



CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT 2004



Photo by Bob O'Connor

Unity, Teamwork, and Professionalism

Ronnie Watson
Police Commissioner

Robert W. Healy
City Manager

TABLE OF CONTENTS

City of Cambridge Profile..... 2
 Police Department Profile..... 3
 Police Department Organizational Chart..... 4
 Message from the Commissioner..... 5
 2004 Crime Index 6
 Historical Crime Statistics 7
 2004 Annual Report Highlights 9
 National & Regional Comparison..... 11
 Crime Clock 13
 Crime Factors..... 14
 Chronological Highlights..... 16

SECTION I: PART I CRIMES

Murder..... 21
 Rape 26
 Robbery..... 28
 Assault..... 34
 Burglary 39
 Larceny 45
 Auto Theft..... 52

SECTION II: PART II CRIMES

Narcotics 59
 Malicious Destruction..... 62
 Fraud & Forgery 64
 Sex Offenses 65
 Other Part II Crimes..... 76

SECTION III:

Neighborhood Reports..... 73

Section IV:

Business District Profiles..... 103

SECTION V: SPECIAL REPORTS

Domestic Crimes..... 129
 Hate Crimes 132
 Homeless..... 133
 School Crimes..... 135
 CHA Property 136
 Trends in Stolen Property 137
 Learn to Protect Yourself..... 139
 Cambridge Police Phone Directory 144

CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT 2004 ANNUAL CRIME REPORT INCLUDING NEIGHBORHOOD AND BUSINESS DISTRICT PROFILES



**Produced by the
 Cambridge Police
 Crime Analysis Unit:**

**Heidi Baez
 Patrick Leighton
 Steven Stites**
 Crime Analysis Interns

Heather Gundersen
 Crime Analyst

Richard E. Sevieri
 Strategic Analysis Coordinator

Stephen Maywalt
 Information Systems Manager

Officer Daniel Wagner
 Information Systems Administrator

Sergeant Frederic Riley
 Crime Analysis Unit Supervisor

Deputy Michael Walsh
 Deputy Superintendent of Training,
 Technical, and Administration

Superintendent Michael Giacoppo
 Superintendent of Support Services

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

AT A GLANCE

Established: 1636 (town); 1846 (city)
Government: Council-Manager
City Manager: Robert W. Healy
City Budget: \$332,149,570 (FY03)
City Employees: 1,384 (excluding schools)
Area: 7.13 square miles total
 6.43 square miles land
Population: 101,355 (2000 Census)
Households: 38,336 (2000 Census)
Police Officer/Population Ratio: 1:390
Population Density: 15,763 per square mile
Registered Voters: 39,293
Total Registered Auto Mobiles: 56,282 (January 2002)
Total Residential Housing Units: 44,725, 44.6% families
 (2000)
 32,921, 87.0% families
 (1950)
Ownership Rate: 32%
Median Household Income: \$47,979 (1999)
Median Family Income: \$59,423 (1999)
Average Family Income: \$90,791 (1999)
Unemployment Rate: 2.8% (Sept. 2001)
Average Single-Family Home: \$610,000 (2002)
Property Tax Rate per Thousand: 9.21 residential,
 23.39 commercial
School Enrollment 1999 – 2000: 7,491
Colleges and Universities: 7
Hospitals: 5



Population by Race

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

Of Cambridge Employees (1990)

- ★ 51.2 % commute to work via a single occupant car
- ★ 10.6% carpool
- ★ 20.8% take Public Transportation
- ★ 2.0 % bike
- ★ 13.2% walk
- ★ Only 23.5% of Cambridge employees live in Cambridge
- ★ 32.3% live in abutting towns, and the rest commute in from outside Cambridge and its neighbors.

Top Ten Employers: (2004)

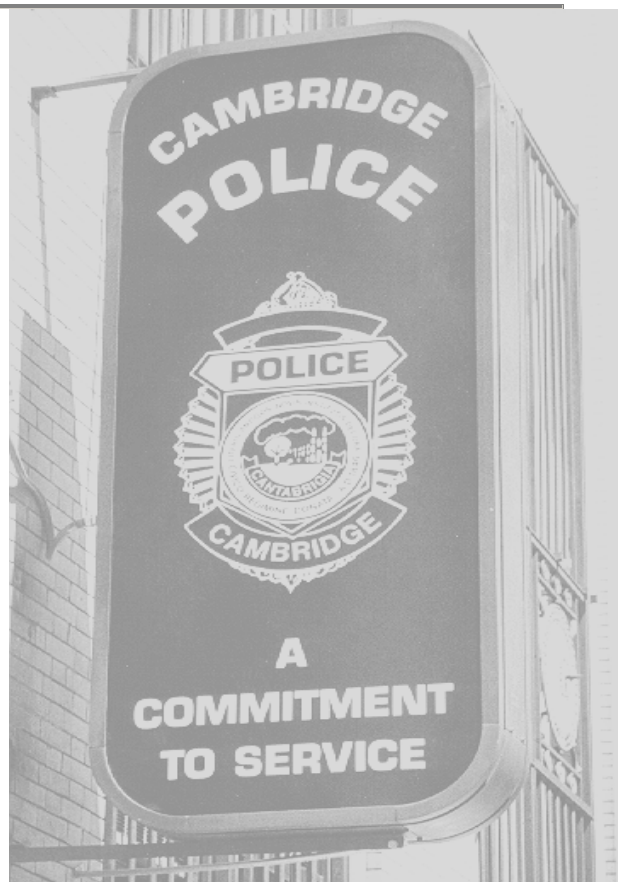
- 1) Harvard (10,142)
- 2) MIT (7,114)
- 3) City of Cambridge (3,196)
- 4) Cambridge Health Alliance(1,796)
- 5) Mt. Auburn Hospital (1,790)
- 6) Federal Government (1,614)
- 7) Biogen (1,597)
- 8) Millennium Pharmaceuticals (1,475)
- 9) Genzyme (1,100)
- 10) Draper Lab (970)

Cambridge Age Structure

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

CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT AT A GLANCE

Organized:	1859
Sworn Officers:	275
Civilian Personnel:	37
Commissioner:	Ronnie Watson
Headquarters:	5 Western Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139
Budget (FY 04):	\$29,768,400
Rank Structure:	Commissioner Superintendent Deputy Superintendent Captain Lieutenant Sergeant Patrol Officer
Marked Patrol Vehicles:	27
Unmarked Patrol Vehicles:	24
Motorcycles:	14
Bicycles:	12
Special Vehicles:	9
2004 Total Calls for Service:	110,000
2004 Total Index Crimes:	4,319



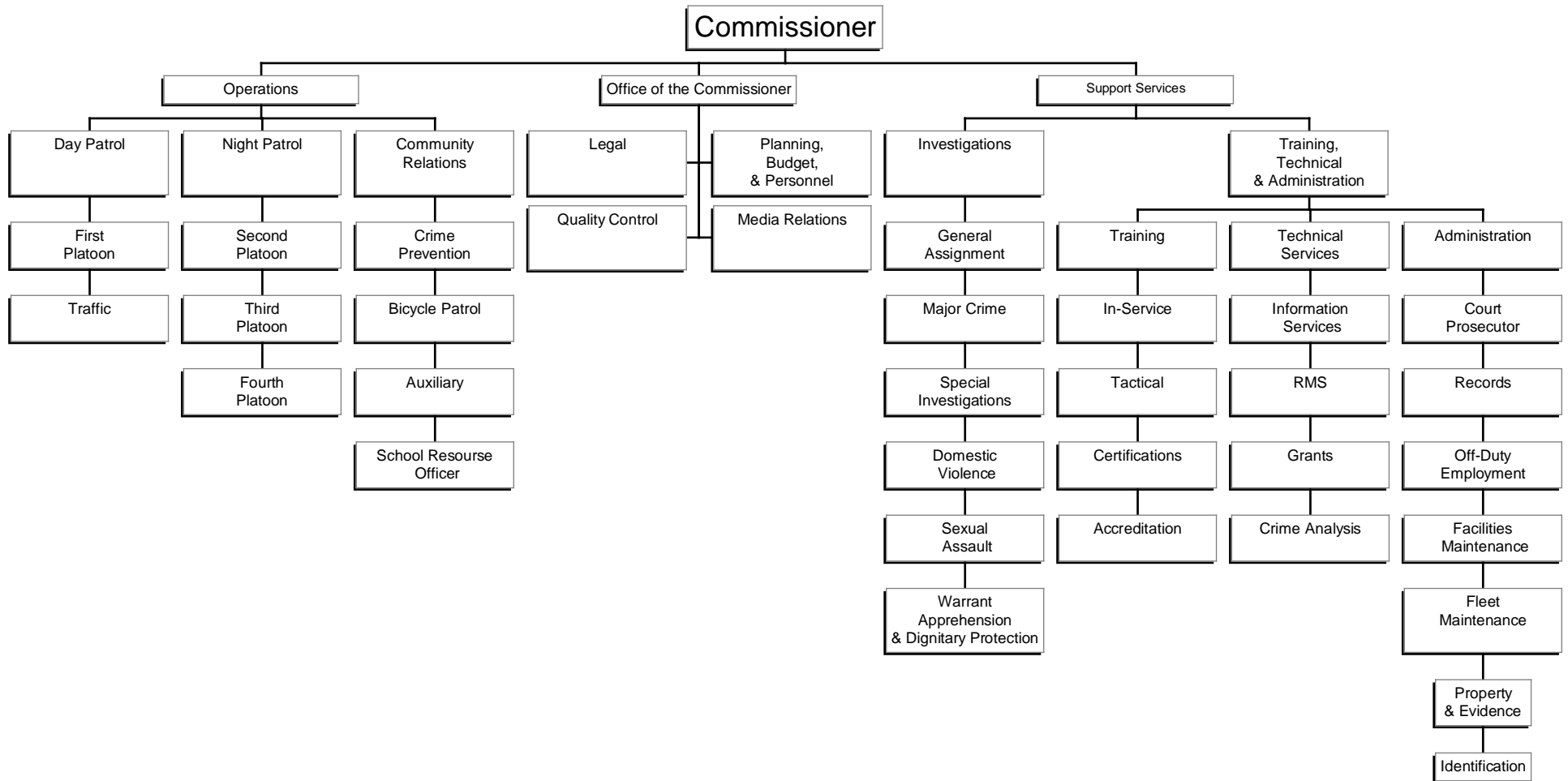
CRIME ANALYSIS IN CAMBRIDGE

Crime Analysis is the process of turning crime data into information, and then turning that information into knowledge about crime and safety in a particular community. While it is a growing field across this country and internationally, Cambridge has had a Crime Analysis Unit in operation for over 25 years.

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

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

CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



A MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSIONER

February 2005

Cambridge Community,

It is my pleasure to present the Cambridge Police Department's *Annual Crime Report 2004*, the ninth Annual Report produced during my tenure as Commissioner. The objective of this report is to give Cambridge residents a realistic view of their risk of victimization and to provide detailed information on criminal activity in our City.

Despite the fact that the 4,319 index crimes reported in Cambridge in 2004 represents the second lowest total recorded in the City in the past 40 years; serious crime increased 9% when compared with the 2003 numbers. The increase of 350 index crimes this year should be tempered with the knowledge that the 2003 Uniform Crime Number was the lowest reported to the FBI since the 1950's. The 9% increase in serious crime in Cambridge was driven by an upswing in burglary and a surge in larcenies. Reducing the totals for both of these crimes will be one of the major goals of our Department in 2005. Proactive techniques such as crime pattern analysis, targeted patrolling, distribution of prevention advice, and encouragement and support to Neighborhood Watch programs, will be utilized to attack these problems.

I would also like to take this opportunity to reflect upon the City and Police Department's accomplishments during 2004. It is of great significance to me that over the past two calendar years there has not been a citizen complaint against any officer for excessive force. To my knowledge, this is unprecedented in Cambridge, or any other jurisdiction in this region. This feat speaks to the outstanding training, restraint, and general abilities of the Department. Of further note, while this was accomplished, there has not been a decrease in the effectiveness of enforcement in the City.

Over the past two years, there have been a number of excellent arrests and outstanding prosecutions while the overall number of complaints to Internal Affairs continued to fall. Again, this is an indication that members of the Department are working skillfully with the public.

It is also quite notable that for the first time in 20 years, and for only the second time in 45 years, no murders were recorded in the City of Cambridge. This fact is a tribute to all the people, departments and community organizations that contributed to violence prevention and reduction efforts in our City. The medical community in Cambridge and Boston also assisted in this accomplishment by providing life saving care to those seriously injured by violence.

The *2004 Annual Crime Report* is one of the many resources the Cambridge Police Department provides to the citizens of Cambridge. We believe that we are in the top percentile of police departments in the nation in the quantity and quality of information that we provide to the public on a regular basis, and our Crime Reports have consistently won awards and accolades from international organizations. The Department will remain committed to providing timely and relevant information to the community. I urge you to visit our website at <http://www.cambridgepolice.org> for current information on crime and for important community alerts. Armed with this knowledge, the community and the Police Department can work together to develop effective strategies to ensure a high quality of life and to reduce crime and fear in the City of Cambridge.

Sincerely,



Ronnie Watson
Police Commissioner

2004 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	2001	2002	2003	2004	2003-2004 Change
Murder	1	6	3	0	Inc.
Rape	15	10	7	10	Inc.
Stranger	2	1	1	0	Inc.
Non-Stranger	13	9	6	10	Inc.
Robbery	181	195	229	245	+7%
Commercial	34	40	41	60	+46%
Street	147	155	188	185	-2%
Aggravated Assault	272	284	271	248	-8%
Total Violent Crime	469	495	510	503	-1%
Burglary	688	720	651	724	+11%
Commercial	135	198	134	139	+4%
Residential	553	522	517	585	+13%
Larceny	2,740	2,764	2,389	2,654	+11%
from Building	517	521	518	572	+10%
from Motor Vehicle	691	748	657	734	+12%
from Person	407	394	331	381	+15%
of Bicycle	318	264	212	229	+8%
Shoplifting	463	452	358	383	+7%
from Residence	175	203	183	226	+23%
of License Plate	100	94	75	67	-11%
of Services	29	26	24	30	+25%
Miscellaneous	40	62	31	32	+3%
Auto Theft	523	425	419	438	+4%
Total Property Crime	3,951	3,909	3,459	3,816	+10%
Crime Index Total	4,420	4,404	3,969	4,319	+9%

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

CAMBRIDGE UNIFORM CRIME REPORT STATISTICS 1985-2004*

<i>Crime</i>	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Avg. 1985-1994	Avg. 1995-2004	Avg. 1985-2004	% Change 2003-2004**	% Change 1995-2004**
Murder	0	4	2	7	7	3	5	2	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	6	3	0	3	2	3	-100%	-100%
Rape	27	31	36	30	25	29	38	33	30	28	35	34	24	25	15	11	15	10	7	10	31	22	25	43%	-71%
Robbery	365	395	417	402	460	431	399	286	253	276	295	227	176	208	165	186	181	195	229	245	368	248	290	7%	-17%
Aggravated Assault	312	304	340	371	365	614	567	551	643	473	463	381	370	369	348	322	272	284	271	248	454	378	393	-8%	-46%
Burglary	1,410	1,420	1,477	1,337	1,621	1,470	1,098	866	929	774	953	791	596	695	567	552	688	720	651	724	1,240	818	967	11%	-24%
Larceny/Theft	3,256	3,029	3,229	3,127	3,692	3,136	3,363	3,326	3,563	3,351	3,313	2,973	2,779	2,753	2,819	2,820	2,740	2,764	2,389	2,654	3,307	3,131	3,054	11%	-20%
Auto Theft	1,257	1,250	1,152	1,175	1,170	1,353	1,012	887	964	761	558	544	483	397	431	498	523	425	419	438	1098	581	785	5%	-22%
Total Violent	704	734	795	810	857	1,077	1,009	872	928	778	796	643	572	604	530	520	469	495	510	503	856	650	710	-1%	-37%
Total Property	5,923	5,699	5,858	5,639	6,483	5,959	5,473	5,079	5,456	5,086	4,824	4,308	3,858	3,845	3,817	3,870	3,951	3,909	3,459	3,816	5,666	4,532	4,816	10%	-21%
Total	6,627	6,433	6,653	6,449	7,340	7,036	6,482	5,951	6,384	5,664	5,620	4,951	4,430	4,449	4,347	4,390	4,420	4,404	3,969	4,319	6,502	5,180	5,516	9%	-23%

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

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

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

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

25-YEAR STATISTICAL TRENDS

Total Part I (Index) Crime



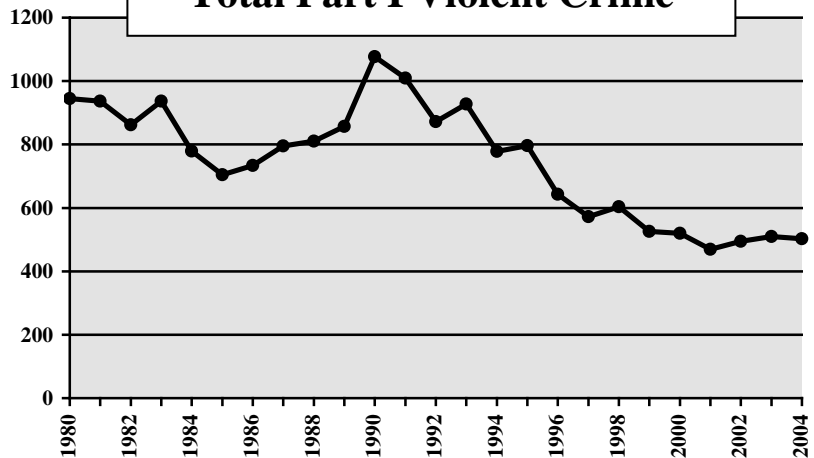
Total Crime

The total crime index has fallen 46% since 1980 and 24% from 1994. Serious crime numbers have been on a steady decline since the late 1970s, with the exception of two spikes at the turn of two decades. These spikes were caused by a sharp increase in property crimes in 1980 and a sharp increase in violent crimes in 1990. The nine percent increase in index crimes in 2004 is attributable to the significant decrease in 2003, but is consistent with the five-year average

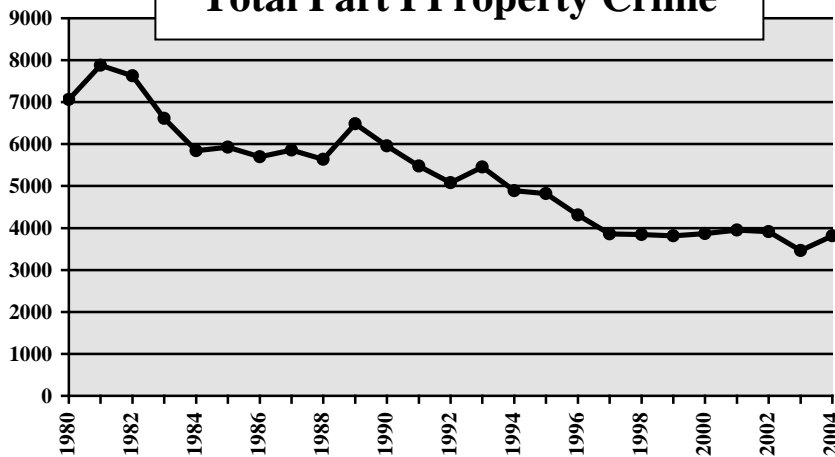
Violent Crime

Violent crime totals include totals for the crimes of murder, rape, robbery, and assault. Totals were fairly unsteady in the 1980s. The late years of the decade were marked by a great increase in incidents—reflective of the nation's epidemic of gang and drug violence combined with greater reporting of domestic assaults. Since 1990, violent crime totals have been steadily declining, but have been marked by small spikes every other year. This year's totals indicate a leveling off of these incidents over the past five years.

Total Part I Violent Crime



Total Part I Property Crime



Property Crime

Property crime totals include totals for the crimes of burglary, larceny, and auto theft. Property crime usually accounts for 80-90% of the Part I total, which explains why the graph to the left mirrors the graph at the top so closely. Totals have fallen 46% since 1980 and 22% since 1994. Burglary and auto theft have produced enormous decreases over the past two decades, but larceny (common theft) has remained fairly steady. The 10% increase in property crime in 2004 brings the year-end total closer to the five-year average of 3,785 annual incidents.

2004 Annual Report Highlights

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE 2004 INDEX TOTAL

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

- Despite the fact that the 4,319 index crimes reported in Cambridge in 2004 represents the second lowest total recorded in the City in the past 40 years; serious crimes increased 9% when compared with the 2003 numbers.
- The increase of 350 index crimes in 2004 over 2003 should be tempered with the knowledge that the 2003 Uniform Crime Reporting number was the lowest figure reported to the FBI since the 1950s.
- The 9% increase in serious crime in Cambridge in 2004 was driven by a 14% rise in burglary and an 11% surge in larcenies.
- Further analysis indicates that the 7% increase in robbery was counterbalanced with an 8% decline in aggravated assault to produce a 1% decrease in violent crime.

MURDER:

- For the first time in 20 years and for only the second time in 45 years, no murders were recorded in the City of Cambridge.
- The most common weapon used in murders in Cambridge since 1990 has been a knife which was used in 29% of the incidents.
- Murders in Cambridge predominately fall into three distinct scenarios: domestic situations, drug or gang related altercations, and homeless against homeless street fights.
- Alexander Pring Wilson, arrested for stabbing a local Cambridge teen in April of 2003, was found guilty of manslaughter and was sentenced to 6 to 8 years in prison. An appeal has been filed in this case.
- Nationally, cities with population above 100,000, average 10 murders per year.
- Since 1990, 55% of the victims of murder in Cambridge have been males (average age 29) and the remaining 45% have been females (average age 42).

RAPE:

- There were 10 rapes registered in Cambridge in 2004 as compared to seven incidents in 2003. Last year's total of seven rapes was the lowest number reported for this crime in the City in over 30 years.
- Seven of the 10 rapes in 2004 were completed acts and three of the incidents were categorized as attempts.
- The victim in all reported rapes in Cambridge in 2004 had a prior acquaintance with the rapist.
- Prior to 1998, Cambridge averaged four to seven stranger-to-stranger rapes each year. In the past six years there have been seven stranger-to-stranger rapes in the City. Five of these incidents were classified as blitz type rapes and two were home invasions.
- Since 1980, there has been only one stranger to stranger "street blitz" rape pattern in Cambridge. This case was called "the rainy day rapist" and involved a suspect who preyed on victims in the Fresh Pond Reservation on rainy days.

ROBBERY

- The 16 additional robberies recorded in Cambridge in 2004 when compared with 2003 represent a 7% increase for this index crime. The majority of this increase can be traced to a 46% increase in commercial robberies. Street robbery decreased by three incidents when compared with the 2003 totals to register a 2% decline.
- The increase in commercial robberies can be attributed to a surge in gas station and taxi cab robberies between August and October and a year-long trend of note-passing bank robbers.
- The section of Area 4 north of Central Square, the periphery of Harvard Square, Upper Cambridgeport, the 300 to 400 blocks of Rindge Ave. and the 500 to 600 block of Massachusetts Ave. were classified as hotspots for street robberies in Cambridge during 2004.

BURGLARY

- The City of Cambridge experienced a 13% increase in housebreaks in 2004 when compared with 2003. The 585 reported incidents were well above the five-year average of 513 housebreaks annually.
- The increase in housebreaks was fueled by a major pattern in the Peabody neighborhood in the Spring months and a significant series of daytime burglaries in Cambridgeport and Riverside at the end of the year.
- The major commercial burglary pattern identified in 2004 was associated with a series of weekend breaks in the 500 to 600 blocks of Central Square in October. This pattern was eradicated with the arrest of two well-known professional burglars in November.
- The five-year trend of declining commercial burglaries in Harvard Square continued in 2004.
- On the average, 8% to 10% of all housebreaks in Cambridge are perpetrated by family, friends, common tenants and houseguests and other acquaintances.

LARCENY

- There were 572 larcenies from buildings reported in 2004. This total represents a 10% increase from 2003 and is above the five-year average of 450 incidents.
- The crime of Larceny consistently accounts for between 60% to 65% of all index crimes in Cambridge each year. The 2,654 larcenies in 2004, represented 61% of the serious crime reported in the City. Larceny increased 11% in 2004 when compared with the 2003 totals which were at a 30-year low.
- Larceny from motor vehicles increased by 77 incidents in 2004 to record a 12% increase when compared with 2003. This target crime type has consistently averaged close to 20% of all the serious crime recorded in Cambridge each year. In 2004, larceny from motor vehicles accounted for 17% of the index total.
- The three major hotspots for larceny from buildings in 2004 were Cambridgeside Galleria Mall, Bally's Health Club, and Mount Auburn Hospital.
- The theft of tires and rims from Hondas emerged as a trend in 2003 and continued to escalate throughout 2004.
- The theft of Audi headlights as a trend in larceny from motor vehicles is not only an emerging problem in Cambridge but has surfaced in the surrounding communities of Somerville, Boston and Brookline as well as in the greater New York City area.
- The most common method of entry into motor vehicles is by smashing one or more of its windows. This method was reported in 33% of the larcenies from motor vehicles.

AUTO THEFT

- Hondas and Toyotas have consistently accounted for nearly 40% of all stolen vehicles in Cambridge over the past five years. Hondas alone made up 27% of the total auto thefts in 2004.
- The most targeted model in 2004 was the Honda Civic, followed by the Accord and Acura Integra.
- High-priced, luxury model vehicles are seldom stolen in Cambridge.
- Aside from recoveries within Cambridge, the majority of cars recovered are found in Boston neighborhoods.

NATIONAL/REGIONAL CRIME COMPARISON

Note that the following tables are based on information from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports and the latest available data available for comparison was from 2003.

2003 CRIMES IN CITIES OF 94,000-106,000 RESIDENTS, NATIONWIDE

<i>City</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Rape</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Burglary</i>	<i>Larceny</i>	<i>Auto Theft</i>	<i>Total</i>
Macon, GA	18	46	229	354	1,881	6,181	1,010	9,719
Berkeley, CA	6	16	402	502	1,245	6,217	1,233	9,621
Wichita Falls, KS	8	49	199	826	1,719	5,208	580	8,589
Davenport, IA	5	59	242	895	1,401	5,162	388	8,152
Richmond, CA	38	50	482	508	1,102	3,470	2,452	8,102
Everett, WA	2	77	168	299	981	3,846	1,579	6,952
Gresham, OR	0	67	154	260	955	3,941	1,165	6,542
Athens-Clarke County, GA	9	52	139	187	1,076	4,612	396	6,471
Pueblo, CO	6	38	175	598	1,241	3,928	402	6,388
Allentown, PA	12	51	359	219	1,111	3,851	692	6,295
Dearborn, MI	0	13	144	942	525	3,257	1,316	6,197
Clarksville, TN	2	45	102	487	1,058	4,167	219	6,080
Gary, IN	68	71	391	267	1,662	2,373	1,237	6,069
Gainesville, FL	5	55	197	747	1,208	3,370	471	6,053
Portsmouth, VA	18	43	403	437	1,179	3,323	500	5,903
Charleston, SC	15	33	245	586	888	3,572	562	5,901
Fairfield, CA	12	36	177	396	660	3,394	698	5,373
El Cajon, CA	5	43	154	354	887	2,300	1,152	4,895
Midland, TX	2	39	74	395	941	2,925	171	4,547
Ventura, CA	3	21	96	141	764	2,855	349	4,229
Boulder, CO	0	52	37	125	549	3,184	197	4,144
Cambridge, MA	3	7	229	274	651	2,389	410	3,963
Lowell, MA	2	45	146	673	626	1,737	716	3,945
Arvada, CO	3	18	49	108	586	2,746	399	3,909
South Gate, CA	9	14	289	272	590	1,278	1,424	3,876
Richardson, TX	1	16	101	123	698	2,593	328	3,860
Woodbridge Township, NJ	4	17	72	255	643	2,259	373	3,623
Erie, PA	3	70	191	183	725	2,284	125	3,581
New Bedford,	11	104	234	330	945	1,187	534	3,345
Santa Clara, CA	7	25	48	173	420	2,244	342	3,259
Burbank, CA	3	15	69	196	500	1,728	466	2,977
Edison Township, NJ	1	11	115	158	465	1,755	413	2,918
Livonia, MI	0	13	56	116	389	1,846	271	2,691
Daly City, CA	0	24	154	166	242	1,490	440	2,516
Vacaville,	0	24	71	177	313	1,590	249	2,424
Cary, NC	0	17	36	56	397	1,717	130	2,353
Mission Viejo, CA	1	4	25	84	244	1,136	88	1,582
Average	8	37	174	348	850	3,003	635	5,055
Cambridge, MA	3	7	229	274	651	2,389	410	3,963

In 2003, Cambridge ranked below the nationwide *average* for all but one of the index crimes (robbery). Overall, the total number of serious crimes in Cambridge ranked 22% lower than the national average of similarly sized cities. Again, statistics for 2003 are the latest available from cities of similar size to Cambridge for comparative analysis.

How Cambridge Compares Nationally in 2003:

- ↓ **Murder:** 63% lower than the national average.
- ↓ **Rape:** 81% lower than the national average, continuing the downward trend, which began in 1998.
- ↑ **Robbery:** 32% higher than the national average, likely resulting from the close proximity of Cambridge to other large cities.
- ↓ **Assault:** 20% below the national average.
- ↓ **Burglary:** 21% below the national average, continuing the downward trend, which began in the early 1980s.
- ↓ **Larceny:** 20% below the national average. Larceny typically accounts for the highest percentage of index crimes in Cambridge but traditionally reports lower numbers than the national average.
- ↓ **Auto Theft:** 35% lower than the national average.

2003 TOTAL NUMBER AND RATE OF CRIMES IN SELECT MASSACHUSETTS CITIES AND TOWNS

City	Population	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Total	Total Rate*
Fall River	92,741	3	77	270	717	1,260	1,664	553	4,544	4,900
Brockton	95,519	10	44	231	N/A ¹	665	2,327	1,085	4,362	4,567
Lynn	89,669	1	9	205	896	467	1,717	741	4,036	4,501
Chicopee	54,881	1	28	74	297	502	1,199	296	2,397	4,368
Lawrence	72,514	8	26	153	262	467	831	1,209	2,956	4,076
Cambridge	101,896	3	7	229	274	651	2,389	410	3,963	3,889
Lowell	104,995	2	45	146	673	626	1,737	716	3,945	3,757
New Bedford	94,170	11	104	234	330	945	1,187	534	3,345	3,552
Haverhill	59,686	1	41	49	235	711	648	324	2,009	3,366
Somerville	76,989	0	11	98	149	378	908	521	2,065	2,682
Framingham	66,885	1	17	36	119	305	1,038	187	1,703	2,546
Quincy	89,265	1	15	97	203	334	1,041	155	1,846	2,068
Brookline	57,082	1	4	52	117	200	593	108	1,075	1,883
Waltham	59,125	2	11	20	67	116	601	98	915	1,548
Newton	83,953	0	5	23	71	145	739	32	1,015	1,209
Average	79,958	3	30	128	315	518	1,241	465	2,678	3,261
Cambridge	101,896	3	7	229	274	651	2,389	410	3,963	3,889

*Rate is calculated per 100,000 residents.

*Statistics for 2003 for select Massachusetts cities are the latest available for comparative analysis with Cambridge.

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

There were approximately 3,889 crimes per 100,000 residents in Cambridge. Note that this number does not reflect the increased daytime population, which exceeds 250,000 people on any given day.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE CRIME CLOCK 2004

ONE INDEX CRIME OFFENSE
every 2 hours

One Violent Crime
Every 17 hours

One Murder
(no murders in 2004)

One Rape
every 37 days

One Robbery
every 36 hours

One Aggravated Assault
every 35 hours

One Property Crime
every 2 hours

One Burglary
every 12 hours

One Larceny
every 3 hours

One Auto Theft
every 20 hours

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

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO CRIME

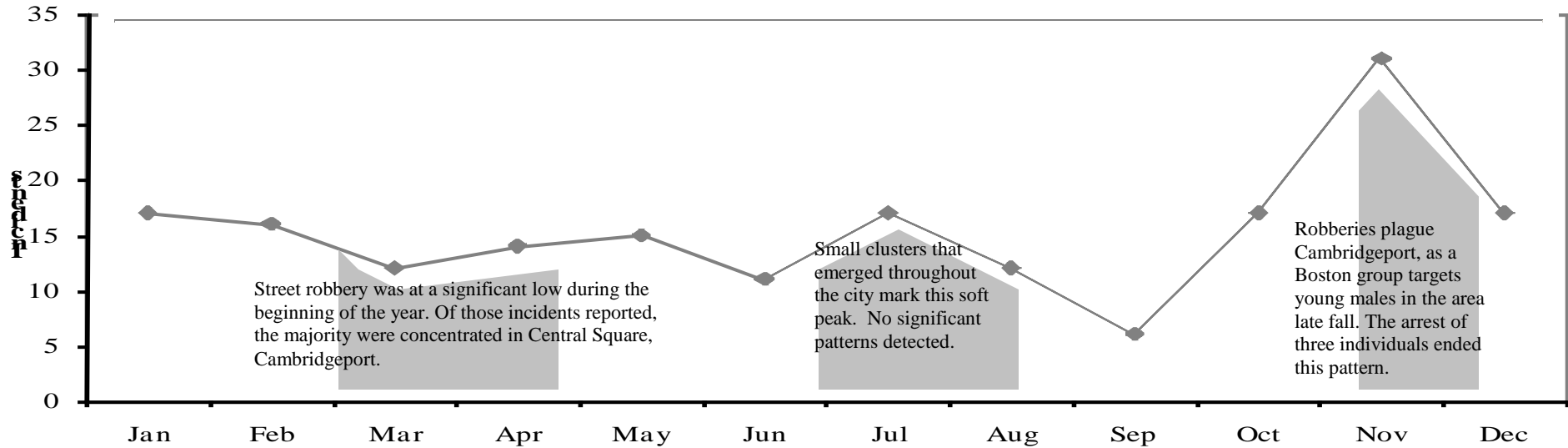
Throughout the 2004 Annual Report, the Department tries to place statistics in context—to explain *why* crime occurs in a particular area, instead of just where and how often. It is impossible, however, to analyze every crime factor within the pages of this report. As a general rule, readers should consider the following factors when gauging the relative safety of any city, neighborhood, or business district. The FBI in its Uniform Crime Reports provides most of these factors:

Factor	General Effect	Status in Cambridge	Effects in Cambridge
Residential Population & Population Density	High population leads to higher residential crime rate (residential burglaries, larcenies from motor vehicles, domestic assaults, auto theft). High population <i>density</i> also leads to a higher residential crime rate.	Population of about 105,000; Very high density (about 15,000 per square mile)	Higher residential crime rate than cities of fewer than 100,000 Higher residential crime rate in densely populated neighborhoods of Mid-Cambridge, North Cambridge, Cambridgeport Low residential crime rate in sparsely populated areas of Cambridge Highlands, Strawberry Hill, Agassiz
Commercial & Educational Population, number & type of commercial establishments and educational institutions	High commercial population leads to more “business” crimes (commercial burglaries, shoplifting, larcenies from buildings, forgery) and to more crimes against the person often committed in commercial areas (larcenies from the person, larcenies from motor vehicles, larcenies of bicycles, street robbery, auto theft)	Very high commercial population (many large businesses, shopping areas in Cambridge) and very high educational population (M.I.T. and Harvard).	High overall larceny rate High larceny rate in highly-populated commercial areas of East Cambridge, Harvard Square, Central Square, Porter Square, Fresh Pond Mall High auto theft rate in East Cambridge, MIT Area Low larceny, auto theft rate in Agassiz, Strawberry Hill, West Cambridge
Age composition of population	A higher population in the “at risk” age of 15–24 leads to a higher crime rate.	22 percent of the citizens of Cambridge are in the “at risk” population. This number is influenced by the high student population.	Agassiz, MIT, and Riverside have the largest percentage of people in the “at risk” ages, but most of them are college students, which somewhat decreases their chances of involvement in criminal activity. Consequently, Agassiz, MIT, and Riverside do not have higher than average crime rates. However, neighborhoods with the lowest numbers of “at risk” ages—West Cambridge, Cambridge Highlands, and Strawberry Hill— <i>do</i> experience smaller amounts of crime.
Stability of Population	Stable, close-knit populations have a lower overall crime rate than transient populations. Neighborhoods with more houses and condominiums (generally signifying a more stable population) have a lower crime rate than neighborhoods with mostly apartments (generally a more transient population).	Historically, stabler population west of Harvard Square; more transient population east of Harvard Square. This is changing rapidly with gentrification taking place in neighborhoods adjacent to Central Square.	Lower comparative crime rate in neighborhoods of West Cambridge, Highlands, Peabody, Agassiz, Strawberry Hill. Higher comparative crime rate in Mid-Cambridge, Area 4, Cambridgeport. This, however, is changing with the stabilization and gentrification of housing in these areas.

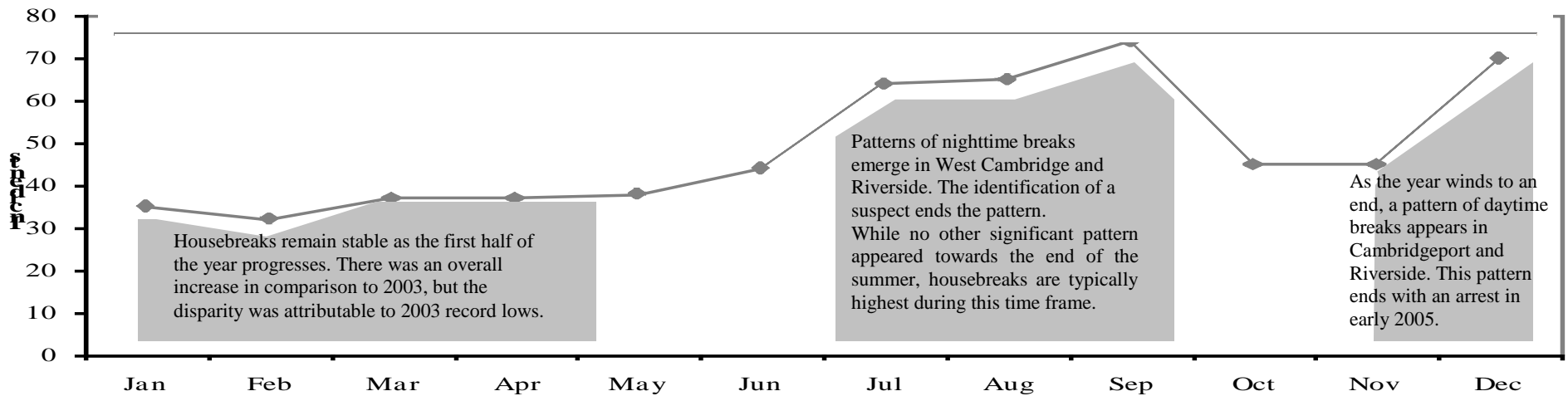
Street Layout	Areas with major streets offering fast getaways and mass transportation show more crime clusters than neighborhoods with primarily residential streets.	A mix of major and minor streets	Higher auto theft rates in MIT, East Cambridge, Cambridgeport, where thieves can make a quick jump over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

CHRONOLOGICAL HIGHLIGHTS

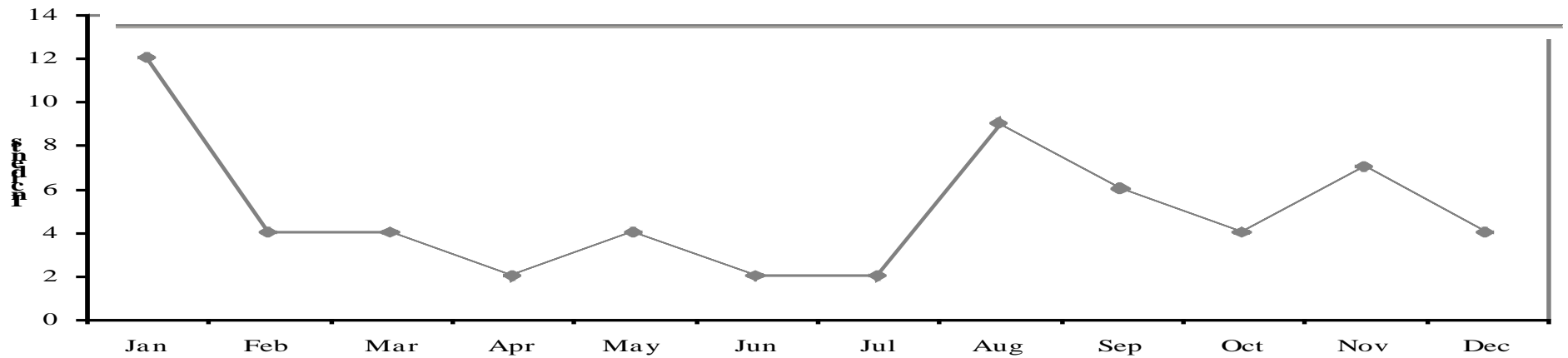
STREET ROBBERY



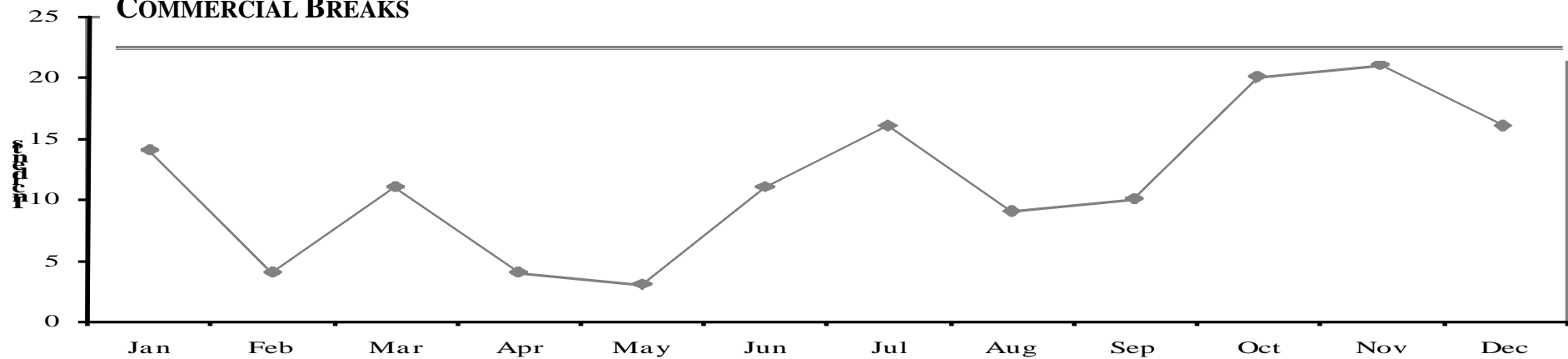
HOUSEBREAKS



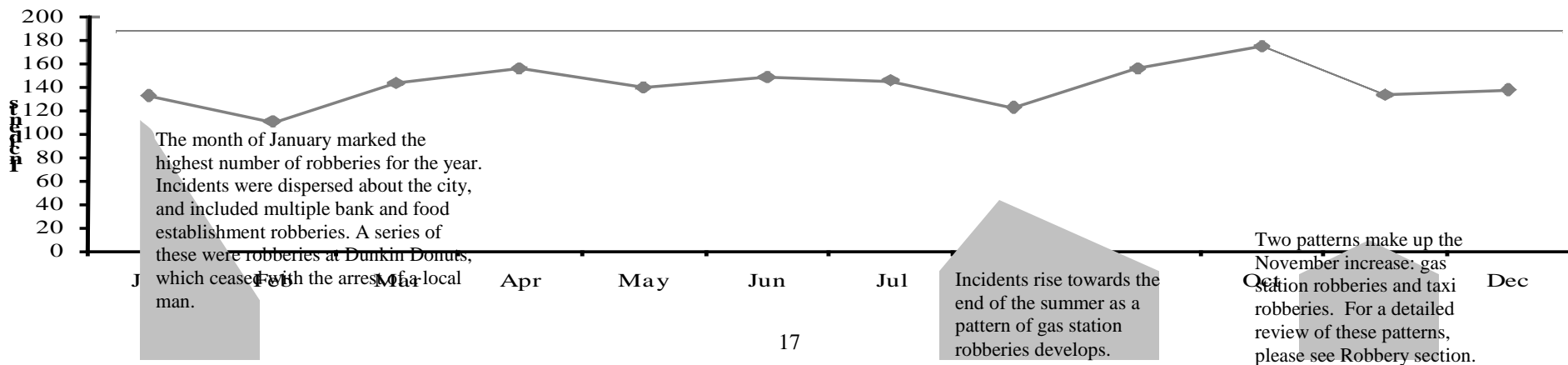
COMMERCIAL ROBBERY



COMMERCIAL BREAKS



LARCENY FROM MOTOR VEHICLE • LARCENY FROM PERSON • LARCENY FROM BUILDING



SECTION I

PART I

CRIMES

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

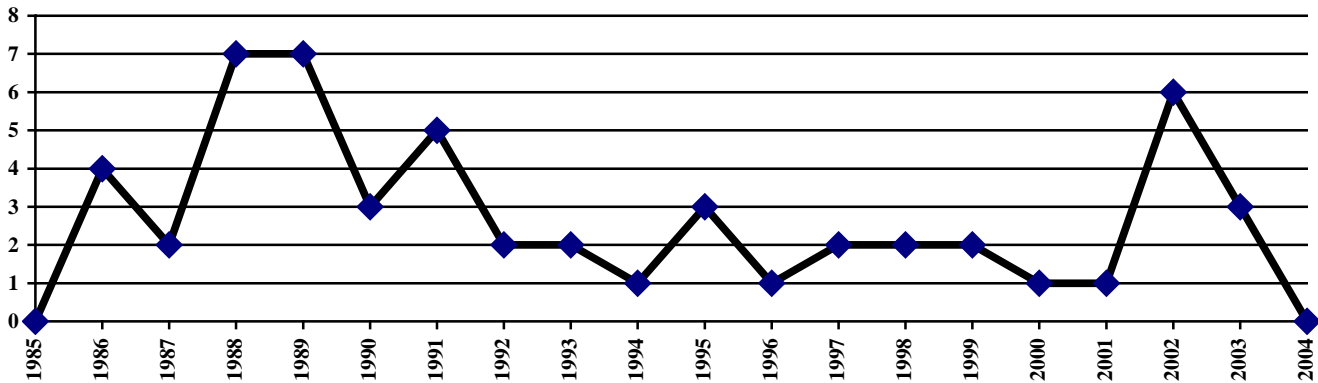


THE FOLLOWING IS AN OVERVIEW OF ALL PART I CRIMES LISTED ABOVE FOR
THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

MURDER OR NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER,

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

**Twenty Year Review:
Murder in Cambridge, 1985-2004**



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

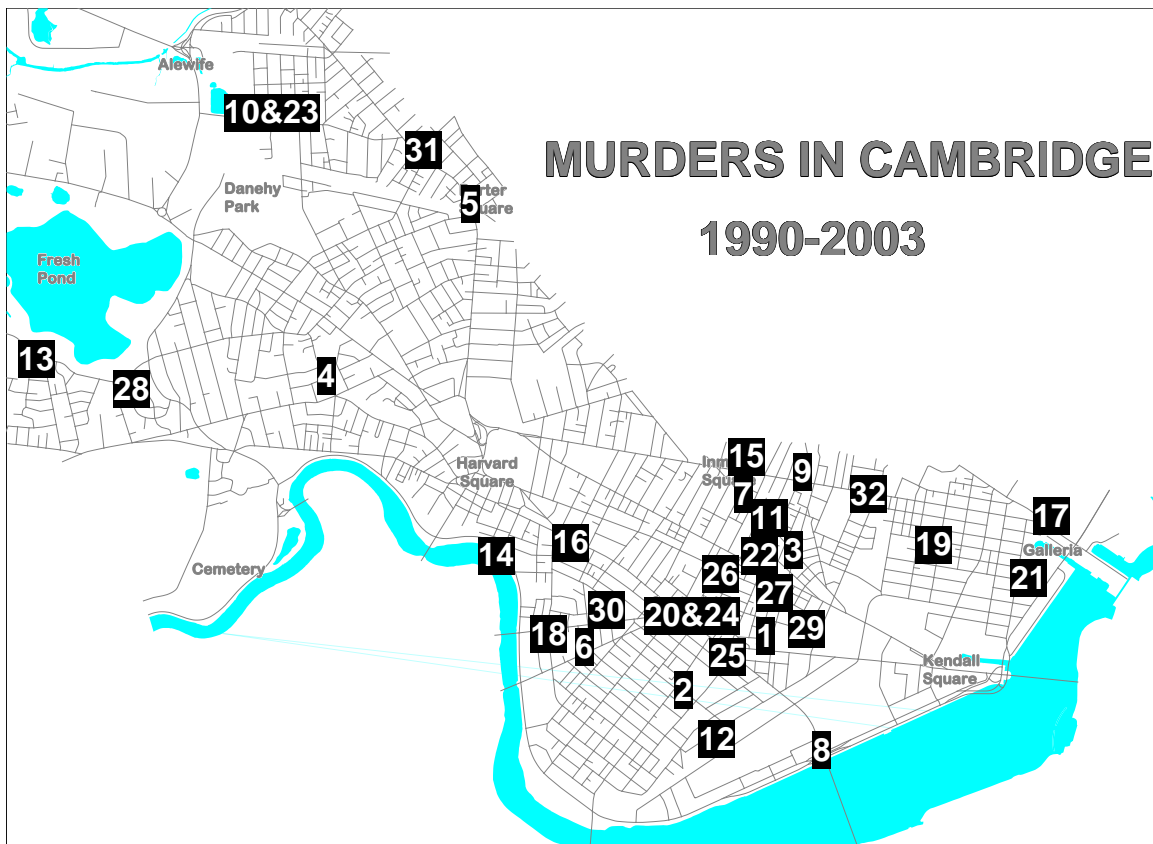
Three reported in 2003 • 0 reported in 2004

There were no murders in Cambridge in 2004. It has been 20 years since the last time the City reported no murders in a calendar year and it is only the second time in 45 years that no murders were recorded. Overall, 54 murders have been reported during that time, with seven being the most in a given year, occurring twice in the late 1980's. As of the publishing of this report, the last murder recorded in Cambridge was the November 2003 stabbing death of Mary Toomey by her nephew, Anthony DiBenedetto. He is still awaiting trial.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MURDER IN CAMBRIDGE

For the 30-year period between 1960 and 1989, the City of Cambridge averaged approximately 5 murders per year. The annual average in the 1990s has fallen to approximately two per year. Nationally, cities of 100,000 residents average 10 murders each year. Trend analysis over the past few years points to three recurring murder scenarios in Cambridge: domestic murder, in which one spouse is brutally killed by the other in a homicidal rage; arguments among the homeless that, often fueled by drugs or alcohol, escalate into deadly violence; and the murder of young males by a handgun or knife in street robberies or drug deals gone awry.

