

# City of Cambridge Police Department

## 2009 Annual Crime Report

*"A Decade of Analysis"*

Police Commissioner: Robert C. Haas

City Manager: Robert W. Healy



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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

City of Cambridge Profile .....	2
Police Department Profile .....	3
Police Department Organizational Chart.....	4
Message from Commissioner Haas .....	5
Crime Analysis Forward.....	6
2009 Crime Index .....	7
UCR Crime Statistics .....	8
25-Year Statistical Trends .....	9
Executive Summary .....	10
National & Regional Comparison .....	12
Crime Factors .....	14
 <b>SECTION I: PART I CRIMES</b>	
Murder .....	19
Rape .....	24
Robbery .....	26
Assault .....	32
Burglary .....	37
Larceny .....	41
Auto Theft .....	49
 <b>SECTION II: PART II CRIMES</b>	
Narcotics.....	55
Malicious Destruction .....	59
Sex Offenses .....	60
 <b>SECTION III:</b>	
<b>Neighborhood Reports</b> .....	61
 <b>Section IV:</b>	
<b>Business District Profiles</b> .....	83
 <b>SECTION V: SPECIAL REPORTS</b>	
Domestic Crimes .....	99
Hate Crimes .....	102
Juvenile Crime.....	103
School Crimes .....	105
CHA Property .....	106
Traffic Analysis .....	107
Learn to Protect Yourself .....	128
Cambridge Police Phone Directory .....	133

**CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT  
2009 ANNUAL CRIME REPORT  
INCLUDING NEIGHBORHOOD  
AND BUSINESS DISTRICT PROFILES**



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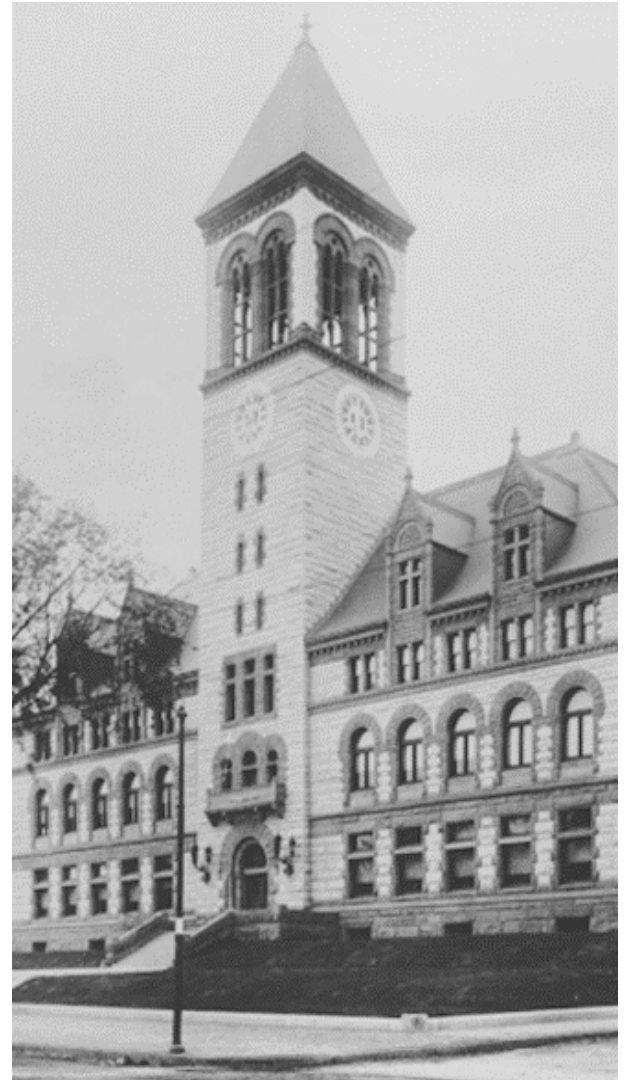
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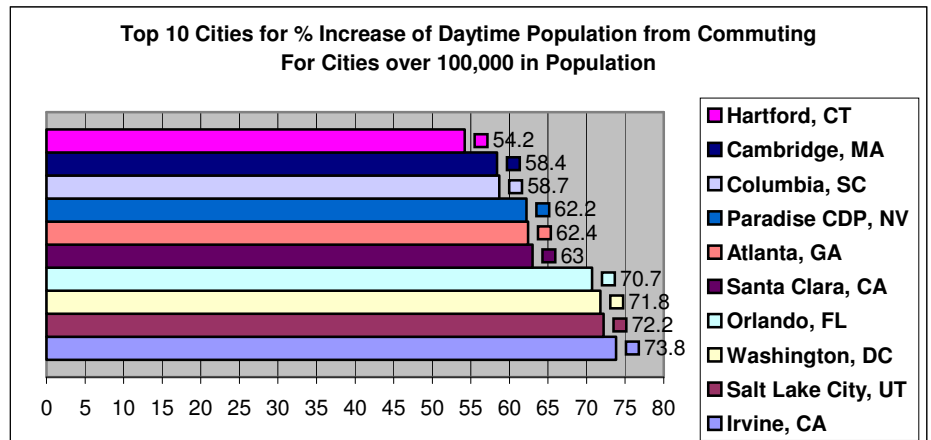
# CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AT A GLANCE

