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Cambridge Police Department
2014 Annual Crime Report
Including Neighborhood and
Business District Profiles

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Check out our detailed monthly report:
www.CambridgePolice.org/BridgeStat

Winner, Best Statistical Report & Analytical
Product 2012, International Association of
Crime Analysts



Cambridge at a Glance

Established:	1636 (town); 1846 (city)
Government:	Council-Manager
City Manager:	Richard C. Rossi
City Budget:	\$524,401,800
City Employees:	2,927 (including schools)
Area:	7.13 square miles total 6.43 square miles land
Population:	107,289 (July 2013 estimate)
Households:	44,032 (2010)
Police Officer/Population Ratio:	1:385 (2014)
Population Density:	16,469 per square mile (2010)
Registered Voters:	69,559 (February 2013)
Registered Automobiles:	47,199 (2012)
Residential Housing Units:	47,291 (2010)
Ownership Rate:	34.6% (2010)
Median Household Income:	\$70,575 (2010-2012)
Median Family Income:	\$94,400 (2010-2012)
Resident Unemployment Rate:	3.4% (2014)
Median Single-Family Home:	\$858,300 (2013)
Median Condominium:	\$510,000 (2013)
Property Tax Rate per \$1,000:	\$7.82 residential (FY 2015) \$19.29 commercial (FY 2015)
School Enrollment:	6,361 (2013-2014)
Colleges and Universities:	8
Hospitals:	3

Population by Race

Race	1990	2000	2010
White	71.6%	68.0%	66.6%
Black	12.7%	12.0%	11.7%
Asian	8.4%	12.0%	15.1%
Native Amer.	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%
Other or Mixed	0.4%	1.0%	6.4%

Ethnicity

	1990	2000	2010
Hispanic	6.8%	7.0%	7.6%

Population by Age

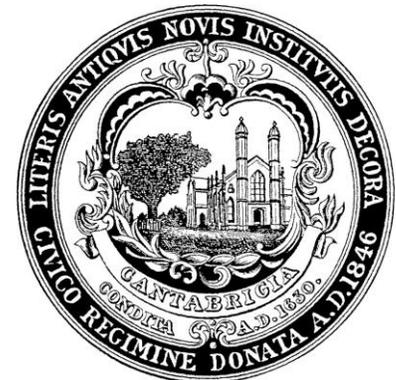
Age Range	2010 Total	Percentage
0-4	4,526	4.3%
5-14	5,798	5.5%
15-19	6,983	6.6%
20-29	34,562	32.9%
30-39	19,487	18.5%
40-65	23,818	22.7%
65+	9,998	9.6%

Top Employers:

1. Harvard University 10,980
2. MIT 8,455
3. City of Cambridge 2,927
4. Novartis 2,704
5. Biogen Idec 2,660
6. Mt. Auburn Hospital 1,922
7. Cambridge Health Alliance 1,704
8. Sanofi / Genzyme 1,640
9. Cambridge Innovation Center 1,574
10. Akamai Technologies 1,367

Cambridge Police Department

Organized:	1859
Sworn Officers:	278
Civilian Personnel:	39
Commissioner:	Robert C. Haas
Headquarters:	125 Sixth St, Cambridge, MA, 02142
Budget (FY 2015):	\$49,260,625
Rank Structure:	Commissioner Superintendent Deputy Superintendent Lieutenant Sergeant Patrol Officer
Marked Patrol Vehicles:	37
Unmarked Patrol Vehicles:	35 (plus 8 narcotics vehicles)
Motorcycles:	14
Special Vehicles:	8 Tactical vehicles, 3 Tactical ATV's, 6 Trailers
Fleet Bicycles:	22
2014 Calls for Service:	109,292
2014 Total Index Crimes:	2,870



Crime Analysis Foreword

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 30 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.

The Cambridge Police Department's 2014 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, whereas 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 Cantabrigians 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.

Conventions Used in this Report

This report uses several common crime analysis conventions for the reporting of statistical information. These conventions are consistent with general crime analysis practice, standards issued by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program (where applicable), past Cambridge Police Annual Crime Reports, and monthly “BridgeStat” crime reports available on the Cambridge Police web site.

Part I and Part II Crimes

The FBI UCR program standardizes the way in which law enforcement agencies report crime statistics. The program classifies crimes as “Part I” and “Part II.” The “Part I” crimes are a list of seven common crimes that together form an “index” of criminal activity, much like the Dow Jones Industrial Average provides a general assessment of the stock market based on an index of 30 stocks. These seven crimes are murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. All other crimes—including fraud and forgery, vandalism, drug offenses, and other sex offenses—are “Part II Crimes.” Definitions of each of these crimes are included at the beginnings of their respective sections.

The Hierarchy Rule

The Hierarchy Rule states that if multiple offenses are committed in the same incident, it is classified (and reported) as the most serious of the offenses. Thus, although almost all robberies involve both an assault and a theft, such incidents are included only under the “robbery” category. Similarly, the statistics for “larceny” only include incidents in which larceny is the primary crime; thefts from houses and businesses that involve illegal entry are “burglaries” and are reported there.

Using the hierarchy rule helps both police and community members understand crime. If you see that larcenies have increased 10% in your area, you don’t have to worry that those thefts involve threats or violence. If they did, they would be reported as robberies instead of larcenies.

Best Data at the Time

All statistics, including yearly totals and weighted averages, are calculated using the best available data at the time. Occasionally, after our reports are published, factors determined during investigation will cause us to reclassify a crime to a higher or lower category, and thus you may see slight

discrepancies between current and past reports. In all cases, the more recent data is the more correct data.

Weighted Averages

Because crime can fluctuate significantly from year to year, the Crime Analysis Unit makes most of its comparisons based on averages rather than individual years. If burglary decreases 27% from 2013 to 2014, there’s no way to tell from that figure whether 2013 was unusually high or 2014 was unusually low. But comparing 2014 to an average helps us better assess whether the crime truly went up or down in the most recent year.

We specifically use a five-year weighted average in which the earliest year (2009 in this report) is weighted once and the most recent year in the average (2013) is weighted five times, with the years in between weighted twice, three times, and four times. This common statistical convention helps produce a figure that best represents the “expected” value for 2014, and to thus determine how unusual 2014’s deviation is from that average. We also provide graphs for most crimes to help assess long-term trends.

Rates

In a few places, we offer crime statistics in terms of rates rather than raw numbers. Using rates is important when comparing geographic areas of very different populations, so that we can better assess each resident’s individual risk. For instance, in 2013, Cambridge had 118 robberies, about 49% more than Malden, which reported 79. However, Cambridge also has about 76% more residents than Malden. When we look at it on the basis of rates, Cambridge had 110 robberies per 100,000 residents, and Malden had 130 robberies per 100,000 residents, which means that a Malden resident’s *risk* of robbery was actually higher than a Cantabrigian’s. We only provide rates for certain crimes, however, as not all crimes are best compared in terms of residential population.

2014 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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013-2014 Change	5-Year Wtd. Avg.	Avg.-2014 Change
Murder	5	1	3	2	-33%	2	0%
Rape	23	23	17	24	41%	21	14%
Stranger	2	1	1	2	100%	2	0%
Non-Stranger	21	22	16	22	38%	19	16%
Robbery	147	128	118	80	-32%	136	-41%
Commercial	34	16	30	28	-7%	25	12%
Street	113	112	88	52	-41%	111	-53%
Aggravated Assault	258	262	189	184	-3%	235	-22%
Total Violent Crime	433	414	327	290	-11%	394	-26%
Burglary	520	499	390	286	-27%	456	-37%
Commercial	84	79	63	51	-19%	76	-33%
Residential	436	420	327	235	-28%	380	-38%
Larceny	2,458	2,448	2,376	2,158	-9%	2,444	-12%
from Building	433	372	392	385	-2%	390	-1%
from Vehicle	640	686	615	514	-16%	681	-25%
From Person	321	368	341	220	-35%	344	-36%
of Bicycle	371	356	383	328	-14%	366	-10%
Shoplifting	353	344	393	391	-1%	367	7%
from Residence	234	225	187	226	21%	207	9%
of License Plate	43	40	20	28	40%	34	-18%
of Services	26	17	22	17	-23%	23	-26%
Miscellaneous	37	40	23	49	113%	31	58%
Auto Theft	159	117	106	136	28%	134	1%
Total Property Crime	3,137	3,064	2,872	2,580	-10%	3,034	-15%
Crime Index Total	3,570	3,478	3,199	2,870	-10%	3,428	-16%

Cambridge Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics, 1995-2014*

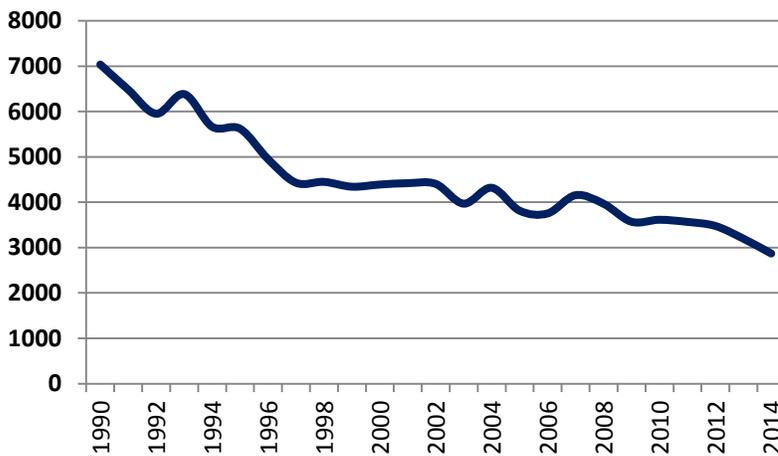
Crime	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Avg. 1995-2004	Avg. 2005-2014	Avg. 1995-2014	Change 2013-2014**	Change 1995-2014**
Murder	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	6	3	0	3	2	0	1	2	0	5	1	3	2	2	2	2	-33%	-33%
Rape	35	34	24	25	15	11	15	10	7	10	14	11	16	17	20	23	23	23	17	24	19	19	19	41%	-31%
Robbery	295	227	176	208	165	186	181	195	229	245	239	208	161	177	172	163	147	128	118	80	211	159	185	-32%	-73%
Aggravated Assault	463	381	370	369	348	322	272	284	271	248	244	237	243	274	256	251	258	262	189	184	333	240	286	-3%	-60%
Burglary	953	791	596	695	567	552	688	720	651	724	623	685	653	467	429	453	520	499	390	286	694	501	597	-27%	-70%
Larceny	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	2,788	2,497	2,555	2,458	2,448	2,376	2,158	2,800	2,489	2,645	-9%	-35%
Auto Theft	558	544	483	397	431	498	523	425	419	438	295	233	244	244	196	169	159	117	106	136	472	190	331	28%	-76%
Total Violent	796	643	572	604	530	520	469	495	510	503	500	458	420	469	450	437	433	414	327	290	564	420	492	-11%	-64%
Total Property	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	3,499	3,122	3,177	3,137	3,064	2,872	2,580	3,966	3,180	3,573	-10%	-47%
Total	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	3,968	3,572	3,614	3,570	3,478	3,199	2,870	4,530	3,599	4,065	-10%	-49%

*The Cambridge Police Department voluntarily submits Uniform Crime Reporting 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 indicates there was less than a 0.5% increase or decrease.

25-Year Statistical Trends

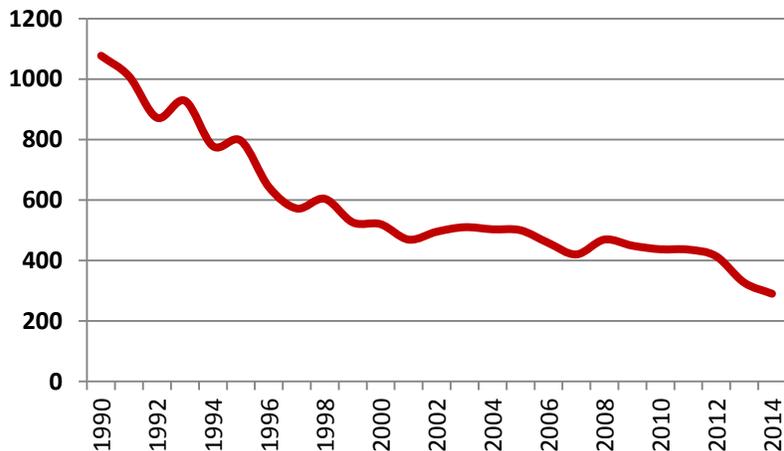
Total Part I (Index Crimes)



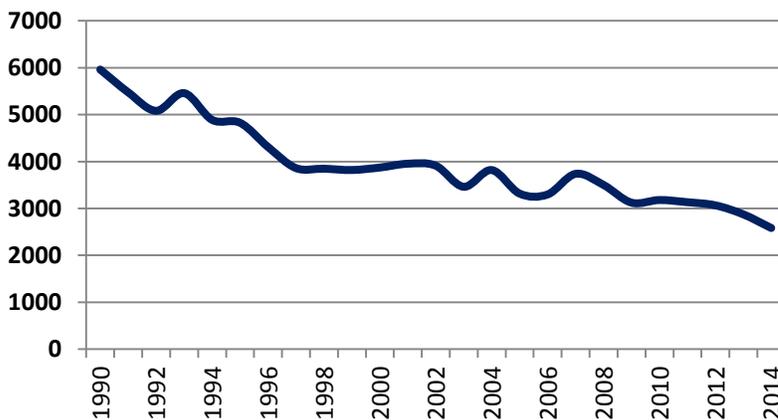
The 2,870 Part I crimes reported in Cambridge in 2014 represent the lowest level in the crime index since 1963. Over the past five years, the figure only saw a slight increase in 2010. Despite some bumps in the early 1980s and early 1990s, crime has decreased steadily since it peaked in 1974 at more than 10,000 Part I crimes. The last big decrease was between 1990 and 1998. Crime had fluctuated around the 3,700 mark for the past decade before dropping below 3,000 for the first time in 2014.

Violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) hit their peak in Cambridge in 1990, amidst a nationwide gang and drug epidemic, but then fell dramatically in the following decade and remained around 450-500 per year throughout the 2000s. The 2014 figure is the lowest since the late 1960s, with robbery showing the most substantial decrease over the past five years.

Total Part I Violent Crimes



Total Part I Property Crimes



Property crime (burglary, larceny, and auto theft) makes up about 90% of the total Part I crime index, and its graph therefore looks almost identical to the total crime graph. The 49-year low for property crimes in 2014 is primarily due to auto theft, which has dropped 76% in 20 years. Burglary and larceny have been below their averages since 2012.

2014 Executive Summary

Crime continued its downward slide in 2014, dropping to levels not seen in over 40 years. For the fourth consecutive year, a decrease in crime was recorded in the City of Cambridge. In 2014, serious crime in the City declined by 10% to 2,870 crimes, down 329 from the previous low of 3,199 crimes recorded in 2013. The number reported in 2014 represents the lowest total of index crimes reported to the FBI since Congress enacted the Omnibus Crime Control Act in 1968. It is also the first time that the total has dropped below 3,000 incidents. Looking closer at the crime breakdown, there were 292 fewer property crimes reported in 2014 to register a 10% decline when compared with 2013. When gauged against the five-year weighted average, property crime was down 15% in 2014. There were 290 violent crimes in the City in 2014, 37 fewer incidents than in 2013, which is a decrease of 11%. Compared to the five-year weighted average for violent crime in Cambridge, these types of incidents dropped 26%.

Murder

- Cambridge experienced two murders in 2014. In February, a 40-year-old Cambridge woman was arrested after allegedly stabbing and killing an acquaintance, a 46-year-old Brockton male, following an argument at her apartment on Putnam Ave. In July, a 22-year-old Boston male, formerly of Cambridge, was shot and killed during a shooting on Windsor Street. This incident remains under investigation, but police do not believe it was random.
- The two homicides in Cambridge in 2014 represent a 33% drop from the three deaths recorded in 2013. In April, a nanny was charged with murder in the death of a 1-year-old Cambridge girl who died in January 2013. Also in April, an M.I.T. police officer was shot and killed while on duty in the area of Vassar and Main Streets; one of the Boston Marathon suspects was charged in connection with this incident. In November, a 73-year-old male was reportedly beaten and killed by his nephew in his Broadway apartment; the nephew was subsequently arrested.
- Trend analysis for the past twenty years points to two recurring murder scenarios in Cambridge: a domestic murder in which one family member is killed by another, and the murder of young males by a handgun or knife in acts of retaliatory street violence.
- Twenty-one of the twenty-seven murders in Cambridge since 2000 (78%) have been cleared by an arrest / suicide of the perpetrator, including all three murders in 2013 and one of the two in 2014. For comparison, the 2010 clearance rate for murder was 65% nationally and 50% in New England.
- 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.
- Handguns have been used in 15 of the 27 murders in Cambridge since 2000. Five have involved knives.

Rape

- The total number of rapes in Cambridge rose in 2014 to 24 incidents, after having registered at 17 incidents the previous year.
- Ten of the rapes in 2014 involved acquaintances, seven involved a contact scenario with the offender being someone the victim had met in a public place, five were domestic situations, and two were stranger-to-stranger rapes.
- In the two stranger-to-stranger rapes in Cambridge in 2014, the first involved an attempted sexual assault south of Porter Square in April. The second stranger-to-stranger rape was reported in December and resulted in the arrest of an Uber driver from Boston.

- The number of stranger-to-stranger rapes each year—between one and five—remains extremely low. Patterns of reported rape are very rare in Cambridge.

Robbery

- In 2014, there were only 80 total robberies reported, which translates to a 32% decrease when compared with the 2013 total. When measured against the five-year weighted average of 136 incidents for this crime, a 41% decline is reported. The 2014 total is the lowest number recorded since we started measuring crime in the 1960s. This is one crime that is approaching its minimum threshold.
- Street robbery declined by 41% in 2014 to unprecedented levels. The 52 reported incidents is the lowest total for this crime in over 50 years. This total is also 53% below the five-year average of 111 incidents. No street robbery patterns developed anywhere in Cambridge in 2014.
- Commercial robbery dropped 7% to 28 incidents in 2014. The 2014 total is 12% above the five-year weighted average of 25. Banks tend to be the top location type for robberies in Cambridge, but only three bank robberies were reported in 2014, which is an unusually low number. However, all three of those resulted in arrests.

Aggravated Assault

- The total of 184 aggravated assaults reported in Cambridge in 2014 is 3% below the 2013 total of 189 incidents and 22% below the five-year average of 235 assaults.
- Domestic assaults, which typically constitute 30-40% of the assault total each year, dropped from 87 in 2012 to 62 in 2013, but rose back up to 71 in 2014. On the other hand, a large decrease was seen this year in aggravated assaults between acquaintances, which dropped from 44 in 2013 to 23 in 2014.
- Five of the aggravated assaults in 2014 (3%) resulted in serious injury, including three non-fatal stabbings.
- The most common weapons used in aggravated assaults in 2014 were knives (20%), followed by shod feet (16%). Hands and/or feet (without shoes) were used in 11%. There were zero aggravated assaults in 2014 that involved the use of a firearm, compared to seven in 2013.

Burglary

- Total burglary, the combination of residential and commercial breaks, registered a 37% decline when compared with the five-year weighted average for this crime, with 170 fewer incidents recorded, and is down 27% when compared with the 2013 total, with 104 fewer breaks.
- In 2014, housebreaks in Cambridge again dropped to their lowest level in over 30 years, decreasing by 28% from 327 in 2013 to 235 in 2014. Because of this large decline in 2014, this crime type registered at 38% below the five-year weighted average of 380.
- The effects of housebreak patterns were felt mainly in the following neighborhoods this year: Inman, Area 4, Cambridgeport, Mid-Cambridge, and West Cambridge.
- There were 51 commercial burglaries reported in Cambridge in 2014. This is 12 incidents (19%) below the number reported in 2013 and 25 incidents (33%) below the five-year weighted average. No patterns of this crime type emerged anywhere in Cambridge in 2014.

Larceny

- In 2014, the property crime of larceny fell by 218 incidents (9%) when measured versus the 2013 total and 12% when compared to the five-year weighted average.
- Larceny is always the most prevalent of the Part One crimes in Cambridge. In 2013, it accounted for 75% of the serious crime reported and 84% of the property crime. Three categories of larceny that produce some of the highest numbers each year (larceny from motor vehicles, buildings, and persons) are often fueled by advances in technology.
- Larcenies from motor vehicles this year were down 16% from the 2013 figures. The 2014 total of 514 larcenies from motor vehicles was also down 25% when compared with the five-year weighted average for this crime. The most common method of entry into vehicles in both 2013 and 2014 was through unlocked doors, which is a change from past years when smashed windows were most typical.
- Larcenies from persons citywide dropped a remarkable 35% in 2014 and registered a 36% decline when measured against the five-year weighted average for this target crime. The drop in 2014 was fueled by a reduction in dipper activity in the Harvard Square area, likely due to the incarceration of a number of the more prolific thieves that tend to target that area.
- Larceny of bicycles decreased by 55 incidents, or 14%, from 383 incidents in 2013 to 328 in 2014. This property crime was also 10% below the five-year year weighted average of 366. Just under 50% of the bicycle thefts in 2014 were reported in the Central Square area.
- One of the few larceny categories to register an increase in 2014 was larceny from residences, rising 21% from 187 in 2013 to 226 in 2014. By far the most prevalent scenario for this crime type in 2014 involved the theft of packages from the front steps or vestibules of residences, which rose by 46% this year. Concentrations were seen in Inman, Area 4, Mid-Cambridge, Riverside, Peabody, and North Cambridge.

Auto Theft

- In 2014, auto thefts in Cambridge rose 28% over the number reported in 2013, making it one of the few Part 1 crimes to see an upturn this year. However, this increase must be tempered by the fact that the 2013 total of 106 incidents was the lowest auto theft total in Cambridge in over 50 years. The 136 incidents in 2014 was still remarkably low for a city that used to see staggering auto theft numbers—in 1974, there were 5,203 cars reported stolen, more than twice the total of all crimes reported in 2014.
- Cambridgeport recorded the largest number of auto thefts for the second year in a row with 23 vehicles reported stolen, followed by Area 4 with 21 and East Cambridge with 17.
- Very few auto theft patterns have been identified over the past decade. However, an unusual trend of motorcycle and scooter thefts emerged in 2012 and continued in 2013 and 2014. These vehicles made up 27% of the auto theft incidents in Cambridge this year.
- In 2014, approximately 52% of the cars reported stolen in Cambridge this year have been recovered to date, which is similar to the percent recovered in 2013 (51%) and 2012 (55%) but represents a decline from the average of around 70% seen in previous years. The majority (59%) of the recovered cars were located throughout Cambridge, and the most common damage sustained by the recovered vehicles was to the car body and ignition.

Regional Crime Comparison

The following table compares Cambridge to other Massachusetts cities and towns with populations greater than 50,000 residents. The data is from 2013, as this is the most recent year for which data is available from the FBI UCR program. Data is presented in terms of rates per 100,000 residents, rather than raw totals, so that we can validly compare cities and towns of very different population sizes.

2013 Rates per 100,000 residents for selected Massachusetts Cities and Towns

City	Population	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Violent Total	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Property Total	Total
Brockton	94,444	10	92	241	887	1,230	916	2,224	237	3,377	4,607
Brookline	59,382	0	10	27	106	143	180	925	34	1,138	1,282
Chicopee	55,566	2	40	146	302	490	826	1,791	196	2,813	3,302
Fall River	89,220	0	82	252	724	1,058	782	1,617	250	2,650	3,708
Framingham	70,753	0	6	33	205	243	307	1,039	103	1,449	1,692
Haverhill	62,249	3	40	92	530	665	692	1,690	217	2,599	3,264
Lawrence	77,812	1	24	364	608	997	556	1,301	1,064	2,921	3,918
Lowell	109,449	4	37	175	355	571	693	2,101	292	3,087	3,658
Lynn	91,769	2	42	206	636	887	556	1,782	276	2,613	3,500
Malden	60,816	2	5	130	201	337	395	1,016	143	1,554	1,891
New Bedford	95,156	6	105	269	711	1,092	963	2,297	352	3,612	4,704
Newton	86,867	0	13	21	52	85	236	672	21	929	1,014
Peabody	52,178	0	27	46	148	220	232	1,681	121	2,033	2,254
Quincy	93,490	0	37	93	256	386	493	1,191	78	1,762	2,148
Revere	53,777	0	35	152	402	589	338	1,512	309	2,159	2,748
Somerville	77,768	0	23	66	157	246	548	1,283	130	1,961	2,207
Springfield	153,586	14	58	389	628	1,089	1,537	2,616	479	4,631	5,721
Taunton	56,264	0	27	92	252	371	770	862	78	1,710	2,081
Waltham	62,446	2	35	45	144	226	339	1,111	74	1,525	1,750
Weymouth	55,432	2	41	49	260	352	262	1,090	63	1,414	1,766
Worcester	183,454	5	12	263	674	954	1,044	2,139	217	3,401	4,355
Average*	82,947	3	39	177	443	662	694	1,650	246	2,590	3,252
Cambridge											2,98
	107,276	3	16	110	176	305	364	2,215	99	2,677	2

*Cambridge figures are not included in the average so as to allow a better comparison between Cambridge and the average.

Statistics from the rest of the state shows that Cambridge had substantially less per-capita crime in five categories (rape, aggravated assault, total violent crimes, burglary, and auto theft), slightly less per-capita crime in one category (robbery), and substantially more larcenies, which also affected the property crime and total crime figures.

The high larceny figure for Cambridge is consistent with past data. Cambridge's high entertainment, business, and education populations create opportunities for thefts from vehicles, pocket-picking, shoplifting, thefts from buildings, and bicycle thefts —opportunities not present in many less trafficked cities and towns.

National Crime Comparison

The table on this page compares Cambridge to other cities across the nation with a comparable population (and because the populations *are* comparable, we use the actual figures for crimes, not rates). Again, the data is from the most recent year available: 2013.

City	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Total
Antioch, CA	12	25	352	557	1,351	1,872	1,217	5,386
Arvada, CO	0	33	34	96	331	2,138	197	2,829
Billings, ND	4	39	81	236	989	4,074	541	5,964
Boulder, CO	0	38	40	140	612	2,236	100	3,166
Burbank, CA	0	13	51	107	285	1,926	219	2,601
Carlsbad, CA	1	23	44	153	525	1,436	124	2,306
Centennial, CO	6	25	20	90	186	936	72	1,335
Clearwater, FL	4	50	177	387	851	3,284	181	4,934
Daly City, CA	0	15	90	118	352	1,190	291	2,056
Davenport, IA	2	88	167	397	961	3,048	239	4,902
Edison Township, NJ	2	8	56	57	285	854	106	1,368
El Cajon, CA	2	29	143	212	493	1,775	462	3,116
Elgin, IL	3	56	63	114	351	1,462	89	2,138
Erie, PA	3	60	175	219	1,017	2,093	98	3,665
Fairfield, CA	3	13	165	317	735	2,170	629	4,032
Green Bay, WI	2	52	79	367	575	2,001	98	3,174
Gresham, OR	5	52	275	279	920	3,123	510	5,164
High Point, NC	2	30	178	346	1,206	2,970	313	5,045
Lansing, MI	8	127	256	813	1,268	2,329	363	5,164
Lowell, MA	4	40	192	389	759	2,300	320	4,004
Manchester, NH	4	91	295	357	894	3,141	159	4,941
Murfreesboro, TN	4	54	130	517	742	3,131	178	4,756
Norwalk, CA	6	16	150	235	420	1,262	564	2,653
Odessa, TX	2	56	143	879	764	3,147	463	5,454
Palm Bay, FL	3	21	43	384	517	1,326	115	2,409
Pueblo, CO	2	165	211	633	1,900	5,168	528	8,607
Richardson, TX	2	15	60	51	539	2,068	151	2,886
Richmond, CA	16	35	407	654	1,631	1,685	1,510	5,938
Round Rock, TX	2	24	37	86	297	2,086	45	2,577
South Bend, IN	9	93	363	199	1,468	3,096	326	5,554
Temecula, CA	3	11	39	38	711	1,897	240	2,939
Ventura, CA	6	21	99	136	745	3,025	257	4,289
Waterbury, CT	5	2	242	161	566	3,381	689	5,046
West Palm Beach, FL	15	29	281	376	1,024	3,453	386	5,564
Westminster, CO	2	26	52	134	382	2,283	322	3,201
Wichita Falls, TX	7	29	124	241	995	3,277	286	4,959
Wilmington, NC	7	39	253	388	1,645	3,569	335	6,236
Average*	4	42	150	294	792	2,438	344	4,064
Cambridge	3	17	118	189	390	2,376	106	3,199

*Cambridge figures are not included in the average so as to allow a better comparison between Cambridge and the average.

Factors Contributing to Crime

Factor	General Effect	Status in Cambridge	Effects in Cambridge
Residential Population & Population Density	High population leads to a 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 107,000; Very high density (about 16,000 per square mile).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High overall larceny rate. • High larceny rate in highly-populated commercial areas of East Cambridge, Harvard Square, Central Square, Porter Square, Fresh Pond Mall. • Low larceny, auto theft rate in Agassiz, Strawberry Hill, West Cambridge.
Age composition of population	A higher population in the “at risk” age of 15–29 leads to a higher crime rate.	According to the 2010 Census, almost 40% of the citizens of Cambridge are in the “at risk” population. This number is influenced by the high student population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agassiz, M.I.T., 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, M.I.T., and Riverside do not have higher than average crime rates. • However, neighborhoods with the lowest numbers of “at risk” ages—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, more stable 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower comparative crime rate in neighborhoods of 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. Notably, West Cambridge has seen a higher crime rate in recent years, despite a relatively stable population.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher larceny rates in M.I.T., East Cambridge, Cambridgeport, where thieves can make a quick escape over the bridges into Boston. • Higher commercial burglary rate in North Cambridge, with multiple avenues of escape into nearby towns.

Factors Contributing to Crime

Factor	General Effect	Status in Cambridge	Effects in Cambridge
Proximity to Public Transportation	Criminals are often indigent and cannot afford cars or other expensive forms of transportation. Areas near public transportation, 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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—North Cambridge, Highlands, & Strawberry Hill—show lower crime rates 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibly some effect on Area 4—the neighborhood with the lowest mean income. 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 15% of the families in Cambridge with children are single-parent families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The neighborhoods with the highest percentage of single-parent families are Inman/Harrington, Area 4, Cambridgeport, and North Cambridge. 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 on how this affects crime 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 / investigation, and on crime analysis, including quick identification of crime patterns and rapid intervention to curtail them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower overall crime rate across the city than would be expected for a city of our size and characteristics.



Section II

Part I Crimes

Murder
Rape
Robbery
Aggravated Assault
Burglary
Larceny
Auto Theft

Murder

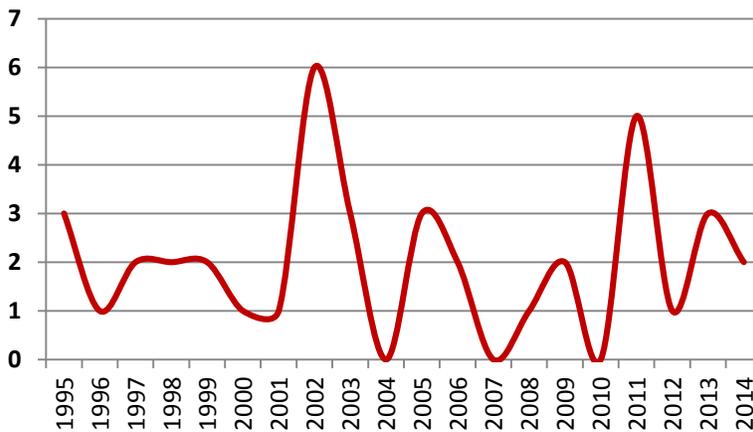
Definition

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter encompasses 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 counted as aggravated assaults.

Statistics

Five-Year Average	2
2013	3
2014	2
Change from 2013	-33%
Change from Average	0%

Murders reported in Cambridge*



*Murders are counted by victim rather than incidents; one incident can have multiple victims.