Since 1990, there have been 34 murders in the city of Cambridge. These 34 murders occurred during 32 separate incidents, meaning that in two incidents two people were killed. Of the 34 homicides, 19 of the victims were male (average age of 29) and 15 were female (average age of 42). The most common weapons used in Cambridge murders since 1990 were knives (10 incidents) and handguns (6 incidents). Ten of the 34 murder cases reported since 1990 are still under investigation. The highest total of homicides in Cambridge in the past 30 years was in 1972 when 14 murders were registered. The following map shows all of the murder locations since 1990.



MURDERS IN CAMBRIDGE 1990-2003

The map above and table below summarize the 32 incidents of murder—resulting in the deaths of 34 people—between 1990 and 2003. Eleven of these murders are incidents of gang, drug, knife and gun violence involving young men; eight are domestic and family violence killings; three are murders between homeless people; two sprang from a heated argument at a restaurant; one stemmed from a store hold-up gone awry; one involved an argument between two unrelated individuals living together; and in six cases, the motivation or cause of the murder is unknown. Ten of these incidents have not been solved and are under investigation.

Map #	Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
1	1/25/90 01:00	Windsor St. & School St. (Area 4)	Jessie McKie, 21 and Rigoberto Carrion, 30, of Cambridge	Ventrey Gordon, 20, and Sean Lee, 21, of Mattapan.	McKie and Carrion were walking on the street when a group of men approached them. The men tried to steal McKie's leather jacket and stabbed both victims to death.	Gordon and Lee both convicted of murder. One other man convicted of accessory to murder. A fourth man tried and acquitted.
2	4/3/90 00:00 to 06:00	100 Pacific St. (Cambridgeport)	Jacqueline W. Blenman, 39, of Cambridge	Unknown	The victim was found strangled and dumped on the street.	Unsolved
3	3/15/91 23:00	97 Hampshire St. (Inman/Harrington)	Uri Woods, 29, of Cambridge	Unknown	The victim was shot to death on the street.	Unsolved
4	4/4/91 20:58	Sparks St. & Brewster St. (West Cambridge)	Mary Joe Frug, 49, of Cambridge	A white male in his 20's in a black leather jacket	Frug was walking a few blocks from her residence when an unknown assailant stabbed her to death.	Unsolved

Map #	Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
5	5/7/91	Porter Square (North Cambridge)	Derrick Chance, 24, of Cambridge	Courtney Lewis, 24, of Cambridge	The victim was slashed to death with a razor during an argument in a fast food restaurant.	Lewis was convicted of manslaughter.
6	9/29/91 03:30	16 Mildred Hamilton Pl. (Riverside)	Bobbie Schley, 45, of Cambridge	Morris King, 48, of Barbados	Schley was stabbed to death in an argument with King, her boyfriend.	King was convicted of murder.
7	12/5/91 15:00	162 Hampshire St. (Area 4)	Esther Olofson, 49, of Cambridge	Unknown	Olofson was reported missing by her friends and family. Her body was later found in her bed. She had apparently been strangled.	Unsolved
8	9/19/92 20:30	Massachusetts Av. & Memorial Dr. (MIT)	Yngye Raustein, 21, an MIT student	Shon McHugh, 16; Joseph Donovan, 17; and Alfredo Velez, 18, all of Cambridge	Raustein was stabbed to death in a robbery gone sour.	All three suspects were convicted of murder
9	11/28/92 00:30	Cambridge St. & Columbia St. (Inman/Harrington)	Tyrone Phoenix, 18, of Dorchester	Shawn Carter, 21, of Cambridge	Phoenix and other youths were driving in Cambridge. When they came to a stoplight, Carter came over and tapped on the window. After being told to get away from the car, he pulled out a pistol and started shooting.	Carter was convicted of murder
10	9/22/93 21:30	324 Rindge Ave. (North Cambridge)	Michael Garner, 23, of Cambridge	Three young black males	Michael Garner was walking home when three young black males confronted him and tried to rob him of his gold chains. The robbery went astray, and Garner was shot twice and killed.	Unsolved
11	9/25/93 19:30	160 Elm St. (Inman/Harrington)	Rosalie Whalen, 54, of Cambridge	Dennis Whalen, 54, of Cambridge	Whalen bludgeoned his wife to death with a hammer.	Whalen was convicted of murder
12	3/31/94 16:00	Rear of CASPAR shelter, 240 Albany St. (Cambridgeport)	Edward Semino	Unknown	The victim was beaten to death in a fight between homeless people.	Unsolved
13	1/24/95	700 Huron Ave. (Strawberry Hill)	Claire Downing, 60, of Cambridge	Ken Downing, 62, of Cambridge	Downing beat his wheelchair-bound wife to death with a blunt object.	Downing was tried and convicted of murder
14	5/30/95 08:00	Harvard University Dunster House (Riverside)	Trang Phuong Ho, 22, Harvard student	Sinedu Tadesse, Harvard student	After Ho told Tadesse she did not want to room with her the following year, Tadesse stabbed Ho to death and then hung herself.	Tadesse committed suicide.
15	8/9/95 15:30	304 Prospect St. (Inman/Harrington)	Lilia Fagundes, 42, owner of market	Black male, 15-16 years old, with a thin build	Fagundes was shot to death in her store, possibly in a robbery gone awry	Unsolved
16	11/22/96 18:40	1033 Massachusetts Ave. (Mid-Cambridge)	Laurence Cooper, 50s, a homeless veteran	Richard Kachadorian, 50, of Cambridge	Kachadorian stabbed Cooper in the throat and chest during a street argument.	Kachadorian was tried and convicted of murder
17	3/26/97 01:25	East Street trailer yards (East Cambridge)	Helena Gardner, 19, homeless	Nicole Fernandes, 19, homeless; Randy Williams, homeless; Mark McCray, homeless	Fernandes lured Gardner, with the promise of a drink, to an abandoned trailer. Fernandes bound Gardner to a chair, whipped her with a metal rod and rose thorns, and then bludgeoned her to death with a sledgehammer before setting the trailer on fire. The two men watched.	All three suspects were convicted of murder.
18	8/19/97 20:55	Hoyt Field (Riverside)	Benny Rosa, 19, of Cambridge	Anthony Cole, 20, and Craig Joseph, 25, of Boston	Cole and Joseph encountered each other in Hoyt Field and fired on each other. Rosa was caught in the crossfire. Two others were wounded.	Cole was convicted of 1 st degree murder and Joseph was convicted of 2 nd degree murder.
19	10/16/98 10:56	157 Fifth St. (East Cambridge)	Joseph Beranger, 64, and Mary Beranger, 64, of California	John J. Hinds, 56, of Cambridge	Hinds and his half-brother, Joseph, and sister were involved in an on-going dispute over their mother and her residence. At the time of the incident, Joseph and his wife Mary were on their way to see their mother. Hinds got there first, an argument ensued, and Hinds shot his sister in the head. Then he fatally shot Joseph and Mary Beranger.	Hinds was convicted of 1 st degree murder.

Map #	Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
20	9/18/99 03:15	496 Massachusetts Ave. (Cambridgeport)	Colin Burton, 30, of Dorchester	2 or more black males in a Ford Explorer	Burton and two friends stopped at Hi-Fi Pizza in Central Square. A green Ford Explorer pulled up outside the restaurant. While Burton was talking with the occupants, he banged on the hood of the vehicle. The man in the passenger seat fired through the open window, striking Burton once in the chest. Burton died the following Monday.	Under active investigation
21	12/23/99 17:10	CambridgeSide Galleria parking garage (East Cambridge)	Gary M. Chatelain, 20, of Roslindale	Jose N. Correia, 20, of Roxbury	Chatelain and Correia, known to each other, were part of two groups involved in a fight in the garage. Correia shot Chatelain in the chest.	Correia was convicted of manslaughter.
22	7/6/2000 02:06	101 Hampshire St. (Inman/ Harrington)	Jeffrey Williams, 33, of Cambridge	Frederick J. Howard, 22, of Cambridge	Police responded to a call that someone had been shot in the leg at 101 Hampshire St. Once on scene Williams was found shot in the chest and died later at Mass General Hospital. A suspect identified as Howard was seen running away from the scene. The victim had called a friend stating that the man and woman he was out with were arguing and that he had escorted the woman back to her residence.	Pled guilty to voluntary manslaughter.
23	1/7/2001 14:30	Jefferson Park (North Cambridge)	11-month old female	John Forbes, 30, of Roxbury	Cambridge police and fire units responded to an apartment in Jefferson Park. When officers arrived, they found an eleven-month-old baby lying on the bed unresponsive and not breathing. The baby was transported to the hospital, but later died. The baby's father, John Forbes of Roxbury stated that the baby had choked on an orange peel. The medical examiner determined that the infant had died from massive trauma to her head, consistent with "shaken baby" syndrome.	Forbes was convicted of 2 nd degree murder.
24	2/11/2002 14:30	522 Massachusetts Ave. (Cambridgeport)	Azedine Lachhab, 42, of East Boston	Jason Girouard, 32, of Waltham	Lachhab died after 11 days in the hospital from severe head trauma that resulted from a fight at the Hi-Fi in Central Square.	Girouard was found not guilty at trial.
25	4/5/2002	315 Massachusetts Ave. (Area 4)	Ian Gray, 19, of Mattapan	Black male	An argument that transpired inside the Rhythm & Spice restaurant spilled out onto Mass Ave. One person left the scene of the argument and then returned with 7-8 more people when a fight ensued. A knife was produced during the fight, and four gunshots were fired, fatally wounding Gray.	Under Active Investigation
26	4/17/2002	16 Worcester St. (Area 4)	Desiree Saunders, 36, of Cambridge	Scott Saunders, 37, of Cambridge	Police arrived to the scene to find the victim lying on her back in her bed with gunshot wounds. Her assailant and husband was found at the foot of the bed with one gunshot wound to his head after he had committed suicide.	Scott Saunders committed suicide.
27	6/17/2002	167 Windsor St. (Area 4)	Ricardo Williams, 27, of Malden	Unknown	Police responded to possible gunshots to find Williams in the driver's seat of a 2002 Infiniti with gunshot wounds to the left side of his face. Williams was taken to Cambridge City Hospital where he was pronounced dead.	Under Active Investigation
28	6/18/2002	Aberdeen Ave. & Huron Ave. (Strawberry Hill)	Sean A. Howard, 19, of Dorchester	Andrew Power-Koch, 20, of Cambridge	Power-Koch confessed to accidentally shooting his best friend, Howard, in the chest at the railroad track area of Aberdeen Ave.	Power-Koch was found guilty of manslaughter.
29	10/21/2002	29 Newtowne Ct. (Area 4)	Gregory Robinson of Boston	Anthony Jakes, 23, of Milton	Robinson and Jakes got into an altercation in front of the victim's apartment. Jakes then stabbed Robinson and fled. Jakes later turned himself into police custody. Robinson was taken to Mass General Hospital where he died the following day.	Jakes was found not guilty at trial.
30	4/12/2003	Western Ave. & Jay St. (Riverside)	Michael Colono, 18, of Cambridge	Alexander Pring-Wilson, 25, of Cambridge	Colono and Pring-Wilson were outside of the Pizza Ring when they got into a verbal altercation. The altercation escalated and Pring-Wilson stabbed Colono to death.	Pring-Wilson pled self defense but was found guilty at trial.

Map #	Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
31	6/8/2003	2067 Mass. Ave. (North Cambridge)	Robert Scott, 26, of Cambridge	Markendy Jean, 26, of Malden	Scott was waiting for the bus with his girlfriend when Jean started shooting at him. Scott ran into the parking lot of the Kentucky Fried Chicken while Jean continued to shoot, striking him and killing him on scene. Jean fled to Florida but later turned himself in to authorities.	Awaiting Trial
32	11/24/2003	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.	Awaiting Trial

MURDER ACROSS THE STATE & NATION IN 2003*

In 2003, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports reported an estimated 16,503 murders nationwide, representing an increase of 1.7% from the 16,229 homicides recorded in 2002. When population is taken into account, the murder rate increased 0.7% over the previous year.

Across the nation, murder victims are 34% female and 77% male. By comparison, Cambridge has a higher percentage of female murder victims (probably because of our relatively low number of gang-related homicides, in which the victims are usually male). The average male murder victim nationwide is in his mid-20s and the average female murder victim is either in her early 20s or late 30s. Male murder victims in Cambridge are usually in their mid-20s, consistent with the national trend; however female victims are usually close to 40 years old.

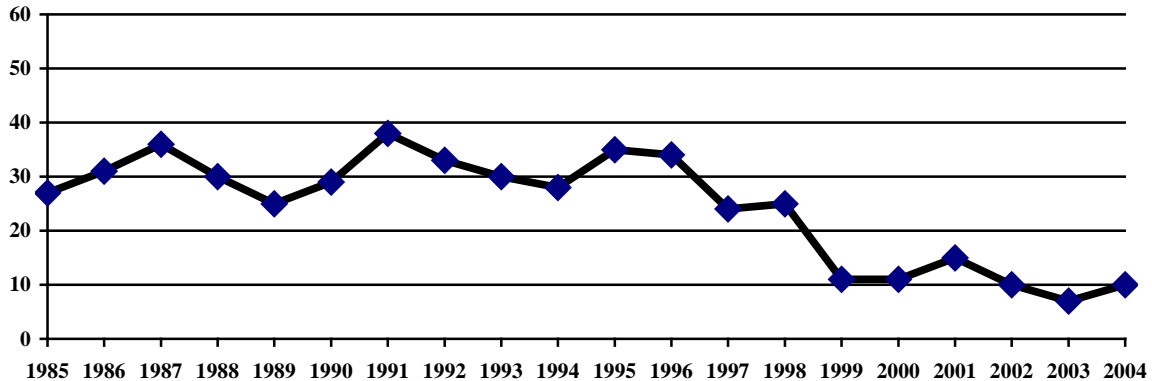
The murder rate in Massachusetts is far below that for the nation as a whole. Massachusetts reported 2.2 murders per 100,000 residents, while the national rate is 5.7 per 100,000. Boston experiences the majority of the state's homicides, as it did in 2003 with 39 homicides, down 35% from 2002. Of the towns surrounding Cambridge (Watertown, Belmont, Arlington, Somerville, and Brookline) only Brookline reported any homicides (1) in 2003 (note that Watertown crime figures were unavailable in 2003.)

**Statistics for 2004 are not yet available for other cities and towns.*

RAPE

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

**Twenty Year Review:
Rape in Cambridge, 1985-2004**



Seven reported in 2003 • 10 reported in 2004

The Cambridge Police Department's Sexual Assault Unit reports that seven rapes and three attempted rapes were reported in Cambridge in 2004. This represents a 43% increase over 2003. In each of the 10 incidents, the victim knew her assailant. As of the publishing of this report, eight of the 10 cases have been cleared by arrest and two are under continuing investigation.

The seven incidents in 2003 represented the lowest number recorded by this department in the

past 25 years. Last year we hesitated to deem this decline a trend, however, given the tendency of rape statistics to fluctuate greatly from year to year (see

the graph above). The number of rapes that go unreported each year is uncertain; experts estimate that as much as

50% of domestic and acquaintance rapes are not reported by the victim.

	Acq.	Cont.	Blitz	Dom.	Total
Complete	6	0	1	0	7
Attempt	3	0	0	0	3
Total	9	0	1	0	10

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." Nine of the 10 rapes reported in 2004 fell into this category.
- **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. One such rape was reported in 2003 that occurred when a male suspect approached a female victim from behind and knocked her down. Thankfully, the victim's boyfriend scared the suspect off before he was able to commit the rape. In 2004, one blitz rape was reported in which the victim was attacked in her building by her neighbor, whom she knew.
- **Contact Rapes** are **stranger** rapes in which the suspect contacts the victim and tries to gain his/her confidence before assaulting him/her. Contact rapists typically pick up their victims in bars, lure them into their cars or houses, or otherwise try to coerce the victim into a situation in which they can begin their assault. No such incidents occurred in the City in 2004.

- **Domestic Rapes** involve rapes between spouses, romantic partners, and family members. No such incidents were reported to police in 2004.

Among all of the categorizations of rape, the “blitz” rape, or “street rape,” tends to provoke the most fear in the average citizen. Only two rapes reported between 2003 and 2004 fell into this category; in the majority of Cambridge incidents the rapes are perpetrated by an acquaintance.

Analysis of the “blitz” rapes reported in Cambridge over the past several years shows a trend of early morning (12:00 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.) weekend occurrences. In past years, such as in 1997, clusters of these stranger rapes have appeared around Central Square, despite extra patrol allocation. The most recent incident does not follow this trend, as the attack occurred early Monday morning in the victim’s apartment building.

2003* NATIONAL AND REGIONAL RAPE STATISTICS

The FBI’s Uniform Crime Report for 2003 reports that:

- Cities with a population between 50,000 and 99,999 residents reported a rate of **36 rapes per 100,000 persons**.
- Cities with a population of 100,000 to 249,999 reported a rate of **41 rapes per 100,000 persons**.

With a population of approximately 101,896, Cambridge’s rate (9.8) falls far below that of cities of comparable size.

In 2003, the FBI reported a decrease in the number of *incidents* of female forcible rape known to the police nationwide. The FBI estimates that the number of rapes in 2003 decreased by 1.9% from 2002’s estimated total. Between 1994 and 2003, the incidence of rape decreased 8.6%. Like the Cambridge Police Department, the FBI cautions that a significant portion of rapes go unrecorded, making the validity of the statistics uncertain.

Locally, cities with populations comparable to Cambridge reported an average of 38 rapes per 100,000 residents, which is significantly above Cambridge’s total. These cities include Brockton (46 per 100,000 population), Fall River (83 per 100,000 population), Lowell (43 per 100,000 population), Lynn (10 per 100,000 population), and Quincy (12 per 100,000 population).

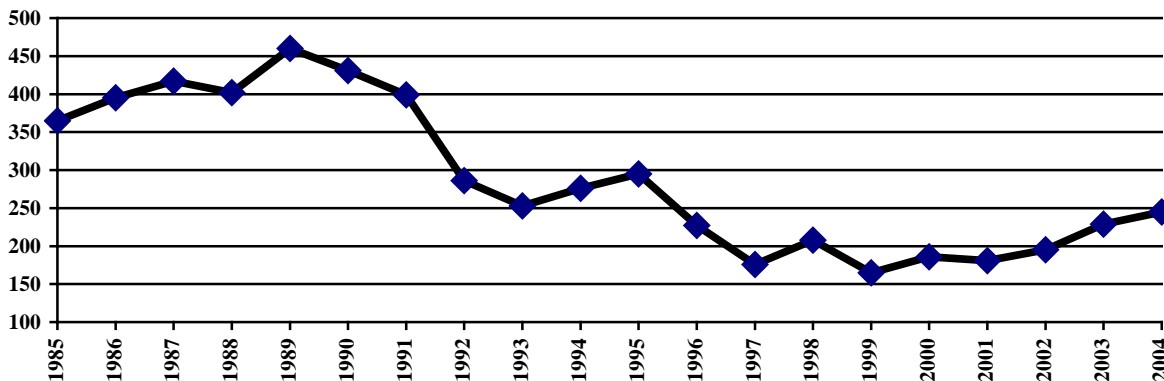
**National and regional statistics for 2004 are not yet available.*

Please see page 139 for tips on how you can protect yourself against becoming a victim of rape, and how to handle the situation if you do find yourself in dangerous circumstances.

ROBBERY

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

**Twenty Year Review:
Robbery in Cambridge, 1985-2004**



229 reported in 2003 • 245 reported in 2004

Due to its violent nature, robbery is one of the most feared crimes. It is one of the top crimes considered by residents when they estimate the relative “safety” of an area. It is also one of the main concerns of business owners. Often, suspects approach their individual or business target threatening to cause harm if the victim does not relinquish money or property. Weapons are brandished in some cases, however a suspect may just rely on the victim’s perceived fear of harm to commit the crime. Most incidents involve little physical contact between the suspect and victim, and often

result in no harm to the victim, especially when they do not resist the suspect’s demands.

	2003	2004	% Change
Commercial Robbery	41	60	+46%
Street Robbery	188	185	-2%
Total	229	245	+7%

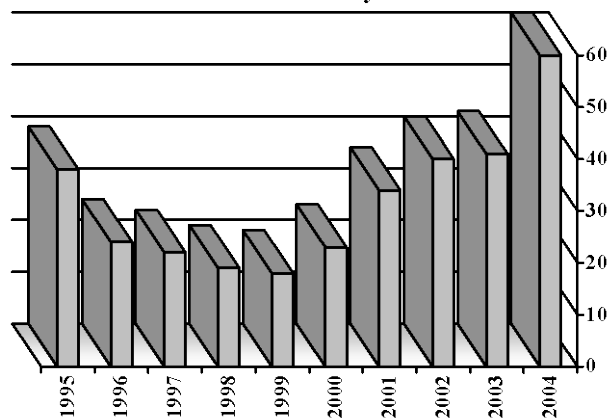
In 2004, the total number of robberies in Cambridge increased for a third year in a row and is up 48% since a decade-long low in 1999. Further analysis of the two subcategories of robbery shows that this increase is due to a marked increase in *commercial* robberies, while *street* robberies saw an overall decrease.

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 the bank heist, the cab stick-up, and the convenience store hold-up. Commercial incidents tend to occur early in the morning or late into the night.

From 1970-1990, Cambridge averaged 100 commercial robberies annually. Throughout the

Commercial Robbery 1995-2004



COMMERCIAL ROBBERIES BY LOCATION TYPE

Type	2002	2003	2004
Bank/Armored Car	14	18	14
Bar/Restaurant	5	1	0
Cab	1	0	7
Café	0	1	5
Convenience	2	6	10
Gas Station	5	5	15
Drug Store	1	4	0
Fast Food	1	0	2
Hotel/Motel	1	0	2
Jewelry Store	2	0	0
Liquor Store	0	0	0
Misc. Retail	7	5	5
Parking Garage	1	1	0
Total	40	41	60

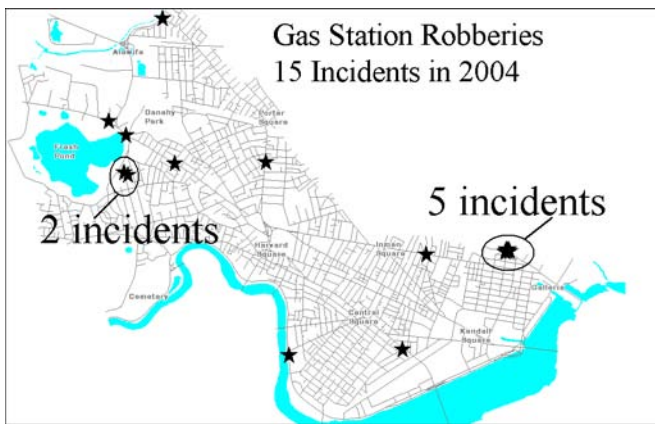
1990's the number of robberies decreased dramatically to an average of 45 a year (with a high in 1990 of 102 and a low in 1999 with 18). Since 2000, the number of reported commercial robberies has been steadily increasing. In 2004, this increase was due mainly to a large number of gas station (15) and cab driver (7) robberies.

IN FOCUS: GAS STATION ROBBERIES

The increase in robberies reported this year compared to last can be attributed largely to a marked 200% increase in gas station robberies. Five of the robberies occurred within a 17 day period in August. The race, age and number of suspects and weapons were different across the August cases, suggesting that the majority of them were not connected. A handgun was used in four of the five robberies in August; a handgun was used or implied in 11 of the 15 gas station robberies overall.

The Shell Gas Station on Monsignor O'Brien Highway reported 5 incidents over the course of the year. One arrest was made after a suspect stole the cash register while implying that he had a weapon. The suspect and cash register were apprehended a short distance away.

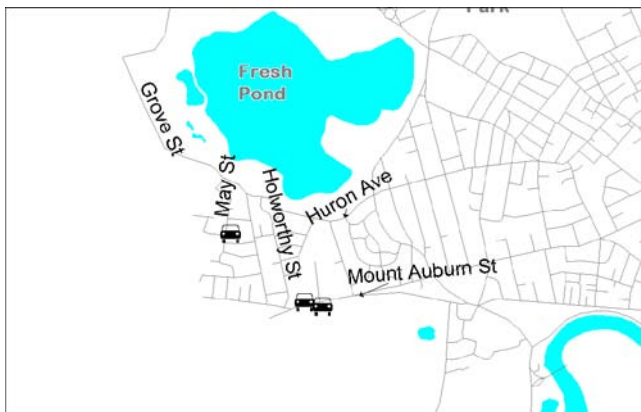
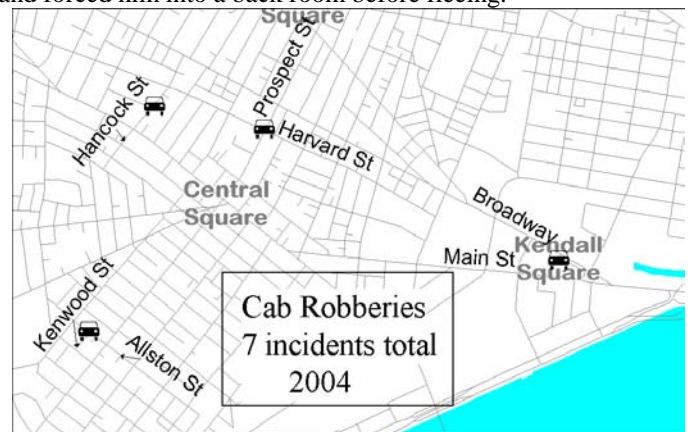
The Fresh Pond Gulf Station on Lexington Avenue also reported more than one incident. The male suspect in the first incident approached the attendant and made small talk before using a gun to demand cash. In the second incident, the suspect used a silver handgun and demanded money. When he learned that the safe was locked and the attendant did not have access to it, he robbed the attendant and forced him into a back room before fleeing.



the first incident the attendant and made small talk before using a gun to demand cash. In the second incident, the suspect used a silver handgun and demanded money. When he learned that the safe was locked and the attendant did not have access to it, he robbed the attendant and forced him into a back room before fleeing.

IN FOCUS: CAB ROBBERIES

Patterns of cab robberies are not common in Cambridge. Between 1997 and 2003, 12 cab robberies were reported. However a pattern emerged between August and November 2004 with 6 cab robberies (the 7th occurred earlier in the year in April). There were two additional incidents in which the cab rides originated in Cambridge, but the robberies took place in neighboring towns (Medford and Arlington).

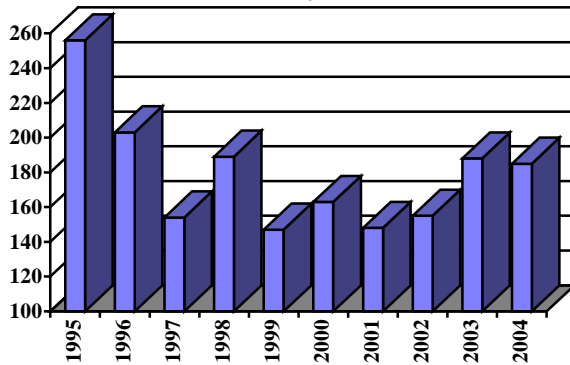


Incidents took place nearly a month apart from each other, yet they were connected by many common factors. This was a Saturday-Sunday night pattern with suspects often hailing cabs in Harvard and Central Squares. Four incidents involved a single male with a gun, knife or using strong-arm; two incidents were perpetrated by two males with knives and/or guns. Each of the incidents that originated in Cambridge involved a single suspect with a gun. No injuries were reported in these cases; there has not been an incident in this series since mid-November.

STREET ROBBERY

Street robberies historically take place during the evening hours, particularly after drinking establishments close, and in dark areas. "Street robbery" describes 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 more than 75% of them do. Examples of street robberies are "muggings," "car-jackings," and "purse snatchings."

Street Robbery 1995-2004



Area 4 and Cambridgeport reported the highest number of street robberies in 2004. This number is partially driven by the close proximity to Boston and the ease of travel into and from Boston from those areas in Cambridge. The high number of drinking establishments in these areas also contributes to the number of vulnerable targets leaving bars late at night.

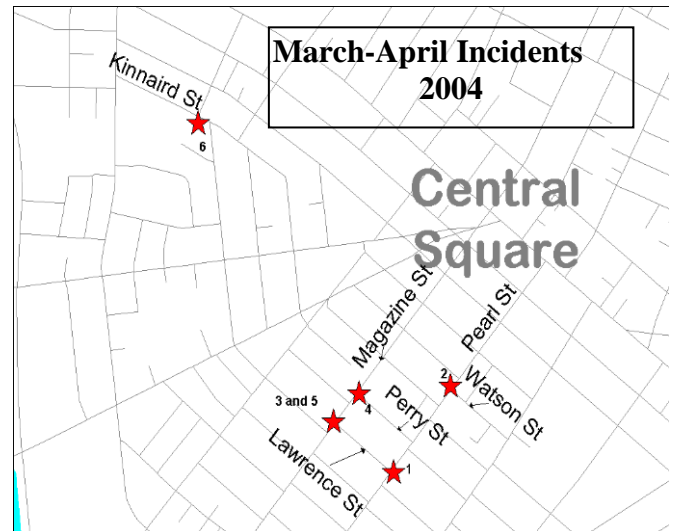
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF STREET ROBBERIES

AREA	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
East Cambridge	12	13	18	18	15
M.I.T. Area	2	4	0	6	2
Inman/Harrington	18	10	10	6	9
Area 4	36	25	30	31	40
Cambridgeport	27	28	15	39	43
Mid-Cambridge	18	18	18	16	13
Riverside	21	11	19	19	22
Agassiz	2	6	6	2	6
Peabody	8	12	8	9	8
West Cambridge	7	10	14	9	7
North Cambridge	9	9	12	27	18
Cambridge Highlands	1	0	1	1	1
Strawberry Hill	2	1	4	3	1

** Please note that in 2003, two street robberies occurred in which the location was reported as "unknown." They are not included in this breakdown.*

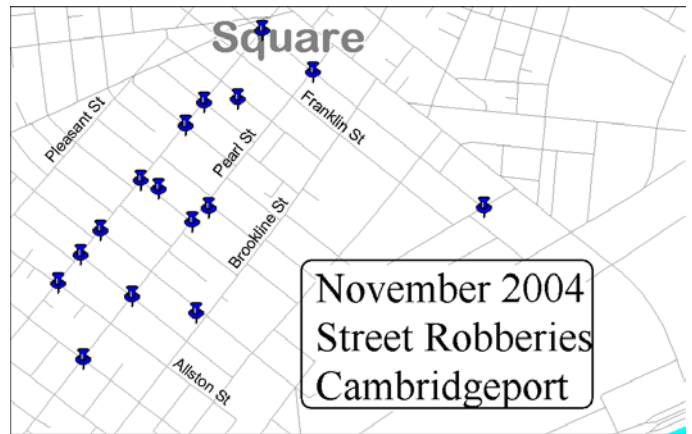
IN FOCUS: CAMBRIDGEPORT PATTERNS

Beginning in the first quarter and continuing into the second, there were six street robberies within a one month period in upper Cambridgeport. Victims were approached between 7PM and 11PM as suspects demanded their money or property. This pattern slowly dissipated with the arrests of key suspects who were linked to multiple incidents.



IN FOCUS: YEAR-END CAMBRIDGEPORT AND INMAN SQUARE ROBBERIES

At the end of the year, starting in November, there were two patterns of street robberies taking place, one in Cambridgeport and one in Inman Square, on the Somerville border. In Cambridgeport, 2 or 3 male suspects were approaching victims in the early evening between 5-6 p.m. and in the late evening between 11 p.m.-1 a.m. Suspects approached victims, engaged them in conversation, threatened physical harm, and in some instances implied they were in possession of a dangerous weapon. At the beginning of December, undercover surveillance officers were able to arrest a suspect while in the act, and he and his accomplices admitted to being involved in at least 11 other area robberies. The arrested individuals were all Boston residents with ties to Cambridge. The hotspot area of these robberies is detailed in the map to the right.



Also during this time, there were three street robberies in Inman Square and one in Area 4. Two male teen suspects were suspected in each incident and white females between the ages of 32-54, walking alone, were the victims in three of the incidents. Somerville Police reported similar incidents, all with female victims on the city border along Webster Avenue. These incidents are still under investigation.

FIVE HISTORICAL STREET ROBBERY HOT SPOTS

1. **CENTRAL SQUARE**, specifically the area of Massachusetts Avenue between Washington and Franklin Streets, down Pearl Street. This is also a prime location for homeless on homeless robberies. Mostly predatory, but also purse snatchings concentrated in the late afternoon and late evening.
2. **CAMBRIDGESIDE GALLERIA**, particularly the First Street entrance, including the Lechmere MBTA Station area. These are usually juveniles robbing each other between 3:30PM and 6:00PM
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. Bully boy and pack robbers target people leaving the station and crossing through the field.
5. **UPPER CAMBRIDGEPORT**, the area surrounded by Franklin and Erie Streets, between Brookline and Pleasant Streets. These incidents are predatory in nature and concentrated during the late night and predawn hours of weekends.

Protect yourself and your business!! Please see page 139 for tips on how you can protect yourself against becoming a robbery victim, and how to handle the situation if you do find yourself in dangerous circumstances.

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING SCENARIOS IN CAMBRIDGE

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

Acquaintance Robberies (10): Related to domestic robbery and homeless robbery (see 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, drug disputes, and robberies between co-workers.

ATM Robberies (8): In this type of robbery, the suspect may approach the victim immediately after the victim withdraws money from an ATM and demand for them to 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.

Bully Boys (5): 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, and skating rinks. Two to four juvenile males usually strong-arm their victim, stealing such things as his jacket, hat, or lunch money.

Carjacking (0): In this scenario, a lone predator approaches a victim entering or exiting his or her car, or when stopped at a traffic light. In no hesitant terms, the robber orders the victim out of the vehicle and demands the keys.

Dial-A-Victim (7): These robberies target delivery service personnel. In these situations, suspects usually brandishing a knife or gun intercept a delivery person.

Domestic (5): This type of scenario occurs when someone close to the victim, like a family member, romantic partner or roommate, takes money or property from them by the use or threat of violence.

Drug Deal (1): Typically drug deals gone awry.

Homeless Robberies (5): 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 to a pair of shoes. Like domestic robberies, homeless robberies are sometimes precipitated by past debts, real or imaginary.

Pack Robberies (27): In this situation, a group of three to eight young males will stalk victims around shopping malls, MBTA stations, streets, and recreational areas. The majority of these robberies occur on Friday or Saturday nights, when the “pack” is returning from a dance or party. The robberies are not always premeditated, but the victim—typically a male between the ages of 15-25, walking alone—simply ends up on the wrong place at the wrong time. Weapons are seldom used, but strong-arm tactics are applied. Usually, the victim is knocked to the ground or ordered to lie down.

Predatory Robberies (97): This type of street robbery has the most pronounced effect on a citizen’s perception of safety. Predatory robberies are synonymous with “muggings.” In the typical scenario, one or two men approach the victim with knife or gun and demand cash. The danger of serious injury is constantly present. Cambridge typically experiences more two-person predatory robberies than any other type.

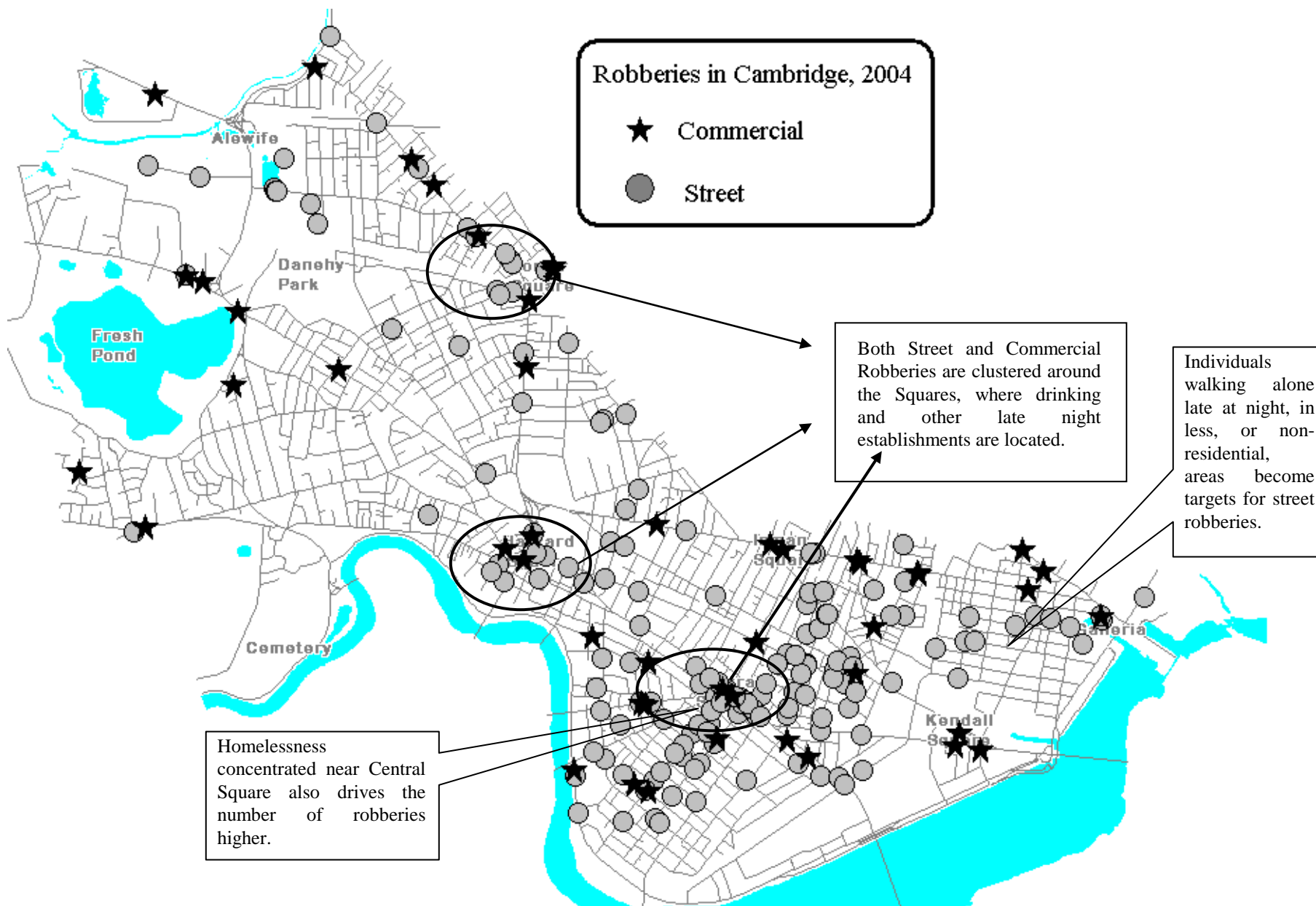
The Crime Analysis Unit has divided the predatory robberies even further into “crude” and “professional” sub-categories.

“Crude” means that the robbers were edgy, unprepared, and unpredictable (69 incidents in 2004). In “professional” predatory robberies, the robbers are collected, efficient, and effective (28 incidents).

Purse Snatch (16): The purse-snatcher is generally unarmed, and has little intent to cause injury. After “casing” a victim—a female carrying a purse, bag, or wallet—this robber approaches quick from behind—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. Many incidents also involve the snatching of purses from the ground at outdoor cafes where accessibility is easy.

Bikejackers (2): Juvenile robberies of intimidation where the primary property target are bicycles.

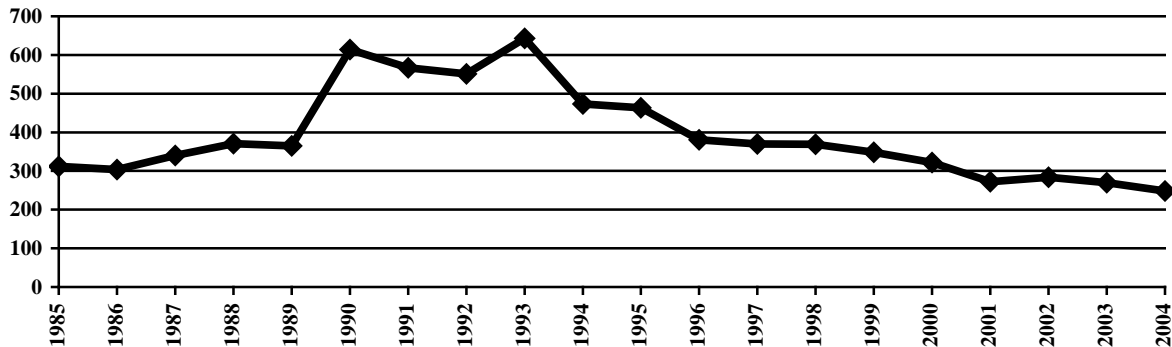
Home Invasion (2): One of the most serious robbery types. Home invasions involve robbers entering their victim’s homes, usually at night, subduing the residents, and robbing the home. Fortunately this type of robbery is rare in Cambridge, and when it occurs the victim generally knows the perpetrator.



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

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

**Twenty Year Review:
Aggravated Assault in Cambridge, 1985-2004**



271 reported in 2003 • 248 reported in 2004

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

Aggravated assault is a very serious crime and is not taken lightly by the Cambridge Police. The severity of aggravated assault lies in the serious injury caused to victims, which can range from bruises to knife or gun wounds. Approximately 8% of 2004 aggravated assaults resulted in serious to life threatening injuries.

Analysis of the past twenty years shows that aggravated assault reached its peak in the early 1990's. Between 1984 and 1989, it registered about 350 incidents per year; in 1990, it suddenly jumped by 41% to an unprecedented 614 reports. It peaked at 643 in 1993 and has been on a steady decline over the past ten years. Within the last five years, aggravated assaults have averaged 280 incidents a year, a 29% increase from the five previous years.

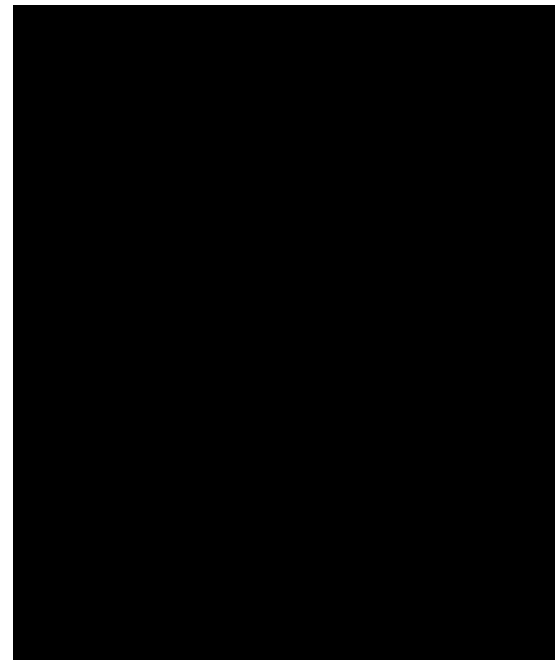
In Focus: Domestic Assaults

A good portion of these fluctuations in rates of incidents can be attributed to the frequency of which the crime is *reported* rather than the frequency of its actual occurrence. One area with a historically low reporting rate is domestic assault. As domestic violence awareness has increased over the last decade, so has the willingness of domestic violence victims to report abuse to the police. A third of 2004 aggravated assaults were domestic incidents. This rate has been rather consistent over the past five years.