<b>Established:</b>	1636 (town); 1846 (city)
<b>Government:</b>	Council-Manager
<b>City Manager:</b>	Robert W. Healy
<b>City Budget:</b>	\$444,212,850 (FY 09/10)
<b>City Employees:</b>	2,657 (including schools)
<b>Area:</b>	7.13 square miles total 6.43 square miles land
<b>Population:</b>	105,596 (2008)
<b>Households:</b>	41,800 (2008)
<b>Police Officer/Population Ratio:</b>	1:388
<b>Population Density:</b>	16,422 per sq mile (2008)
<b>Registered Voters:</b>	58,848 (April 2009)
<b>Total Registered Auto Mobiles:</b>	47,413 (January 2010)
<b>Total Residential Housing Units:</b>	45,148 (2008)
<b>Ownership Rate:</b>	38% (2008)
<b>Median Household Income:</b>	\$71,140 (2008)
<b>Median Family Income:</b>	\$94,228 (2008)
<b>Average Family Income:</b>	\$106,069 (2008)
<b>Unemployment Rate:</b>	6.1% (January 2010)
<b>Median Single-Family Home:</b>	\$685,000 (2009)
<b>Median Condominium:</b>	\$415,000 (2009)
<b>Property Tax Rate per Thousand:</b>	\$7.72 residential (FY 2010) \$18.75 commercial (FY 2010)
<b>School Enrollment:</b>	6,137 (FY 09/10)
<b>Colleges and Universities:</b>	9
<b>Hospitals:</b>	5



## Top Ten Employers: (2008)

- 1) Harvard (11,315)
- 2) MIT (7,820)
- 3) City of Cambridge (2,820)
- 4) Mt Auburn Hospital (1,969)
- 5) Novartis (1,629)
- 6) Biogen (1,596)
- 7) Cambridge Health Alliance (1,413)
- 8) Genzyme (1,391)
- 9) Federal Government (1,286)
- 10) Draper (1,175)



In a publication by the U.S. Census Department, Cambridge was reported to rank 9<sup>th</sup>, with a 58.4% increase of daytime commuters in 2007.

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

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

## CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT AT A GLANCE

**Organized:** 1859  
**Sworn Officers:** 272  
**Civilian Personnel:** 39  
**Commissioner:** Robert C. Haas  
**Headquarters:** 125 Sixth Street  
 Cambridge, MA 02142  
**Budget (FY 09/10):** \$40,298,818.64  
**Rank Structure:** Commissioner  
 Superintendent  
 Deputy Superintendent  
 Lieutenant  
 Sergeant  
 Patrol Officer  
**Marked Patrol Vehicles:** 33  
**Unmarked Patrol Vehicles:** 37  
**Motorcycles:** 14  
**Bicycles:** 37  
**Special Vehicles:** 10  
**2009 Total Calls for Service:** 100,432  
**2009 Total Index Crimes:** 3,570



