in Peabody increased by 13% from 2006 to 2007. This increase is relatively small compared to the citywide LMV increase of 64% in 2007. Over 51% of the incidents occurred between the months of July through October. There were a number of LMV patterns in this neighborhood, including a pattern in which 15 vehicles were broken into during April and May along the Agassiz border. Another LMV pattern developed throughout the course of the year in Peabody that targeted Acura parts, the majority of which were tires. In total, 11 early 2000 model Acuras were targeted in Peabody and Agassiz. Overall, the most popular targets in LMVs throughout the year were GPS navigation systems. Suspects broke windows in 78 (62%) of the 125 motor vehicles to gain entry. A few of the streets that experienced multiple incidents were Upland St, Lancaster St, Agassiz St, Garden St, and Mass Ave.

- Eleven more incidents of **malicious destruction** were reported in Peabody this year than in 2006. Of the 83 incidents that took place, 60 involved damage to motor vehicles. Incidents of note include a spree in early September in which 11 smashed vehicle windows were reported, apparently shot out with a BB gun. In addition to car damage in this neighborhood, there were 13 reports of graffiti, 7 of which occurred at businesses. In total, 9 businesses and 10 residences experienced damage. Streets that were hit multiple times with malicious destruction include Cadbury Rd, Field St, Bay State Rd, Fayerweather St, and Walden Square Rd.

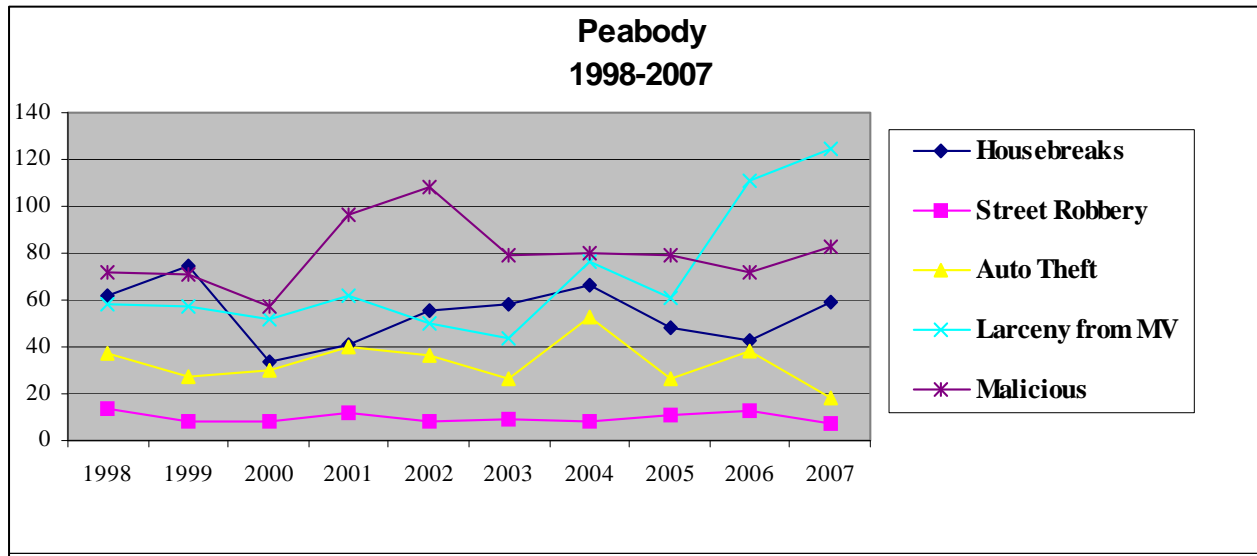
- In 2007, there were eight reported **drug incidents** in Peabody, six of which resulted in arrests (four for cocaine alone). Officers found individuals in possession of drugs subsequent to two motor vehicle stops. In two incidents, patrol officers noticed individuals smoking marijuana in parks, and in another, a man was observed using inhalants behind a cemetery. Three arrests were the result of efforts by the Special Investigations Unit.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR PEABODY TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2007
Housebreaks	150	53	53
Street Robbery	21	14	10
Auto Theft	94	42	34
Larceny from MVs	74	60	76
Malicious Destruction	135	72	85

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Peabody has the second highest population in the city, yet most of its crimes are at or below the city's average. The neighborhood's residences include several large apartment complexes, a public housing development (Lincoln Way), and hundreds of single- and double-family houses. Peabody boasts two of the biggest public parks in the city: Cambridge Common and Danehy Park. Also contained within its borders is Radcliffe College. Large commercial establishments mark Massachusetts Avenue and Walden Square Road.

- Cambridge Common has traditionally experienced after-dark crimes ranging from **public drinking** and **drug use** to **robbery** and **sexual assault**. Increased preventive patrol has diminished such occurrences in recent years.
- Summer **housebreak** patterns sometimes plague Richdale Avenue and Upland Road. This year was no exception, as a housebreak pattern in August-September affected the area of Upland, Cogswell, and Linnaean Streets.
- **Auto theft** and **larceny from motor vehicles** typically rank high in Peabody compared to most other neighborhoods in Cambridge.
- **Drug activity** and **juvenile crime** have long been concerns in the Walden Square area, specifically around the homeless shelter at 21 Walden Square Rd. The Narcotics and Juvenile Units began targeting these areas in 1993 and have almost eliminated the patterns.

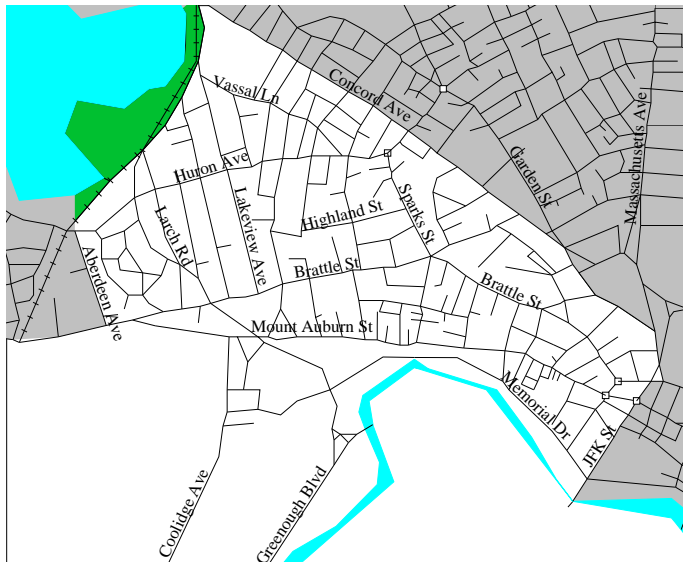
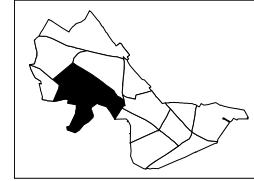


2006 YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks in Peabody decreased by 10% in 2006. Incidents were most prevalent during the summer and mid-fall. Most of these housebreaks involved forcing open front doors or accessing unlocked windows. Laptops, jewelry, and cash were typical targets. • No definite **street robbery** patterns came into existence in Peabody during 2006. Of the thirteen reported incidents, three were pack robberies, two were purse snatchings, and one was acquaintance-related. • Five people were arrested for **drug-related incidents** in 2006, four of which were related to marijuana. • **Auto thefts** in Peabody decreased by nearly 50% from the previous year, with Hondas as the most popular target, followed by Toyotas and Acuras. Nearly 45% of the incidents occurred in July, and seven of the incidents in July occurred during one night alone. • Peabody reported the highest number of **larcenies from motor vehicles** in the City during 2006. Incidents in this area increased substantially by over 80% from the previous year. There were a number of LMV patterns in this neighborhood over the course of the year, including a pattern in which 30 cars were broken into in June in the Richdale and Hubbard Ave area. • There were seven fewer incidents of **malicious destruction** in Peabody in 2006 than in 2005. Of the 72 incidents that took place, 42 involved damage to motor vehicles. In addition to car damage, there were 12 reports of graffiti, 11 of which occurred at businesses. In total, 18 businesses and 10 residences experienced damage.

NEIGHBORHOOD 10

WEST CAMBRIDGE



BOUNDARIES: bounded by the Charles River, JFK Street, Garden Street, Concord Avenue, Fresh Pond, Aberdeen Avenue, and the Watertown line

POPULATION: 8,266 residents
3,887 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999: \$80,746

Neighborhood #10 is encompassed by the patrol boundaries of Car 4 (2 officers) and Cars 10R and 13R (1-officer cars). It also includes walking routes 10A, 10B, 10C, and Harvard 16.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2003-2007					
CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Housebreaks	47	47	41	43	31
Street Robbery	9	7	5	4	6
Auto Theft	30	38	30	13	24
Larceny from MVs	53	68	76	63	105
Malicious Destruction	66	62	61	57	52
Drug Incidents	3	7	5	6	3

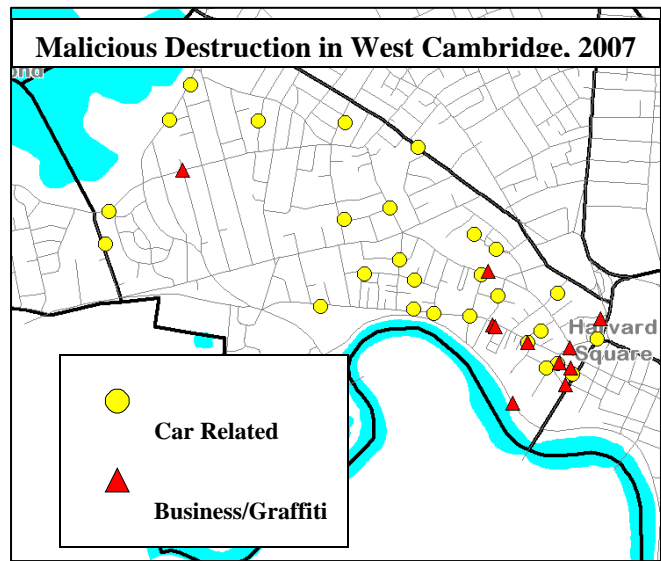
2007 YEAR END REVIEW

- Housebreaks** decreased by 28% in 2007, recording the lowest number of housebreaks in West Cambridge in the last five years. December was a particularly active month in West Cambridge, with a pattern of eight reported housebreaks. Entry was gained or attempted through windows in the early morning hours, and small items such as cash and jewelry were common targets. An arrest was made in connection with these breaks in early January 2008. Twenty-three percent of the breaks were attempts in which no entry was gained. Two people were arrested for breaks in this neighborhood throughout the year.
- West Cambridge historically has a low **street robbery** rate when compared to the other city neighborhoods, and in 2007 the total increased by two incidents, which is comparable to past years. Four of the incidents occurred on Brattle St. One incident was a drug deal that went bad and another was committed by an acquaintance that was later arrested. A majority of the other robberies were grab-and-runs in which suspects snatched victims' property out of their hands or from their pockets.

- **Auto theft** increased by 85% in West Cambridge in 2007, after experiencing a decrease of over 50% in 2006. However, the number reported in 2007 was still lower than the five-year high of 38 thefts reported in 2004. The majority of the cars stolen in 2007 were parked on the street at the time of the theft, as opposed to in garages or parking lots. Hondas were overwhelmingly the cars of choice for thieves, representing just about one-third of all cars stolen in West Cambridge. However there was no single model type that stood out. There was an arrest made in May on Mass Ave of a suspect who stole a car from an acquaintance. Half of the vehicles stolen in 2007 have been recovered to date.

- **Larceny from motor vehicles** increased by 67% in 2007 after hitting its lowest total in three years in 2006. The five-year average for larcenies from motor vehicles in West Cambridge is 73, proving that the number (63) recorded in 2006 was below average. Although the most popular method of entry in 2007 was by breaking a window, at least 11% of the victims reported having left their vehicles unlocked or their windows opened at the time of the thefts. The majority of targeted vehicles were parked on the street, but approximately 18% of vehicles were parked in lots or commercial garages. The most common items targeted were GPS devices, accounting for 47% of the larcenies. There were also nine reports of larcenies from the exterior of vehicles. The majority of the targets in these exterior thefts were Honda tires, although a few Audi tires and headlights were also reported stolen. There were two larceny from motor vehicle arrests made in two separate incidents on the same day in June.

- Over the past five years, **malicious destruction** incidents have steadily decreased in West Cambridge. Approximately seven businesses reported damage other than graffiti, including broken windows and damaged property. These incidents were clustered around the Harvard Square commercial area. There was a spree of vehicle vandalism at the St. Peter School in April, in which multiple cars were found with gouges and scratches. In other incidents, seven victims reported that their car windows had been smashed and seven reported that their vehicle had been pinstriped. Motor vehicle-related incidents accounted for 79% of the incidents. There was an arrest of a suspect who was observed writing on a building on Winthrop St in July.



- Three **drug incidents** occurred in West Cambridge in 2007. One of the incidents involved a suspect trying to pass a prescription for oxycodone that had already been filled earlier in the day, but the suspect never returned to pick it up. An incident in September resulted in two out-of-town arrests for the distribution of marijuana. In September, three people in their early twenties were arrested for distribution of marijuana after reports were received that they had been soliciting people in the pit area of Harvard Sq.

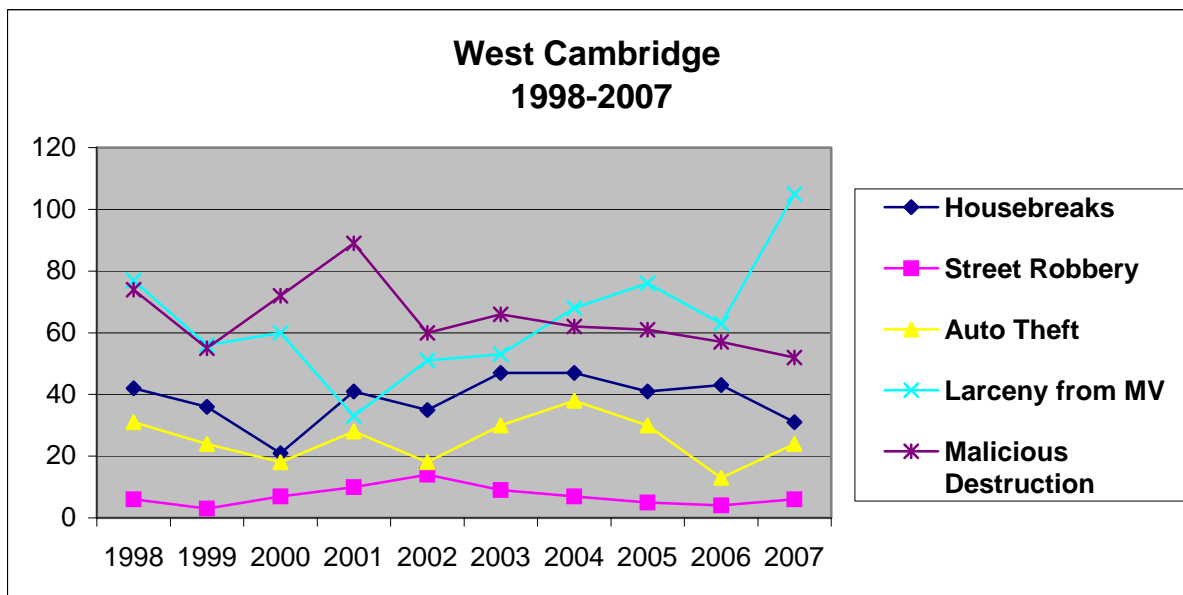
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR WEST CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2007
Housebreaks	105	38	41
Street Robbery	18	11	8
Auto Theft	105	41	26
Larceny from MVs	134	72	64
Malicious Destruction	92	76	64

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

West Cambridge is geographically the largest neighborhood in the City. Its east end contains a good portion of Harvard Square, bustling with commercial traffic. Its western border is marked by Fresh Pond and Kingsley Park. In between are the beautiful homes of Brattle Street, the expansive Cambridge Cemetery, Mount Auburn Hospital, and half a dozen elementary schools.

Harvard University, which has its own police department, patrols Harvard property in the eastern part of the neighborhood. Our statistics do not reflect most incidents that occur on Harvard University property.

- Although West Cambridge's population is slightly higher than average, almost all of its target crimes are lower than average.
- **Larceny from motor vehicles** is concentrated in the area bordered by Sparks, Brattle, and Mt. Auburn Streets. The incidents occur primarily on weekends, late at night. The related crime of **malicious destruction** registers at average levels.
- **Housebreaks**, once a pressing problem, have been reduced substantially since the 1980s. Summertime residential burglary patterns, once the scourge of West Cambridge, have not appeared for years.
- **Bicycle theft** patterns strike the Harvard Square area each spring and summer. The large number of bicycles parked in the area lead to high levels of theft. **Larcenies from persons** become a problem every spring and summer around Harvard Square and in its many commercial establishments.