Despite advances made by domestic violence victim advocates in recent years, experts estimate that between 60 and 80% of domestic assaults are never reported to the police. However, lack of reporting is not unique to domestic

Relationships

Another way to look at aggravated assaults is to classify the relationship between the offender and the victim. Many, but not all, of the assault categorizations are based on this relationship. This list shows the relationship between the offender and the victim in the 248 aggravated assaults in 2004:



incidents. It is very likely that factors including apathy, fear of police contact, embarrassment, and other factors lead to underreporting of various assaults involving acquaintances, gangs, and conflicts among the homeless. The result is that *assault statistics must be viewed with extreme care.*

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

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS FROM 2002 TO 2004			
NEIGHBORHOOD	2002	2003	2004
East Cambridge	32	23	27
M.I.T. Area	3	6	4
Inman/Harrington	22	30	31
Area 4	52	53	48
Cambridgeport	43	32	37
Mid-Cambridge	26	16	17
Riverside	23	37	24
Agassiz	6	1	3
Peabody	10	15	10
West Cambridge	19	13	13
North Cambridge	33	34	28
Cambridge Highlands	9	3	1
Strawberry Hill	4	7	4
Unknown	2	1	1
	282	270	247

*Please note that 2 incidents in 2002, 1 incident in 2003, and 1 incident in 2004 occurred at unknown locations, therefore these incidents were not included in this breakdown. .

NEIGHBORHOOD PATTERNS AND TRENDS OBSERVED IN 2004

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

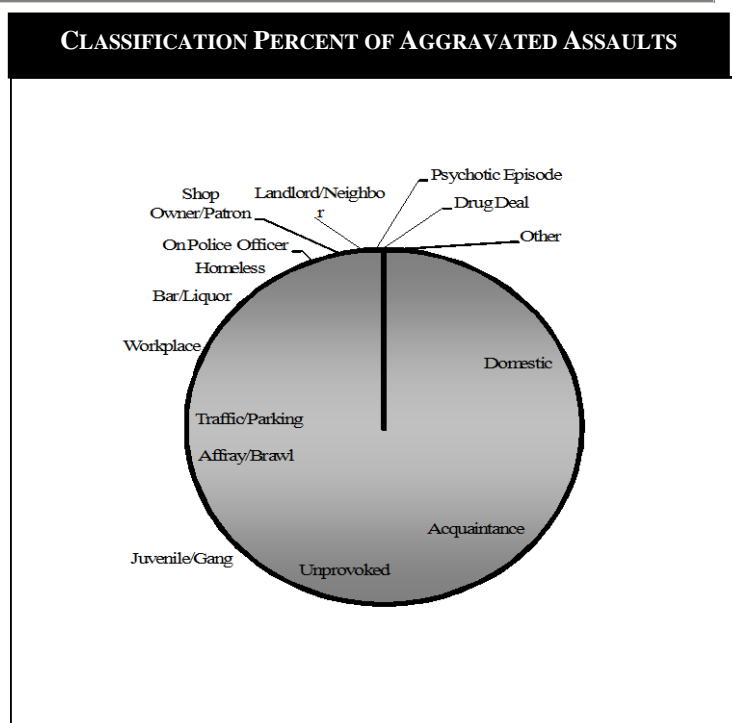
- **NEIGHBORHOODS:**

- Over all, as the number of reported aggravated assault incidents declined this past year by 8%, most neighborhoods experienced a decrease in incidents. East Cambridge, Cambridgeport and Agassiz incurred minor increases.
- **Cambridgeport**, Central Square, had the highest number of bar/alcohol related incidents, which concentrated during the summer months. This trend can be attributed to Central Square's high traffic to shops, restaurants and nightclubs.
- Affray/Brawl incidents were highest in **Cambridgeport** and **West Cambridge**; most incidents involved an acquaintance and resulted in an arrest.
- **Inman/Harrington** had the highest rate of domestic incidents, which is attributable to the high population density in this neighborhood.
- **Area 4** experienced a large number of juvenile/gang related aggravated assaults. While in 2003 juvenile incidents involved the use of BB guns, causing minor to moderate injury, more of this years attacks involved handgun and knife injuries.
- **Cambridgeport**, as is the typical pattern, carries the most homeless related incidents, which are concentrated during the late summer to fall months.
- Unprovoked incidents, which peaked during the summer, concentrated in Cambridgeport. However, there was no discernable pattern to these incidents. The numbers can be credited to the business centers that draw in visitors and create densities of foot traffic.

- A majority of the most serious (non-domestic) incidents this year involved juvenile suspects. An strong rise in youth violence has been experienced this past year, including more incidents involving female suspects assaulting other juvenile females.
 - One of the more serious incidents which did not involve teens was a shooting outside a bar in Mid March. The victim and suspect had has an argument inside the Area 4 bar, and once outside the victim was shot multiple times.
 - In the summer there were two unrelated incidents involving youths who did not know or would not name their attacker. The late May incident was a stabbing, while the June attack involved a shooting.
 - During December there were two additional notable shootings. The first took place outside the Cambridgeside Galleria, when an argument between some juveniles began inside the mall and was taken outside, where the victim was shot. The second incident involved a young man being shot at from a moving vehicle by a known acquaintance.
- Due to prompt police response and on scene investigations an arrest was made in nearly half of the assaults at the scene of the crime.
- Note that the map on page 38 gives a visual representation of locations of aggravated assaults with guns.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT CLASSIFICATIONS

TYPE	2003	2004
Domestic	90	84
Acquaintance	28	37
Unprovoked	48	27
Juvenile/Gang	26	18
Affray/Brawl	8	17
Traffic/Parking	11	15
Workplace	8	13
Bar/Liquor	18	10
Homeless	8	9
On Police Officer	7	7
Shop Owner/Patron	4	5
Landlord/Neighbor	2	4
Psychotic Episode	7	1
Drug Deal	0	1



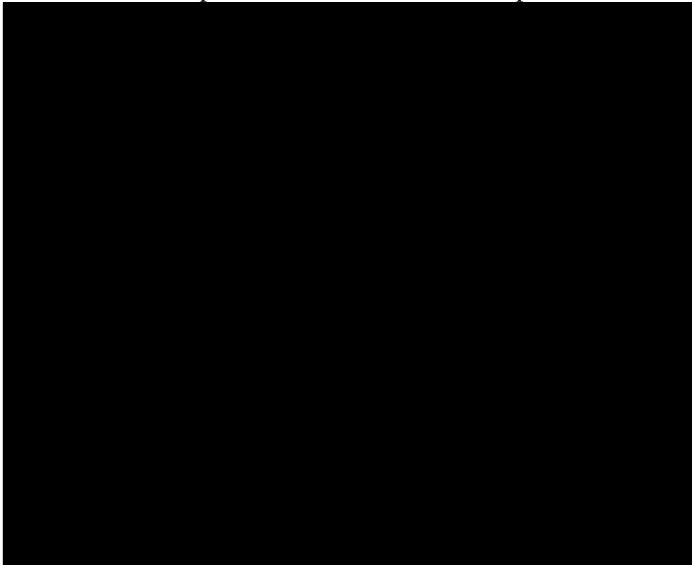
WHERE ASSAULTS TAKE PLACE...

Due to the high percentage of domestic assaults, many of these incidents take place in the home, making the residence the one of the top locations for aggravated assaults. Many domestic incidents also take place on the street or sidewalk, usually involving a confrontation between a couple. Assaults on the street are the most common, as these involve domestic disputes as well as arguments that may begin in a commercial establishment and spill onto the street. Restaurant/Bar incidents are common, and can be the result of intoxicated parties becoming disorderly and sometimes violent. Aggravated assaults on school grounds have not significantly increased over the past five years, basically making up between one to two percent of all aggravated assaults. While many juvenile simple assaults take place on school grounds, the more violent aggravated assaults take place on the street in the proximity of residential housing and parks.

SIMPLE ASSAULT

592 reported in 2003 • 594 reported in 2004

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

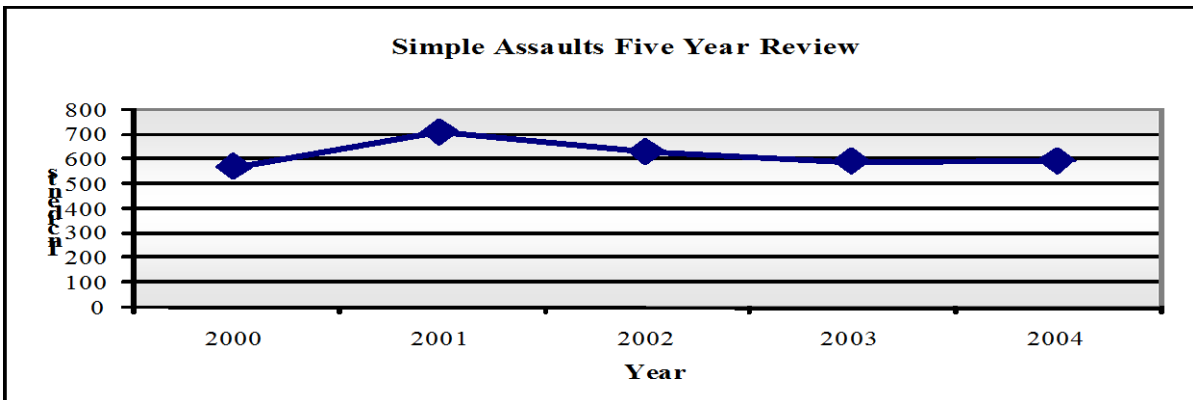


During the past year, 594 simple assaults were reported to the Cambridge Police Department. This number of incidents represents a less than 1% increase over the 592 incidents reported in 2003. The 714 assaults registered in 2001 were the highest in over a decade, given that on average, Cambridge reports 500 to 600 simple assault incidents annually.

Lack of reporting is a problem for calculating exact numbers of simple assaults, because most incidents result in minimal or no injury. Consequently, simple assaults are sometimes dismissed by both victims and offenders as inconsequential.

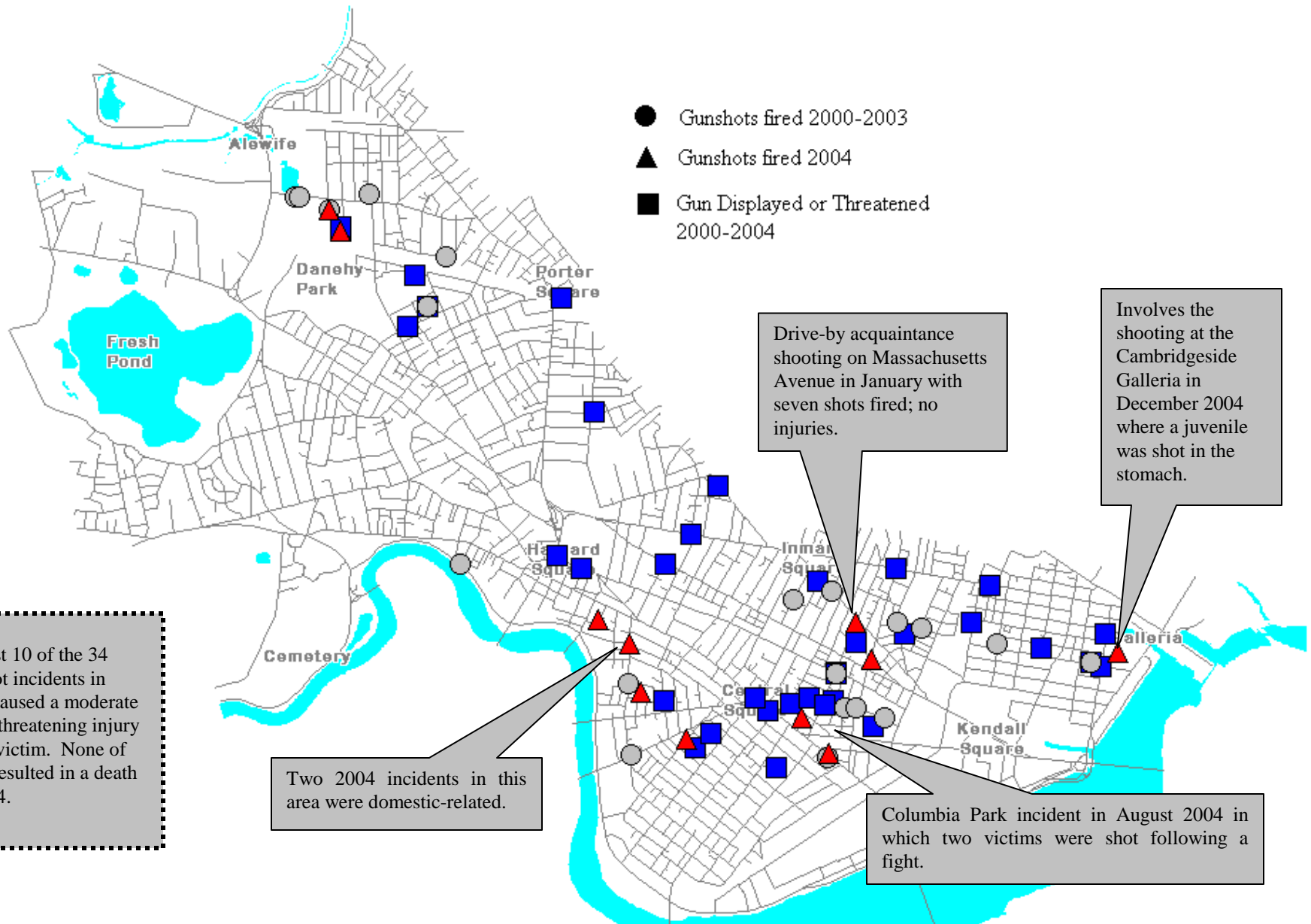
Similar to aggravated assaults, domestic incidents make up over a third of the total reported simple assaults. Simple assaults among acquaintances made up 15% of the simple assaults in 2004, and unprovoked incidents follow, accounting for approximately 10%.

Cambridgeport, Area 4 and Mid-Cambridge reported the most simple assault activity in 2004. All three neighborhoods combined made up the majority of reported homeless, landlord/tenant, juvenile/gang and bar/alcohol related incidents. Unprovoked incidents were highest in Riverside.



Protect yourself!! Please see page 139 for tips on how you can protect against becoming a victim of assault, and what do in case of an assault or abuse.

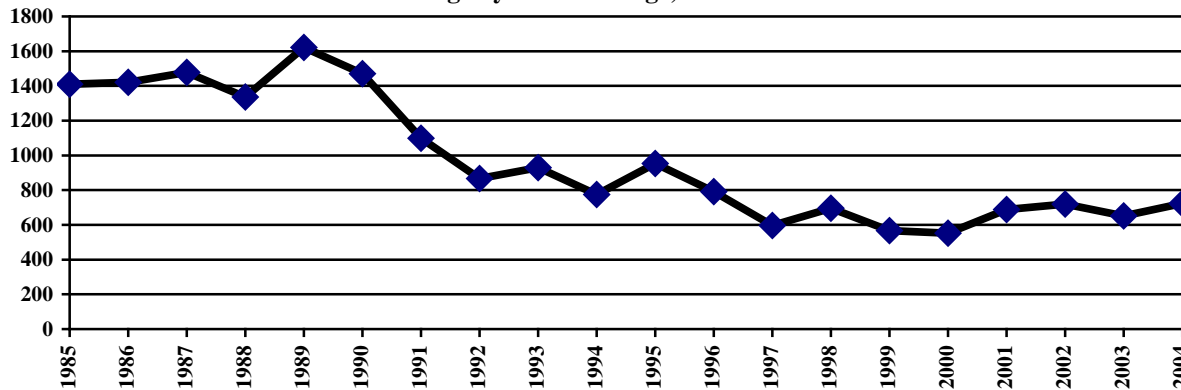
AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS INVOLVING HANDGUNS 2000-2004



BURGLARY

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

**Twenty Year Review:
Burglary in Cambridge, 1985-2004**



651 reported in 2003 • 724 reported in 2004

Over the past twenty years, burglary in Cambridge has decreased by approximately 47%. Burglary crimes peaked in the late 1980's and dramatically decreased, beginning in the early 1990's. Since that decade, burglary has been on an overall incline. In 2004 Cambridge experienced the highest rate of burglary since 1996. Over the past five years an average of 667 burglaries have been reported.

Burglary is categorized as a more serious crime than larceny since it involves the use of force and unlawful entry to a business or residence. Perpetrators employ various techniques to enter residences or businesses. Because burglars need to pull off their heist quickly, break-ins are occasionally

only unsuccessful "attempts," in which no entry is made, but damage is caused to the structure.

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

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

	2003	2004	% Change
Commercial Burglary	134	139	+4%
Residential Burglary	517	585	+13%
Total	651	724	+11%

Protect your home or business!! Please see page 139 for tips on how you can protect against becoming a victim of a commercial or residential burglary, and what do if a break occurs.

COMMERCIAL BURGLARY

A commercial burglary, more commonly referred to as a *commercial break*, is an unlawful entry into a commercial establishment, including business, government, religious or retail establishments. Between 2003 and 2004 there was a 4% increase in commercial breaks in Cambridge. Over the past five years commercial breaks have averaged approximately 154 incidents a year, a 26% decrease from the previous five-year average.

A wide variety of establishment types are targeted for commercial burglary using an array of methods. Most breaks fall into one of the following categories:

Smash & Grab burglaries target display windows along major routes. The burglar runs or drives up, smashes the window, steals valuables from the immediate area of the window, and runs off. The entire endeavor may take less than a minute.

Retail burglars pry or smash their way into stores, and other locations with cash registers on the premises. They are hoping for cash left in the register or the safe and may grab some cigarettes or a stack of lottery tickets on the way out.

Restaurant/Bar burglars often cross multiple jurisdictions, breaking into similar franchises, looking for safes. Safes and registers were targeted in a majority of the cases in 2004.

Business burglars enter real estate offices, law firms, technology companies, and other offices, looking for laptop computers and other expensive equipment. The majority of these incidents were repeat locations in which an intruder gained entrance into locked offices and stole computer equipment.

Construction Site thieves are a special breed of burglars who know how to select, steal, and sell expensive power tools, building supplies, and heavy equipment. They are often in the business themselves, and may have done some sub-contract work on the site that they target. Of the five 2004 incidents, the three at the end of the year appeared to have been related.

Safe Crackers are a more professional type of burglar in the City. In these instances, the perpetrators are entering businesses with high cash

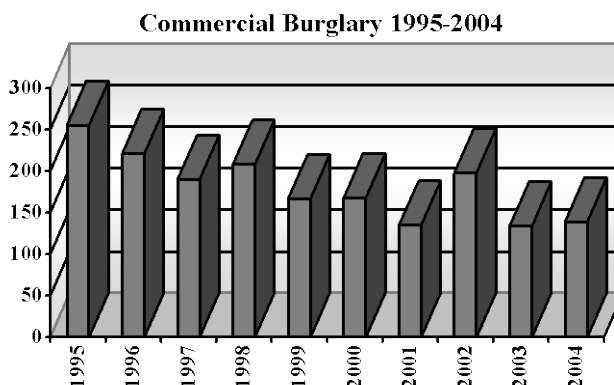
TYPE OF PREMISE	2003	2004
Business Offices	24	41
Bar/Restaurant	23	24
Retail Establishments	9	24
School	5	8
Convenience Store	4	7
Industrial/Construction	3	5
Church	6	3
Laundromat/Cleaners	5	3
Other: includes miscellaneous establishments.	55	24
TOTAL	134	139

intake, such as restaurants and bars, and take cash in most instances.

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. One of the 2004 incidents involved cash stolen from a collection box, and another the involved the theft of digital cameras.

School burglars are generally juveniles, breaking into their own schools to vandalize or to steal computers and other expensive goods they see every day. These incidents commonly occurred mid-week and on the weekends.

TOP FIVE TARGETED PROPERTIES IN 2004
Cash
Laptop/Computer
Lottery
Cigarettes
Tools



GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF COMMERCIAL BURGLARIES

Business District	2002	2003	2004	% Change 03-04	% of Total
Central Square	57	18	49	+172%	35%
Harvard Square	28	22	20	-9%	14%
Alewife/West Cambridge	24	18	16	-11%	12%
Inman Square/Harrington	21	21	13	-38%	9%
Kendall Square/M.I.T.	10	10	11	+10%	8%
Massachusetts Avenue 1500-1900	6	3	10	+233%	7%
East Cambridge/Galleria	26	10	8	-20%	6%
Porter Square/North Cambridge	15	13	6	-54%	4%
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	8	15	4	-73%	3%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	3	4	2	-50%	1%

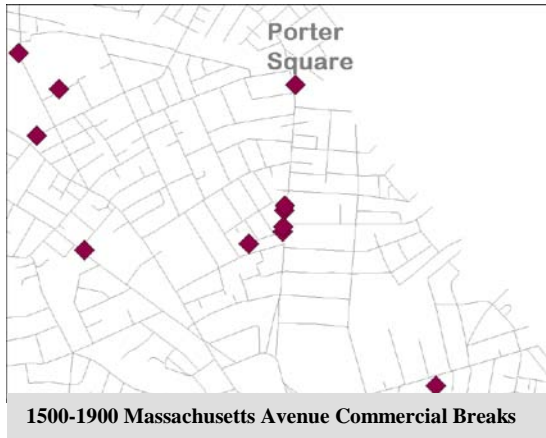
While Harvard Square and Inman Square/Harrington together incurred nearly half of all commercial breaks in 2003, in 2004 Central Square alone experienced over a third of commercial breaks. The notable increase in breaks in Central Square can be attributed to a series that arose and came to a stop late in the fall.

Harvard Square, similar in business density to Central Square, saw a minor decrease in incidents, as commercial break activity in the district has been on the slow decline in the past three years.



Central Square, one of the busiest commercial areas in the city, experienced a drastic increase of 172% in commercial breaks, as a series of related incidents were reported from October to November 2004 on Massachusetts Avenue.

Central Square experienced a significant increase between 2003 and 2004 due to the fact that the 2003 incidents indicated a 40-year record low and a series of incidents plagued the area during the fall for over a month period. The series of breaks during this time involved weekend nighttime breaks into a variety of establishments within the 500-600 Massachusetts Avenue block. Generally cash was the targeted property in those breaks, although lottery tickets, stamps and laptops were stolen in select incidents. While there were no other serious patterns, breaks in this district were highly concentrated in the 500-600 Massachusetts Avenue block, and took place mostly overnight. Restaurant/Bars were the most targeted establishments in Central Square.



The extraordinary 233% increase in commercial breaks in the **Massachusetts Avenue 1500-1900** district is explained by the low incidence of breaks in 2003. Temporally, the breaks were reported evenly throughout the year. Of the ten reported incidents, two were unsuccessful attempts that indicated no sign of entry to the establishment. Seven incidents were reported on average over the past five years.

Commercial burglaries in **Kendall Square /MIT** have remained stable over the past five years. Establishments targeted in this area are typically technology firms and involve the theft of laptops, a trend visible in larceny from building in this area as well.

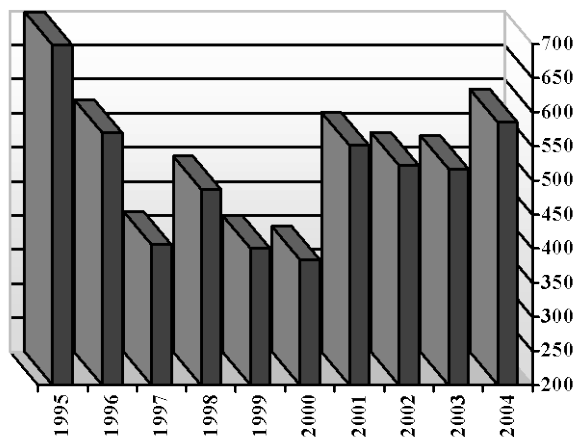
Bay Square/Upper Broadway experienced the greatest decrease, with only four reported incidents in 2004. The five-year average in this area is 10 incidents a year, further highlighting the significantly low 2004 total. Two of the reported incidents took place on the same date at adjoining locations. Two of the incidents were also at construction sites, but there is no indication of a relationship.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

Residential burglaries, or “housebreaks,” are of particular concern to local police and communities because of the loss of personal security felt when one’s home is invaded and possessions are stolen. There were 585 housebreaks reported in Cambridge in 2004, a 13% increase from the previous year.

Housebreaks over the past ten years peaked in the mid-1990s and then dropped in the late 1990s and into 2000. However, since 2001, housebreaks have been on the rise overall, due to the comeback of the professional thief. Professional thieves were a problem during the 1980s, and were characterized by individuals or small groups who would commit 200 to 300 housebreaks per year, many in wealthy residential locations. Arrests were made of a couple of individuals who are believed to have been responsible for the majority of the housebreak patterns in the past in Mid-Cambridge, Peabody and North Cambridge.

Residential Burglary, 1995-2004



GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

AREA	2002*	2003	2004	% Change 03-04	% of Total
Mid-Cambridge	86	114	89	-22%	15%
Area 4	49	41	70	+71%	12%
Cambridgeport	65	51	68	+33%	12%
Peabody	55	58	66	+14%	11%
Inman/Harrington	37	20	61	+205%	10%
North Cambridge	50	70	49	-30%	8%
Riverside	39	38	47	+24%	8%
West Cambridge	35	47	47	0%	8%
East Cambridge	40	35	38	+9%	6%
Agassiz	46	24	36	+50%	6%
Strawberry Hill	16	15	11	-27%	2%
M.I.T. Area	0	1	2	+100%	0%
Cambridge Highlands	3	3	1	-67%	0%

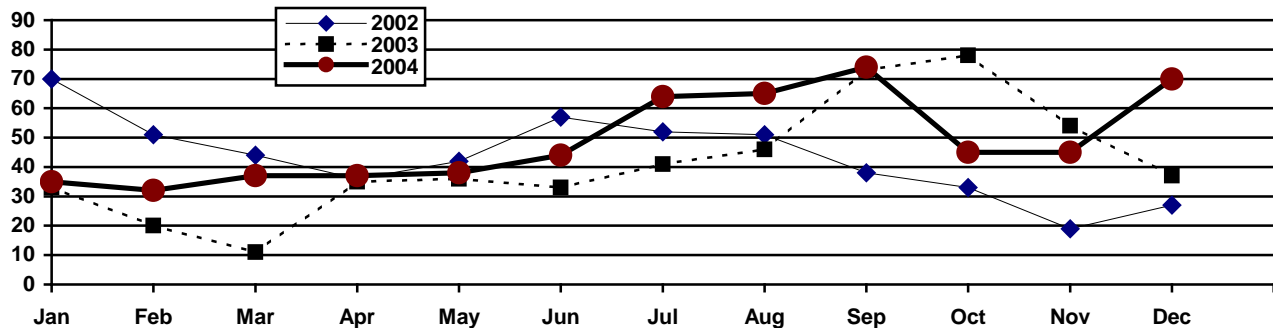
* Please note that due to reclassification these numbers may differ slightly from those reported in the UCR.

Housebreaks in Cambridge are most often perpetrated by unknown suspects. However, in 2004, 8% were carried out by family, friends and other known individuals. This past year 15% of all reported housebreaks were unsuccessful attempts to enter the residence. Those incidents commonly resulted in damage to a door or window.

The most common method of entry is by forcing the front door, however, a large number of breaks take place during the summer months, in which entry is made by unlocked/open windows. The property targeted in housebreaks classically include cash and jewelry, but in a society where valuable electronics are owned by many, laptops, digital cameras and DVD players are now a common target of theft.

*For detailed synopses of neighborhood housebreak activity and maps, please refer to the Neighborhood Section.

2002 – 2004 MONTHLY HOUSEBREAK TOTAL COMPARISON



TOP FIVE TARGETED PROPERTIES IN 2004

Jewelry
Laptops
Cash
Cameras
DVD Player

Housebreak Category Breakdown

Categorization	2004	% of Total
Professional	235	40%
Unprofessional	215	37%
Attempt	86	15%
Domestic	23	4%
Acquaintance	20	3%
Landlord	6	1%

2004 TIMELINE OF CAMBRIDGE HOUSEBREAK PATTERNS

January to February housebreaks were at the expected average. No serious patterns emerged, but there was a scattering of breaks along the 250-300 block of Harvard Street and adjacent to the side streets in **Mid-Cambridge**.

February to March there was a notable increase in **Peabody** incidents. The daytime housebreak pattern dissipated by early March.

March saw a drastic increase in housebreaks compared to 2003, but that disparity is attributable to the record low 2003 first quarter numbers. A short term **Mid-Cambridge** daytime pattern emerged and ceased before the end of the month.

June to July there was a series of breaks in the **Inman Square** area, where a suspect was seen peering into windows and residences were being entered during the nighttime. Somerville and Boston reported a similar pattern. A Somerville man was arrested in connection to these incidents.

No major patterns emerged in *May* this year. Small clusters of breaks were seen by **Inman** and **Porter Squares**, common hotspots for burglary.

In *April* there were no significant patterns, but **Cambridgeport/Central Square** had the most housebreaks of the month. A notable arrest was also made of two burglars found sitting in the entered apartment.

West Cambridge into the **Riverside** border experienced the most notable *June-July* pattern. These housebreaks were occurring in the area of and on Brattle Street, during the early morning hours and multiple incidents involved the theft of the victim's motor vehicle subsequent to the housebreak. The perpetrator of these incidents was identified and the breaks ceased.

August incidents increased in comparison to 2003, however, there were no large patterns that the increase could be attributed to. Small clusters and multiple area, daytime, incidents were reported in **Mid-Cambridge, East Cambridge, Inman Square, and Area 4**. A repeat Cambridge offender was arrested in connection to multiple **Cambridgeport** incidents.

An **East Cambridge** pattern arises and ends with the arrest of two men, one a local resident in late *September* and early *October*.

By year's end, 2004 experienced a 13% increase from 2003 in housebreaks. The 585 reported incidents were above the five-year average of 513 annual housebreaks.

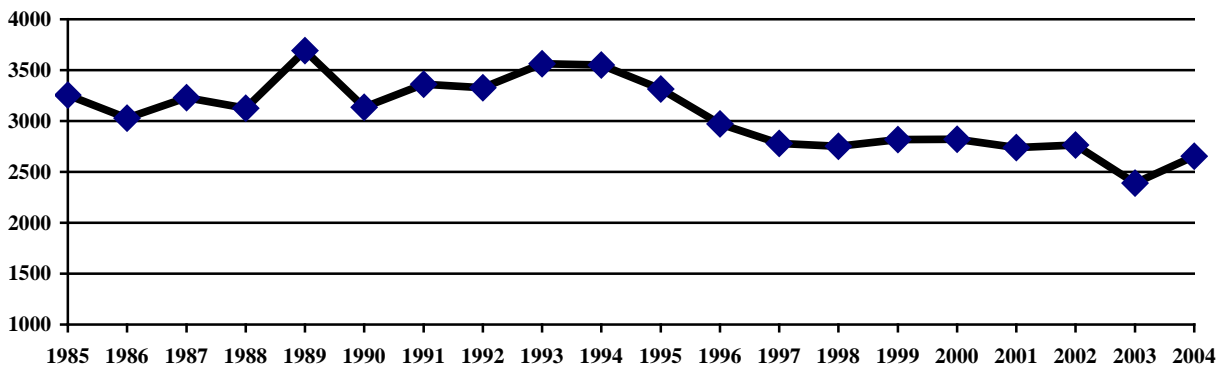
A cluster of daytime breaks emerged mid-*December* between Hampshire and Windsor Streets and Webster Avenue.

November to December a significant pattern appeared in **Cambridgeport** and into the border of **Riverside**. The daytime breaks involved forced entry through doors and windows. A suspect was identified and another arrested, and the pattern dissipated soon after.

LARCENY

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

**Twenty Year Review:
Larceny in Cambridge, 1985-2004**



2,389 reported in 2003 • 2,654 reported in 2004

Larceny is the most common “Index” or “Part I” crime, accounting for just over 60% of the serious crime total. Larceny often produces the most patterns. Numbers and patterns will undoubtedly remain high as we continue into the 21st century. The three categories that produced some of the highest numbers – larcenies from buildings, motor vehicles, and persons – are often fueled by changes in technology. As electronics such as laptops and cellular phones evolve, they become easier to steal, conceal, and ultimately sell. Despite the high number of incidents reported, it remains unclear how accurately this number reflects the actual number of larcenies committed. Larceny remains one of the most underreported crimes. Note that the larceny total only includes incidents reported to the Cambridge Police.

Larceny is further broken down into the nine categories listed below. As can be seen from the table, there were significant increases in larceny totals this year.

Categorization	2003	2004	% Change
Larcenies from Buildings	518	572	10%
Larcenies from MV	657	734	12%
Larcenies of Bicycles	212	229	8%
Larcenies from Persons	331	381	15%
Shoplifting	358	383	7%
Larcenies of Services	24	30	25%
Larcenies from Residences	183	226	23%
Larcenies of License Plates	75	67	-11%
Other (Unclassifiable) Larcenies	31	32	3%

LARCENY FROM BUILDINGS

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

Geographic Breakdown by Business District

AREA	2003	2004
Galleria/East Cambridge	75	104
Kendall Square/MIT	45	31
Inman Square	29	35
Central Square	98	82
Cambridgeport/Riverside	16	26
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	41	50
Harvard Square	80	90
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	42	46
Porter Square	31	37
Alewife/West Cambridge	61	71

There were 572 larcenies from buildings reported this year. This total represents a 10% increase from the previous year, and is well above the five-year average of 450 incidents. Larceny from building has shown a steady decline over the past decade.

The following are the most common larceny from building scenarios:

1. A thief walks into an office building during open business hours, posing as a delivery person or claiming to be looking for an employee that does not exist. The thief moves unnoticed into an empty office and takes personal or company property. Credit cards and laptops are favorite targets. The thief then escapes unseen. This scenario accounted for 19% of the total reported.
2. An employee of a commercial establishment leaves his or her personal property in a "back room" where he or she thinks it will be safe or on a store counter. Later, they notice that the property is missing. Approximately 8% of incidents reported occurred in this manner.
3. A thief pries open a locker at a fitness club, targeting credit cards to be used afterwards at various commercial establishments. In 2004 11% of larceny from building incidents occurred in this manner.
4. Someone leaves his or her belongings unattended for a short time, such as leaving a coat in a public coat closet, and then comes back to find the property missing. Nine percent (9%) of incidents reported occurred in this manner.
5. A thief lurks in a school hallway, waiting for the opportunity to steal property left unattended in classrooms or left unlocked in school desks or lockers. This scenario accounted for 8% of the total reported.
6. A thief finds him or herself in a situation where the opportunity arises to steal from a depository such as a safe or a cash register and the thief cannot resist. This scenario accounted for 5% of the total reported.

TOP 5 HOT SPOTS OF 2004

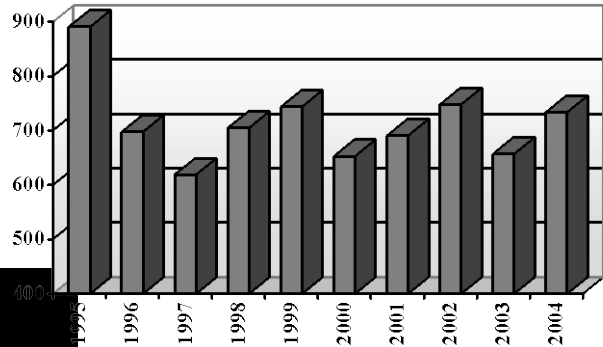
1. Cambridgeside Galleria Mall
100 Cambridgeside Place - 56 incidents
2. Bally's Health Club
1815 Massachusetts Avenue - 28 incidents
3. Mount Auburn Hospital
330 Mount Auburn Street - 17 incidents
4. Charles Square Hotel
1 Bennett Street - 11 incidents
&
YMCA
820 Massachusetts Avenue - 11 incidents
5. Cambridge Rindge and Latin School
459 Broadway - 10 incidents

LARCENY FROM MOTOR VEHICLES

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

Larcenies from motor vehicles remained rather stable in comparison to the past decade, although there was a 12% increase from the previous year. This year's incidents were over 40 reports above the five-year average of 690 annual incidents. While Peabody incurred the greatest increase in car breaks, MIT experienced the most significant decrease. (However, as MIT has their own police department, this change should be considered in comparison to their reported data.)

Larceny from Motor Vehicles, 1995-2004



Overall, trends in larceny from motor vehicle have been the regular theft of stereos by breaking windows. Hondas continued to be the most targeted car make for stereo thefts. The increase in larceny from motor vehicles can be attributed, in part, to two patterns that have risen from the past years. The two recurrent patterns, which were experienced throughout the city, in larceny from motor vehicle were: theft of Honda/Acura tires and of Audi headlights.



IN FOCUS: AUDI HEADLIGHT THEFTS

Approximately six percent of all reported larcenies from motor vehicles involved the theft of automobile headlights. Of those 41 incidents, 82% were headlight thefts from Audi's. This trend in larceny from motor vehicle was seen on a very small scale in 2003, when only four incidents were reported out of the 657 total car breaks. Audi headlight thefts began at the start of the year, and were, for the most part, concentrated in the east end of the city. As the year progressed, incidents migrated westward until the fall. By year's end these incidents were scattered throughout the city. Key observations concerning these thefts are:

- Almost all incidents took place overnight, throughout the week.
- Most targeted vehicles were parked on the street, in a driveway or parking lot. Only three of the targeted motor vehicles were parked in a parking garage.
- Individual residences were targeted multiple times.

Taking these points into consideration, owners of Audi's should try to park their vehicles in secured areas overnight, such as parking or personal garages, rather than on the street. As victims were targeted multiple times, it is obvious that perpetrators know where to locate the specific vehicles, concealment would be the best preventative measure.

The theft of Audi headlights as a trend in larceny from motor vehicle has not only affected Cambridge, but has also affected surrounding jurisdictions, such as Somerville and Boston and has been seen in other parts of the east coast, such as New York and New Jersey.

IN FOCUS: HONDA AND ACURA TIRE THEFTS

The thefts of Honda tires and rims emerged as a trend in 2003. However, the number of tire thefts nearly doubled in 2004, with Hondas and Acuras making up over half of the targeted vehicles. These thefts mostly occur overnight on the street, with the most common days of the week being Tuesdays and Thursdays. Incidents are concentrated in the center of the city, in Agassiz and Peabody, most often taking place on the weekends.

Top Three Methods of Entry

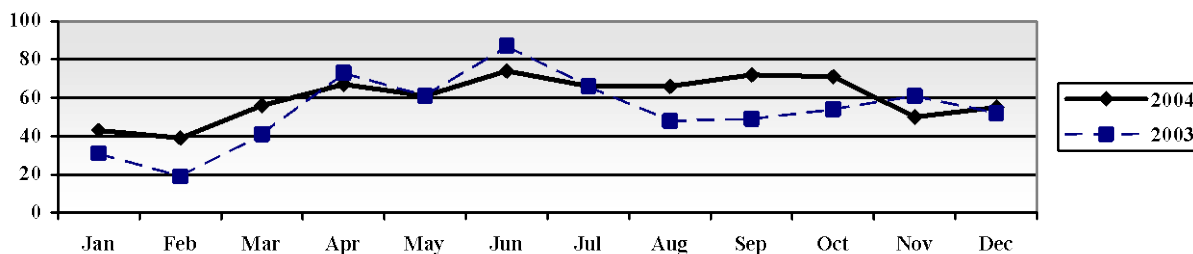
1. The most common method of entry into motor vehicles is by breaking one or more windows of the vehicle. This method was reported in 33% of the incidents.
2. The second most common method of entry into motor vehicles is by unknown means. That is, that there are no signs of forced entry to the vehicle. This method was reported in 19% of the incidents.
3. The third most common method of entry into motor vehicles is by an unlocked/open car door. This type of incident is a crime of opportunity and could be prevented by simply locking doors. This method was reported in 11% of the incidents.

*Note that in 19% of the reported larcenies from motor vehicle, no entry was made, rather the theft involved the removal of exterior parts of the motor vehicle.

Top Ten Stolen Items of 2004

1. Car Stereos/CD players – 197 reported stolen
2. Auto Parts Misc. – 113 reported stolen
3. CDs/Tapes – 61 reported stolen
4. Cash – 57 reported stolen
5. Tires – 46 reported stolen
6. Cellular Telephones – 42 reported stolen
7. Laptop Computers – 34 reported stolen
8. Misc. Electronics – 25 reported stolen
9. Wallet – 24 reported stolen
10. Bags – 23 reported stolen

Monthly Totals for Larceny from Motor Vehicles



HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

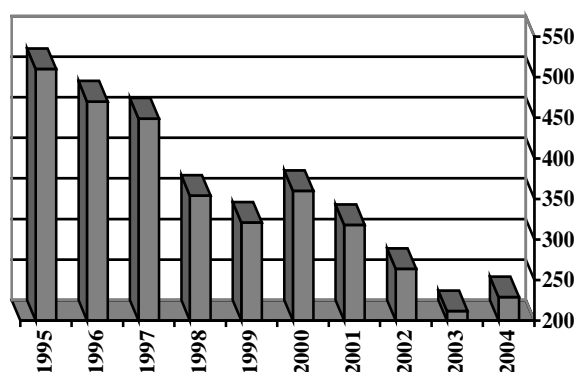
- Larcenies from motor vehicles have consistently averaged between 16-20% of the total serious crime index in Cambridge for over 20 years. This year's total is consistent with this trend. Nationally, thefts from vehicles made up 20% of all crime reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigations.
- For the first five years of the 1980s, Cambridge averaged 1,050 larcenies from motor vehicles. This average increased to 1,175 per year between 1986 and 1990. Between 1990 and 1995, incidents leveled off to between 850 and 900 incidents per year.
- Throughout 1996, the Cambridge Police Department assigned high priority to the early intervention of larceny from motor vehicle patterns. Target areas were flooded with directed patrols to combat chronic problem areas where spatial and temporal trends had been identified. The result of these efforts was the lowest larceny from motor vehicle total in 16 years. This number continued to decline in 1997.

- Since 1997, the total has fluctuated between 650 and 750 incidents.

LARCENY OF BICYCLES

After a steady three-year decline in larceny of bicycles, 2004 marked an increase in incidents. The eight percent increase is attributable to the fact that 2003 experienced a record low. Between 1989 and 1994, bicycle theft exhibited a sharp ascent, soaring from an average of 270 per year in the 1980s to 584 in 1994. Since 1994, the crime has been steadily decreasing, with the exception of the slight increase reported in 2000. These declines reflect, perhaps, the increased publicity given to this crime, the greater availability of bicycle racks, and a crime-prevention conscious public. (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.)

Bicycle Larceny, 1995-2004



Not surprisingly, 70% of bicycle thefts fell between May and September, when bicycles pack the streets and sidewalks. The highest number of thefts were reported in June and September. Most incidents occur during the afternoon throughout the week.

NEIGHBORHOOD	2003	2004
East Cambridge	19	15
MIT	12	7
Inman/Harrington	17	14
Area 4	22	23
Cambridgeport	23	21
Mid-Cambridge	44	34
Riverside	16	30
Agassiz	6	8
Peabody	13	12
West Cambridge	17	14
North Cambridge	17	36
Cambridge Highlands	1	4
Strawberry Hill	5	11
Unknown	19	15

Locks present little difficulty to bicycle thieves, who often bring bolt cutters or pry bars with them. Thirty-four percent of all reported bicycle thefts involved a locked bicycle on the street, sidewalk or rack. Unlocked bicycles that were on private property followed, making up 29% of reported incidents. These thefts occur in apartment building hallways, or when bicycles are left in private yards.

Incidents were scattered throughout busy commercial areas, where visitors and employees commute on bikes. Specific areas of repeat incidents included the Porter Square T Station, the shopping center of Alewife Brook Parkway and Cambridge Rindge and Latin School premises.

LARCENIES FROM PERSONS

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

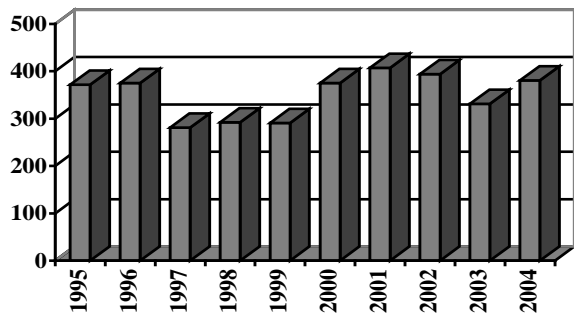
Typically, larcenies from persons dominate the larceny subcategories. However, in 2004, the larceny from person total fell into the fourth highest position. Thefts from people shopping and dining in Harvard Square and the Central Square drove this total.

BUSINESS DISTRICT	2003	2004
Galleria/East Cambridge	48	44
Kendall Square/MIT	9	15
Inman Square/Harrington	14	18
Central Square	99	86
Cambridgeport/Riverside	7	6
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	7	14
Harvard Square	100	136
1500–1900 Mass. Ave.	11	15
Porter Square/North Cambridge	15	23
Alewife/West Cambridge	21	24

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

1. A diner places his or her jacket over the back of a chair, or places her purse under her chair. Someone sitting behind the victim goes through the coat or purse, taking the valuables within, or takes the coat or purse entirely. This accounts for 39% of larcenies from persons. Incidents at restaurants and cafes located in Harvard and Central Square dominated this categorization. Concentrations were reported at and around The Garage in Harvard Square, between the 500 to 700 blocks of Massachusetts Avenue in Central Square and the Cambridgeside Galleria. Larcenies from person are generally easy to prevent. Remember to always keep your belongings within your control. Do not leave purses on the floor, on the back of your chair, or otherwise unattended. Do not leave wallets or cell phones in the pockets of hanging coats.

Larcenies from Persons, 1995-2004



2. A shopper, usually in a supermarket, keeps her purse in her shopping cart. While she is distracted selecting merchandise, someone pilfers the purse from the cart. This accounts for about 19% of reported thefts. The highest concentrations were at the Cambridgeside Galleria, the Porter Square retailers, and the shopping center at Alewife Brook Parkway.
3. While the victim is walking through a public place, a pickpocket stealthily reaches into the victim's coat, purse, or backpack and removes valuables. This scenario accounted for about 13% of the larceny from the person reports in 2004, but this percentage is ever decreasing. Pocket-picking requires a particular skill

that modern criminals are increasingly failing to develop. Harvard Square and Central Square report the highest pocket-picking numbers, with concentrations in the early to mid-afternoons.

SHOPLIFTING

In 2004, shoplifting incidents increased by only seven percent in comparison to 2003. The Cambridgeside Galleria and Porter Square/North Cambridge reported the most incidents, and both rose significantly from last year. It is important to note however, that since shoplifting incidents are generally almost always reported when an arrest is made, underreporting is a serious problem. The actual shoplifting number may be six to ten times the statistic given in this report. This year more reports without arrests were made than in the previous years, but a majority of the incidents did result in an arrest.

BUSINESS DISTRICT	2003	2004
Galleria/East Cambridge	118	146
Kendall Square/MIT	3	0
Inman Square/Harrington	8	3
Central Square	75	78
Cambridgeport/Riverside	10	8
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	4	3
Harvard Square	77	63
1500–1900 Mass. Ave.	9	2
Porter Square/North Cambridge	19	31
Alewife/West Cambridge	35	49

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.”