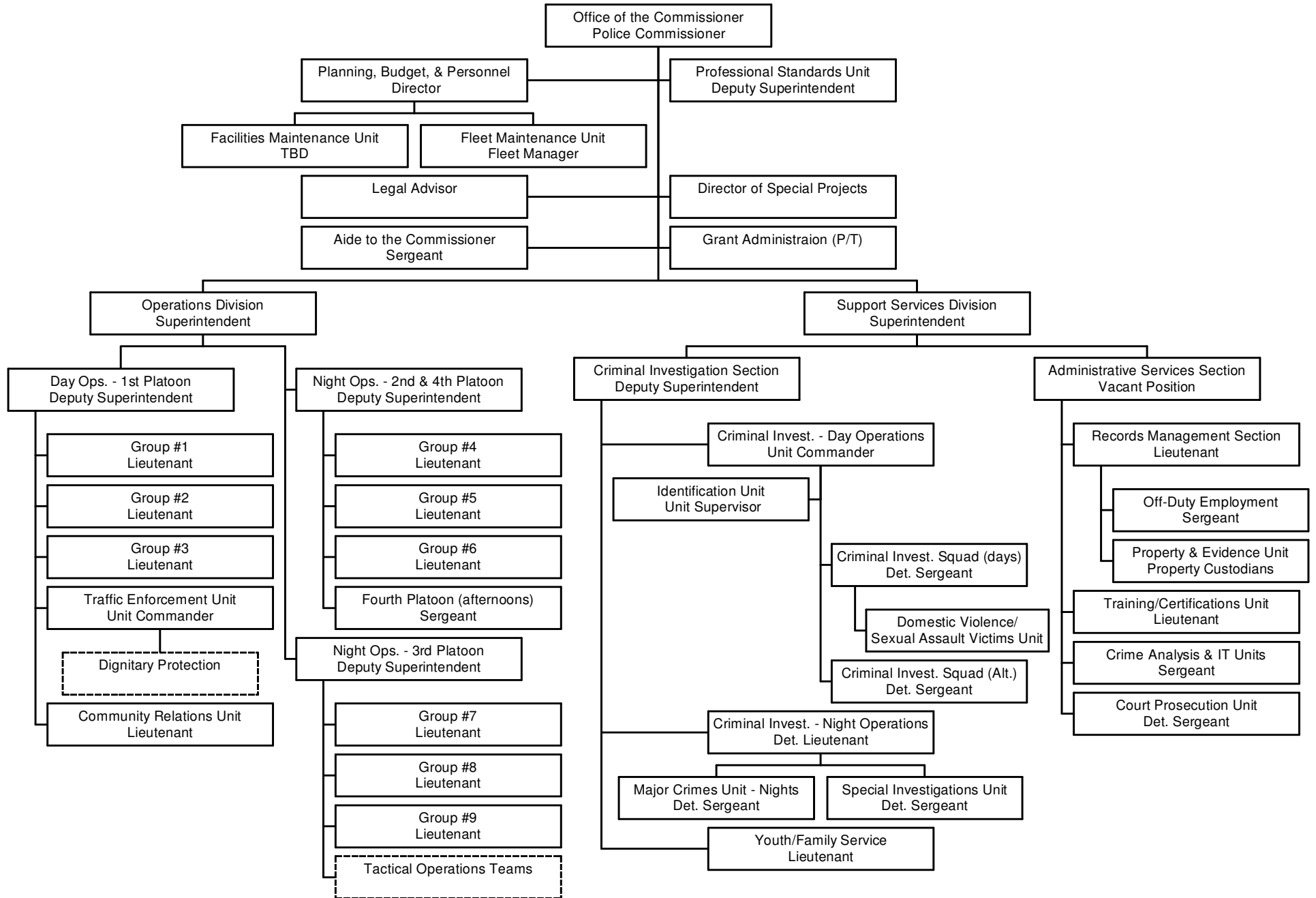
## CRIME ANALYSIS IN CAMBRIDGE

*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 30 years.

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

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

# CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



## **A MESSAGE FROM POLICE COMMISSIONER ROBERT C. HAAS**

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This publication represents the sixteenth annual crime report that has been generated by the Cambridge Police Department. Unlike similar publications, the annual report put together by the Crime Analysis Unit (CAU) in Cambridge delves into not only the crime patterns and trends that occurred during the course of 2009, but also provides a great deal of context for those crimes. In my view, this report is vital for us in terms of offsetting future criminal activity, and it also gives the general public a greater appreciation of the underlying contributing factors of crime, which in many cases were opportunistic or connected to other criminal motivations.

Each year that this report has been published, we have achieved a new level of sophistication in terms of our analysis. Over the last two years in particular, the analysts who staff our Crime Analysis Unit have been engaged in a more forward-looking approach to analytics. Utilizing scenario-based data points to identify patterns on a timely basis, the CAU forecasts potential emerging crime trends to the neighborhood level. Most other police departments have looked at crime trends on an incident-based approach; however, this approach proves to be limiting and does not provide a broader context with respect to predictability. The Crime Analysis Unit has developed a library of crime pattern databases that plays an important role in finding emerging patterns much more quickly, thereby proving a tangible basis for how the department deploys its various resources.