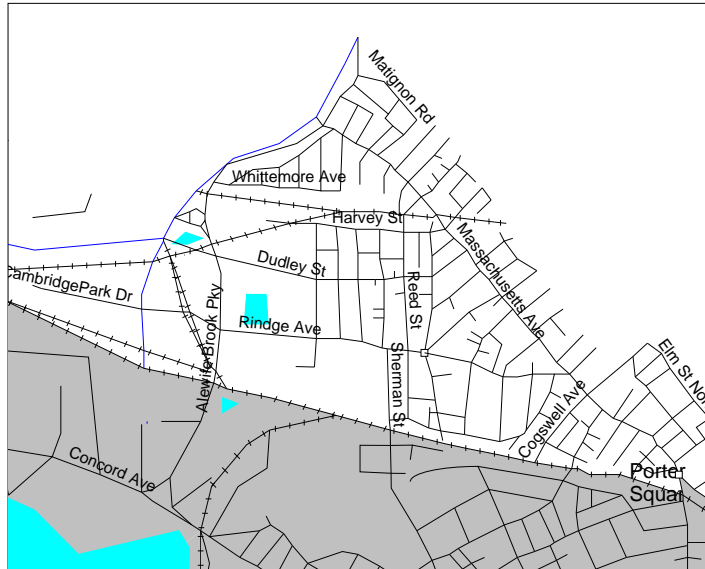
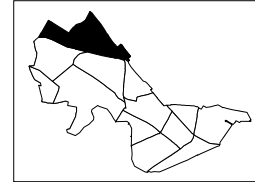


2006 YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks increased by two incidents in 2006, yet totals have remained relatively constant over the past five years in West Cambridge. December was a particularly active month in West Cambridge, reporting seven housebreaks. • West Cambridge historically has a low **street robbery** rate when compared to other city neighborhoods, and in 2006 that total dropped by one incident. • Thirteen vehicles were stolen in West Cambridge in 2006, reflecting a decrease of over 50% from 2005 totals. Hondas were overwhelmingly the cars of choice for thieves in this neighborhood, representing just about one-third of all cars stolen in West Cambridge. • **Larceny from motor vehicles** decreased by 17% and hit its lowest total in the past three years. At least 17% of the victims reported having left their vehicles unlocked or their windows opened at the time of the thefts. • The total number of **malicious destruction** incidents in 2006 stayed relatively equal to the 2005 total. There were multiple tire slashings reported on Concord Ave from late September into mid-October. • Five **drug incidents** occurred in West Cambridge in 2006. Four of the incidents resulted in at least one arrest.

NEIGHBORHOOD 11

NORTH CAMBRIDGE



BOUNDARIES: bordered by the Belmont line, the Arlington Line, the Somerville Line, Porter Square, and the B&M Railroad

POPULATION: 10,642 residents
4,699 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:
\$44,784

Neighborhood #11 is encompassed in the patrol boundaries of Car 5 (2 officers) and Car 11R (1 officer). It also includes walking routes 11A, 11B, 11C, and 11D.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2003-2007

CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Housebreaks	70	49	52	31	55
Street Robbery	27	18	16	18	11
Auto Theft	32	41	41	21	24
Larceny from MVs	63	60	53	64	100
Malicious Destruction	106	77	96	108	68
Drug Incidents	7	15	9	18	12

2007 YEAR END REVIEW

- The number of **housebreaks** in North Cambridge increased by 77% from 2006 to 2007. A large portion (22%) were attempted housebreaks in which no entry was gained. Four people were arrested throughout the year in connection to the breaks. Massachusetts Ave, Cogswell Ave, Rindge Ave, and Clifton St all saw multiple incidents of housebreaks. In June, there was a pattern that began to emerge involving window entries into houses, either by removing or cutting the screens. The majority of these breaks were attempts and occurred during the daytime when most people were away from their residences.

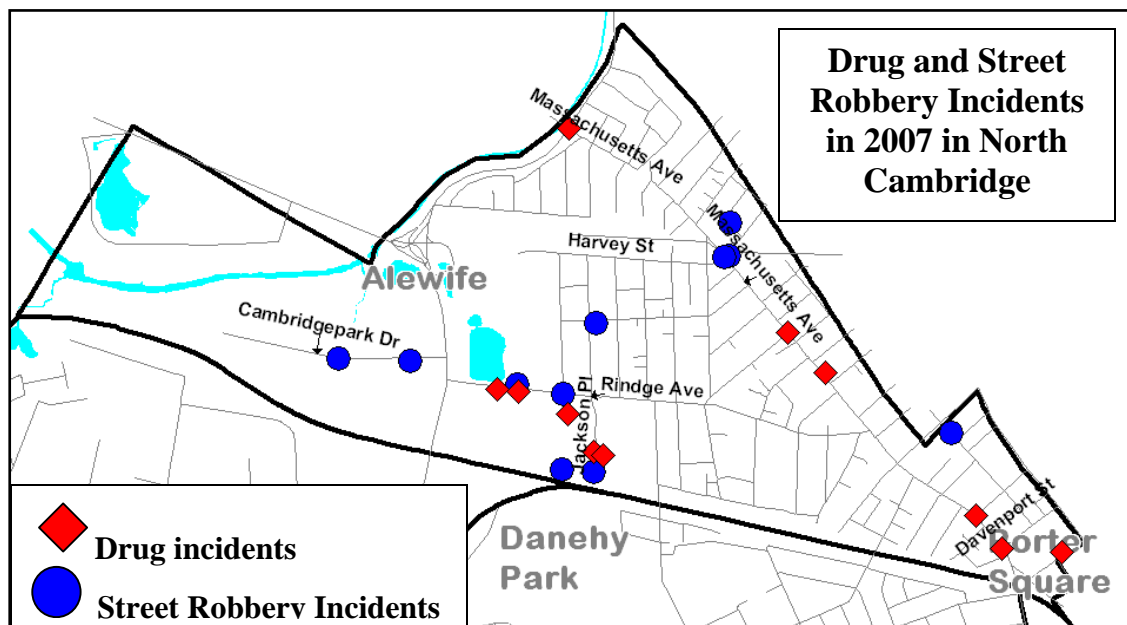
- In 2007, **street robberies** in North Cambridge decreased by seven incidents from the previous year. There were four pack robberies, in which more than three suspects were involved, and seven robberies that were predatory in nature. A problem developed in September in which juvenile males were riding around on bikes and bothering the residents of the neighborhood. An armed robbery arrest was made in September of three males in Somerville, and this put an end to the problem in North Cambridge. The majority (73%) of the street robberies in this neighborhood occurred between 9:00 p.m. and 11:30 p.m. on weekend nights.

- North Cambridge reported a low number of **auto thefts** in 2007, as it did in 2006. Half of the thefts occurred from Thursday to Sunday. Hondas and Toyotas were the two most commonly targeted vehicles, accounting for 29% of the reported stolen vehicles. Over 70% of the stolen cars have been recovered to date.

- **Larcenies from motor vehicles** increased by 56% from 2006 to 2007. Pemberton St, Rindge Ave, and Mass Ave each reported more than four incidents. The majority of the incidents occurred overnight between 11:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. Of the 100 larcenies, entry was gained into the motor vehicle through a broken window in 54 instances. Note that in 15% of the larcenies, the perpetrator gained entry through an unlocked door. Thirty-one cars had their GPS devices stolen, which was part of a GPS theft pattern occurring throughout the city. Stereos, CDs, and various electronics left in plain view were also common items taken. There were two incidents that resulted in the arrests of five people.

- North Cambridge reported a 37% decrease in **malicious destruction** incidents in 2007, recording the lowest number of malicious destructions in this neighborhood in the past five years. Motor vehicles were targeted in nearly 62% of the incidents, including window smashings, pin-striping, tire slashings, and other destruction (i.e. egging). Eight incidents targeted businesses and twelve targeted residences or houses. There were also five reports of graffiti, one of which resulted in an arrest in March.

- Every drug incident in North Cambridge resulted in an arrest in 2007, equaling 23 arrests in 12 reported incidents. The majority of these arrests were for possession of marijuana or possession with intent to sell marijuana. Only a small number were for intent to sell cocaine or heroin, or for the use of a forged prescription. A large number (66%) of the arrests occurred between August and November.

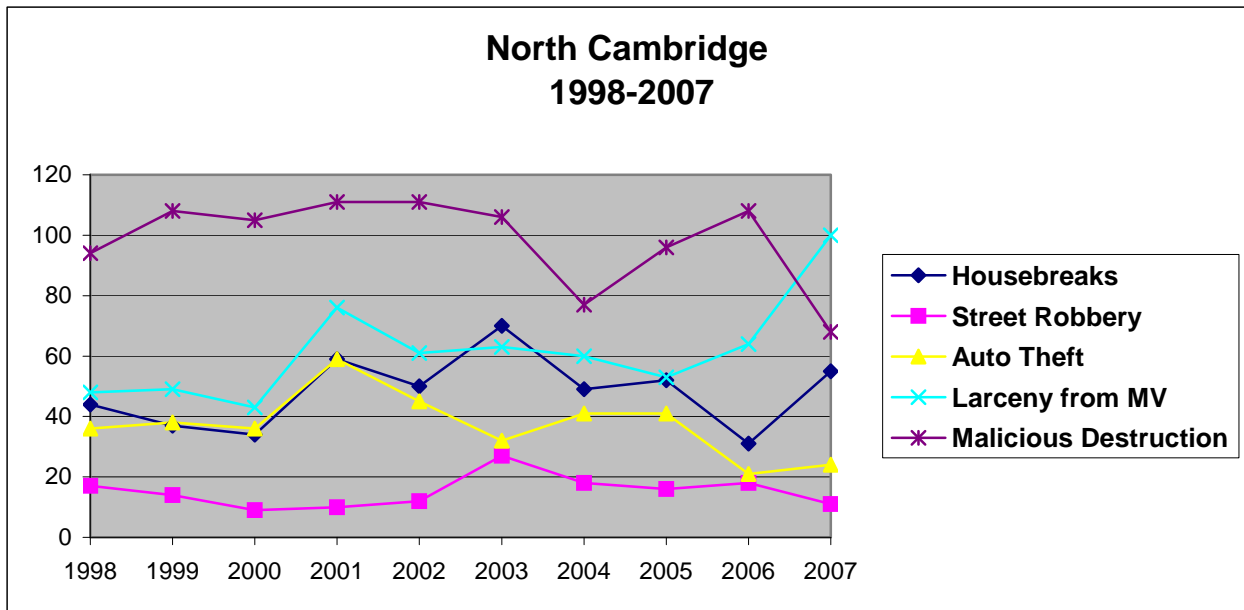


ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR NORTH CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2007
Housebreaks	100	64	52
Street Robbery	30	21	16
Auto Theft	130	68	38
Larceny from MVs	105	62	68
Malicious Destruction	125	112	97

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

North Cambridge has the third highest population in the city. Its residences include a public housing development (Jefferson Park/Jackson Place) and the towering Fresh Pond Apartments. Within its confines are three major public parks (Rindge Field, Russell Field, and Linear Park), the bustling Porter Square, and the Alewife MBTA Station. Dozens of commercial establishments line Massachusetts Avenue. As with Mid-Cambridge, its elevated crime rate reflects its high residential and commercial population.

- **Housebreak** patterns tend to occur during the summer months. Incidents are scattered quite liberally throughout the neighborhood's residential population. Each year, the Crime Analysis Unit identifies two or three North Cambridge residential burglary patterns. North Cambridge's housebreak averages have generally decreased since the 1980s.
- **Street robberies** have traditionally been problematic in Russell Field, Linear Park, and around the Alewife MBTA Station. In the most common scenario, local (Cambridge or Somerville) youths will form packs and strong-arm victims walking in these areas late at night. The packs may brandish knives or the occasional handgun.
- **Auto theft** strikes Rindge Avenue (and particularly the Fresh Pond Apartments) throughout the year. The related crime of **larceny from motor vehicles** is also reported frequently in this area.

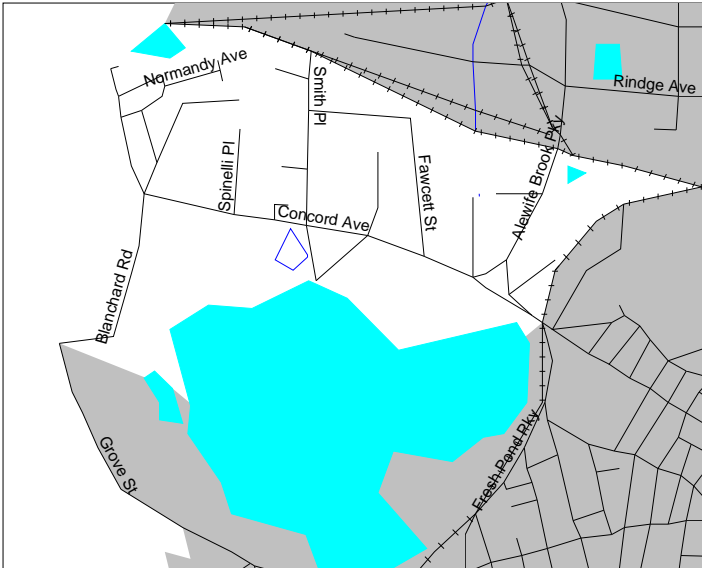
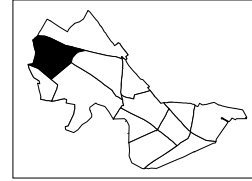


2006 YEAR END REVIEW

The number of **housebreaks** in North Cambridge decreased 40% from 2005 to 2006. Massachusetts Ave, Dudley St, and Porter Rd all saw multiple incidents of housebreaks. • In 2006, street robberies in North Cambridge increased by two incidents over the previous year. The majority (56%) of the street robberies occurred between 6:00 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. Multiple incidents were reported on Cambridge Park Drive, Porter Square, and White St. • North Cambridge reported its lowest number of **auto thefts** in five years, with 21 incidents. The majority (33%) of the activity was reported along Massachusetts Ave and Rindge Ave. Hondas accounted for one third, or 33%, of the reported stolen vehicles. • **Larcenies from motor vehicles** increased by 21% from 2005 to 2006. Cogswell St, Rindge Ave, and Dudley Street each reported more than four incidents. • North Cambridge reported the highest number of **malicious destruction** incidents in the City in 2006. The number of reports jumped from 96 in 2005 to 108 in 2006. • Increased patrol vigilance resulted in a high number of **drug** arrests in North Cambridge in 2006. All but 5 of the 18 drug incidents resulted in an arrest.

NEIGHBORHOOD 12

HIGHLANDS



BOUNDARIES: bordered by the B&M Railroad, the Belmont line, and Fresh Pond.

POPULATION: 673 residents
281 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:
\$56,500

Neighborhood #12 is encompassed within the patrol boundaries of Car 4 (2 officers) and Car 13R (1 officer). Also included is walking route 12C.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2003-2007

CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Housebreaks	3	1	1	3	2
Street Robbery	1	1	4	5	2
Auto Theft	4	12	5	3	6
Larceny from MVs	16	22	16	18	21
Malicious Destruction	30	42	18	16	8
Drug Incidents	1	1	1	1	1

2007 YEAR END REVIEW

- Cambridge Highlands reported the second lowest number of **housebreaks** in the City in 2006 with only two incidents. One incident was domestic in nature and nothing was taken in the other incident. Housebreaks are rare in this neighborhood because the residential population is very low.
- The number of **street robberies** in the Highlands decreased by three incidents in 2007, and was tied with MIT for the lowest number of incidents in the City. All of the robberies occurred in the 100-200 block of Alewife Brook Parkway and occurred in August and October. One incident was a pack robbery and the other resulted in the arrests of two people after they attempted to rob two females.
- Auto Thefts** increased from three to six incidents in 2007. Two of the cars were stolen from Mooney St and all the thefts were spread throughout the year. Of the six stolen vehicles, only two have been recovered to date.
- With only 21 **larcenies from motor vehicles** in 2007, the Highlands reported the second lowest number of larcenies. Eight incidents occurred on Alewife Brook Parkway (Fresh Pond Cinema and Whole Foods parking lots) and three each on Smith Pl, Concord Ave, and Mooney Street. The most common method of entry into the

vehicles was by breaking a window (10 incidents). Note that three of the larcenies occurred to vehicles towed to Mooney St at various times throughout the year; it is unknown whether the items were taken before the vehicles were towed or after. GPS systems, cell phones, tools, and cash were the most commonly stolen items.

- The number of **malicious destruction** incidents in the Cambridge Highlands decreased by 50% from 2006. With only eight incidents, the Highlands reported the second lowest number of malicious destructions in the City, only reporting more than MIT. (Note that crime in the MIT area is commonly reported solely to the MIT police, making comparison with other neighborhoods difficult.) A majority of the destruction in the Highlands was concentrated in the parking lots of the Alewife Brook Parkway retail district, representing 63% of the incidents.

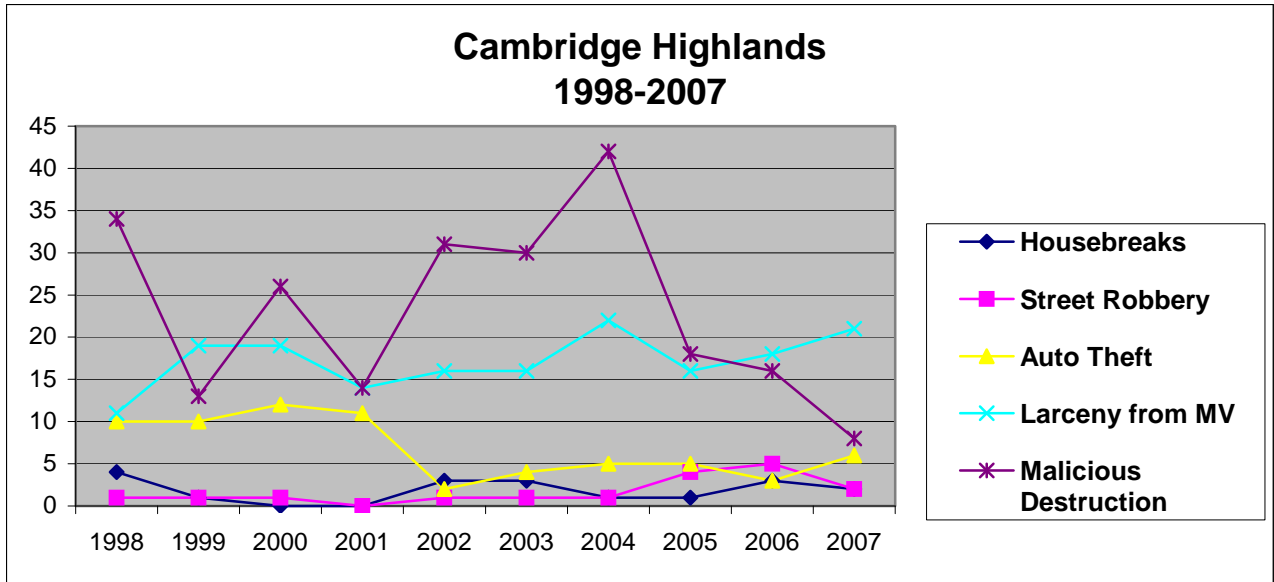
- The lone **drug** incident in Cambridge Highlands took place in September, when one man was arrested for possession of cocaine and oxycontin after officers approached his car and saw the drugs on his lap.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR CAMBRIDGE HIGHLANDS TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2007
Housebreaks	6	2	2
Street Robbery	8	2	2
Auto Theft	54	16	6
Larceny from MVs	38	23	17
Malicious Destruction	28	26	23

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Cambridge Highlands’ minuscule population makes for very little residential criminal activity in the neighborhood. In addition to 281 households, the Highlands’ border encompasses the Fresh Pond Mall, the northern part of Fresh Pond, and a number of warehouses. Most crime here is commercial and is covered in the business district profiles.