LARCENY FROM RESIDENCES

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

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

- Thefts committed by visitors or guests to a residence: 35%
- Thefts committed by someone working in the apartment, such as a painter, plumber, contractor, or maintenance man: 12%
- Thefts from a common hallway, foyer, or storage area of an apartment building: 19%
- Thefts from a yard, porch, or other area surrounding a residence: 13%.
- Thefts of mail or packages delivered by a parcel service: 11%
- Thefts committed by a family member, spouse, or romantic partner (i.e., “domestic thefts”): 10%

NEIGHBORHOOD	2003	2004
East Cambridge	18	15
MIT	0	1
Inman/Harrington	10	20
Area 4	23	12
Cambridgeport	26	37
Mid-Cambridge	32	43
Riverside	14	23
Agassiz	7	7
Peabody	15	19
West Cambridge	14	18
North Cambridge	15	19
Cambridge Highlands	2	3
Strawberry Hill	7	9

LARCENY OF SERVICES

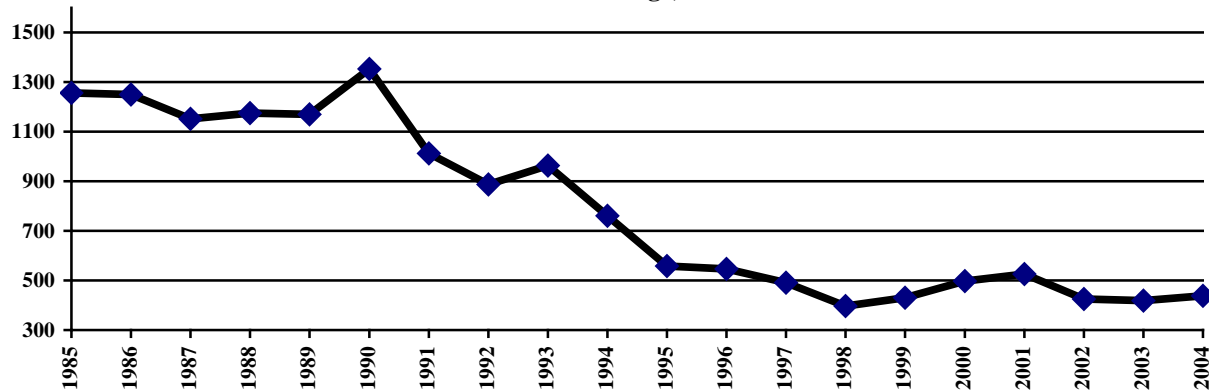
This crime includes taxicab fare evasion, “dining and ditching,” “gassing and going,” and other failures to pay for services already rendered. There were 30 of these crimes reported in 2004. One third of incidents involved gasoline theft, 30% taxi fare evasion, restaurant check evasion (27%) and evasion of auto repair and parking fees made up 10 percent.

Protect your property and your business!! Please see page 139 for tips on how you can protect against different types of larceny.

AUTO THEFT

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

**Twenty Year Review:
Auto Theft in Cambridge, 1985 to 2004**



419 reported in 2003 • 438 reported in 2004

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

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF AUTO THEFT

NEIGHBORHOOD	2002	2003	2004*	CHANGE 03-04	% OF TOTAL
East Cambridge	55	43	56	+30%	13%
M.I.T. Area	9	12	15	+25%	3%
Inman/Harrington	48	56	45	-20%	10%
Area 4	64	58	43	-26%	10%
Cambridgeport	56	69	56	-19%	13%
Mid-Cambridge	29	36	36	N/A	8%
Riverside	30	33	26	-21%	6%
Agassiz	19	15	10	-33%	2%
Peabody	38	25	53	+112%	12%
West Cambridge	18	30	38	+27%	9%
North Cambridge	45	32	41	+28%	9%
Cambridge Highlands	3	5	12	+140%	3%
Strawberry Hill	13	5	5	N/A	1%
Total	427	419	436	+5%	100%

*Please note that two incidents in 2004 took place at unknown locations, therefore they are not included in this breakdown.

Cambridge has reported less than 500 stolen autos for the past three consecutive years. East Cambridge and Cambridgeport each reported the highest number of thefts, followed by Peabody, which reported a 112% increase in thefts over 2003. Auto thefts in East Cambridge increased slightly over last year's total but still remained 27% lower

than 2000's total. The majority of auto thefts occurred in repeat locations such as along Bent, Otis, Second and Hurley Streets. Cambridgeport recorded an 18% decrease in auto theft this year compared to 2003, and a 12% decrease overall since 2000. The majority of activity reported along Allston, Pearl and Brookline Streets and Putnam Avenue. Area 4, which is traditionally one of the highest reporting neighborhoods, experienced a 20% decline in 2004. While the Highlands reported the greatest increase overall, it should be tempered by the low numbers reported in that neighborhood, making even a handful of additional thefts significant.

The beginning of 2004 started off with a 19% increase in auto thefts compared to the first quarter of 2003. East Cambridge and Cambridgeport were reporting the most number of thefts as of that first quarter. Housebreaks that also resulted in auto thefts had become a trend in Cambridge since the beginning of the second quarter of 2004. There were 5 such incidents in 2004. Previous to that, Cambridge reported 6 total incidents from 1997-2003. By the final quarter of the year, only a 5% increase overall was recorded as thefts began to regress towards the average.

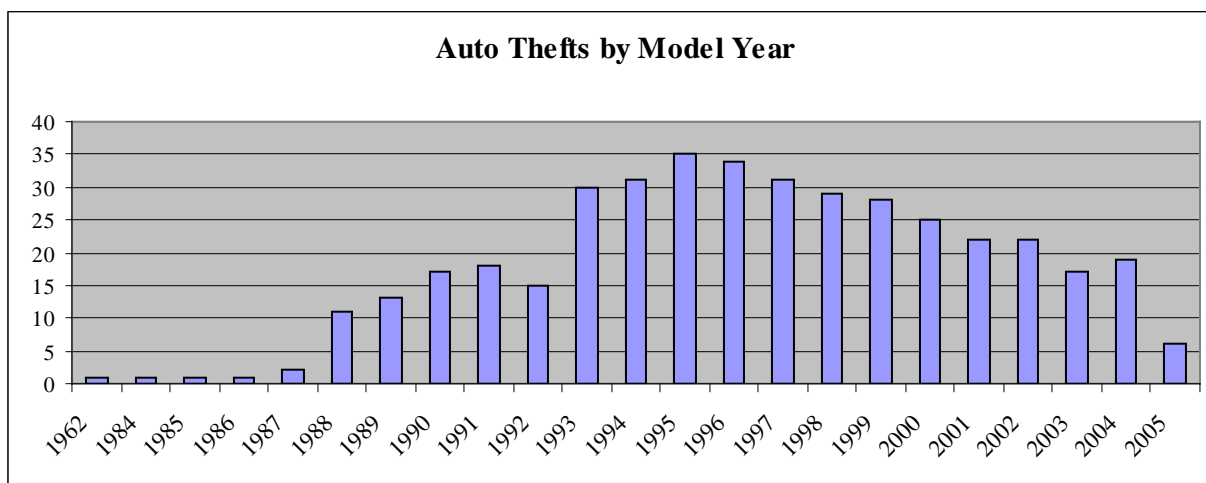
MAKES AND MODELS

Hondas were by far the most commonly stolen auto of 2004, constituting 31% of all reports. Toyotas and Fords each came in second place making up approximately 10% of all thefts each. This information is consistent with historical and national trends, as Hondas are the most commonly stolen vehicle nationwide. As is clear in the table below, the top five vehicle model types stolen mirrors the top five stolen statewide in Massachusetts.

The most targeted model this year was the Honda Civic, followed by the Accord and the Acura Integra. The Toyota Camry, traditionally a commonly stolen model, was just behind the Integra. These particular models are stolen more than any other due to several factors. These cars are some of the most commonly *owned* models in the nation, making them more widely available. Statistical probability alone would place them near the top of the theft list. Also, 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. Scooters have also become a more common target, as they have grown in popularity in recent years.

TOP FIVE STOLEN MAKES & MODELS STOLEN			
Makes	Model type		
Honda	136	Honda Civic*+	72
Ford	45	Honda Accord*+	54
Toyota	44	Acura Integra+	28
Acura	32	Toyota Camry+	21
Chevrolet	20	Toyota Corolla*+	9
*Also in the National Top Five			
+Also in the Massachusetts Top Five			

Analysis of the age of stolen vehicles shows that the highest demand is for cars that are eight to nine years old. Thieves looking for transportation steal these cars because they are inconspicuous. Thieves looking to make a profit target these years because parts for these cars are in higher demand. The other high cluster, with 1999-2002 cars, represents "joyriders," looking for newer models to increase their sense of status, and thieves intending to sell the entire car for profit. The table below shows the incidence of auto theft by year of the model.



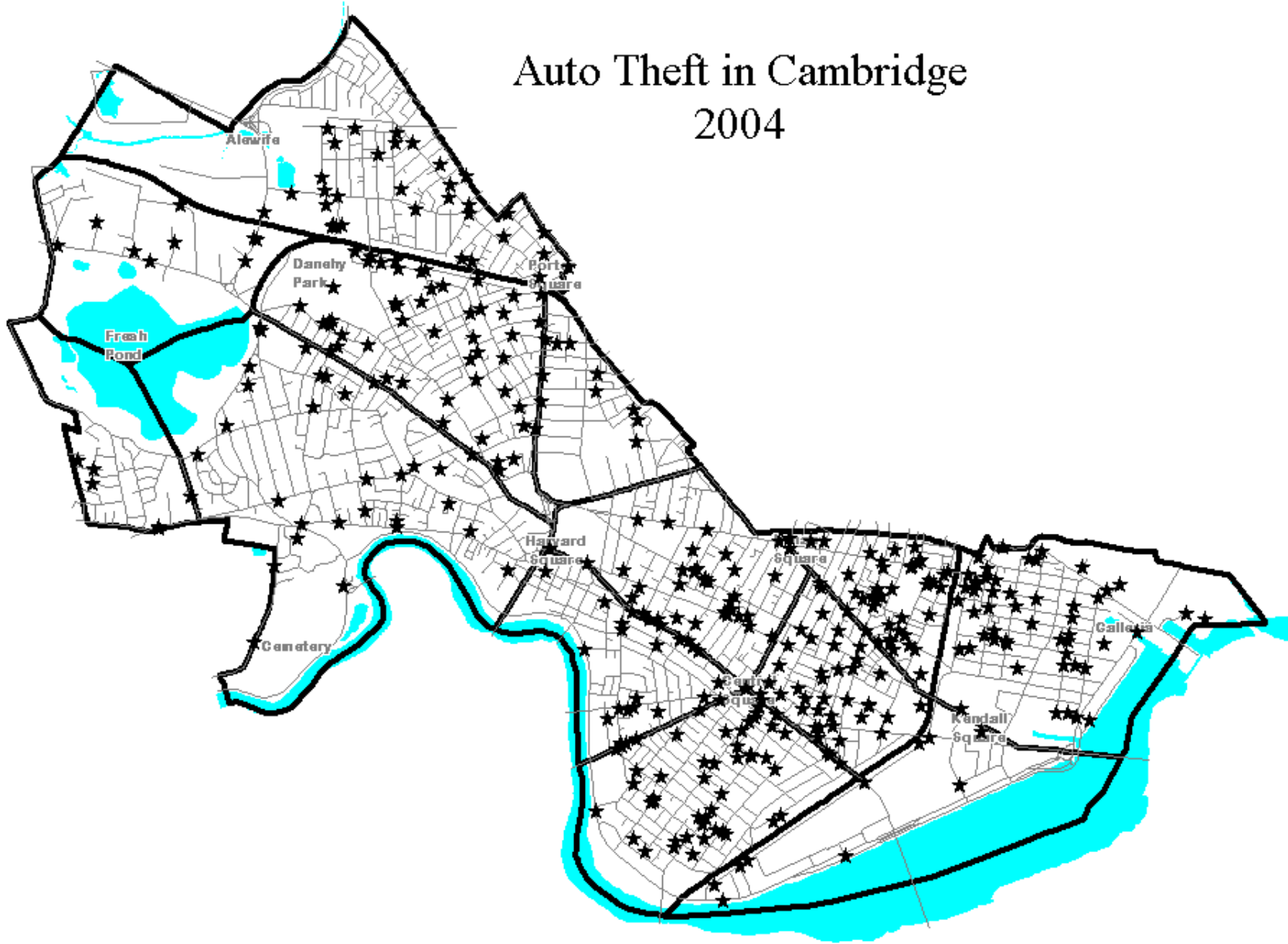
AUTO THEFT RECOVERIES

Approximately 60% of the cars reported stolen have been recovered to date. Sixty percent of the recovered cars were located throughout Cambridge and Boston. Autos were also recovered as far away as New Jersey, Connecticut, Florida and Canada. When damage is reported on recovered vehicles, it is most commonly ignition damage and body damage. Twenty-four (24) cars were fully or partially stripped for parts, and tires were missing from 16 cars. Radios were missing in 19 vehicles. Note that additional information regarding parts stolen from vehicles that were not themselves stolen can be found in the Larceny section of this report. The following table shows a breakdown of recovery locations.

Boston	
East Boston	0
Allston/Brighton	1
Back Bay/ Fenway	0
South Boston	2
Roxbury	8
Dorchester	5
Mattapan	0
West Roxbury/Jamaica Plain	0
Hyde Park	1
Roslindale	2
Unknown	70
Cambridge	
East Cambridge	6
MIT Area	0
Inman/Harrington	8
Area 4	6
Cambridgeport	4
Mid-Cambridge	6
Riverside	2
Agassiz	1
Peabody	7
West Cambridge	4
North Cambridge	6
Cambridge Highlands	1
Strawberry Hill	1
Unknown	24
Other Cities	
Somerville	23
Everett	8
Medford	6
Revere	5
Chelsea	4
Waltham	3
Quincy	3
Other	224

Protect your car!! Please see page 139 for tips on how you can protect yourself against becoming a victim of auto theft.

Auto Theft in Cambridge 2004



SECTION II

PART II

CRIMES

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



THE FOLLOWING IS AN OVERVIEW OF ALL PART II CRIMES LISTED ABOVE FOR THE CITY
OF CAMBRIDGE

NARCOTICS

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

121 reported in 2003 • 124 reported in 2004

The Cambridge Police Department's Special Investigations Unit (SIU) is a specialized group of individuals 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, is able to climb the drug network and annually arrest top drug suppliers across Cambridge.

Below is a chart containing the geographic breakdown of drug incidents across the thirteen neighborhoods in Cambridge. As shown, Area 4, which includes part of upper Central Square, accounted for the most drug activity. In total, 124 incidents were reported in 2004 and 142 arrests were made.

Geographic Breakdown of Drug Incidents				
Area	2002	2003	2004	% of Total
East Cambridge	12	20	15	12%
M.I.T. Area	4	1	0	0%
Inman/Harrington	5	21	11	9%
Area 4	23	24	22	18%
Cambridgeport	16	16	19	15%
Mid-Cambridge	16	5	8	6%
Riverside	15	15	14	11%
Agassiz	2	1	1	1%
Peabody	3	6	9	7%
West Cambridge	9	3	7	6%
North Cambridge	10	6	15	12%
Cambridge Highlands	1	1	1	1%
Strawberry Hill	3	2	2	2%

Unlike almost all other crimes, the numbers given reflect only arrests and complaints and do not include all drug activity in a particular area. It is impossible to ascertain how many times an individual uses or possesses narcotics during any given time period. A high number of arrests are not necessarily a negative concern as it shows that a high number of drug dealers and users are being taken off the street.

DRUG ARREST SCENARIOS

There are several means by which a drug arrest develops. In 2004 there were seven different scenarios that resulted in an arrest for drugs. It is important to note that there can be multiple arrests for each drug incident reported.

1. The Cambridge Police Department Special Investigation Unit initiates an investigation or conducts a surveillance resulting in an arrest. Many of these investigations are due to information supplied by confidential sources: **44 cases**
2. A police officer on patrol observes suspicious street activity and upon further investigation discovers narcotics resulting in an arrest: **40 cases**
3. During an arrest for another crime such as disorderly

DRUG TIP HOTLINE

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

conduct, the arresting officer or booking officer finds narcotics on the arrested person: **16 cases** (since this scenario often times occurs at the police station itself, the number of drug incidents for the Riverside neighborhood, where the station is located, can be inflated by as much as five incidents a year)

4. During a routine motor vehicle stop a police officer observes or smells narcotics inside the vehicle resulting in an arrest: **10 cases**
5. A citizen witnesses a person or persons using drugs and complains to the police: **4 cases**
6. A Cambridge school official or court officer observes drugs use leading to an arrest: **4 cases**
7. Miscellaneous circumstances of possession: **6 cases**

The most common drug found during arrests was marijuana with 58 total incidents. This was followed by cocaine/crack (31%), heroin (9%), prescription drugs (6%), and one incident each of a designer drug and hallucinogens. In one incident a drug type could not be established, and 2 incidents involved hypodermic needles, which are illegal to possess without a proper license. *Possession* of an illegal drug resulted in an arrest 65 times. *Possession with intent to distribute*, the carrying of a significant amount of narcotic not for personal use, accounted for 29% of incidents. *Drug Sales* were observed nine times and *trafficking*, the selling, possessing or transporting of copious amounts of narcotics accounted for six percent of drug related incidents.

Among the major arrests for narcotics in 2004 was one incident involving the seizure of over \$14,000 worth of Oxycontin. Another apprehension netted 150 grams of cocaine. SIU detectives, accompanied by Boston Police, raided a residence in late 2004 and found five pounds of marijuana along with thousands of dollars. Also arrested in the process was a subject wanted for attempted murder in Boston.

Understanding Narcotics

Note: The following information was gathered from the following sources: <http://www.drugfreeamerica.com>; [Massachusetts Drug Threat Assessment](#), published by the National Drug Intelligence Center of the U.S. Department of Justice; <http://www.erowid.org>; <http://www.gazettenet.com/12192002/news/2941.htm>; and http://www.Townonline.com/Lincoln/news/local_regional/lin_newljdrugs12242002.htm.



MARIJUANA (AKA: grass, pot, weed, bud, Mary Jane, dope, indo, hydro, hemp, cannabis)

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

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



HERION (AKA: *dope, smack, horse, Jude, brown sugar, junk, black tar*)

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

Epidemiologists agree that heroin is the most under-reported drug in terms of usage and that any usage statistics are unreliable. Estimates range from 428,000 past-year users (National

Household Survey, 1995) to 600,000 past week heroin users (Office of National Drug Control Policy). On the other hand, some experts estimate that as many as 2 to 3 million people in the United States use heroin recreationally. In 1980 the average bag of street heroin was 4% pure; the average bag today is 40% pure and can be as pure as 70%. Increased purity results in snorting and smoking rather than injecting. Heroin use in the state has risen sharply over the last decade, particularly among young men ages 18-24, who are buying cheaper and purer forms of the drug.

COCAINE + CRACK COCAINE (AKA: *coke, snow, nose candy, flake, blow, big C, lady white, snowbirds, Scar face special, (crack only) rock, freebase, Manhattan marble*)



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



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

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

DESIGNER DRUGS (Ex. Ecstasy, X, E)



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

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



OXYCONTIN

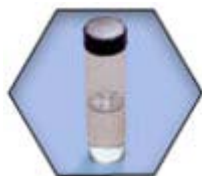
OxyContin (oxycodone HCl controlled-release) is the brand name for an opioid analgesic - a narcotic. Oxycodone is the narcotic ingredient found in Percocet (oxycodone and acetaminophen) and Percodan (oxycodone and aspirin). OxyContin is used to treat pain that is associated with arthritis, lower back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

OxyContin abusers remove the sustained-release coating to get a rush of euphoria similar to heroin. They chew the tabs...crush them for snorting...or boil the powder for injection. The most serious risk associated with opioids, including OxyContin, is respiratory depression. Common opioid side effects are constipation, nausea, sedation, dizziness, vomiting, headache, dry mouth, sweating, and weakness.

OxyContin is oxycodone in a sustained release form and that is why the tablet should not be broken. Taking broken, chewed, or crushed tablets could lead to the rapid release and absorption of a potentially toxic dose of oxycodone.

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

GHB (GAMMA HYDROXYBUTYRIC ACID) (*Liquid Ecstasy, Scoop, Easy Lay, Georgia Home Boy, Grievous Bodily Harm, Liquid X, and Goop*)



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

METHAMPHETAMINE (*Meth, Yaba, Speed, Crank*)



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

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

MALICIOUS DESTRUCTION,

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.

910 reported in 2003 • 830 reported in 2004

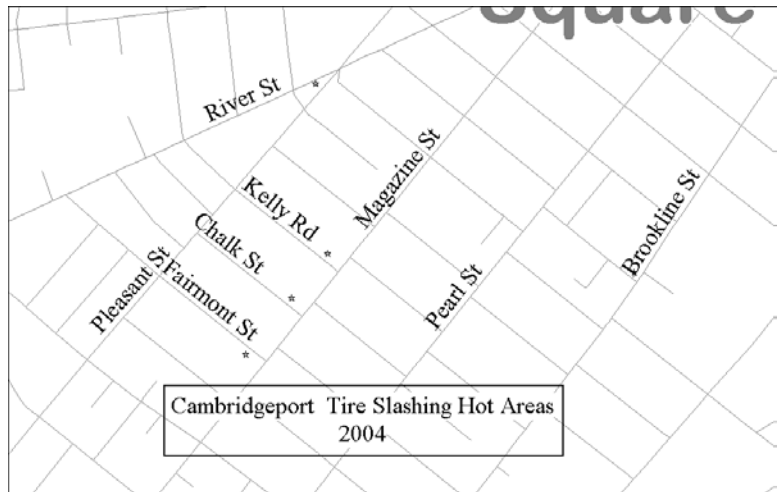
Neighborhood	2003	2004	% Change
East Cambridge	111	87	-22%
MIT	16	10	-38%
Inman/Harrington	65	70	8%
Area 4	105	90	-14%
Cambridgeport	142	148	4%
Mid-Cambridge	83	63	-24%
Riverside	72	65	-10%
Agassiz	12	18	50%
Peabody	78	80	3%
West Cambridge	66	62	-6%
North Cambridge	106	77	-27%
Cambridge Highlands	31	42	35%
Strawberry Hill	23	18	-22%

There were 830 incidents of malicious destruction, or “vandalism,” reported in 2004. This is an 8% decrease over 2003. Sharp drop-offs in East Cambridge, MIT, and North Cambridge, contributed to this decrease. Agassiz, and Highlands had the most significant percentage increases in 2004, although they are among the neighborhoods with the lowest reported totals.

In Focus: Cambridgeport

As the table to the right illustrates, Cambridgeport reported the highest total number of vandalism incidents among all of the neighborhoods.

Cambridgeport reported a number of damage to autos, but most commonly reported tire slashings. Many of the incidents occurred in sprees over one or two evenings. For example, a large spree of tire slashing struck Cambridge on September 10-12th, with **32 incidents** reported (23 in Cambridgeport). Incidents were focused on Fairmont (9 incidents) and Chalk Streets (5 incidents). Most fell in the three-block range between Magazine and River Streets. Six police cruisers were included among the targeted vehicles.



Window smashings are also often reported in sprees. For example, five car owners in Cambridgeport reported their windows had been broken one afternoon in September along Brookline and Henry Streets. Overall, six arrests were made for various malicious destruction incidents in Cambridgeport; arrests were for two graffiti incidents, two business window smashings and two auto related damage incidents.

VANDALISM BY CATEGORY		
Category	2003	2004
Car window smashed	213	182
Dents/other damage to car	165	135
Tires slashed or punctured	117	123
Scratches, "pinstripes"	85	61
Attempted theft	42	27
Total Damage to Autos	622	528
Misc. damage at residences	67	64
Window of residence smashed	39	37
Total Damage to Residences	106	101
Window of business smashed	63	38
Misc. damage to businesses	46	34
Total Damage to Businesses	109	72
Graffiti	71	97
Miscellaneous damage	2	32

In focus: Graffiti

Graffiti is a citywide issue that affects public, private, and institutional property owners. Both graffiti prevention and removal are time-consuming, expensive, and require continuous intervention. Perpetrators of graffiti include gang members, bored juveniles, and self-styled "artists" who regard other people's property as their canvas.

Incidents of graffiti accounted for 12% of the malicious destruction total in 2004. It is important to note, however, that a high percentage of graffiti incidents are not regularly reported to the police. Peabody reported the highest total number (25) of graffiti incidents, due mainly to a single hotspot on

Richdale Avenue, which accounted for 14 of the 25 reports.

The City of Cambridge plays a central role in the eradication of graffiti by coordinating prevention and enforcement efforts, acting as a clearinghouse for graffiti identification and removal, and setting an example by providing good maintenance of its own property. Citizens, community groups, businesses, residential property owners, and other public agencies and institutions are strongly encouraged to work together with the city to effectively combat graffiti.

How You Can Help:

- 1) Use the Graffiti Hotline (349-INFO) to report addresses of vandalized sites.
 - a) To report locations where graffiti exists. The information will be forwarded to the appropriate agency or property owner for removal and to the Police Department for investigation.
 - b) To provide information to help apprehend "taggers." Your information will be kept confidential.
 - c) For information on removal supplies and techniques if you have graffiti on your property.
 - d) For resources to help organize community clean-up days.
 - e)
- 2) Organize community clean-up days.
- 3) Remove graffiti promptly from your property.
- 4) Educate your children about the costs and impact of graffiti.
- 5) Read the U.S. Department of Justice's Problem-Oriented Policing Guide to understanding and responding to graffiti problems <http://www.popcenter.org/Problems/problem-graffiti.htm>

Other Graffiti Removal Telephone Numbers:

If you witness someone “tagging” property

	Call 911
• Cambridge Housing Authority property	864-3020
• Traffic Department (<i>Traffic Signs, Meters, Signals</i>)	349-4700
• Water Department (Fire Hydrants, Fresh Pond Area)	349-4781
• Harvard Real Estate Office (Harvard Property)	495-2234
• Postal Service (Mail Boxes)	876-0620
• MBTA Complaint Line	222-5215
• MDC Bridges, Pools, Facilities	727-5114 Ext. 530
• MIT Real Estate Office (MIT Property)	253-1483
• Middlesex County Courthouse, Registry, Other Facilities	494-4100
• Electrical Department (Pay Phones, Fire Boxes)	349-4925
• School Department Property	349-6854

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.

579 reported in 2003 • 438 reported in 2004

Across the nation, police departments are seeing fraud become an increasingly popular crime. In 2004 there were a reported 438 incidents of fraud and forgery in Cambridge. To date, 35 individuals have been arrested for the various crimes falling under the fraud category since January 2004.

Counterfeiting

In 2004, there were 15 incidents of counterfeiting. In one incident, a man was arrested on Brattle Street with a total of 57 counterfeit \$100 notes. The individual had been purchasing small items under \$20 and receiving real currency in exchange. Nearly all of the incidents in the second half of the year occurred in December, and involved individuals attempting or successfully passing counterfeit bills when making purchases.

Application

Seven incidents of forged applications were reported during 2004. Six occurred at stores in the Cambridgeside Galleria, three of which were reported at Kay Jewelers.

Two arrests have been made in these incidents, one at Best Buy and one at Sears, each of the individuals attempted to open a line of credit with false identification.

Bad Check

This is defined as the writing of checks on insufficient funds or closed accounts. The Cambridge Police took 14 reports for this crime in 2004, two of which resulted in arrests.

CRIME	2003	2004
Counterfeiting	14	15
Forgery/Uttering	454	279
Application	2	7
Bad Check	22	14
Forged Check	106	64
Credit/ATM Card	227	177
Other/Misc.	97	17
Con Games	25	37
Big Carrot	7	6
Utility Impostor	0	3
Pigeon Drop	3	7
Charity Impostor	0	2
Psychic Swindle	2	1
Odd Jobs/ Housework	3	2
Internet Related	3	8
Miscellaneous	7	8
Embezzlement	5	3
Identity Theft	81	104

Forged Check

Writing a forged check includes any incidents in which a suspect forges the signature of the victim, or changes the amount written on the check. There were 64 forged checks reported in 2004, resulting in six arrests.

ATM/Credit Card Fraud

The most common fraud reported in Cambridge involves the use of credit and ATM cards. There were 177 reports of ATM/credit card fraud in 2004, a 22% decrease over 2003. Nine arrests were made for this crime during the year. Major commercial areas such as the Galleria and Harvard/Central Square are hotspots for this activity.

Embezzlement

This occurs when an employee takes advantage of their position for financial gain, diverting company funds to their own account. In Cambridge this crime has most often involved juvenile store clerks. Historically, retail stores in Harvard Square and the Galleria are most affected by this crime. There were 10 incidents of embezzlement in 2004, half of those occurring at businesses in Harvard Square. Two resulted in arrests of employees, each embezzling from the same location.

“Con” Games

There were 37 swindles, con games or flim-flams in 2004. Many of these incidents involve a suspect using a “con” in order to swindle money out of unsuspecting victims. One individual arrested in 2004 may be responsible for several incidents regarding the resale of plasma televisions around the Galleria mall. Two separate incidents were reported after victims were duped into cashing a fake check on the street for a con artist who claimed to need the money in a hurry. In another type of scam, multiple victims were conned into sending money to a “lottery” in order to claim a prize that they had supposedly won. Four arrests were made overall for this crime in 2004.

Protect your property and your business!! Please see page 139 for tips on how you can protect against different types of fraud.

SEX OFFENSES

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

86 reported in 2003 • 97 reported in 2004

Annoying & Accosting

Annoying and accosting a member of the opposite sex is a form of criminal harassment. Often, it 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. Earlier in the year, a suspect called 30-40 rooms at the Radisson Hotel claiming he was lonely and wanted to talk to someone. In another incident, a man approached a 10 year-old boy and his friends asking if they wanted any money, then stated, “Don’t be afraid, come to the store with me to buy some candy.”

Indecent Assault

Indecent assault is the unwanted touching of a person by another in a private area or with sexual overtones. Any incident where force or injury occurs would be considered an aggravated assault rather than an indecent assault. In most cases the victim knows the offender. This was true in 12 of the 31 incidents in 2004.

Seventeen incidents were reported in the first half of 2004, including a spree in Harvard Square that resulted in the arrest of Geremias Cruz-Ramos, who later confessed to over 100 such assaults. There was another spree in January in Harvard Square; the suspect was a male who drove past his victims on a bike and grabbed them inappropriately. Two similar incidents with bike riding suspects took place in September. Two additional arrests were made in November of men who assaulted women by grabbing them.

Crime	2003	2004
Annoying & Accosting	15	15
Indecent Assault	22	31
Peeping & Spying	15	12
Prostitution and Soliciting	3	1
Indecent Exposure	31	29

Officers have also been paying special attention to area libraries because three sex offenders were arrested in libraries earlier this year. There is particular concern since so many children use these facilities. Officials are working together with the Director of Libraries and there are trespass notices against these offenders.

Peeping & Spying

Peeping and spying occurs most often when offenders will peer through windows of houses or apartments, generally at night. All the incidents this year have involved men peeping through the windows of women's residences. In some instances, the victims felt that they had seen the suspects following them around elsewhere, and in other cases victims felt that the suspects were casing their house for a later housebreak.

Prostitution & Soliciting Sex for a Fee

Prostitution is commonly associated with "streetwalking," (prostitutes working the streets) but also includes escort services, where a "john" (client) will call and a prostitute will be sent to the "john's" location. In the 1990's, the Special Investigations Unit proactively fought the visible "streetwalking" problem, nearly eradicating this problem in Cambridge. Only one arrest was made in 2004, involving a woman who was arrested for offering sex for a fee at her massage parlor.

Indecent Exposure

Indecent exposure is the offensive display of one's body in public, especially the genitals, often done in a suggestive manner. The main offenders are vagrants or inebriated individuals urinating in public. Nine of the incidents in 2004 involved vagrancy. Twelve incidents involved suspects masturbating in public, categorized as indiscretions. One such incident resulted in an injury of a police officer when he tried to arrest the suspect for masturbating in his car. There were also seven flashings incidents. Seventeen arrests were made in 2004, including the arrest of naked anti-fur protesters in Harvard Square.

OTHER PART II CRIMES

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

1,395 reported in 2003 • 1,550 reported in 2004

Crime	2003	2004
Disorderly Conduct	43	36
Drinking in Public	42	33
Liquor Violations	1	4
Extortion/Blackmail	1	3
Hit & Run Accidents	698	643
Kidnapping	4	0
OUI	67	65
Threatening	335	366
Traffic Arrests	109	316
Trespassing	78	60
Weapons Violations	17	24

Disorderly Conduct

Police make an arrest for this crime when a person disrupts the peace enough to pose a danger. Examples include bar disputes, homeless altercations, and public shouting of profanity and threats. Thirty-two out of 36 incidents resulted in arrests, and many were reported in Central Square due to its large vagrant population.

Drinking in Public

The 34 incidents of this type resulted in 33 arrests. Most (24) incidents occurred around Central Square. As with disorderly conduct, homeless persons are the primary offenders.

Extortion/Blackmail

This is a rare crime, involving an offender taking money from a victim by threatening them with a nonviolent act. There were three reports of this crime in 2004. Only one of the three incidents resulted in arrest.

Hit and Run Accidents

Hit and runs decreased in 2004 largely due to shorter periods of inclement weather than in 2003. For this reason, most of these incidents are reported in the winter. Four arrests were made.

Kidnapping

There were no incidents of kidnapping in 2004. Kidnapping for ransom is extremely rare in Cambridge; most such incidents involve a parent or other guardian assuming custody of a child without consent of the courts or the other guardian.

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. There were four such incidents in 2004 including the sale of alcohol to minors at a convenience store in Harvard Square in February. This led to a twelve-day suspension of the store's liquor license.

Operating Under the Influence (OUI)

Each of the 65 incidents in 2004 resulted in an arrest. This crime occasionally increases during celebrations, which make this year's total seem low considering the Patriots and Red Sox each won championships in 2004. Special attention is given to Harvard, Porter and Central Squares during high activity hours. The majority of incidents have occurred in the Cambridgeport and West Cambridge areas.

Threatening

A self-explanatory crime that often arises in domestic disputes, arguments between acquaintances and co-workers, school fights, and in other environments. Though many of these reports are domestic, and other cases often arise due to traffic and parking arguments. A total of 366 such crimes were reported in 2004.

Traffic Arrests

The average traffic stop for speeding, running a red light, or related offenses results in only a warning or citation. Some traffic offenses, however, are crimes for which you can be arrested: driving to endanger, driving after suspension or revocation of a license, possession of a counterfeit inspection sticker, and attaching false license plates. Such arrests are often made during routine traffic stops, after the police officer learns of the driver's suspension or revocation. Traffic arrests decreased significantly from 2002-2003 because the courts have requested that summonses be issued for license suspension/ revocation offenses, but totals rose again this year. In 2004 there were 316 traffic arrests. The majority of these arrests were due to suspects driving with suspended licenses.

Trespassing

Arrests for trespassing are generally made at establishments where the offender has been previously warned not to tread. Often, the same offender is arrested multiple times. Harvard, Inman, and the Porter Square MBTA station areas are locations where this activity is particularly monitored. These areas are targeted due to the nightlife they attract. Again, homeless persons are often arrested for this crime. Arrests were made in 45 of the 60 reports of trespassing in 2004.

Weapons Violations

Incidents in this category may include possession of weapons, the discharge of weapons within city limits and occasionally, bomb threats. Most often, these incidents involve arrested persons in possession of concealed weapons. In 2004, there were eight reports of gunshots fired among the 25 reports of this crime. As many as six of these incidents may have been unfounded.

SECTION III

NEIGHBORHOOD

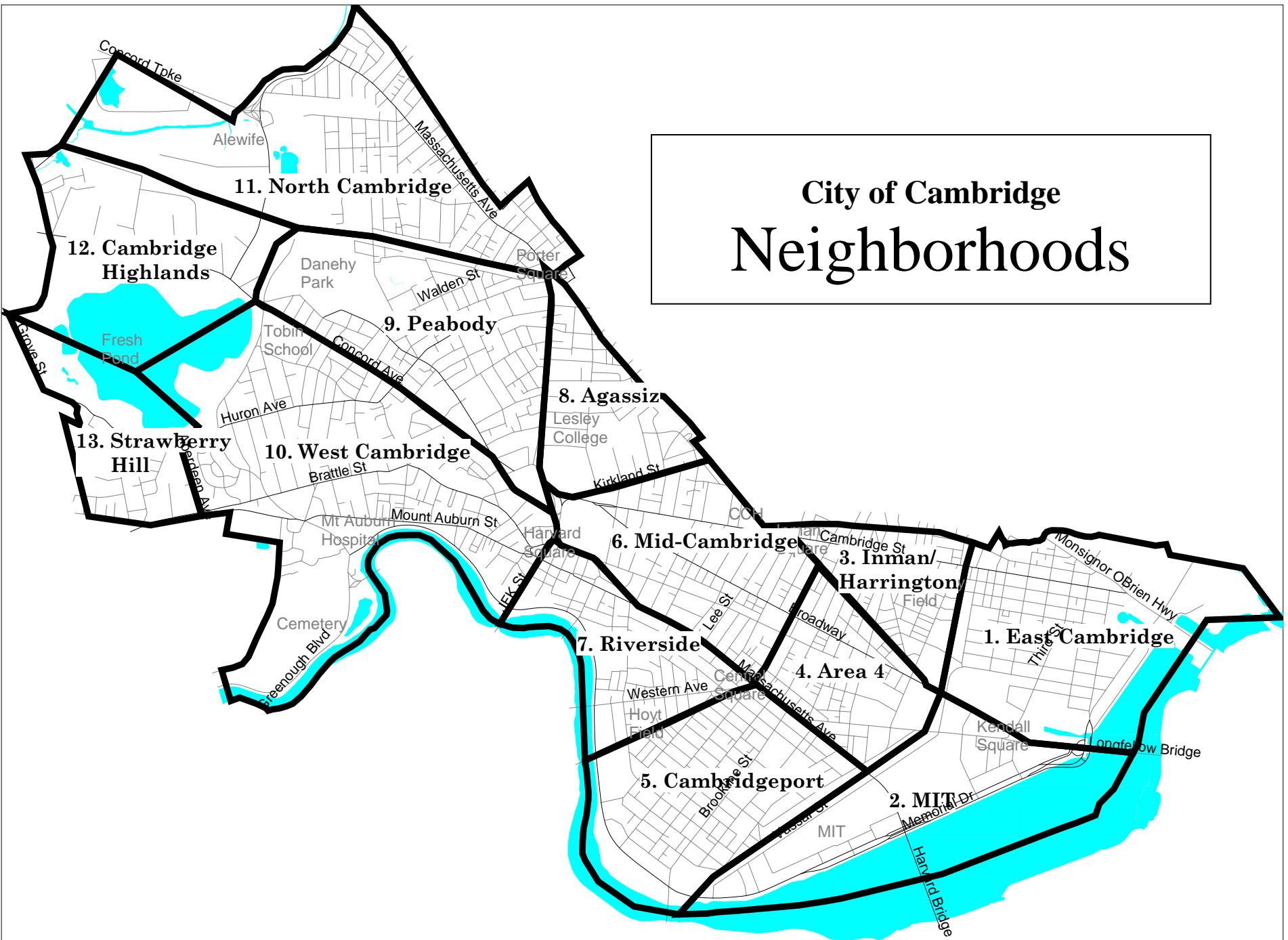
PROFILES

- EAST CAMBRIDGE
- MIT
- INMAN/HARRINGTON
- AREA 4
- CAMBRIDGEPORT
- MID-CAMBRIDGE
- RIVERSIDE
- AGASSIZ
- PEABODY
- WEST CAMBRIDGE
- NORTH CAMBRIDGE
- CAMBRIDGE
- HIGHLANDS
- STRAWBERRY HILL

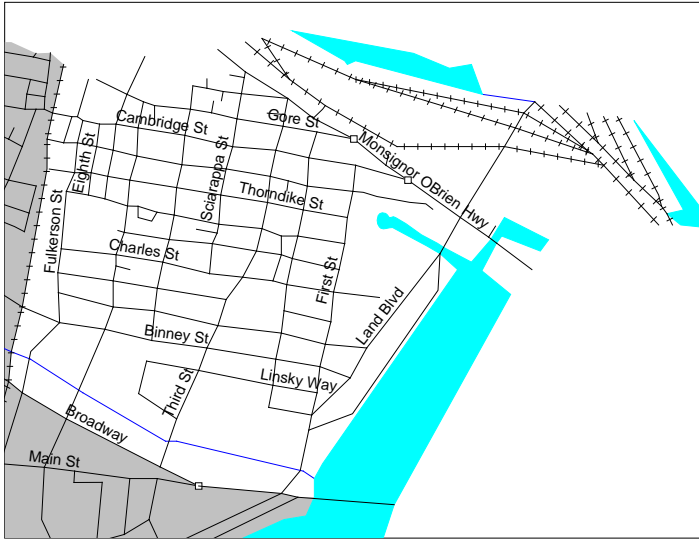
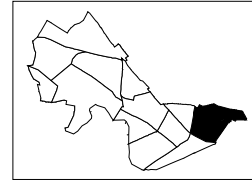


THE FOLLOWING IS AN OVERVIEW OF TARGET CRIMES FOR
CAMBRIDGE NEIGHBORHOODS

City of Cambridge Neighborhoods



NEIGHBORHOOD 1 EAST CAMBRIDGE



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

POPULATION: 7,294 residents
2,726 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$30,281

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.

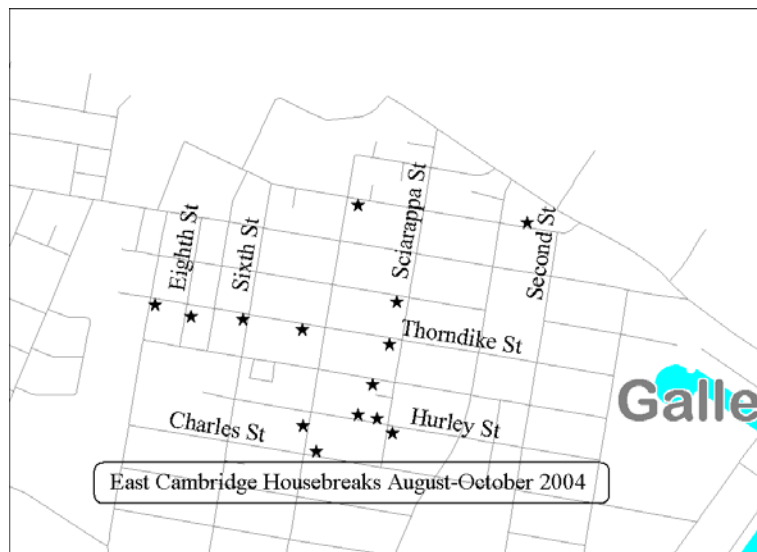
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS 2000-2004

CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Housebreaks	32	37	39	35	38
Street Robbery	12	13	18	18	15
Auto Theft	78	55	55	43	56
Larceny from MVs	93	74	112	129	86
Malicious Destruction	91	96	141	111	86
Drug	13	15	12	20	15

2004 YEAR END REVIEW

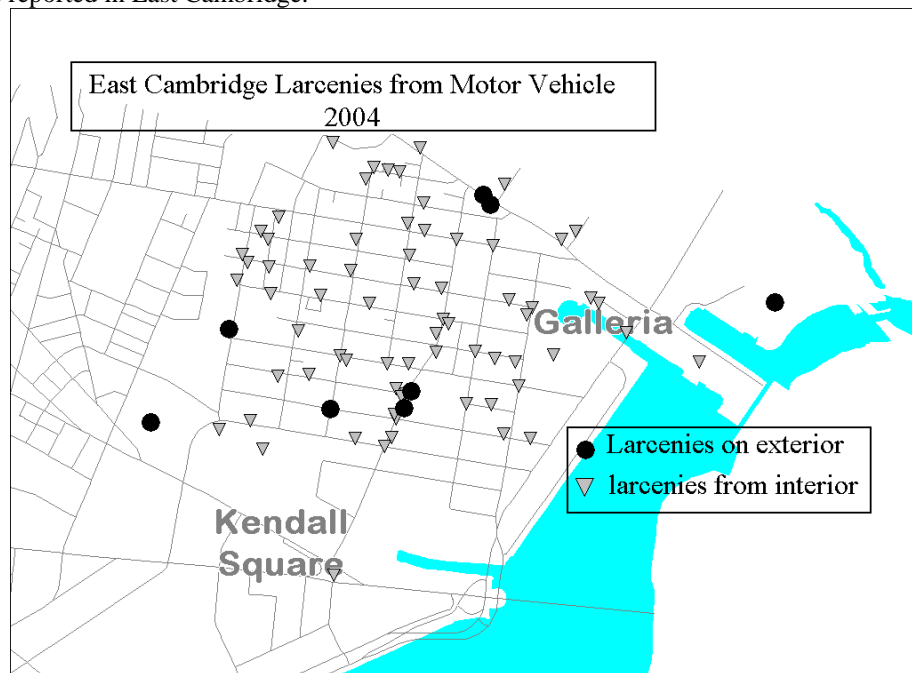
- The number of **housebreaks** reported in East Cambridge is average for this area during the course of the year. Scattered breaks throughout the beginning of the year included a small spree on Thorndike Street where two males used a crow bar to break into apartments in the late morning and early afternoons.

August through the beginning of October saw the majority of the housebreaks in this area. The areas near Hurly, Thorndike and Gore Streets reported multiple incidents. Previous history indicates that homeless individuals, as well as residents who reside in this neighborhood, have been active in East Cambridge housebreaks.



This proved true again as the arrest of a local teen dissipated the pattern in early October.

- The majority of the **street robberies** in East Cambridge were predatory in nature, meaning that they were perpetrated by 1-2 suspects, rather than packs of 3 or more. Suspects in most of the incidents were teenage males with guns or knives who demanded money from their victims on weekdays between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. The robberies were scattered over the course of the year and no significant patterns developed. The one minor exception involved three street robberies in March, all of which involved two males (with knives/ sharp instruments in 2 cases) robbing male victims walking alone between 8 and 9:30 p.m.
- **Auto thefts** in East Cambridge increased slightly over last year's total but still remained 27% lower than 2000's total. The majority of auto thefts occurred in repeat locations such as along Bent, Otis, Second and Hurley Streets. Hondas were the most commonly stolen auto type, which is consistent with the type most commonly stolen throughout Cambridge and the nation. To date, 33 of the 56 cars have been recovered throughout Cambridge, Boston and Somerville.
- Over the past 6 years, East Cambridge has been a hotspot for **larcenies from motor vehicles**. In approximately 50% of the incidents, the perpetrator broke a car window in order to steal items on the inside. Approximately 12% of the incidents involved the theft of items on the exterior of the vehicles, such as tires and headlights. Anything left in view inside the motor vehicles can be a target for thieves, but cell phones, CDs, stereo equipment and purses/cash are commonly stolen. Car owners left their doors unlocked in at least 12% of the incidents reported in East Cambridge.



- There were 15 arrests for **drug sale or possession** in this neighborhood over the course of the year. Three of those arrests were effected at the courthouse of individuals found to be in possession or marijuana or cocaine. There were seven arrests for marijuana sales/possession and five arrests for cocaine possession/ sales. Illegal prescription pain killer possession led to two arrests.