An excellent example has been our analysis of traffic collision patterns. Approximately two years ago, the Crime Analysis Unit began to look at recurring patterns of traffic collisions taking place throughout the City. The department quickly identified a consistent pattern of collisions at certain locations. By digging deeper into some of the major contributing factors that were prevalent at the “high” collision locations, we were able to detect problematic types of driving behaviors at certain times of the day, during specific days of the week, within specific seasonal cycles. With this information, the department began to assign officers to these locations with a greater degree of specificity instead of randomly issuing traffic citations, which did not seem to alter collision patterns in the past. With these new specific assignments, we witnessed a significant reduction in collision rates in 2008 at all of the “high” accident locations. These reductions ranged from 26% to 58%. Last year’s annual report contained a detailed analysis of the “high” collision locations, describing in detail the analysis that took place. This year’s report has yielded similar results, using the same deployment strategies.

Another example of how the department benefits from our analytical capabilities is how the patrol bicycle teams are deployed. Two years ago, the Cambridge Police Department transitioned from a specialized nine-person unit of bicycle officers to more than forty patrol officers certified for bicycle patrol. In the first year, the officers freelanced throughout the city. Last year, we used our analysis to specifically direct the officers to certain locations on directed patrol activities. The bottom-line: the department witnessed two consecutive years of declines in the City’s serious crime rates.

As we continue to perfect our forecasting capabilities, we are increasing our reliance on the use of processed data to drive resources. However, using past crime data and other event history will only allow us to proceed so far in getting an accurate picture of what is taking place within the City. A large piece of the puzzle is the active involvement of the community in not only reporting crime activity, but also reporting activities that appear suspicious or out of the ordinary. This predictive style of policing is also dependent upon the relationship and collaboration between our neighboring communities. In a time when much of the criminal activity is committed by a relatively small group of people who are extremely mobile, these collaborations are vital in providing a safer community.

Aside from the operational changes made over the past few years, members of the Cambridge Police Department have been active partners with other city departments building partnerships and alliances that had never existed before. The Youth/Family Services Unit is part of a multi-disciplinary partnership with the Department of Human Services, the Cambridge School Department, and the Cambridge Health Alliance. The multi-disciplinary teams are doing remarkable work supporting youth who may be considered at-risk and whose families may be in need of support.

Last summer, the Department of Human Services and the Cambridge Police Department, in collaboration with each of the housing management entities, conducted door-to-door informational campaigns in five of the housing developments. After each of these initiatives, residents were invited to community-based events where they were provided with additional information on the various programs and services offered throughout the city. Both departments participated in a variety of programs that were designed to give various age groups constructive outlets during the summer. Some more notable programs were; (1) a midnight basketball league involving over one hundred

young men; (2) soccer camps for younger children in collaboration with the Vineyard Church; (3) a youth police academy; (4) middle school basketball traveling teams; and (5) a working partnership with the youth workers at various Youth Centers. Plans are underway to maintain and expand upon these programs for the upcoming summer.

As evidenced by this year's report, the various initiatives and collaborations in which the officers of the Cambridge Police Department have engaged seem to be effective. The men and women of the Cambridge Police Department have greatly expanded their roles beyond what is normally expected of any police agency, and they have done so with a remarkable devotion and commitment to their profession and this great city that they serve.

Respectfully submitted,



Robert C. Haas  
Police Commissioner

## **F O R E W O R D**

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The Cambridge Police Department's 2009 Annual Crime Report is an attempt to provide detailed information so that citizens can make informed decisions about crime and safety in their neighborhoods. The more information made available to the public, the better the input will be in aiding the Police response to crime.

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

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

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

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

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

*Cambridge Police Department Crime Analysis Unit*



# 2009 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	2006	2007	2008	2009	2008-2009 % Change
<b>Murder</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Inc</b>
<b>Rape</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>+18%</b>
Stranger	2	1	2	3	Inc
Non-Stranger	9	15	15	17	+13%
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>-3%</b>
Commercial	38	41	36	21	-42%
Street	170	120	141	151	+7%
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>-7%</b>
<b>Total Violent Crime</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>-4%</b>
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>-8%</b>
Commercial	189	134	76	86	+13%
Residential	496	519	391	343	-12%
<b>Larceny</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>2,496</b>	<b>-10%</b>
from Building	386	418	417	321	-12%
from Motor Vehicle	754	1,234	1,053	913	-13%
from Person	337	344	357	331	-7%
of Bicycle	204	228	277	284	+3%
Shoplifting	342	349	352	369	+5%
from Residence	246	162	214	185	-14%
of License Plate	30	37	65	39	-40%
of Services	21	22	26	28	+8%
Miscellaneous	57	44	27	26	-4%
<b>Auto Theft</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>-20%</b>
<b>Total Property Crime</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>3,735</b>	<b>3,499</b>	<b>3,121</b>	<b>-11%</b>
<b>Crime Index Total</b>	<b>3,753</b>	<b>4,155</b>	<b>3,968</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>-10%</b>