- Cambridge Highlands typically vies with Strawberry Hill for the lowest index crime totals in the city. For all index crimes this decade, it has ranked twelfth or thirteenth out of the thirteen neighborhoods.
- **Auto theft, larceny from motor vehicle, and malicious destruction** have occasionally become a problem in the Fresh Pond Mall and Fresh Pond Cinema parking lot. Mall security, however, has drastically reduced such incidents in recent years—almost to the point of statistical insignificance. Small patterns of automobile-related crimes have been known to emerge on Smith Place and Mooney Street.
- **Larceny from persons** occasionally exhibits some patterns around the Fresh Pond Mall and the Fresh Pond Cinema, where pocket pickers use the darkness of the theater to conceal their crimes.

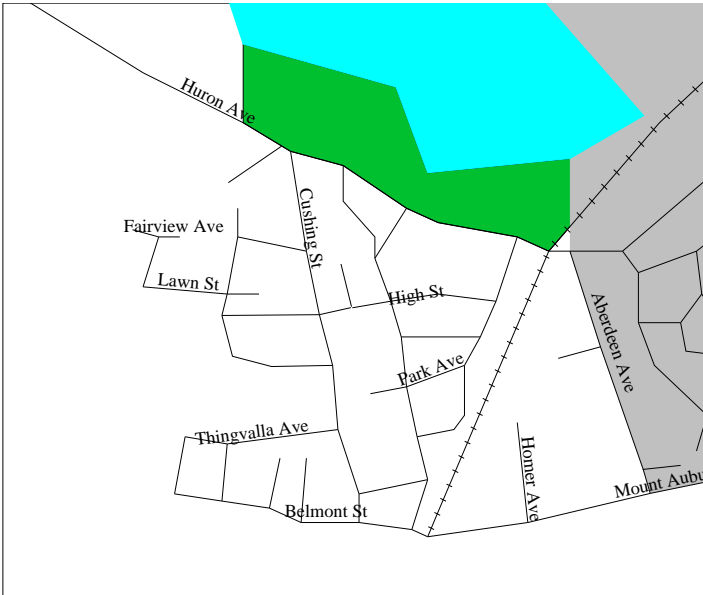
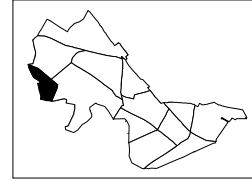


2006 YEAR END REVIEW

Cambridge Highlands reported the second lowest number of **housebreaks** in the City in 2006 with only three incidents. • The number of **street robberies** in the Highlands increased by one incident in 2006, but was still the fourth lowest number of incidents in the City. All five of the robberies occurred in the 100-200 block of Alewife Brook Parkway and were scattered throughout the year. • **Auto Thefts** continued to decline in 2006 with only three cars stolen. One report was filed against an employee who used a company vehicle for personal use. The second car was stolen from the Alewife Brook Parkway, and the third was stolen from Griswold Street. Of the three cars stolen, only one has been recovered to date. • With only 18 **larcenies from motor vehicles** in 2006, the Highlands reported the second lowest number of larcenies in 2006. Five incidents occurred on the Alewife Brook Parkway and three incidents each on Normandy Ave and Mooney St. The most common method of entry into the vehicles was through a broken window (nine incidents). Note that entrance was gained in two larcenies because the vehicle owner left the car door unlocked. • The number of **malicious destruction** incidents in Cambridge Highlands decreased by two incidents from 2005. With only 16 incidents, the Highlands reported the third lowest number of malicious destructions in the City. A majority of the destruction in the Highlands was concentrated in the parking lots of the Alewife Brook Parkway retail district (38% of the incidents), and the Concord Avenue business district (31% of the incidents). A majority of the reported destruction occurred at business locations (seven incidents), with five being reports of broken windows. • The lone **drug** incident in Cambridge Highlands took place in April, when three men were arrested for smoking marijuana outside of a movie theater. When searching the suspects, police found three separate bags of marijuana, along with drug paraphernalia and cash believed to have been the profit of previous drug sales.

NEIGHBORHOOD 13

STRAWBERRY HILL



BOUNDARIES: bordered by Fresh Pond, Aberdeen Avenue, the Watertown line, and the Belmont line.

POPULATION: 2,335 residents
1,061 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999: \$44,107

Neighborhood #13 is encompassed within the patrol boundaries of Car 4 (2 officers) and Car 13R (1 officer). Also included are walking routes 13A and 13B.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2003-2007

CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Housebreaks	15	11	8	9	11
Street Robbery	3	1	2	6	0
Auto Theft	5	5	8	6	5
Larceny from MVs	10	15	21	17	18
Malicious Destruction	23	18	23	15	23
Drug Incidents	2	2	0	1	1

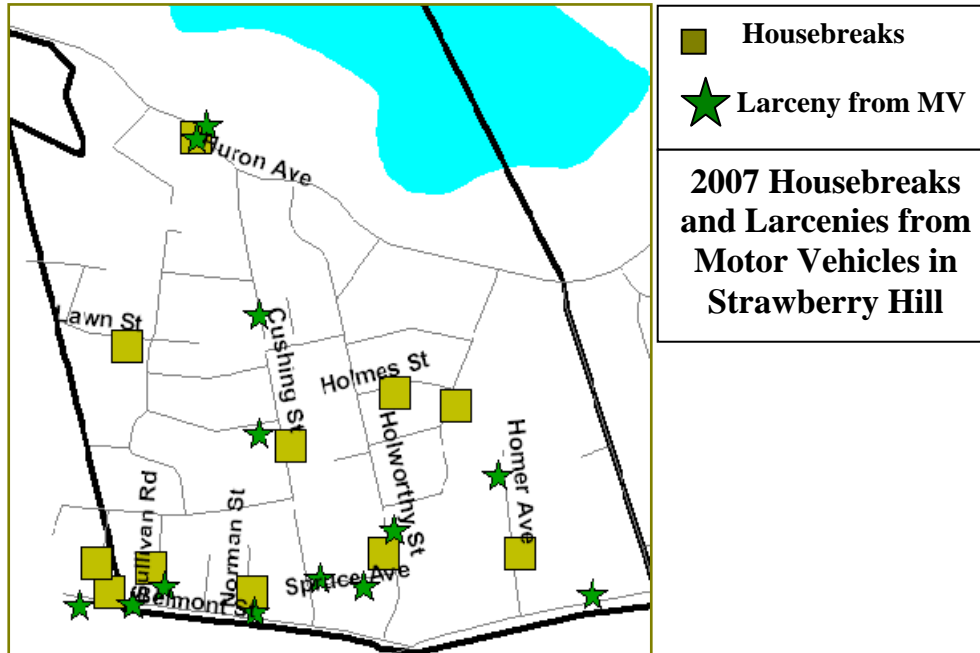
2007 YEAR END REVIEW

- Housebreaks** in Strawberry Hill remained steady in 2007 with only two more breaks than in 2006, for a total of 11 incidents. The majority occurred during the daytime on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday. There were two attempted breaks to residences on Homer Ave and Lawn St, and one arrest was made in June on Park Ave.
- The number of **street robberies** reached a new low in the past five years with none being reported in 2007. This is a substantial drop compared to the high of six reported in 2006.
- Auto theft** in the neighborhood decreased by one incident from 2006. Strawberry Hill reported the lowest number of stolen vehicles in the City, tied with MIT. All of the auto thefts occurred in the first six months of the year, including three Hondas targeted on Huron Ave. Four of the five stolen vehicles have been recovered to date.
- Larcenies from motor vehicles (LMVs)** increased by only one incident, allowing Strawberry Hill to report the lowest number of LMVs throughout the city this year. November was the most active month for car breaks with six incidents. In over half of the incidents, entry was gained by smashing a window. Suspects also

gained entry into six vehicles in an unknown manner or through an unlocked door. Six of the incidents occurred in the 700 block of Huron Avenue. The most common items targeted were cash and electronic devices.

- The number of **malicious destructions** in Strawberry Hill increased by 53% over 2006. This increase can be attributed to a spree of eight tire slashings that occurred in July on Cushing St and Thingvalla St. Ten of the other reports were also for destruction of motor vehicles, including the smashing of windows, and six incidents involved destruction to a home or business. There was one arrest made for destroying flowers in front of a business.

- There was one **drug** incident reported in the Strawberry Hill neighborhood in 2007. Police saw a car parked in a parking lot with four males inside and observed smoke being emitted from the inside. All parties were arrested for marijuana and one was also charged with an additional count of possession after his backpack was found in the trunk containing nine pills.

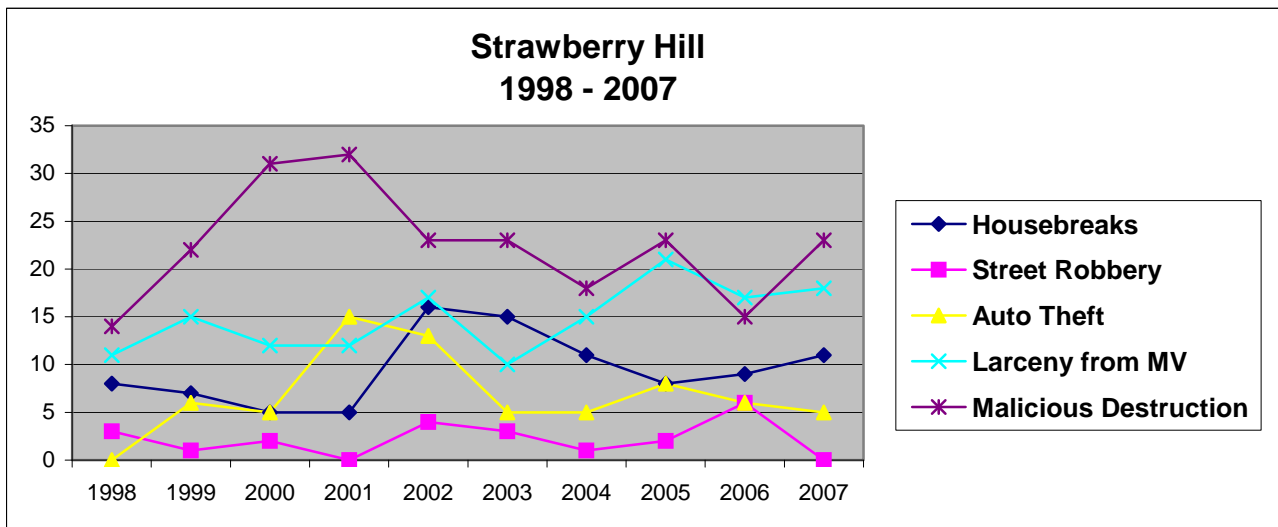


ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR STRAWBERRY HILL TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2007
Housebreaks	17	10	11
Street Robbery	4	3	2
Auto Theft	17	8	8
Larceny from MVs	22	12	16
Malicious Destruction	25	23	22

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

With its small population, Strawberry Hill challenges Cambridge Highlands for the lowest crime rates in the City. The neighborhood's citizenry includes the residents of the Corcoran Park housing development and the large apartment building at 700 Huron Avenue. Its primary commercial establishment is Shaw's.

- Overall, Strawberry Hill can be considered one of the safest areas in the City. In 1995, 1996, 2001, and 2007, there were no **street robberies** reported, and only one reported in 1999 and 2004. For **auto theft, larceny from motor vehicles, and malicious destruction**, Strawberry Hill continually ranks as one of the lowest in the City.
- Corcoran Park has historically been a "hot spot" for the occasional **housebreak**, and for some juvenile crime. Frequent "Park and Walks" address these problems.
- Cars parked in the Shaw's parking lot are sometimes targeted for **auto theft, larceny from motor vehicles, and malicious destruction**, yet totals for these crimes are usually low. Several years ago, we received a number of reports of pocket picking from this area, but this pattern has not resurfaced.



2006 YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks in Strawberry Hill remained steady in 2006 with only one more incident than in 2005, for a total of nine incidents. Six of the eight housebreaks occurred during the daytime. Three of the breaks occurred at the same apartment complex on Homer Street in May. Aberdeen Way also saw three housebreaks between the months of April and May. • The number of **street robberies** in 2006 increased by four incidents over 2005, bringing the total to six. • **Auto theft** in the neighborhood decreased by two incidents. Strawberry Hill reported the second lowest number of stolen vehicles in the City. • **Larceny from motor vehicles** decreased in 2006 after two previous years of increases. With only 17 incidents, Strawberry Hill reported the lowest number of larcenies in the City. • The number of **malicious destruction** reports decreased by 35% from 2005. With 15 incidents of malicious destruction, Strawberry Hill reported the second lowest number in the City. • There was only one **drug** incident reported in the Strawberry Hill neighborhood in 2006. Police confiscated cocaine, marijuana, and a large quantity of money from a home on Oxford Ave while administering a search warrant.



SECTION IV

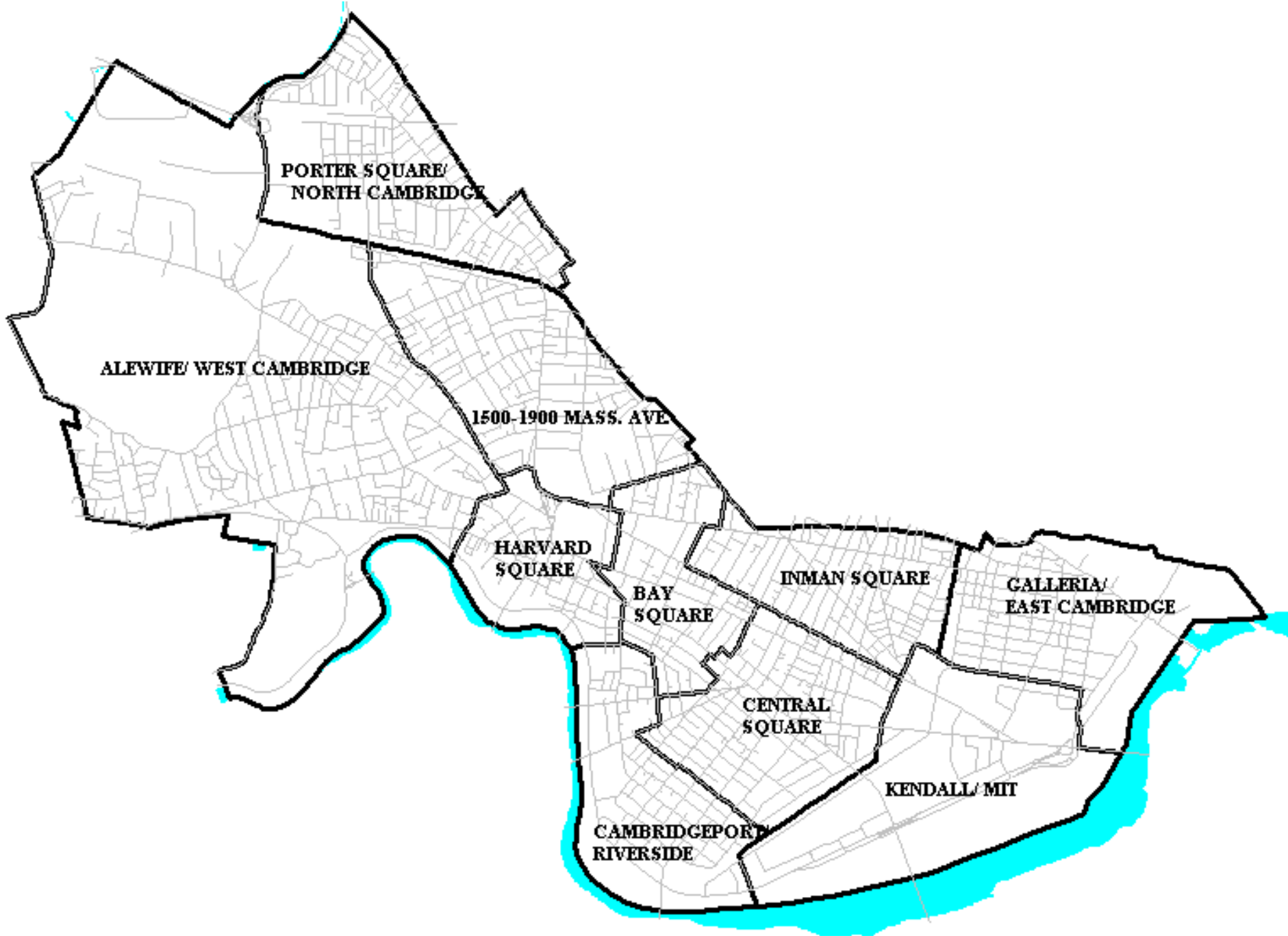
BUSINESS DISTRICT PROFILES

1. **GALLERIA / EAST
CAMBRIDGE**
2. **KENDALL / MIT**
3. **INMAN SQUARE**
4. **CENTRAL SQUARE**
5. **CAMBRIDGEPORT/
RIVERSIDE**
6. **BAY SQUARE**
7. **HARVARD SQUARE**
8. **1500-1900 MASS AVE**
9. **PORTER SQUARE**
10. **ALEWIFE / WEST
CAMBRIDGE**



THE FOLLOWING IS AN OVERVIEW
OF SPECIFIC CRIMES FOR
CAMBRIDGE BUSINESS DISTRICTS





***Business Area # 1:
East Cambridge/Galleria***

Boundaries: bordered by Somerville, the Charles River, Binney Street, and the Conrail Railroad line

Major areas of Business/Retail/Industrial Concentration include: The Galleria, Restaurants and retail shops on First Street, restaurants and retail shops on Cambridge Street between #1 and #700, industrial and retail establishments on Bent, Binney, Hurley, and Thorndike Streets.