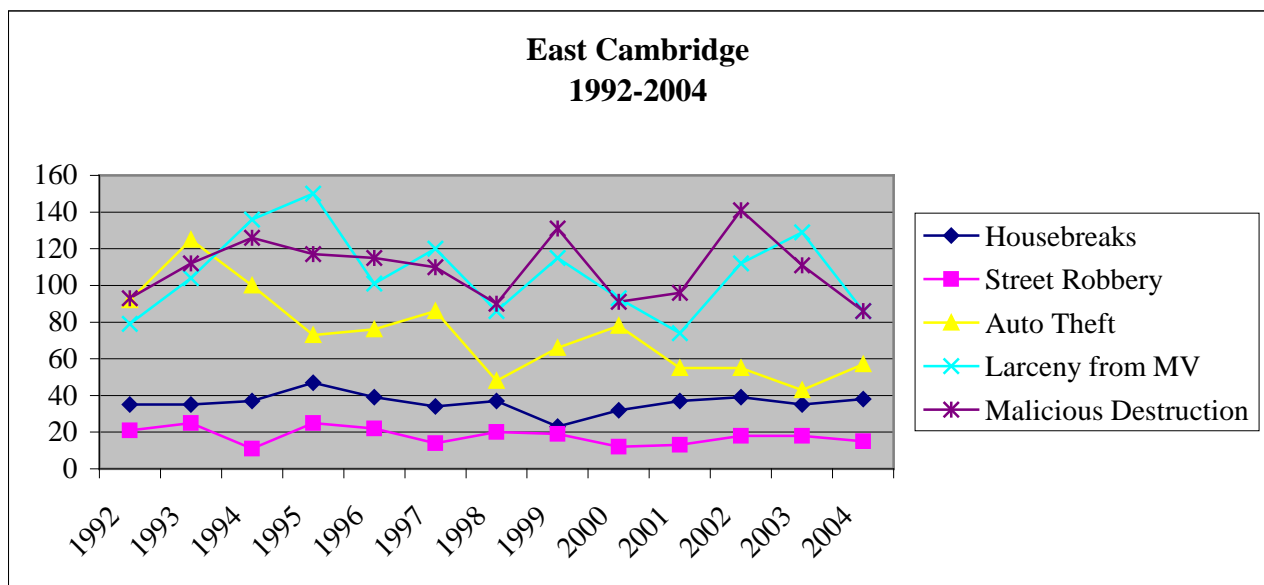
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR EAST CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES					
<i>Crime</i>	<i>1981-1990</i>	<i>Rank '81-'90*</i>	<i>1992-2003</i>	<i>Rank '92-'03*</i>	<i>Rank 2004*</i>
Housebreaks	38	10	36	6	9
Street Robbery	10	11	18	4	5
Auto Theft	156	2	75	2	2
Larceny from MVs	121	5	108	1	3
Malicious Destruction	118	5	111	1	3

*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest.

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

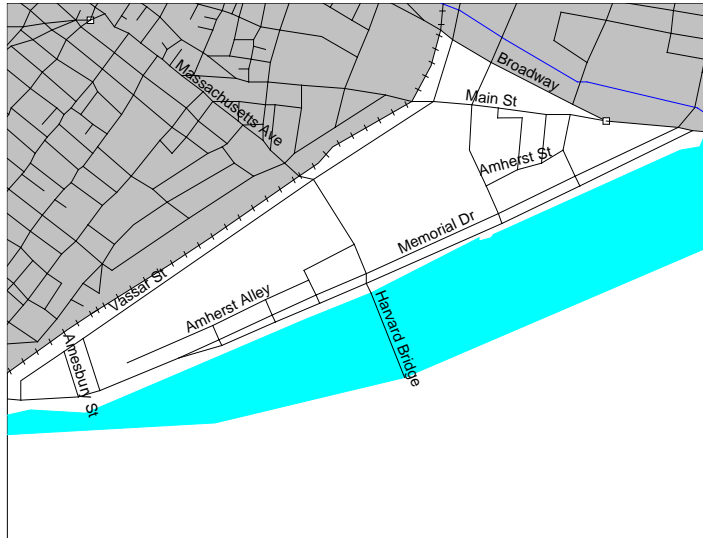
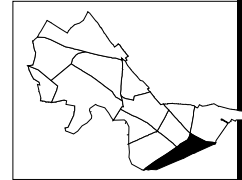
- **Street robberies** ballooned with the opening of the Cambridgeside Galleria in 1991, but have abated in recent years. Most of these are pack or bullyboy robberies committed by and against juveniles. Other robbery patterns—predatory in nature—sometimes appear on Cambridge Street near the B&A Railroad.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



2003 Year End Review

There was a slight decrease in the number of **housebreaks** in 2003 compared to 2002. The arrest of two prolific thieves in 2002 contributed to the low number of housebreaks seen in the early portion of 2003. Breaks at Museum Towers represented almost 38% of all housebreaks in East Cambridge, due to a consistent internal theft problem. Electronic equipment and jewelry were popular targets. • The number of **street robberies** in East Cambridge remained constant from 2002. Three occurred near the Cambridgeside Galleria between 3:30 and 4:30 p.m., and two were categorized as “bully boy” robberies. A knife was used in 5 cases, a gun in one case and a physical assault occurred in at least 4 cases. Incidents were spread throughout the week; eleven of the 18 incidents occurred from 6:30-11:00 p.m. • **Auto theft** in East Cambridge declined by 21% in 2003. A high percentage of the stolen vehicles were geographically concentrated in the corridor between Second and Fifth Streets with Hurley Street to the south. • **Larceny from motor vehicles** increased 15% in 2003, influenced by a major weekday pattern of thefts from cars in parking lots between Charles and Binney Streets. The arrest of a pair of Chelsea residents in September appeared to have dissipated this trend. Second and Sixth Streets during mid-week were areas of concern during the end of the year. • **Malicious destruction of property** also declined by 21% in 2003. Fifteen of these incidents involved the use of a BB gun to damage car and store front windows. SUV’s were especially targeted in these incidents. • Many of the 20 **drug arrests** in East Cambridge were the result of shoplifting investigations at the Cambridgeside Galleria in which suspects were found to be in possession of drugs or drug paraphernalia.

NEIGHBORHOOD 2 M.I.T. AREA



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

POPULATION: 5,486 residents
794 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$26,397

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.

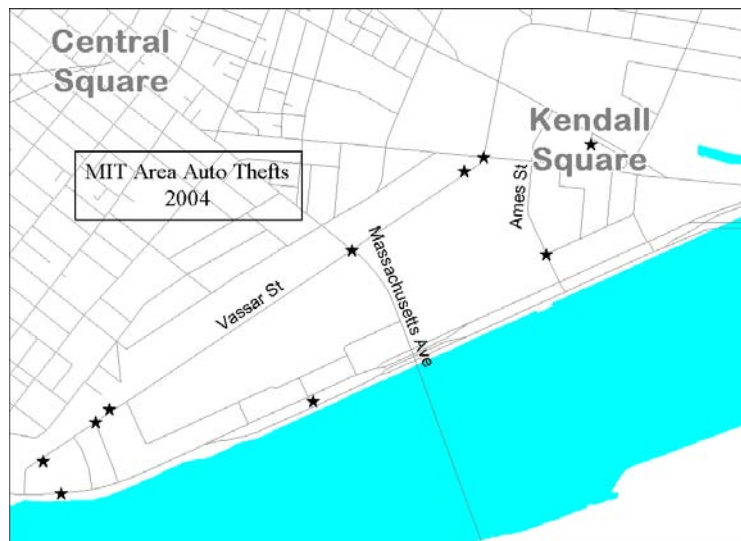
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2000 - 2004

CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Housebreaks	2	0	0	1	2
Street Robbery	2	4	0	6	2
Auto Theft	31	17	9	12	15
Larceny from MVs	27	28	15	28	18
Malicious Destruction	22	11	10	16	10
Drug	6	2	4	1	0

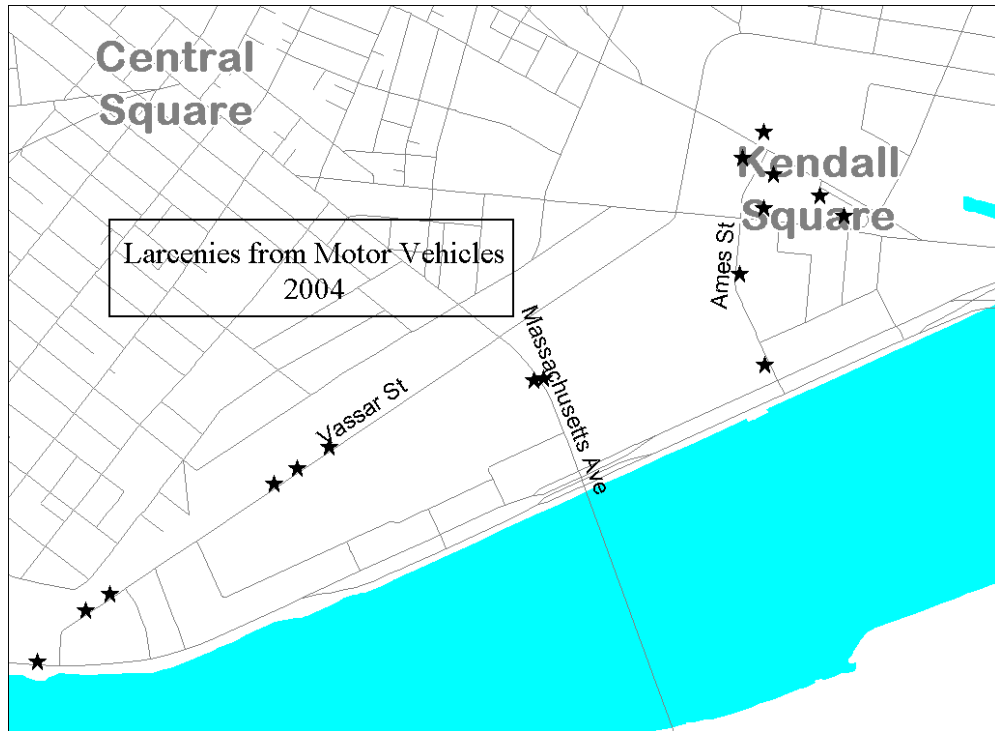
2004 YEAR END REVIEW

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

- There were two **housebreaks** reported, one resulting in the arrest of an individual with a knife who had broken in to steal a dorm resident's backpack. MIT police knew this individual from prior arrests. The second break took place at the Hyatt Regency Hotel; the door to a guest's room was pried open and his laptop was stolen.



- There were two **street robberies** reported to Cambridge Police. The first took place at an ATM in January on Mass Ave and Vassar Street. After using the ATM at 10:30 p.m., the victim returned to his car in the parking lot when two suspects approached him, brandished a handgun, and took his wallet. The second incident occurred on a Thursday morning in August. The victim was approached by an individual with a knife who demanded his money. This suspect was later arrested by MIT police.
- Of the 15 **auto thefts**, seven of them were stolen from Vassar Street. Memorial Drive and Endicott Street also had multiple thefts. To date, eight of the cars have been recovered. The most commonly stolen vehicle types in this area was Ford vans and trucks. This differs from the city and nation as a whole, which on average reports mostly Honda thefts.



- Over 70% of the **larcenies from motor vehicles** in this area took place on Vassar Street or around Cambridge Center. Most vehicles had their window broken and items stolen. Notable are multiple thefts of subwoofers from trunks. Only one theft from the exterior of a car was reported- the rear spoiler from a Nissan. Items left in view such as purses and CDs were commonly targeted. Breaks into cars in this area most commonly occurred late afternoons to early evenings on weekdays.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR M.I.T. AREA TARGET CRIMES					
<i>Crime</i>	<i>1981-1990</i>	<i>Rank '81-'90*</i>	<i>1991-2003</i>	<i>Rank '91-'03*</i>	<i>Rank 2004*</i>
Housebreaks	19	11	3	10	12
Street Robbery	11	10	5	10	12
Auto Theft	102	7	41	7	10
Larceny from MVs	56	10	41	8	12
Malicious Destruction	47	10	21	12	13

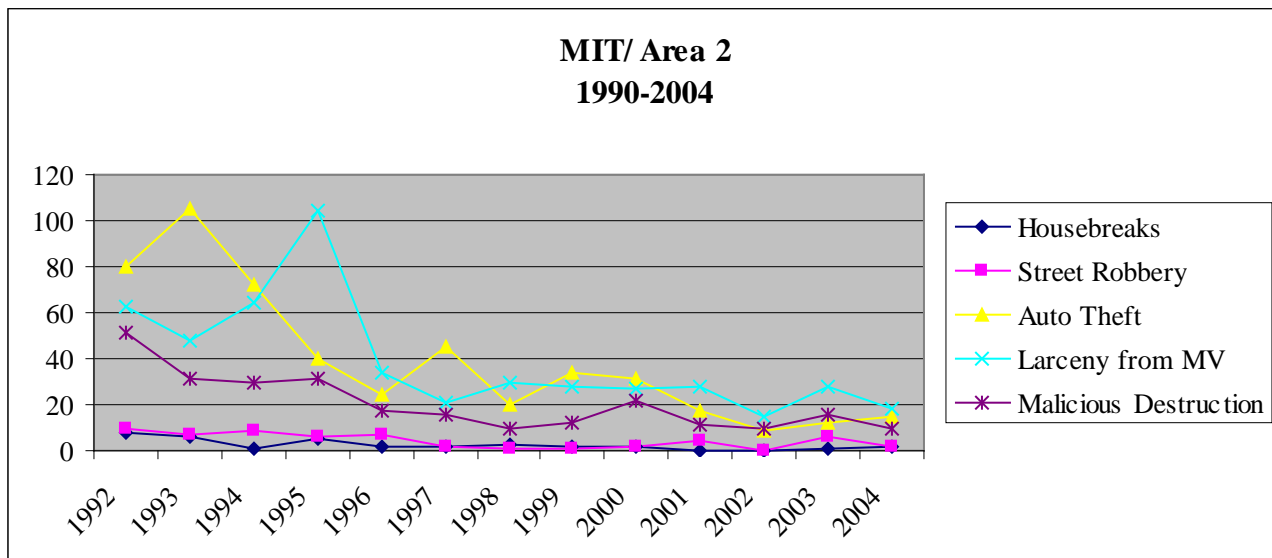
*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest.

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the dominant venue in the MIT Neighborhood given that M.I.T. property envelops most of the neighborhood. Its large student population—many of whom are foreign—is alluring to local criminals, who often consider students 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.

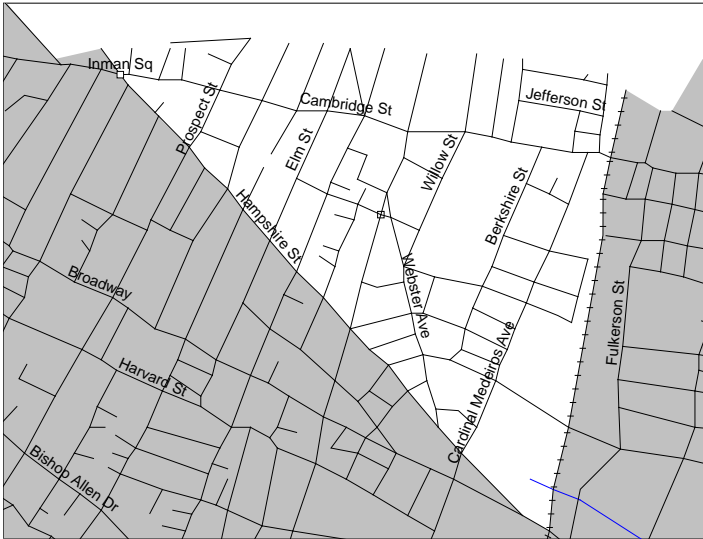
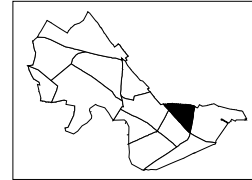
- The large number of automobiles parked each day on Vassar Street, Ames Street, Amherst Street, and at the Hyatt Regency Hotel have traditionally accounted for high numbers of **auto theft** and **larcenies from motor vehicles**.
- **Street robbery** patterns have sometimes emerged at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Vassar Street, and outside the Bank of America ATM on Main Street. These are often predatory, targeting college students that are walking in the areas late at night. Over the course of 20 years, however, M.I.T. has maintained a street robbery level well below the other neighborhoods.
- Bicycles parked at racks on sidewalks all around M.I.T. have been targeted by thieves in large numbers. M.I.T. and Cambridge Police make several arrests per year for **larcenies of bicycles**.



2003 Year End Review

There was one **housebreak** in the MIT area reported to Cambridge police in April of 2003; police arrested a man for trespassing in an MIT dormitory at approximately 4:30pm on a Saturday. •There were six **street robberies**; three of them occurred at an ATM on Main and Wadsworth Streets on a Wednesday or Thursday, where the perpetrator approached the victim in the ATM and demanded money. A knife was used, threatened, or implied in two of the ATM incidents and a gun was implied in the third. In November, a suspect was arrested and linked to four ATM robberies in Kendall Square and the robbery of a convenience store in East Cambridge. •There were 12 **auto thefts** reported in 2003. Eight of the reported 12 thefts were from the Vassar Street area, a common hotspot over the years for auto thefts. •There was a rise in **larcenies from motor vehicles**, and as with auto thefts, the majority of those occurred in the area of Vassar Street. Larcenies were spread throughout the year, but were more frequent in June and November. Radios or stereos were commonly targeted, as well as laptops, purses and backpacks that were left in view inside the vehicles. •All of the **malicious destruction** incidents in this neighborhood targeted motor vehicles; most victims had their windows smashed or cars keyed. The incidents were generally spread throughout the year, but four of the incidents on Vassar Street occurred in one night in January. •The one **drug arrest** in this area in 2003 occurred following surveillance by the Cambridge Special Investigations Unit based on a tip regarding drug dealing in the area.

NEIGHBORHOOD 3 INMAN/HARRINGTON



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

POPULATION: 7,345 residents
2,734 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$30,231

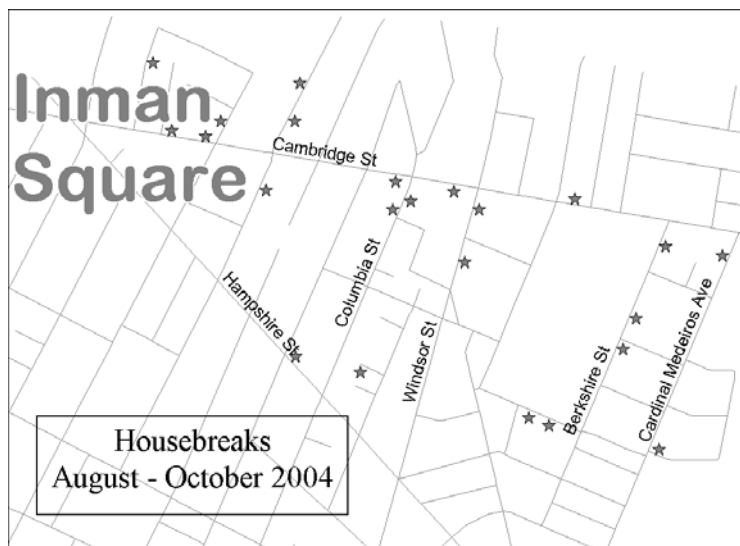
Neighborhood #3 is encompassed in the patrol boundaries of Car 1 (2 officers) and Car 3R (1 officer). Also included within this area are walking routes 3A, 3B, and 3C.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2000 - 2004

CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Housebreaks	25	47	37	20	61
Street Robbery	18	10	10	6	9
Auto Theft	39	32	48	55	45
Larceny from MVs	25	38	47	34	52
Malicious Destruction	63	74	58	66	70
Drug	12	17	5	21	11

2004 YEAR END REVIEW

- There were scattered **housebreaks** in the Inman/ Harrington area at the beginning of 2004, commonly reported on Monday and Wednesday mornings between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. Approximately 45% of the breaks in this area were reported between July and September, which is not unusual. During this time, there was a pattern along the Somerville border with incidents in both Cambridge (3 incidents) and Somerville (3 or 4 incidents). There were also 4 reports of a man peering in windows or attempting to break into apartments in this area during this time. All but one of these incidents occurred between approximately 12-3 a.m. This pattern was ultimately cut

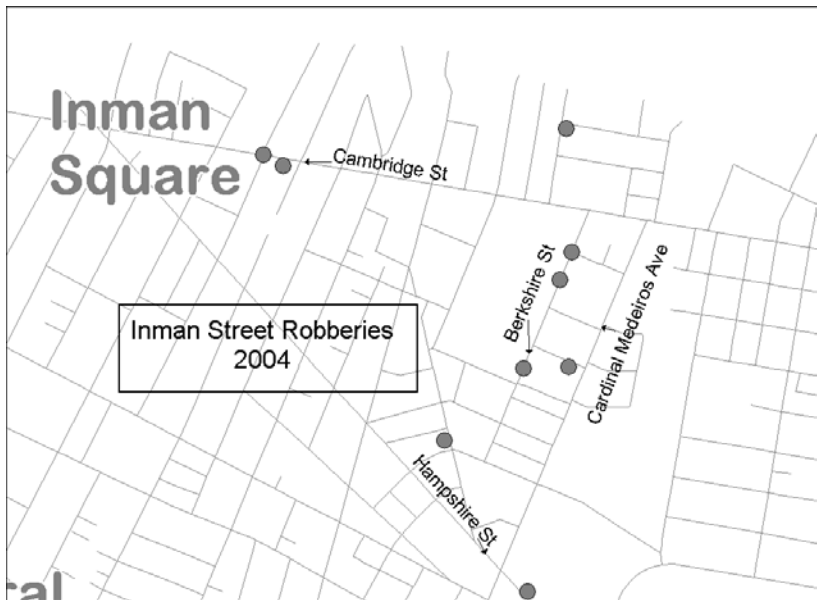


short with the arrest of a Somerville resident. Between August and September, there were multiple housebreaks reported along Windsor, Cambridge and York Streets. Computers and televisions were taken in a few cases, which is not very common because they are large and cumbersome to carry. A housebreak pattern emerged in December with multiple daytime weekday breaks targeting laptops, cameras and cash.

- Berkshire, Tremont and Cambridge Streets each saw multiple **street robberies** in 2004. Suspect descriptions and circumstances vary across cases so that a clear pattern did not develop in this area early in the year. There were three incidents in November in which two males wearing scarves over their faces approached female victims and demanded their money. These incidents are still under investigation as of the time of this report.

- Incidence of **auto theft** decreased slightly this year but remained somewhat level with the totals for the past few years. The most commonly stolen car in Inman/Harrington were Hondas, similar to overall Cambridge and national totals. Many of the thefts were Monday and Wednesday mornings. Windsor Street, Cardinal Medeiros Ave and Cambridge Street were areas of multiple thefts. Approximately 60% of the stolen autos have been recovered to date.

- There was a 53% increase in **larcenies from motor vehicles** in 2004 compared to the previous year. Nearly 60% of the thefts were from cars parked along Willow, Webster, Columbia, Cambridge and Bristol Streets. Stereos and radio equipment were commonly targeted in this area. There were 12 incidents in which car parts were stolen, including tires, headlights, mirrors, the hood, seats, etc. Only two incidents were due to drivers leaving their car doors unlocked; this is low compared to surrounding neighborhoods where unlocked doors enable more of the larcenies.



- The number of **malicious destruction** incidents in Inman in 2004 was roughly close to the totals for the previous four years. There were multiple reports of motor vehicle damage in August, ranging from mirrors being ripped off, to cars being keyed to graffiti being sprayed on. Small overnight sprees sprouted up over the year. This included three cars being keyed one evening in January, graffiti on buildings and cars one evening in August and three businesses being spray painted overnight in November.

- Two drug trafficking arrests were made early in the year as a result of Special Investigations Unit efforts. Four of the drug arrests were for possession with intent to distribute cocaine, crack, marijuana, or designer drugs. Three arrests were for marijuana possession.

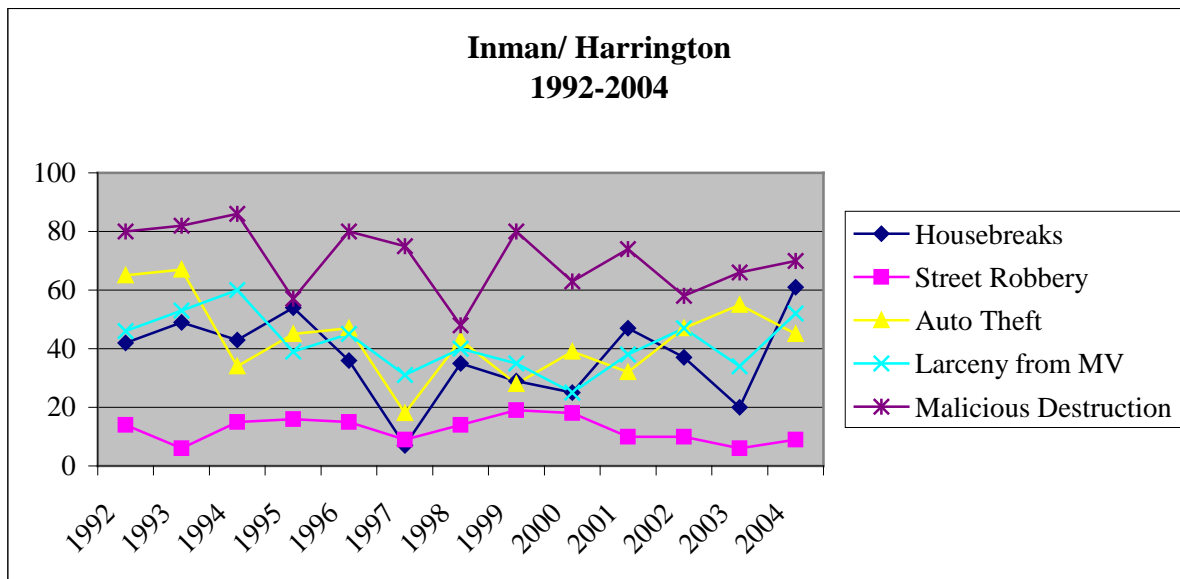
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR INMAN/HARRINGTON AREA TARGET CRIMES					
<i>Crime</i>	<i>1981-1990</i>	<i>Rank '81-'90*</i>	<i>1992-2003</i>	<i>Rank '92-'03*</i>	<i>Rank 2004*</i>
Housebreaks	57	9	35	7	5
Street Robbery	14	8	13	7	7
Auto Theft	89	10	43	6	4
Larceny from MVs	66	9	41	8	8
Malicious Destruction	94	7	71	8	6

*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest.

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

- Inman/Harrington has an average number of **housebreaks**, given its population. Cambridge Street, Hampshire Street, Elm Street, Columbia Street, and Willow Street have been "hot spots" for this crime. The density of housebreaks increases in the lower half of the neighborhood.
- **Auto theft** and **malicious destruction** have also remained at nominal levels in the 1990s. The related crime of **larceny from motor vehicles**, on the other hand, is lower in only four other neighborhoods.
- The Harrington 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 on Windsor Street, Webster Street, and areas around Donnelly Field.

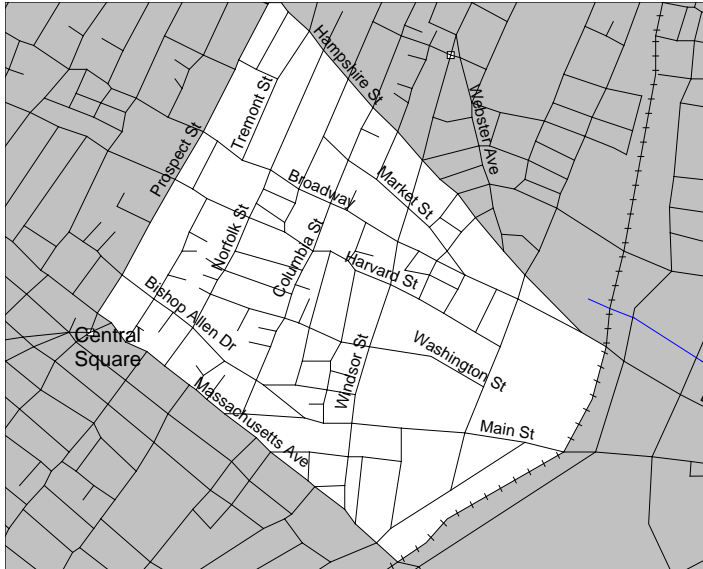
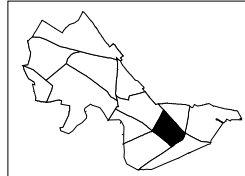


2003 Year End Review

The majority of the **housebreaks** in Inman/ Harrington in 2003 occurred during the early afternoon and evening hours, on weekdays, presumably while perpetrators expect people to be out of their homes. Over half of the housebreaks occurred just south of Inman Square from July to November. • The six **street robberies** did not yield any clear patterns, however, most of the incidents occurred in the late to early morning hours between Wednesday and Friday. • The majority of the **auto thefts** took place south of Inman Square during the middle of the week in the late evening hours. Multiple incidents occurred on Cambridge and Windsor Streets. • Many **larcenies from motor vehicles** involved the perpetrator breaking the car window, but it was equally as common for thieves to access unlocked doors and open windows. Approximately 60% of the larcenies occurred overnight between midnight and 7a.m. • **Malicious destruction** incidents increased in this area; 47 of the 66 incidents involved destruction to a motor vehicle such as broken windows, slashed tires or cars getting keyed. There were 5 businesses on Cambridge Street that reported incidents throughout the year, ranging from an egg being thrown at a library door to a business office being broken into and vandalized. • **Drug arrests** also increased by 320% in this area, mainly due to detailed informant tips, helpful citizen complaints and transactions witnessed by police officers. Citizen and informant tips accounted for at least a third of the arrests made, and the alertness of patrol officers accounted for another third.

NEIGHBORHOOD 4

AREA 4



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

POPULATION: 7,263 residents
2,523 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$24,665

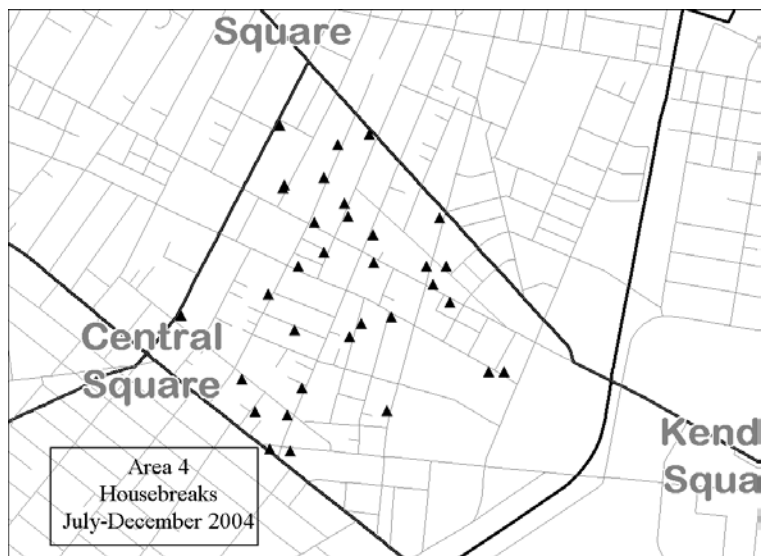
Neighborhood #4 is encompassed in the patrol boundaries of Car 2 (2 officers), and Car 4R (1 officer). Also included are walking routes 4A, 4B, and 4C, and Central 10.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2000 - 2004

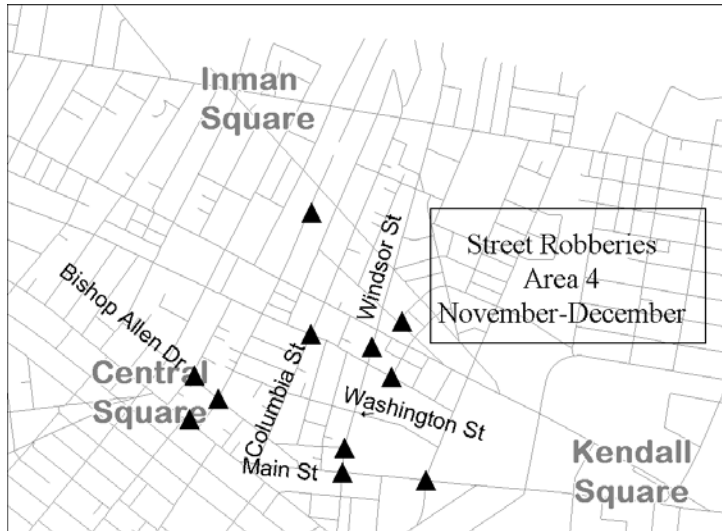
CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Housebreaks	51	67	49	41	70
Street Robbery	36	25	30	31	40
Auto Theft	95	74	64	57	43
Larceny from MVs	132	104	86	50	70
Malicious Destruction	129	122	99	105	90
Drug	36	27	23	26	22

2004 YEAR END REVIEW

- The number of **housebreaks** in Area 4 increased by 70% over 2003. Area 4 housebreak totals accounted for the second highest number of housebreaks reported in 2004. This should be tempered against the fact that last year's total was notably lower than average for this area. Just a few streets accounted for a high proportion of the activity; specifically, Norfolk and Windsor Streets reported nearly 30% of the housebreaks. The 200 block of Broadway and the 700-900 blocks of Main Street also reported multiple incidents over the year. Much of the housebreak activity in Area 4 is focused mid-week Tuesday through Thursday, daytime 11 a.m.-5 p.m. There was heavy summer/fall activity in this area, with 19 incidents between August and October. Entrance was gained by prying the



front or rear door in most cases; cash, purses, laptops and video game boxes were commonly stolen. • Area 4 reported the second highest number of **street robberies** in the city in 2004, second only to Cambridgeport. Despite this, major patterns did not form in this area. There were four sporadic dial-a-victim type robberies in which delivery persons were robbed of either the food they were delivering or their money. The number of suspects in each case varied from one to seven, but they all took place between 9:30 p.m. and 1 a.m. Overall, nearly 42% of the robberies in Area 4 took place between 5 and 9:30 p.m. There were 12 street robberies in the last two months of the year. One or two teenage males were the suspects the majority of those incidents. Two incidents occurred within 20 minutes of each other between 6 and 7 p.m. one Sunday evening. In each instance, one female victim in her twenties was approached by two males demanding her purse. A weapon was threatened in one case. Note that some of the Area 4 incidents late in the year were connected to a string of street robberies in Cambridgeport, which cooled off after the arrests of at least 4 suspects.



- The 43 **cars reported stolen** last year was the lowest number reported in Area 4 at least 10 years. Essex, Washington, Windsor and Broadway each were locations of multiple thefts. Thefts in this area were most commonly reported Friday evenings through Monday mornings. Nearly 63% of the autos stolen from Area 4 have been recovered to date.

- The number of **larcenies from motor vehicles** reported has increased 40% over last year but is still down nearly 50% from the 2000 totals. Eleven of those incidents were thefts from the exterior of the vehicle, including 3 incidents of tire thefts from Hondas and hubcap thefts from various car makes. One incident of headlight theft from an Audi is part of an overall Audi headlight

pattern which includes incidents throughout the City. Note that overall, nine of the larcenies from motor vehicles were possible due to car doors left unlocked. Entry was gained in an additional 19 cases in an “unknown” manner, with no signs of force, possibly through an unlocked door.

- The number of **malicious destruction** incidents reported in Area 4 has decreased 14% from last year and 30% over the past five years. The most commonly reported incident was a smashed car window, with multiple incident reported on Broadway. Three incidents of destruction to a business were reported one day in July. The worst incident involved 12 individuals who entered The Gap clothing store during business hours and spray painted clothing, knocked over displays and spray painted the windows. These individuals claimed to be an anti-corporation anarchy group. A tire slashing spree was reported overnight in August where at least five vehicles were targeted on Windsor Street.

- Approximately 68% of the **drug** arrests were for Crack-cocaine trafficking and possession and marijuana possession. Three of the drug arrests were made following motor vehicle stops, and four were made after individuals using drugs in public were observed by officers. However, the majority of arrests were made following successful Special Investigations Unit efforts.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR AREA 4 TARGET CRIMES

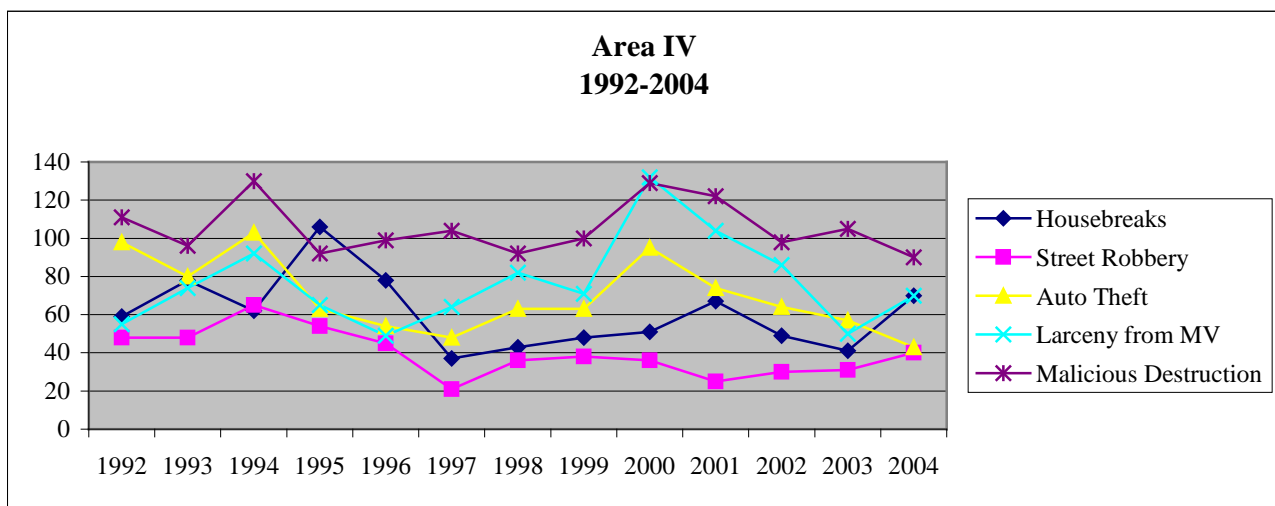
Crime	1981-1990	Rank '81-'90*	1992-2003	Rank '92-'03*	Rank 2004*
Housebreaks	101	5	60	3	2
Street Robbery	75	1	40	1	2
Auto Theft	147	3	72	3	5
Larceny from MVs	134	2	77	4	5
Malicious Destruction	131	3	107	3	2

*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest.

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Area 4 has a less than average residential population (among Cambridge neighborhoods), coupled with a series of commercial establishments lining Massachusetts Avenue. Multi-family homes, as well as large apartment buildings, and 2 public housing developments (Newtowne Court and Washington Elms) distinguish this neighborhood from all others.

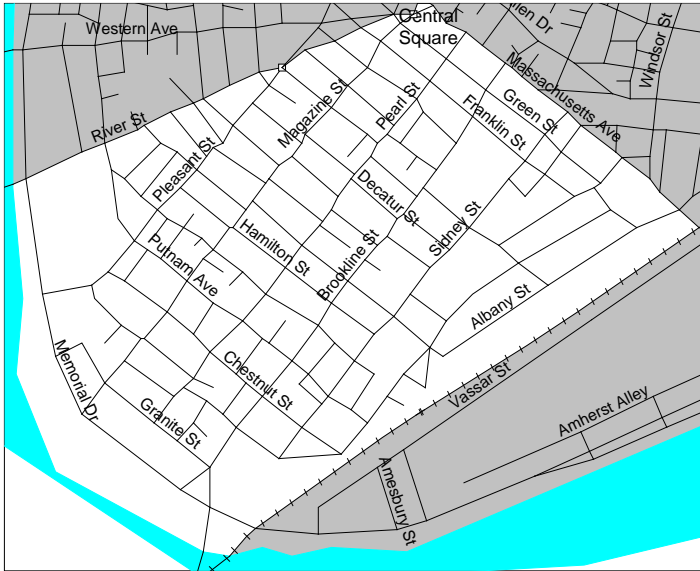
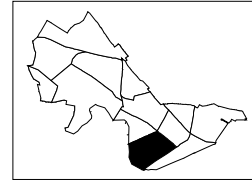
- As the numbers denote, Area 4 has earned the top rank among all 13 neighborhoods for street robbery over the past 20 years.
- In recent years, community crime watches, the Cambridge Housing Authority, and thorough policing by the Cambridge Police Special Investigations Unit have succeeded in preventing many potential drug incidents in the neighborhood's residential areas.
- Area 4 **housebreaks** have increasingly rated higher than average, moving from the fifth to the third highest rank among Cambridge neighborhoods over the past 20 years. Area 4 is often a prime target, due to its high population density in residential areas. In both Mid-Cambridge and Area 4, the Crime Analysis Unit identifies several discernable housebreak patterns that emerge throughout each year.



2003 YEAR END REVIEW

Street robberies increased by only one incident from 2002, but have slightly decreased over the past five years. These incidents were highest during the second and fourth quarter of 2003. There was no pattern to the incidents at the end of the year, but during April there were several related incidents which concentrated between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. on various nights. Incidents here were second highest in the city, reflecting a historical trend. On many occasions the robberies were perpetrated by two males, one of which would sometimes display a gun or knife. • There was a minimal decrease in **housebreaks** in 2003 from the previous year, as these incidents have continued to slowly decline over the past decade. Over one fifth of the reported incidents were committed by suspects known to the victims. The second quarter ranked highest for incidents, which typically took place from Tuesdays through Thursdays, between 12 p.m. and 4 p.m.. Areas of repeat locations included: 100 block of Harvard, 100 to 200 blocks of Windsor and the 200 block of Columbia Streets. • Area 4 was among the top three neighborhoods for **auto thefts**, but these incidents have declined significantly from years past. During the summer, Wednesdays and Saturdays were the top days for thefts. • While auto thefts had repeat incidents on Main and Market Streets, **larcenies from motor vehicles** had repeat incidents on the 200 blocks of Harvard and Norfolk Streets and on Elm Street. The majority of incidents involved forced entry by broken window, which were the nature of most of the Norfolk and Harvard Street incidents. Incidents were lowest in the first quarter, and Wednesdays and Saturdays were the most popular days with evening and predawn breaks respectively. • Significant sprees of **malicious destruction of property** in Area 4 in 2003 included two rashes of tire slashings. The first was in April on Elm Street and the second in July on Columbia Street. • Half of the **drug arrests** were made by the Special Investigations Unit. Marijuana and crack cocaine arrests made up the majority of all recorded incidents in Area 4.

NEIGHBORHOOD 5 CAMBRIDGEPORT



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

POPULATION: 10,052 residents
4,203 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$28,466

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, 2000 - 2004

CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Housebreaks	43	56	65	52	68
Street Robbery	27	28	15	39	43
Auto Theft	64	80	56	69	56
Larceny from MVs	89	103	76	80	94
Malicious Destruction	97	113	141	142	148
Drug	25	12	14	16	19

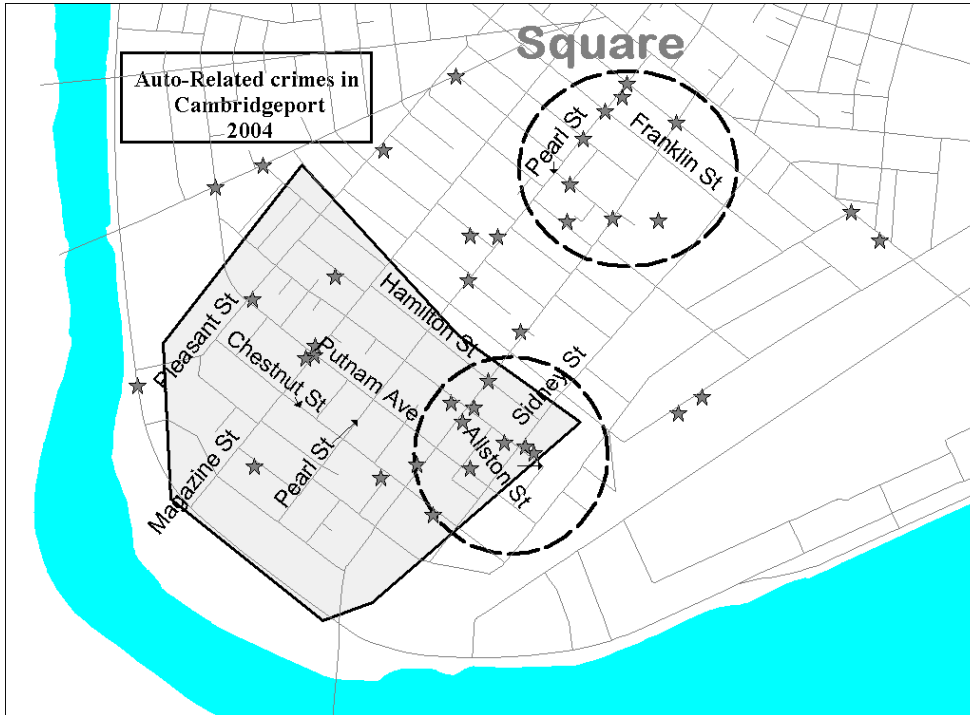
2004 YEAR END REVIEW

- Cambridgeport experienced the third highest number of **housebreaks** in 2004 in the City, and saw a 30% increase over last year. The beginning of the year saw a higher than average number of housebreaks, but no clear patterns developed. However, toward the end of the year, the number of housebreaks rose sharply and two distinct patterns developed. While the area averages approximately 10 housebreaks per month, it was hit with over 30 between November and early December. Much of this activity was reported along Putnam Ave and Pearl and Magazine Streets. One pattern developed along the border of lower Riverside, and consisted of late morning breaks with entry being gained through windows. The second pattern also had a daytime, late morning to early afternoon timeframe, with laptops being the main target. Two key arrests in late December and January 2005 helped police bring these patterns to an end.


- Cambridgeport reported the highest number of **street robberies** in the City, with a 10% increase over 2003 and a 60% increase over the 2000 total. Early in the year, a street robbery pattern occurred which spanned approximately 4 weeks between March and April. There were 5 incidents (and an additional one in Riverside) in which women walking alone were the most common targets. This pattern dissipated with the arrest of a key individual who may have been involved in a number of the incidents. In November, a pattern formed where 2-3 suspects targeted males walking home from the train station between 5 and 6 p.m., and between 11 p.m. and 1

a.m. A number of arrests made in these incidents, ending the pattern in early December, are attributed to an informed and timely police undercover response.

- Cambridgeport recorded an 18% decrease in **auto theft** this year compared to 2003, and a 12% decrease overall since 2000. The majority of activity was reported along Allston, Pearl and Brookline Streets and Putnam Ave. Friday and Saturday nights saw the bulk of the thefts. Hondas represented 25% of the thefts; this is not surprising given that Hondas are the most commonly stolen cars city- and nationwide. Nearly 50% of the cars have been recovered as of the time of this report.



The shaded area in the map to the left represents the area where the majority of **larcenies from motor vehicles** are reported.

The stars  represent **auto theft** locations, and two area hotspots are circled. Much of the auto-related crime activity is focused in the lower half of Cambridgeport, with an additional auto theft hotspot in Upper Cambridgeport near Central Square.

- As evidenced in the map above, the majority of **larceny from motor vehicle** (LMV) activity is reported in the lower half of Cambridgeport. More LMV activity is reported in Cambridgeport than in any other Cambridge neighborhood, and this includes a 17% increase over last year. Thirteen incidents involved the theft of a part of the exterior of the motor vehicle itself, most commonly tires and headlights. The theft of Audi and Acura headlights has been an ongoing issue throughout the City and four incidents of this type were reported in Cambridgeport. Nearly 16% of the incidents have been possible due to car owners leaving their cars unlocked.