Cambridge experienced two murders in 2014. The first involved Malia Gomez, 40, of Cambridge, who admitted to stabbing acquaintance Dana Robinson, 46, of Brockton, following an argument at her Putnam Avenue apartment on February 2. Robinson died at Beth Israel Hospital and Gomez was originally charged with multiple assault and battery charges. On April 1, 2014, Malia Gomez was indicted on First Degree Murder.

In the second homicide, Kensley David, 22, of Boston but formerly of Cambridge, suffered a single gunshot wound to the head after a

shooting on Windsor Street in Cambridge around 10:00 p.m. on July 3. Investigators believe that the incident was not random. This case remains under investigation and Cambridge Police, State Police, and the District Attorney's office urge anyone with information about the shooting to contact authorities.

The two homicides in Cambridge in 2014 represent a 33% drop from the three deaths recorded in 2013. On April 12, 2013, 34-year-old nanny Aisling Brady McCarthy, of Quincy, was charged with murder in the death of 1-year-old Rehma Sabir of Cambridge, who died on January 16, 2013, from injuries sustained on January 14, 2013. McCarthy is still awaiting trial, which has been postponed to April 2015.

On April 18, 2013, Cambridge Police received reports of shots fired on the M.I.T. campus. At 10:30 p.m., an M.I.T. police officer was found shot in his vehicle in the area of Vassar and Main Streets. Officer Sean Collier, 27, was found with multiple gunshot wounds. He was transported to Massachusetts General Hospital and pronounced deceased. On October 7, 2013, the Middlesex Attorney's Office obtained a default warrant against Cambridge resident and Boston Marathon bombing suspect, Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, for this incident.

On November 25, 2013, the body of Jesse Maxwell was found in his apartment at 243 Broadway. An autopsy determined that the 73-year-old died as a result of injuries to the head and compression of the neck. The victim's nephew, Harold Antoine Maxwell, 33, of Cambridge, was arrested and charged with the murder on November 26, 2013.

Part I Crimes: Murder

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. Trend analysis over recent years points to two recurring murder scenarios in Cambridge: domestic murder, in which one family member is brutally killed by another in a homicidal rage, and the murder of young males by a handgun or knife in acts of retaliatory street violence.

Cambridge murder statistics, 1990-2014

- 53 people murdered in 48 incidents (in 4 of the incidents, 2 or more people were killed)
- 34 victims were male (average age of 34)
- 19 victims were female (average age of 41)
- Most common weapons: handguns (24 incidents) and knives (12 incidents)
- 15 of the 48 cases are still under investigation or remain unsolved
- 21 of the 27 cases since 2000 have been cleared by arrest or by the death of the suspect, including all three murders in 2013 and one of the two murders in 2014.

Murder in Cambridge, 2000–2014

(See 2010 Annual Report for information on murders committed during the 1990s.)

Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
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.
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.
2/11/2002 02:30	522 Massachusetts Ave. (Cambridgeport)	Azedine Lachhab, 42, of E. 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.
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.	Ongoing investigation.
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.

Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
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.	Ongoing investigation.
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 in the area of the railroad tracks.	Power-Koch was found guilty of manslaughter.
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.
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.	In a retrial, Pring-Wilson pled guilty to involuntary manslaughter and was sentenced to 2 years in prison.
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 and killing him on scene. Jean fled to Florida, but later turned himself in.	Jean was convicted of 2 nd degree murder and sentenced to life in prison.
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 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.	DiBenedetto was sentenced to life in prison.
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.
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.
3/18/2006 23:53	144 Hamilton St. (Cambridgeport)	Corey Davis, 19, of Cambridge	Ahmad Bright, 17, of Dorchester, Sherrod Bright, 22, of Dorchester, and 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 Ahmad Bright were arrested in connection with this shooting in June 2006. Sherrod Bright was arrested in Nov. 2008.	Ahart was found guilty of 1 st degree murder. A. Bright was found guilty of 2 nd degree murder. S. Bright pled guilty to manslaughter.
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> .	Bresilla was found guilty of 1 st degree murder and sentenced to life in prison w/o parole.
6/26/2008 22:49	211 Elm St E. (Inman/Harrington)	Steven Raftery, 42, of Cambridge	James Foley, 39, of Cambridge	Foley allegedly stabbed Raftery two times in the chest during an argument in the basement at this address. Raftery was pronounced dead	Foley was found guilty of 2 nd degree murder

Part I Crimes: Murder

Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
				at the scene and Foley was arrested the next day.	and sentenced to life in prison.
1/28/2009 10:15	26 Smith Pl. (Highlands)	Maurice Ricketts, 33, of Malden	Clyde Howard, 65, of Brookline	Howard and Ricketts were in a verbal dispute when Howard pulled out a handgun and shot Ricketts in the head. Ricketts was transported to the hospital and pronounced dead shortly thereafter.	Howard was found guilty of 1 st degree murder.
5/18/2009 16:45	Dunster St & Mt. Auburn St (HARVARD UNIV. CRIME)	Justin Cosby, 21, of Cambridge	Jabrai Jordan Copney, 20, Blayn Jiggetts, 19, and Jason Aquino, 23, all from New York	Cosby was shot and killed inside Kirkland House (a Harvard University dormitory) during a drug-related robbery perpetrated by Copney, Jiggetts, and Aquino. Copney was the alleged shooter.	Copney was found guilty of 1 st degree murder. Jiggetts and Aquino both pled guilty to manslaughter.
6/16/2009 03:05	341 Rindge Ave (North Cambridge)	Jason Ellcock, 33, formerly of Cambridge	Unknown	Jason Ellcock was found with multiple gunshot wounds in front of the driveway to 362/364 Rindge Ave. He was pronounced dead at the scene. Incident remains under investigation.	Ongoing investigation.
3/12/2011 00:15	Watson St & Brookline St (Cambridgeport)	James Lauture, 30, of Cambridge	Unknown	Lauture was shot and killed while sitting in the driver's seat of a vehicle parked at Watson & Brookline St.	Ongoing investigation.
11/20/2011 10:30	77 Elm St (Area 4)	Guy Verna, 62, of Cambridge	Gylene Verna, 29, of Cambridge	Gylene Verna allegedly strangled and killed her father, Guy Verna, during a verbal altercation at her apartment.	Verna is awaiting trial.
12/9/2011 18:35	161 Grove St (Strawberry Hill)	Mary Pizzuto, 91, of Cambridge, Patrick Pizzuto, 63, of Lexington, & Robert Pizzuto, 52, of Arlington	John Brosnahan, 68, of Cambridge	John Brosnahan, a retired Bedford police officer, allegedly shot and killed his mother-in-law and two of his brothers-in-law during a disagreement at his residence. Brosnahan fled the scene and was found later that evening in Brighton where he died from a self-inflicted gunshot wound.	John Brosnahan committed suicide.
6/3/2012 20:00	34 Willow St (Inman/Harrington)	Charlene Holmes, 16, of Cambridge	Unknown	Charlene Holmes was shot while standing outside a residence on Willow Street. She was transported to the hospital with gunshot wounds where she succumbed to her injuries.	Ongoing investigation.
1/16/2013	34 Ash St (West Cambridge)	Rehma Sabir, 1, of Cambridge	Aisling Brady McCarthy, 34, of Quincy	On April 12, 2013, nanny Aisling Brady McCarthy, of Quincy, was charged with murder in the death of 1-year-old Rehma Sabir of Cambridge, who died on January 16, 2013, from injuries sustained on January 14, 2013.	Brady McCarthy is awaiting trial.
4/18/2013 22:30	Vassar St & Main St (M.I.T.)	Sean Collier, 27, of Somerville	Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, 19, of Cambridge	M.I.T. Officer Sean Collier was found shot in his vehicle on the M.I.T. campus. He was transported to Mass General Hospital and pronounced deceased. The Middlesex Attorney's Office obtained a default warrant against Boston Marathon bombing suspect Dzhokhar Tsarnaev for this incident on 10/7/13.	Tsarnaev was found guilty of Officer Collier's murder on 4/8/15. He is awaiting sentencing.
11/25/2013 23:50	243 Broadway (Area 4)	Jesse Maxwell Jr, 73, of Cambridge	Harold Antoine Maxwell, 33, of Cambridge	The body of Jesse Maxwell was found in his apartment at 243 Broadway, where he died as a result of injuries to the head and neck. The victim's nephew, Harold Maxwell, was arrested and charged with his uncle's murder.	Harold Maxwell is awaiting trial.
2/2/2014 06:00	396 Putnam Ave (Cambridgeport)	Dana Robinson, 46, of Brockton	Malia Gomez, 40, of Cambridge	Malia Gomez admitted to stabbing Dana Robinson, an acquaintance, in her apartment building following an argument. Robinson later died at Beth Israel Hospital.	Malia Gomez is awaiting trial.
7/3/2014 21:57	119 Windsor St (Area 4)	Kensley David, 22, of Roxbury	Unknown	Kensley David suffered a single fatal gunshot wound to the head during a shooting on Windsor Street. Investigators believe that the incident was not random.	Ongoing investigation.

Breakdown of Unsolved Murders in Cambridge, 2000–2014

(Anyone with information about these crimes is asked to contact the Cambridge Police at 617-349-3370.)

On April 5, 2002, Ian Gray, 19, of Mattapan, was in an argument outside of the Rhythm & Spice restaurant that spilled out onto Mass Ave. A suspect that had left the scene returned with a group of people and a fight ensued. A knife was produced during the altercation and four gunshots were fired, fatally wounding Gray. This case remains open.

On June 17th, 2002, Ricardo Williams, 27, of Malden, was found in the driver's seat of a motor vehicle suffering from a gunshot wound to his face. Williams was taken to CCH where he was pronounced dead. This case remains open.

Jason Ellcock, 33, of Malden, formerly of Cambridge and father of three, was found with multiple gunshot wounds in front of the driveway to 364 Rindge Ave on the night of June 16th, 2009. He was pronounced dead at the scene. This incident remains under investigation.

James Lauture, 30, of Cambridge, was sitting in a vehicle near Brookline and Watson Streets just after midnight on Saturday, March 12th, 2011, when an unknown gunman opened fire. The occupants in the car were able to drive to Central Square. Lauture died from multiple gunshot wounds. The other man in the vehicle survived. This case remains open.

On June 3rd, 2012, Charlene Holmes, 16, of Cambridge was shot while sitting on a porch on Willow Street. She later succumbed to her wounds at the hospital. The investigation into this incident remains active, but no arrests have been made to date.

On July 3rd, 2014, at 10:00 PM, Kensley David, 22, of Boston but formerly of Cambridge, suffered a single gunshot wound to the head while on Windsor Street. Investigators believe that the incident was not random. This case remains under investigation.

Murder across the state and nation in 2013*

In 2013, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports recorded an estimated 14,196 murders nationwide, representing a decrease of 4.4% from the 14,856 homicides reported in 2012. When population is taken into account, the murder rate experienced a decrease of 5.1% from the previous year, dropping to 4.5 murders per 100,000 people. Over the past 10 years (from 2004 to 2013), the national murder rate has fallen 18.3%.

The murder rate in Massachusetts is well below that for the nation as a whole. In 2013, Massachusetts reported 2.0 murders per 100,000 residents, while the national rate in 2013 was 4.5 per 100,000. Boston experiences the majority of the state's homicides, as it did in 2013 with 39 homicides, which is 32% below the 57 homicides reported to the FBI in 2012. Of the other towns surrounding Cambridge (Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Somerville, and Watertown), only Arlington had any reported homicides in 2013, with three people killed. Only a few Massachusetts cities and towns reported more than two murders in 2013. Those reporting four or more were Boston (39), Springfield (22), Worcester (9), and Brockton (9), New Bedford (6), Chelsea (5), Holyoke (4), and Lowell (4).

*This source of this data is the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. Statistics for 2014 are not yet available.

Rape

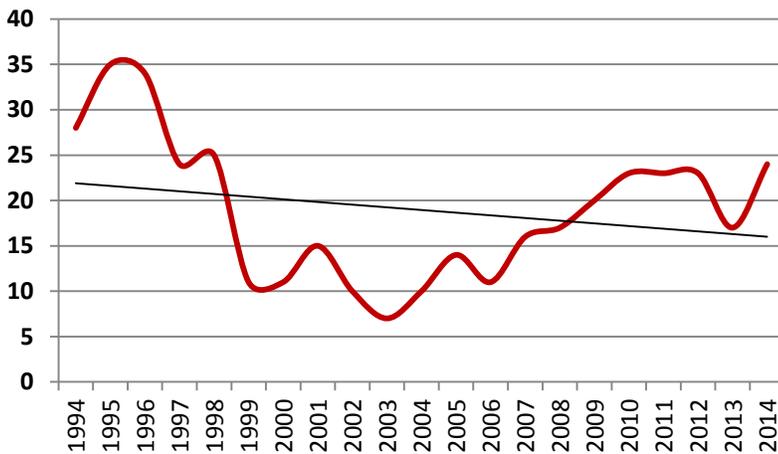
Definition

Sexual intercourse with a male or female, either forcibly and against that person's will, or non-forcibly but when the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary mental or physical incapacity, or because of youth. Assaults with intent to commit rape are included. Statutory rape (without force), incest, molestation, and other sex offenses are excluded.

Statistics

Five-Year Average	21
2013	17
2014	24
Change from 2013	+41%
Change from Average	+14%

Rapes reported in Cambridge



There were 24 rapes reported in Cambridge in 2014, up from the 17 incidents reported in 2013, which indicates a 41% increase. When the 2014 total is measured against the five-year average for rapes annually in the City, a 14% rise was recorded.

Ten of the rapes in 2014 involved acquaintances, seven involved a contact scenario with the offender being someone the victim had met in a public place, five were domestic, and there were two stranger-to-stranger rapes.

In the two stranger-to-stranger rapes in Cambridge in 2014, the first involved an attempted sexual assault south of Porter Square in April. The second stranger-to-stranger rape of 2014 was reported in December and resulted in the arrest of an Uber driver from Boston.

Given the tendency for rape statistics to fluctuate each year, projecting future totals is a risky business at best. The actual number of stranger-to-stranger rapes each year—between one and five—remains extremely low.

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.” Ten of the twenty-four incidents in 2014 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 were two blitz rapes recorded in Cambridge in 2014.

Rapes by Category

Year	Acquaintance	Contact	Blitz	Domestic	Total
2012	10	7	1	5	23
2013	5	8	1	3	17
2014	10	7	2	5	24

- **Contact Rapes** are 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 seven incidents in Cambridge in 2014 that fit into this category.
- **Domestic Rapes** involve rapes between spouses, romantic partners, or family members. Five domestic rapes were reported in 2014.

Rape across the nation in 2013*

The FBI's Uniform Crime Report for 2013 reports that:

- There were an estimated 79,770 forcible rapes reported to law enforcement nationally in 2013. This estimate was 6.3% lower than the 2012 estimate, and 10.6% and 16.1% lower than the 2009 and 2004 estimates, respectively.
- The rate of forcible rapes in 2013 was estimated at 25.2 per 100,000 female inhabitants.

*Statistics for 2014 are not yet available.

Robbery

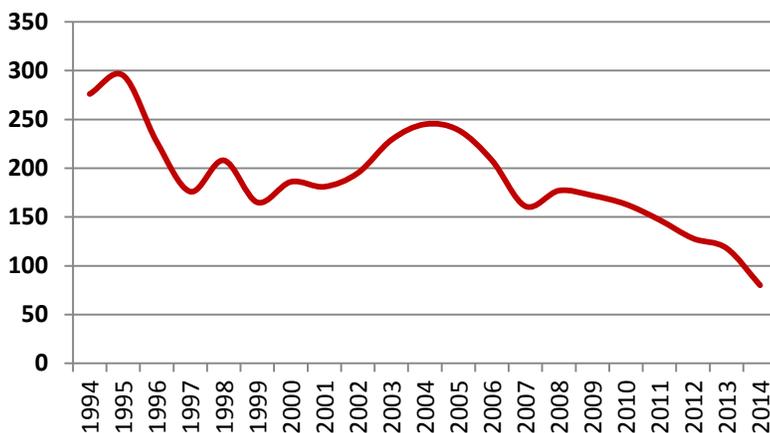
Definition

Robbery is the taking or attempted taking of anything of value from another person by violence, threat of violence, or putting the victim in fear. Unlike larceny or theft, it involves a direct confrontation between the offender and victim. Incidents described as “muggings,” “purse snatchings,” and “hold-ups” are usually robberies.

Statistics

Five-Year Average	136
2013	118
2014	80
Change from 2013	-32%
Change from Average	-41%

Robberies reported in Cambridge



Over a four-year span from 2001 to 2004, robberies in the City slowly increased. This trend ended in 2005, and robberies continued to decrease until 2007, when robberies reached a 20-year low. This downward trend reversed in 2008 with a reported overall increase of 10%. Following the increase in 2008, robberies have again been steadily dropping, and in 2014, overall robberies decreased by an additional 32% to 80 incidents, the lowest total reported in at least 30 years.

Due to its violent nature, robbery is one of the most feared crimes. For this reason, it 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 simply 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.

Robberies by category

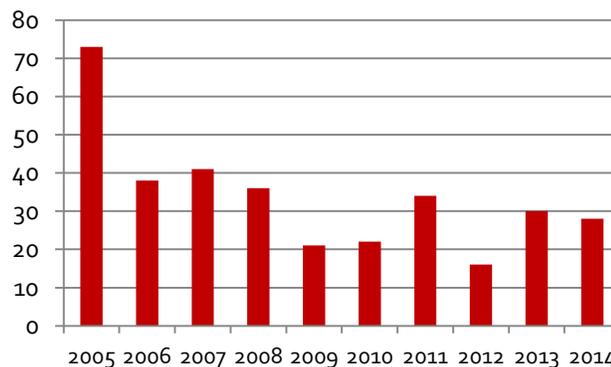
Category	2013	2014	Change
Commercial Robbery	30	28	-7%
Street Robbery	88	52	-41%
Total	118	80	-32%

Commercial robbery

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.

From 1970 to 1990, Cambridge averaged 100 commercial robberies annually. Throughout the 1990s, 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).

Commercial robbery, 2005-2014



From 2000 to 2005, the number of commercial robberies slowly increased, until 2006 when a decrease of nearly 50% was reported. Commercial robberies have remained low ever since, ranging from a high of 41 in 2007 to a 20-year low of 16 in 2012.

Commercial robberies dropped by two incidents in 2014, yielding a 7% decrease from 2013 but a 75% increase over 2012. The business district that experienced the most commercial robberies this year was Central Square with six incidents, followed by Harvard Square, Porter Square, and East Cambridge, each with five incidents. These four districts accounted for 75% of all commercial robberies that occurred in 2014.

In 2014, retail stores were the most common targets of commercial robberies, breaking the pattern of the past four years in which banks were the most common target. Retail stores accounted for 11 incidents, or 39% of the total. Eight took place on weekdays and three occurred on a Saturday, with all occurring between 11:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. Only three of the eleven incidents resulted in an arrest at the time of the report.

Bank robberies accounted for only three of the total commercial robberies in 2014, a 70% decrease from 2013. Two of the incidents occurred in Central Square and the other in Harvard Square. The bank robberies occurred on weekdays in January, April, and June, all between 12:00 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. A Dedham man was arrested in July for the January bank robbery, a Walpole man has been connected to the April bank robbery, and a Burlington man was arrested in connection with the June robbery in Cambridge and another in Somerville.

Type	2012	2013	2014	Change
Misc. Retail	2	6	11	83%
Convenience/Grocery	1	9	5	-44%
Bank/Armored Car	6	10	3	-70%
Drug Store	5	2	3	50%
Electronics/Computer	0	0	3	Inc.
Café/Restaurant	0	1	2	100%
Gas Station	2	2	1	-50%
Jewelry Store	0	0	0	0%
Total	16	30	28	-7%

Convenience store robberies accounted for five of the commercial robberies in 2014. Two of the robberies occurred overnight and three during the day. One robbery involved a knife, one involved a note that referenced a gun (although none were shown), and the other three were unarmed. None of the locations were targeted twice. The robberies occurred in Cambridgeport, Kendall Square, Inman Square, Harvard Square, and Porter Square, with three of the incidents resulting in arrests.

There were three drug store robberies reported in 2014, occurring in February, July, and December. Two of the incidents occurred in Porter Square, both at the *Walgreens* at 822 Somerville Ave. These were both unarmed and one resulted in an arrest. The other robbery occurred in Harvard Square at the *CVS* at 1426 Massachusetts Ave. This was also an unarmed robbery and the suspect was arrested.

There was one gas station robbery reported in 2014, in July. The suspect was armed with an unknown weapon and robbed the *Sunoco* at 266 Massachusetts Ave.

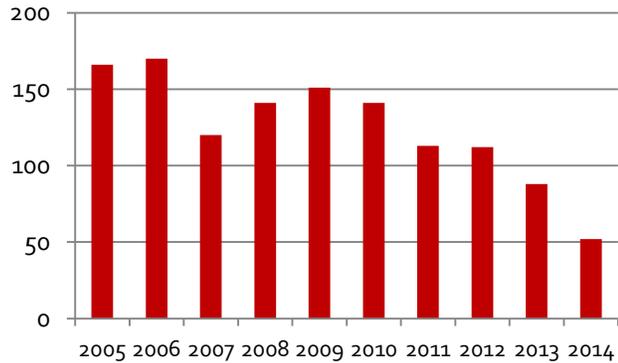
The following incidents are some of the other more notable commercial robberies this year:

- In February, a homeless Boston male was arrested after he attempted to rob an employee at the *Finale* restaurant in Harvard Square. He implied that he had a weapon by concealing his hand in his pocket.
- In July, a male robbed the *Portugalia* restaurant of lottery tickets at knifepoint before fleeing.
- In August, two massage parlors, one in Central Square and one in Porter Square, were robbed by a male suspect claiming to be a police officer.

Street robbery

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 2014 decreased by 36 incidents from 2013, translating to a 41% drop. This marks the fifth consecutive year in which street robbery has shown a decline and translates to a 66% decline since the last recorded increase in 2009.

Street robbery, 2005-2014



Street robberies by neighborhood

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2013	2014	Change from Avg.
East Cambridge	15	10	3	-80%
MIT	6	1	1	-83%
Inman/Harrington	9	4	2	-78%
Area 4	15	12	6	-60%
Cambridgeport	17	21	10	-41%
Mid-Cambridge	11	6	2	-82%
Riverside	10	8	10	0%
Agassiz	3	1	0	-100%
Peabody	6	3	1	-83%
West Cambridge	9	9	10	11%
North Cambridge	7	9	7	0%
Cambridge Highlands	1	1	0	-100%
Strawberry Hill	1	3	0	-100%
Total	111	88	52	-53%

Street robberies historically take place during the evening hours, particularly after drinking establishments close, and in dark areas. The number of street robberies across each neighborhood varies widely, which is a reflection of the residential and commercial mixture in each area. For example, Cambridgeport, East Cambridge, and Area 4 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 neighborhoods that experienced the

most robberies in 2014 were Cambridgeport, Riverside, and West Cambridge, each with ten incidents. These neighborhoods accounted for 58% of all street robberies reported in 2014. North Cambridge reported the next highest number of incidents with seven, or 13% of the total.

In 2014, 37 (71%) of the street robberies were unarmed, involving either no weapon at all or just the use of hands and/or feet without shoes. The remaining 15 robberies (29%) involved the use or threat of a weapon. Knives and shod feet (feet with shoes) were each used in five incidents, while handguns were used in three. In the remaining two incidents, a bar/pipe was used in one incident, and an unknown object was used in the other.

The breakdown of street robberies by quarter in 2014 was as follows: 11 during the first quarter, 10 in the second quarter, 17 in the third quarter, and 14 during the fourth quarter. Arrests were made in 13 of the 52 robberies at the time of the incident however upon follow up investigation more parties may have been linked to the crimes. No street robbery patterns emerged anywhere in Cambridge in 2014. However, Citizen Alerts were issued for two separate incidents during the year; one in July after a victim was reportedly robbed of property at knifepoint after a suspect followed him into his apartment on Craigie Street, and the other in December after a victim was possibly shoved into a brick wall on Banks Street by

unknown suspects who stole her purse and laptop. Neither of these incidents resulted in an arrest. See the map later in this section for information on some of the more notable street robberies and hotspot locations in 2014.

Five historical street robbery hot spots

1. **Central Square**, specifically the area of Massachusetts Avenue between Washington and Franklin Streets, and down Pearl Street. This is a prime location for homeless-on-homeless robberies. These are mostly predatory, but also purse snatchings can be concentrated here in the late afternoon and late evening.
2. **CambridgeSide Galleria**, including the Lechmere MBTA Station area. These usually involve 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**, specifically the area surrounded by Franklin and Erie Streets, between Brookline and Pleasant Streets. These incidents are predatory in nature and are concentrated during the late night and predawn hours of the weekend.

As stated, street robberies can take place in many different locations, including shopping malls, MBTA stations, and parking lots. Still, 73% of all street robberies in 2014 occurred on a street or sidewalk. As for the other notable premise types, seven of the robberies this year took place in buildings, two were reported in an ATM, two were reported in a mall, one in a restaurant, one in a parking garage, and one in an MBTA station. About 58% of the street robberies throughout the city in 2014 happened between 7:00 p.m. and 3:00 a.m. This is a common timeframe for 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 more accurate analysis. Approximately 27% 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 25% of the total. Domestic robberies and robberies by acquaintances accounted for 19% of the robberies this year, while robberies between homeless individuals represented just 2% of the total.

Frequently occurring street robbery scenarios

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 during the past year:

- **Acquaintance Robberies (6)**: 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 (2):** 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.
- **Bikejacking (1):** Juvenile robberies where the primary property targets are bicycles.
- **Bully Boys (0):** 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. They usually involve two to four juveniles strong-arming their victims, stealing such things as cell phones, MP3 players, or lunch money.
- **Carjacking (3):** In this scenario, a predator confronts a victim entering or exiting his or her car, or when stopped at a traffic light. The robber orders the victim out of the car 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 (4):** A scenario in which 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 (1):** Typically drug deals gone awry.
- **Home Invasion (1):** One of the most serious robbery types. Home invasions involve robbers entering their victims' 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 (1):** These are incidents of homeless people robbing each other. The majority of 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 to prescription drugs.
- **Pack Robberies (13):** 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 (14):** 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 a knife or gun and demand cash. Cambridge typically experiences more two-person predatory robberies than any other type.
- **Purse Snatch (5):** The purse-snatcher is generally unarmed and has little intent to cause injury. After "casing" a victim—usually a female carrying a purse or bag—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.

2014 Street Robbery Hotspot Map



Aggravated Assault

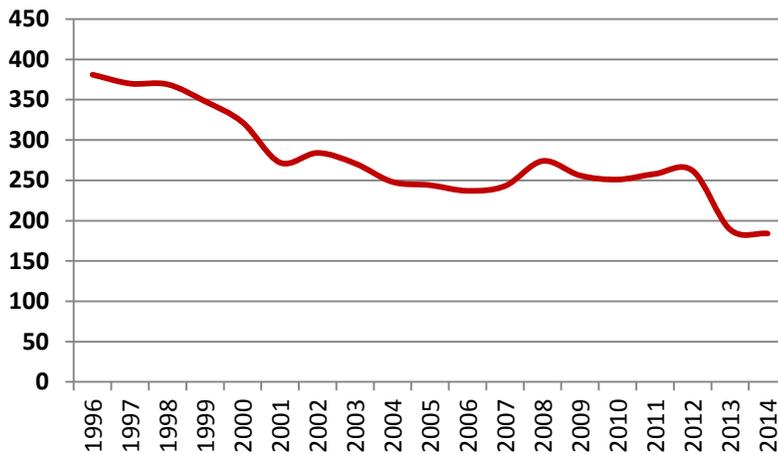
Definition

An attack by one person on another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. To be an “aggravated assault” as opposed to a “simple assault,” the crime must involve one of the following: 1) a weapon capable of causing death or severe injury (e.g., a gun, knife, or blunt object); 2) a method of assault capable of causing death or severe injury (e.g., pushing someone down the stairs); or 3) actual severe bodily injury (e.g., a punch that fractures the victim’s nose).

Statistics

Five-Year Average	235
2013	189
2014	184
Change from 2013	-3%
Change from Average	-22%

Aggravated assaults reported in Cambridge



Aggravated assaults rise from the “heat of the moment,” and unlike robberies, rarely involve personal gain (assaults that do involve thefts are coded in the “Robbery” section). Although a serious and dangerous crime, the average citizen has little to fear from a random aggravated assault: two-thirds of assault victims know their attackers personally. Although we provide statistics by neighborhood, the risk of aggravated assaults derives more from dangerous *relationships* than dangerous *areas*.

Aggravated assaults by neighborhood

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2013	2014	Change from Avg.	% of Total (2014)
East Cambridge	23	18	19	-17%	10%
M.I.T.	3	2	8	167%	4%
Inman/Harrington	28	21	17	-39%	9%
Area 4	34	32	25	-26%	14%
Cambridgeport	41	32	38	-7%	21%
Mid-Cambridge	20	16	16	-20%	9%
Riverside	24	17	19	-21%	10%
Agassiz	3	1	2	-33%	1%
Peabody	10	9	9	-10%	5%
West Cambridge	19	18	10	-47%	5%
North Cambridge	25	21	14	-44%	8%
Cambridge Highlands	2	1	4	100%	2%
Strawberry Hill	4	1	3	-25%	2%
Total	235	189	184	-22%	

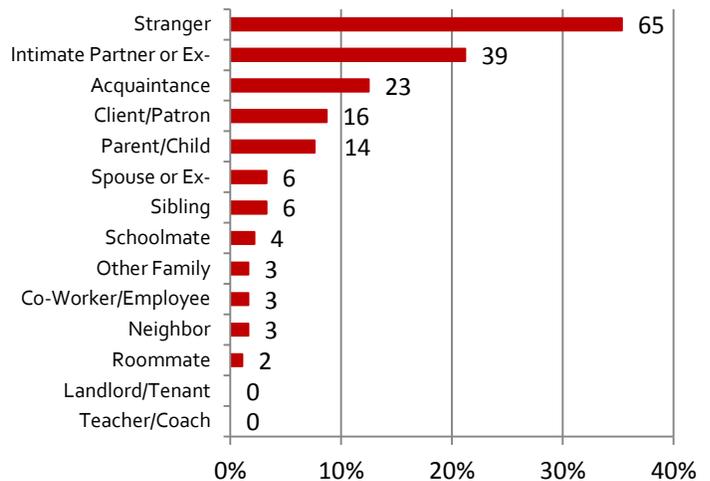
Aggravated assaults in Cambridge peaked in the early 1990s (violent crime was very high throughout the country during that period) and fell significantly between 1993 and 2001. For the past decade, it remained static, with some small year-by-year fluctuations but no overall significant increase or decrease, until 2013. Aggravated assaults in 2013 decreased by 73 incidents (28%) from 2012 down to 189 incidents and registered a 27% drop from the five-year average. In 2014, aggravated assaults leveled out at 184,

keeping in line with the number reported in 2013 and registering a 22% drop from the five-year average. Simple assaults saw a small decline of 34 incidents (8%) in 2014 (see next page for more details).

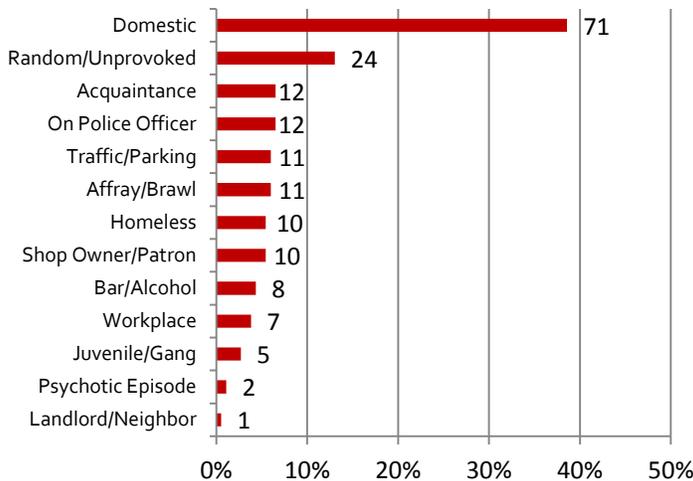
The large drop in aggravated assaults from 2012 to 2013 was at least in part because fewer domestic-related incidents were reported in 2013. Domestic assaults dropped from 87 in 2012 to 62 in 2013, but rose back up to 71 in 2014, with a notable increase in assaults between parents and children (up from 4 in 2013 to 14 in 2014). On the other hand, a large decrease was seen this year in aggravated assaults between acquaintances, which dropped from 44 in 2013 to 23 in 2014. However, in considering assault statistics, we must keep in mind that the crime exhibits variable reporting rates. Many assault victims, particularly if they are not seriously injured, are reluctant to report the crimes.