CambridgeSide Galleria

In 2007, larcenies from buildings, shoplifting, and fraud/flim flam/counterfeiting were three of the crimes that experienced the most significant change from the previous year. **Larcenies from buildings** decreased by 29% from 2006. Half of these larcenies occurred because someone left items unattended, either in a public setting or place of employment. A fifth of these larcenies occurred in a company office where laptops were the hot targets. Of the 60 larcenies from buildings that occurred, only 5 resulted in an arrest. **Fraud/flim flam/counterfeiting** decreased by 41% from 2006. The majority of these incidents (37) were instances of forgery. The most popular forgery incident was the illegal use of credit or ATM cards after wallets or purses were reported missing or stolen. Only one incident of counterfeiting was reported. Incidents of **shoplifting** are disproportionately high because the Galleria Mall is located within this business district. All but two of the incidents took place in the mall. Fifty percent of all shoplifting incidents in the mall ended in an arrest. This is a result of the strong collaboration between the security staff at the Galleria and the police department. The Galleria mall accounted for about 34% of all shoplifting incidents citywide and 34% of all the shoplifting arrests citywide.

CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Larceny from Building	75	104	86	85	60
Larceny from Person	48	44	45	44	46
Commercial Burglary	10	8	15	30	26
Commercial Robbery	4	8	10	3	0
Shoplifting	118	145	134	103	121
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	76	78	58	70	41

MIT/KENDALL SQ./LOWER BROADWAY

Business Area # 2: MIT/Kendall Square/Lower Broadway

Boundaries: bordered by Binney Street, the Charles River, Amesbury Street, and the Conrail Railroad

Major areas of Business/Retail/Industrial Concentration include: Offices, shops, restaurants in Kendall Square, Cambridge Center, Offices and shops on Broadway between #1 and #200, Tech. Square, M.I.T., and the Hyatt Regency.



Kendall Square

Figures from this business district do not include information from MIT Police and therefore most of the crime occurring around MIT property or involving MIT students/faculty are not reported to the Cambridge Police. Overall, business-related crimes in Kendall Sq remained about the same from 2006 to 2007. **Larcenies from buildings** decreased by one incident. Roughly a third of these larcenies were at company offices in and around Cambridge Center. **Larcenies from persons** remained the same when compared to 2006, with six incidents involving victims leaving personal items behind or unattended and five incidents occurring at local eating establishments. **Commercial burglaries** decreased by 85%, reporting only two incidents all year. **Commercial robberies** went from one to two incidents, one of which was at the gift shop within the Marriot Hotel at Cambridge Center. The other was at the Wainwright bank on Broadway. **Shoplifting** incidents remained comparable between 2006 and 2007, decreasing by only one in 2007. Each shoplifting incident occurred at 3 Cambridge Center at either the Harvard or MIT Coop. Lastly, **Fraud/flim flam/counterfeiting** increased by four incidents, with the majority (42%) involving improper use of credit or debit ATM cards.

CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Larceny from Building	45	31	37	28	27
Larceny from Person	9	15	6	12	12
Commercial Burglary	10	11	8	13	2
Commercial Robbery	4	3	2	1	2
Shoplifting	3	0	4	3	2
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	11	40	17	8	12

***Business Area # 3:
Inman Square/Harrington***

Boundaries: by the Conrail Railroad, the Somerville line, Leonard Avenue, Cambridge Street, Dana Street, and Broadway

Major areas of Business/Retail/Industrial Concentration include: the offices, shops, restaurants of Inman Square, all business establishments between 700 and 1400 Cambridge Street, offices, industries and restaurants on Hampshire Street and between 100 to 380 Prospect Street and 100 to 300 Broadway.

***Inman Square***

Larcenies from buildings declined by 31% from 2006, resulting in no arrests. The majority of these occurred when someone left something unattended at the Cambridge Hospital or left something at a store counter and it was missing upon their return. **Commercial burglaries** declined (by 43%), also resulting in no arrests. Eight of the seventeen burglaries where attempted breaks where no entry was gained. Just under half of these burglaries occurred over the weekend. Locations that reported multiple incidents included the City Girl Café on Hampshire St, which reported two breaks, and the Frisoli Youth Center, which also reported two breaks. As for **larcenies from persons**, over half of the incidents were the result of victims leaving personal property behind or unattended for a short period of time. The second most common type of larceny from persons occurred while victims were dining at local eating establishments. **Commercial robberies** increased slightly, from three incidents to five. Three of the incidents took place at the same convenience store on Prospect St over a four-month period. The other two robberies occurred at the Cambridge Portuguese Credit Union and at a liquor store on Cambridge St, where two individuals were arrested shortly after the robbery. **Shoplifting** and **fraud/flim flam/counterfeiting** numbers remained steady, with only marginal increases in both.

CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Larceny from Building	29	35	30	29	20
Larceny from Person	14	18	15	24	25
Commercial Burglary	21	13	15	30	17
Commercial Robbery	5	7	19	3	5
Shoplifting	8	3	4	4	5
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	50	40	40	42	44

**Business Area #4:
Central Square**

Boundaries: the Conrail Railroad, Erie Street, Fairmont Street, River Street, Howard Street, Western Avenue, Pleasant Street, Green Street, Sellers Street, Bigelow Street, Doyle Way, Inman Street, and Broadway

Major areas of Business/Retail/Industrial Concentration include: shops, offices, restaurants between 200 and 830 Massachusetts Avenue, offices on Bishop Allen Drive, restaurants on Green Street, establishments between 770 and 910 Main Street, and City Hall

*Central Square*

Larcenies from buildings increased by 39% in 2007. Ten of these incidents were at health clubs in the area. Twenty-one incidents involved property that was either forgotten or left unattended for a period of time, including four reports from the residents at the YMCA. Another 15 incidents occurred when something was stolen out of an employee area, specifically when an employee left his or her personal property under a store counter or in a “back room” where he or she thought it would be safe. Later, the employee notices that the property is missing. The most common targets in this crime included purses, bags, and cell phones. **Larcenies from persons** decreased slightly in 2007, from 102 incidents in 2006 to 89 in 2007. Thirty-six of the incidents involved property that was left unattended. Another 21 incidents occurred while patrons were dining at area restaurants. In these dining thefts, patrons’ wallets were usually taken from their purses or jackets hanging over the backs of chairs. This is a crime pattern that was replicated in Harvard Square as well as in Boston. Boston Police made two arrests last year related to this spree of crimes. **Commercial burglaries** decreased by 57% in 2007 with no identifiable patterns developing over the year. This decrease reflects the overall decrease citywide for commercial burglaries. Over half of the incidents occurred on the weekend. **Commercial robberies** remained at the same level as in 2006, its lowest number of incidents since 2001. Those commercial establishments targeted included the Bank of America on Massachusetts Ave, the Wendy’s on Massachusetts Ave, and the Sovereign Bank also on Massachusetts Ave. The one arrest occurred at the Dunkin Donuts on Broadway, where a Somerville resident robbed the store with a knife. **Shoplifting** incidents decreased slightly, with more than half of the incidents resulting in an arrest. Most of the incidents occurred at one of three locations: grocery stores (10), CVS (10), or The Gap (21).

CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Larceny from Building	98	82	87	72	100
Larceny from Person	99	86	98	102	89
Commercial Burglary	18	49	15	37	16
Commercial Robbery	7	8	14	4	4
Shoplifting	75	78	119	107	102
Fraud/Flim	83	88	79	79	75
Flam/Counterfeiting					

***Business Area #5:
Cambridgeport/Riverside***

Boundaries: bordered by the Charles River, Amesbury Street, the Conrail Railroad, Erie Street, Fairmont Street, River Street, Howard Street, Kinnaird Street, and Flagg Street.

Major areas of Business/Retail/Industrial Concentration include: all businesses between 550 and 900 Memorial Drive, all industrial, retail and restaurants on Brookline, Pearl, Magazine, River and Western to the south of Erie Street.



*Memorial Drive/Lower
Cambridgeport*

There was only one **commercial burglary** in this district in 2007, which was an inside job. In this case, a new employee had access to a locked office and stole the victim's credit card. There were no **commercial robberies** in 2007 in this district, leveling off after steadily declining since 2005. **Shoplifting** incidents remained the same from last year to this year. Eleven of the sixteen incidents occurred at Micro Center located on Memorial Dr. Ten of the total shoplifting incidents resulted in arrests. In each incident, loss prevention staff of the respective merchants apprehended the shoplifters. **Larcenies from persons** are not an overwhelming problem in this area. The few incidents of this kind were confined to the theft of purses and wallets at Whole Foods on River St and Trader Joe's on Memorial Dr. The numbers remained steady, showing no increase or decrease from the previous year. No solid pattern could be identified in the 14 **larcenies from buildings** in this business district in 2007. Seven of the larcenies occurred at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, including four involving personal property snatched from hotel rooms. There were 16 **forgery** incidents in this district, with 10 involving improper use of credit or debit ATM cards. There were also three reports of identify theft, and three forged check incidents.

CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Larceny from Building	16	26	26	14	14
Larceny from Person	7	6	7	10	10
Commercial Burglary	4	2	4	8	1
Commercial Robbery	1	3	5	2	0
Shoplifting	10	8	13	16	16
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	22	18	25	32	20

**Business Area # 6:
Bay Square/Upper Broadway**

Boundaries: bordered by Inman St., Doyle Way, Bigelow St., Sellers St., Green St., Pleasant St., Western Avenue, Howard St., Kinnaird St., Putnam Avenue, Massachusetts Avenue, Prescott St., Kirkland St., the Somerville Line, Leonard Avenue, Cambridge St., Dana St., and Broadway

Major area of Business/Retail/Industrial concentration include: all offices, restaurants and establishments between 830 and 1050 Massachusetts Avenue, all retail industrial and offices on Cambridge between Dana Street and Trowbridge Street and on Harvard Street and Broadway between Inman and Trowbridge.



Bay Square

There was one **commercial robbery** in this district, which occurred at Broadway Marketplace. In this incident, the clerk spotted a group of juveniles taking bottles of liquor, and when he confronted them, the group attacked the clerk and pushed him to the ground. **Shoplifting** continues to remain at a low level, with only one incident reported in 2007. There were six **commercial burglaries** in 2007, three of which were at Cambridge Rindge and Latin School. There were two related burglaries an office building in May where a law office and a doctor's office were broken into. **Larcenies from buildings** decreased in 2007 from 26 to 23 incidents. Most of the incidents involved property (usually cell phones) taken from lockers at the Cambridge Rindge and Latin School. There were 15 **larcenies from persons** in 2007, an increase of four incidents from last year. Again, a majority of the property taken had been left unattended and usually consisted of wallets or cell phones. Of the 38 incidents of **fraud/flim flam/counterfeiting**, the vast majority of incidents were for some type of fraud. This was a 46% increase over 2006. Fifteen of these incidents involved people whose credit card or bank account information was used without their knowledge. There were three instances of passing bad checks, which is of note to business owners. There were four cases at the Cambridge Teachers Federal Credit Union.

CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Larceny from Building	41	50	47	26	23
Larceny from Person	7	14	9	10	14
Commercial Burglary	15	4	16	6	6
Commercial Robbery	1	4	0	1	1
Shoplifting	4	3	4	1	1
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	31	27	34	26	38

**Business Area #7:
Harvard Square**

Boundaries: bordered by Prescott Street, Massachusetts Avenue, Putnam Avenue, Flagg Street, the Charles River, Ash Street, Mason Street, Garden Street, Waterhouse Street, Massachusetts Avenue, and Cambridge Street

Major areas of Business/Retail/Industrial concentration include: establishments and business offices on Massachusetts Avenue between 1050 and 1540, Mt. Auburn Street between 1 and 168, and the numerous restaurants, shops, and offices on Holyoke, Dunster, and Winthrop Streets, as well as, the Charles Square and University Place complexes.



Harvard Square

After falling to zero for the first time in ten years, **commercial robberies** rocketed back up this year to 10 incidents. Two were at the Sovereign Bank located on Massachusetts Ave and two occurred at a spa on Arrow St. Three of the incidents in the Square were linked to the “Bonbon bandit”, a suspect who was linked to twenty robberies in the Greater Boston area. **Larcenies from buildings** rose this year by 47%. Sixteen of the sixty-three incidents occurred when someone’s belongings were stolen from an employee room in either a restaurant or retail store. Thirteen others happened when someone left their belongings unattended at various locations such as churches, hotels, and restaurants. **Larcenies from persons** decreased slightly from 2006, showing a steady decline of 46% since 2004. More than half of the incidents occurred while victims were dining at local eating establishments with their jackets or purses hung over the seats. There were seven incidents that occurred while victims were distracted while shopping and placed merchandise down beside them, only to have the items stolen. **Commercial burglaries** decreased slightly. There was only one arrest, and it involved a person sleeping in hotel rooms without paying for them. After several instances of this happening, the hotel called the police when they knew where the suspect was, and he was subsequently arrested. Of the 48 instances of **shoplifting**, 14 of them resulted in an arrest. Twelve incidents were from clothing stores, and an additional six were from department stores. Because Harvard Square is a well-known shopping district, many places were hit multiple times. **Fraud/flim flam/counterfeiting** rose slightly to 34 incidents, from 28 the previous year. Twelve of these were misuse of a credit or ATM card and six were cases of identity theft.

CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Larceny from Building	80	90	78	43	63
Larceny from Person	100	136	113	89	73
Commercial Burglary	22	20	14	18	13
Commercial Robbery	3	5	4	0	10
Shoplifting	77	62	52	56	48
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	58	50	37	28	34

MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE (1500-1900 block)

Business Area #8: Massachusetts Avenue Corridor

Boundaries: bordered by Kirkland Street, the Somerville Line, the B&M Railroad, Sherman Street, Garden Street, Waterhouse Street, Massachusetts Avenue, and Cambridge Street

Major areas of Business, Retail, and Industrial concentration include: retail shops, restaurants and offices between 1540 to 1880 Massachusetts Avenue, businesses and offices on Garden, Sherman and Oxford Streets.



1500-1900 Massachusetts Avenue

The most significant change in this business district since 2006 was the rise of **commercial burglaries**. Twelve of the fifteen burglaries occurred during the second half of the year. Eight were “professional” incidents, when the suspects neatly gained entry and were able to exit the premises. Four were of the “smash and grab” variety, where the suspect’s main goal was to make off with as much merchandise as fast as possible, gaining entry by smashing in a front glass door or window. **Larcenies from persons** remained at a steady 19 incidents, the same as in 2006. Six incidents occurred while victims were dining, four were pick pocketing incidents, and six happened because victims left personal items unattended. **Larcenies from buildings** rose slightly in 2007, from 25 to 29 incidents. Over a third of these larcenies occurred at a health club on Mass Ave, which is a trend that reoccurs year after year. There were five thefts that occurred on a college or school premise. There were two actual **commercial robberies** that occurred in this district; the third incident was an arrest related to one of the robberies that occurred. In this arrest incident, the suspect entered a jewelry store, waving a shiny object, and ordered the clerk to give him all the money and not to look at his face. A month after the robbery, the same clerk was walking by a sports store in the area where she spotted the suspect working. After notifying the police and making a positive ID, the suspect was arrested. The other robbery occurred at a spa on Walden St where the suspect entered the store, motioned as if he has a gun, and then stole money from the cash register. A large number of the instances of **fraud/flim flam/counterfeiting** were made by use of the internet, mostly on Craig’s List. There were 15 cases of identity theft in this district in 2007.

CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Larceny from Building	42	46	52	25	29
Larceny from Person	11	15	12	19	19
Commercial Burglary	3	10	16	8	15
Commercial Robbery	8	3	2	2	3
Shoplifting	9	2	3	7	5
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	36	35	35	36	48

**Business Area # 9:
Porter Square/ North
Cambridge**

Boundaries: bordered by the B&M Railroad, Alewife Brook Parkway, and the Somerville Line

Major areas of Business/Retail/
Industrial concentrations include: all retail and commercial establishments between 1840 Massachusetts Avenue and the Arlington line, including Porter Square Mall. All commercial properties along Rindge and Sherman to the border of the RR tracks.



Porter Square

Larcenies from buildings decreased significantly in 2007, by 36%. Five took place at health clubs and five occurred in employee storage rooms. **Larcenies from persons** increased by eight incidents over the previous year. Just under half of these cases involved someone leaving their belongings unattended and then finding them stolen. There were five pick pocketing incidents and one grab-and-run incident. **Commercial burglaries** and **commercial robberies** also decreased in 2007, by 33% and 31%, respectively. Three of the sixteen commercial burglaries were attempted breaks where no entry was gained and two were possible inside jobs. Six of the burglaries were smash-and-grab incidents where the suspect gained entry by smashing a front door or window. In the nine commercial robberies, two locations accounted for four of the robberies. Bread & Butter on Massachusetts Ave and Century Bank on Massachusetts Ave both reported two robberies each. Just fewer than half of the **shoplifting** incidents resulted in an arrest. Fifty percent of all the shopliftings took place at grocery or video stores. The other 50% was comprised of department stores, convenience stores, and pharmacies. Three **flim flam** cases were internet-related. One involved buying a motor vehicle, and one involved renting an apartment. Fourteen of the **fraud** cases involved someone misusing an ATM or credit card, and there were eight cases of identity theft. Only one arrest was made. It involved someone attempting to use a false prescription to get drugs. After the pharmacist verified that the doctor's signature was a forgery, the police were called and promptly arrested the person trying to pass the prescription.

CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Larceny from Building	31	37	36	36	23
Larceny from Person	15	23	12	17	25
Commercial Burglary	13	6	16	24	16
Commercial Robbery	5	6	10	13	9
Shoplifting	19	31	31	21	32
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	36	33	35	40	35

**Business Area #10:
West Cambridge/Alewife**

Boundaries: bordered by the Charles River, the Watertown, Belmont, and Arlington Lines, Alewife Brook Parkway, the B&M Railroad, Sherman Street, Garden Street, Mason Street, and Ash Street

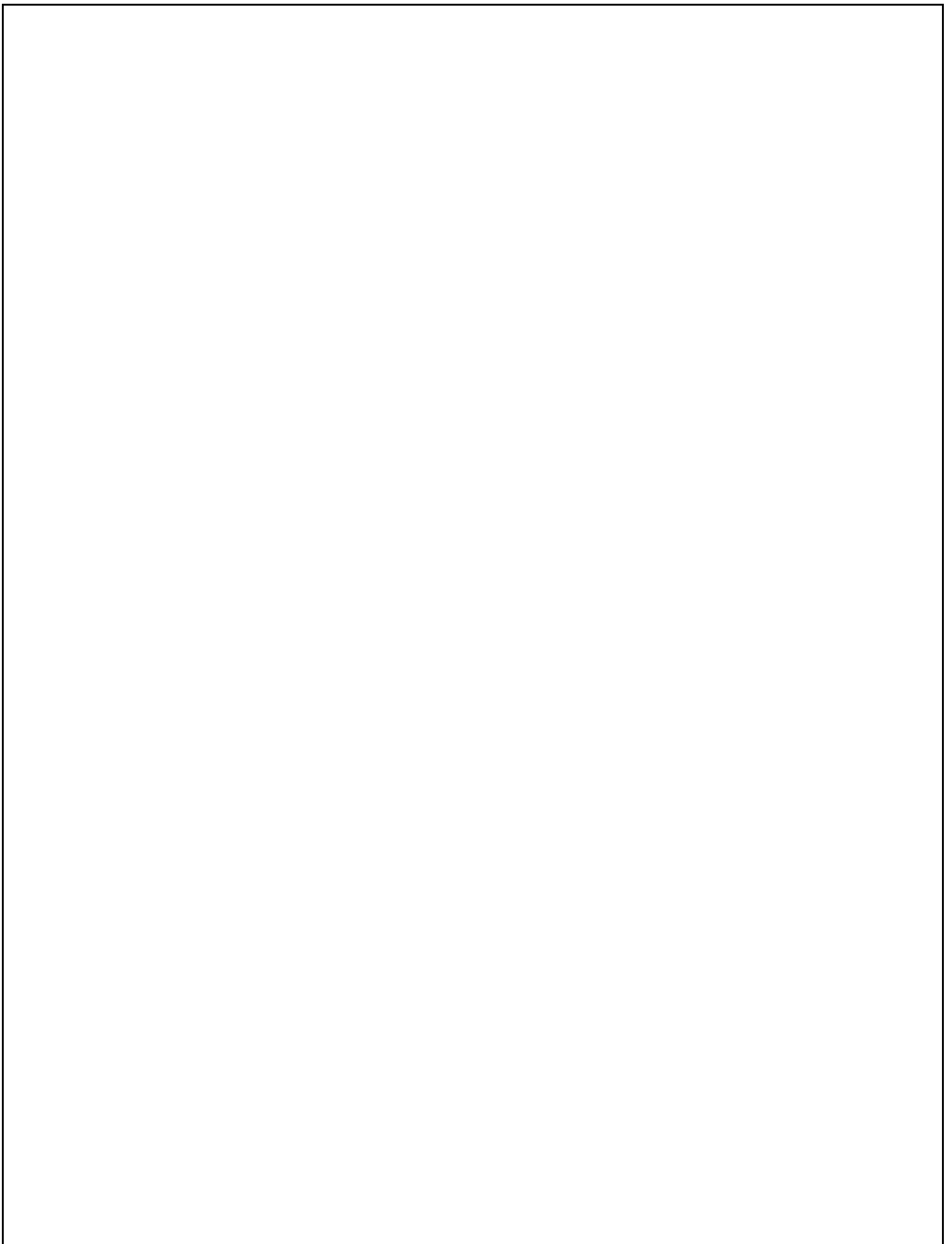
Major areas of Business/Retail/Industrial concentration include: businesses and offices on Mt. Auburn Street between 180 and 700 including the Shaw's Supermarket, the Fresh Pond Mall, industrial and research complexes on Smith, Fawcett, Mooney and Cambridge Park Drive, the Huron Village area, shops and restaurants on Concord and Garden Street.



Alewife/West Cambridge

The most noticeable difference in this district since 2006 was the more than doubling of **larcenies from persons**. Twelve incidents involved someone stealing property while it was left unattended by the victim. Additionally, there were six cases of pick pocketing and six incidents that happened when the victim was shopping. No arrests were made in any of these cases. **Larcenies from buildings** jumped to 59 from 40 the previous year. Almost a third of these larcenies took place at office buildings where laptops were the common target. Another 20% of the larcenies took place at either the Salter School or the Tobin school. There were also four construction site thefts where expensive copper materials were stolen. **Commercial burglaries** increased 28% over the previous year. The sole arrest in these incidents occurred because a silent alarm was triggered as the suspect was breaking into the building and police were able to apprehend him on the premises. There were three smash-and-grab incidents where entry was gained by smashing a front door or window. **Commercial robberies** decreased by 36% from 2006. Four of the robberies were at gas stations and two were at the Wainwright Bank on Alewife Brook Parkway. **Shoplifting** declined for the third year in a row, dropping 35% from 2006. Two-thirds of the incidents resulted in arrests. The one case of **counterfeiting** happened when someone passed fake \$20 bills to pay for a money order. No arrests were made in that incident. Forty percent of the total cases of **fraud/flim flam** involved improper use of an ATM or credit card. The sole arrest involved someone passing a false prescription at a pharmacy.

CRIME	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Larceny from Building	61	71	60	40	59
Larceny from Person	19	24	25	12	31
Commercial Burglary	18	16	14	18	23
Commercial Robbery	3	13	7	11	7
Shoplifting	35	49	39	26	17
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	44	38	50	49	43



SECTION V

SPECIAL REPORTS

- **DOMESTIC CRIMES**
- **HATE CRIMES**
- **HOMELESS CRIMES**
- **JUVENILE CRIMES**
- **SCHOOL CRIMES**
- **CHA CRIMES**
- **MBTA CRIMES IN CAMBRIDGE**
- **“HOT” TARGET THEFTS**
- **LEARN TO PROTECT YOURSELF**

THE FOLLOWING IS AN OVERVIEW
OF SPECIAL CRIME CATEGORIES
FOR THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

DOMESTIC CRIME

Domestic crimes include all offenses committed against family members, spouses and ex-spouses, roommates, and romantic partners and ex-romantic partners. Underreporting is a serious problem when it comes to domestic crimes (domestic violence experts estimate that the police department receives a report for only 33 percent of domestic crimes), so the reliability of these figures is uncertain.

In 2007, there were a total of 856 incidents between individuals with a domestic relationship. For a breakdown of domestic crimes by relationship, see the next page. As stated earlier, domestic crime is often underreported. One of the most common reasons is that the police are **not** always the first to be called in domestic cases, as is typically the case with other crime types. Victims of abuse often seek assistance from a local battered women's shelter, a court, a hospital, or a friend before calling the police.

The majority of domestic calls that Cambridge officers do respond to involve loud arguments, classified as "**domestic disputes.**" In 2007, these calls made up 48% of all domestic reports. While not technically a crime, these domestic disturbances can still be a form of abuse, and they may escalate into more serious offenses if they go unaddressed.

Domestic violence is the most serious type of domestic crime. According to the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, these crimes take many shapes and "...may include emotional abuse, economic abuse, sexual abuse, using children, threats, using male privilege, intimidation, isolation, and a variety of other behaviors used to maintain fear, intimidation and power" (<http://www.ncadv.org/problem/what.htm>). While domestic violence is commonly thought of as violence against women, men and children also commonly fall victim. Domestic violence crosses all socio-economic, racial, ethnic, religious, sexual orientation, and age boundaries. What analysis has identified, however, is that the police respond to more calls in communities where individuals live in close quarters, and where neighbors contact the police for assistance.

The most common type of violent domestic incidents reported in Cambridge involves **simple assaults**—assaults without a weapon and with no serious injuries. This category accounted for 22% of all domestic incidents in 2007. Aggravated assaults made up an additional 7%.

CATEGORICAL BREAKDOWN OF DOMESTIC INCIDENTS*	Total Reports*	% of Total Domestic Reports
Dispute/Disturbance with No Physical Abuse	414	48.36%
Simple Assault	187	21.85%
Violation of a Restraining Order	77	9.00%
Aggravated Assault	57	6.66%
Threats to Commit a Crime	63	7.36%
Housebreak	14	1.64%
Rape	9	1.05%
Harassment	5	0.58%
Harassing or Obscene Telephone Calls	8	0.93%
Larceny	7	0.82%
Malicious Destruction of Property	6	0.70%
Stalking	1	0.12%
Burglary	1	0.12%
Forgery	1	0.12%
Indecent Assault	1	0.12%
Kidnapping	3	0.35%
Disorderly	1	0.12%
Trespassing	1	0.12%
Total	856	100.00%

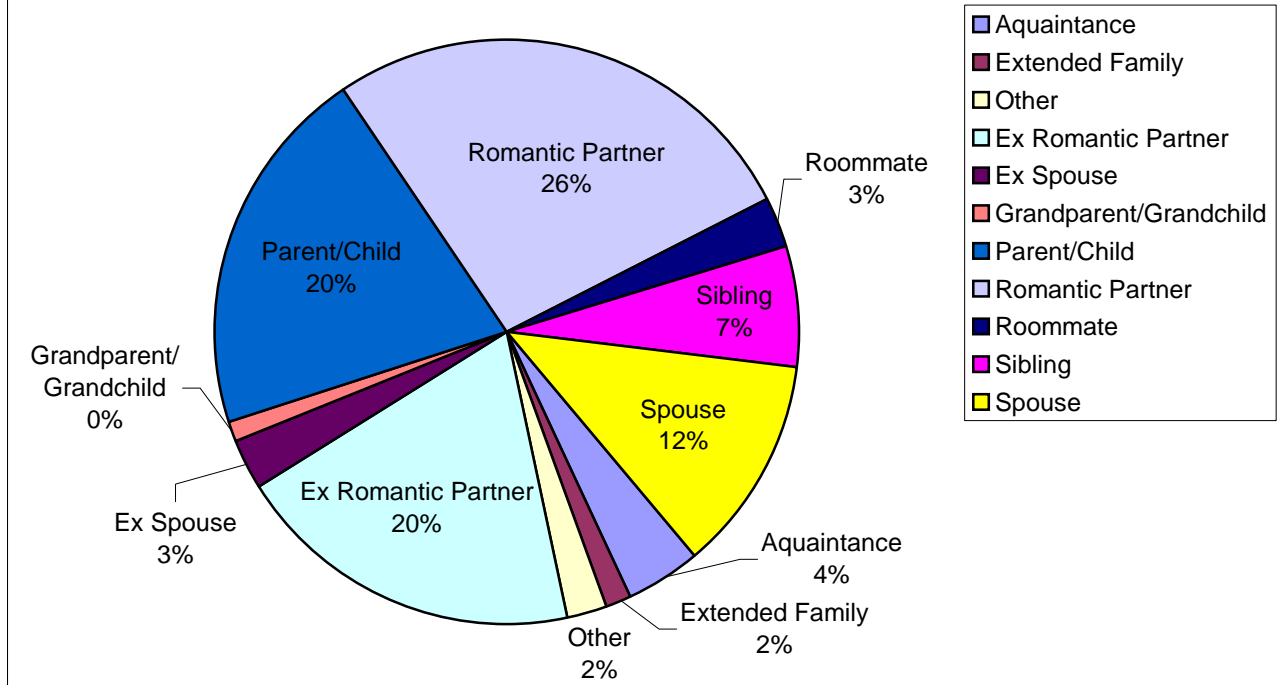
*Due to classification changes and submission of NIBRS data to the FBI, the totals for index crimes and domestic crimes may vary slightly.

DID YOU KNOW?

In 2002, The National Crime Prevention Council, better known as the "McGruff, Take A Bite out of Crime" program, recognized the Cambridge Domestic "Violence-Free Zone" as one of its top "50 Strategies to Prevent Domestic Crimes." Selected from thousands of programs sponsored by the most progressive non-profits, law enforcement agencies, and grassroots community groups, the Cambridge initiative was singled out for its long-term citywide approach to preventing the nation's fastest-growing crime. "Here in Cambridge, we decided to involve the entire city government in a ten-year campaign to influence how people think of and act on domestic violence," said Nancy Ryan, Director of the Women's Commission. "With the support of the City Manager, the Cambridge Health Alliance, the Police and School Departments, we have begun to work with employees and community groups to challenge the acceptance of violence in families and relationships."

For more information regarding domestic violence, please go to <http://www.cambridgepolice.org>.

Domestic Crime by Relationship Type, 2007



WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE A VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

You are not alone, but please understand that domestic abuse generally gets worse and occurs more frequently when victims do not seek help. There is help available, either through the Cambridge Police Department's Domestic Violence Unit or through a local battered women's shelter. At the very least, seek help from a family member or friend, and create a safety plan for you and your children.

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

Cambridge Police Department's Domestic Violence Unit 617-349-3371

Shelters:

- Transition House (*shelter in Cambridge*) 617-661-7203
- Renewal House (*shelter in Boston*)..... 617-566-6881

Counseling:

- Respond (*shelter in Somerville*)..... 617-623-5900
- Dating Violence Intervention Program(*teen dating violence*)617-868-1650

Legal Services:

- Community Legal Services Center 617-661-1010
- Cambridge/Somerville Legal Services.....617-494-1800

Children who have witnessed domestic violence and/or victims:

- The Guidance Center.....617-354-2275

Elder Abuse Services and reporting.....800-922-2275

Battered Lesbians and Bisexual Women Project.....617-695-0877

Gay Men's Domestic Violence Project.....800-832-1901

WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE AN ABUSER

Learn to recognize your behavior for what it is. If you assault your spouse, romantic partner, children, or other family members, you need to seek help.

Likewise, if you insult, threaten, blame, feel you need to control your spouse or romantic partner, or destroy things during arguments, you should seek assistance. Your behavior may escalate into violence.

THERE IS HELP FOR MEN WHO ABUSE:

- Emerge.....617-547-9879
- Common Purpose.....617-597-7230

Both of these services provide counseling and treatment for abusers.

Remember:

- You are responsible for what you say or do.
- Your spouse or partner did not make you hit her or him.
- You can change the way you act.
- There is no excuse for abuse.

UNDERSTANDING THE SYSTEM

POLICE RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CALLS

An incident occurs



911 (police) is called



A police/incident report is taken



→If the victim is assaulted and the batterer is at the scene, s/he is arrested.



The case is assigned to the Detective's Unit

**If the report is taken during the day, a night detective is assigned and if the report is taken during the night, a day detective is assigned.



APPLYING FOR A RESTRAINING ORDER

Between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.:

During these times, a restraining order must be applied for at the Cambridge District Court on the 14th floor at the Victim Witness Office. This type of restraining order is called a Temporary Restraining Order and is good for ten days.

After 5:00 p.m., on a Friday night, on the Weekend, or on a holiday:

During these times, a restraining order must be applied for at the Cambridge Police Department. This type of restraining order is called an Emergency Restraining Order and is good until the next court business day, usually a Monday or the day after a holiday.

ONCE THE RESTRAINING ORDER IS ISSUED

In order for the restraining order to be in effect, it has to be served in hand to the defendant. If the Temporary Restraining Order is not served it can be continued for another ten days.



Once one appears in court for the Temporary Restraining Order, the order can be granted for a year.



Once the year is up, one may have the restraining order granted for another year or ask to be granted a Permanent Restraining Order that will remain in effect indefinitely.

GOING TO COURT

Once a detective is assigned to the case, s/he will file for a hearing or for a complaint in court:

*During a hearing, the defendant and the victim will be in the presence of a clerk magistrate. The detective assigned to the case will start the hearing by reading the police report that was taken and disclose any crucial information that was given to them in reference to the case. The victim will give their story, followed by the defendant. The clerk magistrate will decide whether there is enough to go forward with the complaint. This step is only for misdemeanor crimes, if it is a felony charge, it will automatically go to the next step.

*When a complaint is made, the defendant will appear in front of the judge. The judge will hear the victim's story and the defendant's before deciding if there is enough to go forward with an arraignment.

*During the arraignment, the judge will determine whether there is enough to charge the defendant with any crime(s). The defendant will have a 58A hearing that will determine whether s/he is a threat to society. If not, s/he will be released, but if so, s/he will be held until the trial date.