- The number of **malicious destruction** incidents reported has remained relatively steady over the past few years but is up 53% over the 2000 totals. The most commonly reported types of destruction incidents in Cambridgeport are tire slashings and window smashings, comprising half of the reports. Many incidents were reported throughout the year along Brookline, Chalk and Erie Streets, as well as Kelly and Pleasant Streets. A spree of incidents all occurring in a short time span was reported in September along Fairmont Street. Nine people complained that their car tires had been slashed sometime overnight.

- Approximately 15% of the **drug arrests** in the City in 2004 took place in Cambridgeport. The majority of arrests were for marijuana possession or sales. There were three heroin-related arrests and four cocaine related arrests. The remainder of arrests were for illegal prescription drug use.

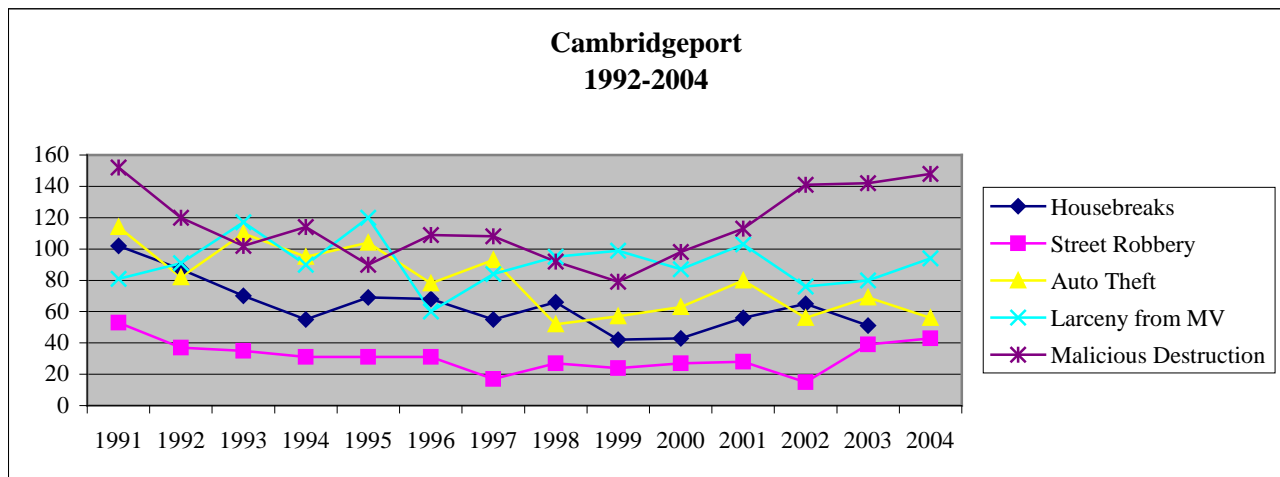
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR CAMBRIDGEPORT AREA TARGET CRIMES					
<i>Crime</i>	<i>1981-1990</i>	<i>Rank '81-'90*</i>	<i>1992-2003</i>	<i>Rank '92-'03*</i>	<i>Rank 2004*</i>
Housebreaks	156	2	61	2	3
Street Robbery	57	2	29	2	1
Auto Theft	165	1	78	1	2
Larceny from MVs	126	4	92	3	1
Malicious Destruction	106	6	109	2	1

*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest.

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

- **Street robberies** have long been the most serious crime problem in Cambridgeport. As with Area 4, Cambridgeport's street robberies tend to concentrate near Massachusetts Avenue and Central Square. They are often predatory, and are usually committed after 9:00 at night on weekends.
- **Housebreaks**, usually higher than average in Cambridgeport, have declined significantly since the 1980s. The average number of housebreaks since 1991 is half of the 1980s average. And they have declined another 30 percent since 1991. Cambridgeport's housebreak rate can be attributed to its large, densely packed residential population.
- Cambridgeport has continually experienced the highest rate of **auto theft** since the 1980s.
- **Larceny from motor vehicles** usually registers high in Cambridgeport.
- The homeless shelter on Albany Street is often a scene for **street robbery** and **aggravated assault** between its patrons.

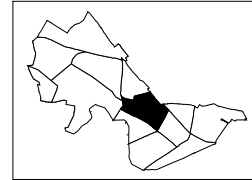


2003 YEAR END REVIEW

While the beginning of 2003 saw a decrease in the number of **housebreaks** compared to the same time last year, the incidents drastically increased in the third and fourth quarters, particularly taking place on Wednesdays and Thursdays during the daytime. Areas of repeat offenses included the 0 to 200 blocks of Pearl Street, 0 to 100 blocks of Kelly Road and the 0 to 200 blocks of Brookline Street. Approximately 44% of the housebreaks in Cambridgeport occurred between September and December, although no significant patterns emerged during that time. • The number of **street robberies** rose sharply in 2003 compared to the previous decade. During the first quarter, the robberies were concentrated in the afternoon hours and in the area of the 500 block of Massachusetts Avenue. Over the summer, robberies were prominent in the area of Brookline, Chestnut and Magazine Streets between 11pm and 3am from Fridays to Saturdays. Many of the robbery incidents in Cambridgeport involved the threat of the use of weapons, primarily guns and knives. • **Auto thefts** were highest during the summer, concentrated on Fridays through Sundays. Areas of multiple thefts have been the 100 to 200 blocks of Brookline Street and around the 800 block of Memorial Drive. • **Larcenies from motor vehicles** peaked in the second quarter; in late April, seven parked Honda Accords and Civics were broken into and car stereos were targeted. The end of 2003 saw multiple incidents on Memorial Drive, Putnam Ave and Pearl St. • A notable rash of **malicious destruction of property** incidents took place in early January, when multiple cars were shot at with BB pellets, breaking windows and windshields. Once again, the 700 to 800 blocks of Memorial Drive incurred repeat incidents as well as the 300 to 400 blocks of Massachusetts Avenue. • Of the 16 **drug arrests** since the beginning of the year, five were the result of Special Investigations Unit activity. Most arrests involved the possession and/or use of marijuana. The areas near Magazine and River Streets were repeat locations.

NEIGHBORHOOD 6

MID-CAMBRIDGE



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

POPULATION: 13,285 residents
5,989 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$37,075

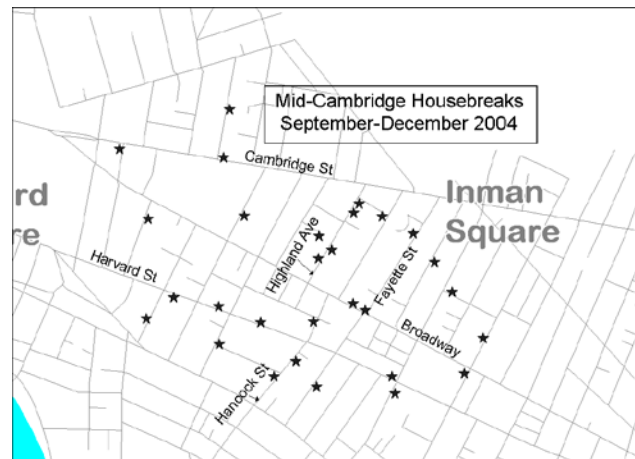
Neighborhood #6 is encompassed in the patrol boundaries of Car 2 (2 officers) and 6R (1 officer). It also includes walking routes 6A, 6B, 6C, and Harvard 15

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2000 - 2004

CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Housebreaks	79	113	86	114	89
Street Robbery	18	18	18	16	13
Auto Theft	50	49	28	36	36
Larceny from MVs	56	86	129	87	93
Malicious Destruction	90	98	119	83	63
Drug	20	15	16	5	8

2004 YEAR END REVIEW

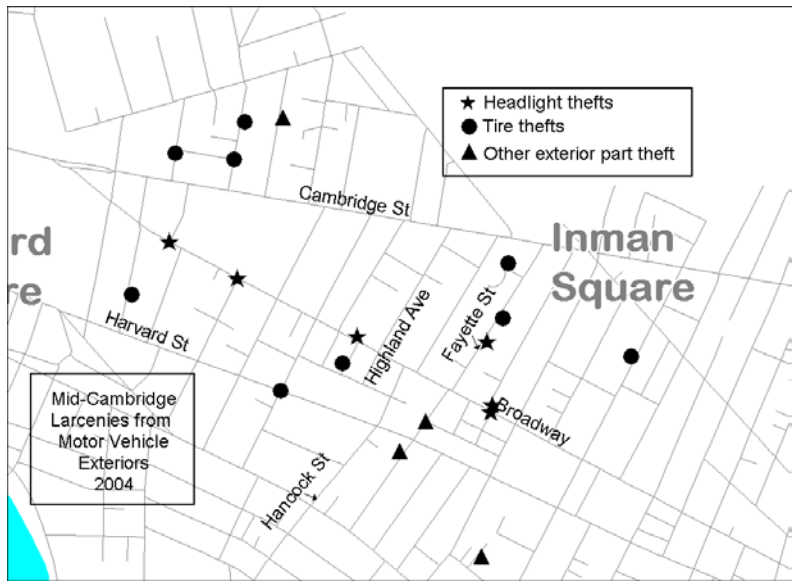
- Mid-Cambridge reports the highest number of **housebreaks** in the City. The number of housebreaks has fluctuated between 79 and 114 over the past five years, but it is important to note that the total number reported in 2004 is 7% lower than the *five year average* of 96 housebreaks per year. The 200-300 block of Harvard Street reported the most activity for a single block with 15 separate incidents. Cambridge, Lee, Trowbridge and Hancock Streets also reported multiple incidents throughout the year. Nearly 35% of the activity took place on Mondays and Tuesdays, most commonly between 2 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. Two on-scene arrests were made, including the arrest of one individual who was caught trying doorknobs and who was also wanted for housebreaks in Somerville.



- The 15 **street robberies** include two separate robberies of victims as they left the ATM at Mass Ave and Temple Street at approximately 1:30 in the afternoon. Based on victim descriptions, different individuals are suspected in each incident. There were three purse snatchings; two occurred on Mondays at 4:30 and 7 p.m. and one occurred on a Saturday evening at 10:30 p.m. The remainder of the incidents were mostly predatory type street robberies, which occurred throughout the year and did not form any specific pattern.

- Mid-Cambridge ranks relatively low in terms of number of **auto thefts** in the City; the 2004 totals were 28% lower than in 2000. Multiple incidents were reported on Cambridge, Dana and Harvard Streets and along Broadway. To date, 60% of the cars have been recovered. The most commonly stolen vehicle in Mid-Cambridge is the Acura Integra, whereas Honda models top the list in most other neighborhoods. Thefts were spread out across the week, but Tuesdays between 5 and 7 p.m. saw multiple incidents.

- **Larcenies from motor vehicles** (LMV's) were the most commonly reported type of major crime in Mid-Cambridge, which ranked second in the city overall in LMV's in 2004. The neighborhood recorded a 6% increase over last year, but is up nearly 66% from 2000. Trowbridge, Harvard and Dana Streets each reported multiple incidents, however they tended to be individual incidents throughout the year rather than short-term sprees along specific blocks. Nearly 35% of the LMV's involved a window that was broken to gain entry; this was the most common entry method. Twenty percent of the larcenies were of exterior parts of the vehicles. In 2004, the city experienced LMV patterns involving the theft of Audi headlights and the theft of Honda tires. At least 18 of these incidents occurred in Mid-Cambridge.



- The incidence of **malicious destruction** in Mid-Cambridge has decreased 24% over last year. These include six tires slashings, three in January and three in September. Two occurred early in the year on Trowbridge Street and the two took place later in the year on Hovey Ave. Six incidents of graffiti over the year did not appear to be related, as they

were spread throughout the year, targeting different areas and leaving different marks. The most commonly reported type of malicious destruction was smashed car windows or other destruction to a car, for which the department received 20 reports. Saturdays and Wednesdays reported the bulk of this type of activity and multiple incidents were reported along Harvard St.

- Half of the **drug arrests** in Mid-Cambridge occurred along Broadway. Six of the arrests were for possession or sale of marijuana. Two individuals were arrested in one incident for using heroin in a café bathroom on Mass Ave. The final arrest took place after an individual's car was towed after officers found her license was suspended; search incident to arrest uncovered crack paraphernalia and Percocet drugs without a prescription.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR MID-CAMBRIDGE AREA TARGET CRIMES					
Crime	1981-1990	Rank '81-'90*	1992-2003	Rank '92-'03*	Rank 2004*
Housebreaks	226	1	101	1	1
Street Robbery	49	3	17	5	6
Auto Theft	147	4	57	5	8
Larceny from MVs	198	1	103	2	2
Malicious Destruction	149	1	101	4	9

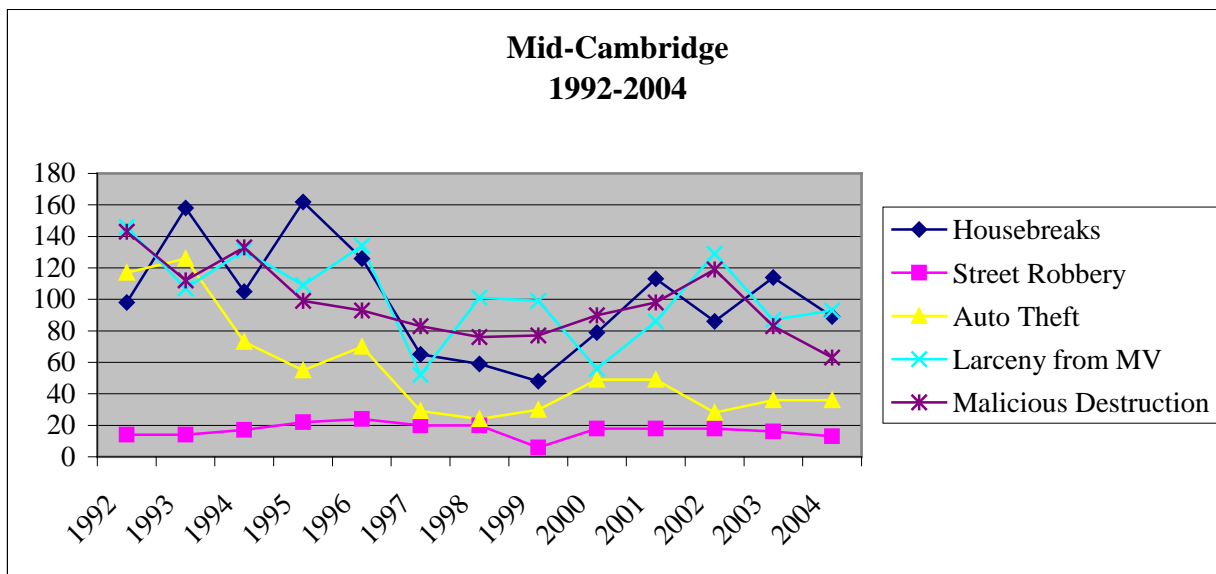
*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest.

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.*

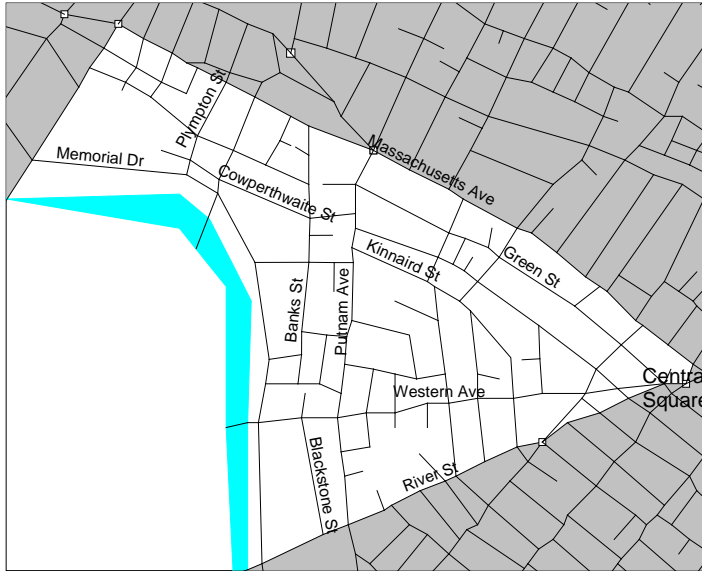
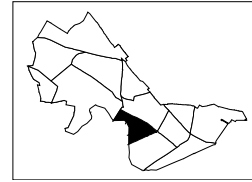
- **Residential Burglary** is naturally highest in a neighborhood with the largest number of residences. Though the rate of this crime has been cut in half since the 1980s, it still remains a serious problem. In 1992, burglaries fell below 100 for the first and only time in the previous 30 years. The largest clusters appear on Harvard Street between Prospect and Lee Streets, on Broadway between Lee and Ellery Streets, around the Massachusetts Avenue/Hancock Street intersection, on the lower half of Trowbridge Street, and on Lee Street. Mid-Cambridge also ranks high in **larceny from motor vehicles** and the related crimes of **auto theft** and **malicious destruction**. The Cambridge Police Department strives to reduce both crimes through preventive patrol efforts, "Park and Walks," and priority investigation. The 50% drop in reports of these crimes since the 1980's bespeaks some success.
- **Street robbery** is surprisingly low in Mid-Cambridge given its population. Most of the incidents that do occur happen on Massachusetts Avenue, 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.



2003 YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks spiked in 2003 after a decrease in 2002. Thirty-nine housebreaks occurred during the months of September and October alone. The most common method of entry was by prying open the front door. Jewelry and laptop computers were the most targeted items. • Matching the citywide **auto theft** trend, Toyotas and Hondas were the most commonly stolen car makes in mid-Cambridge. The main streets of Broadway and Harvard, and smaller streets linking them such as Prospect and Dana, were the focal point of activity. • There was a significant decrease in **malicious destruction of property** in mid-Cambridge in 2003. Tire slashing incidents constituted 21% of vandalism reports. Thirty-six incidents occurred from the hours of 5:00-11:00 p.m. A spree on a single day in late May, mostly along Antrim and Hancock streets, was responsible for ten incidents. • Four "bully boy" **street robberies** occurred in the neighborhood, all them near the Cambridge Rindge and Latin School and the Longfellow School. • Five **drug arrests** were an all-time low for mid-Cambridge. Four arrests were for marijuana possession. • There were a few small **larceny from motor vehicle** sprees, but no major patterns in 2003. Almost two thirds of incidents occurred during the evening hours, and 11 took place on Harvard Street.

NEIGHBORHOOD 7: Riverside



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

POPULATION: 11,201 residents
3,341 households

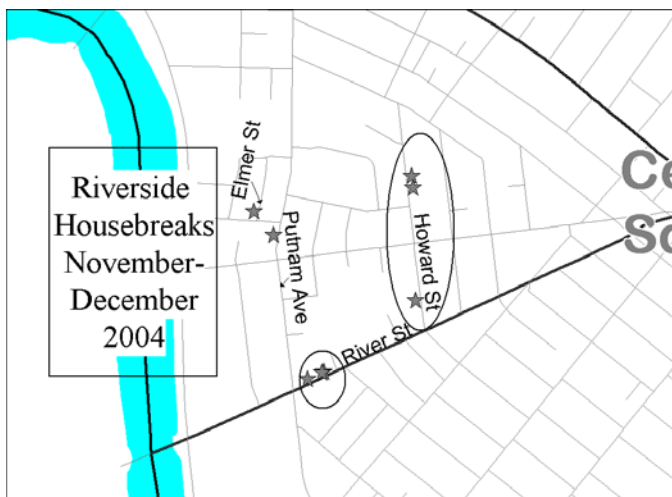
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$27,415

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, 2000 - 2004

CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Housebreaks	38	61	39	38	47
Street Robbery	21	11	19	19	22
Auto Theft	26	38	30	33	26
Larceny from MVs	25	35	41	32	39
Malicious Destruction	89	85	86	72	65
Drug	11	20	15	17	14

2004 YEAR END REVIEW

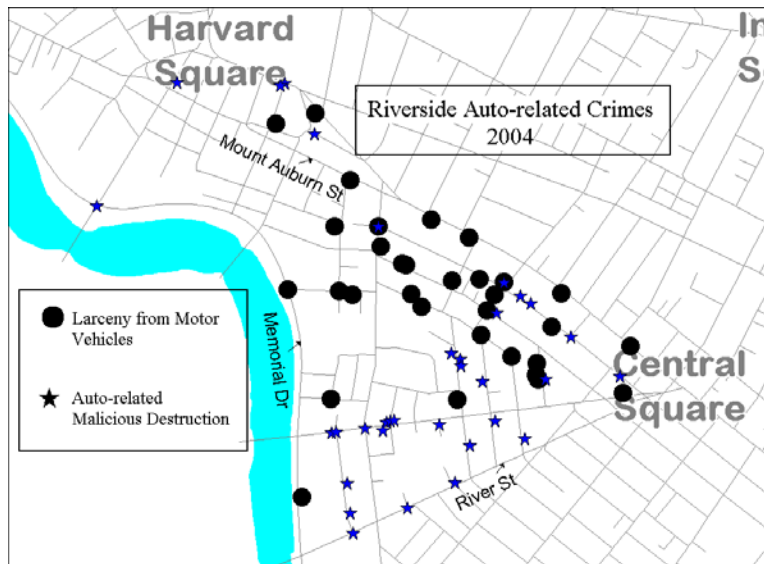


- There was a 23% increase in **housebreaks** in Riverside in 2004 over the previous year. The 200 block of River Street saw the bulk of the activity, while Putnam Ave and Howard Street also saw multiple incidents. Towards the end of the year there were multiple housebreaks on the Riverside border, some of which were part of a larger pattern in Cambridgeport. The majority of the breaks in this pattern, spanning November to December were daytime breaks occurring between 10:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. Windows were used to gain entry in all incidents, three which occurred on River Street and three occurred on Howard Street. Two arrests at the end of 2004 and beginning of 2005 ended this pattern.

•The 22 **street robberies** represented the high mark in Riverside over the past 5 years. The first month of 2004 saw five robberies. Two involved homeless on homeless robberies, and, based on differing suspect and weapon descriptions, the remaining three did not appear related. Seven incidents were reported along Mass Ave. throughout the year; incidents there mainly took place between 6-8 p.m. and 12:30-2:30 a.m. Of the 22 robberies, a gun was threatened or shown in four incidents and a knife was used in another incident to steal a woman's purse. The remaining incidents either involved strong-arm tactics, where the victims were punched or thrown to the ground, or no weapons at all.

• The number of **autos reported stolen** in Riverside has decreased 21% over last year, and is down over 31% from a high in 2001. Six of the stolen vehicles were Hondas, the most commonly stolen type across the City and nation. Multiple incidents were reported in the 800 block of Mass Ave, along Green Street and at the Enterprise Rent-a-Car on River Street. Sixteen of the 26 autos were recovered to date, a recovery rate of 61%.

• Riverside had the third lowest total number of **larcenies from motor vehicles (LMV's)** in 2004 compared to the other neighborhoods. While Kinniard, Green and Flagg Streets each reported multiple incidents over the year, the bulk of activity was seen along Mass Ave, particularly the parking lot at 872 Mass Ave. Five incidents were reported at this location where windows were broken and radios or items in view were stolen. Approximately 23% of the incidents in 2004 were larcenies from the exterior of the vehicles. Honda tire thefts and Audi headlight thefts have been a concern in Cambridge throughout the year. Two Audi headlight thefts were reported, and of the three vehicles in Riverside that had tires stolen, two of those were Hondas. In November, an individual was arrested after he was caught smashing a Jeep Cherokee window on Mass Ave and stealing two purses.



• The number of **malicious destruction** incidents reported in Riverside decreased 9% over 2003 and is down 26% from the 2000 totals. Tire slashing was the most common report type taken in Riverside. There were 17 tire slashings reported in 2004. Thirteen (13) of these occurred in September, including one overnight spree of seven incidents which also involved police vehicles. In November, a slashing spree was reported where multiple vehicles were targeted along Howard Street early one morning. There were 10 businesses targeted for broken windows, particularly businesses in the 1100-1200 block of Mass Ave. The majority of these involved unruly or

intoxicated customers. With the exception of two next-door businesses with broken windows in March, these incidents did not seem related.

• Surveillance by the Special Investigations Unit (SIU) and patrol officers, including the execution of search warrants enabled seven of the **drug arrests** in Riverside, for Cocaine, Crack, Marijuana and Heroin possession and sales. One additional individual was arrested after reportedly paying off a tow truck driver with Marijuana. Six arrests were made (or drug charges added) after field interviews and searches incident to arrest.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR RIVERSIDE AREA TARGET CRIMES					
<i>Crime</i>	<i>1981-1990</i>	<i>Rank '81-'90*</i>	<i>1992-2003</i>	<i>Rank '92-'03*</i>	<i>Rank 2004*</i>
Housebreaks	83	7	43	5	8
Street Robbery	34	4	16	6	3
Auto Theft	92	9	38	9	9
Larceny from MVs	87	7	45	7	10
Malicious Destruction	78	9	76	5	8

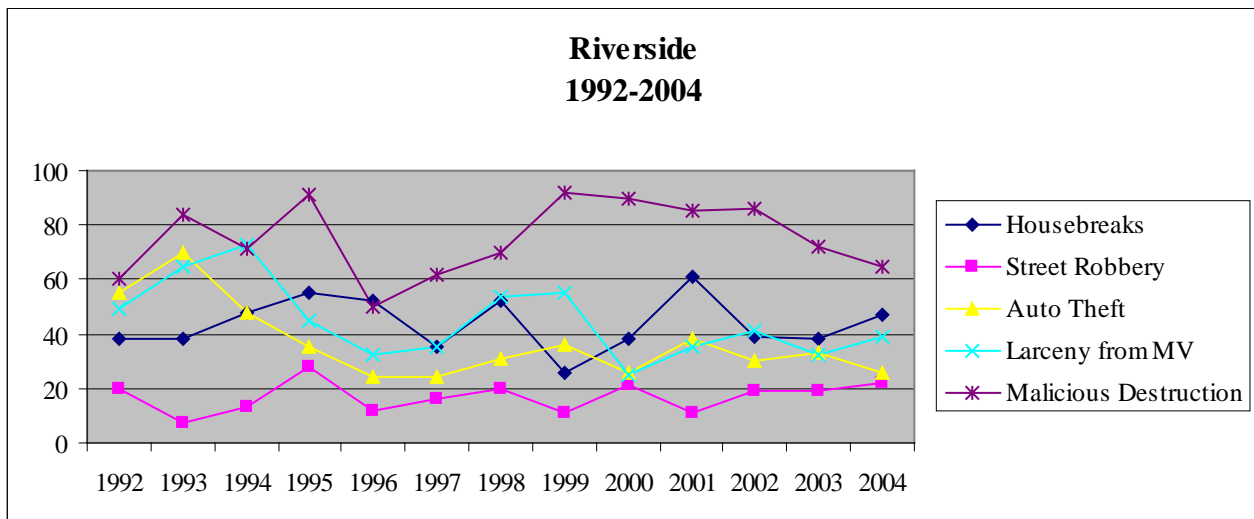
*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest.

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Riverside has the fourth highest population in the city, but it ranks well below the average for almost all index crimes. Along with its 10 thousand residents, Riverside has two housing developments (Putnam Gardens and the River-Howard homes), two major parks (Hoyt Field and Riverside Press Park), and many commercial establishments along Massachusetts Avenue, River Street, and Western Avenue. Several Harvard University dormitories and other properties occupy the northwestern quarter. Riverside's borders also encompass the United States Post Office and the Cambridge Police Department headquarters.

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

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

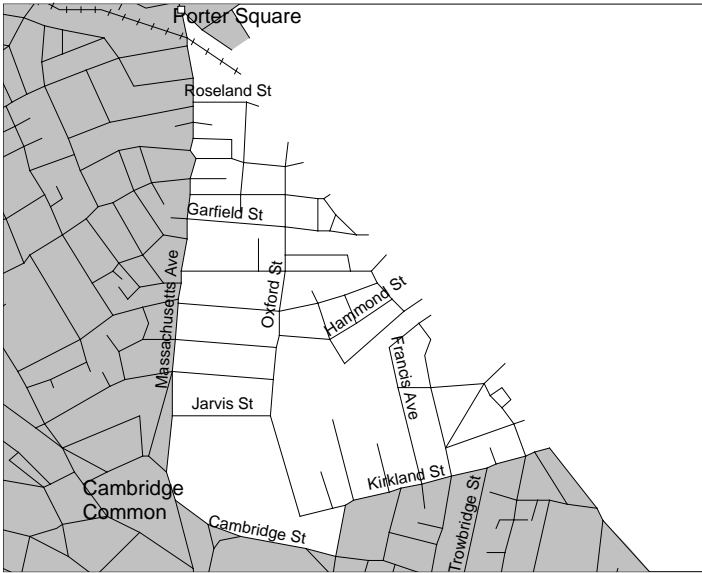
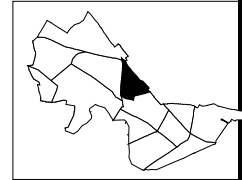


2003 YEAR END REVIEW

There were no **auto theft** patterns in Riverside in 2003. Twenty-one of the 33 incidents resulted in recoveries. Two-thirds of auto thefts occurred during the spring and summer months. • Three **drug arrests** were made June 27 at the police department when defendants who had been placed under arrest in different neighborhoods for unrelated offenses were found in the possession of drugs, boosting Riverside's total. Most of the neighborhood's arrests were the result of marijuana or cocaine possession. • Six **street robberies** resulted in arrests in Riverside; homeless persons were the perpetrators in four of these incidents. The 700-1300 blocks of Mass Ave. were the location of six of the 19 street robberies reported. • Damage to cars, mainly broken windows, made up the majority of **malicious destruction of property** incidents. About a quarter of incidents took place on Mass Ave. There were ten instances of graffiti, but none of them seem to be indicative of tagging. • The items most commonly removed in **housebreaks** included laptops, jewelry, entertainment equipment (DVD players, DVD's, etc.) and cash. The last four months of 2003 saw a marked increase in activity, as more than half the incidents occurred from mid-August to the end of December. In multiple instances, the perpetrator(s) struck multiple apartments in a building in succession, inflating the number for the neighborhood. • There were small sprees of **larcenies from motor vehicles** in June, July, and August. The most common method of entering automobiles was by breaking a window.

NEIGHBORHOOD 8

AGASSIZ



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

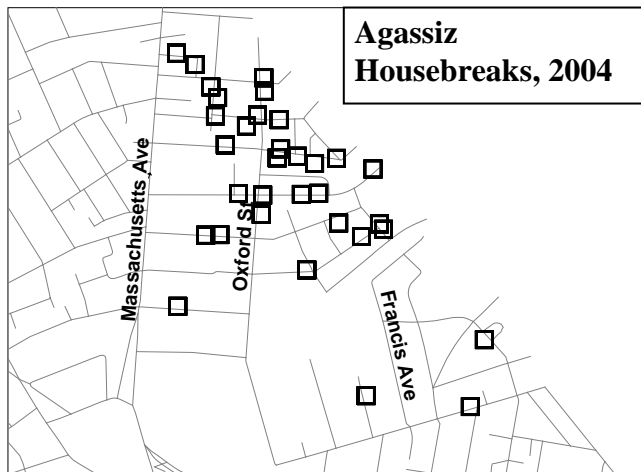
POPULATION: 5,241 residents
1,891 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$36,853

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, 2000 - 2004

CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Housebreaks	20	26	46	24	36
Street Robbery	2	6	6	2	6
Auto Theft	12	12	19	15	10
Larceny from MVs	19	26	47	31	40
Malicious Destruction	30	27	27	12	18
Drug	1	0	2	1	1



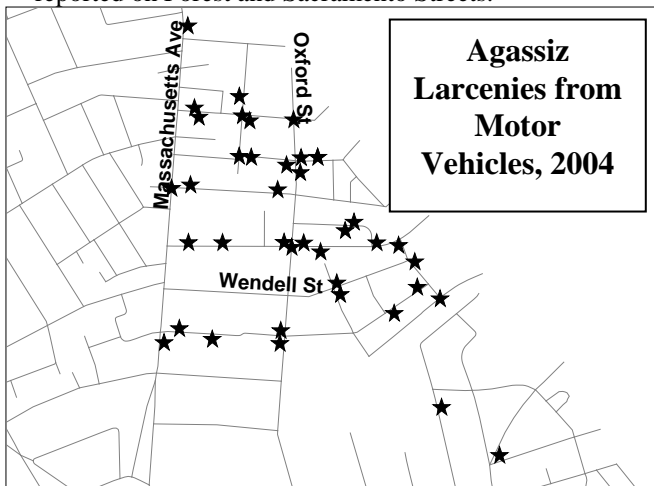
2004 YEAR END REVIEW

- **Housebreaks** in Agassiz exhibited a 50% increase from 2003. The year in Agassiz actually began with a low three incidents in the first two months of the year, but was followed by a rash of breaks in a condominium complex on Garfield Street in early March. Five condos were entered by force and various items stolen, including laptops, cash and jewelry.

Overall, most targeted residences were apartments. Throughout the year, areas of multiple breaks included the 100 block of Oxford Street, and Eustis and Wendell Streets. Although housebreaks are

generally carried out during the daytime, in Agassiz breaks were evenly dispersed as daytime and nighttime burglaries. No housebreaks were reported in the neighborhood during the months of October and November.

- Although **street robberies** tripled from the previous year, they remained consistent with past years. No robberies were reported until late June, and basically one robbery a month followed until the end of the year. While there was no discernable pattern of related incidents, the trend in these six robberies was that they all took place between 8 p.m. and 12 a.m. and the perpetrators were all teenage to young adult males. The majority of incidents took place near the Somerville border, into which some perpetrators fled, and multiple incidents occurred on Museum and Forest Streets.
- Most **auto thefts** were reported during the second half of the year. Seventy percent of the stolen vehicles were recovered by year's end. Multiple thefts took place on Forest and Sacramento Streets. Only three attempted auto thefts were reported during the year. Two of those occurred in April and both vehicles were Acuras.
- **Malicious destruction of property** has been on the decline in Agassiz over the past five years, but between 2003 and 2004 there was a 50% increase. April recorded the highest number of incidents, as Saturdays emerged as the hot day for vandalism. However, aside from the attempted auto thefts, none of those incidents appeared to be related. Overall, there were no significant patterns or trends of vandalism in this neighborhood in 2004. Only one incident took place during the first quarter of the year, which was followed by an even distribution throughout the rest of the year of five to seven incidents a quarter. Multiple incidents were reported on Forest and Sacramento Streets.



- In addition to Forest and Sacramento Streets, multiple incidents of **larceny from motor vehicle** were reported on Oxford and Prentiss Streets. Incidents in these areas were concentrated during weekend days. The months of May and October recorded the most incidents. The first report of Honda/Acura tire theft in Agassiz was made in May. The trend reappeared in July, when one Audi headlight theft was also reported, and then again in October. All of the tire thefts in Agassiz were reported as taking place during the pre-dawn to early morning hours, and the vehicles were typically left propped up on crates and other materials.

- Only one **drug** arrest was made in this neighborhood in 2004. The incident resulted in the arrest of a man who attempted to sell marijuana to a by passer and was reported to the police, who promptly responded and found the man.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR AGASSIZ AREA TARGET CRIMES					
<i>Crime</i>	<i>1981-1990</i>	<i>Rank '81-'90*</i>	<i>1992-2003</i>	<i>Rank '92-'03*</i>	<i>Rank 2004*</i>
Housebreaks	67	8	27	8	10
Street Robbery	11	9	6	9	11
Auto Theft	45	12	17	11	12
Larceny from MVs	47	11	31	9	9
Malicious Destruction	45	11	26	9	12

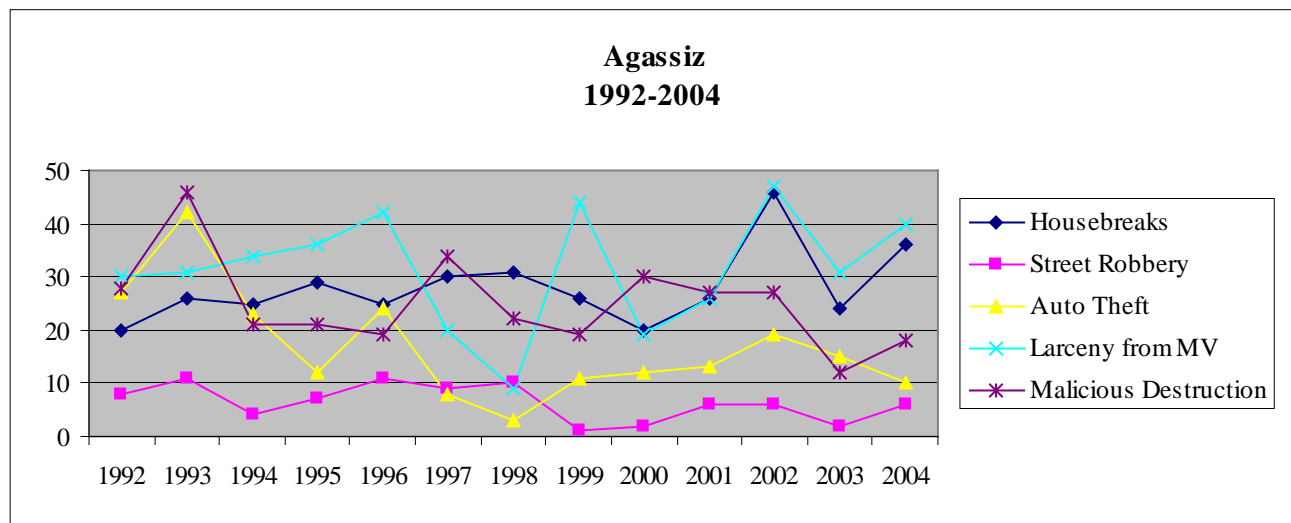
*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest.

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

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

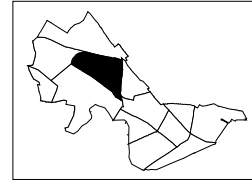
- Agassiz has a significantly lower than average rate for almost every measured crime. Unlike some other neighborhoods, only one of its borders is defined by a major, heavily trafficked avenue. Only four other neighborhoods have lower average **housebreak** and **larceny from motor vehicle** totals;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



2003 YEAR END REVIEW

No **auto theft** patterns emerged in Agassiz in 2003. About half of the 15 incidents occurred on or near the neighborhood's major street, Massachusetts Avenue. The usual Porter Square hotspot did not emerge this year, with only one incident reported in that area. • Each of the two **street robberies** in Agassiz were unsuccessful attempts. • 2003 brought a decrease in **larcenies from motor vehicles**. The most common means of entry was the breaking of a window. There were no significant hotspots for this crime in Agassiz this year, and in the majority of incidents the perpetrator left either empty-handed or with a small amount of change. • The sole **drug arrest** was for marijuana and methadone possession. • **Housebreaks** decreased significantly from 2002's total of 46. There were no patterns, although a third of the 24 incidents reported took place on Oxford St. Four Agassiz housebreaks resulted in arrests. • Agassiz enjoyed a record low number of **malicious destruction of property** incidents reported in 2003, representing a 56% decrease from the previous two years. Ten of the 12 incidents targeted cars, with smashed windows the most commonly reported vehicular damage. There were no sprees; Hammond and Sacramento were the only streets that saw more than one incident. As is common, the neighborhood's statistics for this crime were inflated somewhat by reports of graffiti around the Baldwin School.

NEIGHBORHOOD 9 PEABODY



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

POPULATION: 11,794 residents
5,208 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$36,608

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

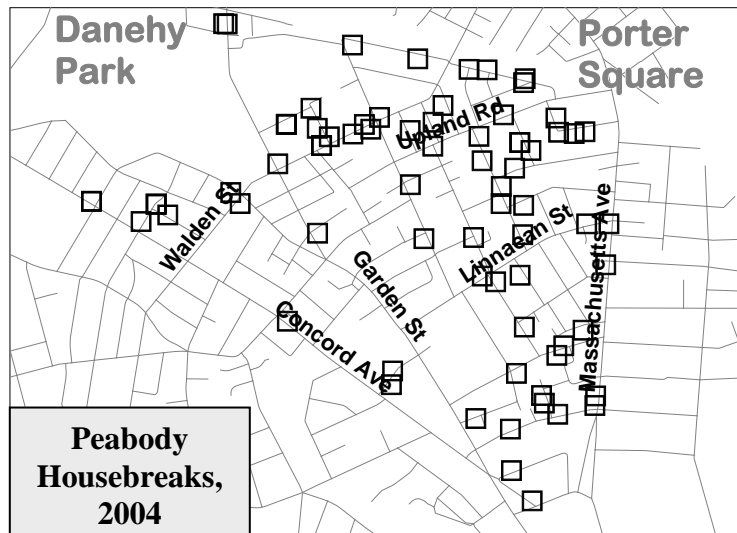
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2000 - 2004

CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Housebreaks	34	41	55	58	66
Street Robbery	8	12	8	9	8
Auto Theft	30	40	36	26	53
Larceny from MVs	52	62	50	44	76
Malicious Destruction	57	96	108	79	80
Drug	10	9	3	6	9

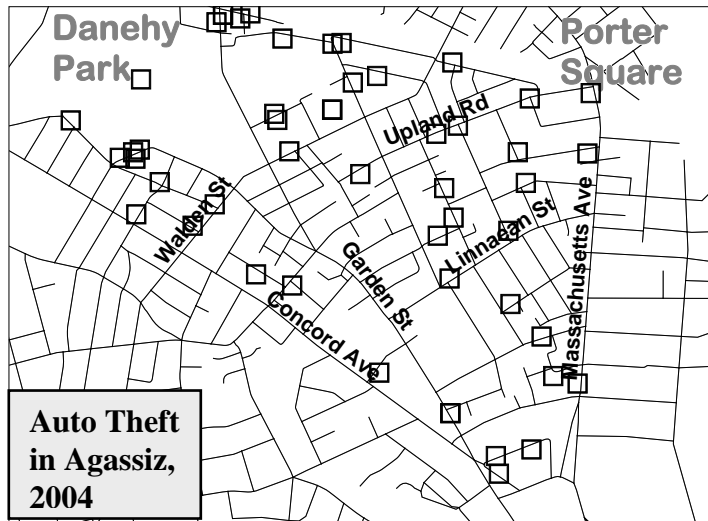
2004 YEAR END REVIEW

- Several patterns of **housebreaks** emerged throughout the year in Peabody. In early July unknown suspects were entering open/unlocked residences and stealing purses. This pattern ceased before the end of the month. In mid to late August a pattern of window entry breaks emerged during Saturday to Monday evenings. This pattern also dissipated with the end of the summer.

Lastly a pattern of late afternoon to evening burglaries surfaced during the third quarter, which recorded the highest rate of incidents. These breaks were taking place on Richdale Avenue, and entry to the residences was forced. This pattern continued into the last quarter of the year. Consequently the 14% increase in housebreaks in Peabody from 2003 can be attributed in part to these patterns.



- **Street robbery** decreased by only one incident from 2003. A series of pack robberies occurred at the beginning of the year, when small groups of young men approached female victims with a large knife and demanded their purses. In all three of these incidents the property was relinquished without injury. Many incidents took place near the parks of the neighborhood. Although most of the robberies are not conclusively related, suspects in several incidents approached the victims in a friendly manner at first, asking for the time or a cigarette light, and then demanded the victim's possessions.
- Multiple **drug** arrests were made at the Cambridge Common. All but one incident involved the possession of marijuana; only one incident involved crack cocaine. Almost all of the arrests were the result of patrol officer vigilance. Most arrestees were witnessed by officers smoking, or preparing to smoke marijuana in a public place.



- Peabody ranked as one of the top neighborhoods for **auto theft** this year. At least fifty-eight percent of the stolen automobiles were recovered by year's end. A significant majority of the vehicles were Honda's. Auto thefts were highest in this neighborhood during the third quarter of the year. Multiple thefts were reported from Garden and Sherman Streets.

- Honda's were also one of the major targets in **larceny from motor vehicle**. This was the case as Peabody was one of the neighborhoods being strongly affected by the trend of Honda/Acura tire thefts. These incidents were more popular during the latter half of the year. Overall, incidents were highest during the summer. In the month of

May a pattern emerged of Jeep breaks, in which the perpetrators were cutting the soft tops and stealing stereos. This pattern ended early in the summer. Areas of multiple car breaks throughout the year included Mount Vernon Street and Richdale Avenue.

- Richdale Avenue was plagued with graffiti reports in 2004. Although there have been graffiti issues in this area in the past, recurrent incidents were reported there throughout the year, as the same perpetrators seemed to re-tag their "territory" just as quickly as it would be cleared of the graffiti. **Malicious destruction of property** was highest in Peabody during the second quarter of the year. The greatest portion of vandalism was taking place during weekend days. Multiple incidents were reported on Walden Square Road, as well as the aforementioned Richdale Avenue.

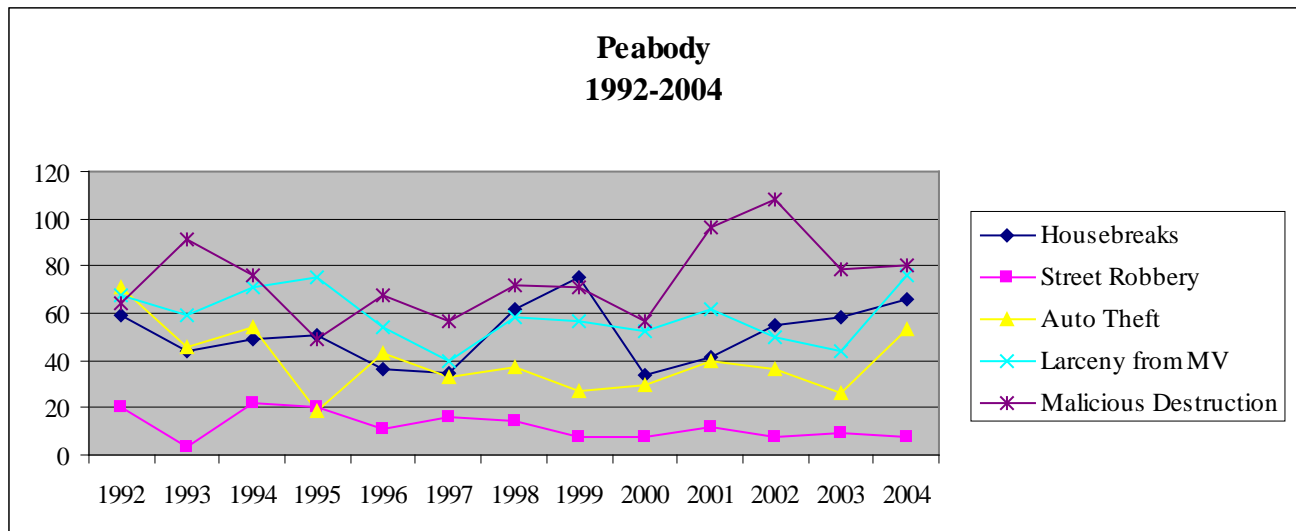
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR PEABODY AREA TARGET CRIMES					
Crime	1981-1990	Rank '81-'90*	1992-2003	Rank '92-'03*	Rank 2004*
Housebreaks	150	3	50	4	4
Street Robbery	21	6	13	7	8
Auto Theft	94	8	39	8	3
Larceny from MVs	74	8	58	6	4
Malicious Destruction	135	2	74	6	4

*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest.