Aggravated assault by relationship

Although making up only 35% of all assaults, “stranger” is the largest single category, comprised of most of the cases in the “random,” “traffic/parking,” “bar/ alcohol,” and “on police officer” categories. But the other categories combined outweigh “strangers” by almost two-to-one. For the majority of aggravated assault victims, violence comes from a familiar place: intimate partners, spouses, parents, children, friends, customers, co-workers, and other relationships. Simple assaults, disputes, and other incidents between the offender and victim often precede an aggravated assault.



Aggravated assault by categorization



In any year, domestic assaults typically make up 30-40% of the total. These involve a number of relationships, but, as the chart above shows, most common are among intimate partners/ex-intimate partners, parent/ child, and spouses/ex-spouses. These unique circumstances are covered in the “Domestic Crimes” section of this report, as aggravated assault is only one of many crimes that may be a result of an abusive relationship. Traffic and parking assaults are usually the result of road rage incidents, which tend to be high in Cambridge where vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians share the road. Homeless is another category that typically accounts for a large portion of assaults, due to the sizeable homeless population and numerous shelters in Central and Harvard Squares.

Notable findings on aggravated assault in 2014

- Five of the aggravated assaults in 2014 (3%) resulted in serious injury. These included a stabbing outside a bar in Central Square, an incident where a passerby was stabbed trying to break up a fight on Rindge Ave, an incident in which a female was arrested after stabbing her boyfriend in the leg near Harvard Square, a fight between acquaintances in which the victim sustained serious facial injuries, and a domestic assault in which a husband purposely burned his wife with a pot of boiling water.
- Weekends, specifically Saturday and Sunday, accounted for 40% of the reported aggravated assaults. Early week, Monday and Tuesday, accounted for another 28%.
- The most common weapons used in aggravated assaults in 2014 were knives (20%), followed by shod feet (16%). Hands and/or feet (without shoes) were used in 11%. There were zero aggravated assaults in 2014 that involved the use of a firearm, compared to seven in 2013.
- 53% of aggravated assaults resulted in an arrest in 2014, compared to 30% of simple assaults.

Simple assault

When analyzing aggravated assault, it is important to keep tabs on simple assault as well. (The difference between the two is often a matter of luck rather than intent.) Because simple assaults do not result in serious injury and do not involve the use of a deadly weapon, the underreporting rate is probably even higher than for aggravated assault.

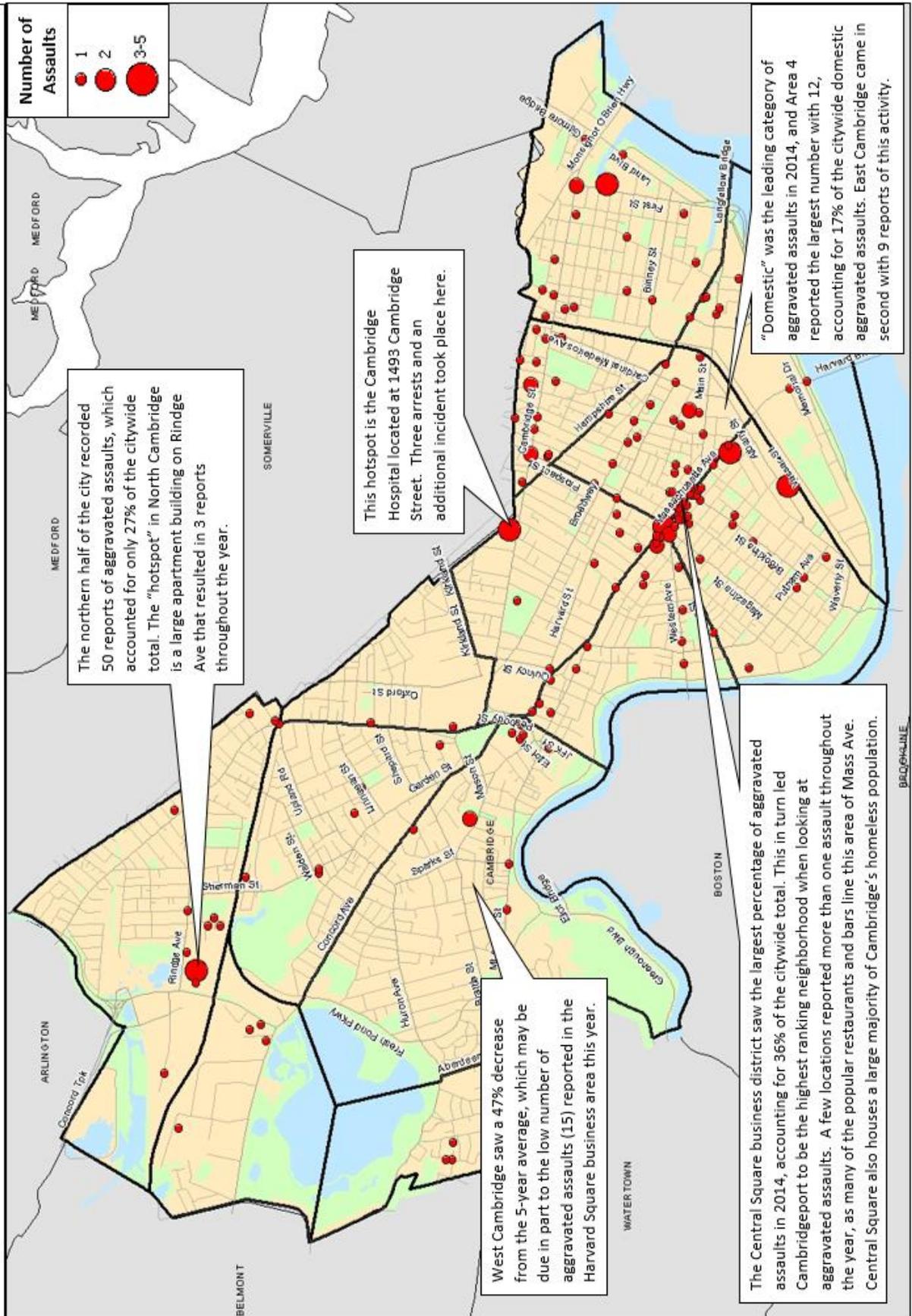
Looking back at the past 15 years, simple assaults peaked in the early 2000s, dropped off in the mid-2000s, and have remained essentially flat since then. This is somewhat

different from aggravated assaults, which experienced a peak and subsequent decline about a decade earlier than simple assaults. Aggravated assaults also saw a large decrease in 2013 and remained low in 2014, while simple assaults have changed very little in recent years, fluctuating between 400 and 460 incidents since 2006. In 2014, simple assaults saw a slight decline of 34 incidents, or 8%, which could indicate a larger drop to come in the future if the trend follows that of aggravated assaults. Simple assaults do mirror aggravated assaults in categories and relationships.

Simple assaults reported in Cambridge



2014 Citywide Aggravated Assault Map



Burglary

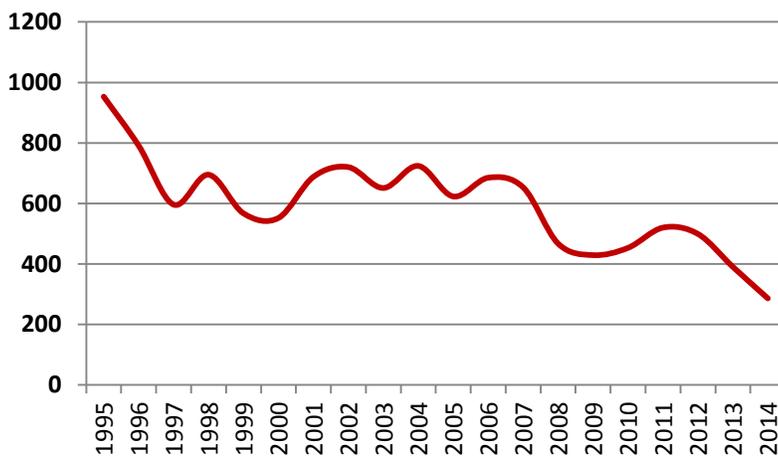
Definition

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure (residence, business, or other building) to commit a theft or another crime. Force (e.g., prying a door, breaking a window) is not required, but the entry itself must be illegal. (Lawful entry to commit a theft would be coded as a larceny.) Automobile “burglaries” are also excluded (this crime has a larceny category). Attempts are included in the total.

Statistics

Five-Year Average	456
2013	390
2014	286
Change from 2013	-27%
Change from Average	-37%

Burglaries reported in Cambridge



Burglary is categorized as a more serious crime than larceny because 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 heists quickly, break-ins are occasionally only unsuccessful “attempts,” in which no entry is made, but damage is caused to the structure. For the purposes of analysis, burglary is divided into two main categories: commercial and residential (also known as “housebreaks”).

Burglaries by category

Category	2013	2014	Change
Commercial Burglary	63	51	-19%
Residential Burglary	327	235	-28%
Total	390	286	-27%

Top items targeted in 2014

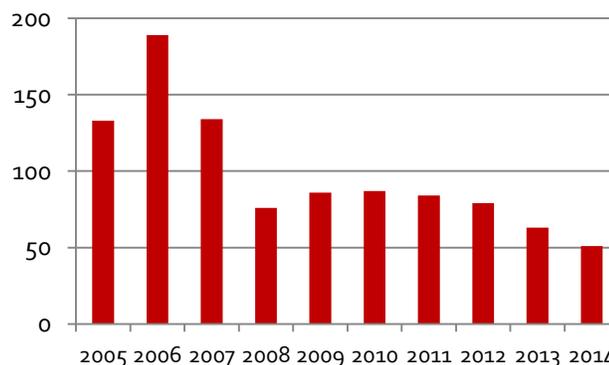
Rank	Residential	Commercial
1	Laptops	Cash
2	Jewelry	Laptops
3	Cash	Safes
4	Cameras	Alcohol
5	Cell Phones / Game Systems	MP3 Players

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, or a laptop. “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.

Commercial burglary

A commercial burglary, more commonly referred to as a *commercial break*, is the unlawful entry into a commercial

Commercial burglary, 2005-2014



establishment, including business, government, religious, or retail establishments. From 2013 to 2014, there was a 19% decrease in commercial breaks in Cambridge. Over the past ten years, commercial breaks have dropped by 62%, from 133 in 2005 to 51 in 2014.

A majority of the business districts in Cambridge either experienced a decrease or saw no change in commercial breaks from 2013 to 2014. The Cambridgeport/Riverside district recorded the most substantial decrease with zero incidents reported, which was down four incidents from the average and seven from 2013. Only Bay Square and Central Square reported an increase over 2013, with one and three additional breaks, respectively. Approximately 8% of the breaks in 2014 were attempts in which no entry was gained, and six incidents (12%) were considered an “inside job” in which an employee or known associate was believed to be responsible. Together these two categories accounted for a fifth of the commercial breaks this year.

Commercial burglaries by business district

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2013	2014	Change from Avg.	% of Total (2014)
Galleria/East Cambridge	9	9	6	-33%	12%
Kendall/M.I.T.	2	1	1	-50%	2%
Inman Square	7	6	4	-43%	8%
Central Square	12	8	11	-8%	22%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	4	7	0	-100%	0%
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	5	2	3	-40%	6%
Harvard Square	10	8	7	-30%	14%
1500-1900 Massachusetts Avenue	8	5	4	-50%	8%
Porter Square/North Cambridge	9	9	9	0%	18%
Alewife/West Cambridge	10	8	6	-40%	12%
Total	76	63	51	-33%	

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

- **Smash & grab** burglaries involve quick entry and exit through windows/glass doors of businesses, often at convenience stores or gas stations. The entire endeavor may take less than a minute.
- **Retail burglars** usually force their way into stores or other locations with the intent to steal merchandise or money from cash registers.
- **Restaurant/bar** burglars often cross multiple jurisdictions, breaking into similar franchises looking for safes or easily fenced items.
- **Business burglars** enter real-estate/law offices, technology companies, etc., looking for laptop computers and other expensive 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, heavy equipment, and precious metals. They are often in the business themselves and may have done work on the sites that they target.
- **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 often juveniles, breaking into their own schools to vandalize or steal computers and other expensive everyday goods. Youth centers/daycares are included.

Commercial burglary patterns

There were no notable commercial burglary patterns anywhere in Cambridge in 2014. However, there were a few one-night sprees during the first quarter of the year. Early in the morning on January 10th, the front doors of two businesses on Massachusetts Ave in Central Square were kicked in and electronics were stolen from one of the stores. On January 16th, multiple trailers owned by separate companies were broken into at a construction site on North Point Boulevard. No suspects were identified in either of the January sprees. On March 11th, three buildings in the Harvard Square / Agassiz area, including a church and a guidance center, were entered with nothing reported missing. A Somerville man was arrested later in the day on unrelated warrants and was believed to be responsible for these three breaks.

Commercial burglaries by location type

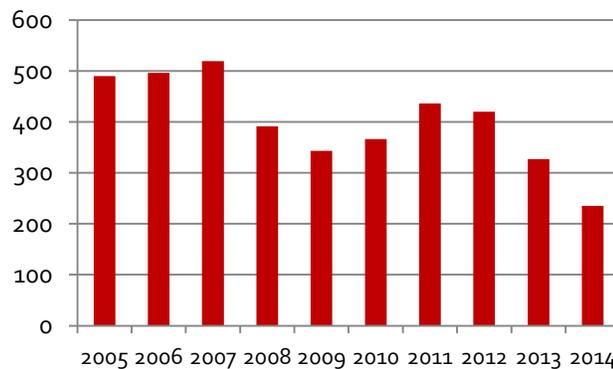
Type	2013	2014
Retail establishments	25	12
Industrial/construction	2	6
Bar/restaurant/social	17	13
Business offices	3	7
Convenience/gas	6	1
Church	4	2
Government building	1	0
School/youth center	1	2
Other	4	8
Total	63	51

There were two locations that experienced multiple incidents during the year. In April and again in November, the garage of a food delivery company on Cambridge Street was broken into and iPods and cash were stolen from the trucks within the garage in both incidents. The other address that reported more than one commercial break in 2014 was an office building on Massachusetts Ave in North Cambridge. An acupuncture business within the building reported one attempted break in April and one completed break in June in which cash was stolen from the front desk.

Residential burglary

For two years in a row, residential burglary has dropped to levels not seen in Cambridge for at least 30 years. In 2013, incidents fell 22% to 327 incidents (from 420 in 2012), and in 2014, the city saw an even larger descent of 28% from 327 burglaries down to 235. The 2014 total is also 38% below the five-year average of 380 housebreaks.

Residential burglary, 2005-2014



Despite the large drop in housebreaks this year, three neighborhoods did experience an increase in 2014 when compared with the previous year. The most notable of these increases was in Cambridgeport, where an additional six incidents were reported over the number in 2013. Cambridgeport also had the highest per capita rate in 2014 (38 per 10,000 people) and experienced one of the larger housebreak patterns of the year, which is described in more detail along with other 2014 housebreak patterns in the map below.

The most substantial decreases in housebreaks in 2014 were in Mid-Cambridge and Peabody. These two neighborhoods were the numerical housebreak hotspots in 2013 due to extensive patterns in those areas that year, but in 2014, housebreaks dropped 39% (22 incidents) in Mid-Cambridge and an amazing 70% (37 incidents) in Peabody, thanks to the absence of any major patterns in these neighborhoods this year.

Other neighborhoods that saw notable drops in housebreak activity in 2014 in comparison to 2013 were Inman/Harrington (down 12 incidents) and Riverside (down 11 incidents).

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 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. This was the case in 16% of the housebreaks in 2014. Unknown suspects are typically the perpetrators in Cambridge housebreaks, although a small percentage of incidents involve acquaintances or family members. For example, 4% of all reported housebreak victims in 2014 named an acquaintance (friend, roommate, or neighbor) or landlord as a suspect. An additional 4% of incidents were categorized as domestic (perpetrated by family members, ex-boyfriends, etc.).

Entry is gained into a residence by various methods. The most common point of entry is through a door, whether it is a front door, rear door, basement door, or unknown. This point of entry accounted for 52% of housebreaks in 2014. Residence doors were pried/forced/broken in 27% of the housebreaks. Unlocked doors also accounted for 10%. Entry is also often made via windows, especially during the summer months. This point of entry accounted for 37% of the incidents in 2013. Window entry was significant regarding three different methods: open/unlocked windows accounted for 15% of the housebreaks, cut/removed window screens accounted for 11%, and pried/forced/broken windows accounted for 8%.

Residential burglaries by neighborhood

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2013	2014	Change from Avg.	Population	2014 Rate/10000
East Cambridge	29	15	16	-45%	9234	17
M.I.T.	0	0	0	0%	5057	0
Inman/Harrington	33	32	20	-39%	6516	31
Area 4	40	30	24	-40%	6792	35
Cambridgeport	51	40	46	-10%	12220	38
Mid-Cambridge	59	56	34	-42%	12991	26
Riverside	33	32	21	-36%	12695	17
Agassiz	16	14	9	-44%	4977	18
Peabody	43	53	16	-63%	11399	14
West Cambridge	39	28	26	-33%	8023	32
North Cambridge	31	22	18	-42%	11908	15
Cambridge Highlands	0	0	1	100%	832	12
Strawberry Hill	6	5	4	-33%	2518	16
Total	380	327	235	-38%	105,162	

Housebreak activity tends to be concentrated in a few specific areas each year. See the next page for a hotspot map containing information on the housebreak concentrations and pattern areas in 2014.

2014 Housebreak Hotspot Map

West Cambridge: A number of housebreak patterns emerged in West Cambridge in 2014. In January, night breaks were reported on Brewer, Craigie, & Berkeley St. This may have been related to a past pattern in this area.

West Cambridge (cont.): A daytime pattern emerged around Mt. Auburn St, Fresh Pond Ln, and Worthington St in late April / early May and was quickly interdicted with two arrests.

In August, a male/female team targeting areas of Concord, Craigie, Brown, and Sacramento St was arrested.

A series of nighttime housebreaks in the Larches in early October appeared to have been eradicated with the identification of a suspect for an incident in the area (suspect connected thru prints), although two new incidents were reported over Thanksgiving weekend.

Peabody/Agassiz: An alert was issued on 10/23/14 for a break that occurred on Wendell St at 1:00 a.m. Scattered incidents associated with college dorms were reported during Oct & Nov. Extra patrols dissipated this series in December.

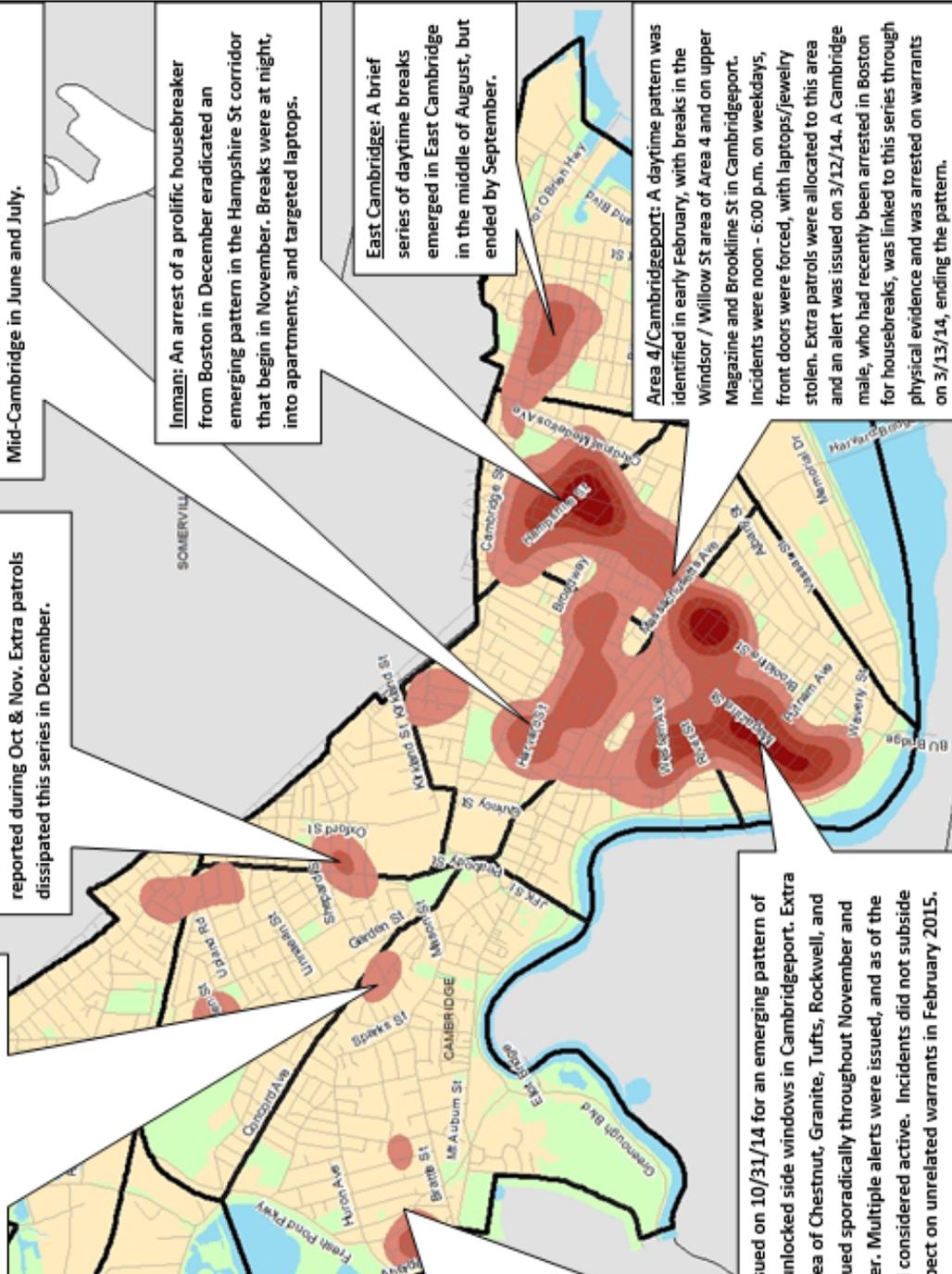
Mid-Cambridge: Two professional housebreakers out of Boston were arrested on 7/30/14 for breaks on Harvard and Lee Streets, interdicting a sporadic series of daytime housebreaks that was evolving in Mid-Cambridge in June and July.

Inman: An arrest of a prolific housebreaker from Boston in December eradicated an emerging pattern in the Hampshire St corridor that began in November. Breaks were at night, into apartments, and targeted laptops.

East Cambridge: A brief series of daytime breaks emerged in East Cambridge in the middle of August, but ended by September.

Area 4/Cambridgeport: A daytime pattern was identified in early February, with breaks in the Windsor / Willow St area of Area 4 and on upper Magazine and Brookline St in Cambridgeport. Incidents were noon - 6:00 p.m. on weekdays, front doors were forced, with laptops/jewelry stolen. Extra patrols were allocated to this area and an alert was issued on 3/12/14. A Cambridge male, who had recently been arrested in Boston for housebreaks, was linked to this series through physical evidence and was arrested on warrants on 3/13/14, ending the pattern.

Cambridgeport: An alert was issued on 10/31/14 for an emerging pattern of late afternoon breaks through unlocked side windows in Cambridgeport. Extra Patrols were deployed in the area of Chestnut, Granite, Tufts, Rockwell, and Chaik St, but the pattern continued sporadically throughout November and picked up again in late December. Multiple alerts were issued, and as of the end of 2014, this series was still considered active. Incidents did not subside until an arrest of a possible suspect on unrelated warrants in February 2015.



Larceny

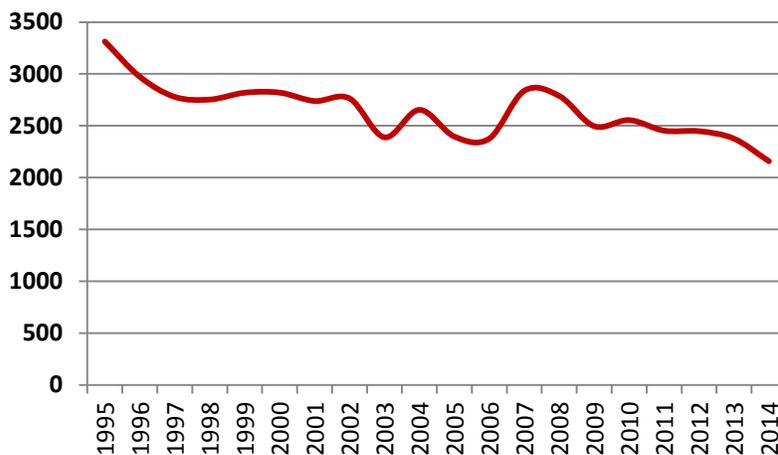
Definition

Larceny is the illegal taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of someone else's property. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, thefts from vehicles, thefts of auto parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, and all other thefts in which no force, violence, fraud, or burglary occurs. The crime does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, or bad checks, nor does it include auto theft, which is a separate offense.

Statistics

Five-Year Average	2,444
2013	2,376
2014	2,158
Change from 2013	-9%
Change from Average	-12%

Larcenies reported in Cambridge



Larceny is always the most common of the Part I crimes in Cambridge. This year it accounted for 75% of the total Part I crime and 84% of the total property crime. Larceny often produces the most patterns. Three categories that produce some of the highest numbers—larcenies from motor vehicles, buildings, and persons—are often fueled by changes in technology. As electronics such as laptops, cell phones, 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 decreased by 9% from last year, dropping 218 incidents from 2,376 in 2013 to 2,158 in 2014.

Larceny is broken down into the nine categories listed in the table below. The larceny categories that experienced the most substantial reductions from 2013 to 2014 were larcenies from the person (-35%), larceny of services (-23%), larcenies from motor vehicles (-16%), and larcenies of bicycles (-14%). Meanwhile, the only larceny types that experienced increases in 2014 over 2013 were larcenies from residences (+21%), larcenies of license plates (+40%), and miscellaneous larcenies (+113%). Looking at changes from the five-year average, all larceny types except larcenies from residences, shoplifting, and miscellaneous larcenies experienced notable decreases in 2014.

Larcenies by type

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2013	2014	Change from Avg.	% of Total (2014)
Larcenies from buildings	390	392	385	-1%	18%
Larcenies from motor vehicles	681	615	514	-25%	24%
Larcenies from persons	344	341	220	-36%	10%
Larcenies from residences	207	187	226	9%	10%
Larcenies of bicycles	366	383	328	-10%	15%
Larcenies of license plates	34	20	28	-18%	1%
Larcenies of services	23	22	17	-26%	1%
Shoplifting	367	393	391	7%	18%
Other (unclassifiable) larcenies	31	23	49	58%	2%
Total	2,444	2,376	2,158	-12%	

Larcenies 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.

Larcenies from buildings by business district

Category	2013	2014	Change
Galleria/East Cambridge	67	67	0%
Kendall/M.I.T.	29	17	-41%
Inman Square	19	14	-26%
Central Square	87	87	0%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	18	9	-50%
Bay Sq./Upper Broadway	30	30	0%
Harvard Square	68	82	21%
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	19	18	-5%
Porter Sq./N. Cambridge	23	26	13%
Alewife/West Cambridge	32	35	9%
Total	392	385	-2%

There were 385 larcenies from buildings reported in 2014. This total represents a decrease of 2% from 2013 and 1% from the five-year average of 390.

Top hot spots of 2014

- CambridgeSide Galleria**
 100 CambridgeSide Place
 40 incidents
- Cambridge Rindge & Latin School**
 459 Broadway
 12 incidents
- The Owl Club (a Harvard Final Club)**
 30 Holyoke St
 9 incidents
- Boston Sports Club**
 625 Massachusetts Ave
 8 incidents
- Hotel Tria**
 220 Alewife Brook Parkway
 6 incidents

Larceny from building scenarios

The following are the most common larceny from building scenarios in Cambridge in 2014:

- Someone knowingly leaves his or her belongings unattended for a short time and then comes back to find the property missing. An example would be leaving a coat in a public coat closet at a bar and returning to find it stolen. Unattended items accounted for 21% of the incidents in 2014. A series of thefts from Harvard Final Clubs were reported in November and resulted in the arrest of a Cambridge female. Another 14% of the incidents in 2014 involved a related situation in which victims accidentally forgot their property at a location and later returned to find it missing.

- A thief finds the opportunity to steal property left unattended on a store counter. Examples include when an employee leaves a cell phone on the counter while helping a customer or a shopper places their wallet down while buying an item and the property is stolen. This scenario accounted for 14% of the total reported in 2014.

- A thief waits for or finds the opportunity to steal property left unattended in classrooms or left unlocked on school desks or in lockers. This scenario accounted for 11% of the incidents in 2014. Cell phones, school laptops, and teachers’ wallets are the typical targets.

- A thief pries open a locker at a fitness club, commonly targeting wallets and cash. In 2014, 8% of larceny from building incidents occurred in this manner.

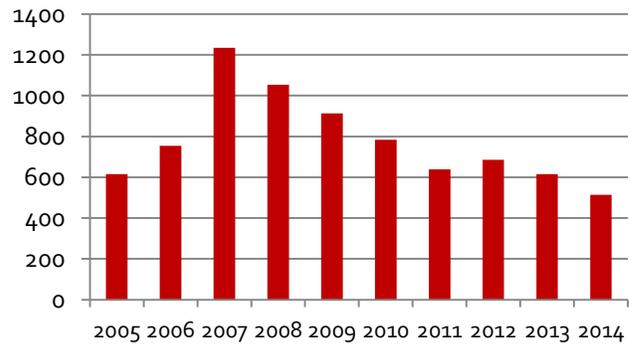
Another scenario that accounted for 8% of the larcenies from buildings this year involved thefts from offices. A thief walks into an office building during open business hours, possibly posing as a delivery person, and enters an empty office to take personal or company property. Laptops and purses tend to be the favorite targets.

Larcenies from motor vehicles

Larcenies from motor vehicles involve an offender either breaking into a car and stealing valuables from within or stealing an accessory, such as tires or hubcaps.

Larcenies from motor vehicles have consistently averaged between 16-26% of the total serious crime index in Cambridge for over 20 years. This year's car break total accounted for 18% of the Crime Index Total. This crime type hit its peak in 2007 when GPS navigation units became a hot commodity, but then steadily decreased by 13-18% each year after that until 2012 when the numbers switched direction and rose by 7%. However, another decline was registered in 2013 with a 10% drop, followed by a 16% reduction in 2014. The 2014 total of 514 car breaks was also 25% below the five-year weighted average of 681.

Larcenies from motor vehicles, 2005-2014



The West Cambridge neighborhood reported the most LMVs in 2014 with 80 incidents, due to the emergence of numerous series throughout the year, followed by Mid-Cambridge with 68. M.I.T. saw the largest percentage increase, up 160%, due to increased activity in area parking garages.

Larcenies from vehicles by neighborhood

Category	2013	2014	Change
East Cambridge	40	49	23%
M.I.T.	5	13	160%
Inman/Harrington	24	32	33%
Area 4	58	33	-43%
Cambridgeport	118	61	-48%
Mid-Cambridge	101	68	-33%
Riverside	62	34	-45%
Agassiz	31	22	-29%
Peabody	33	60	82%
West Cambridge	73	80	10%
North Cambridge	34	53	56%
Cambridge Highlands	7	4	-43%
Strawberry Hill	29	5	-83%
Total	615	514	-16%

Some of the most substantial decreases in LMVs this year were seen in Strawberry Hill (down 83%, or 24 incidents), Cambridgeport (down 48%, or 57 incidents), and Riverside (down 45%, or 28 incidents). These large reductions in 2014 were due to the absence of or reduction in notable patterns or sprees this year, after numerous series were reported in these neighborhoods in 2013.

In 2014, the main target in LMVs was cash or coins, accounting for 36% of the LMVs citywide. This property was often stolen from unlocked vehicles, which was the most common method of entry in both 2013 and 2014. In past years, the top method of entry typically involved breaking windows.