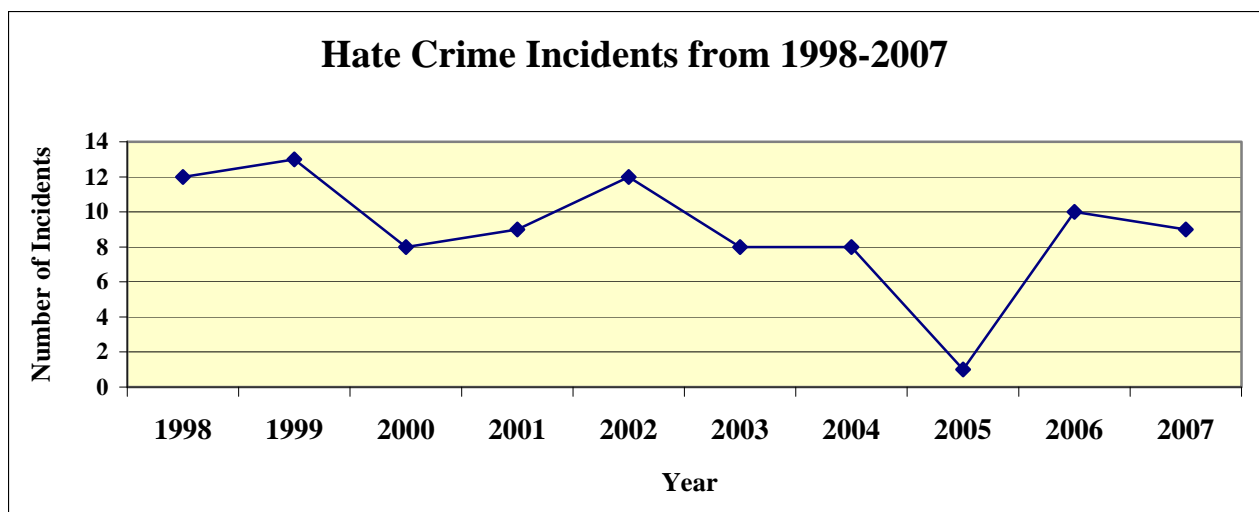
*The trial will be either by jury or bench and if the defendant is found guilty, s/he will have a sentencing hearing and then be sentenced. Once s/he is in jail, the victim in the case can be asked to be notified of a release date or other information they would want to know regarding the defendant, such as programs they are participating in.

H A T E C R I M E S

The Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990 was enacted on April 23rd 1990, requiring the Attorney General to collect data on crimes exhibiting racial, ethnic, religious, or sexual prejudice. "Hate Crime" is the common term for federal and state Civil Rights Violations. Hate crimes include any crimes principally motivated by hatred of another because of race, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, handicap status, or gender. *All hate crimes would still be crimes even if the bias motivation were absent*; therefore, each hate crime listed below is also tallied elsewhere in this report.

There were nine hate crimes reported in 2007, including two committed by the same suspect against the same victim. What follows is a chronological synopsis of those events.

1. In mid-May, an unknown suspect painted offensive religious statements and a drawing on the outside wall of a small music hall on Cambridge St. The statements were directed toward the owner of the establishment.
2. From mid-July into early August, a man reported that a client through his work called his cell phone and left numerous harassing comments based on his sexual orientation.
3. In August, a victim that was inquiring about property for sale at a business on Portland St was verbally attacked with racial profanities by the suspect that answered the door.
4. In late August, a victim saw a swastika on a construction site across from her residence and believed it was directed at her, as she had fought the company about a variance.
5. In two separate incidents in October, the same suspect harassed and threatened to do bodily harm to a former friend and his partner after finding out his sexual orientation and discovering that he had moved into the same neighborhood.
6. In mid-October, a man was arrested for yelling racial epithets from a building window at people down on the street. The defendant threatened to shoot people, then lifted the window screen and hung out the window with an object in his hand.
7. In November, a victim answered his door to find that a group of suspects had damaged a religious piece attached to his door. The suspects then verbally attacked the victim.
8. In early November at a convenience store on Broadway, a patron entered and asked the clerk to call him a cab. After telling the suspect he did not have a number for a cab, the clerk was assaulted physically with a soda bottle and verbally, regarding his race.



H O M E L E S S N E S S

Homelessness accounts for a considerable amount of criminal activity throughout the city, in terms of both suspects and victims. Many of the suspects are repeat offenders and are well known to the police. The greatest numbers of homeless persons usually exist in high traffic areas, such as Central Square, Porter Square, and on major streets in these areas, namely Massachusetts Avenue. Obviously, areas with shelters, such as 240 Albany St, also have high homeless populations. The following report depicts which homeless-related crimes have been occurring in Cambridge.

The area around 240 Albany Street is a frequent location for homeless crime; the Cambridge and Somerville Program for Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Rehabilitation (CASPAR) is the only shelter in the city that admits homeless persons who are “under the influence.” These residents, due to their drug or alcohol addiction, are often more violent than the residents of other shelters. The actual homeless population of Cambridge is almost impossible to pinpoint. Due to safety considerations, volunteers in the CASPAR study are usually unable to investigate subway tunnels, wooded areas, and other remote locations used by homeless persons to avoid detection by authorities and predators. Census Coordinator Fred Berman cautioned that the census (which, in January 2008, found 462 homeless persons with 60 actually living and sleeping on the streets) may not be an entirely accurate representation of the homeless population of Cambridge, because “the street

count is heavily dependent on the weather, the accuracy of current knowledge about where homeless people are sleeping, and current/recent enforcement practices.”

The large numbers of what some street workers call the “new homeless,” generally young people who flee their dysfunctional families and sleep on friends’ and neighbors’ couches until they wear out their welcome, are increasing dramatically in Cambridge and go largely undetected by censuses. In January 2002, the Pine Street Inn reported only one male guest in the 18-24 age group, despite an average January population of 312. The Boston-based social services group Bridge Over Troubled Waters, which focuses on serving young people, has reported a 50% increase in visitors since 1994 even though the overall homeless population has decreased in that time period. These young homeless thrive in areas around Harvard and M.I.T., such as “The Pit” by the Harvard MBTA station. Cambridge’s two major universities are annual hotspots for homeless crime; homeless individuals often try to take advantage of the liberal and sympathetic nature of college students when panhandling. There were five arrests of homeless persons 22 years of age or younger in Cambridge this year, which is 3 higher than the 2006 data. While the “Pit Rats,” who generally consider themselves young enough to get back on their feet, do not commit an excessive amount of crime, this may change as this population continues to grow. The average age of a homeless individual that was arrested was 43.

Crime type	2006 # Arrests of homeless persons	% of all arrests for this crime that were homeless	2007 # Arrests of homeless persons	% of all arrests for this crime that were homeless
Assault (Aggravated/Simple)	23	9%	19	8%
Auto Theft	0	0%	0	0%
Burglary – home or business	7	30%	7	16%
Disorderly/Drinking in Public	14	30%	18	32%
Domestic Dispute	0	0%	0	0%
Driving Offenses/OUI	1	1%	1	1%
Forgery/Fraud	1	16%	0	0%
Indecent Assault	1	16%	2	25%
Indecent Exposure	4	25%	6	60%
Larceny/Theft (excl. shoplifting)	6	16%	12	20%
Misc. Offenses	3	27%	0	0%
Narcotics Possession/Sale	22	18%	18	13%
Peeping & Spying	0	0%	1	33%
Rape	0	0%	0	0%
Receiving Stolen Property	2	25%	1	5%
Robbery (Street & Commercial)	7	22%	5	17%
Sex Offender Violation	4	50%	4	44%
Shoplifting	26	15%	22	13%
Trespassing	14	77%	11	32%
Vandalism	3	23%	2	10%
Violation of Restraining Order	0	0%	5	24%
Warrants	1	11%	5	24%
Weapons Violations	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	139		139	

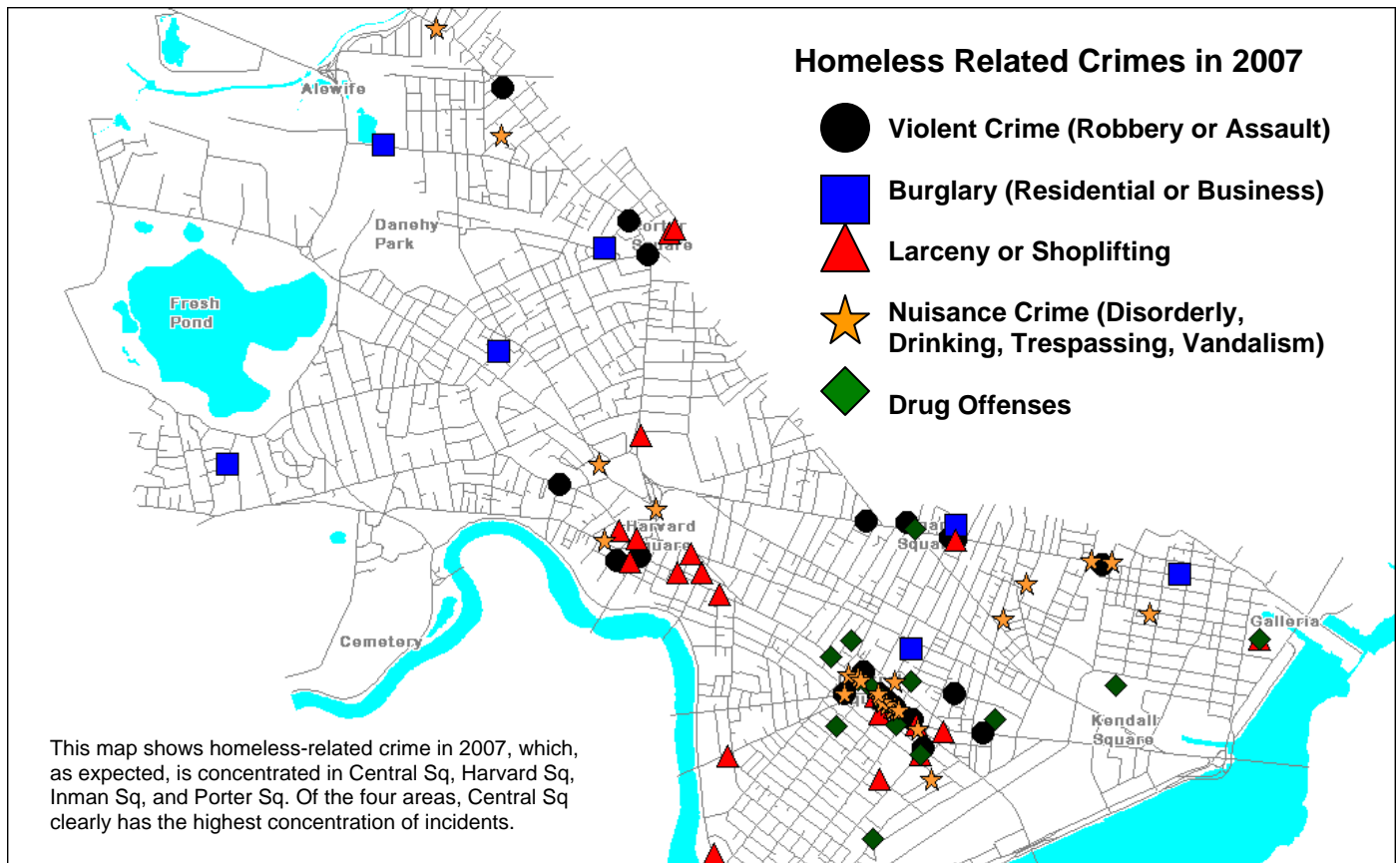
CRIME AND THE HOMELESS

The Crime Analysis Unit (CAU) understands that the most common complaint of the average citizen or business involves “visible” problems such as public intoxication, aggressive panhandling, and sleeping on public benches – not necessarily harmful or malicious incidents. However, we suspect that if the average Cambridge citizen or business comprehended the extent of crimes committed by homeless individuals – particularly in the Central Square area – their priorities regarding homeless crime would rapidly shift. Here are some quick facts:

The 5 Most Common Addresses Given by Homeless Persons Arrested in Cambridge in 2007

240 Albany St. (CASPAR)	66
“Homeless”	62
402 Mass Ave (Salvation Army)	8
Pine Street Inn, Boston	3
Long Island Shelter, Boston	2

- Thirteen percent of all arrests in 2007 involved an offender who gave his/her address as “homeless” or as one of the known shelters in Cambridge, Somerville, or Boston. We expect this percentage would be higher if we broadened our search to include shelters in other cities and towns, but the police department does not have data from these addresses.
- The most common address given by someone arrested in Cambridge was 240 Albany St, which accounted for a little over 6% of all arrests, and the second was simply “homeless,” accounting for a little under 6% of all arrests during 2007.
- Nearly two-thirds of homeless arrests were made in Area 4 and Cambridgeport. This is common, as Central Square reports most of the homeless crime in the city.
- Although they account for only about 0.5% of the population in Cambridge, homeless individuals made up 13% of the total arrests in 2007. Crimes influenced heavily by vagrant activity include simple assault (usually homeless fighting each other over money, food, or drugs), burglary of homes, businesses, and automobiles, disorderly conduct, drinking in public, indecent exposure (“flashing” or public urination), and trespassing.



Crime concerns dealing with the homeless and vagrancy since the beginning of 2007 include the following:

- **Disorderly/Drinking in Public** was perpetrated by homeless individuals in nearly 13% of the homeless arrests reported in 2007. These individuals usually gather in the popular squares of the city (Central and Harvard) with other homeless. A passing patrol officer who witnesses the drinking or disorder first hand usually arrests the individuals.
- Homeless persons made up over half of the **indecent exposure** arrests in the city this year. This crime is usually committed out of the lack of a place for the homeless to resort to when out on the streets, or it accompanies public drinking. Most often these are incidents of public urination.
- **Trespassing** arrests are another obvious result of the conditions that the homeless live under. They are usually the result of sleeping in ATMs, attempting to enter commercial locations that these persons have

been denied access to, or going onto campuses, such as M.I.T., and into their buildings. In 2007, 11 arrests were made of this nature that involved a homeless individual. Homeless individuals often become devoted “customers” of a certain restaurant and will frequent that restaurant for free cups of water, restroom use, and simply to get out of the cold. These arrests also occur at shelters, when a person has been kicked out and refuses to leave.

- **Aggravated and simple assaults** usually occur as a result of arguments that escalate to altercations between two or more homeless people, often when liquor is involved. Most of these arrests take place in Central Square. Also, police officers are frequently victims of simple assault. This typically occurs when they try to wake a homeless person who is sleeping in a public area or sitting in a restaurant or business and disturbing customers. Fourteen percent of the homeless arrests in 2007 were for aggravated or simple assault.

Summary & Recommendations

The solution to many citizen concerns about public drinking and homelessness may not need to involve the Police Department. Such solutions include public education, an increased number of substance abuse resources, job opportunities, and additional “basic needs” resources such as storage and showers.

Our area of expertise, however, requires us to investigate what can be done by, or through cooperation with, the Cambridge Police Department to address these issues. The analysis presented here suggests, at minimum, the following three law enforcement-based solutions:

- **Priority Prosecution of Repeat Offenders.** The top 50 homeless offenders were responsible for nearly 3.4% of all incidents resulting in an arrest throughout the city from 2003-2007. Fourteen of these offenders have five or more arrests in the last four years. A priority prosecution program could help ensure that these chronic and serious offenders are given more court attention.
- **Target Hardening.** Property and persons victimized by vagrant crime are most likely to be located in the rough triangle formed by MIT, Cambridge City Hall, and the CASPAR shelter. The principles of CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) and other crime prevention strategies should be rigorously employed within this area to reduce the attractiveness of potential theft, burglary, and robbery targets, as well as to reduce the attractiveness of certain areas to public drinking.
- **Reduction of Fencing Outlets.** *All* larceny offenders, including homeless offenders, tend to target cellular telephones, GPS systems, laptop computers, and iPods. Part of the problem is the relative ease with which these items can be sold to second-hand stores that ask no questions. “Pawn shops” are currently required to report the names of their customers to the Cambridge Police Department; extending this ordinance to cover second-hand electronics, computers, and music stores would help the Cambridge Police Department keep tabs on known offenders fencing large amounts of potentially stolen property.

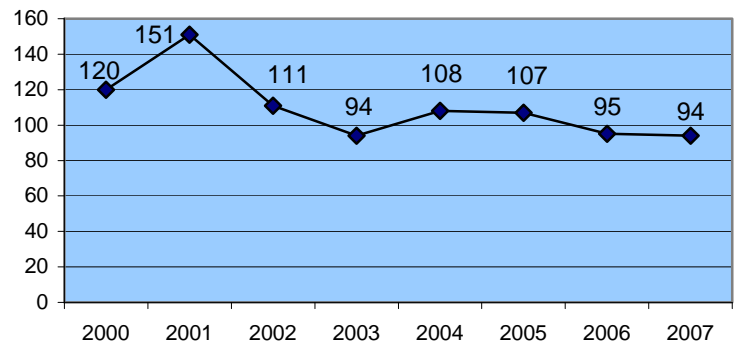
This report is the most comprehensive as possible with existing data. Further research, including voluntary surveys of shelter patrons and impact studies, can enhance our understanding of the problem, but certain solutions are dictated by the work we have already done. The Crime Analysis Unit would be happy to collaborate on any future research and strategy development.

JUVENILE CRIME

Juveniles, *offenders aged 16 and under*, made up approximately 6% of the total arrests in Cambridge between 2000 and 2007 (ranging from 5% to 7% each year). The number of juvenile arrests for all offenses peaked in 2001 at 151 arrests and reached 94 arrests in 2007.

On average, shoplifting tends to be the crime for which the most juveniles are arrested each year, as the chart below shows. However, in 2007 alone, street robbery actually accounted for more arrests than shoplifting (13 robberies versus 12 shoplifting arrests). Other crimes that consistently have high juvenile arrest numbers are assaults and larcenies.

Number of Juvenile Arrests by Year (2000-2007)

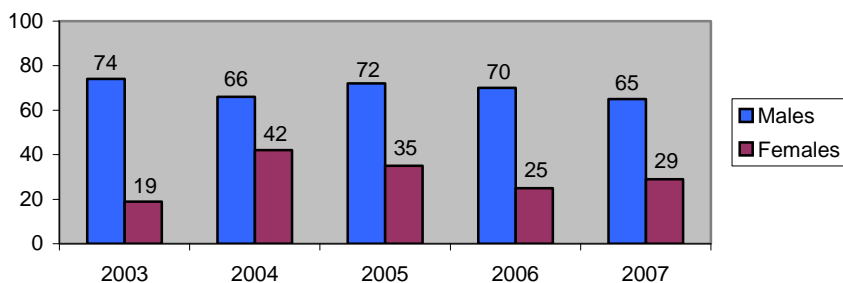


Part One Crime Totals 5-Year Review (2003-2007)	Juvenile Arrests
Violent Crimes	
Homicide	0
Rape	0
Street Robbery	47
Commercial Robbery	0
Aggravated Assault	44
Total Violent	91
Property Crimes	
Housebreak	33
Commercial Break	5
All Larceny Offenses*	67
Shoplifting	79
Auto Theft	4
Total Property	188

*Larceny types include larceny from building, from motor vehicle, from person, of bicycle, from residence, of license plate, of services, and miscellaneous larcenies.