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

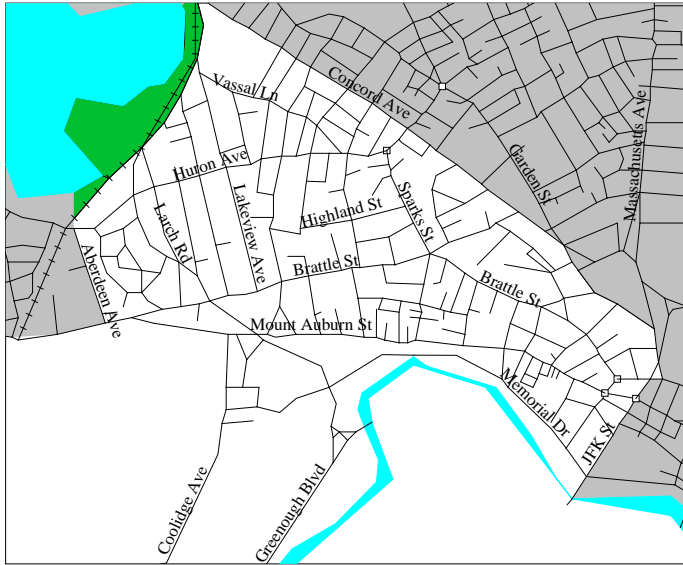
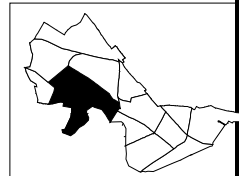
- Cambridge Common has traditionally experienced after-dark crimes ranging from **public drinking** and **drug use** to **robbery** to **sexual assault**. Increased preventive patrol has diminished such occurrences in recent years.
- Summer **housebreak** patterns sometimes plague Richdale Avenue and Upland Road. This year, clusters returned to that region, though the crime has radically declined in other sections of the neighborhood.
- **Auto theft** and **larceny from motor vehicles**, though low in this neighborhood, show concentrations on Richdale Avenue and in the triangle formed by Massachusetts Avenue, Upland Road, and Avon Street.
- Drug activity and juvenile crime have long been concerns in the Walden Square area, specifically around the homeless shelter at 21 Walden Square Rd. The Narcotics and Juvenile Units began targeting these areas in 1993 and have almost eliminated the patterns.



2003 YEAR END REVIEW

Malicious destruction of property decreased this year in Peabody, dropping it to a middle ranking among Cambridge neighborhoods. There were small sprees of smashed car windows on Cadbury Road on Halloween and of tire slashings along Kelley St. in the southern part of the neighborhood in mid-January. Graffiti incidents were especially common on Richdale Ave. by Porter Square. • Most of the **drug arrests** were for marijuana and occurred in or near Danehy Park. • Peabody saw no significant **auto theft** patterns. Honda Accords were the most stolen vehicle, and most of the cars stolen were recovered. • Three of the nine **street robberies** occurred in a one-month time period during the winter and were executed by a single suspect who used a small knife to threaten his victims. • **Housebreaks** remained consistent with the 2002 level, but still ranked among the highest of neighborhoods in the City. A spree of breaks on Linnaean St. in April inflated the total. The majority of housebreaks were in the central and southern parts of Peabody. The most common means of entry was simple shoving or forcing the front door open. Nine of the targeted residences were reported unlocked. • Sprees of **larcenies from motor vehicles** popped up on Buena Vista Park in April and on a Sunday in June along a stretch of a few blocks east of Danehy Park; the latter day resulted in three incidents of broken windows reported. In both sprees, electronic equipment (such as car stereos) was targeted.

NEIGHBORHOOD 10 WEST CAMBRIDGE



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

POPULATION: 8,266 residents
3,887 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$54,656

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.

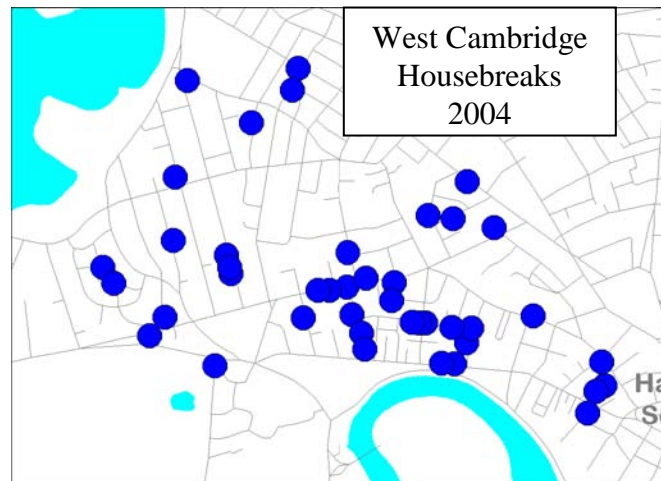
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2000 - 2004

CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Housebreaks	21	41	35	47	47
Street Robbery	7	10	14	9	7
Auto Theft	18	28	18	30	38
Larceny from MVs	61	33	51	53	68
Malicious Destruction	72	89	60	66	62
Drug	10	10	9	3	7

2004 YEAR END REVIEW

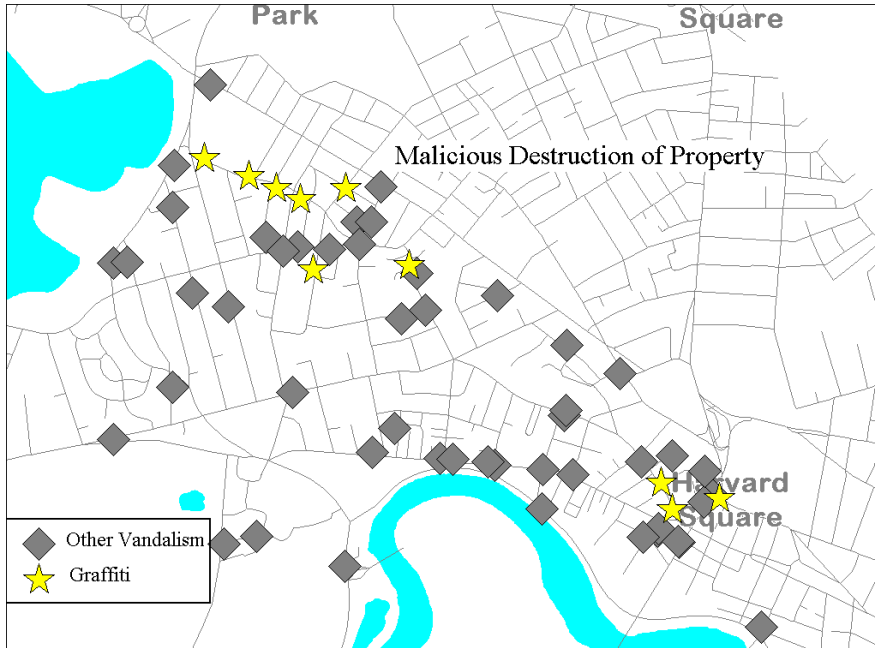
- No **street robberies** were reported during the first quarter of the year in West Cambridge. Four of the reported incidents took place in the summer. In two August robberies the perpetrators targeted victims using ATMs, but the incidents were unrelated. Of the seven reported incidents, use of a weapon was threatened in only two occurrences. Generally, street robberies in West Cambridge concentrate near the heart of Harvard Square, due to the dense foot traffic. In 2004 that was the case in only two of the reported incidents.

- Although there was no increase in **housebreaks** between 2003 and 2004, this neighborhood experienced a significant pattern during the fall that contributed to the higher than normal rate. A pattern of nighttime breaks emerged in June and July. These incidents were concentrated on Brattle Street, running into neighboring Riverside. The suspect in the breaks was entering residences during the night and



stole various property, including silverware, jewelry and car keys, which they would then use to steal the car as well. A suspect was identified in this pattern, and it ceased. Towards the end of the year, multiple incidents were reported on Brattle Street, but these were unrelated incidents. Other areas of multiple incidents, particularly in the second half of the year, include Foster Street and Lakeview Avenue.

- West Cambridge was affected by the trend of Audi headlight thefts that became hot this year. Several victims' vehicles were targeted multiple times for these thefts. There were no other significant patterns in **larceny from motor vehicle** here. Throughout the year, car breaks were lowest during the first quarter and highest during the third, when incidents doubled from those reported in the first quarter.



- Over 50% of **malicious destruction of property** incidents involved motor vehicles. Mid-April there was a small rash of incidents on Mount Auburn Street, where car and business windows were smashed by unknown suspects. The highest number of incidents took place during the second quarter of the year, making up over a third of all incidents. While most business related vandalism took place in Harvard Square, motor vehicle vandalism occurred on neighboring streets to the square. Most of the reported

graffiti was found on Vassal Lane. Only one attempted auto theft was reported in this neighborhood.

- Part of the **auto theft** increase can be attributed to the multi-car theft at a Harvard Square auto rental establishment. Sets of keys were stolen from the establishment and were used to steal six cars mid-September. Sixty-six percent of the stolen autos were recovered by year's end.
- Due to increased efforts by Special Investigations and patrol, **drug arrests** increased from the three reported in 2003. One incident resulted in the arrest of a man caught selling cocaine, but most of the incidents involved the possession of marijuana or other narcotics paraphernalia. Drug activity in this neighborhood is hot in "The Pit" area of Harvard Square, where small crowds congregate.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR WEST CAMBRIDGE AREA TARGET CRIMES					
<i>Crime</i>	<i>1981-1990</i>	<i>Rank '81-'90*</i>	<i>1992-2003</i>	<i>Rank '92-'03*</i>	<i>Rank 2004*</i>
Housebreaks	105	4	36	6	7
Street Robbery	18	7	10	8	10
Auto Theft	105	6	35	10	7
Larceny from MVs	134	3	63	5	6
Malicious Destruction	92	8	72	7	7

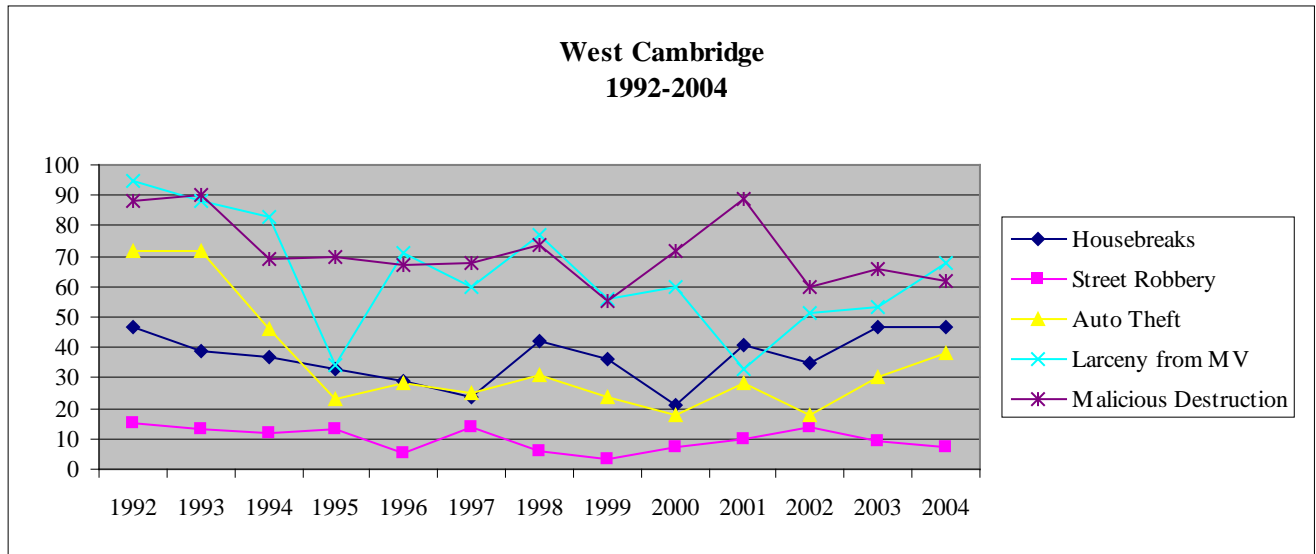
*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest.

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.

- Almost all of West Cambridge's target crimes are lower than average, its population is slightly higher than average.
- **Larceny from motor vehicles**, is concentrated in the area bordered by Sparks, Brattle, and Mount Auburn Street. The incidents occur primarily on weekends, late at night. The related crime of **malicious destruction** registers at average levels.
- **Housebreaks**, once a pressing problem, have been virtually eliminated. Summertime residential burglary patterns, once the scourge of West Cambridge, have not appeared for years. The 2001 total broke the trend of the lowest number of reported incidents over the past three decades.
- **Bicycle theft** patterns strike the Harvard Square area each spring and summer. The large number of bicycles parked in the area lead to high levels of theft. **Larcenies from Persons** become a problem every spring and summer around the Square and in its many commercial establishments.

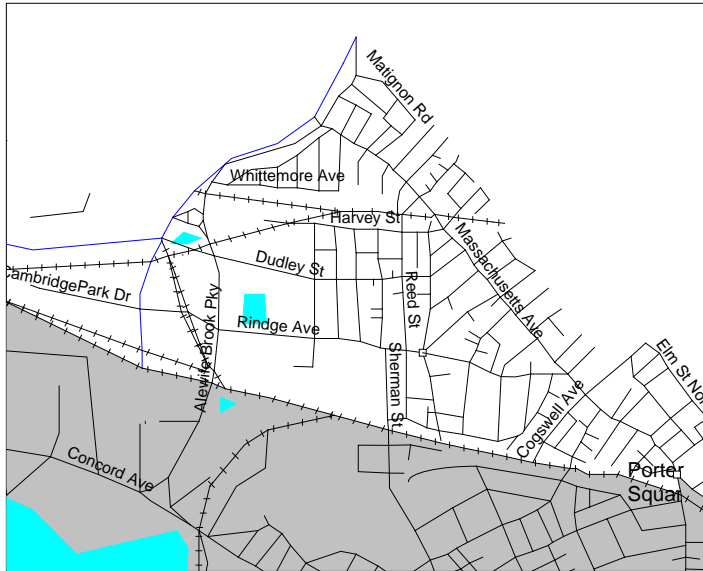
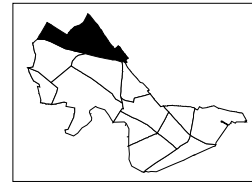


2003 YEAR END REVIEW

No sprees emerged among the nine **street robberies** in West Cambridge, although a majority of the incidents were in the Harvard Square area around the 1400 block of Massachusetts Avenue. • **Housebreaks** increased slightly in 2003 in the neighborhood. In nearly a quarter of the incidents, the doors of the residence were left unlocked. • There were small sprees of **malicious destruction of property** reported in the first four days of the year (likely a result of raucous New Year's celebrations) and mid-February along Aberdeen Avenue. • All three **drug arrests** were for possession with intent to distribute, including the arrest of a man smoking crystal meth in the restroom of the Harvard Co-op at 1400 Mass Ave. • Six of the 30 **auto thefts** in West Cambridge occurred on Mount Auburn St. A small spree resulted in four Honda Accords stolen on a single day in April. Nineteen of the 30 cars stolen in the neighborhood were eventually recovered. • The breaking of a window was the most common means of committing **larceny from a motor vehicle** in West Cambridge in 2003. Many of the incidents involved the theft of valuable items such as laptops and wallets left in the automobile, likely in plain sight. Fifteen of the 53 incidents took place on two of the neighborhood's major streets, Brattle and Mount Auburn.

NEIGHBORHOOD 11

NORTH CAMBRIDGE



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

POPULATION: 10,642 residents
4,699 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$31,516

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.

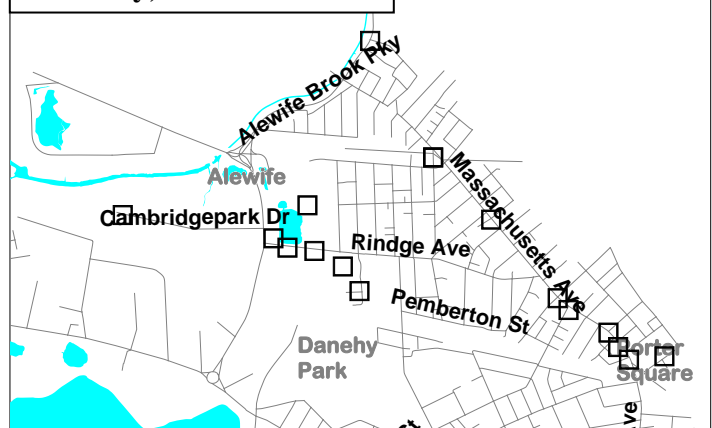
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2000 - 2004

CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Housebreaks	34	59	50	70	49
Street Robbery	9	10	12	27	18
Auto Theft	36	59	45	32	41
Larceny from MVs	43	76	61	63	60
Malicious Destruction	106	111	111	106	77
Drugs	11	11	10	7	15

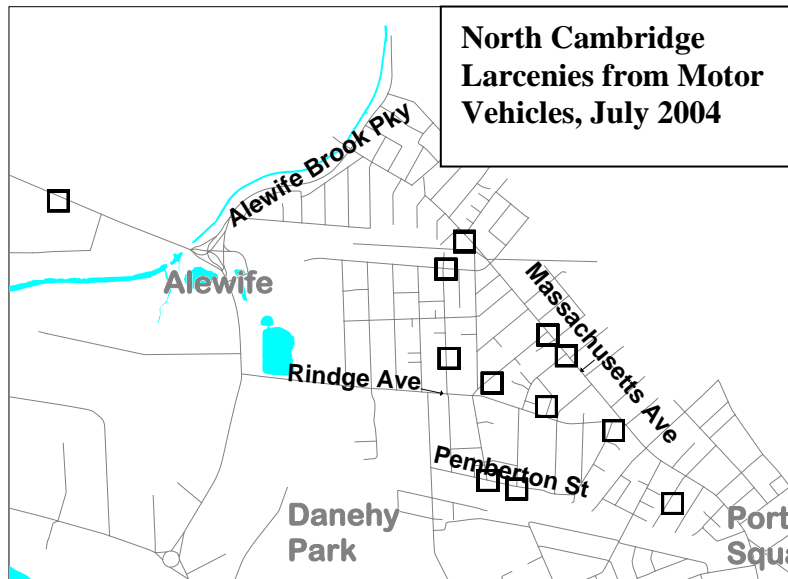
2004 YEAR END REVIEW

- There were no reported **street robberies** in North Cambridge in the first two months of the year. Multiple incidents were reported in the area of the Rindge Towers, but the majority of these incidents were of a non-random nature, and the victim knew the perpetrator. Temporally, many of the North Cambridge robberies took place during the late evening hours on Friday and Saturday. During the month of October, there was an unusual peak in robberies. Only two incidents were conclusively related. They took place near the border of Somerville, when one victim witnessed another being robbed, the suspects turned around and attempted to rob the witness as well.

North Cambridge Street Robbery, 2004



- Increased patrol vigilance resulted in a higher rate of **drug** arrests in North Cambridge. A majority of these arrests involved perpetrators being observed smoking marijuana in parks and in their cars. Special Investigations made several arrests involving the sale of narcotics. Four of the reported incidents involved the possession of crack cocaine or paraphernalia and one heroin possession.
- Of these target crimes, **malicious destruction of property** experienced the greatest decline in this neighborhood. Three of the reported incidents were attempted automobile larcenies, in which damage was caused to the vehicle, but nothing was removed from it. Cars were targeted in over 64% of the vandalism incidents. A rash of tire slashings was reported on Dudley Street the first day of the year. No other incident of that nature was reported after May. A significant number of incidents were reported on Rindge Avenue, where the density of vehicles in the Tower's lots and the many residences make easy targets. As is common throughout the city, the highest rate of incidents was reported in the summer months.
- The highest number of **auto thefts** were in April and August. There was no discernable pattern to those incidents. Over seventy percent of the stolen cars were recovered by year's end. Although the theft of Honda's is common throughout the city all year, this was not the case in North Cambridge, as Honda's were targeted mostly after the first nine months of the year.
- The number of **housebreaks** in North Cambridge decreased by 30% in comparison to 2003. No



significant pattern was detected in this neighborhood. The burglaries were dispersed evenly throughout the week, but the majority occurred between 12PM to 5PM. This is common, as most people are away from their residences during the daytime.

- July was the hottest month for **larceny from motor vehicle**. During that month period, multiple incidents were reported on Pemberton Street. Overall, the trend at that time was entry through broken windows and the theft of stereos. Throughout the year, areas of multiple incidents included the

parking lots on Rindge Avenue and Concord Turnpike and along Harvey Street.

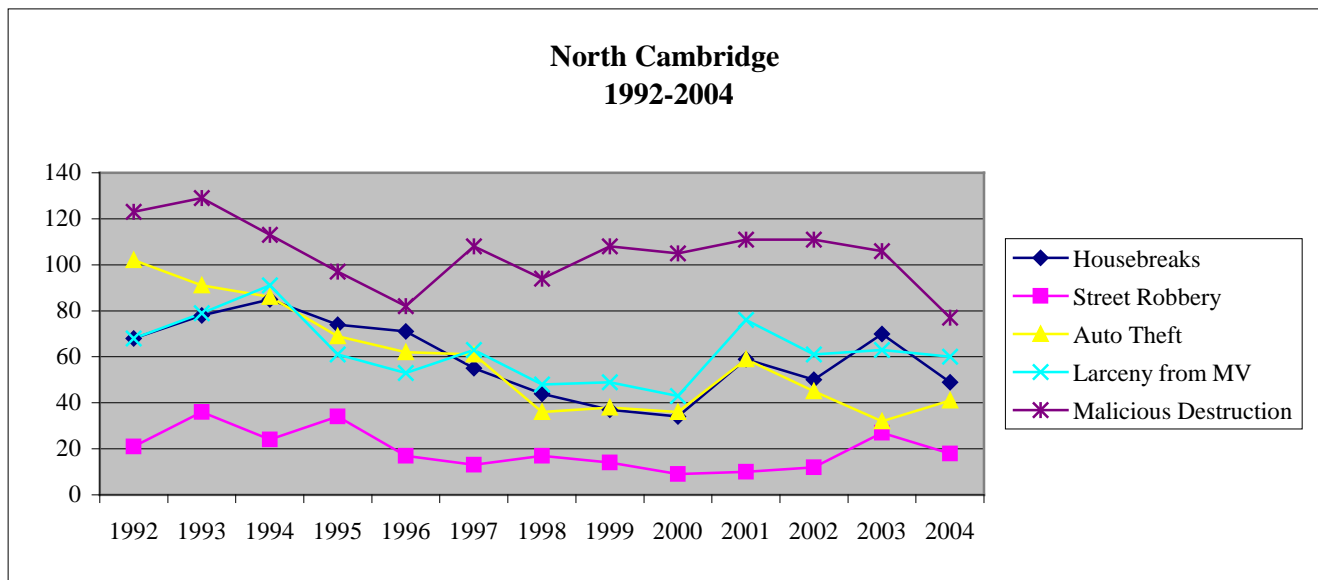
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR NORTH CAMBRIDGE AREA TARGET CRIMES					
Crime	1981-1990	Rank '81-'90*	1992-2003	Rank '92-'03*	Rank 2004*
Housebreaks	100	6	60	3	6
Street Robbery	30	5	20	3	4
Auto Theft	130	5	60	4	6
Larceny from MVs	105	6	63	5	7
Malicious Destruction	125	4	107	3	5

*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest.

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

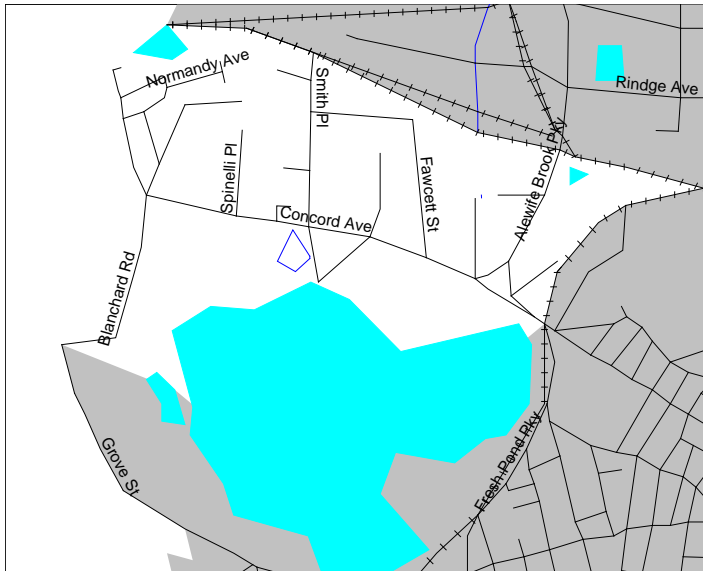
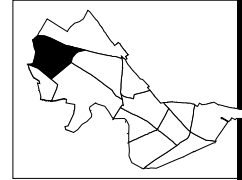
- **Housebreak** patterns tend to occur during the summer months. Incidents are scattered quite liberally throughout the neighborhood's residential population. Each year, the Crime Analysis Unit identifies two or three North Cambridge residential burglary patterns. North Cambridge's housebreak totals have decreased since the 1980s, but did not really start rolling downward until 1996.
- **Street robberies** have traditionally been problematic in Russell Field, Linear Park, and around the Alewife MBTA Station. In the most common scenario, local (Cambridge or Somerville) youths will form packs and strong-arm victims walking in these areas late at night. The packs may brandish knives or the occasional handgun. This type of crime has diminished greatly, however, in the past three years.
- **Auto theft** strikes Rindge Avenue (and particularly the Fresh Pond Apartments) in heavy numbers all year round. The related crime of **larceny from motor vehicles** is reported less frequently.



2003 YEAR END REVIEW

A major **housebreak** pattern in the Matignon area of North Cambridge during the fourth quarter fuelled a 40% increase for this crime type in 2003. This series of late morning forced, rear-door entries into residences on Washburn, Foch and Matignon Roads was identified as a major pattern in late October. The pattern was eradicated on December 4th, 2003 when warrants were issued on a 27-year old, Somerville woman. • **Street robbery** increased by 15 incidents in North Cambridge in 2003. Twelve of these incidents occurred between July and September. Street robberies in North Cambridge tend to cluster on Rindge Ave near Russell Field. Ten of the twenty-three robberies involved the use of a weapon. Analysis of arrest data for robberies in this area reveals the typical suspect as a 15 to 17 year old male who resides in the neighborhood. • Six of the seven **drug arrests** were for the possession of marijuana. • The major **larceny from motor vehicle** pattern identified in North Cambridge in 2003 involved a concentration of activity in the parking lots at 362/364 Rindge Ave in May and June. The majority of the incidents were being perpetrated on weekends with stereos from Honda Accords the main target. • Automobiles were the targets in 75% of the 106 acts of **malicious destruction** in North Cambridge in 2003. This type of criminal behavior includes slashing of tires, smashing of windows and pinstripping doors and roofs. • There were no **auto theft** patterns reported in this neighborhood in 2003. The total of thirty-two auto thefts in 2003 represents a 30-year low for this neighborhood.

NEIGHBORHOOD 12 HIGHLANDS



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

POPULATION: 673 residents
281 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$37,125

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

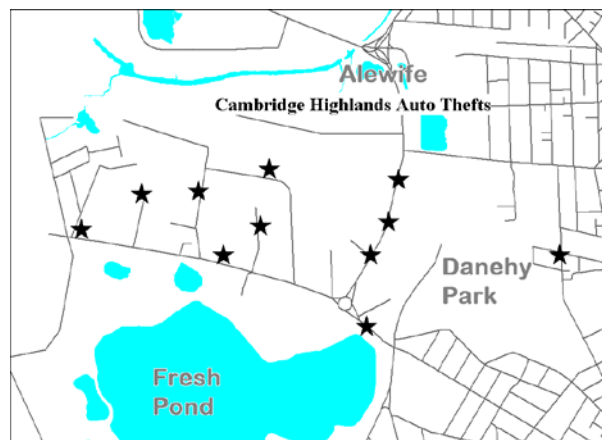
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2000 - 2004

CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Housebreaks	0	0	3	3	1
Street Robbery	1	0	1	1	1
Auto Theft	12	11	3	4	12
Larceny from MVs	19	14	15	16	22
Malicious Destruction	26	14	31	30	42
Drug	3	4	1	1	1

2004 YEAR END REVIEW

- **Auto thefts** had been on a decline in Cambridge Highlands between 2002 and 2003, but between 2003 and 2004 incidents increased by eight thefts. This brought auto thefts in this neighborhood to the level it was at in the beginning of the decade. Three of the stolen cars were Honda's, and of all the stolen motor vehicles, three quarters have been recovered. Multiple incidents were recorded in the Alewife Brook Parkway retail center.

- Only one **housebreak** was reported in this neighborhood in 2004. The incident took place early in September and involved unlawful entry to an apartment from which jewelry was stolen. Housebreaks are rare in this neighborhood; because it is not as much a residential area as other neighborhoods thus numbers reported here annually are low.



- One significant **larceny from motor vehicle** pattern emerged in this neighborhood in the summer, between June and July. The incidents all took place at the Alewife Brook Parkway parking lots. High-end vehicles were being targeted in these incidents (i.e. Lexus and Mercedes) and various properties were being stolen. The arrest of a group led to the end of this pattern.
- Similar to larceny from motor vehicle, **malicious destruction of property** was concentrated in the large parking lots of the Alewife Brook Parkway retail district. Three sprees were identified throughout the year. The first took place overnight on New Years Day, when nearly a dozen vehicles had their tires slashed. Another emerged in mid-June, when car windows were being broken. The June pattern was related to the larcenies taking place during the same period. Lastly in mid-October there were several window damage incidents in a small spree. The parking lots at these locations are easy targets for larceny from motor vehicle and vandalism because of the high volume of vehicles available to the opportunistic criminal.
- The lone **drug** arrest in Cambridge Highlands took place in mid-March, when a patrol officer observed individuals in a parked motor vehicle conducting a transaction of marijuana.
- Only one **street robbery** was reported in 2004. The incident took place mid-April when a suspect accosted a victim in an ATM booth demanding money. The suspect fled with several hundred dollars in cash, and no injuries were reported.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR HIGHLANDS AREA TARGET CRIMES

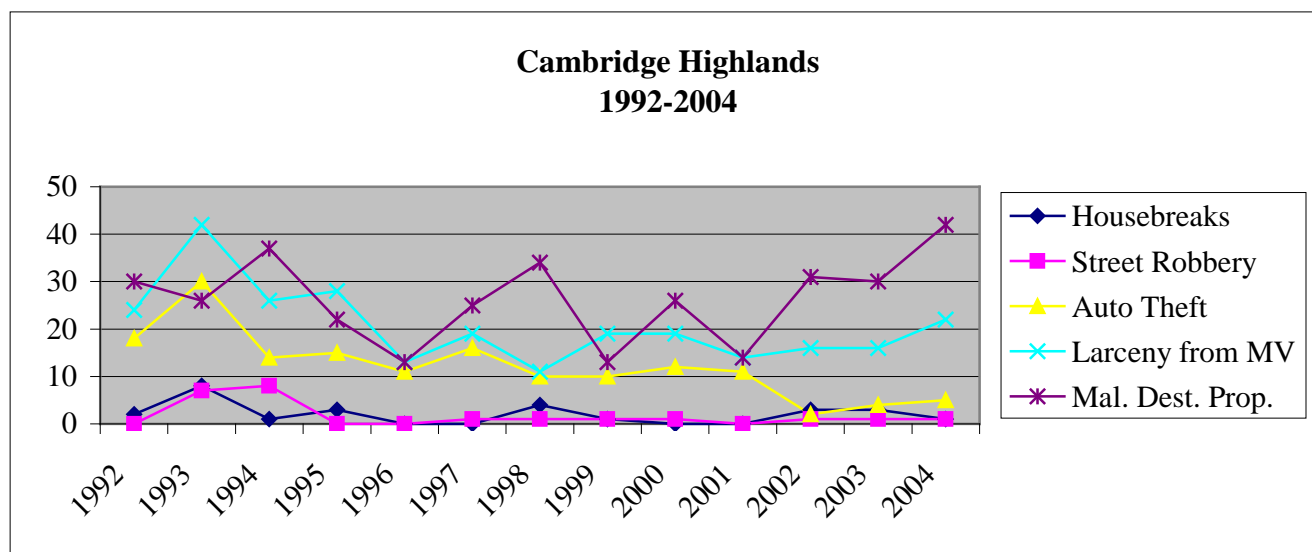
<i>Crime</i>	<i>1981-1990</i>	<i>Rank '81-'90*</i>	<i>1992-2003</i>	<i>Rank '92-'03*</i>	<i>Rank 2004*</i>
Housebreaks	6	13	2	11	13
Street Robbery	8	12	2	12	13
Auto Theft	54	11	13	12	11
Larceny from MVs	38	12	21	10	11
Malicious Destruction	28	12	25	10	10

*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest.

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

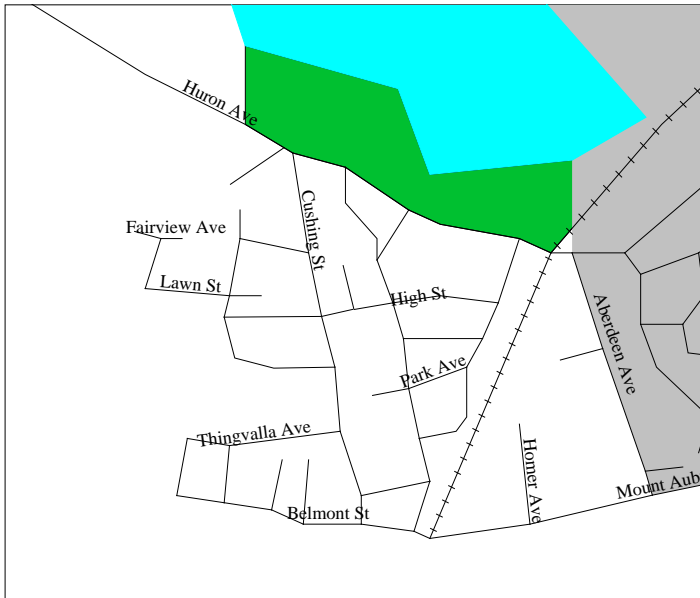
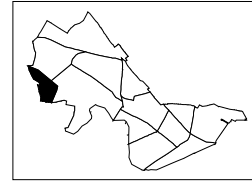
- Cambridge Highlands vies with Strawberry Hill for the lowest index crime totals in the city. For all index crimes this decade, it has ranked twelfth or thirteenth out of the 13 neighborhoods.
- **Auto theft, larceny from motor vehicles, and malicious destruction** have occasionally become a problem in the Fresh Pond Mall and Fresh Pond Cinema parking lot. Mall security, however, has drastically reduced such incidents in recent years—almost to the point of statistical insignificance. Small patterns of automobile-related crimes have been known to emerge on Smith Place and Mooney Street.
- **Larcenies from persons** exhibits some patterns around the Fresh Pond Mall and the Fresh Pond Cinema, where pocketpickers use the darkness of the theater to conceal their crimes.



2003 YEAR END REVIEW

The quiet Cambridge Highlands neighborhood in 2003 saw a year almost perfectly consistent with 2002's patterns. Once again, the Highlands experienced a relatively high number of acts of vandalism (**malicious destruction of property**). Although there were no glaring sprees of vandalism in this neighborhood last year, the 100-200 block of Alewifebrook Parkway remained the major hotspot, particularly the parking lot at 168 Alewifebrook Parkway. • **Larcenies from motor vehicles** have remained steady over the last five years in the Highlands. These were focused on the parking lots around the Fresh Pond Mall, the usual hotspot for this crime. The vast majority (14 of 16) occurred during weekends, when the mall's lots are especially packed. • **Auto theft**, once fairly common in the Highlands, was again very low with only four incidents reported in 2003. Two of these resulted in recoveries, one in Wellesley and one in Brighton. One of the stolen cars had been left unlocked. • The only **drug arrest** in 2003 was a result of an investigation into a New York-based ecstasy dealer, who was found with 1556 ecstasy pills in his car at 186 Alewifebrook Parkway after agreeing to sell them to undercover detectives for \$10,000. • The thinly populated Highlands annually records a low number of **housebreaks**. There were three incidents this year, two of which occurred in a four-day period at the same residence on Concord Avenue. The last of these incidents, which was the only successful housebreak in the neighborhood in 2003, resulted in the arrest of a homeless man. • The neighborhood's only **street robbery** occurred in the Fresh Pond Mall parking lot. Three males stole the victim's cell phone and fled into Danehy Park.

NEIGHBORHOOD 13 STRAWBERRY HILL



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

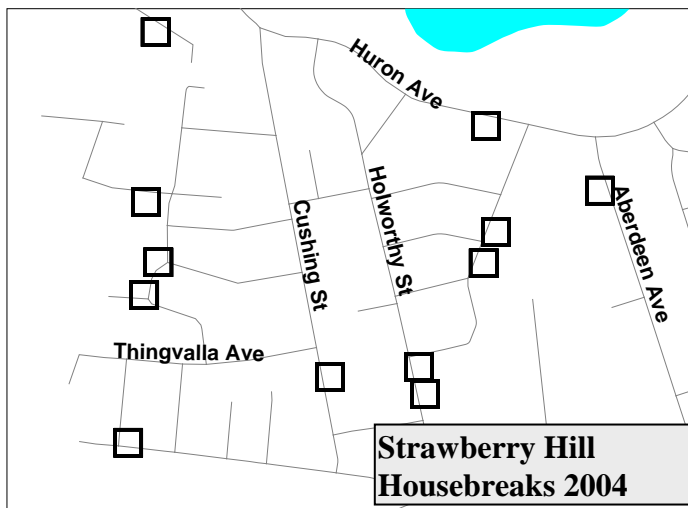
POPULATION: 2,335 residents
1,061 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$26,368

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, 2000 - 2004

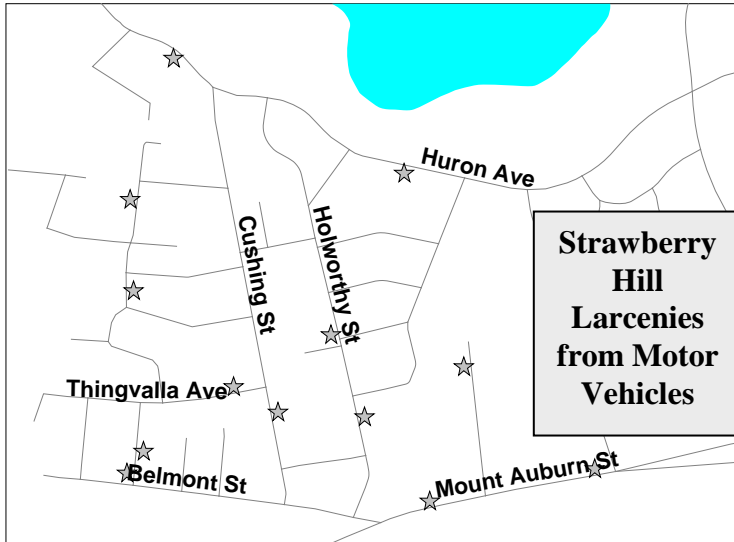
CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Housebreaks	5	5	16	15	11
Street Robbery	2	0	4	3	1
Auto Theft	5	15	13	5	5
Larceny from MVs	12	12	17	10	15
Malicious Destruction	31	32	23	23	18
Drug	2	0	3	2	2



2004 YEAR END REVIEW

- Strawberry Hill experienced a 27% decrease in **housebreaks** from 2003. These incidents were concentrated during the summer months, when eight of the 11 reported incidents took place. While most housebreaks are daytime burglaries, three of the summer incidents were evening incidents. Only one housebreak attempt was reported this year.

- With a 22% decrease from 2003, **malicious destruction of property** experienced the greatest decrease of all the targeted crimes. The month of November incurred the largest concentration of incidents, which included multiple incidents of broken car windows. Multiple incidents were reported on Sullivan Road.



- **Larceny from motor vehicle** increased by 50% in 2004. This increase, however, is minimal in comparison to the years prior to 2003. Over a third of this year's incidents took place during the month of November, similar to larceny from motor vehicle. Those incidents were concentrated on Wednesdays and weekends. Multiple incidents took place on Homer and Huron Avenue. Entry was typically gained by various means, overnight in parking lots. Stereos were the most commonly targeted property.

- Only one **street robbery** was reported in Strawberry Hill this past year. The incident involved a suspect approaching a female victim sitting in a car and demanding her purse. The property was relinquished without incident.

The property was relinquished without incident.

- Of the two **drug** incidents reported in 2004, one was the result of the Special Investigation Unit's efforts. The arrest by SIU was for the distribution of crack cocaine. The second incident involved a patrol officer stopping and searching a minor who was witnessed drinking in public, and was found with marijuana in his possession.

- There was no discernable trend in **auto theft** in Strawberry Hill this past year. Of the five stolen motor vehicles, three have already been recovered. Only one incident was reported after April of 2004. While Honda's are the typical target throughout the city, this was not the case in Strawberry Hill, where no particular pattern was seen, but two Ford's were stolen.

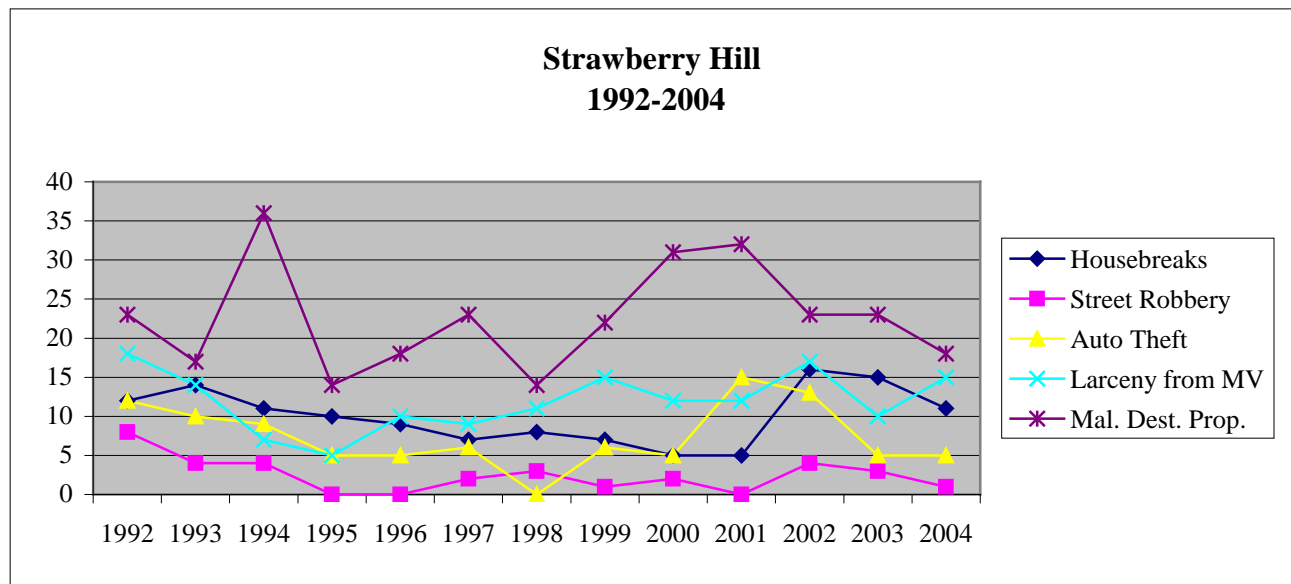
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR STRAWBERRY HILL AREA TARGET CRIMES					
<i>Crime</i>	<i>1981-1990</i>	<i>Rank '81-'90*</i>	<i>1992-2003</i>	<i>Rank '92-'03*</i>	<i>Rank 2004*</i>
Housebreaks	17	12	10	9	11
Street Robbery	4	13	3	11	12
Auto Theft	17	13	8	13	13
Larceny from MVs	22	13	12	11	13
Malicious Destruction	25	13	23	11	11

*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest.

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

- Overall, Strawberry Hill can be considered one of the safest areas in the city. In 1995, 1996, and 2001, there were no **street robberies** reported, and there were only two in 2000, and one in 1999. For **auto theft, larceny from motor vehicles, and malicious destruction**, Strawberry Hill continually ranks lowest in the city.
- Corcoran Park has historically been a "hot spot" for the occasional **housebreak**, and for some juvenile crime. Frequent "Park and Walks" address these problems.
- Cars parked at the Star Market parking lot are sometimes targeted for **auto theft, larceny from motor vehicles, and malicious destruction**. Yet, totals for this crime are usually extremely low, as it was in 2001 with a total of five incidents occurring at the Star Market. Several years ago, we received a number of reports of pocketpicking from this area, but this pattern has not resurfaced.



2003 YEAR END REVIEW

The perennially quiet neighborhood of Strawberry Hill experienced predictably low crime rates this year. After recording abnormally high rates of **auto theft** in 2001-2002, only five were reported in 2003. The 0-10 block of St. Sauveur Ct. was the only location of multiple incidents. • **Street robberies** remained rare in the neighborhood, with only three reported. Belmont St. was the only area with multiple incidents, although they were not related. • **Malicious destruction of property**, which frequently occurs in random, one-night sprees, saw no patterns emerge this year in Strawberry Hill; although the 600-700 block of Huron Ave. saw six such incidents. • There were fifteen **housebreaks** in Strawberry Hill in 2003, slightly more than average. A two-day period in mid-December saw a small spree of three professional housebreaks on Homer Ave. in which laptops and cash were taken. The 49-76 block of Lawn St. by Oxford Ave., where three housebreaks were reported, was the only area with more than two incidents. • Two **drug arrests** occurred in the neighborhood; one involved a group of cocaine dealers concealing the drug in Magic Markers, and the other involved a man hiding bags of marijuana in his bedroom. • Six of the ten **larcenies from motor vehicles** occurred during a one-night spree in early June. The suspect in those larcenies ransacked the vehicles, taking only small amounts of change in most instances but in one case removed \$2000 in power tools. Most of the vehicles targeted in that spree were unlocked.