LMV activity tends to be concentrated in a few specific areas each year. See the next page for a hotspot map containing more information on these concentrations in 2014.

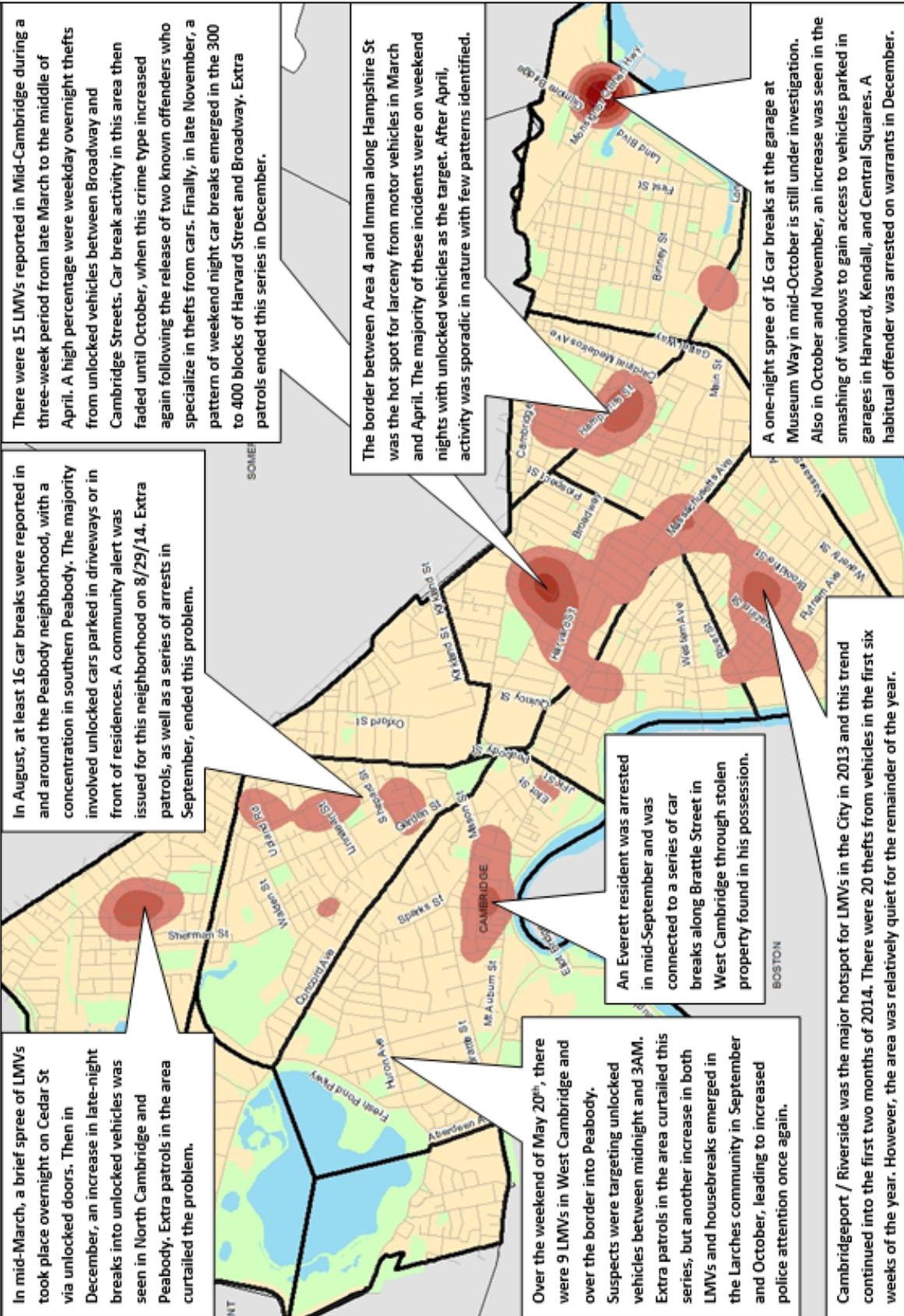
Top stolen items of 2014

- 1. Cash/Coins 186
- 2. Backpacks/Bags/ Purses/Wallets 78
- 3. Laptop computers 54
- 4. GPS systems 47
- 5. Glasses/Sunglasses 31
- 6. Cellular phones 27
- 7. Misc. electronics 24
- 8. MP3 players 21
- 9. Clothing 17
- 10. Keys 16

Top methods of entry

- 1. Opening an unlocked door, accounting for 36%.
- 2. In 30% of cases, the means of entry was unknown, with no signs of force.
- 3. Breaking one or more windows. This accounted for 24% of larcenies in 2014.

2014 Larceny from Motor Vehicle Hotspot Map



Larcenies from persons

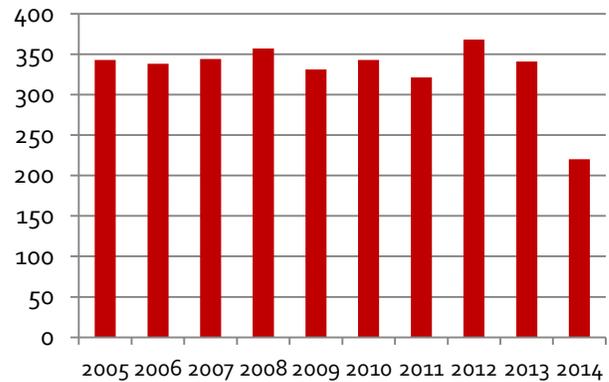
Larceny from the person describes pocket-picking or any theft that occurs within the victim’s area of control. The thefts are non-confrontational, and often the victim is not aware of the theft until after it has occurred. If any physical confrontation between offender and victim takes place, the crime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

Larcenies from persons in 2014 were 35% lower than the number reported in 2013 and 36% below the five-year average. The total of 220 incidents in 2014 is the lowest total reported in Cambridge in at least 20 years. For the second year in a row, the substantial decrease in this crime type was driven at least in part by large reductions in dipper activity in Harvard and Central Squares. In fact, every business district in the city except Inman Square reported declines this year. There were also seven arrests made in five incidents. See the scenarios below for more information on larcenies from the person in 2014.

Larcenies from persons by business district

Category	2013	2014	Change
Galleria/East Cambridge	55	32	-42%
Kendall/M.I.T.	11	7	-36%
Inman Square	10	11	10%
Central Square	93	71	-24%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	13	5	-62%
Bay Sq./Upper Broadway	15	6	-60%
Harvard Square	107	63	-41%
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	7	6	-14%
Porter Sq./N. Cambridge	15	11	-27%
Alewife/West Cambridge	15	8	-47%
Total	341	220	-35%

Larcenies from persons, 2005-2014



The following represents a few of the recurring larceny from person scenarios in Cambridge:

1. Typically, one of the most common larceny scenarios in Cambridge is when 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 from within, or takes the coat or purse entirely. This scenario, also known as dipper activity, accounted for 28% of the larcenies from persons in 2014. This is usually the most common larceny scenario in the city, but came in second to thefts of unattended items in 2014 (see next page). Incidents at restaurants and cafes located in Central Square (14 incidents) and Harvard Square (34 incidents) dominated this categorization, although these business districts saw substantial reductions from the previous year, down 62% and 45%, respectively. In Central Square, only the *Middle East Restaurant* and the *Asgard Irish Pub* experienced more than one incident in 2014. A brief pattern of thefts from patrons at the *Middle East* club in January ended with the arrest of an Arlington man. In Harvard Square, multiple incidents were seen at 36 JFK St (various locations within the *Garage Shopping Center*), 40 JFK St (*Tasty Burger*), 1288 Massachusetts Ave (*Panera*), 1384 Massachusetts Ave (*Starbucks*), and 32 Church St (*Border Café*). In August, a series of incidents involving teens who were grabbing phones from tables and victims’ hands in Harvard Square subsided following the arrest of a juvenile from Cambridge. Notably, one location in Harvard Square that was *not* a hotspot in 2014, unlike in previous years, was 27 Church St (*Crema Café*). This location only reported 1 incident in 2014, after seeing 16 the previous year.

2. Approximately 29% of the larcenies from persons in 2014 were thefts of items left unattended by their owners. This includes purses and wallets left briefly unattended in bars, restaurants, churches, schools,

Part I Crimes: Larceny

bus stops, parks, etc. In one typical scenario of this type, a student leaves his or her cell phone in a backpack near a basketball court while playing with friends and returns to find that the phone is missing. Another scenario we saw multiple times in 2014 was the theft of belongings from residents of local homeless shelters while those residents were asleep.

3. Yet another popular scenario is pocket-picking. While a 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 18% of the larceny from person reports in 2014. Central Square and Harvard Square reported the highest pocket-picking numbers in 2014 with 19 and 6 incidents, respectively.

4. Similar to the above-mentioned category of thefts of unattended property is the thefts of items from victims as they shop in local commercial establishments. In this situation, a shopper leaves a purse or shopping bag in a cart while looking at items on a shelf; upon returning to the cart, the belongings are gone. This category accounted for 14% of the larcenies from persons in 2014.

Larcenies 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. Typically, these thefts are committed by someone known to the victim or by people who have a right to be on the property.

There were 226 of these larcenies reported in 2014, a 21% increase over 2013. By far the most prevalent scenario for this crime type in 2014 involved the theft of packages from the front steps or vestibules of residences, which rose by 46% this year (from 76 incidents in 2013 to 111 in 2014). Although these incidents were reported throughout the year, there were two main concentrations. In May, incidents picked up in Mid-Cambridge, Peabody, and North Cambridge, but slowed in June. In late July, August, and September, a new series emerged of thefts of packages delivered by USPS across lower Cambridge, primarily in Inman, Area 4, Mid-Cambridge, and Riverside, prompting Police to issue a Citizen Alert. Four people were arrested for package thefts between August and November.

The most common larceny from residence scenarios are:

- Thefts of mail/packages delivered by a parcel service: 49%
- Thefts committed by visitors or guests of a residence: 15%
- Thefts from a yard, porch, or other area surrounding a residence: 10%
- Thefts committed by someone working in the residence, such as a painter, plumber, contractor, or maintenance worker: 9%
- Thefts from a common area of an apartment building: 7%
- Thefts committed by a family member, spouse, or romantic partner (i.e., “domestic thefts”): 4%
- Thefts committed while victims are in the process of moving: 4%
- Thefts from a storage area of an apartment building or complex: 2%

Larcenies from residences by neighborhood

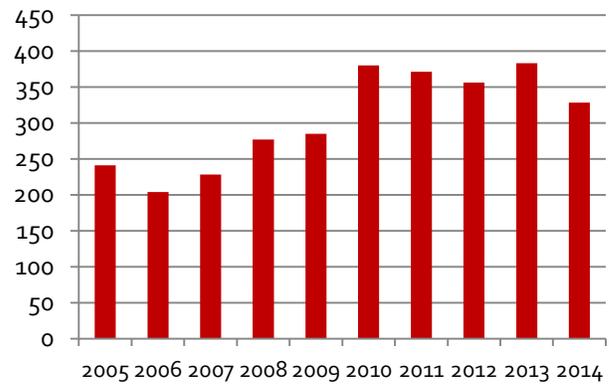
Category	2013	2014	Change
East Cambridge	21	30	43%
MIT	0	1	100%
Inman/Harrington	17	14	-18%
Area 4	12	27	125%
Cambridgeport	21	25	19%
Mid-Cambridge	39	40	3%
Riverside	18	26	44%
Agassiz	4	4	0%
Peabody	19	20	5%
West Cambridge	16	11	-31%
North Cambridge	16	24	50%
Cambridge Highlands	1	2	100%
Strawberry Hill	3	2	-33%
Total	187	226	21%

Larcenies of bicycles*

Larcenies of bicycles by neighborhood

Category	2013	2014	Change
East Cambridge	37	31	-16%
M.I.T.	8	8	0%
Inman/Harrington	20	32	60%
Area 4	46	36	-22%
Cambridgeport	55	34	-38%
Mid-Cambridge	59	57	-3%
Riverside	46	33	-28%
Agassiz	8	9	13%
Peabody	21	29	38%
West Cambridge	47	31	-34%
North Cambridge	31	24	-23%
Cambridge Highlands	2	2	0%
Strawberry Hill	3	2	-33%
Total	383	328	-14%

Larcenies of bicycles, 2005-2014

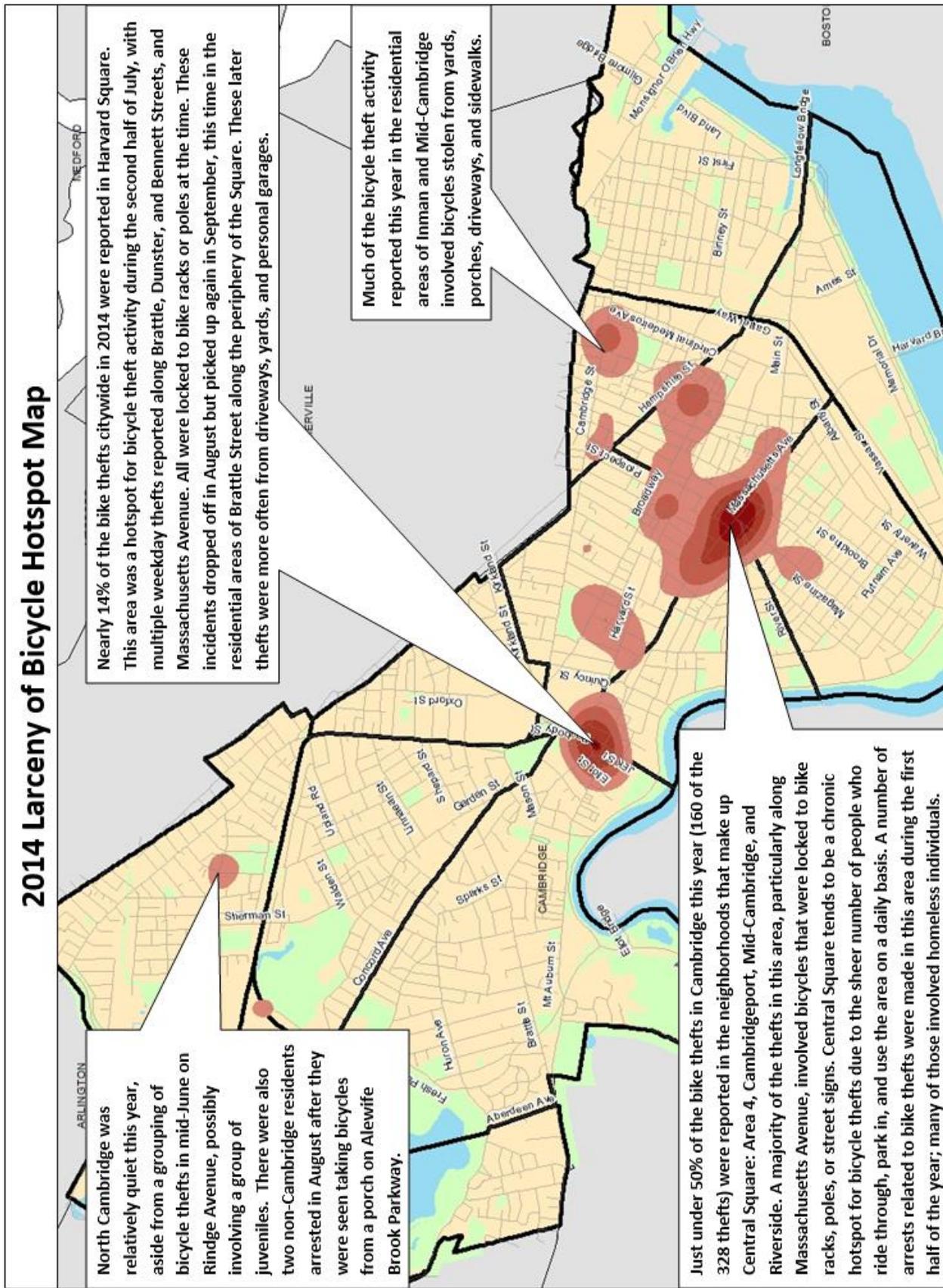


This year saw 328 incidents of stolen bicycles, a decrease of 14% from 2013 and 10% from the average. Not surprisingly, the largest numbers of bicycle thefts in 2014 occurred in the summer months of June, July, and August (65, 57, and 48 incidents, respectively), when bicycles typically pack the streets and sidewalks because of warmer weather. May, September, and October also experienced higher levels of these incidents (between 29 and 44 incidents each). The business districts with the most incidents were Central Square (66), Inman Square (52), and Bay Square (38), while fewer than usual were reported in Harvard Square (32).

Locks present little difficulty to bicycle thieves, who often bring bolt cutters or pry bars with them. Approximately 60% of all reported bicycle thefts this year involved locked and unattended bicycles on a street, sidewalk, or rack. Roughly 10% of thefts involved locked bicycles on private property, such as in private back yards or in apartment building hallways. Another 17% percent of the larcenies involved bicycles that were left unlocked and unprotected. Unlocked bicycles that were on private property followed, making up the remaining 13% of reported incidents.

See the next page for a hotspot map containing information on the larceny of bicycle concentrations in 2014.

* 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.



Shoplifting

Shoplifting decreased by 1% in 2014, dropping from 393 incidents in 2013 to 391 this year. As is typical, the CambridgeSide Galleria / East Cambridge area experienced the majority of the shopliftings this year with 41% of the incidents. Harvard Square, Porter Square, and Central Square reported the next highest amounts. It is important to note that since shoplifting incidents are often only reported when an arrest is made, underreporting can be a serious problem. The actual shoplifting total may be six to ten times greater than the statistic given. However, 63% of the reported incidents in 2014 did not result in an arrest, which may indicate an increase in the tendency to report incidents regardless of whether an arrest was made. Some stores may also choose to trespass the shoplifter instead of pressing charges.

Shoplifting by business district

Category	2013	2014	Change
Galleria/East Cambridge	157	159	1%
Kendall/MIT	11	1	-91%
Inman Square	11	3	-73%
Central Square	47	38	-19%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	19	6	-68%
Bay Sq./Upper Broadway	2	2	0%
Harvard Square	73	88	21%
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	3	9	200%
Porter Sq./N. Cambridge	45	50	11%
Alewife/West Cambridge	25	35	40%
Total	393	391	-1%

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

Top city/town of residence for arrested shoplifters

Category	2014
Boston	110
Cambridge	15
Somerville	6
Malden	5
Quincy	5
Medford	4
Revere	4
Chelsea	3
Watertown	3
Brockton	2
Everett	2

Larcenies 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 17 of these crimes reported in 2014. Taxi fare evasion incidents were reported most often this year (7 incidents), followed by “dining and ditching” (6 incidents), and gasoline thefts (4 incidents).

Miscellaneous larceny

This category includes all other unclassifiable larcenies. Miscellaneous larcenies in 2014 increased by 113% from 2013 and by 58% from the five-year weighted average. Aside from the thefts of two parking meters in Harvard Square during the 4th quarter of 2014, there were no notable patterns of any miscellaneous types of larceny this year.

Auto Theft

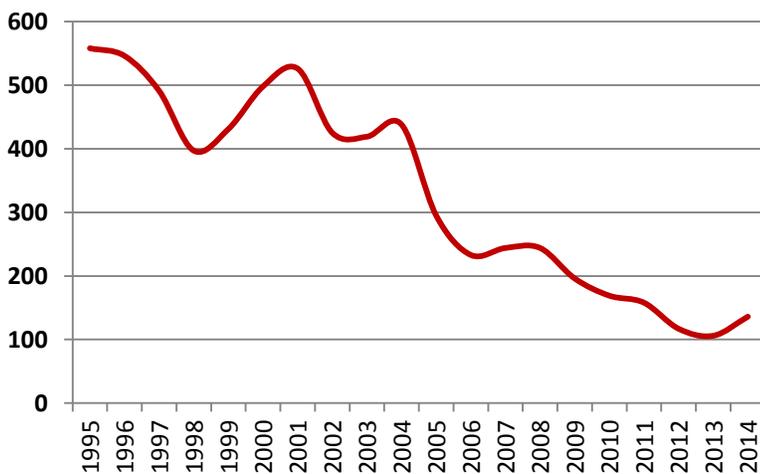
Definition

Auto theft is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. The offense category includes theft of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, and snowmobiles. The definition excludes the taking of a vehicle for temporary use by individuals with lawful access (e.g., a son taking his mother's car for the night).

Statistics

Five-Year Average	134
2013	106
2014	136
Change from 2013	28%
Change from Average	1%

Auto thefts reported in Cambridge



Forty years ago, there were nearly 3,000 cars reported stolen yearly in Cambridge. These figures declined to less than 1,000 thefts yearly in the 1990's and today's figures represent one of the most dramatic reported decreases in a single crime type. In 2013, Cambridge reported a 50-year low in auto thefts with 106. However, in 2014, auto thefts turned out to be one of the few Part I crimes to show an increase. Auto thefts saw a spike of 30 incidents this year, up 28% from 2013. In the last ten years, the only other year to see an increase was 2007, when auto thefts registered at 244 incidents, 11 thefts above 2006. The

same number was also reported the next year in 2008. As is evident from the chart, the increase of 30 additional cars stolen in 2014 is still low in comparison to years past. The overall major 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.

Although auto thefts tend to stay relatively consistent in each neighborhood, there were a few outliers with large changes in 2014. Thefts in Area 4 increased by 18 incidents over 2013 and rose 75% over the five-year average of 12. This increase, however, must be considered in context, as the total of 3 thefts reported in this area in 2013 was far below average. From 2009 to 2012, between 14 and 21 thefts were reported in Area 4 each year, indicating that the 2014 total of 21 was not that abnormal. Similarly, Inman/Harrington

Auto thefts by neighborhood

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2013	2014	Change from Avg.	% of Total (2014)
East Cambridge	16	16	17	6%	13%
MIT	3	4	3	0%	2%
Inman/Harrington	9	3	12	33%	9%
Area 4	12	3	21	75%	15%
Cambridgeport	22	22	23	5%	17%
Mid-Cambridge	19	19	14	-26%	10%
Riverside	11	11	10	-9%	7%
Agassiz	4	5	6	50%	4%
Peabody	10	2	10	0%	7%
West Cambridge	11	9	13	18%	10%
North Cambridge	13	10	6	-54%	4%
Cambridge Highlands	1	2	1	0%	1%
Strawberry Hill	1	0	0	-100%	0%
Total	134	106	136	1%	

and Peabody also reported substantial increases in 2014 due to the unusually small number of auto thefts reported in these areas in 2013. Inman rose from 3 thefts in 2013 to 12 in 2014, while Peabody jumped from 2 to 10. The 2014 totals for both of these neighborhoods were more in line with their averages. Despite the large increases in these areas, however, Cambridgeport once again reported the largest number of auto thefts in 2014 with 23; it was also the leading neighborhood in 2013 with 22. The neighborhoods with the next highest totals were the aforementioned Area 4 with 21 and East Cambridge with 17.

Very few neighborhoods saw drops in auto thefts in 2014. The only areas to see decreases of more than one incident were Mid-Cambridge, down 5 thefts to 14, and North Cambridge, down 4 thefts to 6.

Only 15% of all auto thefts in 2014 occurred in the first quarter, possibly due to the above-average snowfall we received. The other quarters all ranged from 26%-32% of the yearly total, with the most (44 auto thefts) reported during the third quarter.

Makes and models

Hondas continue to be the most commonly stolen automobiles in Cambridge, constituting 19% of all reports in 2014, or 26 incidents. They are also typically the most commonly stolen vehicles nationwide and continued to be this year. Toyotas dropped from second place to third in 2014 with 12 thefts reported in Cambridge. Subarus snuck in second place this year with 16 thefts after not even making the top five in 2013. This information, while typically consistent with historical and national trends, has changed drastically over the past few years. In 2012, Yamahas appeared on the list; in 2013, Genuine scooters appeared in the top three; and in 2014, Subarus and Vespa scooters ranked in the top five. As is shown in the table, only two of the top five vehicle model types stolen in Cambridge in 2014 also made the national and statewide top listings.

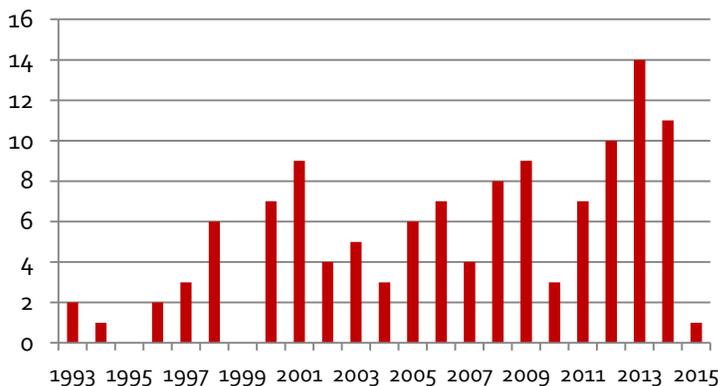
Top 5 stolen makes and models in 2014

Makes		Models	
Honda	26	Honda Civic**	9
Subaru	16	Subaru Legacy	5
Toyota	12	Honda Accord**	4
Chevy	9	Chevy Malibu	4
Vespa	9	Subaru Outback	4

*Also in the national top 10 (for 2013)
 +Also in the Massachusetts top 10 (for 2013)
 (2014 national/MA top 10 data not yet available)

The most targeted model for the third year in a row in Cambridge was the Honda Civic. However, for the first time in history, Subaru came in second place and accounted for two of the top five models stolen in Cambridge. This varies significantly from the state and national trends that report that Hondas and Toyotas are most heavily targeted. Toyotas may have ranked third in the top stolen make of 2014, but

Auto thefts in 2014 by model year



when combined with their models, they did not make the list where they have in past years. Typically, Hondas and Toyotas are stolen more than others due to the following factors. First, 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. Second, 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.

Part I Crimes: Auto Theft

Surprisingly, for the second year in a row, a brand of scooter made the top model list for Cambridge in 2014. Thefts of motorcycles and other brands of scooters have been common throughout the city in the past few years. This has been an emerging trend and accounted for 27% of all auto thefts in Cambridge in both 2013 and 2014.

Three auto thefts resulted in arrests in 2014. In February, a Cambridge resident was arrested for stealing a motor vehicle out of a city parking lot. He did not get far before crashing into a cement pillar and was subsequently arrested. In August, one juvenile male was arrested after stealing a moped at the corner of Second & Spring Streets and fleeing from police. A second suspect was able to avoid apprehension. In October, an unsuspecting victim allowed a homeless male to spend the night and woke in the morning to find that her car had been stolen. The male was arrested and the motor vehicle was returned. There were no patterns that emerged anywhere in Cambridge in 2014, due to the limited number of auto thefts throughout the city.

The table on the previous page shows the incidence of auto theft by model year (11 vehicles did not report the model year, as a lot of scooter and moped owners are not aware of this information). Three models were from prior to 1993 and did not fit on the graph. Therefore there are 14 model years that are not being depicted in the graph. Analysis of the age of stolen vehicles shows that the highest demand is typically for cars less than ten years old. Surprising is the spike of stolen cars from the year 2000-2001. Also unusual is the small number of 2010 vehicles stolen (only three) in between the larger totals in 2009 (nine vehicles) and 2011 (seven vehicles). The three years with the most targeted vehicles are 2012, 2013, and 2014, which accounted for 28% of all known motor vehicle years stolen in 2014. Thieves that target these newer models are often “joyriders” who steal vehicles to increase their sense of status, or they intend to sell the entire car for profit. Thieves that are looking for transportation steal cars 5-10 years old because they are inconspicuous. Thieves looking to make a profit target the older model year vehicles because parts for these cars are in higher demand.

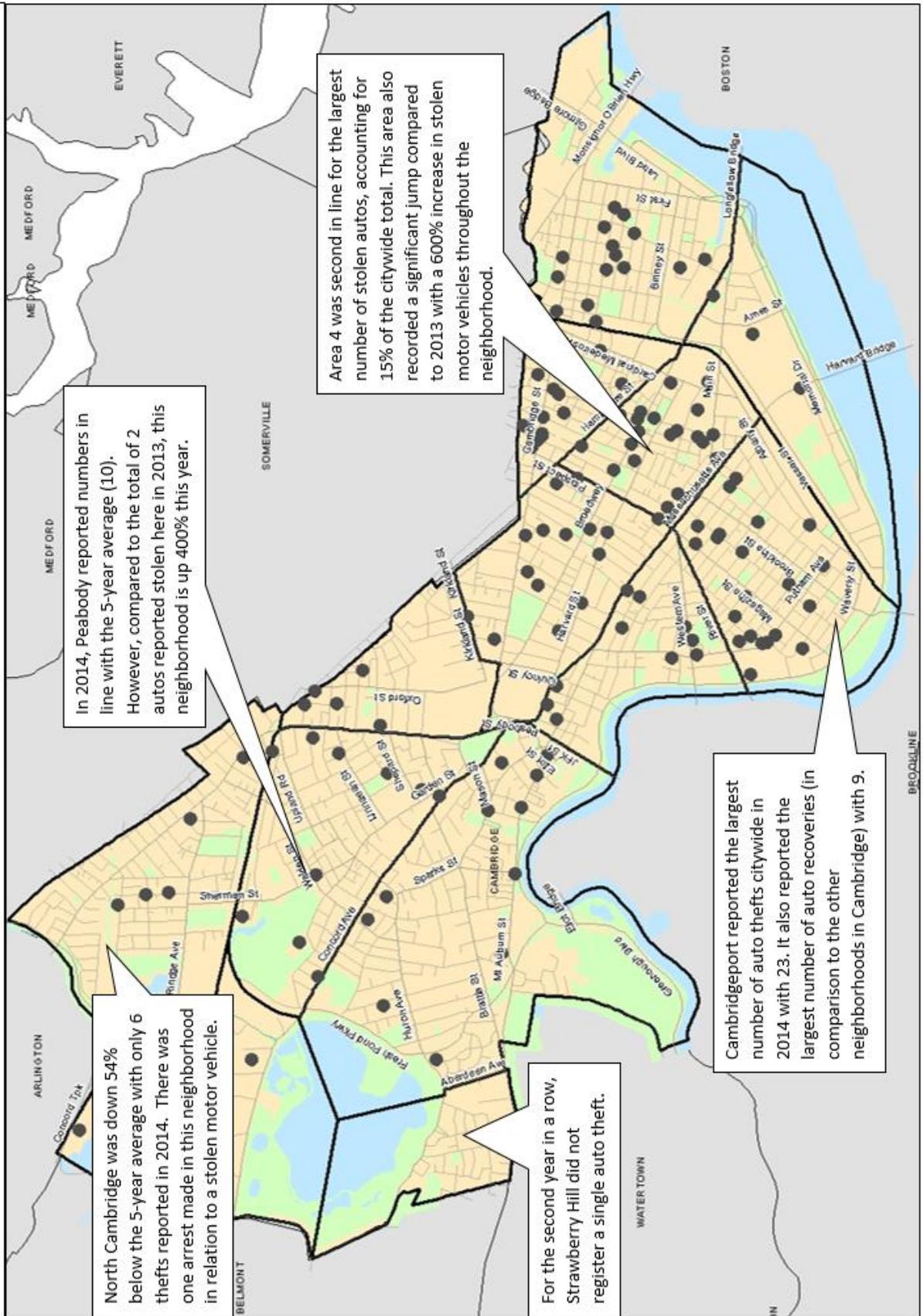
Auto theft recoveries

Approximately 52% of the cars reported stolen in 2014 have been recovered to date. The majority of the recovered cars in 2014 were located throughout Cambridge, with the rest found in surrounding cities and towns. In 2014, 75% more cars were recovered within Cambridge than in 2013 (42 in 2014 versus 24 in 2013). Cambridgeport did not register a single recovery in 2013 but was the leading recovery neighborhood in 2014 with 9. When damage was reported on recovered vehicles, often times there was more than one area of the car that had been affected. In total, 25 recovered cars had sustained some type of damage, and of those 25, multiple parts had been damaged in 8. The most common was overall body damage (16 vehicles), followed by ignition damage (10 vehicles). A radio was reported missing from one vehicle. Only one car was found partially stripped and another was totaled upon recovery. Note that additional information regarding parts stolen from vehicles where the vehicles themselves were not stolen can be found in the “Larceny section” of this report.