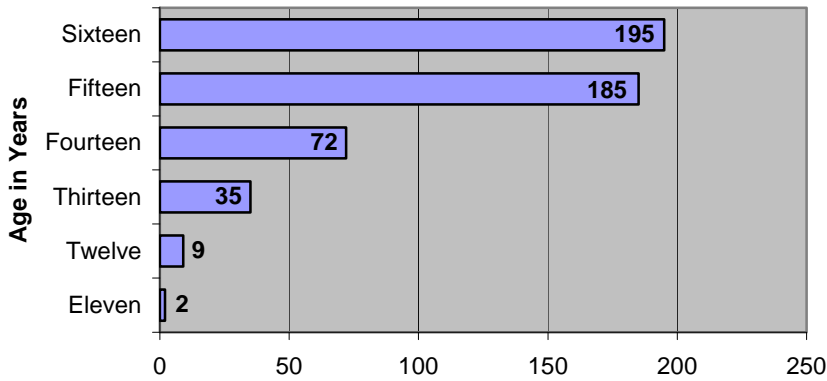
Other Offenses, 2003-2007	
Simple Assault	43
Child in Need of Services	43
Drugs	31
Receiving Stolen Prop.	23
Malicious Destruction	18
Disorderly	13
Trespassing	12
Misc. Offenses	12
Driving Offenses	10
Gun Violations	7
Indecent Assault	3
Threats	1
Forgery	1
Drinking in Public	1
Indecent Exposure	1
Arson	0
Liquor Possession/Sale	0
Violating R.O.	0
Peeping & Spying	0
Embezzlement	0
Domestic Dispute	0
Total	219

**Number of Arrestees by Sex and Year
5-Year Review, 2003-2007**



Approximately 69% of the juveniles arrested in Cambridge in 2007 were male, compared to 83% of adult arrestees. These numbers reflect national totals, as 70% of juvenile arrestees nationally in 2004 were also male offenders. The graph to the left breaks down the numbers of juvenile arrestees per year by sex between 2003 and 2007.

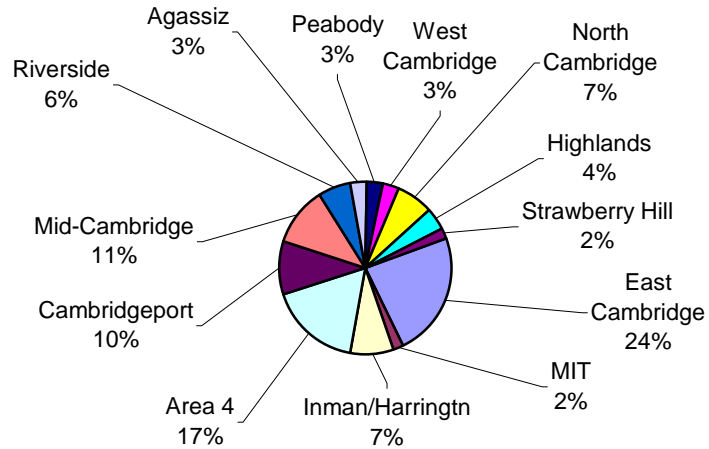
Number of Juvenile Arrestees by Age at Arrest 5-Year Review, 2003-2007



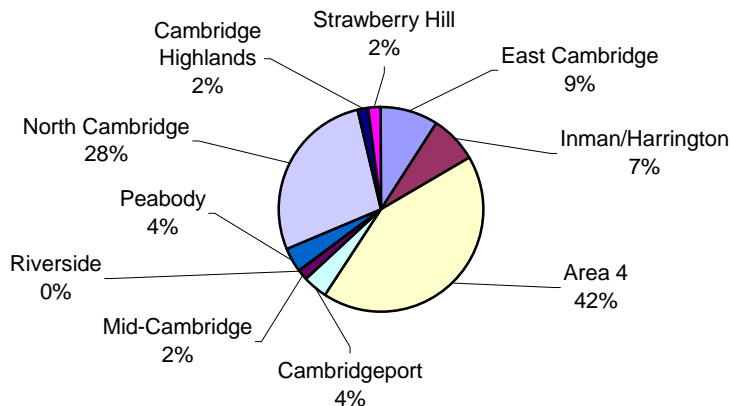
Thirty-nine percent (39%) of the juveniles arrested between 2003 and 2007 were 16 years old at the time of their arrest, making it the most common age of an arrested juvenile. Juveniles at 15 years of age were close behind with 37% of the arrests. No arrests of children under the age of 11 were made in the past five years.

The majority of arrests took place in East Cambridge, which logically follows given that the CambridgeSide Galleria accounts for a high number of shoplifting arrests. The graph to the right breaks down the percentages of arrests of juveniles per neighborhood of offense over the past five years.

Juvenile Arrests by Neighborhood of Offense 5-Year Review (2003-2007)



Cambridge Juvenile Arrestees in 2007 by Neighborhood of Residence



A little over half (56%) of the juveniles arrested in 2007 were Cambridge residents. Of these, Area 4 was the most common neighborhood of residence, followed by North Cambridge and East Cambridge.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF “SCHOOL*” CRIMES IN 2007

School	Larc. from Build.	Larc. from Person	Vandalism	Simple Assault	Harass./ Threats	Street Rob.	Drugs	Agg. Assault	Larc. Of Bike	Larc. from MV	Comm. Break	Total
Baldwin School <i>28 Sacramento St.</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Cambridgeport School <i>89 Elm St.</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Andrew Peabody School (Formerly the M.E. Fitzgerald School) <i>70 Rindge Ave.</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Fletcher-Maynard Academy <i>225 Windsor St.</i>	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Graham & Parks School <i>15 Upton St.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haggerty School <i>110 Cushing St.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
King Open School (Formerly the Harrington School) <i>850 Cambridge St.</i>	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	10
Kennedy - Longfellow School <i>158 Spring St.</i>	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
MLK, Jr. School <i>100 Putnam Ave.</i>	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	6
Morse School <i>40 Granite St.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobin School <i>197 Vassal Ln.</i>	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
CRLS High School <i>459 Broadway</i>	9	5	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	3	23
TOTAL	18	9	2	5	6	1	3	4	4	2	5	59

*Please note that these numbers indicate crimes that have taken place on Cambridge Public School property.

CRIMES REPORTED ON CAMBRIDGE HOUSING AUTHORITY PROPERTY

JANUARY 1, 2007 TO DECEMBER 31, 2007

Property	Agg. Assault	Simple Assault	Robbery	Drugs	Burg.	Auto Theft	Larc. Res.	Vandal.	Threats/Harass.	Trespass	Indecent Assault	Domest. Disp.	R.O. Viol.	Arson	Total
15 Ware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Chestnut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Chestnut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Centre	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
8-10 Lancaster	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
87 Amory St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116 Norfolk St	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
118 Trowbridge	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
12 Prince St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120 Pleasant St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2353 Mass	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
244 Hampshire St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41 Concord	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 Linnaean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88 Hancock St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aberdeen House	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burns Apts.	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	9
Corcoran Pk	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	15
Fairmont Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hingham St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson Gardens	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	6
Jackson St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson Park	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	3	2	0	15
JFK Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LBJ Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lincoln Way	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	9
Lopez St.	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Manning Apts.	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Miller's River	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	1	0	2	0	0	13
Newtowne Ct	8	8	0	3	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	8	1	0	34
Putnam Gardens	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	2	0	11
Putnam School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
River Howard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Roosevelt Towers	6	9	2	2	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	27
Russell Apt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Paul's	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
Truman Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington Elms	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	14
Willow St.	2	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	15
Woodrow Wilson Ct.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	8
Total	26	42	6	12	0	0	19	0	39	6	3	46	5	1	205

MBTA CRIMES

The following information represents the Part I crime statistics for each of the five MBTA stations in Cambridge: Kendall, Central, Harvard, Porter Square, and Alewife. This information was obtained from the MBTA Transit Police Website (www.transitpolice.us), in the *Part I Crimes By Station* document.

Alewife	2006	2007
Assault	4	2
Auto Theft	0	1
Larceny	41	28
Robbery	1	3
Total	46	24

Central	2006	2007
Assault	1	0
Larceny	5	2
Robbery	3	0
Total	9	2

Harvard	2006	2007
Assault	1	2
Larceny	4	5
Robbery	2	1
Total	7	8

Kendall	2006	2007
Assault	0	1
Larceny	0	2
Robbery	1	1
Total	1	4

Porter Sq	2006	2007
Assault	1	1
Burglary	2	0
Larceny	4	5
Robbery	3	1
Total	10	7

Alewife: Although total crime here decreased by 48% since 2006, it should be noted that the number of robberies increased from one to three. The sheer number of larcenies occurs mainly because Alewife has a parking garage that many commuters park their cars in before taking the “T” into the city.

Central Sq: All reported index crimes decreased in Central Square in 2007. Two types of crimes that had been reported in 2006 (assault and robbery) were not experienced at all in 2007, and the number of larcenies fell by 60%.

Harvard Sq: This station recorded a marginal increase over 2006, increasing by only total incident. Assaults doubled, from one to two, larcenies increased by one incident, and robberies dropped.

Kendall/MIT: This station also reported an increase in index crimes over 2006. While there were no assaults or larcenies in 2006, there was one assault and two larcenies in 2007. Robbery numbers stayed consistent at one incident each year.

Porter Sq: This location experienced 30% less crime in 2007 than in 2006. Robberies dropped from three to only one reported incident. There was only one reported assault, just as in 2006. The only increase was reported in larcenies.

“HOT” THEFT TARGETS

Every year marks the emergence of new hot theft targets. As technology advances, new items move up in the ranks and become highly targeted by thieves. Examples of past hot targets were Audi headlights and Acura tires in larcenies from motor vehicles, and iPod MP3 players in larcenies from persons. In addition to new targets, there are certain items that are continuously targeted year after year by thieves, such as laptops or car stereo systems.

As in 2006, the hottest targeted items of 2007 continued to be GPS Navigation Systems, stolen from motor vehicles. These thefts were not unique to Cambridge, as they were seen nationally and internationally. Theft of GPS systems has been seen in almost every neighboring city and town across Massachusetts, and it remains largely unknown where all of these stolen items are going. One possibility lies with Internet websites like *E-bay* and *Craigslist*, where thieves can put up stolen goods for bidding without any regulation of where the items came from. There is strong evidence to believe that stolen goods, such as GPS navigation systems, laptops, and car stereos, are being sold on these websites.

IN FOCUS: GPS

The hottest trend in larceny from motor vehicle in Cambridge this year was by far the theft of Global Positioning System (GPS) navigation systems. Global Positioning uses satellites to pinpoint the user's location, locate the position of the technology (i.e. navigation system in a vehicle or cellular phone), and report that to the user. GPS systems in vehicles are used to direct a driver from one location to another, providing the driver with instructions of where to make necessary turns to arrive at a given destination. GPS navigation systems have become a more popular option that comes installed in many new vehicle models. Theft of factory installed GPS systems happens very rarely. However, like any other new technology that becomes popular, the advancements in GPS technology have also made this an affordable feature for owners of older models to add to their vehicles. It is this external model of GPS systems that is targeted by thieves because it can be easily removed from a car.

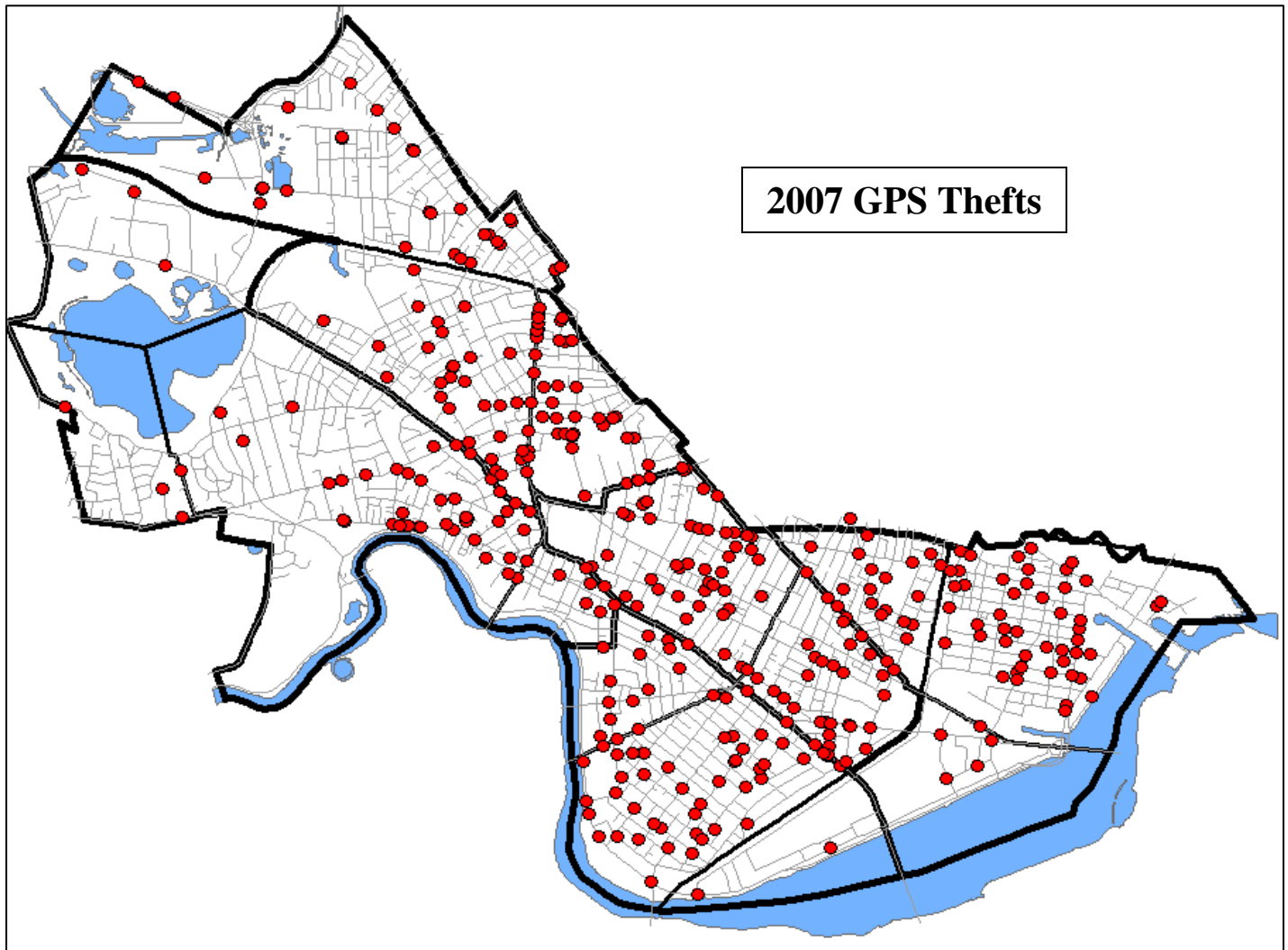


Costing consumers anywhere from \$150 to upwards of a thousand, GPS systems prove to be a very profitable target by thieves. GPS systems were targeted not only because of their worth, but also because they are easily accessible in motor vehicles. Drivers leave these expensive tools out in the open on their dashboard, almost as an open invite for passers-by. Their suction cup holders are unmistakable and draw the attention of thieves casing the area.

Almost 40% of all motor vehicle breaks in 2007 involved the theft of a GPS unit, a huge increase from last year in which 90 incidents of GPS theft made up just 12% of the total. (Looking even further back, only 21 GPS thefts were reported in 2005 and 4 in 2004.) Out of 1,234 total car breaks in 2007, 485 of them involved GPS theft, a 439% increase over 2006. Theft of these systems contributed to the substantial upward drive in larcenies from motor vehicles this year. A similarity in a majority of the incidents was the method of entry, which involved breaking windows in 90% of the incidents. The most common time frame was overnight, with nearly half occurring after victims had parked their vehicles and retired for the night. There was no pattern to the vehicle models of the cars targeted. The largest percent of GPS thefts, 15%, took place in East Cambridge, with hot spots including the Cambridgeside Galleria parking garage and the Holiday Inn Hotel parking lot. When comparing the total number of larcenies from motor vehicles in a neighborhood to how many involved GPS thefts, Agassiz had the highest percentage with 55% of the LMVs resulting in the theft of a GPS. Other neighborhoods that experienced a high percentage (38-39%) were Cambridgeport, Mid-Cambridge, and Area 4. Overall, the majority (76%) of the larcenies were from vehicles parked on the street, and a small percentage (21%) affected vehicles in parking garages or parking lots. Five incidents resulted in six arrests for GPS thefts, with two taking place in Mid-Cambridge, two in West Cambridge, and one in North Cambridge.

Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 143 for ways to protect yourself from larcenies from motor vehicles.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF GPS THEFT			
NEIGHBORHOOD	2006	2007	% CHANGE
East Cambridge	26	73	181%
M.I.T. Area	6	15	150%
Inman/Harrington	5	31	520%
Area 4	4	53	1225%
Cambridgeport	10	55	450%
Mid-Cambridge	12	54	350%
Riverside	1	22	2100%
Agassiz	4	49	1125%
Peabody	10	44	340%
West Cambridge	5	49	880%
North Cambridge	5	31	520%
Cambridge Highlands	0	6	-
Strawberry Hill	2	3	50%
Total	90	485	439%



LEARN TO PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST CRIME

Cambridge prides itself in being a safe place to raise a family, participate in the workforce and attend school. Compared to cities of similar size and population nationwide, the crime rate in Cambridge consistently ranks below average in the majority of serious crime categories. (See the National and Regional Crime Comparison for more information, page 12). However, crime is a presence and a concern in all large cities and the safety of residents and visitors is of the utmost importance to the Cambridge Police Department. The following tips are provided to help residents, visitors, and business owners learn to protect themselves and their property.