SECTION IV

BUSINESS DISTRICT PROFILES

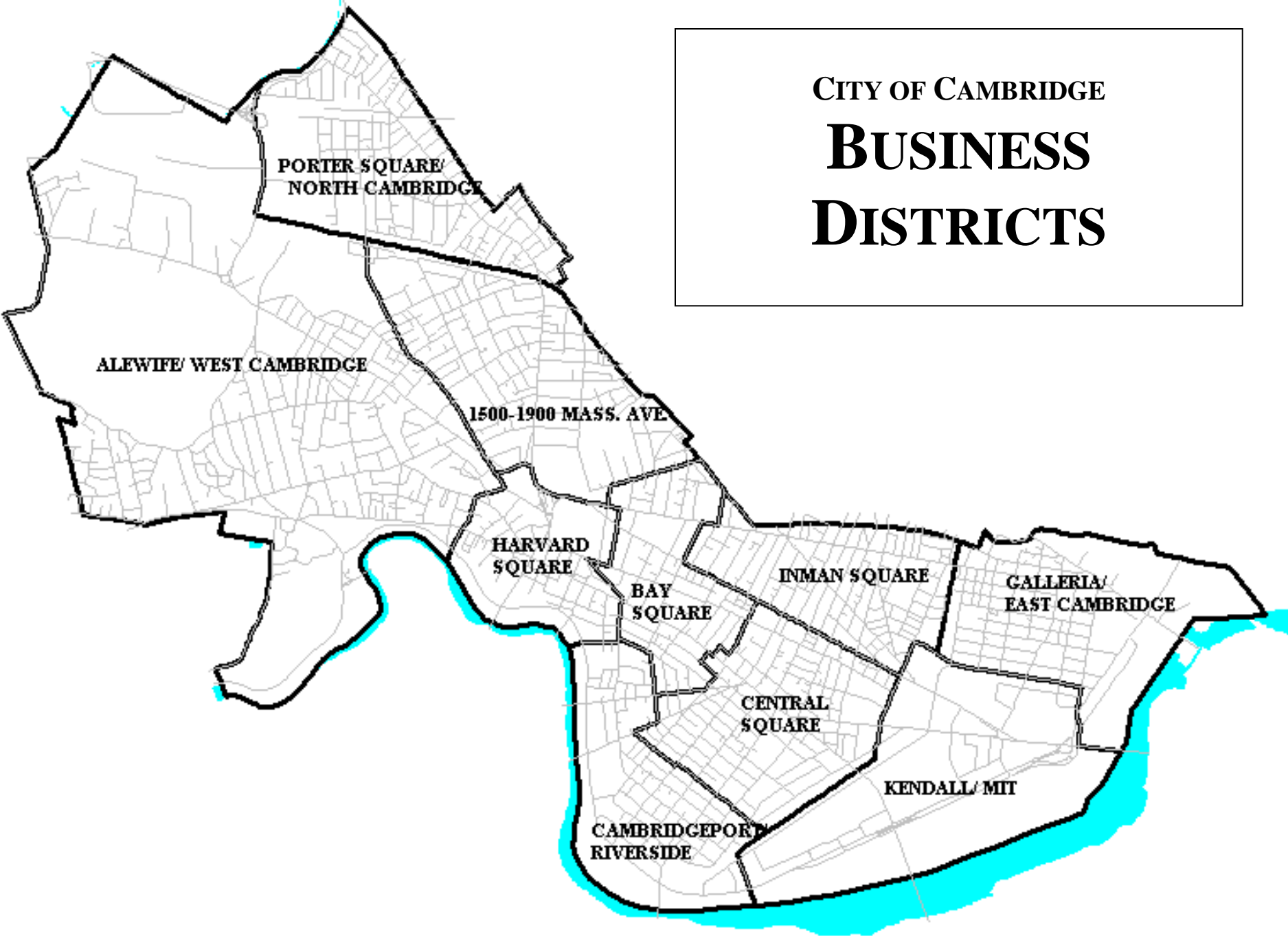
- GALLERIA
EAST CAMBRIDGE
- KENDALL
MIT
- INMAN SQUARE
- CENTRAL SQUARE
- CAMBRIDGEPORT
RIVERSIDE
- BAY SQUARE
- HARVARD SQUARE
- 1500-1900 MASS AVE
- PORTER SQUARE
- ALEWIFE
WEST CAMBRIDGE



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

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

BUSINESS DISTRICTS



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

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

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



Cambridgeside Galleria

Larceny from building increased by 29 incidents when compared with the extremely low 2003 total in this business district. Forty-five percent of these type thefts are at the Galleria Mall. Three distinct scenarios account for the majority of these larcenies at the Mall: the theft of employee property from back rooms of retail establishments, incidents that the Crime Analysis Unit categorizes as inside jobs with employees stealing from their employer, the rifling of cash from registers or property from counters. Thefts from health club locker rooms dropped significantly in 2004 with only eight incidents recorded. • Ninety-five percent of the **larceny from persons** in the East Cambridge business district in 2004 were at the Galleria Mall. The trend of a high percentage of these thefts being from diners at the Food Court was reversed in 2004. Pickpockets have been targeting shoppers who leave their purse or cell phone unattended while examining merchandise. Further analysis reveals that nearly half of these incidents are on Saturday and Sunday between 3:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. • There were six additional **commercial robberies** registered in this business district over the final two quarters of 2004. Five of the eight robberies in 2004 were at gas stations, two at banks and another at a fast food establishment. With only six bank robberies reported in the past four years, the Galleria / East Cambridge area has not experienced the surge in bank heists that have hit other business districts in the City. • The decrease in thefts from construction sites that have plagued this area for almost two years is the major reason **commercial burglary** recorded a decade low total. Two professional thefts at the Galleria where safes were the target are still under investigation. • Ninety-four percent of the **shoplifting** reports were at the Galleria Mall. Temporal analysis of this crime points to a trend of thefts between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. on Monday and Friday nights. Professional boosting teams, three to four suspects hitting an establishment in consort, are increasing.

CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Larceny from Building	117	102	88	75	104
Larceny from Person	53	54	37	48	44
Commercial Burglary	21	16	26	10	8
Commercial Robbery	5	4	8	4	8
Shoplifting	136	184	150	118	145
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	108	81	98	76	78

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

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

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



Kendall Square

The major crime story to emerge in the Kendall Square business district in 2004 was the continuous decline in **larcenies from buildings**. Spurred by increased internal security measures this crime type has plummeted from over 250 incidents on an annual basis during the 1990s to a 30 year low of 31 incidents in 2004. Laptop thefts from hit-tech and research firms have become rare occurrences. Thefts of employee property, purses, cell phones and wallets, has surfaced as a problem in Cambridge Center offices. • A suspect was charged with the robbery of two Main Street banks in September. The known offender passed notes demanding cash in both incidents. He was subsequently arrested and linked to numerous similar incidents in the Greater Boston area. The only **commercial robbery** in Kendall Square during the first six months of 2004 involved the unarmed carjacking of a taxi near the Marriot Hotel in April. • **Shoplifting** has never been a problem in and around Kendall Square. There was not one shoplifting reported in this business district in 2004. • Five of the 11 **commercial breaks** here in 2004 were forced front door entries into medical research offices on Main Street between June and October. Laptops from offices were the target in all of these breaks that remain under investigation. Professional safecrackers are the suspects in a break at a Kendall Square café in December. • **Larceny from the person** increased during the final quarter of 2004 in this area. Diners at local coffee shops and food courts were the targets of pickpockets on weekday afternoons between the hours of 11:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m..

CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Larceny from Building	115	61	52	45	31
Larceny from Person	24	19	14	9	15
Commercial Burglary	30	9	10	10	11
Commercial Robbery	1	5	3	4	3
Shoplifting	4	2	1	3	0
Fraud/Flim	15	21	9	11	40
Flam/Counterfeiting					

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

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

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



Inman Square

Over 40% of the **larcenies from building** in the Inman Square business district involve the theft of unattended property from public buildings. Thieves scout hospitals, schools, and city offices with employee's purses and wallets as the targets. Although, larceny from buildings increased slightly in 2004, no major patterns were detected. • A pattern of unarmed, convenience store robberies was identified in November. A Somerville resident was arrested and linked to three of these incidents. • A local resident was arrested and charged with the robbery of a coffee shop and Café in the 700 block of Cambridge Street in August. The total of seven **commercial robberies** was the highest total recorded in this business district in over a decade. • During the first six months of 2004, a series of **commercial burglaries** struck convenience stores and restaurants in the 200 to 300 block of Broadway. The pattern was eradicated with an arrest in July. Another pattern emerged in late October and continued sporadically throughout the year. Convenience stores in the 800 block of Cambridge Street were burglarized on weekend nights. Thieves were forcing rear doors with cash from the register and lottery tickets the favorite target. Safecrackers victimized a Hampshire Street restaurant in December. This incident has been linked to an ongoing citywide pattern. • The **shoplifting** totals are inconsequential and this type of larceny has never been a problem for Inman Square businesses. • Sixty percent of the **larceny from persons** in this business district involved the theft of unattended property in parks and other public places.

CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Larceny from Building	40	28	30	29	35
Larceny from Person	11	26	7	14	18
Commercial Burglary	26	26	21	21	13
Commercial Robbery	3	4	3	5	7
Shoplifting	10	6	6	8	3
Fraud/Flim	25	22	38	50	40
Flam/Counterfeiting					

**Business Area #4:
Central Square**

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

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



Central Square

Larceny from buildings decreased by 17% in the Central Square business district in 2004. The major pattern to emerge for this type of larceny was the theft of wallets from health clubs on Massachusetts Avenue in late September. The majority of these incidents occurred on weekdays between the hours of noon and 2:00 p.m. Thefts of unattended laptops from office buildings between 600 and 700 Mass Ave remain a problem in this area. • After recording six **commercial robberies** over the first two quarters of 2004, there were but two additional incidents over the final six months of the year. Both of these incidents were in August and involved the robbery of a convenience store and a taxicab heist. An East Cambridge resident was arrested for the robbery of a Dunkin Donuts and linked to a series of similar crimes throughout the City. • **Commercial burglary** increased dramatically over the final two quarters of 2004 in Central Square. A pattern of weekend night burglaries into businesses in the 500 to 600 block of Massachusetts Avenue emerged in November and was finally eradicated with the arrest of two Cambridge residents. • There was a 13% reduction of **larcenies from persons** in Central Square in 2004. However, there has been a marked increase in pickpockets targeting diners in cafes, restaurants and coffee shops between 500 and 700 Massachusetts Avenue. Professional thieves prey on female victims with their purses hanging over the back of chairs in coffee shops. The best time frame for this type of incident is on Mondays between noon and 3:00 p.m. Another type of professional thief prowls bars on Friday and Saturday nights, stealing unattended items such as coats, cell phones and purses. • A high percentage of the **shoplifting** arrests in the Central Square business district are at grocery and drug stores. Suspects listing their address as local shelters make up the majority of the arrestees for this crime.

CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Larceny from Building	73	95	87	98	82
Larceny from Person	67	77	81	99	86
Commercial Burglary	25	23	57	18	49
Commercial Robbery	4	2	7	7	8
Shoplifting	45	63	104	75	78
Fraud/Flim	59	75	95	83	88
Flam/Counterfeiting					

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

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

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



Memorial Drive/Lower Cambridgeport

There were three **commercial robberies** in the Cambridgeport/Riverside business district in 2004. In the previous two years, only one commercial robbery has been reported. A masked robber used a handgun to stick up a restaurant on Magazine Street during the second week of January. In October, a taxi driver was robbed at 3:00 a.m. on a Saturday night on Allston Street. The day after Christmas, a repeat offender, robbed a gas station on Magazine Street. All three of these incidents remain under investigation. • **Commercial burglaries** are very rare in the business district. There were only two unrelated breaks into businesses in this area in 2004. There has not been a commercial burglary pattern in Lower Cambridgeport since the arrest of two professional burglars in 1997. • Since the arrest of a pair of professional shoplifters at Microcenter in 2001, **shoplifting** has been on a downward spiral in the business district. There were only three shoplifting arrests in this area in 2004. • The citywide increase in bad check writing and fraudulent use of credit cards has not surfaced in this district. • **Larcenies from persons** is another target crime that is not a problem in this area. The few incidents of this kind are confined to the theft of unattended purses and wallets at grocery stores and hotel restaurants. • No solid pattern can be identified in the 26 **larcenies from buildings** in this business district in 2004. These thefts are a combination unattended purses stolen at bars, items pilfered from store counters, personal property snatched from hotel rooms, and internal security problems at local businesses.

CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Larceny from Building	29	35	25	16	26
Larceny from Person	5	11	11	7	6
Commercial Burglary	2	12	4	4	2
Commercial Robbery	2	3	0	1	3
Shoplifting	18	30	11	10	8
Fraud/Flim	8	16	23	22	18
Flam/Counterfeiting					

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

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

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



Bay Square

After registering only three **commercial robberies** between 2000 and 2003, there were four incidents reported in Bay Square in 2004. A convenience store on Western Avenue was robbed on consecutive Tuesday nights in January. The suspect descriptions and modus operandi were very similar in these incidents. Further related crimes in this area produced the first commercial robbery pattern in this district since 1997. There were two additional commercial robberies in the fourth quarter. A Cambridge Street convenience store was robbed at knifepoint in November and a cab driver was victimized on Hancock Street in December. • **Larceny from buildings** increased by 21% in 2004 in business district #6. A major pattern of thefts from patients' rooms at Youville Hospital was eradicated with the arrest of an East Cambridge female in December. The long-standing trend of the theft of laptops from offices between 900 and 1000 Massachusetts Avenue continued to be a problem in Bay Square in 2004. Larcenies of cell phones from teacher's desks and others left unattended by students is on the rise at Cambridge Rindge and Latin School. • There were 11 fewer **commercial burglaries** in this business area in 2004. The 2004 total of four incidents was the lowest number reported in Bay Square in over a decade. Two of the breaks were on the same night into adjacent businesses in the 1600 block on Cambridge Street. • The three **shoplifting** arrests in this area, an astonishingly low total, were unrelated incidents. • A high percentage of the **larcenies from persons** in the area in 2004 were on weekend nights in bars between 900 to 1100 Massachusetts Avenue. This larceny type generates low numbers for the amount of pedestrians and shoppers that pass through its boundaries.

CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Larceny from Building	42	22	34	41	50
Larceny from Person	14	10	10	7	14
Commercial Burglary	14	10	8	15	4
Commercial Robbery	1	0	1	1	4
Shoplifting	5	4	3	4	3
Fraud/Flim	17	21	19	31	27
Flam/Counterfeiting					

***Business Area #7:
Harvard Square***

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

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



Harvard Square

Larceny from buildings increased by 12% in Harvard Square in 2004. This year's total of 90 larcenies from buildings was the highest for this business district in over five years. Thefts in area retail shops account for 40% of the larcenies from buildings. There are three distinct scenarios that make up the majority of this type thievery: the theft of employee's property from back room storage areas, inside jobs, where the employee is stealing property or cash from their place of work, and the stealing of cash from registers and unattended merchandise from store counters. Larcenies from health clubs and hotels rooms although common are not prevalent in this business district. • After registering four **commercial robberies** in the first two quarters of 2004, there was but one additional incident recorded over the final six months of the year in Harvard Square. In that incident in September, a suspect was arrested for pulling a hypodermic needle on a clerk in a clothing store. The subject was attempting to steal a large amount of merchandise. • The professional pickpocket remains a concern in Harvard Square with a 36% increase in **larcenies from the person** recorded in 2004. Pickpockets use public transportation and Harvard Square has been a hotspot for this activity. A dipper's favorite target is someone who is preoccupied, for example the person who leaves a purse unattended in a coffee shop, the tourist overloaded with packages, or someone totally engaged on their cell phone. A high percentage of these crimes in 2004 were on weekdays between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. and on weekends between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. • **Shoplifting** in Harvard Square declined for the third consecutive year in 2004. The majority of shoplifting arrests are on weekend afternoons at clothing stores on JFK and Brattle Streets.

CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Larceny from Building	73	68	68	80	90
Larceny from Person	137	124	147	100	136
Commercial Burglary	10	10	28	22	20
Commercial Robbery	2	6	6	3	5
Shoplifting	81	97	79	77	62
Fraud/Flim	40	33	69	58	50
Flam/Counterfeiting					

***Business Area #8:
Massachusetts Avenue
Corridor***

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

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



1500-1900 Massachusetts Avenue

Two clothing stores were targeted in the only two **shoplifting** incidents in this district. The two incidents did not result in arrests. • Only three **commercial robberies** were reported in 1500-1900 Massachusetts Avenue, as compared to eight last year. Two of those were bank robberies and one gas station robbery. The two bank robberies were temporally distant and there was no indication they were related. • **Commercial burglaries** tripled from the three reported in 2003, with two of these incidents being attempts. Half of these incidents took place during the summer, including one school break. The types of establishments broken into varied, and included a hair salon, café, bank and grocery store. • Only one significant pattern in **larceny from building** emerged in this district, larceny from health clubs. Bally's Total Fitness was struck multiple times throughout the year, as these thieves make a habit of breaking into lockers during lunch hours, hitting several lockers at once or returning every day of the week. Wallets were the common target in these thefts. • Although the majority of **larceny from person** incidents took place during the afternoon hours, there was no real pattern to the thefts. While other commercial districts have high incidence of larcenies from dining patrons, this was not the case on this stretch of Massachusetts Avenue. Nearly half of the thefts were the result of the victim leaving their property unattended. • Of the 35 reported **fraud** incidents, two were flim-flams. The first involved a victim being sold non-existent merchandise while the latter was a lottery scam, promising the victim a large sum of money, but she had to pay first. Although it is difficult to determine forgery incident locations, nearly half of the reported incidents were credit card fraud, which could have taken place elsewhere in the state, even outside the country. Identity theft made up about a third of the reported frauds.

CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Larceny from Building	31	29	34	42	46
Larceny from Person	9	10	17	11	15
Commercial Burglary	8	6	6	3	10
Commercial Robbery	0	3	3	8	3
Shoplifting	12	9	8	9	2
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	21	27	29	36	35

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

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

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



Porter Square

Commercial burglaries declined significantly in 2004. No breaks were reported between January and October. The two January incidents took place at the same location, where laptops were the targeted property. Laptops were the most common target in many of this year's breaks, but in one highly professional incident, the unknown suspects used a blowtorch to enter the safe of a convenience store. • In the first quarter of the year, two bank robberies at different locations were perpetrated by the same suspect, a professional note-passer. As was the trend for **commercial robberies**, one armed gas station incident was reported towards the end of the year. • One counterfeiting incident was reported in Porter Square, where a fake \$20 bill was passed in a transaction. Over half of the **fraud** reports were for credit card forgery, a crime for which it is difficult to determine a pattern. The first reported flim flam involved a victim being sold a vehicle, which was never furnished, and the second was a charity scam, in which the suspects were petitioning for money but did not belong to the organization. The last reported con involved a man throwing himself in front of a moving vehicle and demanding money from the operator. • Most of the **shoplifting** incidents were reported at the Porter Square Star Market, where 17 arrests were made in 2004. • The majority of **larceny from person** incidents took place during the weekdays, in the early afternoon. There was no real pattern to these incidents, as their nature varied from items left unattended while shopping, to those taken from a diner's area. No one season displayed a higher rate of incidents. • Many of the reported **larcenies from building** involved an inside job, and a significant number of incidents were larcenies from private offices. The most commonly targeted property in these incidents were wallets and purses.

CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Larceny from Building	30	23	37	31	37
Larceny from Person	24	28	24	15	23
Commercial Burglary	15	15	15	13	6
Commercial Robbery	2	3	4	5	6
Shoplifting	24	27	31	19	31
Fraud/Flim	21	26	34	36	33
Flam/Counterfeiting					

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

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

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



Alewife/West Cambridge

Almost all of the **shoplifting** reports were made in the Alewife shopping district, including T.J. Maxx and the Fresh Pond mall. • A social club on Longfellow Park was hit in early April, during which at least six larcenies were reported. There were no other notable patterns of **larcenies from buildings**. Several thefts were reported on Harvard University property as well, where mostly wallets and cellular phones were stolen, but in one incident six laptops were taken. • The majority of reported **larcenies from persons** were shopping incidents in which the victim's property was taken while they were shopping, particularly at the Alewife Brook Parkway retail district. • The only flim flam report in this business district was of a man getting paid to do work he never completed. One counterfeiting incident was reported in December, where an unidentified male passed a phony \$20 bill at a liquor store. No patterns developed pertaining to **fraud**. • Alewife/West Cambridge was significantly affected by two of the **commercial robbery** trends that plagued the city in 2004: gas station and taxi cab robberies. Three of the reported taxicab robberies for the year took place in this district, and five gas station robberies. Several of the multiple gas robberies appear to be related. Two bank robberies were also reported, in which the suspects had similar descriptions and moderately similar modus operandi. • One of the reported **commercial breaks** was an attempt. At least three breaks were reported at the Mount Auburn Hospital and two at the Shady Hill School. A quarter of the burglaries were reported in October, when various types of establishments were entered by force. The type of property targeted, however, also varied, including multiple laptops in one break.

CRIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Larceny from Building	59	54	64	61	71
Larceny from Person	24	42	41	19	24
Commercial Burglary	17	8	25	18	16
Commercial Robbery	3	4	5	3	13
Shoplifting	37	42	60	35	49
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	32	36	48	44	38

SECTION V

SPECIAL REPORTS

- DOMESTIC CRIMES
- HATE CRIMES
- HOMELESS CRIMES
- SCHOOL CRIMES
- CHA CRIMES
- TRENDS IN STOLEN
PROPERTY
- LEARN TO PROTECT
YOURSELF



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

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 33 percent of domestic crimes), so the reliability of these figures is uncertain.

Any crime among individuals with a domestic relationship is considered a domestic crime. There were 918 domestic incidents reported in 2004. Note that underreporting is a major factor in these statistics. The police are **not** always the first to be called in domestic cases, as is commonly 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 2004, these calls made up 36% of all domestic reports. While not technically a crime, these domestic disturbances can still be a form of abuse, and they may escalate into more serious offenses if they go unaddressed.

CATEGORICAL BREAKDOWN OF DOMESTIC INCIDENTS	Total Reports 2004	% of Total Domestic Reports*
Dispute/Disturbance with No Physical Abuse	330	36 %
Simple Assault	222	24 %
Aggravated Assault	84	9 %
Violation of a Restraining Order	80	9 %
Threats to Commit a Crime	76	8 %
Harassment	25	3 %
Housebreak	23	3 %
Malicious Destruction of Property	22	2 %
Larceny	21	2 %
Harassing or Obscene Telephone Calls	14	2 %
Check Forgery	10	1 %
Robbery	5	.5 %
Auto Theft	3	.3 %
Indecent Assault	2	.1 %
Stalking	1	.1 %
Murder	0	0%
Kidnapping	0	0 %
Rape	0	0 %
Annoying and Accosting	0	0 %
Total	918	100 %*

*Note that due to rounding percentages will not equal 100%

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 we respond to more calls in communities where individuals live in close quarters, and where neighbors contact the police for assistance.

The most common type of violent domestic incidents reported in Cambridge involves **simple assaults**-assaults without a weapon and with no serious injuries - (24% of all incidents). Aggravated assaults made up another 9%.

DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE A VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

- Cambridge Police Department’s Domestic Violence Unit** 617-349-3371
- Shelters:**
- Transition House (*shelter in Cambridge*) 617-661-7203
 - Renewal House (*shelter in Boston*)..... 617-566-6881
- Counseling:**
- Respond (*shelter in Somerville*)..... 617-623-5900
 - Dating Violence Intervention Project (*teen dating violence*) 617-868-5401
- Legal Services:**
- Community Legal Services Center..... 617-661-1010
 - Cambridge/Somerville Legal Services.....617-494-1800
- Children who have witnessed domestic violence and/or victims:**
- The Guidance Center.....617-354-2275
- Elder Abuse Services and reporting**.....800-922-2275
- Battered Lesbians and Bisexual Women Project**..... 617-695-0877
- Gay Men’s Domestic Violence Project**.....800-832-1901

WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE AN ABUSER

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

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

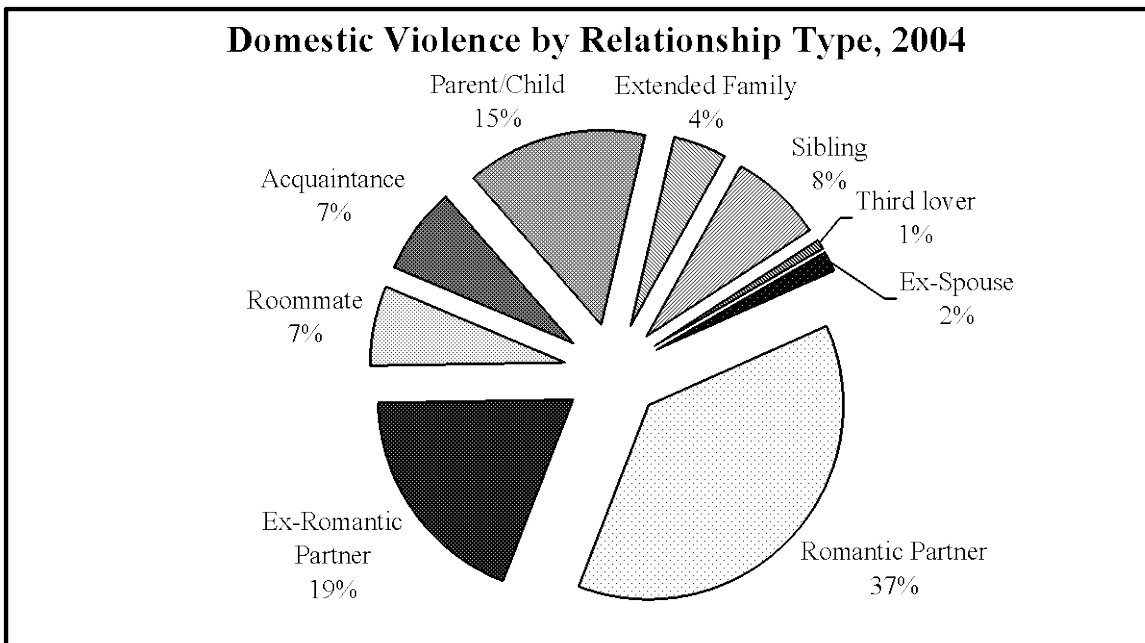
THERE IS HELP FOR MEN WHO ABUSE:

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

Both of these services provide counseling and treatment for abusers.

Remember:

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



UNDERSTANDING THE SYSTEM

POLICE RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CALLS

An incident occurs



911 (police) is called



A police/incident report is taken



→If the victim is assaulted and the batterer is at the scene s/



The case is assigned to the Detective's Unit

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



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).



APPLYING FOR A RESTRAINING ORDER

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

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

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

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

ONCE THE RESTRAINING ORDER IS ISSUED

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



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



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

GOING TO COURT

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

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

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

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

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

HATE CRIMES

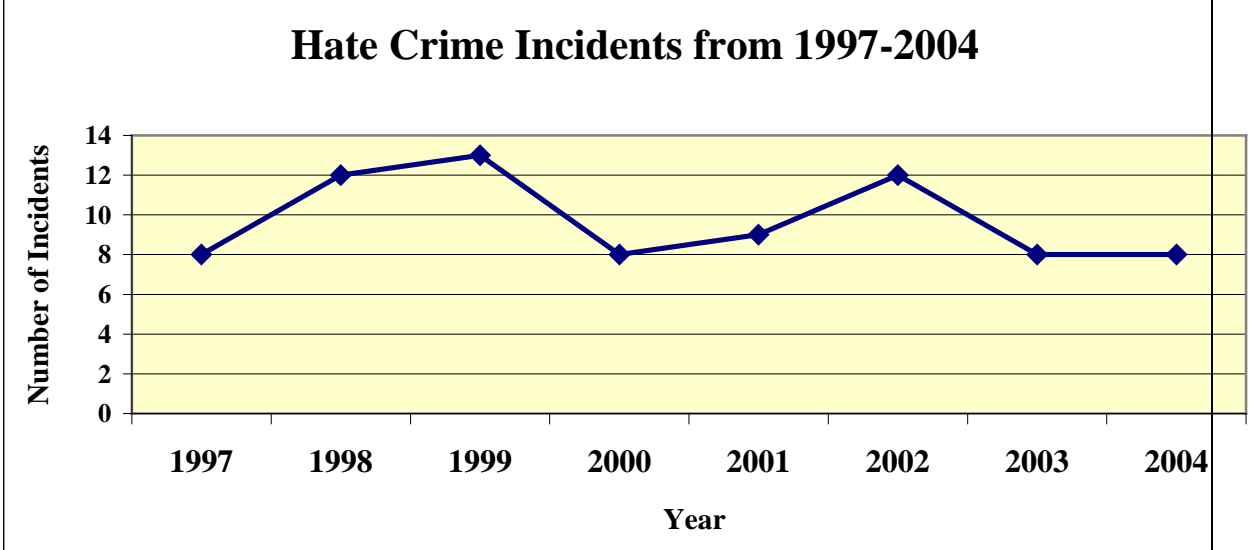
The Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990 was enacted on April 23rd 1990, requiring the Attorney General to collect data on crimes exhibiting racial, ethnic, religious, or sexual prejudice. It was not until September of 1994 that the Act was amended to include biased acts against those with either physical or mental disabilities. The 2003 Uniform Crime Report reveals that there were as many as 7,489 incidents, reported to the FBI in 2003, which were categorized as hate crimes. A small portion of these incidents (0.5%) was disability-related, while the majority of them were race-oriented (52.5%). Religion-oriented hate crimes were measured at 16.4%, and Ethnic hate crimes at 14.2%. Hate crimes based on Sexual Orientation were quoted at 16.4%, while Multiple-Bias incidents came to about 0.05%.

“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.

In 2004, eight incidents were reported in Cambridge that could be classified as “hate crimes”. The following is a chronological synopsis of the events that were reported:

4. A resident received several threatening Anti-Semitic e-mails, in May. No attempts were made on the victim, but she was put in fear as the unknown suspect threatened to find her home.
5. In late August Anti-Islamic graffiti was discovered on the side of a commercial establishment in Kendall Square and it was cleaned up. One of the statements was threatening in nature, but was not directed at any individual.
6. As a result of a conflict over a parking space in late

1. The first reported civil violation of the year involved ongoing harassment of a resident, who had received letters since mid-2002, referencing the victim with the use of a racial epitaph. No threats or injuries were reported.



2. In late April a family of African immigrants reported that for the past two years a group of youths had been harassing them, telling them to return to their country and making threats. Two of the youths pushed the victim on this occasion. No injuries were caused by the assault.
3. In mid-May an Arab organization received an e-mail making statements about the Iraq war and Arab immigrants deserving to be beheaded.

October, a suspect, who was later identified and apologized, made derogatory statements to an Asian American couple and threatened to damage their vehicle.

7. Early in November, a victim who had been having ongoing confrontations, precipitated by a neighbor, was referenced with an anti-black epitaph and was threatened.
8. At a local church, unknown suspects spray-painted the female symbol onto a Virgin Mary statue and placed a makeshift crown atop it. A statement regarding abortion was also scribed at the foot of the statue.

HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness accounts for a considerable amount of criminal activity throughout the city. Many of the suspects are repeat offenders, and many are well known to the police. High traffic areas usually produce the greatest amount of homeless persons, such as Central, Square, and Porter Squares; specifically the major streets in these areas, namely Massachusetts Avenue. Obviously, areas with shelters (such as 240 Albany St.) also have high homeless populations. The following report depicts what crimes have been occurring in Cambridge, and by which homeless persons.

The area around 240 Albany Street is a frequent location for homeless crime; the Cambridge and Somerville Program for Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Rehabilitation (CASPAR) is the only shelter in the city which admits homeless persons who are "under the influence." Its residents, due to their drug or alcohol addictions, are often more violent than the residents of other shelters. The actual homeless population of Cambridge is almost impossible to pinpoint. Due to safety considerations, volunteers in a 2002 CASPAR study were unable to investigate subway tunnels, wooded areas, and other remote locations used by homeless persons to avoid detection by authorities and predators. Census coordinator Fred Berman lamented the census (which found 414 homeless persons and only 60 actually living and sleeping on the streets) greatly underrepresented the homeless population of Cambridge: "Our ability to find and count unsheltered homeless people is too dependent upon weather and circumstance to draw any definite

The large numbers of what some street workers call the "new homeless," generally young people who have fled their dysfunctional families and sleep on friends' and neighbors' couches until they wear out their welcome, are increasing dramatically in Cambridge and go largely undetected by censuses. In January 2002, the Pine Street Inn reported only one male guest in the 18-24 age group, despite an average January population of 312. The Boston-based social services group Bridge Over Troubled Waters, which focuses on serving young people, has reported a 50% increase in visitors since 1994 even though the overall homeless population has decreased in that time period. These young homeless thrive in areas around Harvard and M.I.T., such as "The Pit" by the Harvard MBTA station. Cambridge's two major universities are annually hotspots for homeless crime; homeless individuals often try to take advantage of the liberal and sympathetic nature of college students when panhandling. While there were only 30 arrests of homeless persons 22 or younger in Cambridge this year, that represented a 27% decrease from 2003. While the "Pit Rats," who generally consider themselves young enough to get back on their feet, do not commit an excessive amount of crime, that may change as this population continues to grow.



conclusions."

CRIME AND THE HOMELESS

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

- 11% of all arrests in 2004 involved an offender who gives his/her address as “homeless” or as one of the known shelters in Cambridge, Somerville, or Boston. We expect this percentage would be higher if we broadened our search to include shelters in other cities and towns; the police department does not have data from these addresses.
- The most common address given by someone arrested in Cambridge was simply “homeless,” accounting for six percent of all arrests. The second most common was 240 Albany St., accounting for just under six percent of all arrests during the year 2004.
- Nearly a third of arrests were made in Area 4 and Cambridgeport. This is common as Central Square reports most of the homeless crime in the city.
- Though they account for only about .5% of the population in Cambridge, homeless individuals make up 11% of the total arrests. Crimes influenced heavily by vagrant activity include simple assault (usually homeless fighting each other over money, food, or drugs), burglary of homes, businesses, and automobiles, disorderly conduct, drinking in public, indecent exposure (“flashing” or public urination), and trespassing.

The Most Common Addresses Given by Persons Arrested in Cambridge in 2004

“Homeless”	76
240 Albany St. (CASPAR)	70
402 Mass Ave	10
Long Island Shelter, Boston	5
Pine Street Inn	3
Other Shelters	3

Crime concerns dealing with the homeless and vagrancy since the beginning of 2004 include the following:

- **Disorderly/Drinking in Public** was perpetrated by homeless individuals in over half of the arrests reported in 2004. These individuals usually gather in the popular squares of the city, Central and Harvard, with other homeless. The individuals are usually arrested by a passing patrol officer who will witness first hand the drinking or disorder.
- Homeless persons made up half of the 12 **indecent exposure** arrests in the city. This crime is obviously committed out of the lack of a place for the homeless to resort to when out on the streets, and the accompanied public drinking. Most often these are incidents of public urination.
- **Trespassing** arrests are another obvious result of the conditions homeless live under. They are usually the result of sleeping in ATMs, attempting to enter commercial locations that these persons have been denied access to, as well as going onto campuses, such as M.I.T., and into their buildings. In 2004 eighteen arrests were made of this nature that involved a homeless individual. Homeless individuals often become devoted “customers” of a certain restaurant and will frequent these restaurants for free cups of water, restroom use, and simply to get out of the cold. These arrests often occur at shelters, when a person has been kicked out and refuses to leave.
- **Aggravated and Simple Assaults** usually occur as a result of arguments that escalate to altercations, usually when liquor is involved and are also between two or more homeless people. Most of these arrests take place in Central Square. Also, police officers are frequently victims of simple assault; typically when they try to wake a homeless person who is sleeping in a public area or sitting in a restaurant or business and disturbing customers.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF "SCHOOL*" CRIMES IN 2004

School	Larc. from Build.	Larc. from Person	Vandalism	Simple Assault	Harass./ Threats	Street Rob.	Drugs	Agg. Assault	Larc. Of Bike	Larc. from MV	Comm Break	Total
Baldwin School <i>28 Sacramento St.</i>	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Cambridgeport School <i>89 Elm St.</i>	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Andrew Peabody School (Formerly the M.E. Fitzgerald School) <i>70 Rindge Ave.</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Fletcher-Maynard Academy <i>225 Windsor St.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Graham & Parks School <i>15 Upton St.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haggerty School <i>110 Cushing St.</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
King Open School (Formerly the Harrington School) <i>850 Cambridge St.</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kennedy - Longfellow School <i>158 Spring St.</i>	3	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
MLK, Jr. School <i>100 Putnam Ave.</i>	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Morse School <i>40 Granite St.</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tobin School <i>197 Vassal Ln.</i>	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
CRLS High School <i>459 Broadway</i>	10	1	0	5	3	1	2	1	3	0	0	26
TOTAL	20	1	5	14	8	2	2	4	6	0	1	63

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

CRIMES REPORTED ON CAMBRIDGE HOUSING AUTHORITY

PROPERTY

JANUARY 1, 2004 TO DECEMBER 31, 2004

Property	Agg. Assault	Simple Assault	Robbery	Drugs	Burg.	Auto Theft	Larc. Res.	Vandal.	Threats/ Harass.	Trespass	Indecent Assault	Domest. Disp.	R.O. Viol.	Arson	Total
15 Ware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Chestnut	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
20 Chestnut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8-10 Lancaster	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
87 Amory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116 Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
118 Trowbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Prince St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120 Pleasant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2353 Mass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
244 Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41 Concord	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 Linnaean	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
88 Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aberdeen House	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burns Apts.	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Corcoran Pk	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	1	4	0	1	26
Fairmont Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Hingham St.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Jackson Gardens	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jackson St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
JP/JP	4	5	2	0	3	7	2	9	7	0	0	5	1	0	45
JFK Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
LBJ Apts.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Lincoln Way	1	5	0	0	2	3	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	20
Lopez St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manning Apts.	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Miller's River	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Newtowne Ct	2	4	1	0	0	2	1	1	6	0	0	9	1	1	28
Putnam Gardens	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	6
Putnam School	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
River Howard	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	3	0	0	12
Roosevelt Towers	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	4	2	0	0	3	0	0	14
Russell Apt.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
St. Paul's	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Truman Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Washington Elms	6	11	1	0	2	1	0	7	4	0	0	5	0	0	37
Willow St.	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Woodrow Wilson Ct.	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	7
Total	17	43	5	1	16	17	9	34	47	1	2	42	3	2	239

TRENDS IN STOLEN PROPERTY

The following is a review of the most commonly targeted property in various thefts, including burglaries and robberies. The figure shown next to each property type indicates the number of incidents that involved the theft of that type of property.

LAPTOP COMPUTERS (263)

At the turn of the century, laptops were becoming one of the most targeted stolen items in Cambridge, with a reported 250 stolen in 1999. Six years later, laptops are still one of the hottest items targeted with 263 reported stolen throughout 2004.



Laptops are at the top of the stolen property list for several reasons, namely 1) they have become increasingly popular at businesses, colleges and residences; 2) once

stolen they are easily concealable; 3) they are easy to re-sell, due to their immense popularity. Additionally, the increase and popularity of internet auction sites has led to an easier way to fence all stolen property including laptops.

Due to its multitude of technology firms and high student population, Cambridge is a perfect target for laptop thefts. Both Harvard University and M.I.T. have their own police forces who take criminal reports, making the total theft of laptops higher than the 263 reported to Cambridge Police Department.

Thieves do not prefer one brand of laptop to another; the most common brand names were stolen with a frequency relative to their popularity.

Please refer to page 142 for tips on how to prevent theft of laptops.

BICYCLES (229)

Ninety-nine of the stolen bikes were locked, but most were not protected (by an enclosure, such as a fence or shed). Bike thefts happen almost exclusively during the summer and fall. Most bikes stolen are common 10 or 20-speed bikes, but some mountain bikes are worth thousands of dollars and are even more sought by criminals.



Thieves have proven some bike locks deficient in the last few years, including the extremely popular Kryptonite U-locks, which famously can be popped in a few seconds using the shaft of a Bic pen. It is recommended to potential customers to look into the bike locks before making a purchase.



CAR ACCESSORIES: TIRES (55), HEADLIGHTS (39), STEREOS (207)

Two separate items were highly targeted on motor vehicles throughout 2004.

Tires taken directly off the vehicle were stolen 55 times and car headlights a reported 39, respectively.

Honda car tires were the most popular make stolen. Often times victims found their cars left on the jack, or propped up on cinder blocks with multiple tires missing. Xenon



headlights most commonly found in Audi S4's were also highly targeted by thieves. While many of the stolen tires are believed to have been placed on personal vehicles, it is believed the majority of headlights were re-sold on the black market at times through internet auction sites. Other than Audis, high-end model vehicles such as BMW, Mercedes,



Acura and Lexus also offer xenon headlights. These lights fetch high prices on the black market and are easily removed in a matter of minutes, causing severe damage to the front of the victim's car.

Stereos, which are often valued as much as \$500, are the most common item (along with obvious things such

as purses and cash) stolen in larcenies from motor vehicles in which the thief actually enters the car. A fancy stereo system can prove quite alluring to criminals passing by parked cars. Removing the stereo often damages the console and dashboard badly. Kenwood and Pioneer stereos were the most commonly stolen in Cambridge in 2004, but they are also among the most common brands.

For more information please contact your local car dealership for information and prevention tips.

HANDHELD DEVICES: CELLULAR TELEPHONES (224), MUSICAL DEVICES, CAMERAS (117)

Cellular telephones have increased rapidly in popularity, but interestingly, they were less likely to be stolen in 2004 (224) than in 1999 (350). Cell phones may not be as coveted today because they are less expensive and more commonly owned. Also, today most cell phones are useless once the owner reports the item stolen and cancels service.

Thieves generally steal cell phones solely to make a few calls, then throw the phone away to avoid being easily tracked. Cell phones often look sleek and seem expensive, attracting thieves, who realize only after stealing the item that it has little use to them.

MP3 players, especially the iPod (pictured to the right), are among the hottest products on the market. With the increase in quantity and decrease in size, musical devices are being targeted for theft at an alarming rate not only in Cambridge but the rest of the country as well. In the future, these devices will continue to become smaller and smaller while increasing in price, making them hot targets of theft for years to come.



No certain type of cell phone stands out as being stolen more than others. Handheld music devices are stolen according to their relative popularity in society, with iPods leading the way.

Sixty-six of the 117 cameras stolen were taken in housebreaks, when the burglar was simply scouring the home for the most valuable items immediately visible. Also, there were



five incidents of cameras stolen from store counters when victims were distracted by the clerk or other customers.

POWER TOOLS (47)

Power tools, such as the drill shown to the right, can be valued at well over \$5000 and are often stolen from construction sites overnight and over the weekend. They may be stolen from motor vehicles when left visible, and may make an



auto more attractive to car thieves (a large number of tools were reportedly in the car in five auto thefts in 2004). Commercial burglars occasionally target power tools as well, breaking into storage areas to access them. There were 47 reports of power tools stolen in 2004.

JEWELRY (105)

There were 105 reports of jewelry stolen in 2004. Residential burglars target jewelry most often (78 of the thefts); they commonly grab the first things they see of value and flee as fast as possible.



MEDICINE (11)



Addicts looking for a cheap high may steal various medicines from victims. Many burglars rifle through the medicine cabinet when inside a home or business, and homeless persons may seek prescription drugs, such as morphine or Kolonopin, from their victims in street robberies. This accounts for many of the robberies targeting older victims.

LEARN TO PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST CRIME

Cambridge prides itself in being a safe place to raise a family, go to work and attend school. Compared to cities of similar size and population nationwide, the crime rate in Cambridge consistently ranks below average in the majority of serious crime categories. (See the National and Regional Crime Comparison for more information, page 11). However, crime is a presence and a concern in all large cities and the safety of residents and visitors is of the utmost importance to the Cambridge Police Department. The following tips are provided to help residents, visitors and business owners learn to protect themselves and their property.

VIOLENT CRIME

PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST RAPE

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

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

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

PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST STREET ROBBERY

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

any people “loitering” in the area. Try to avoid going by yourself.

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

PROTECTING BUSINESSES AGAINST ROBBERY

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

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

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

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

PREVENTING ASSAULT

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

how to allocate manpower and funds; if there is a problem with a bar, a household, a school, or any other place where assaults are likely to happen, *the police need to know about it.*

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

PROPERTY CRIME

PREVENTING AUTO THEFT

(This list is provided courtesy of *Autotheftinfo.com*)

- **Always take your keys.** Never leave them in the car. Nearly 20% of all vehicles stolen had the keys in them.
- **Always lock your car.** Approximately 50% of all vehicles stolen were left unlocked.
- **Never hide a second set of keys in your car.** Extra keys can easily be found if a car thief takes time to look.
- **Park in well-lit areas.** Over half of all vehicle thefts occur at night.
- **Park in attended lots.** Auto thieves tend to avoid potential witnesses and prefer unattended parking lots.
- **If you park in an attended lot, leave only the ignition/door key.** If your trunk and glove box use the same key as the door, have one of them changed. Don't give the attendant easy access to your glove box and trunk. Upon returning, check the tires, spare and battery to insure they are the same as those you had when you parked.
- **Never leave your car running, even if you will only be gone for a minute.** Vehicles are commonly stolen at convenience stores, gas stations, ATM's, etc. Many vehicles are also stolen on cold mornings when the owner leaves the vehicle running to warm up.

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

PREVENTING COMMERCIAL BURGLARY

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

PREVENTING RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

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

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

PREVENTING LARCENIES FROM BUILDINGS

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

PREVENTING LARCENIES FROM MOTOR VEHICLES

- The best and really only way to prevent larcenies from motor vehicles **is never to leave valuables in your car unattended**—particularly electronic goods such as cellular telephones and laptop computers. Preventing the theft of car radios is more difficult; some car stereo manufacturers make detachable faceplates or stereos that pull easily from the dashboard, allowing you to take it with you or lock it in the trunk.
- **Parking your car in a driveway or lot** rather than on the street provides some minimal deterrence.

PREVENTING BICYCLE THEFT

- The facts are grim: **no lock will stop a determined bicycle thief.** However, using a lock is better than not using a lock, and you can maximize the protection a lock provides by: 1) using a steel "U" lock rather than a cable lock; 2)

locking the *frame* of the bicycle rather than the tire; and 3) locking your bike at a bicycle rack.

- **Register your bicycle with the Cambridge Police Department.** If your bike is stolen and recovered, it will be easier to find you and return your bicycle. Registration cards are available at the Cambridge Police Department and at bicycle shops across the city. Call 349-3236 for more information.
- **Removing an essential part of the bicycle, such as the seat or one of the wheels, and taking it with you provides some protection against theft.** *Don't* assume your bicycle is safe because it is in your yard, on your porch, or in your apartment hallway. Bikes should be locked in a secured area, such as a garage or shed.

PREVENTING SHOPLIFTING

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

PREVENTING FRAUD

- Banks are swiftly replacing standard ATM Cards with “Check Cards”—credit cards that deduct directly from your checking account. These check cards, while convenient, present a security problem. Thieves no longer need your Personal Identification Number (PIN) to use the card; if a thief uses it like a credit card, he can drain your entire account by just forging your signature on credit card slips. If your ATM Card has a credit card logo (such as Visa or MasterCard) on it, it can be used like a credit card. If you do not want this feature, notify your bank and have them send you an ATM-only card.
- Keep your credit card numbers, and the telephone numbers of your credit card companies, at home and work. If your cards are stolen, call these numbers immediately and report the theft.
- Try to avoid carrying more credit cards than you need at one time.

- Never write your ATM card PIN number on the card or on a slip of paper in your wallet or purse.
- Protect your cards against theft in the first place; see the prevention tips under this “Property Crime” section.
- Merchants should implement and enforce a policy of requiring a photographic identification when using a check or credit card.

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

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

PREVENT LAPTOP THEFT

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

DIRECTORY

Cambridge Police Department
5 Western Ave.
Cambridge, MA 02139
(617) 349-3300 – 24 hours a day

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Office of the Commissioner.....
(617) 349-3377
Bureau of Internal Investigations.....
(617) 349-3384
Office of the Legal Advisor.....
(617) 349-3344

KEY OPERATIONAL SERVICES:

Personnel Department.....
(617) 349-3376
Traffic Department.....
(617) 349-4365
Crime Analysis Unit.....
(617) 349-3390
Public Information.....
(617) 349-3235
Records Unit.....
(617) 349-3214
Community Oriented Policing.....
(617) 349-3008
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
Sexual Assault Unit.....
(617) 349-3227
Domestic Violence Unit.....
(617) 349-3371
Accident Investigations.....
(617) 349-3307
Investigations Section.....
(617) 349-3367

MISCELLANEOUS

License Commission.....
(617) 349-6140
Criminal History Board.....
(617) 660-4600
Medical Examiner's Office.....
(617) 267-6767
Sex Offender Registry.....
(978)-740-6400
Dispute Settlement Center.....
(617) 876-5376