Auto thefts by recovery location

Boston	13
Boston (general)	8
Charlestown	3
Dorchester	1
East Boston	1
Cambridge	42
Cambridgeport	9
Mid-Cambridge	5
Area 4	4
East Cambridge	4
Riverside	4
West Cambridge	4
Agassiz	3
Inman/Harrington	3
North Cambridge	2
Unknown	4
Other Cities	16
Somerville	9
Lynn	1
Malden	1
Medford	1
Quincy	1
Revere	1
Shirley	1
Watertown	1

2014 Citywide Auto Thefts Map





Section III

Part II Crimes

Drug Offenses

Sex Crimes

Vandalism

Fraud

Other Part II Crimes

Drug Offenses

Definition

Drug offenses include all incidents in which the police made an arrest, complaint, or warrant for the possession or distribution of illegal narcotics. Drug statistics do not include all instances of drug use or distribution; they only reflect those cases that are known to the police. The totals here represent only one arrest charge and one type of drug per incident. A few individuals were arrested for multiple charges or had more than one type of drug on them, but only the most serious was chosen in each incident.

Statistics

Five-Year Average	104
2013	89
2014	54
Change from 2013	-39%
Change from Average	-48%

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. Cambridgeport and Mid-Cambridge, both of which include part of Central Square, accounted for the most drug activity in the City in 2014, registering nine and eight incidents, respectively. There were no large-scale operations focused on reducing drug use in Cambridge in 2014, leading to the notable reduction in drug incidents this year. However, through various undercover operations, the SIU continues its dedication to minimizing the drugs and drug-related crime in Cambridge.

In total, 54 drug incidents were reported in 2014 and 38 arrests were made in 28 of these incidents.

Drug Tip Hotline

The Special Investigations Unit employs an anonymous 24-hour 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 **TIP411 (847411)**. Begin your text with Tip650 and then type your message.

Drug incidents by neighborhood

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2013	2014	% of Total (2014)*
East Cambridge	14	19	5	9%
MIT	1	1	1	2%
Inman/Harrington	8	3	2	4%
Area 4	17	14	7	13%
Cambridgeport	20	19	9	17%
Mid-Cambridge	12	7	8	15%
Riverside	7	4	6	11%
Agassiz	1	1	1	2%
Peabody	6	7	3	6%
West Cambridge	8	9	6	11%
North Cambridge	5	3	5	9%
Cambridge Highlands	1	0	0	0%
Strawberry Hill	2	2	1	2%
Total	104	89	54	

*Total percentage more than 100% due to rounding.

Drug offense scenarios

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

1. The Cambridge Police Department’s Special Investigation Unit initiates an investigation or conducts surveillance resulting in an arrest. Many of these investigations are due to information supplied by confidential sources: 14 cases in 2014
2. A police officer on patrol observes suspicious street activity and upon further investigation discovers narcotics: 24 cases in 2014
3. A Cambridge school official or court officer observes drug use: 5 cases in 2014
4. During a routine motor vehicle stop, a police officer observes narcotics inside the vehicle: 8 cases in 2014
5. A citizen witnesses a person or persons using drugs and notifies the police: 2 cases in 2014
6. During an arrest for another crime, the arresting officer or booking officer finds narcotics on the arrested person: 1 case in 2014
7. Pharmacists discover patrons attempting to fill fake prescriptions: 0 cases in 2014

Massachusetts drug classifications

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

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

Drug related activities for which persons are arrested

Category	2014
Possession	27
Possession with intent to distribute*	24
Trafficking**	2
Drug sale (observed)	1

*Carrying a significant amount of drugs not for personal use

**Selling, possessing, or transporting of copious amounts of drugs

Types of drugs found on arrested persons

Category	2014
Marijuana	24
Prescription drugs	13
Heroin	7
Cocaine or crack cocaine	6
Hallucinogens	3
Designer Drugs	1

Summary of overdose incidents

Although overdose incidents are generally medical in nature, police often respond to assist Fire and EMS agencies. In 2014, 157 overdose incidents (with 11 fatalities) were reported to the Cambridge Police, which is up 45% over the 108 overdoses (with 5 fatalities) reported to the police in 2013. Much of the increase in 2014 was a result of the surge in reports of opioid/heroin overdoses across the city, particularly involving overdoses that were fatal. This trend was also seen statewide and across the nation. In fact, a public health emergency was declared in March 2014 in Massachusetts due to the growing number of opioid overdoses and deaths.

When a victim cannot or will not report what substance was involved in an overdose, officers must often rely on witness statements, medical personnel evaluations, and/or evidence at the scene to make a determination. The chart provides a breakdown of the suspected drug type involved in each overdose report for 2013 and 2014.*

The following provides a breakdown of the fatal overdoses for the past two years:

In 2013, there were 5 fatal overdoses:

- 1 definite heroin overdose
- 2 possible heroin overdoses (or other opioids)
- 1 opioid overdose
- 1 alcohol poisoning overdose

In 2014, there were 11 fatal overdoses, more than double the previous year:

- 7 definite heroin overdoses
- 2 possible heroin overdoses (cause of death is officially unknown at this time but both victims had a history of heroin use)
- 1 opioid overdose
- 1 prescription medication overdose

Suspected drug ingested		
Drug	2013	2014
Heroin	40	55
Other Opioids	12	15
Prescription OTC Meds	45	57
Alcohol	2	2
Cocaine	1	3
Marijuana	2	4
Other (Designer Drugs, Hallucinogens, etc.)	3	6
Unknown	3	15
Total	108	157

*Please note that this data is only what is available through police reports. It appears that many more overdoses are reported to EMS/Fire agencies in Cambridge, but, as noted earlier, police are not always alerted to respond as the call is often considered medical, not criminal in nature.

Epidemic
By Officer Matthew Price
Community Relations Unit - Homeless Outreach

Heroin overdoses, particularly fatal ones, have increased dramatically across the region in the past year. Police, medical providers, social services, and others are all working to deal with this problem that is spreading through communities. The following is a fictional account of one person’s struggle with addiction and its impact on those around him.

The headline reads: “Another young person dies suddenly!” But it’s become so common that readers barely glance at it anymore.

Sparky Jodhpurs was an average teenager. He lived in a suburb, earned decent grades in high school, and looked forward to college. Forty years ago, he would have been a preppie, but now he liked skateboarding, Xbox, drinking beer in the woods with his friends, and trying to meet girls. On the weekends, Sparky went to parties. At one party, Sparky met a girl. They talked between the beats of the music and started to like each other. Under the dim lighting of the party, she offered him a small, white tablet. He looked at it sitting in the palm of her slender hand. She promised he’d like it. She’d like it, too. They would feel great together. It seemed like a good idea. He popped it in his mouth, washed it down with the rest of his beer, and found out she was right. He did feel great, and it was a lot of fun.

The next time he had an opportunity to take a pill at a party, he took it. He kept doing this until he started to seek out the pills on his own. He checked his parents’ medicine cabinet. Then he surreptitiously checked the medicine cabinets at his friends’ houses. After that, he stopped feeling well but didn’t know what was wrong. But if Sparky was anything, he was lucky. One day while he was feeling

particularly low at school, someone offered to sell him a pill and he bought it. It was expensive, though, and after he felt high, he kept coming down lower and lower. Another friend suggested that a great way to get high was to crush the pill and snort it. Sparky tried this and learned that his friend was right. But soon it became difficult to get enough money to continue buying the pills. A friend suggested that snorting wasn't nearly as good as injecting, but Sparky wasn't going to use a needle. He hated needles in general, but for drugs? Only junkies used needles and he was no junkie.

One day, he realized the pills were harder and harder to find and they never seemed to pick him up like before. He decided to meet with a friend that he could really trust, and who knew about this stuff, and they crushed up a pill and injected it. After that, Sparky stopped being Sparky.

There was no way he could keep up with his drug habit and he heard that heroin gave the same kind of high as the pills. He could get a "hit" for just a couple of dollars. A friend introduced him to a dealer in the city. It was great. He could get high any time he wanted because the drug was so cheap. Unfortunately though, no matter how hard he tried, he never seemed to have enough money. No matter how hard he chased it, he could never get the same feeling he did with the pretty girl at the party.

Sparky spent more and more time in the city because it was easier to buy heroin and he needed it more often. He stopped going home and instead slept on a friend's couch at night. Other nights, he stayed at a homeless shelter. He knew he wasn't really homeless; he just needed a place to stay at night.

Sparky's family found out he was using drugs and they made the difficult decision to stop giving him money when he called and asked for it. He didn't have a job, so he stole things that he could sell. This is how he earned money to buy heroin. Batteries and razors were easy to sell because people always needed them. He even got lucky and stole a wallet from a customer in a store. The customer was in line to buy a bottle of vitamin water. She was texting and listening to music on her ear-buds. She wouldn't miss the wallet, she was probably rich, he thought. He really needed to get high. Sparky thought he got away with it until he stepped outside the store and a police officer arrested him. The officer brought him to the police station and placed him in a cell until court opened in the morning. He had to wait in that cell all night. Without heroin, he got sick. Sleep was impossible because the concrete was so uncomfortable. He lay there, filthy and ashamed. He looked terrible in court the next day. This was his first time in court. But for everyone else—the judge, the prosecutor, the defense attorney, the police, and the other prisoners—this happened every day and Sparky was just one of a million.

Because drugs are so prevalent, there is a special court devoted to dealing with cases like Sparky's. He wasn't a criminal. His problem was with drugs and, much like someone suffering from a disease, he needed help. The judge sent Sparky to drug court. At drug court, another judge decided that Sparky should go to a drug treatment program for help rather than to jail for stealing.

Months later when Sparky graduated from the treatment program, he felt better. He was free of drugs. But he didn't know what to do next. He couldn't go back to his family. He hadn't talked to them for a long time. He left high school. Did that make him a drop-out? He wanted to return to his old life, to go home, to go back to school and be that kid again, but he didn't know how.

Sparky was sitting on a bench in the park when an old friend walked by and stopped to talk. They used to get high together. His friend offered him a place to stay. They went to an abandoned building where his friend lived. It wasn't a great place. The wind came through the walls, a part of the ceiling was hanging down, and it smelled bad, but he had nowhere else to go. His friend had some heroin and Sparky knew he'd feel better if he took a hit. He was cold, hungry, and he didn't feel good about his prospects for tomorrow. Just one time, he promised himself. So he got high. He got so high that he overdosed. His body couldn't tolerate the drug like it had before he went to treatment. Sparky slumped over, lifeless. His friend panicked, ran out of the building and never went back.

Sex Offenses

Definition

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.

Statistics

Five-Year Average	83
2013	69
2014	91
Change from 2013	+32%
Change from Average	+10%

Sex offenses by type

Category	5-Yr. Avg.	2013	2014	Change from Avg.
Indecent assault	35	33	49	40%
Indecent exposure	25	20	28	12%
Annoying & accosting	10	4	6	-40%
Peeping & Spying	5	7	4	-20%
Obscene phone calls	6	3	4	-33%
Prostitution & solicitation	2	2	0	-100%
Total	83	69	91	10%

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 is an aggravated assault rather than an indecent assault. In 2014, the offender was a stranger to the victim in more than 60% of the incidents reported. The second quarter (April,

May, & June) saw the most incidents with 14, although the third and fourth quarters were not far behind with 13 each. Four of the incidents in 2014 resulted in arrests at the time of the incident; the victim did not know the offender in any of these incidents. Additional suspects may have been identified during follow-up investigations into these crimes.

There was one pattern of indecent assaults in Cambridge in 2014. During the summer months, a series of incidents emerged in the Inman Square area (Inman/Harrington and Mid-Cambridge neighborhoods) involving a young male suspect on a bicycle who was indecently grabbing victims from behind as they walked alone after dark. A juvenile from Cambridge was identified as the suspect in a similar incident near M.I.T. in August and is believed to be responsible for the Inman Square incidents as well. As many as six incidents were believed to be part of this pattern, contributing to the sizeable increase in indecent assaults this year.

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. Nine (32%) of the twenty-eight indecent exposure incidents in 2014 involved suspects masturbating or engaging in sexual acts in public, nine (32%) incidents were flashing incidents, and ten individuals (36%) were seen urinating in public. Arrests were made in nine incidents.

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. Five of the six incidents in 2014 were perpetrated by strangers, while the sixth incident was committed by an acquaintance who worked in the victim's apartment building. All but one of the incidents occurred on a weekday, specifically Tuesday through Thursday.

Peeping and Spying

Peeping and spying occurs most often when offenders peer through windows of houses or apartments, generally at night, though only one of the incidents reported in Cambridge in 2014 involved this situation. The other three incidents reported this year involved the videotaping of unsuspecting victims during situations in which privacy is expected. Two of these took place at the Galleria Mall, with the third occurring in an office building.

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. The caller was unknown to the victim in all four of the incidents in 2014.

Prostitution and 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 Cambridge Police Special Investigations Unit (SIU) had proactively fought the visible “streetwalking” problem, nearly eradicating it in Cambridge. The last undercover sting set up to combat this problem was in November 2009 after complaints of prostitution resurfaced, particularly in and around Cambridge hotels. The undercover sting resulted in seven arrests for prostitution-related charges. There were no reported incidents of prostitution in Cambridge in 2014.

Malicious Destruction

Definition

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.

Statistics

Five-Year Average	497
2013	438
2014	420
Change from 2013	-4%
Change from Average	-15%

There were 420 incidents of malicious destruction, or "vandalism," reported in 2014. Malicious Destruction in Cambridge dropped by approximately 4% from 2013 to 2014. The Strawberry Hill neighborhood saw the largest percentage increase with double the amount of vandalism reports (rising from 6 to 12 incidents), followed by West Cambridge, which rose by 44%. The neighborhoods with the most noticeable decreases in 2014 were The Highlands and Agassiz, which both had the largest percentage drop (each down 45%), and Area 4 and Riverside, which saw the largest numerical drops (down 12 and 11 incidents, respectively).

While damages to cars mostly fell between 2013 and 2014, with decreases in pinstriping (-22%), tire slashing (-22%), attempted theft (-13%), and dents/damage (-8%), incidents of smashed car windows rose by 28% this year. Notably, despite the overall drop in tire slashings, there was a one-night spree of this crime type early in the morning of July 13, involving at least eight vehicles parked along Cambridge Street. The suspect may have been a patron leaving one of the nearby bars or restaurants.

In other damage types, destruction to residences in 2014 increased by 21% over 2013, while overall damage to businesses in 2014 fell by 26%.

Vandalism by neighborhood

Neighborhood	2013	2014	% of Total (2014)*
East Cambridge	49	56	13%
M.I.T.	6	5	1%
Inman/Harrington	49	45	11%
Area 4	66	54	13%
Cambridgeport	54	47	11%
Mid-Cambridge	32	31	7%
Riverside	52	41	10%
Agassiz	11	6	1%
Peabody	30	30	7%
West Cambridge	27	39	9%
North Cambridge	45	48	11%
Cambridge Highlands	11	6	1%
Strawberry Hill	6	12	3%
Total	438	420	

Vandalism by category

Category	2013	2014	% of Total (2014)
Total damage to autos	237	228	54%
Car window broken	64	82	20%
Dents/damage to car	75	69	16%
Scratches, "pinstripes"	49	38	9%
Tires slashed or punctured	41	32	8%
Attempted theft	8	7	2%
Total damage to residences	38	46	11%
Misc. damage to residences	21	32	8%
Residence window broken	17	14	3%
Total damage to businesses	87	64	15%
Business window broken	48	39	9%
Misc. damage to businesses	39	25	6%
Graffiti	67	71	17%
Miscellaneous damage	9	11	3%
Total	438	420	

*Total percentage less than 100% due to rounding.

Fraud

Definition

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.

Statistics

Five-Year Average	432
2013	465
2014	621
Change from 2013	+34%
Change from Average	+44%

Across the nation, police departments are seeing fraud become an increasingly popular crime. In 2014, this crime type increased by 34% in Cambridge from the previous year and is expected to continue to rise due to the electronic age we live in.

Counterfeiting

In 2014, there were 34 incidents of counterfeiting, up 162% over the 13 incidents reported in 2013. Almost all of these incidents typically involve counterfeit bills. In Cambridge, these incidents tend to occur most often at the Galleria Mall. Grocery stores, convenience stores, and gas stations have also been popular targets in the past, but cafes and restaurants were the main locations in 2014.

Bad Check

This is defined as the writing of checks on insufficient funds or closed accounts. The Cambridge Police took 36 reports in 2014.

Forged Check

Writing a forged check includes any incident in which a suspect forges the signature of the victim, or changes the amount written on the check. There were 27 forged checks reported in 2014.

ATM/Credit Card Fraud

The most common fraud reported in Cambridge typically involves the use of credit and ATM cards. There were 144 reports of ATM/credit card fraud in 2014, 21 more than in 2013. Major commercial areas such as Harvard/Central Squares and the Galleria Mall are typically hotspots for this activity, although Harvard Square was relatively quiet for this activity in 2014 with only 8 incidents, compared to the Galleria with 23. There are two main ways that victims become aware of this type of crime; either victims are informed by their credit card companies of unusual activity on their charge or debit cards, or a victim finds unauthorized charges on his or her credit card account after the card is lost or stolen. Occasionally a victim reports fraudulent activity while they are still in possession of their card.

Fraud by type

Category	2013	2014	Change
Counterfeiting	13	34	162%
Forgery/Uttering	314	336	7%
Credit/ATM cards	123	144	17%
Identity theft	103	123	19%
Bad check	42	36	-14%
Forged check	35	27	-23%
Other/miscellaneous	6	3	-50%
Prescription	5	2	-60%
Application	0	1	100%
Con Games	127	229	80%
Government*	0	65	N/A*
Internet-related	44	62	41%
Extortion/Kidnap	29	41	41%
Housework/Utilities	23	37	61%
Miscellaneous	23	22	-4%
Cash shuffle	2	2	0%
Big Carrot	4	0	-100%
Charity	2	0	-100%
Embezzlement	11	22	100%
Total	465	621	34%
*The "Government" con game category was newly added in 2014 due to the large number of specific phone scams reported. See call-out box on the next page for more info.			

Identity Theft

This scenario is when a known or unknown person opens accounts in the victim's name with his or her social security number. This can include utilities, credit cards, or even filing tax returns. In this electronic age, this sort of forgery is normally high. Cambridge saw an increase of 19% in this type of crime in 2014, rising from 103 incidents to 123.

Embezzlement

This occurs when employees take advantage of their position for financial gain, diverting company funds to their own account. There were 22 reports of embezzlement in 2014, up 100% from the 11 incidents reported in 2013. Historically, retail stores in Harvard/Central Squares and the Galleria are most affected by this crime. Often, incidents of this type involve employees stealing several thousand dollars from the companies for which they work.

"Con" Games

There were 229 swindles, con games, or flimflams in 2014, which is 80% higher than the 127 incidents reported in 2013. Most of these incidents involved a suspect using a scam in order to swindle money out of unsuspecting victims. Internet-related incidents continue to account for a high number of con games, although such a large increase was seen in incidents involving phone scams that new categories had to be added to the con game section, including "Government" and "Extortion/Kidnap". These categories were previously listed as miscellaneous con games. The call-out box below details some of the more prevalent phone scams reported in Cambridge in 2014.

The Cambridge Police issued several alerts in 2014 about on-going phone scams affecting residents and businesses in the area. Many of the scams involved victims transferring money via "Green Dot MoneyPak" cards, which are reloadable prepaid cards.

The following is a list of some of the scams that were reported in 2014:

- A caller claims to be from the IRS and says that the victim has been audited and owes money. This scam was prevalent throughout tax season.
- A caller claims to work for the government and states that there is a warrant out for the victim's arrest unless s/he pays a fee to clear it up.
- A caller claims that the victim missed jury duty and must pay a fine to avoid arrest.
- A caller claims to be from a utility company such as National Grid or N-Star and demands payment on an outstanding bill.
- A caller claims to have either kidnapped or been in an accident with a victim's relative and states that the relative is being held for ransom.

The following tips can help you avoid falling victim to one of these scams:

- Be suspicious of callers who demand immediate payment for any reason, and never give out personal or financial information to anyone who emails or calls you unsolicited.
- Never wire money or provide debit or credit card numbers or Green Dot MoneyPak card numbers to someone you do not know. Also, keep in mind that utility companies and government agencies will NOT contact you demanding immediate payment by MoneyPak.
- If you experience this type of activity, please report it to the Cambridge Police at 617-349-3300.

Other Part II Crimes

Definition

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.

Statistics

Five-Year Average	1087
2013	1090
2014	1057
Change from 2013	-3%
Change from Average	-3%

Disorderly conduct

Police make an arrest for this crime when a person disrupts the peace enough to pose a danger. Examples include bar disputes, public shouting of profanity, homeless altercations, and threats. Arrests were made in 32 of the 35 disorderly conduct incidents in 2014. Twenty-three (66%) of the disorderly incidents took place in Central Square and six (17%) occurred in Harvard Square, due to the large vagrant population and prevalence of bars and restaurants in both Squares.

Drinking in public

This crime type fell by 33% in 2014. All of the incidents yielded arrests. Decreases in this crime type typically result from either officer presence deterring individuals from partaking in the act, or less calls from establishments or patrons reporting the crime. The large majority of these incidents involve homeless individuals in Harvard and Central Squares.

Category	2013	2014	Change from 2013
Hit & run accidents	600	614	2%
Threats	220	158	-28%
Traffic arrests	73	81	11%
Trespassing	45	61	36%
OUI	29	47	62%
Disorderly Conduct	41	35	-15%
Drinking in Public	40	27	-33%
Weapons violations	26	21	-19%
Liquor Violations	7	10	43%
Extortion/Blackmail	6	2	-67%
Kidnapping	3	1	-67%
Total	1090	1057	-3%

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 only two incidents of this nature reported in 2014, down 67% from the previous year.

Hit and run accidents

The majority of the hit and run incidents this year (72%) involved parked cars. North Cambridge and East Cambridge reported the largest numbers of hit and runs in 2014, with 81 and 80 incidents, respectively.

Kidnapping

There was one reported kidnapping in 2014; it involved a parental custody issue.

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. Four of the ten incidents in 2014 yielded an arrest, all four of which involved minors drinking or in the possession of alcohol.

Operating under the influence (OUI)

In 2014, all 47 OUIs resulted in arrests. More than half of the activity occurred on weekends (Friday – Sunday) and typically between 10:00 p.m. and 3:00 a.m. when people are out at bars or clubs. Alewife/West Cambridge and Inman Square had the highest concentration of OUIs this year, each with 10 incidents (21%).

Threats

Threats often arise in domestic disputes, arguments between acquaintances and co-workers, and school fights. There were 158 reports of threats in 2014. The majority of the specifically classified incidents this year were related to domestic issues or were between acquaintances.

Traffic arrests

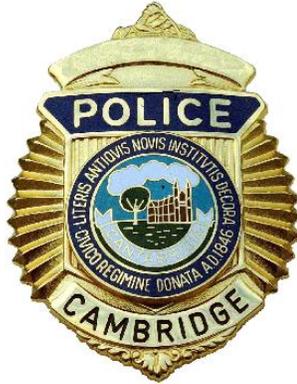
Most traffic offenses are minor in nature and result in a warning or citation. Other crimes, like driving to endanger, driving with a suspended or revoked license, or attaching false license plates, may result in an arrest. These arrests decreased significantly after 2003 because the courts requested that summonses be issued for license suspension/revocation offenses, as opposed to arrests being made. There were 81 traffic arrests in 2014.

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 Galleria Mall are locations where this activity is particularly monitored. Arrests were made in 32 of the 61 incidents of trespassing in 2014.

Weapons violations

Weapons violations include the illegal possession of a firearm or other weapon, as well as reports of gunshots where evidence was found. In 2014, there were 21 weapon/gun violations resulting in 7 arrests.

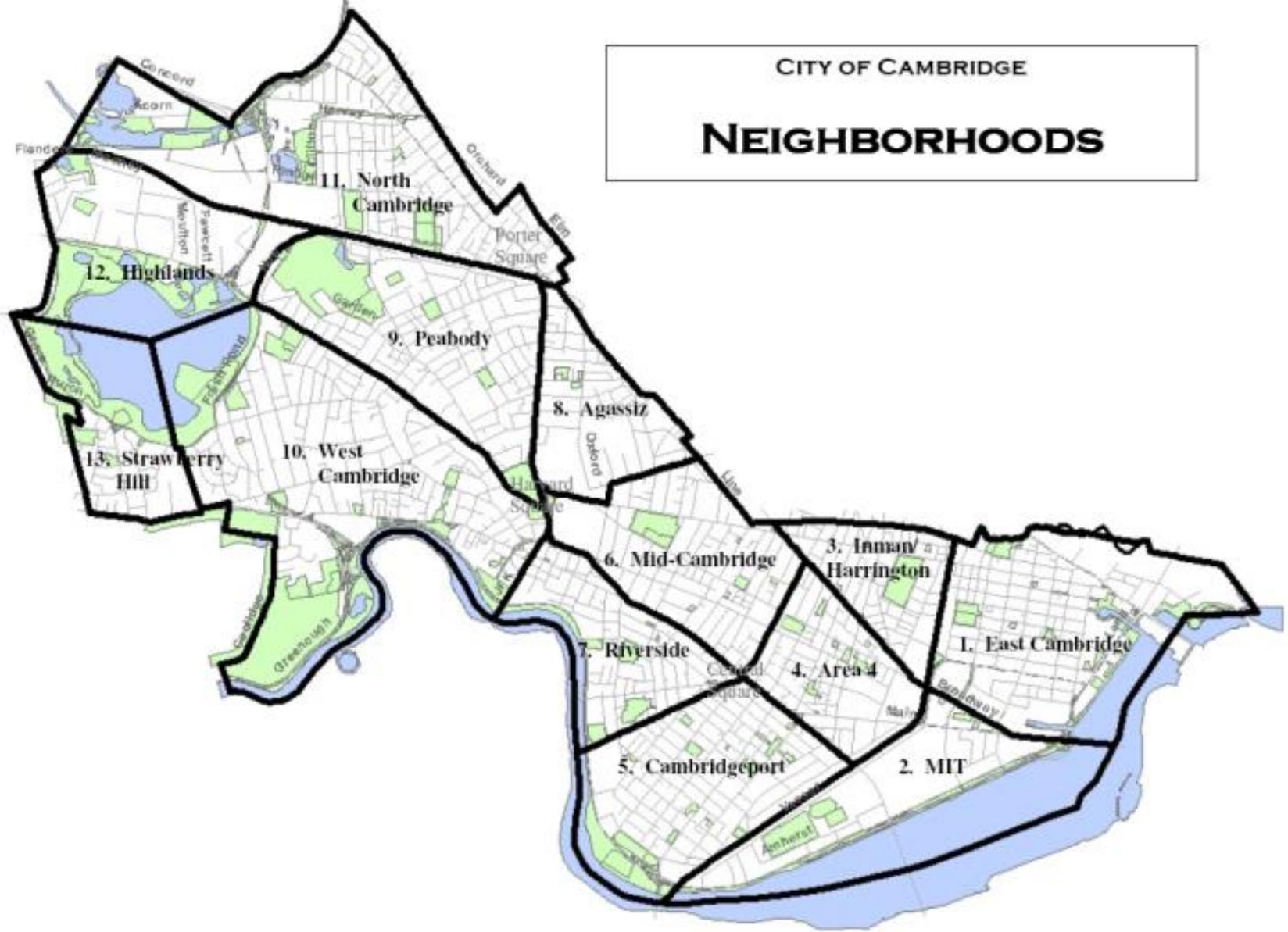


Section IV

Neighborhood Profiles

East Cambridge
M.I.T./Kendall
Inman/Harrington
Area 4
Cambridgeport
Mid-Cambridge
Riverside
Agassiz
Peabody
West Cambridge
North Cambridge
Cambridge Highlands
Strawberry Hill

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE
NEIGHBORHOODS

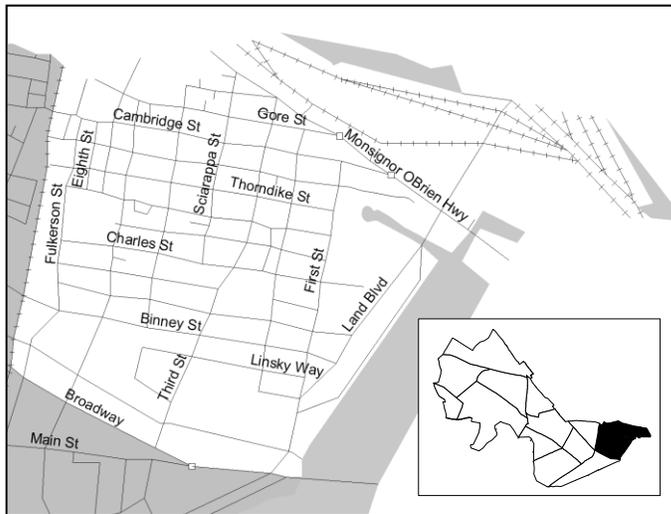


Neighborhood breakdown of index crimes in 2014

Crime	East Camb	M.I.T.	Inman/Harr.	Area 4	Camb Port	Mid-Camb	River-side	Agassiz	Pea-body	W. Camb	N. Camb	Camb H'lands	Strw. Hill	Total
Aggravated Assault	19	8	17	25	38	16	19	2	9	10	14	4	3	184
Auto Theft	17	3	12	21	23	14	10	6	10	13	6	1	0	136
Commercial Break	6	0	3	8	3	4	3	2	3	8	10	1	0	51
Commercial Robbery	5	0	1	3	3	1	4	1	0	3	5	2	0	28
Drugs	5	1	2	7	9	8	6	1	3	6	5	0	1	54
Flim Flam	31	2	17	21	32	24	15	6	16	21	36	4	4	229
Forgery	49	7	27	27	46	42	29	8	25	18	39	6	13	336
Homicide	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Housebreak	16	0	20	24	46	34	21	9	16	26	18	1	4	235
Indecent Assault	8	4	4	6	3	8	4	0	0	6	4	2	0	49
Indecent Exposure	2	0	0	3	7	4	5	2	0	3	2	0	0	28
Larceny from Building	73	10	10	40	36	38	62	11	10	47	28	18	2	385
Larceny from MV	49	13	32	33	61	68	34	22	60	80	53	4	5	514
Larceny from Person	32	7	5	24	43	11	45	3	3	30	13	4	0	220
Larceny from Residence	30	1	14	27	25	40	26	4	20	11	24	2	2	226
Larceny of Bicycle	31	8	32	36	34	57	33	9	29	31	24	2	2	328
Mal. Dest. Property	56	5	45	54	47	31	41	6	30	39	48	6	12	420
Shoplifting	159	0	3	14	25	3	12	5	4	82	50	21	13	391
Simple Assault	42	14	41	44	73	27	39	6	21	42	44	4	4	401
Street Robbery	3	1	2	6	10	2	10	0	1	10	7	0	0	52

The following neighborhood slides contain census data pertaining to population and estimated median incomes by neighborhood. The population data (number of residents & households) was provided by the Cambridge Community Development Department and is based on 2010 Census data. The estimated median incomes are from the 2006-2010 American Community Survey data set, as analyzed by the Cambridge Community Development Department.

Neighborhood 1: East Cambridge



Boundaries: Bordered by the Charles River, Main Street, Broadway, the B&A Railroad, and the Somerville border.

Population as of 2010:

9,234 residents
5,050 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$63,915

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, 2010-2014					
Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Housebreaks	23	43	35	15	16
Street Robbery	13	18	10	10	3
Auto Theft	15	22	12	16	17
Larceny from MVs	58	93	51	40	49
Malicious Destruction	58	76	45	49	56
Drug Incidents	3	13	14	19	5

Very little crime pattern activity was seen in East Cambridge in 2014. In January, a one-night spree of burglaries into construction trailers was seen at the NorthPoint construction site; no suspects were identified. There was also a one-night spree of car breaks at a Museum Way parking garage in mid-October. At least 16 cars were broken into and the spree remains under investigation.

Similar to 2013, housebreak numbers remained low in this neighborhood in 2014. A very brief series of daytime housebreaks emerged in mid-August but quickly came to an end by September. No patterns of street robberies or bicycle thefts emerged anywhere in the neighborhood in 2014.