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

## CAMBRIDGE UNIFORM CRIME REPORT STATISTICS 1990-2009\*

Crime	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Avg. 1990-1999	Avg. 2000-2009	Avg. 1990-2009	% Change 2008-2009**	% Change 2000-2009**
<b>Murder</b>	3	5	2	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	6	3	0	3	2	0	1	2	2	2	2	Inc.	Inc.
<b>Rape</b>	29	38	33	30	28	35	34	24	25	15	11	15	10	7	10	14	11	16	17	20	29	13	21	18%	82%
<b>Robbery</b>	431	399	286	253	276	295	227	176	208	165	186	181	195	229	245	239	208	161	177	172	272	199	235	-3%	-8%
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	614	567	551	643	473	463	381	370	369	348	322	272	284	271	248	244	237	243	274	255	478	265	371	-7%	-21%
<b>Burglary</b>	1,470	1,098	866	929	774	953	791	596	695	567	552	688	720	651	724	623	685	653	467	429	874	619	747	-8%	-22%
<b>Larceny/Theft</b>	3,136	3,363	3,326	3,563	3,351	3,313	2,973	2,779	2,753	2,819	2,820	2,740	2,764	2,389	2,654	2,396	2,377	2,838	2,788	2,496	3,138	2,626	2882	-10%	-11%
<b>Auto Theft</b>	1,353	1,012	887	964	761	558	544	483	397	431	498	523	425	419	438	295	233	244	244	196	739	352	545	-20%	-61%
<b>Total Violent</b>	1,077	1,009	872	928	778	796	643	572	604	530	520	469	495	510	503	500	458	420	469	449	781	479	630	-4%	-14%
<b>Total Property</b>	5,959	5,473	5,079	5,456	5,086	4,824	4,308	3,858	3,845	3,817	3,870	3,951	3,909	3,459	3,816	3,314	3,295	3,735	3,499	3,121	4,771	3,597	4184	-11%	-19%
<b>Total</b>	7,036	6,482	5,951	6,384	5,664	5,620	4,951	4,430	4,449	4,347	4,390	4,420	4,404	3,969	4,319	3,814	3,753	4,155	3,968	3,570	5,531	4,076	4804	-10%	-19%

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

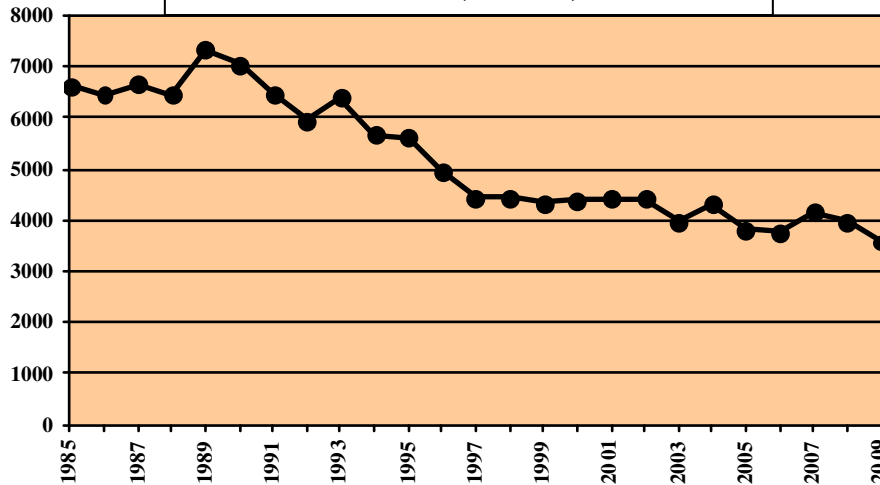
\*The Cambridge Police Department voluntarily submits Uniform Crime Report statistics to the FBI for national comparison. See <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm> for more information.