VIOLENT CRIME

PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST RAPE

- **Be aware of your surroundings when walking down the street.** Walk briskly and confidently.
- **At night, try to avoid walking alone, particularly after 9:00 pm.** Stick to main streets with as much car and foot traffic as possible. Avoid public parks, areas with excessive trees and bushes, dark streets and alleys, and other “shortcuts.”
- **Keep an arm’s length away from strangers.** If you think someone suspicious is approaching you or following you, cross to the other side of the street and head for the nearest public place.
- **Know which stores and other public places are open along your route.** Whether walking home, to work, or jogging, try to vary your route frequently.
- **When streets are sparsely populated,** make brief eye contact with people as you pass them.
- **When parking at night, try to park in well-lit spots.** Lock your car door and, when returning to your car, have your keys ready.
- **Never hitchhike or pick up hitchhikers.**
- **Know the full name of each person you date,** his occupation, and where he lives.
- **Never invite a person whom you have met on the street,** in a bar, or in another public place to be alone with you.
- **If you are a victim of rape, report the crime.** Counseling, shelters, and other services are available for you, and you may prevent another person from being victimized.
- **The Cambridge Rape Crisis Center is available (617) 492-7273.** The Rape Crisis Center supports a 24-hour hotline, support groups, one-on-one

counseling, and community education programs. All its services are free.

- **The Cambridge Police Department offers a Rape Aggression Defense (R.A.D.) course** for women seeking to learn how to physically protect themselves against rape and other forms of violence. The course is free and is taught by a certified R.A.D. instructor. For more information, call the Cambridge Police Department’s Community Relations Department at (617) 349-6009.

PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST STREET ROBBERY

- **Try to avoid walking alone on the street after dark.** If you must walk alone at night, use well-lit roads, with as much car traffic as possible, and walk near the curb.
- **When streets are relatively empty,** make eye contact with everyone you pass, and keep yourself an arm’s length away from them. Walk briskly and confidently.
- **At night, avoid public parks,** vacant lots, and areas with excessive trees and bushes.
- **When waiting for a bus or subway, if the station is deserted,** keep your back against a wall in a well-lit section.
- **When walking to your car at night,** have your keys in your hand and be ready to open the door.
- **Try to avoid using ATMs late at night.** If you must, try to pick an ATM in an attended location, such as a supermarket or mall. At the very least, make sure the ATM is well lit, and be aware of any people “loitering” in the area. Try to avoid going by yourself.

- **At home, before answering the door**, check the peephole or side window to make sure you know your visitor.
- **Keep your doors locked when driving your car.** If someone approaches your car while stopped, be prepared to step on the gas.
- **Don't carry your purse loosely around your shoulder.** Clutch it tightly under your arm or, better yet, avoid carrying a purse and keep a wallet in your pocket instead.
- **Avoid walking with headphones on, as you may not be able to hear someone approaching.**
- **If you *are* robbed, obey the robber's instructions.** Keeping your cash in a separate money clip or pouch will allow you to hand it over without sacrificing your credit cards, identification, and personal papers.
- **Try to memorize your robber's physical features, clothing, motor vehicle, and direction of flight.** Call the police from the nearest available telephone.

PROTECTING BUSINESSES AGAINST ROBBERY

(This information was found at http://crime.about.com/od/prevent/qt/prevent_robbery.htm)

- Have at least **two employees** open and close the business.
- Keep purses and personal valuables locked in desks or lockers.
- Install a robbery alarm.
- **Place a surveillance camera** behind the cash register facing the front counter. Replace videotapes regularly.
- **Vary times** and routes of travel for bank deposits.
- **Don't use marked "moneybags"** that make it obvious to would-be robbers you are carrying money for deposit.
- **Keep a low balance** in the cash register.
- Place **excess money** in a safe or deposit it as soon as possible.
- **Cooperate with the robber** for your own safety and the safety of others. Comply with a robber's demands. Remain calm and think clearly. **Make mental notes of the robber's physical description and other observations important to law enforcement officers.**
- **If you have a silent alarm** and can reach it without being noticed, use it. Otherwise, wait until the robber leaves.
- Be careful, most robbers are just as nervous as you are.

- **Stay alert!** Know who is in your business and where they are. Watch for people who hang around without buying anything. Also, be aware of suspicious activity outside your place of business. Write down license numbers of suspicious vehicles if visible from the inside of your business.
- **Make sure the sales counter can be seen clearly.** Don't put up advertisements, flyers, displays, signs, posters or other items on windows or doors that might obstruct the view of the register from inside or outside your business. The police cruising by your store need to see in.
- **Try to greet customers as they enter your business.** Look them in the eye, and ask them if they need help. Your attention can discourage a robber.
- **Keep your business well-lit**, inside and outside. Employees should report any burned-out lights to the business owner or manager. Keep trees and bushes trimmed, so they don't block any outdoor lights. Encourage the police to stop by your business.
- Learn the names of the officers who patrol your business.
- **Use care after dark.** Be cautious when cleaning the parking lot or taking out the trash at night. Make sure another employee inside the business keeps you within eye contact while you are involved in work details outside of your building.
- **If you see something suspicious, call the police.** Never try to handle it yourself. It could cost you your life.
- **Handle cash carefully.** Avoid making your business a tempting target for robbers. Keep the amount of cash in registers low. Drop all large bills right away. If a customer tries to pay with a large bill, politely ask if he or she has a smaller one. Explain that you keep very little cash on hand.
- **Use only one register at night.** Leave other registers empty and open. Tilt the register drawer to show there is no money in it.
- **Leave blinds and drapes partially open** during closing hours.
- **Make sure important signs stay posted.** For example, the front door should bear signs that say, "Clerk Cannot Open the Time Lock Safe."
- **If your business is robbed put your safety first.** Your personal safety is more important than money or merchandise.
- **Don't talk** except to answer the robber's questions.
- Don't stare directly at the robber.
- Prevent surprises; keep your hands in sight at all times. Don't make any sudden moves.

- Don't chase or follow the robber out of your place of business. **Leave the job of catching the robber to the police.**

PREVENTING ASSAULT

- Check out the tips for preventing rape and street robbery to prevent unprovoked, "street" assaults.
- If you have been abused by, or are in fear of, your domestic partner or spouse, get help. The problem usually becomes worse if it is not addressed. The "domestic crimes" section of this report lists telephone numbers that you or your partner can call to seek assistance.
- Report assault when it happens, even if you do not believe it to be "serious." Assaults that are not reported cannot be considered by police administrators when they make decisions about how to allocate manpower and funds; if there is

a problem with a bar, a household, a school, or any other place where assaults are likely to happen, *the police need to know about it.*

- Do *not* allow yourself to be drawn into arguments about traffic or parking incidents. Keep calm when behind the wheel of your car. If another driver commits a violation or threatens you, take down his registration information and report it to the police. Hundreds of people are killed each year because of "road rage."
- Unless they have security forces for that purpose, shop managers and clerks should not attempt to physically detain shoplifters. Most of the "Shop Owner/Patron" assaults began as shoplifting incidents. Instead, get a full description of the shoplifter and call the police. If he refuses to stay, let him go.

PROPERTY CRIME

PREVENTING AUTO THEFT

(This list is provided courtesy of Autotheftinfo.com)

- **Always take your keys.** Never leave them in the car.
- **Always lock your car.**
- **Never hide a second set of keys in your car.** Extra keys can easily be found if a car thief takes time to look.
- **Park in well-lit areas.** Over half of all vehicle thefts occur at night.
- **Park in attended lots.** Auto thieves tend to avoid potential witnesses and prefer unattended parking lots.
- **If you park in an attended lot, leave only the ignition/door key.** If your trunk and glove box use the same key as the door, have one of them changed. Don't give the attendant easy access to your glove box and trunk. Upon returning, check the tires, spare and battery to insure they are the same as those you had when you parked.
- **Never leave your car running, even if you will only be gone for a minute.** Vehicles are commonly stolen at convenience stores, gas stations, ATM's, etc. Many vehicles are also stolen on cold days when the owner leaves it running to warm up.
- **Don't leave valuables in plain view.** Don't make your car a more desirable target by leaving valuables in plain sight.

- **When parking in a garage, lock the garage door and your vehicle.** By locking both the garage and vehicle doors, the chances of deterring a thief greatly improve.
- **Don't leave the registration or title in your car.** A car thief will use these to sell your stolen car. File the title at your home or office, and carry registration in your purse or wallet.
- **Vehicle Identification Number (VIN).** Stolen cars/parts are more easily traced when vehicle VIN numbers have been etched on car windows and major parts. ID stickers (<http://www.IDsticker.com>) include VINs and can assist police in identifying your vehicle in the event that it is stolen.
- **Alarms.** Loud warnings sound when doors/hood/trunk are opened. Optional sensors include glass breakage, motion, tampering and towing. Panic buttons, back-up batteries, flashing parking lights or headlights, and automatic engine disable features are also recommended.

PREVENTING COMMERCIAL BURGLARY

- **Light all entrances**, including alleys, with vandal-proof fixtures. Leave inside lights on overnight and on weekends.
- **Glass doors** should be made from burglar-resistant glass and should be well lit.
- **Keep weeds, shrubbery, and debris away from doors and windows.** Lock up tools and ladders that could invite a break or make a burglar's job easier.
- **Install an alarm system**, check it regularly, and investigate reasons behind any false alarms. Post a conspicuous notice that you have an alarm system.
- **Leave empty cash drawers open after hours.** Use a burglar-resistant safe; don't trust a fire safe to keep burglars out.
- **Request a Cambridge Police Department Commercial Security Survey**, which provides a general assessment of the vulnerability of your business. For more information, call (617) 349-3236.

PREVENTING RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

- Try **"casing" your own home, at night and during the day.** Attempt to gain access to your home when the doors and windows are locked and "secure." Make sure you have some identification on you in case your neighbors call the police.
- **Doors should be made from strong wood or metal and should be locked with a deadbolt.** Install guards on windows that prevent them from being raised more than a few inches.
- If you live in an apartment building that has a main entryway, make sure that security is enforced at the main door. **Never prop open the door or let someone in behind you.** Report residents who do this to your landlord.
- **When you go away**, even for the evening, leave a light or two on (perhaps on a timer) as well as the television or radio.
- Keep a small amount of cash on a table near your main door. If the money is gone when you come home, you will know immediately that someone has been in your residence.
- **Consider buying motion sensor lights** outside your home and out of reach so the burglars cannot unscrew the light. Also, buy variable light timers to activate lights in your home.
- **Request a Cambridge Police Department Residential Security Survey**, which provides a general assessment of the vulnerability of your

residence. For more information, call (617) 349-6009.

PREVENTING LARCENIES FROM BUILDINGS

- **Office buildings should develop a comprehensive security policy involving all employees.** The policy should include a prohibition against leaving expensive equipment—particularly laptop computers—unattended. Employees should be encouraged to question suspicious or unfamiliar people, or to report them to the security department.
- **Don't leave expensive personal property in health club lockers.** A better solution is a "fanny pack" or other strap-on carrier that you can keep with you at all times.
- **Retail establishments should provide individual lockers, with locks, for employee property.** Leaving it behind the counter or in a "back room" is an invitation for theft.
- **Take extreme care of your personal property while shopping and dining.** Keep it in sight, and never leave it unattended, not even for a minute.
- **Do not hang purses on the back of your chair**, especially when dining alone as you will not be able to see someone lift it off.
- **Report all thefts, no matter how minor, to the police department.** Greater reporting will allow us to identify and attack patterns and series of crime.

PREVENTING LARCENIES FROM MOTOR VEHICLES

- Use common sense when leaving your vehicle unattended.
- Make sure all valuables are out of sight. If you cannot bring valuables with you when you leave the car, at least move them to the trunk or under the seat where they will not be seen. Leaving expensive items out in the open creates an easy target, attracting thieves that may be casing the area. **This is particularly important with GPS systems, laptops, iPods, and cell phones.**
- **Always remove detachable GPS systems from dashboards and windshields. Make sure to remove the bases as well. And if possible, clean the dashboard or windshield to remove any indication that a GPS system was there.**
- Preventing the theft of car radios is more difficult; some car stereo manufacturers make detachable faceplates or stereos that pull easily from the dashboard, allowing you to take it with you or lock it in the trunk.

- **Parking your car in a driveway or lot** rather than on the street provides some minimal deterrence.

PREVENTING BICYCLE THEFT

- The facts are grim: **no lock will stop a determined bicycle thief**. However, using a lock is better than not using a lock, and you can maximize the protection a lock provides by: 1) using a steel “U” lock rather than a cable lock; 2) locking the *frame* of the bicycle rather than the tire; and 3) locking your bike at a bicycle rack.
- **Register your bicycle with the Cambridge Police Department**. If your bike is stolen and recovered, it will be easier to find you and return your bicycle. Registration cards are available at the Cambridge Police Department and bicycle shops across the city. Call Community Relations, 617-349-6009, for more information.
- **Removing an essential part of the bicycle, such as the seat or one of the wheels, and taking it with you provides some protection against theft**. *Don't* assume your bicycle is safe because it is in your yard, on your porch, or in your apartment hallway. Bikes should be locked in a secured area, such as a garage or shed.

PREVENTING SHOPLIFTING

- **Greet and serve customers** promptly. Shoplifters do not want your attention.
- **If you suspect someone has “pocketed” merchandise**, engage them in conversation for a few minutes. They may “ditch” the merchandise as soon as you leave them alone.
- **Sales personnel should have a full view of the sales floor area**. Rearrange displays, shelving, and lighting to eliminate blind spots.
- Keep displays neat and tidy.
- Be aware of people wearing loose, baggy clothing, carrying shopping bags or large handbags, or customers under the influence of drugs and alcohol.
- **Request a commercial survey** from one of the Cambridge Police Department’s certified Crime Prevention Officers at 617-349-6009.

PREVENTING FRAUD

- Banks are swiftly replacing standard ATM Cards with “Check Cards”—credit cards that deduct directly from your checking account. These check cards, while convenient, present a security problem. Thieves no longer need your Personal Identification Number (PIN) to use the card; if a thief uses it like a credit card, he can drain your

entire account by just forging your signature on credit card slips. If your ATM Card has a credit card logo (such as Visa or MasterCard) on it, it can be used like a credit card. If you do not want this feature, notify your bank and have them send you an ATM-only card.

- Keep your credit card numbers, and the telephone numbers of your credit card companies, at home and work. If your cards are stolen, call these numbers immediately and report the theft.
- Try to avoid carrying more credit cards than you need at one time.
- Never write your ATM card PIN number on the card or on a slip of paper in your wallet or purse.
- Protect your cards against theft in the first place; see the prevention tips under this “Property Crime” section.
- Merchants should implement and enforce a policy of requiring a photographic identification when using a check or credit card.

Learn to recognize potential fraud scenarios. Any of the following activities almost certainly involves a scam:

- Someone approaches you on the street claiming to have found money.
- Any circumstance in which you have to pay money in order to get money.
- Someone comes to your door, without notification, claiming to work for the gas company, electric company, water company, or cable company. Always ask for official identification and call the utility company to make sure the identification is valid. Do not let “utility impostors” into your home.
- You receive an unsolicited telephone call from someone offering a great deal on some piece of merchandise.
- You’re notified via mail that you’ve won a prize, but you have to pay money in order to claim it.

PREVENT LAPTOP THEFT

- If a stranger approaches you and offers you a laptop for less than face value, alert the police – the laptop is almost certainly stolen.
- Register the laptop with the company and keep receipts with information, such as serial numbers. If your laptop is stolen and recovered, this information will be essential to reclaim the item.
- **Do not leave your laptop visible inside your motor vehicle.**
- If you run a business, do not give keys out to individuals who do not absolutely need them. As previously mentioned, employees are often the suspects when laptops are stolen from businesses. Also, use cables or other protective measures to keep the machines more secure.

DIRECTORY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Office of the Commissioner.....
(617) 349-3377
Quality Control.....
(617) 349-3384

KEY OPERATIONAL SERVICES:

Personnel Department.....
(617) 349-3376
Traffic Department.....
(617) 349-4365
Crime Analysis Unit.....
(617) 349-3390
Public Information.....
(617) 349-3235
Records Unit.....
(617) 349-3214
Community Relations.....
(617) 349-6009
Identification Unit.....
(617) 349-3347
Police Academy.....
(617) 349-3343
Property Office.....
(617) 349-3380

KEY INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES

Narcotics Unit.....
(617) 349-3360
Drug Tip Hotline.....
(617) 349-3359
Domestic Violence Unit.....
(617) 349-3371

Accident Investigations.....
(617) 349-3307
Investigations Section.....
(617) 349-3367

MISCELLANEOUS

License Commission.....
(617) 349-6140
Criminal History Board.....
(617) 660-4600
Medical Examiner's Office.....
(617) 267-6767
Sex Offender Registry.....
(978)-660-4600
Dispute Settlement Center.....
(617) 876-5376

Cambridge Police Department "Alert Network" Text-A-Tip Fuction

Send an anonymous text message to
CRIMES (274637). Begin your text with Tip650 and then
type your message.

Cambridge Police Anonymous Crime Tip E-Mail

Submit crime tips or suspicious behavior by accessing
www.CambridgePolice.org, and clicking Anonymous
Crime Tip E-mail

**CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT
5 WESTERN AVE.
CAMBRIDGE, MA 02139
(617) 349-3300 – 24 HOURS A DAY**