Annual Average for East Cambridge Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2014
Housebreaks	38	36	37	27
Street Robbery	10	19	16	10
Auto Theft	156	86	34	17
Larceny from MVs	121	106	101	58
Malicious Destruction	118	110	93	57

Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

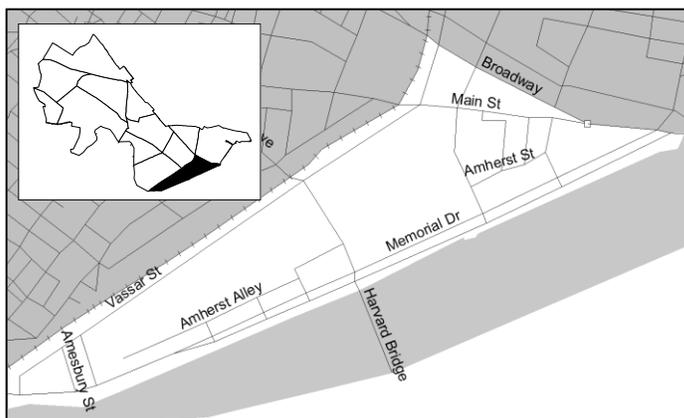
With the booming CambridgeSide Galleria and the fringe of Cambridge Center as its most prominent features, East Cambridge may be the most heavily trafficked commercial region in the city. It has an average residential population. Other features of the neighborhood include the Lechmere MBTA station,

Neighborhood 1: East Cambridge

the Kennedy-Longfellow Elementary School, and the Cambridge Police Department. This neighborhood also contained the Cambridge Jail until it closed in June of 2014.

- **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. Many 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 train tracks.
- 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. After ranking first or second for all three of these vehicle-related crime types in 2011, all three dropped considerably in the rankings in 2012. In 2013 and 2014, auto thefts and malicious destruction placed East Cambridge in the top third of all neighborhoods, while larcenies from motor vehicles registered in the middle.
- **Assaults, threats,** and related crimes between plaintiffs, victims, complainants, and defendants used to occur in the area of the Middlesex County Courthouse. In 2008, divisions of the court began to relocate to other jurisdictions to allow for renovations at the Cambridge Courthouse, leading to a drop in some of these crime types.

Neighborhood 2: M.I.T. Area



Boundaries: Bounded by Main Street, Broadway, the B&A Railroad, and the Charles River.

Population as of 2010:

5,057 residents
322 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$56,713

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, 2010-2014					
Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Housebreaks	0	0	0	0	0
Street Robbery	2	2	1	1	1
Auto Theft	1	2	2	4	3
Larceny from MVs	11	11	12	5	13
Malicious Destruction	5	12	8	6	5
Drug Incidents	2	1	1	1	1

The majority of the crime in the M.I.T. area is reported to the M.I.T. 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. With that being said, the M.I.T. area was involved in a few patterns in 2014. In late July and early August, a series was reported of graffiti incidents involving a specific tag spray painted onto buildings along the M.I.T. / Cambridgeport border. Also during the summer months, a series of incidents were reported in the Inman Square area (Inman and Mid-Cambridge neighborhoods, not M.I.T.) involving a young male suspect on a bicycle who was indecently grabbing or assaulting victims from behind as they walked alone, typically after dark. A juvenile from Cambridge was identified in a similar incident near M.I.T. in August and is believed to be responsible for the Inman Square incidents as well. In October and November, an increase in larceny from motor vehicle activity was seen in parking garages across the area, including garages around M.I.T. and in Kendall, Central, and Harvard Squares. A known Brockton male was arrested on warrants in December in connection with one of these incidents.

Annual Average for M.I.T. Area Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2014
Housebreaks	19	4	1	0
Street Robbery	11	5	3	1
Auto Theft	102	55	8	3
Larceny from MVs	56	49	24	10
Malicious Destruction	47	28	8	8

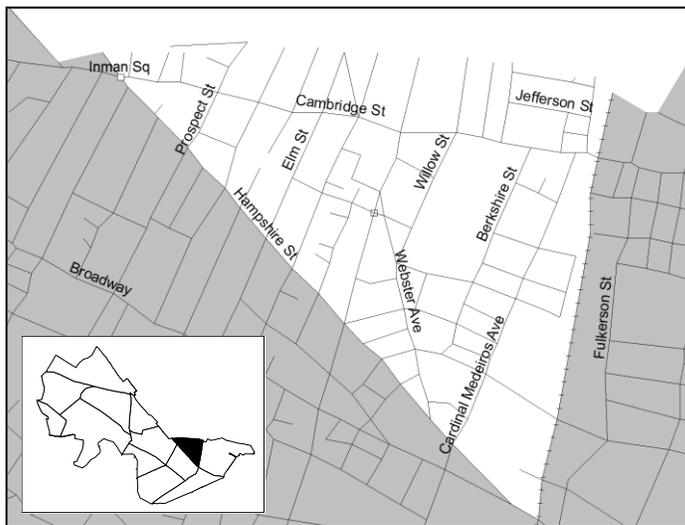
Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the dominant venue in the M.I.T. neighborhood given that M.I.T. property envelops most of the area. 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** (LMVs). In 2014, however, the M.I.T. neighborhood had the third lowest number in the city for both auto thefts and LMVs.
- **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 who are walking in the area late at night. Over the course of 20 years, however, M.I.T. has maintained a street robbery level well below most 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**.

Neighborhood 3: Inman/Harrington



Boundaries: Bounded by the B&A Railroad, Hampshire Street, and the Somerville line.

Population as of 2010:

6,516 residents
2,882 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$48,470

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, 2010-2014					
Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Housebreaks	41	29	35	32	20
Street Robbery	8	14	9	4	2
Auto Theft	16	15	8	3	12
Larceny from MVs	42	47	30	24	32
Malicious Destruction	56	46	59	49	45
Drug Incidents	11	6	13	3	2

After a relatively quiet year in 2013, a few crime series were seen in the Inman/Harrington neighborhood in 2014. The Hampshire Street border between Inman and Area 4 was the hotspot area citywide for larceny from motor vehicle activity in March and April, with weekend night incidents targeting unlocked vehicles. In mid-July, a one-night spree of tire slashings occurred, involving at least eight vehicles parked along Cambridge Street; the suspect may have been a patron leaving one of the nearby bars or restaurants. Also in July, a series of package thefts from residences emerged across lower Cambridge, primarily in Inman, Area 4, Mid-Cambridge, and Riverside. A Citizen Alert was issued in August and this series eventually dissipated in September. Also during the summer months, a series of indecent assaults emerged in the Inman Square area (Inman and Mid-Cambridge neighborhoods) involving a young male on a bicycle who was grabbing victims from behind as they walked alone after dark. A juvenile from Cambridge was identified in a similar incident near M.I.T. in August and is believed to be responsible for the Inman Square incidents as well. Finally, a pattern of nighttime housebreaks into apartments that involved the thefts of laptops emerged in November along the Hampshire Street corridor. A prolific housebreak suspect from Boston was arrested in December, ending the pattern.

Annual Average for Inman/Harrington Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2014
Housebreaks	57	38	46	29
Street Robbery	14	15	11	7
Auto Theft	89	48	30	10
Larceny from MVs	66	45	45	33

Neighborhood 3: Inman/Harrington

Malicious Destruction	94	79	67	50
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Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

The Inman/Harrington neighborhood's population ranks slightly less than 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 Street, Marney Street, Cardinal Medeiros Avenue, Columbia Street, and Plymouth Street have been “hotspots” for this crime in the past. 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 over the past decade. The related crime of larceny from motor vehicles (LMVs), on the other hand, was lower than Inman in only four other neighborhoods in 2014. This is consistent with the past, as LMVs tend to be lower in Inman than in most other neighborhoods in Cambridge.
- 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 Square.

Neighborhood 4: Area 4



Boundaries: Bounded by the B&A Railroad, Massachusetts Avenue, Prospect Street, and Hampshire Street.

Population as of 2010:

6,792 residents
2,653 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$55,857

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, 2010-2014

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Housebreaks	47	53	40	30	24
Street Robbery	27	11	24	12	6
Auto Theft	21	14	17	3	21
Larceny from MVs	73	51	56	58	33
Malicious Destruction	47	58	76	66	54
Drug Incidents	21	12	23	14	7

All but one of the featured crime types in the chart above declined in Area 4 in 2014, including a 50% reduction in street robberies for the second year in a row, a 50% drop in drug incidents, and a 43% descent in larcenies from motor vehicles. However, this neighborhood still experienced a moderate amount of criminal activity in 2014. One of the most notable patterns of the year took place in Area 4 and Cambridgeport in February and March. During that time frame, multiple weekday, daytime housebreaks were reported in the areas of Windsor Street and Willow Street in Area 4 and in upper Cambridgeport, involving forced front doors and the thefts of laptops and jewelry. A Citizen Alert was issued on March 12th, and the following day, a Cambridge male was arrested on warrants in connection with this pattern after he was linked through physical evidence. In March and April, larcenies from motor vehicles (LMVs) involving unlocked vehicles were seen mainly overnight on weekends along the Hampshire Street border between Inman and Area 4, making it the citywide hotspot area for LMV activity during that time frame. A few months later, a series of package thefts from residences emerged in July across lower Cambridge, with incidents reported mainly in Area 4, Inman/Harrington, Mid-Cambridge, and Riverside. A Citizen Alert was issued in August and incidents dropped off in September.

Also notable for this neighborhood in 2014 was the occurrence of the city's second homicide of the year, which took place on Windsor Street on July 3rd just before 10:00 p.m. Kensley David, a former resident of Cambridge, was shot at this location and later died from his injuries at the hospital. This incident remains under investigation.

Neighborhood 4: Area 4

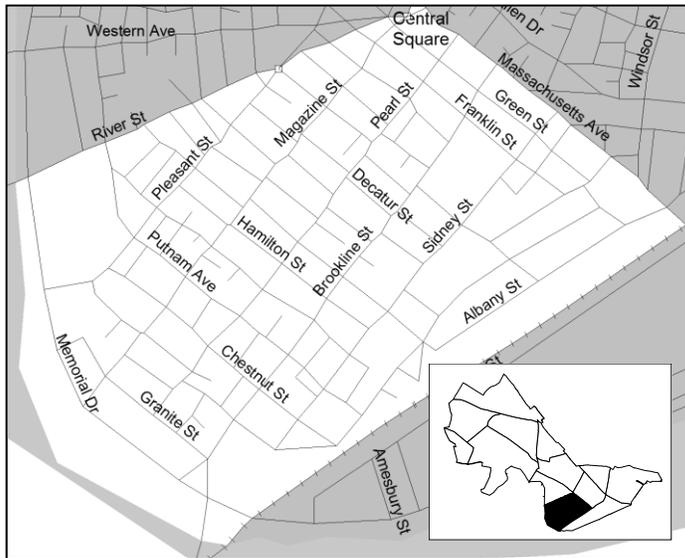
Annual Average for Area 4 Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2014
Housebreaks	101	62	53	37
Street Robbery	75	47	28	13
Auto Theft	147	78	39	14
Larceny from MVs	134	77	78	50
Malicious Destruction	131	109	80	64

Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

Area 4 has a slightly 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. Area 4 contains a series of commercial establishments lining Massachusetts Avenue (particularly in Central Square), multi-family homes, as well as large apartment buildings and two public housing developments (Newtowne Court and Washington Elms).

- 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.
- **Larceny from motor vehicles** is often a problem in Area 4. In 2014, however, Area 4 saw fewer incidents of this nature than normal and dropped to eighth in the City.
- Historically, Area 4 has ranked among the top neighborhoods for **drug incidents** in Cambridge. This is likely due to the existence of Central Square in this neighborhood, which tends to be a hotspot of drug activity in Cambridge. In 2014, Area 4 had the third most drug incidents in the city.

Neighborhood 5: Cambridgeport



Boundaries: Bounded by Massachusetts Avenue, the B&A railroad, the Charles River, and River Street.

Population as of 2010:

12,220 residents
5,049 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$63,830

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, 2010-2014

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Housebreaks	44	66	62	40	46
Street Robbery	22	19	14	21	10
Auto Theft	26	29	14	22	23
Larceny from MVs	102	78	86	118	61
Malicious Destruction	73	89	61	54	47
Drug Incidents	21	22	18	19	9

Cambridgeport was once again an active neighborhood for crime patterns in 2014. In January, a brief pattern of thefts from patrons at the *Middle East* club ended with the arrest of an Arlington man. In February and March, a series of weekday, daytime housebreaks was reported in Area 4 and in the areas of Magazine Street and Brookline Street in upper Cambridgeport. The breaks involved forced front door entry and targeted laptops and jewelry. A Citizen Alert was issued on March 12th and a Cambridge male was arrested the following day on warrants after he was linked to the pattern through physical evidence. In late July and August, multiple incidents were reported in which graffiti was found spray-painted onto buildings along the Cambridgeport / M.I.T. border. In late October, a pattern of housebreaks emerged in Cambridgeport in the area of Chestnut, Granite, Tufts, Rockwell, and Chalk Streets. Incidents involved late afternoon breaks through unlocked side windows. Despite extra patrols in the area and the release of multiple alerts, this pattern continued sporadically through November and December and was still active at the end of the year. The pattern eventually subsided in February 2015 following the arrest of a possible suspect on unrelated warrants.

Looking at other crimes in this busy neighborhood, auto thefts ranked higher in Cambridgeport in 2014 than in any other neighborhood, as did the number of auto theft recoveries. Meanwhile, the Central Square section of Cambridgeport was a hotspot in 2014 for street robberies (unrelated incidents) and weekday, daytime thefts of bicycles from bike racks along Mass Ave. Notably, one crime type that was not a significant problem in Cambridgeport in 2014, unlike in previous years, was larceny from motor vehicles (LMVs). This crime dropped 48% (57 incidents) from 2013 to 2014 in this neighborhood, thanks to an absence of any notable patterns in the area this year.

Neighborhood 5: Cambridgeport

Not pattern-related, but worthy of mention is that Cambridgeport was the location of the first homicide of 2014, which involved the February stabbing death of Brockton resident Dana Robinson at an apartment on Putnam Avenue. The resident of that apartment, Malia Gomez, was arrested in connection with this incident.

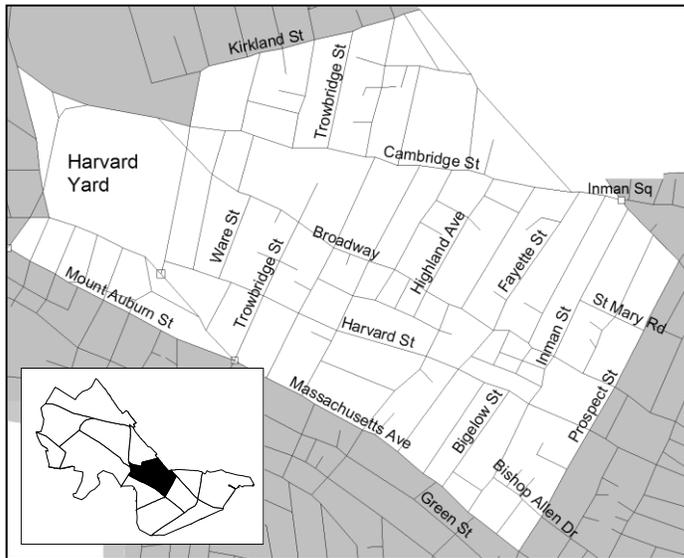
Annual Average for Cambridgeport Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2014
Housebreaks	156	66	57	54
Street Robbery	57	31	26	16
Auto Theft	165	85	44	22
Larceny from MVs	126	92	103	86
Malicious Destruction	106	106	99	63

Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

Cambridgeport has the third 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** had been the most serious crime problem in Cambridgeport until recent years when they began to decline. Similar to 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 less than 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 neighborhood reported the largest number of incidents in the City in 2013 and the third largest in 2014.
- The homeless shelter located on Albany Street is often a scene for **street robberies** and **aggravated assaults** between its patrons.

Neighborhood 6: Mid-Cambridge



Boundaries: Bounded by Massachusetts Avenue, Prospect Street, Hampshire Street, the Somerville border, Kirkland Street, Quincy Street, and Cambridge Street.

Population as of 2010:
12,991 residents
6,195 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)
\$99,585

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, 2010-2014

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Housebreaks	65	68	59	56	34
Street Robbery	14	17	11	6	2
Auto Theft	18	22	18	19	14
Larceny from MVs	117	71	78	101	68
Malicious Destruction	34	41	37	32	31
Drug Incidents	13	16	17	7	8

Despite substantial reductions in many of the featured crimes above, Mid-Cambridge was still a relatively active neighborhood in 2014. Concentrations of package thefts from front steps and vestibules of residences in Mid-Cambridge and other nearby neighborhoods were seen in May through June and again in July through September, prompting the release of a Citizen Alert in August. In late July, two Boston males were arrested for housebreaks on Harvard Street and Lee Street, interrupting a pattern of daytime breaks that had been emerging in the Mid-Cambridge area in June and July. Also during the summer months, a series of incidents emerged in the Inman Square area (Inman and Mid-Cambridge neighborhoods) involving a young male suspect on a bicycle who was indecently grabbing or assaulting victims from behind as they walked alone after dark. A juvenile from Cambridge was identified as the suspect in a similar incident near M.I.T. in August and is believed to be responsible for the Inman Square incidents as well.

Multiple series of larcenies from motor vehicles (LMVs) were seen in Mid-Cambridge in 2014, despite the 33% drop in this crime type in the neighborhood from 2013 to 2014. In late March through mid-April, 15 thefts from vehicles—mostly unlocked—were reported between Broadway and Cambridge Street. This series ebbed until October, when incidents reemerged following the release of two offenders known for breaking into cars. Finally, in late November, a pattern of weekend night car breaks emerged in Mid-Cambridge in the 300 to 400 blocks of Harvard Street and Broadway. This pattern came to an end in December with the deployment of extra patrols in the area.

Neighborhood 6: Mid-Cambridge

Annual Average for Mid-Cambridge Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2014
Housebreaks	226	103	77	54
Street Robbery	49	18	15	9
Auto Theft	147	69	31	18
Larceny from MVs	198	103	104	80
Malicious Destruction	149	102	71	35

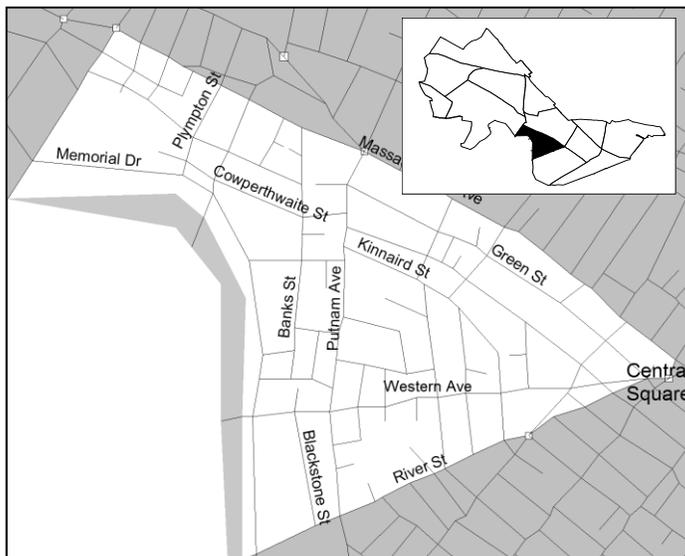
Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

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 by more than half since the 1980s, it still remains a problem. Mid-Cambridge reported the second largest number of housebreaks in the city in 2014.
- Mid-Cambridge also typically ranks high in **larceny from motor vehicles (LMVs)** and the related crime of auto theft. In 2014, it ranked second in LMVs and fourth in auto thefts.
- For the population size of Mid-Cambridge, **street robbery** is usually comparably low. Typically, most of the incidents that do occur happen on Massachusetts Avenue and Cambridge Street, 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.

Neighborhood 7: Riverside



Boundaries: Bounded by Massachusetts Avenue, River Street, the Charles River, and JFK Street.

Population as of 2010:
12,695 residents
4,069 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)
\$50,928

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, 2010-2014

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Housebreaks	29	39	32	32	21
Street Robbery	8	12	10	8	10
Auto Theft	10	11	12	11	10
Larceny from MVs	75	64	63	62	34
Malicious Destruction	52	52	51	52	41
Drug Incidents	5	4	15	4	6

Riverside experienced a few different crime problems in 2014. Bicycle thefts were prominent in the Squares during the warmer months of the year, particularly on weekdays along Massachusetts Avenue in Central Square and on weekend afternoons in Harvard Square. In July, a series of package thefts from residences emerged across lower Cambridge, with incidents reported mainly in Riverside, Area 4, Inman/Harrington, and Mid-Cambridge. A Citizen Alert was issued in August and incidents slowed in September. In August, a pattern of incidents involving teens who were grabbing phones from tables and victims' hands in Harvard Square subsided following the arrest of a juvenile from Cambridge. In November, a series of thefts were reported at the Harvard Final Clubs in Riverside, resulting in the arrest of a Cambridge female.

Similar to Cambridgeport, one crime type that was not a problem in Riverside in 2014 was larceny from motor vehicles. This crime dropped 45% from 2013 to 2014 in this neighborhood, thanks to an absence of any notable patterns in the area.

Annual Average for Riverside Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2014
Housebreaks	83	43	37	31
Street Robbery	34	17	14	10
Auto Theft	92	41	21	11
Larceny from MVs	87	47	49	56
Malicious Destruction	78	75	64	49

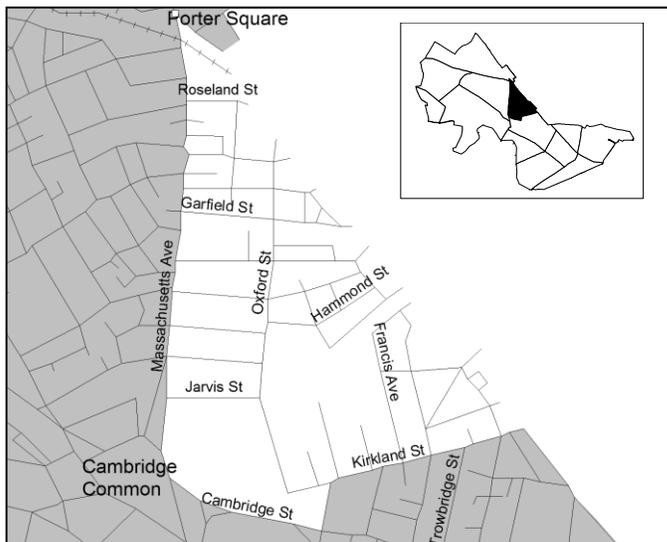
Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

As of the 2010 census, Riverside has the second highest population in the city, but it typically ranks well below the average for almost all index crimes. Along with its 12,000+ 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 located in Central Square.

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

- **Malicious destruction** has not shown a significant average decline in Riverside since the 1980s, though it is typically 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 number of housebreaks reported for its size.
- The only neighborhoods that usually have lower **auto theft** and **larceny from motor vehicles** totals have less than half of Riverside's population. However, Riverside was ranked higher than usual in larcenies from motor vehicles in 2013, possibly due to heightened larceny activity in the bordering neighborhoods of Cambridgeport and Mid-Cambridge. These numbers dropped again in 2014.

Neighborhood 8: Agassiz



Boundaries: Bounded by Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge Street, Quincy Street, Kirkland Street, and the Somerville border

Population as of 2010:

4,977 residents
1,755 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$62,117

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, 2010-2014					
Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Housebreaks	21	17	14	14	9
Street Robbery	5	2	0	1	0
Auto Theft	4	5	0	5	6
Larceny from MVs	50	31	30	31	22
Malicious Destruction	21	14	12	11	6
Drug Incidents	2	0	0	1	1

After a relatively busy year in Agassiz in 2013, this neighborhood was particularly quiet in 2014. The only patterns that emerged—and brief ones at that—involved burglaries. In mid-March, three buildings in the Agassiz / Harvard Square area, including a church and guidance center, were entered with nothing reported missing. A Somerville man believed to be responsible for these three breaks was arrested later in the day on unrelated warrants. In October and November, scattered breaks were reported into college dorms in the Agassiz and Peabody area, with an alert issued for an incident on Wendell Street in late October. Extra patrols brought this sporadic series to an end in December.

Annual Average for Agassiz Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2014
Housebreaks	67	26	25	14
Street Robbery	11	7	4	1
Auto Theft	45	19	11	4
Larceny from MVs	47	30	49	29
Malicious Destruction	45	28	18	11

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

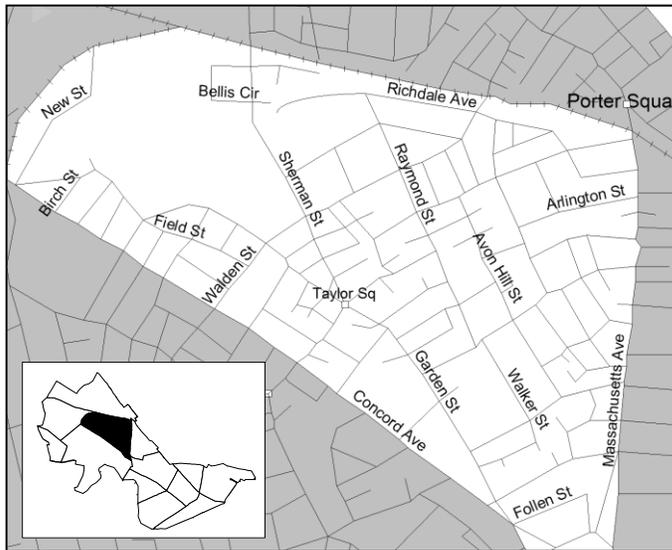
Neighborhood 8: Agassiz

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 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. On average, only three other neighborhoods have lower average totals of **housebreaks, auto thefts** and **street robberies**, and only one or two neighborhoods have fewer **malicious destruction** incidents.
- Juveniles entering the neighborhood from Somerville were suspected in a pattern of **street robberies** in 1996 and 1997; such patterns arise occasionally, 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.

Neighborhood 9: Peabody



Boundaries: Bounded by the B&M Railroad, Concord Avenue, Garden Street, and Massachusetts Avenue.

Population as of 2010:

11,399 residents
5,427 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$70,704

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, 2010-2014

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Housebreaks	27	35	46	53	16
Street Robbery	10	3	10	3	1
Auto Theft	14	9	17	2	10
Larceny from MVs	59	61	74	33	60
Malicious Destruction	50	27	27	30	30
Drug Incidents	0	4	12	7	3

The Peabody neighborhood was moderately active in 2014, mostly with patterns shared by bordering neighborhoods. Over a weekend in late May, multiple larcenies from motor vehicles (LMVs) targeting unlocked cars were reported along the border between Peabody and West Cambridge. Also in May, a series emerged of package thefts from the front steps and vestibules of residences in Peabody, Mid-Cambridge, and North Cambridge; these incidents dropped off in June. In August, at least 16 LMVs were reported in and around Peabody, with a concentration in the southern end of the neighborhood. The majority of the incidents involved unlocked cars parked in driveways or in front of residences. Extra patrols, a Citizen Alert in late August, and a series of arrests brought an end to this pattern in September. In October and November, scattered breaks into college dorms were seen along the border between Agassiz and Peabody. Extra patrols brought this sporadic series to an end in December. Finally, an increase in overnight car breaks into unlocked vehicles was seen in Peabody and North Cambridge in December.

Annual Average for Peabody Target Crimes

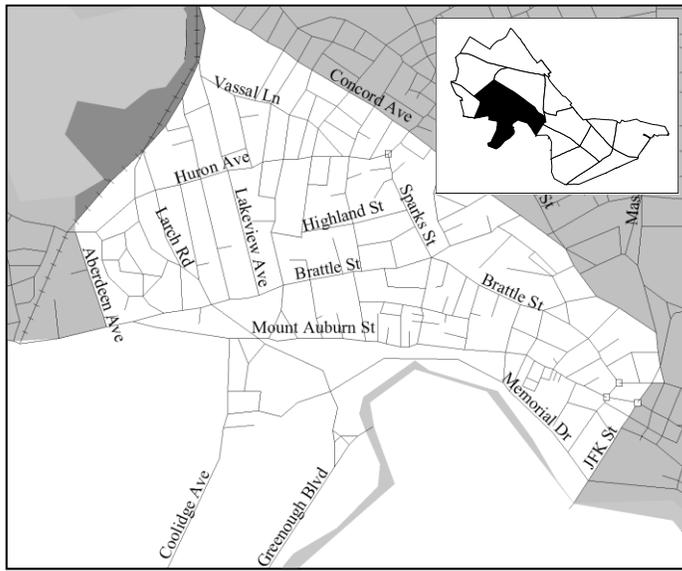
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2014
Housebreaks	150	53	49	38
Street Robbery	21	14	10	4
Auto Theft	94	42	30	10
Larceny from MVs	74	60	80	57
Malicious Destruction	135	72	74	29

Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

Peabody has the fifth 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. 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 occurrences in recent years.
- Summer **housebreak** patterns sometimes plague Richdale Avenue and Upland Road.
- **Auto theft** and **larceny from motor vehicles** typically rank high in Peabody compared to most other neighborhoods in Cambridge.

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 as of 2010:
8,023 residents
3,760 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)
\$100,946

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, 2010-2014					
Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Housebreaks	24	43	62	28	26
Street Robbery	14	9	13	9	10
Auto Theft	20	13	3	9	13
Larceny from MVs	101	64	114	73	80
Malicious Destruction	47	47	49	27	39
Drug Incidents	4	8	11	9	6

West Cambridge was the most active neighborhood in the Cambridge in 2014. One prevalent crime type seen in this area throughout much of the year was larceny from motor vehicles (LMVs). Over a weekend in late May, multiple LMVs targeting unlocked cars were reported along the border between Peabody and West Cambridge. Extra patrols curtailed this series at the time, but another increase in both LMV and housebreak activity reemerged in the Larches community of West Cambridge in September, leading to renewed police attention and a Citizen Alert. There was also a series of LMVs reported along Brattle Street in West Cambridge in September, ending with the arrest of an Everett resident who was connected to the series through stolen property found in his possession. Another crime type that emerged numerous times during the year in West Cambridge involved housebreaks. In January, nighttime residential breaks were reported on Brewer, Craigie, and Berkeley Streets, possibly related to a past pattern in this area. In late April, a daytime pattern emerged around Mount Auburn Street and Fresh Pond Lane but was quickly interdicted in May with two arrests. In August, a male/female team targeting houses in the area of Concord, Craigie, Brown, and Sacramento Streets was arrested. And in September and October, the aforementioned housebreak and LMV pattern emerged in the Larches community. One suspect was connected to the last pattern by way of prints.

In other crime types, a series of incidents involving teens who were grabbing phones from tables and victims' hands in Harvard Square emerged in August, but quickly ended with the arrest of a juvenile from Cambridge. The Harvard Square area of West Cambridge was also a hotspot for bicycle theft activity a few times during the year. In July, multiple weekday bicycle thefts were reported along Brattle, Dunster, and Bennett Streets, and Massachusetts Avenue. All were locked to bike racks or poles at the

Neighborhood 10: West Cambridge

time. These incidents dropped off in August, but picked up again in September, this time in the residential areas of Brattle Street along the periphery of the Square.

Notably, one crime type that dropped dramatically in this area in 2014 was larceny from the person (dipper activity). One location in particular—27 Church St (*Crema Café*)—only saw 1 reported incident of this type in 2014, after seeing 16 the previous year. The large reduction across Harvard Square was likely due to the incarceration of many suspects who are well-known for this type of criminal activity in the Squares.

Annual Average for West Cambridge Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2014
Housebreaks	105	38	37	40
Street Robbery	18	11	9	10
Auto Theft	105	41	25	10
Larceny from MVs	134	72	81	83
Malicious Destruction	92	76	58	41

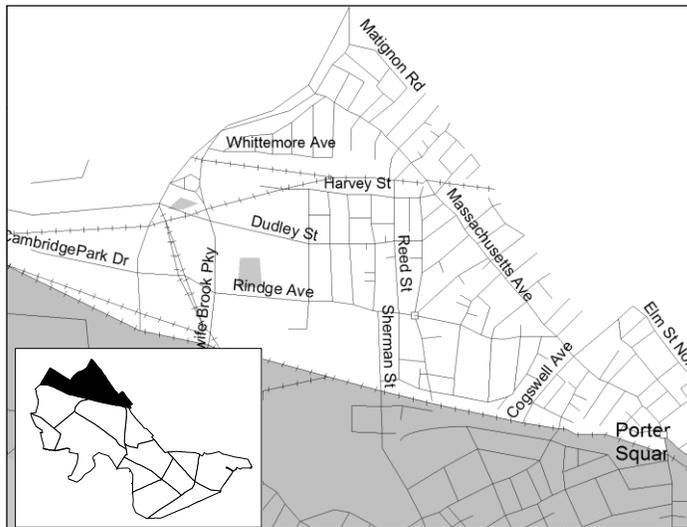
Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

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 roughly average for Cambridge, almost all of its target crimes are typically lower than average. **Larceny from motor vehicles** is often one of the exceptions, however. Larcenies in this neighborhood tend to be concentrated in the area bordered by Sparks Street, Concord Avenue, and Mount Auburn Street.
- **Housebreaks**, once a pressing problem, have been reduced substantially since the 1980s. Summertime residential burglary patterns, once the scourge of West Cambridge, only emerge occasionally now.
- **Bicycle theft** patterns strike the Harvard Square area each spring and summer. The large number of bicycles used by college students and Harvard Square visitors and 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. In 2014, this problem was not as prominent as in previous years, but Harvard Square still tends to be a hotspot for this type of activity in Cambridge.

Neighborhood 11: North Cambridge



Boundaries: Bounded by the Belmont line, the Arlington Line, the Somerville Line, Porter Square, and the B&M Railroad.

Population as of 2010:

11,908 residents
5,359 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$62,650

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, 2010-2014

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Housebreaks	40	37	27	22	18
Street Robbery	14	6	9	9	7
Auto Theft	20	12	13	10	6
Larceny from MVs	67	50	79	34	53
Malicious Destruction	73	51	61	45	48
Drug Incidents	4	9	4	3	5

Similar to the past three years, very few patterns affected North Cambridge in 2014. In mid-March, a brief spree of larcenies from motor vehicles took place overnight on Cedar Street through unlocked doors. In May and June, an increase was seen in package thefts from residences in North Cambridge, Mid-Cambridge, and Peabody. And in December, an increase in overnight car breaks into unlocked vehicles was seen in North Cambridge and Peabody. Extra patrols in the area helped bring an end to much of the activity seen in this neighborhood this year. Noticeably absent from this neighborhood in recent years has been the emergence of any significant housebreak patterns.

Annual Average for North Cambridge Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2014
Housebreaks	100	64	49	26
Street Robbery	30	21	16	8
Auto Theft	130	68	32	10
Larceny from MVs	105	62	71	54
Malicious Destruction	125	112	89	51

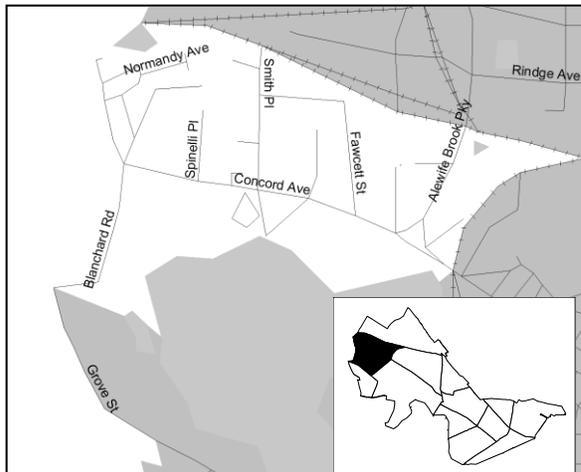
Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

Neighborhood 11: North Cambridge

North Cambridge has the fourth highest population in the city. It includes 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 typically 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. North Cambridge's housebreak average has dropped by more than two-thirds 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. No defined street robbery patterns emerged in North Cambridge or anywhere else in the City in 2014.

Neighborhood 12: Cambridge Highlands



Boundaries: Bounded by the B&M Railroad, the Belmont line, and Fresh Pond.

Population as of 2010:

832 residents
371 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$62,499

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, 2010-2014					
Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Housebreaks	0	0	1	0	1
Street Robbery	2	0	1	1	0
Auto Theft	1	2	0	2	1
Larceny from MVs	11	11	10	7	4
Malicious Destruction	7	14	6	11	6
Drug Incidents	1	0	2	0	0

No notable patterns were reported anywhere in the Cambridge Highlands in 2014.

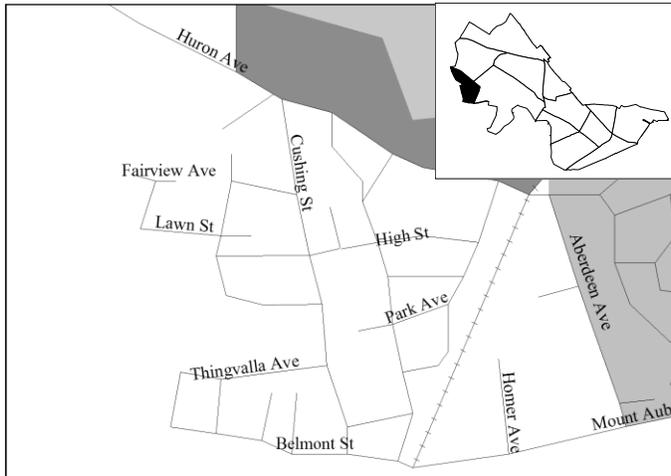
Annual Average for Cambridge Highlands Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2014
Housebreaks	6	2	2	1
Street Robbery	8	2	2	1
Auto Theft	54	16	5	1
Larceny from MVs	38	23	16	8
Malicious Destruction	28	26	19	9

Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

Cambridge Highlands' tiny population makes for very little residential criminal activity in the area. 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 almost all index crimes this decade, it has ranked 12th or 13th out of the neighborhoods.
- **Auto theft, larceny from motor vehicles, and malicious destruction** have occasionally become a problem in the Fresh Pond Mall and Fresh Pond Cinema parking lot. Mall security, however, has reduced such incidents in recent years—almost to the point of statistical insignificance. Small patterns of auto-related crimes have been known to emerge on Smith Place and Mooney Street.

Neighborhood 13: Strawberry Hill



Boundaries: Bounded by Fresh Pond, Aberdeen Avenue, the Watertown line, and the Belmont line.

Population as of 2010:

2,518 residents
1,140 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$69,941

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, 2010-2014					
Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Housebreaks	5	6	7	5	4
Street Robbery	2	0	0	3	0
Auto Theft	3	2	1	0	0
Larceny from MVs	18	7	3	29	5
Malicious Destruction	21	13	15	6	12
Drug Incidents	2	1	3	2	1

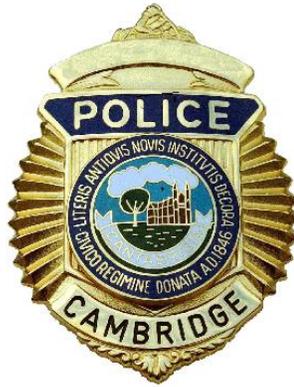
No notable patterns were reported anywhere in Strawberry Hill in 2014.

Annual Average for Strawberry Hill Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2014
Housebreaks	17	10	9	6
Street Robbery	4	3	2	1
Auto Theft	17	8	7	1
Larceny from MVs	22	12	18	11
Malicious Destruction	25	23	21	12

Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

With its small population, Strawberry Hill challenges Cambridge Highlands for the lowest crime rates in the city. Neighborhood citizens include the residents of the Corcoran Park housing development and the apartment building at 700 Huron Avenue. Its primary commercial establishment is Shaw's Supermarket.

- Strawberry Hill can be considered one of the safest areas in the City with very few, if any, **street robberies** reported each year.
- For **auto theft, larceny from motor vehicles, and malicious destruction**, Strawberry Hill continually ranks as one of the lowest in the City. The hotspots for these crimes tend to be centered in the area of 700 Huron Avenue or the Shaw's parking lot.



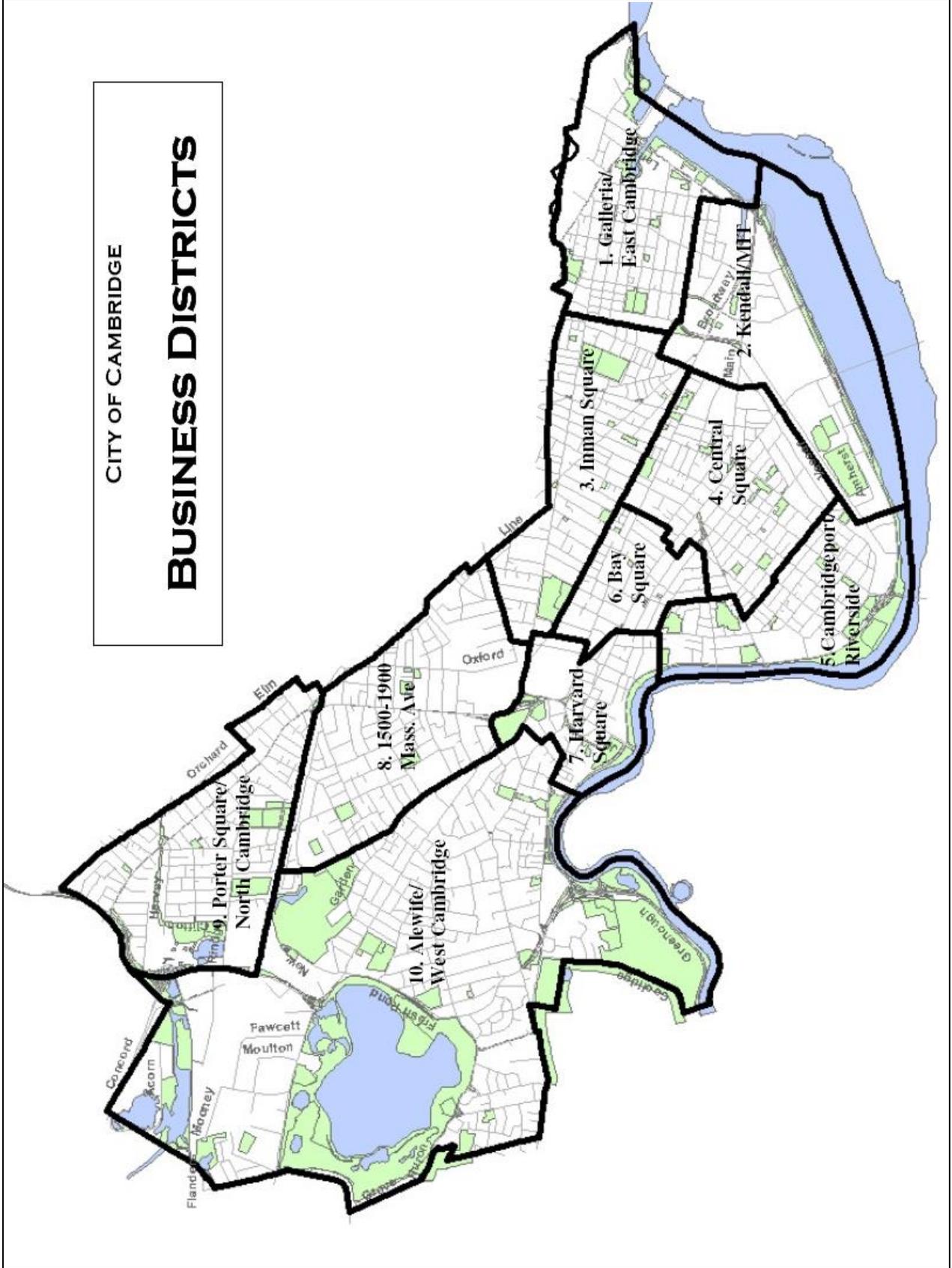
Section V

Business District Profiles

Galleria/East Cambridge
Kendall/M.I.T.
Inman Square
Central Square
Cambridgeport/Riverside
Bay Square
Harvard Square
1500–1900 Massachusetts Avenue
Porter Square
Alewife/West Cambridge

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

BUSINESS DISTRICTS



District 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.



Larceny from buildings fell by one incident in the East Cambridge business district in 2014. As in previous years, the majority of these thefts involve the pilfering of employee property at the Galleria Mall. This type of activity peaked during the summer months. Further analysis reveals that thefts of this type are waning dramatically when compared with the totals of over 100 incidents per year at the start of the decade. • For over 20 years, **commercial burglary** was a major problem in East Cambridge. After recording a historic low in 2010, then registering small increases for the next two years, this target crime posted the second lowest total of breaks in nearly 40 years in 2014. Five of the six breaks in Business District #1 in 2014 were at construction sites at North Point. There was one break at the Galleria. • After recording only four **commercial robberies** total from 2010 to 2013, the number jumped up to five incidents in 2014. All five of the robberies were at the Galleria Mall and were the result of shoplifters becoming violent and attempting to steal property with force. No temporal pattern for these crimes was identified. • Ninety percent of the 32 **larcenies from persons** in this area in 2014 occurred at the Galleria mall. Only five of the incidents were connected to thefts from diners at the Food Court, while the majority of stolen items—typically cell phones and purses—were taken from distracted shoppers. • Arrests were made in 98 of the 159 **shopliftings** in East Cambridge in 2014. As in previous years, more than 95% of this crime type occurs at the Galleria Mall. The peak time for shoplifting at the Mall is on weekend afternoons between 4PM and 8PM.

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Larceny from Building	43	49	56	67	67
Larceny from Person	39	44	35	55	32
Commercial Burglary	3	8	14	9	6
Commercial Robbery	1	0	2	1	5
Shoplifting	179	141	144	157	159
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	46	56	48	55	75

District 2: Kendall Square

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.



As we have stated in prior Annual Reports, despite the fact that it is one of the fastest growing commercial areas in the country, the total of business-related crimes in Kendall Square is remarkably low in number. There was only **commercial robbery** in Business District # 2 in 2014. The crime was late at night at a convenience store on Main Street where the suspect was arrested at the scene. Kendall Square had previously gone 18 months without a commercial robbery between December of 2011 and May of 2013. • For the second year in a row, only one **commercial break** was counted in Kendall Square. The burglary in this area in 2014 was at a restaurant on Hampshire Street that was going out of business. Computer equipment was the target in this late September crime. • **Larceny from the person** has never been considered a problem crime type for this business district. That trend continued in 2014 with a 36% decline registered for this type of thievery. Surprisingly, the influx of a number of new restaurants has not brought about the expected increase in the theft of property from diners. • **Shoplifting** arrests plummeted from eleven incidents to but one theft at a convenience store in December. • For years, Kendall Square, the city's hi-tech business district, had been plagued by **larceny from buildings**, producing an average of 250 larcenies from buildings per year between 1980 and 1990. That number has been reduced dramatically over recent years with substantial technological advances for internal security of office buildings. The total of 17 thefts from building in 2014 represents the second lowest number recorded for this area in the past 40 years.

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Larceny from Building	34	43	15	29	17
Larceny from Person	13	12	11	11	7
Commercial Burglary	2	3	4	1	1
Commercial Robbery	1	5	0	2	1
Shoplifting	3	10	2	11	1
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	16	8	12	15	28

District 3: Inman Square

Boundaries: Bordered 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.



Commercial robbery dropped from five incidents in 2013 down to two incidents in 2014. The first robbery was a heist at a Cambridge Street bar at closing time in July. The second crime at a Broadway convenience store in September produced an arrest. • **Commercial burglary** declined to its lowest total in five years in Inman Square in 2014 with four incidents reported. Cash from registers was the target at forced entries through doors at a beauty shop and a café in March and October. The other two burglaries were separate incidents at the garage of a local food delivery business on Cambridge Street in April and November. • **Larceny from buildings** in Inman Square dipped from 19 thefts in 2013 to 14 in 2014. Thefts of unattended personal items at schools, hospitals, and recreational areas accounted for over 50% of these incidents. • **Larceny from person** and **shoplifting** are typically infrequent in and around Inman Square. This is especially true when compared to other nightlife areas such as Harvard and Central Squares, where the crimes are five to ten times in number. All three of the **shoplifting** incidents in this business district in 2014 were at the Family Dollar Store on Cambridge Street. **Larceny from the person** has remained relatively unchanged over the past three years in Business District #3. Thefts of unattended property such as purses and cell phones at public buildings or on the street accounted for the majority of these incidents. • **Identity theft and the fraudulent use of credit cards** increased by 20 incidents in this Business District in 2014. The majority of this rise can be attributed to a rise in scams targeting both businesses and residents in the area. This trend was seen citywide this year.

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Larceny from Building	23	25	18	19	14
Larceny from Person	7	15	10	10	11
Commercial Burglary	7	5	7	6	4
Commercial Robbery	2	4	2	5	2
Shoplifting	8	10	10	11	3
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	37	45	35	45	65

District 4: Central Square

Boundaries: Bordered by 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



The up and down roller coaster ride involving **commercial robberies** continued in Central Square in 2014 with the number falling from 11 heists in 2013 down to 6 this year. Two of the three bank robberies in the City in 2014 were in Central Square, with arrests made in both. The other four commercial robberies in Business District #4 were at an electronics store, a gas station, a massage business, and one incident where a shoplifting at a retail store became a violent confrontation. • Four of the eleven **commercial breaks**—up from eight in 2013—were forced entries into restaurants on Mass Avenue, Harvard Street, and Green Street. Three additional breaks were into offices on weekend nights. There has not been a commercial burglary pattern identified in Central Square in four years. • **Larceny from the person** declined for the second consecutive year, down from 93 thefts in 2013 to 71 in this area in 2014, a sizeable 24% dip. Central Square ranks just behind Harvard Square as the pickpocket’s favorite hunting ground in Cambridge. Close to 20% of the 71 incidents were from diners in Mass Ave restaurants, typically on weekend nights between 8PM and 10PM. • Just as in 2013, there were 87 **larcenies from buildings** in Central Square in 2014. More than 20% of these thefts were of wallets and cell phones from health club locker rooms. • **Shoplifting** in Central Square has taken a dramatic surge downward, from over 100 incidents per year in 2006 and 2007 to a consistent total between 30 and 50 incidents per year since 2010. Close to 60% of the 38 shoplifting incidents here in 2014 were in drug or convenience stores in the 600 block of Mass Ave. Just under 40% of the 38 shoplifting incidents in this business district in 2014 resulted in arrests.

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Larceny from Building	77	89	83	87	87
Larceny from Person	86	83	101	93	71
Commercial Burglary	19	16	7	8	11
Commercial Robbery	3	12	2	11	6
Shoplifting	31	47	45	46	38
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	68	81	69	74	97

District 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.



Historically, there are fewer business-related target crimes recorded in the Cambridgeport/Riverside business district than in any of the other nine business areas citywide. That long-standing trend continued in 2014. • The first **commercial robbery** in 26 months in this business district occurred at a Cambridgeport convenience store in October when a shoplifting escalated into a confrontation between the shop owner and patron. The suspect was arrested. • There were only eight **commercial burglaries** recorded for the four years between 2009 and 2012. This crime type jumped from one incident in 2012 to seven in 2013. In 2014, the trend reverted back and not one commercial break was registered in all of Business District #5. • **Larceny from the person** has never been identified as a serious crime problem in this business district, with an average slightly above ten crimes per year. There were five incidents in 2014, down eight from the previous year. Three of the five larcenies from persons involved the theft of wallets and electronic items that were unattended at a hotel, a supermarket, and a park along Memorial Drive. • **Larceny from building** declined 50% in 2014 in this area, down from 18 incidents to 9. There were four thefts from the hotel, three thefts from a school or youth center, and two from other miscellaneous locations. • There has been a sharp increase in **fraud** involving unauthorized use of credit cards and bad checks at Memorial Drive businesses over the past year, as well as a rise in scams targeting businesses and individuals in the area. • **Shoplifting** incidents dropped by 68% in this area in 2014, and only two resulted in arrests this year.

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Larceny from Building	17	10	13	18	9
Larceny from Person	10	9	14	13	5
Commercial Burglary	2	4	1	7	0
Commercial Robbery	3	2	1	0	1
Shoplifting	20	12	19	19	6
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	26	33	33	36	53

District 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 Street between Dana Street and Trowbridge Street and on Harvard Street and Broadway between Inman and Trowbridge.



For the third year in a row, there were no **commercial robberies** in Bay Square. Commercial robberies occur very infrequently in this business district, with only four reported in the past eight years. The two robberies in this area in 2011 were in the 800 block of Mass Ave on Thursday afternoons. • For the past five years, the number of **larcenies from buildings** in Bay Square has remained relatively unchanged, with the total staying between 30 and 37 incidents. Forty percent of these larcenies are connected to thefts of cell phones and laptops at CRLS high school. There are sporadic thefts of cell phones and wallets from the Main library and War Memorial Pool as well. • There were only three **commercial breaks** in Bay Square in 2014. A bike store and Real Estate office on Mass Ave and a Broadway coffee shop were victimized. The sporadic break series usually identified in the 1000 block of Mass Ave have not materialized in over five years. • **Larceny from the person** has never been a major problem for this business district. After jumping up to 15 larcenies in 2013, that number dropped down to 6 thefts in 2014. Nothing illicit typically happens in the Bay Square restaurants and coffee shops as far as dipper activity goes. • For the third consecutive year, there were two **shoplifting** incidents in Bay Square. The incidents were at a Mass Ave eyeglass store and the theft of a bike from a display inside a bike store in the 1000 block of Mass Ave.

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Larceny from Building	37	36	36	30	30
Larceny from Person	8	8	9	15	6
Commercial Burglary	1	8	9	2	3
Commercial Robbery	0	2	0	0	0
Shoplifting	1	0	2	2	2
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	39	29	28	34	53

District 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.



Commercial Robbery increased from four to five incidents in Harvard Square in 2014. A serial bank robber from Dedham was arrested in July and charged with the January heist at the Eastern Bank in the Square. Arrests were made in three of the other four commercial robberies in Business District #7 last year at a restaurant, drug store, and a convenience store. Most of these incidents fit the emerging citywide scenario of shoplifters escalating their thefts into robberies with the use of force. • **Commercial burglary** dipped from eight to seven incidents in this area in 2014. There has not been a spatial or temporal pattern of commercial burglary identified in Business Area #7 in nearly a decade. Four of the seven commercial breaks in 2014 were forced entries into offices on Mass Ave and Brattle Street on weekend nights. Two other burglaries were into restaurants with liquor and the cash register the target of the thieves. • **Larceny from the person**, the major business-related crime concern for Harvard Square, continues the dramatic decline that commenced last year. After registering a significant 26% reduction in 2013, this target crime fell from 107 incidents to 63 in 2014, a 41% slide to its lowest number in over 40 years in Harvard Square. As in previous years, the most common scenario for these incidents is the theft of a laptop or cell phone in a restaurant, coffee shop, or bar. • **Shoplifting** increased by 21% in 2014, up from 73 to 88 incidents. The majority of shoplifting incidents in Harvard Square occur at Urban Outfitters, the Harvard Coop, City Sports, and the Gap. A high percentage of shoplifting activity at these locations occurs between the hours of 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays. • **Larceny from building** increased by 22% in Business District #7 in 2014. Nearly 30% of the larceny from buildings in this area this year involved the theft of employee cell phones and purses from the backrooms and counters of retail shops in the Square.

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Larceny from Building	69	75	56	67	82
Larceny from Person	127	107	144	107	63
Commercial Burglary	13	4	15	8	7
Commercial Robbery	8	7	4	4	5
Shoplifting	57	61	66	73	88
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	39	34	48	40	43

District 8: 1500–1900 Mass. Ave.

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.



In the past ten years, there have been only 19 **commercial robberies** in Business District #8. This is an exceptionally low number for this busy retail area. The only commercial robbery in this area in 2014 was a shoplifting incident at City Sports that escalated into a violent confrontation with the clerk. • In a business district that was once plagued with **commercial burglary** patterns, there has not been a series of this crime type identified in over six years in the Mass Ave Corridor. Commercial burglary dropped from five incidents in 2013 to four in 2014. Two of the four breaks in this area were unforced entries into a church and youth center on Mass Ave. Another incident involved forced entry into a Walden Street restaurant in April where cash associated with the lottery was the target. • **Larceny from the person** has remained relatively unchanged over the previous three years in this area, with seven crimes reported in both 2012 and 2013 and six in 2014. The trend identified in 2009 of pick-pockets targeting patrons of bars in the 1700 to 1900 blocks of Mass Ave on weekend nights has not re-materialized. Two of the six larcenies from persons in this area in 2014 involved the theft of a purse and a cell phone in coffee shops. Cell phones and purses from distracted shoppers in Mass Ave retail shops were the targets of pickpockets in the other four thefts. • Thefts of school property and a series of weekday incidents at health clubs dominated the 18 **larcenies from buildings** in this area in 2014. • Weekday afternoons were the typical time frames for **shoplifting incidents** at City Sports and Rite Aid in 2014, which accounted for the majority of the nine incidents in this area in 2014.

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Larceny from Building	28	35	21	19	18
Larceny from Person	15	9	7	7	6
Commercial Burglary	5	12	10	5	4
Commercial Robbery	2	0	1	3	1
Shoplifting	7	2	2	3	9
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	40	35	39	40	47

District 9: Porter Square

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.



Larceny from the person, which has never been a serious problem in Porter Square, decreased from 15 thefts in 2013 to 11 in 2014. The majority of these incidents involved the thefts of purses from female victims in assorted retail stores in the Porter Square shopping center. No temporal trend could be identified from this series of incidents. • **Commercial robbery** rose from three incidents in 2013 to five in 2014. The five robberies in this area this year included two drug stores, a convenience store, a massage parlor, and an electronics store. An arrest was made in one of the five incidents. Three of the five robberies were on a Saturday. • For the fourth consecutive year, **larceny from building** numbers remained relatively unchanged in Porter Square. The majority of the incidents were at health clubs, office buildings, grocery stores, and local schools. • Shoplifting has been steadily increasing around Porter Square over the past few years. The number of **shoplifting** incidents rose from 45 to 50 in 2014. Seventy percent of the shopliftings in this area in 2014 were at the Porter Square Mall, with the majority of the incidents at Radio Shack, CVS, Shaw’s Supermarket, and a local convenience store. A high percentage of thefts occurred between 3:00PM and 8:00PM. • The majority of the nine **commercial breaks** in Porter Square in 2014—a number unchanged from 2013—occurred during the second and fourth quarters of the year. Five of the nine commercial breaks in this business area in 2014 were forced entries into offices on weekend nights mainly in the 2300 to 2400 block of Mass Ave, with computers and cash the target of the burglars.

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Larceny from Building	31	28	27	23	26
Larceny from Person	18	16	16	15	11
Commercial Burglary	18	12	3	9	9
Commercial Robbery	1	1	3	3	5
Shoplifting	25	23	15	45	50
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	44	50	27	52	66

District 10: Alewife/West Cambridge

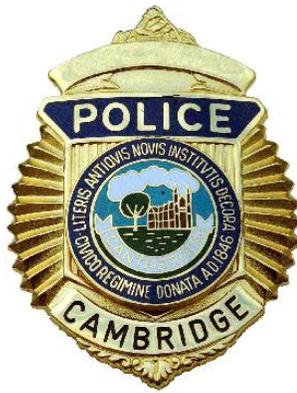
Boundaries: Bordered by the Charles River, the Watertown, Belmont, and Arlington Lines, Alewife Brook Parkway, the B&M Railroad, Sherman Street, Garden Street, Mason Street, and Ash Street

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.



After recording one **commercial robbery** per year for four consecutive years from 2010 to 2013, that number rose to two incidents in 2014 in the Alewife/West Cambridge Business District. Both of the robberies were at the Fresh Pond Mall and were connected to shoplifting incidents that escalated into violent confrontations between clerks and suspects. This business area averaged nine commercial robberies per year for the time period from 2004 to 2008 and has been on a steady decline since then. • Three of the six **commercial breaks** in this area in 2014 occurred over the summer. The breaks throughout the year took place at two construction sites, a medical building, a hotel, a halfway house, and a restaurant. No arrests have been made in these predominately non-professional incidents. • **Larceny from persons** dropped from 15 incidents in 2013 down to 8 in 2014 to register a 47% decline. A majority of the thefts this year were of unattended cell phones at restaurants and purses from shopping carts at a grocery store. • **Larcenies from buildings** increased from 32 to 35 incidents in this business district when compared with the figures for 2013. These thefts were an eclectic mix of thefts from locker rooms, hotels, schools, hospitals, and offices of hi-tech companies. • After recording a substantial decrease in **shoplifting** in 2013, a sharp increase of 40% was registered for this crime in Business District #10 in 2014. The previously identified trend involving a large percentage of Boston residents being arrested for shoplifting at the Fresh Pond Mall surfaced once again in 2014. These shoplifters tended to be older in age and more professional than arrestees in other business districts.

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Larceny from Building	34	43	47	32	35
Larceny from Person	19	17	21	15	8
Commercial Burglary	17	12	9	8	6
Commercial Robbery	1	1	1	1	2
Shoplifting	34	46	39	25	35
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	46	33	62	52	72



Section VI

Special Reports

Domestic Crimes

Hate Crimes

Homeless Crimes

Juvenile Crimes

School Crimes

Cambridge Housing Authority Incidents

Learn to Protect Yourself

Domestic Crimes

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 a third of domestic crimes), so the reliability of these figures is uncertain.

In 2014, there were a total of 839 incidents between individuals in a domestic relationship, down 10% from last year. 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 2014, these calls made up 53% of all domestic reports. Domestic disputes in 2014 were down 16% from 2013, which may indicate

that people are calling the police less frequently when engaged in arguments. 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.

Categorical Breakdown of Domestic Incidents*	2013 Total*	2014 Total*	% change from 2013
Dispute/Disturbance - No Physical Abuse	528	445	-16%
Simple Assault	181	158	-13%
Aggravated Assault	60	71	18%
Violation of a Restraining Order	42	47	12%
Threats to Commit a Crime	49	39	-20%
Larceny	22	15	-32%
Harassment	14	12	-14%
Housebreak	5	10	100%
Other Misc.	0	7	n/a
Malicious Destruction of Property	11	6	-45%
Harassing or Obscene Telephone Calls	4	6	50%
Forgery	6	5	-17%
Rape/Attempted Rape	3	5	67%
Street Robbery	2	4	100%
Auto Theft	3	3	0%
Trespassing	0	3	n/a
Indecent Assault	0	2	n/a
Rec Stolen Property	0	1	n/a
Child Porn	2	0	-100%
Homicide	1	0	-100%
Extortion/Blackmail	1	0	-100%
Indecent Exposure	1	0	-100%
Kidnapping	1	0	-100%
Total	936	839	-10%

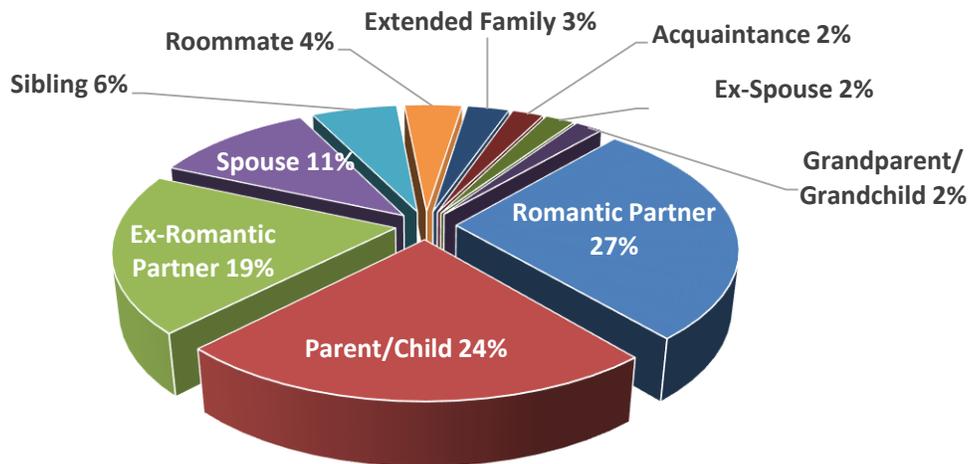
*Due to classification changes and submission of NIBRS data to the FBI, the totals for index crimes and domestic crimes may vary slightly.

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 19% of all domestic incidents in 2014 (same as 2013), yet saw a decrease of 13% from 2013. Aggravated assaults made up an additional 8% and accounted for the third highest domestic category, up 18% from 2013.

Did You Know?

In 2010, the Cambridge Police joined arms with the Arlington and Belmont Police Departments, alongside numerous community service providers to victims of domestic violence and formed the Cambridge, Arlington, Belmont High Risk Assessment and Response Team (CAB HART). Every officer in each jurisdiction has been formally trained in conducting on scene risk assessments for domestic violence cases. Those cases that are deemed to have the factors present to indicate a high risk of re-assault or lethality are brought before CAB HART. The team works closely with shelter organizations, trauma and crisis intervention, housing stabilization, batterer’s intervention, probation, and the district attorney’s office to keep victims of domestic violence safe and offenders closely monitored and/or contained.

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



Domestic Crime by Relationship, 2014

Police Response to Domestic Violence Calls

1. An incident occurs
2. 911 (police) are called
3. A police/incident report is taken
4. If the victim is assaulted and the batterer is at the scene, s/he is arrested.
5. The case is assigned to the Detective 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.
6. The detective will then take the case to court or get a warrant issued depending on the seriousness and history of the incident (for instance if it is an ongoing problem).



What to Do If You Are a Victim

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
 • Social Work Contact: Catherine Pemberton, LICSW..... 617-349-9345

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 Center617-661-1010
 • Cambridge/Somerville Legal Services..... 617-603-2700

Children who have witnessed domestic violence and/or victims:
 • The Guidance Center617-354-2275
Elder Abuse Services and reporting800-922-2275
The Network/La Red617-742-4911
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 617-522-6500

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.

Applying for a Restraining Order

Between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.:

During these times, a restraining order must be applied for at the Third District Court in Medford, MA. 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, or on a weekend or 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 order is issued

For the restraining order to take 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 you appear in court for a temporary restraining order, the order can be granted for a year. Once the year is up, you may have the restraining order granted for another year or ask to be granted a Permanent Restraining Order, which 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.

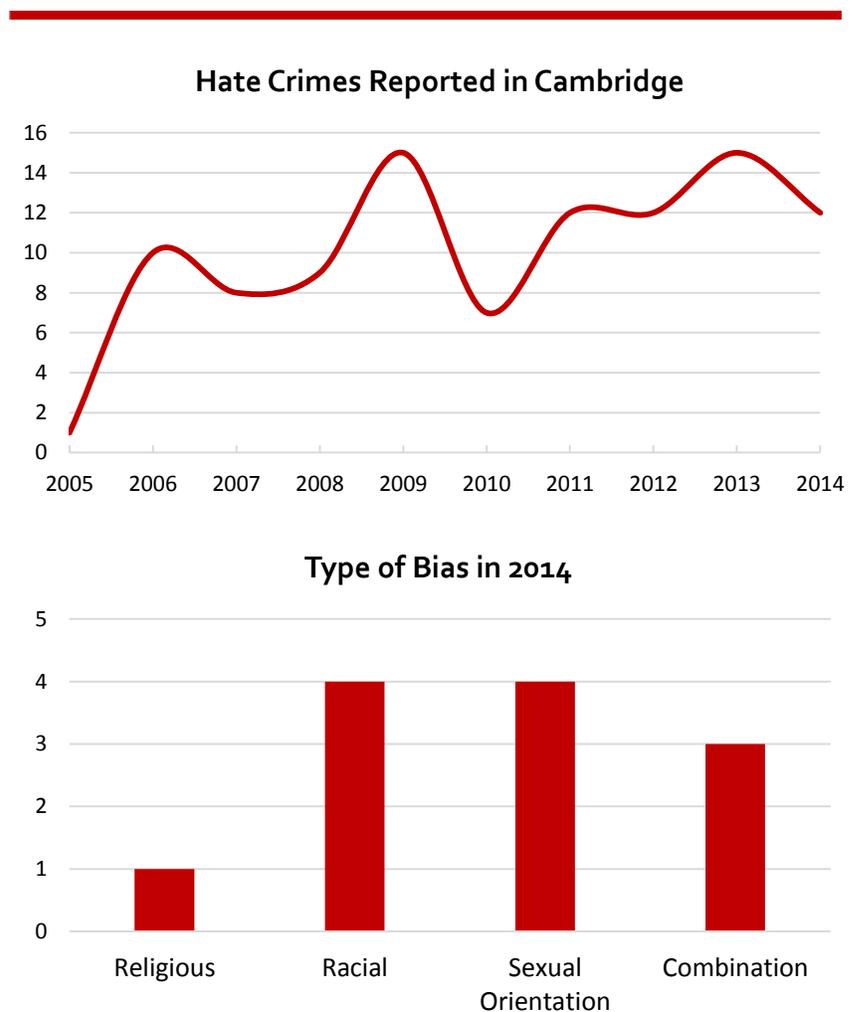
- During a hearing, the defendant and the victim will be in the presence of a clerk magistrate. The detective assigned to the case will start the hearing by reading the police report and disclosing any crucial information that was given to them in reference to the case. The victim will give their story, 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 a crime. 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 .
- 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.

Hate Crimes

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 12 hate crimes reported in Cambridge in 2014, which is down 3 incidents from the 15 reported in 2013. The number reported in Cambridge has varied over the years, with the smallest number of incidents in the last decade being reported in 2010 with only 1, while the largest numbers were reported in 2009 and 2013, each with 14. The 12 reported incidents in 2014 break down into the following categories: racially motivated (33%), sexually motivated (33%), religiously motivated (8%), and the remaining 25% fit into multiple categories. What follows is a chronological synopsis of those events:

- In January, a Cambridge resident received mail from an unknown suspect that was perceived to be anti-homosexual.
- In January, two men known to one another were engaged in a fist fight that one of the men stated was because of his sexual orientation. He was also called derogatory names.
- In March, a teen attacked a middle-aged white male after stating he did not want any white people in Cambridge.
- In April, two females were assaulted and called a slang derogatory sexual term by a group of teens outside a restaurant.
- In May, a female was arrested after she was seen writing racist graffiti on the wall of a restaurant on Mass Ave.
- In July, a male was assaulted outside of a nightclub due to his sexual orientation.
- In September, a taxi driver was assaulted and called anti-religious and anti-nationality epithets by a patron. The suspect was arrested for the crimes.
- Numerous porta-potties were spray painted with offensive racial markings at a park in Cambridge in September.



- In September, a Cambridge resident was arrested after he refused to pay for a cab fare and threatened the driver, all while aggressively making comments relative to the victim's nationality and religion.
- In October, some patrons at a fast food restaurant were verbally insulting the race of other patrons and, when asked to leave, became abusive toward an employee about his sexual orientation.
- In late October, two individuals got into a scuffle while at a party and racial slurs were used.
- In November, a religious institution received mail containing a swastika symbol.

Homeless Crimes

Though accounting for less than 0.5% of the population in Cambridge, homeless individuals make up 10% to 15% of the total arrests each year. Many of the arrestees have been habitual, chronic offenders in Cambridge for nearly two decades. High pedestrian traffic areas such as Central Square, Harvard Square, Porter Square, and Inman Square, as well as the periphery of shelters, are where the majority of the arrests occur. Crimes influenced heavily by vagrant activity include simple assault (usually homeless fighting each other), shoplifting, larcenies from businesses and automobiles, disorderly conduct, drinking in public, indecent exposure (“flashing” or public urination), and trespassing. Analytical highlights follow.

Homeless arrests accounted for 14.2% of the citywide arrest totals in 2014. Previous years were recorded at 12.8% in 2013 and 14.5% in 2012.

Violent crime

Murder

Between 1985 and 1997, a murder involving the homeless was one of the three recurring murder categorizations in Cambridge. These incidents, often fueled by drugs and alcohol, escalated into deadly violence. That trend is no longer active. There has not been a murder scenario in the city involving a homeless individual since 1997. The last three murders associated with homeless victims or offenders were:

- On March 31, 1994, a homeless man was beaten to death in a fight with multiple offenders. This case remains unsolved.
- On November 22, 1996, a 50-year-old homeless veteran was stabbed to death on Mass Ave after a brief argument with another man. The offender was convicted of murder.
- On March 26, 1997, three homeless suspects lured a 19-year-old homeless female to an abandoned trailer in the East Street yards. They tortured her, then bludgeoned her to death and set her on fire. All three suspects were convicted of murder.

Rape

Rapes involving the homeless have declined significantly over the past few years. Throughout the 1990s, the City of Cambridge consistently averaged four to five rapes per year with a suspect or victim classified as homeless. Between 2006 and 2011, there were eight reported rapes involving homeless victims or suspects. In 2012, there were five reports of homeless being the victim or perpetrator of rape. Three were between acquaintances, one was considered a “contact” rape in which the homeless victim and suspect had engaged in conversation prior, and the lone blitz rape also involved a homeless victim. There were no rapes in 2013 or 2014 that were classified as a homeless scenario. Note that the number of rapes that go unreported each year is uncertain.

Street Robbery

Throughout the decade of the 1990s, there were 10 to 12 street robberies per year classified as homeless scenarios. That number fell to an average of two incidents per year from 2006 to 2010, with none reported in 2010. A series of street robberies in Central Square was the major contributor to the rise in homeless robberies from zero in 2010 to six incidents in 2011. This scenario continued to rise in 2012 with 11 homeless-on-homeless robberies reported. In 2013, the total dropped back down to five street robberies categorized as homeless situations. Four of the five robberies took place within the confines of Central

Square and produced two arrests. The total continued to decline in 2014 with only one homeless street robbery reported all year. This puts the average for the past five years (2010 to 2014) at five robberies per year.

- There have been 23 homeless scenario street robberies reported in the past five years. Sixteen of the crimes were in the confines of Central Square, three each were reported in Harvard Square and Inman Square, and the remaining incident occurred in the Alewife/West Cambridge area.
 - Arrests were made in 7 of the 23 street robberies.
 - The victim knew his or her assailant in 14 of the incidents.

Crime	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Street Robbery	9	2	3	2	3	0	6	11	5	1
Aggravated Assault	10	3	20	15	7	11	14	21	20	10

Aggravated assault

Homeless-related aggravated assaults usually occur as a result of arguments that escalate to altercations. They fluctuate each year in number from a low of 3 incidents in 2006 to a high of 21 altercations in 2012. The annual average for the past decade has been 13 incidents. After recording high numbers of aggravated assaults between the homeless the past two years, 2014 saw a notable decrease with only 10 reported. This may be due in part to some of the more prolific combative homeless individuals having died or been incarcerated.

A high percentage of these incidents are fueled by liquor and drugs. A majority of these crimes take place within the confines of Central Square. Also, police officers are frequently victims of simple assaults when dispersing disruptive homeless or attempting to arrest the subjects. Homeless assaults are also precipitated by domestic altercations or when service is denied at retail establishments. Further analysis reveals the following data on aggravated assaults involving homeless in 2014:

- 70% of the aggravated assaults involving the homeless in 2014 happened on weekdays.
- All aggravated assaults in 2014 involving the homeless were within the confines of Central Square, specifically between the 400 and 700 blocks of Mass Ave.
- The scenario in the majority of these incidents is two homeless individuals who are known to each other and are in an inebriated state, fighting each other over property, debts, or a romantic partner.

Other crimes associated with the homeless

- **Shoplifting** was the second most frequent homeless-related crime in 2014, with 17 incidents. The majority of these arrests are typically made in local convenience and drug stores around Harvard and Central Squares. However in 2014, six occurred at the Cambridge Galleria Mall and four took place in the Porter Square shopping area.
- **Trespassing** arrests are usually the result of homeless individuals sleeping in ATMs, attempting to enter commercial locations that these persons have been denied access to, or entering campuses/buildings where they do not belong at M.I.T. and Harvard. Trespassing arrests have continued to drop slightly citywide from 11 in 2012 to 10 in 2013 to 8 in 2014.

- **Disorderly** arrests involving homeless individuals have risen steadily over the past few years, from seven in 2012 to nine in 2013 to ten in 2014. These incidents typically involve situations that range from homeless not cooperating with the police to individuals acting belligerently or yelling obscenities due to intoxication. Most of these incidents took place in Central Square, at least partly due to the availability of liquor.
- **Drinking in public** arrests typically account for the majority of homeless arrests (outside of warrants). However, in 2014, this crime accounted for only 11 of the incidents involving homeless individuals, whereas in 2013 there were 39 homeless arrests related to drinking in public throughout the year, concentrated around the Central Square area.
- **Simple assaults** often occur for similar reasons as aggravated assaults. There were 15 homeless-related simple assaults in 2014, which is down 7 incidents from 2013. One of the more typical scenarios is when arguments develop as the result of domestic situations between two homeless people. It should also be noted that the crimes of disorderly conduct, drinking in public, and simple assault can often take place all in the same incident as a situation progresses.

The Evolution of Homeless Outreach By Officer Matthew Price Community Relations Unit - Homeless Outreach

The Homeless Outreach Team is assigned to the Community Relations Unit in the Cambridge Police Department. The team consists of two police officers designated to focus on homeless issues. The birth of the team came under the direction of Commissioner Robert Haas, who, at that time, was newly appointed to his position. Initially, the team was tasked with addressing issues among the homeless population in the city and providing transportation to individuals that needed assistance getting to the Caspar Homeless Shelter on Albany Street. Particularly during the warm-weather months, the transports were numerous. An eight-hour shift consisted of “pick up and drop off, pick up and drop off” on repeat. As a result of observations during the officers’ tours of duty, the question was raised as to how to approach a long-term problem with a more appropriate solution. In order to make any progress, it was crucial to understand the population. The team went out into the community and spoke with people on a daily basis to develop rapport. They also developed partnerships with the emergency room staff, local shelters, and homeless service providers.

Homelessness is not a crime. Cambridge has over five hundred homeless people, according to the 2014 census. There is only a small number out of the 500 that represent the criminal element. Many of the individuals that are known to the team and dealt with on a regular basis are not engaged in criminal behavior where standard law enforcement techniques could be utilized as an option. The officers needed to think creatively to deal with people that have chronic addictions and mental illness but were adverse to seeking treatment and getting assistance. Fortunately, Massachusetts Law allows for officers (as well as doctors and family members) to petition the court when a person poses a danger to themselves or others due to drug or alcohol abuse. If the court grants the petition, the person is sent to a treatment program for up to 90 days.

Homeless Outreach began to use this legal tool and became a regular fixture at the District Court. Although the petition, euphemistically called “section 35”¹, was a common practice in court, it was hardly ever initiated by the police. Homeless Outreach used it with such success that even defense attorneys said they had never seen a police department go to such lengths to help people. In 2014, the Homeless Outreach team had a 100% success rate with having petitions granted that went before the judge.

¹ Massachusetts General Law chapter 123 section 35.

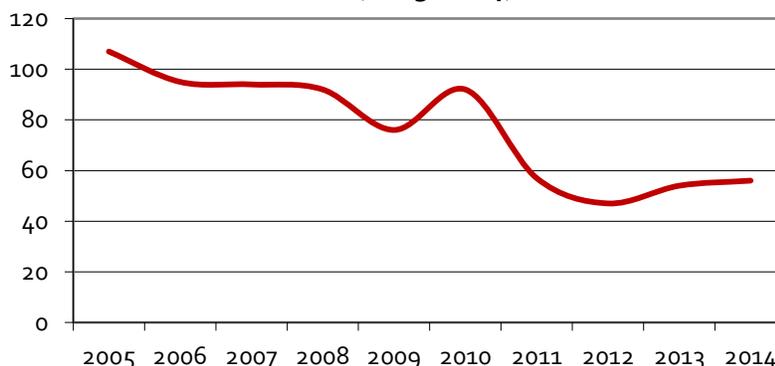
Over time, the team observed different trends. On average, a person would be committed on a “section” for approximately three to four weeks. Some of the severe cases would return from treatment and be drunk that very same day. It was not unusual that difficult cases would be the subject of numerous sections. The philosophy behind this was to not give up on the individual, despite the frustrating circumstances. A section represents an opportunity for the person to get a break from abusing their bodies with drugs or alcohol. It gives their brain time to “dry out” and perhaps influence their decision to stay sober. It gives them an opportunity to eat regularly and obtain nutrition and health care services. It also allows the patrol officers, emergency medical services, and hospital staff to have a momentary break from the people that they deal with on a regular basis, sometimes multiple times a day. Last, it gives the community a break. Even when a person returns from a section and immediately begins drinking, they are able to maintain themselves for a period of time before they hit “rock bottom” again, at which point the team considers applying for another section.

The most recent stage of the homeless outreach evolution is an officer-initiated jail diversion plan for homeless individuals. When the team learns that a homeless person has been arrested, they consider whether the person meets the criteria for assistance. While the person is in custody, officers ask the person if they are interested in receiving help to go into treatment and get support from the police in conjunction with the District Attorney’s office, with a long-term goal of getting off the street. Their other option is to go to court and face the charges. If the person indicates that they want help making a change in their life, the officers go to court and petition for a section 35. Once the person is in a treatment program, officers are proactive and, along with a social worker, visit the individual. During the visit, the person can decide if they want to continue long-term treatment and receive the team’s support and advocacy or if they feel they have had enough treatment and would like to deal with the criminal charges. If the person wants to continue with the jail diversion plan, the team works with after-care planners to get the person into a long-term drug and alcohol treatment program. Meanwhile, officers keep the District Attorney’s office updated. The DA’s office has been willing to support the team’s goals and consider the individual’s effort to stay clean, sober, and off the street when it is time to resolve the case. At this stage, no cases have come to fruition and all the people that have entered the diversion program continue to succeed. This has helped people to get off the street, live in a safe environment, and think about their future. Only months ago these people were causing trouble for themselves, the community, and the police. The main outcome of this initiative has been to help those who may not be able to help themselves, but it has also brought the prosecution and defense together in agreement with the police to elicit positive results and create a win-win for everyone.

Juvenile Crimes

Prior to 2013, offenders were considered juveniles if they were 16 years of age or less. As of September 18, 2013, a new law resulted in the change of the juvenile age range to include 17-year-olds. Between 2005 and 2014, juvenile offenders made up approximately 5% of the total arrests in Cambridge, ranging from 3.5% to 6% each year. The number of juvenile arrests for all offenses during this time frame peaked in 2005 at 107 arrests and bottomed out at 47 arrests in 2012. Arrests rose just slightly in 2013 to 54 and again in 2014 to 56. The reduction in juvenile arrests in 2011 and 2012 can be attributed at least in part to the Diversion Program instituted within the Family Services Unit. The minor increases in 2013 and 2014 may be due to the new inclusion of 17-year-olds in juvenile arrest numbers.

**Number of Juvenile Arrests by Year
(2005-2014)**



On average, shoplifting tends to be the crime for which the most juveniles are arrested each year, as the chart below depicts. This year was no different with 21 juvenile shoplifting arrests, followed by 10 arrests for simple assaults. Other crimes that consistently have high juvenile arrest numbers are street robberies and larcenies.

Juvenile Arrests by Crime, 2010-2014

Violent Crimes	
Street Robbery	22
Aggravated Assault	16
Commercial Robbery	3
Rape	0
Homicide	0
Total Violent	41
Property Crimes	
Shoplifting	102
All Larceny Offenses*	33
Housebreak	6
Auto Theft	3
Commercial Break	0
Total Property	144

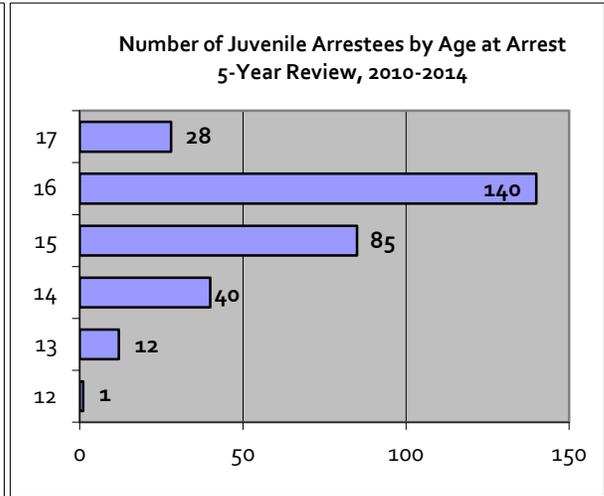
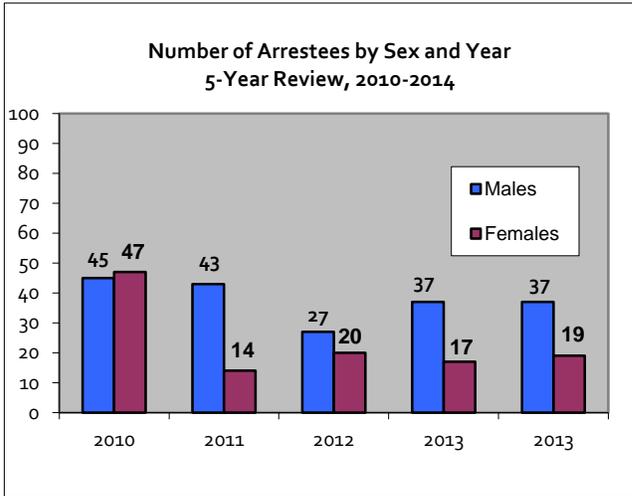
*Larceny types include larceny from building, from motor vehicle, from person, of bicycle, from residence, of license plate, of services, and miscellaneous larcenies. Although larceny typically includes shoplifting, this crime type is broken out separately in the chart above to show the large number of juveniles arrested for it.

Other Offenses, 2010-2014

Simple Assault	38
Child in Need of Services	22
Disorderly	11
Misc. Offenses	11
Receiving Stolen Prop.	10
Drugs	8
Malicious Destruction	6
Trespassing	6
Weapon Violations	4
Driving Offenses	2
Domestic Dispute	1
Indecent Assault	1
Threats	1
Arson	0
Drinking in Public	0
Indecent Exposure	0
Liquor Possession/Sale	0
Peeping & Spying	0
Total	121

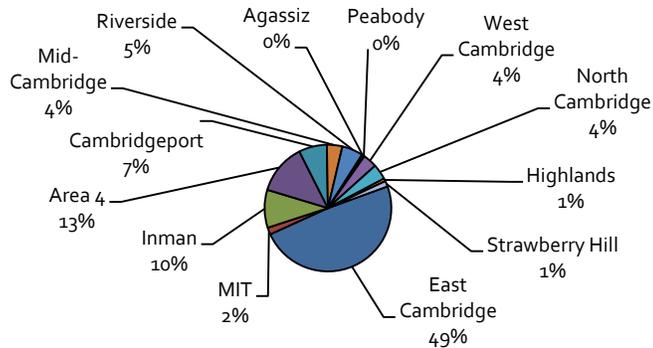
Approximately 66% of the juveniles arrested in Cambridge in 2014 were male, compared to 77% of adult arrestees. These numbers for 2014 are just slightly below national totals, as roughly 70% of juvenile arrestees nationally each year are male. The graph below to the left breaks down the numbers of juvenile arrestees per year by sex between 2010 and 2014.

Forty-six percent (46%) of the juveniles arrested between 2010 and 2014 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 not far behind with 28% of the arrests. No arrests of children under the age of 12 were made in the past five years, and no 12-year-olds have been arrested since 2011. The total number of arrests of 17-year-olds is low compared to arrests of 15- and 16-year-olds because 17-year-olds were not considered juveniles until a law change in September of 2013. There were actually more 17-year-olds arrested than any other juvenile age in 2014 with 20 arrests, followed by 16-year-olds with 14 arrests.

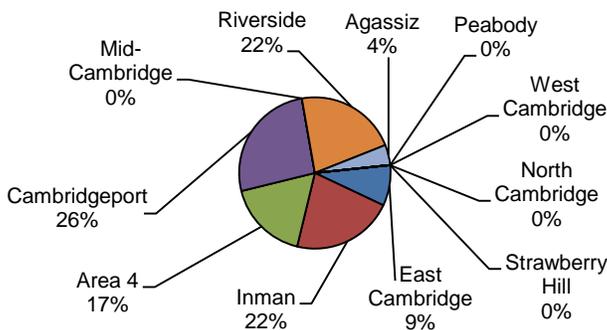


The majority of arrests took place in East Cambridge, which logically follows given that the CambridgeSide Galleria accounts for a high number of shoplifting arrests. The graph to the right breaks down the percentages of arrests of juveniles per neighborhood of offense over the past five years.

Juvenile Arrests by Neighborhood of Offense 5-Year Review (2010-2014)



Cambridge Juvenile Arrestees in 2014 by Neighborhood of Residence



Less than half (41%) of the juveniles arrested in 2014 were Cambridge residents. Of these, Cambridgeport was the most common neighborhood of residence, followed by Inman and Riverside.

Crimes on Cambridge school property in 2014

School	Agg. Assault	Simple Assault	Street Rob.	Comm. Break	Arson	Drugs	Vandalism	Harass./ Threats	Larc. from Build.	Larc. from Person	Larc. Of Bike	Larc. from MV	Misc.	Total
Baldwin School 28 Sacramento St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	5
Cambridgeport School 89 Elm St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	5
MLK, Jr. School 359 Broadway	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Fletcher-Maynard Academy 225 Windsor St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
Graham & Parks Alternative School 44 Linnaean St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haggerty School 110 Cushing St.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Kennedy - Longfellow School (K-5) & Putnam Ave Upper School (6-8) 158 Spring St.	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	2	9
King Open School (K-5) & Cambridge St Upper School (6-8) (Formerly the Harrington School) 850 Cambridge St.	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	12
Morse School 40 Granite St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Peabody School (K-5) & Rindge Ave Upper School (6-8) (Formerly the M.E. Fitzgerald School) 70 Rindge Ave.	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	5	0	4	16
Tobin Montessori School (K-5) & Vassal Ln Upper School (6-8) 197 Vassal Ln.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	4	9
Amigos School 15 Upton St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRLS High School 459 Broadway	1	2	0	0	0	5	1	2	12	0	2	0	6	31
Total	2	6	0	0	4	6	7	9	24	1	12	0	28	99

Incidents on Cambridge Housing Authority property in 2014*

Property	Agg. Assault	Simple Assault	Robbery	Drugs	Burg.	Auto Theft	Larc. Res.	Larc. MV	Vandal.	Threats/Harass.	Trespass	Indecent Assault	Domest. Disp.	R.O. Viol.	Total
20 Chestnut	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8-10 Lancaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
45 Linnaean	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
226 Norfolk St.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2353 Mass Ave	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4 Centre St	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
87 Amory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
Burns Apts.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	7
Corcoran Pk	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	6	3	17
Hammond St.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jackson St.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jefferson Park	4	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	2	0	1	11	3	31
JFK Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LBJ Apts.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Lincoln Way	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
Manning Apts.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	2	1	10
Miller's River	1	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	14
Newtowne Ct	4	9	1	0	2	1	2	0	1	2	2	0	5	0	29
Prince St.	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Putnam Gardens	0	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	15
Putnam School	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
River Howard Homes	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
Roosevelt Towers	2	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	7	0	0	6	1	27
Russell Apt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. Paul's	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Truman Apts.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	5
Washington Elms	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	16	0	24
Woodrow Wilson Ct.	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	5
Total	18	36	3	3	10	3	23	0	17	27	3	4	68	9	224

*Only CHA properties that reported activity are listed; there are more properties not depicted in this chart.

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 near the beginning of this Annual Report for more information). 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

Protect yourself against violent crime

- Be aware of your surroundings.
- Try to avoid walking alone after dark. If you must walk alone at night, use well-lit roads with as much car traffic as possible.
- Keep an arm's length away from strangers and make eye contact with everyone you pass. If you think someone suspicious is approaching or following you, cross to the other side of the street and head for the nearest public place.
- Avoid walking with headphones on, as you may not be able to hear someone approach.
- Know which stores and other public places are open along your route and try to vary your route frequently.
- When parking at night, try to park in well-lit spots. When returning to your car, have your keys ready, and keep your doors locked when driving.
- 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.
- Try to avoid using ATMs late at night.
- Don't carry your purse loosely around your shoulder. Clutch it tightly under your arm or avoid carrying a purse and keep a wallet in your pocket instead.
- If you are robbed, obey the robber's demands. 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.
- Know the full name of each person you date, his/her occupation, and where s/he lives.

Never invite a person whom you have met online, 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 Boston Area Rape Crisis Center is available at (800) 841-8371. The Center supports a 24-hour hotline, support groups, one-on-one counseling, and education programs. All its services are free.
- The Cambridge Police Department offers a self-defense 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 Cambridge Police officers. For more information, call the Cambridge Police Department's Community Services Unit at (617) 349-3236.
- If you have been abused by, or are in fear of, your partner or spouse, get help. The problem usually becomes worse if it is not addressed. The "Domestic Crime" 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. If another driver commits a violation or threatens you, take down his registration and report it to the police.

Protect yourself against property crime

Preventing auto theft and larcenies from motor vehicles

- Always take your keys and lock your car.
- Park in well-lit areas or in attended lots. If you park in an attended lot, leave only the ignition/door key.
- Never leave your car running, even if you will only be gone for a minute.
- Take valuables with you when leaving your vehicle unattended. If you cannot, 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 units, laptops, iPods, and cell phones.
- Always remove detachable GPS systems and their bases from dashboards and windshields.

Preventing residential burglary

- Try “casing” your own home. Attempt to gain access when the doors and windows are locked and “secure.” Have 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, make sure that security is enforced at the main door. Never prop open the door or let someone in behind you.
- When you go away, even for the evening, leave a light or two on (perhaps on a timer).
- Install motion sensor lights outside your home.
- Request a Cambridge Police Department Residential Security Survey at (617) 349-3236, which provides a general assessment of the vulnerability of your residence.

Preventing larcenies from buildings or persons

- Employees should be encouraged to question suspicious/unfamiliar people in office buildings, or to report them to the security department.
- Don’t leave expensive personal property in health club lockers.
- 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 care of your personal property while shopping and dining. Never leave it unattended.
- Do not hang purses on the back of your chair, as you will not be able to see someone lift it off.
- Report all thefts, no matter how minor, to the police department. Reporting will allow us to identify and attack patterns and series of crime.

Preventing bicycle theft

- No lock will stop a determined bicycle thief, but using a lock is better than not using one, 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 local bicycle shops. Call Community Services, (617) 349-3236, for more info.
- 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, porch, or in your apartment hallway. Bikes should be locked in a secured area, such as a garage or shed.

Protect yourself against crime

Preventing package thefts

- Request the delivery of package(s) via a signature to ensure the package will not be left on the front steps or foyer.
- Track your packages online, so you have a better idea of when they are scheduled to arrive.
- When the Postal Service delivers packages seven days a week during the holidays, request that your packages arrive on a weekend day, if you plan on being home.
- Have your packages delivered to your work address or to a neighbor or family member who is home, in the event that you are not.

Preventing fraud

- 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.

- Never write your ATM card PIN number on the card or on a slip of paper in your wallet or purse.
- Do not give personal information over the phone, and be cautious when sending personal identifying information over the internet.
- When someone comes to your door claiming to work for a utility company, always ask for official identification and call the company to make sure it is valid. Do not let “utility impostors” into your home.
- Learn to recognize potential fraud scenarios. Any of the following activities could involve 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 or a prize.
 - You receive an unsolicited telephone call from someone offering a great deal on a piece of merchandise.

More crime prevention resources

For more tips and resources to prevent crime, visit the Cambridge Police Department’s web site at:

<http://www.cambridgema.gov/cpd/communityresources/CrimePrevention.aspx>

Or visit the National Crime Prevention Council at:

<http://www.ncpc.org/>



Cambridge Police Directory

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Office of the Commissioner . (617) 349-9397
Professional Standards (617) 349-3384

KEY OPERATIONAL SERVICES:

Personnel Department.....(617) 349-3374
Traffic Department (617) 349-4365
Crime Analysis Unit..... (617) 349-3390
Public Information(617) 349-3237
Records Unit(617) 349-3336
Community Services Unit..... (617) 349-3236
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
• Social Work Contact(617) 349-9345
Sexual Assault Hotline(617) 349-3381
Accident Investigations.....(617) 349-3307
Investigations Section..... (617) 349-3370

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

125 Sixth St.
Cambridge, MA 02142
(617) 349-3300 – 24 hours a day

Cambridge Police Department “Alert Network” Text-A-Tip Function

To send an anonymous tip via text message to the Cambridge Police Department, text the keyword Tip650 and your tip to 847411 (TIP411).

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.