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

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

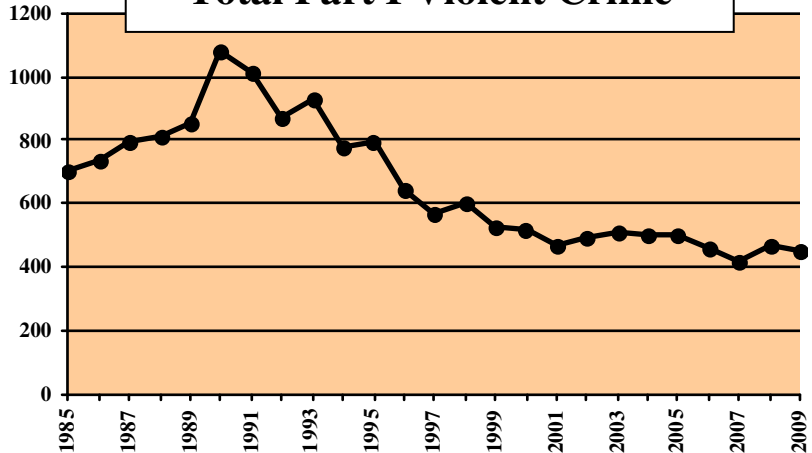
# 25-YEAR STATISTICAL TRENDS

## Total Part I (Index) Crime



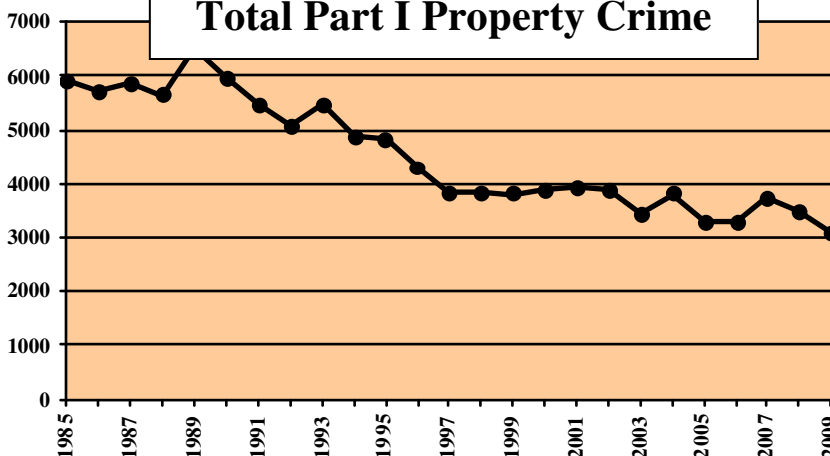
Cambridge reported its lowest crime total in over 40 years in 2009 with 3570 serious crimes. The total crime index has fallen more than 45% since 1985. Serious crime numbers have been on a steady decline since the late 1970s, with the exception of spikes at the turn of two decades. These spikes were caused by a sharp increase in property crimes in 1980 and a sharp increase in violent crimes in 1990. After 1997, the crime rate leveled off for approximately six years, until it dropped by 10% in 2003. Since 2003, crime totals have averaged just over 3,900 crimes a year, with fluctuations of about 400 crimes above and below the average.

## Total Part I Violent Crime



Violent crime totals include the crimes of murder, rape, robbery, and assault. Totals were fairly unsteady in the 1980s. The late years of the decade were marked by a great increase in incidents—reflective of the nation’s epidemic of gang and drug violence combined with greater reporting of domestic assaults. Since 1990, violent crime totals have been steadily declining, but were marked by small spikes every other year or so in the 1990’s. There were 449 violent crimes reported in Cambridge in 2009, which is the second lowest violent crime total reported in the past 25 years. This drop can be attributed to reductions in commercial robberies and aggravated assaults.

## Total Part I Property Crime



Property crime totals include burglary, larceny, and auto theft. Property crime usually accounts for 80-90% of the Part I total in Cambridge, which explains why the graph to the left mirrors the graph at the top so closely. Totals have fallen 47% since 1985. Burglary and auto theft have experienced significant decreases over the past two decades, reaching their lowest level in 50 years in 2009, but larceny (common theft) has remained fairly steady. Since 2002, property crime numbers have fluctuated between 3,000 and 4,000 incidents. The spike in property crime in 2007 was attributed to an increase in both larcenies from motor vehicles and auto thefts. In 2009, there was an overall decrease of 11%, leading to the lowest property crime total in over 20 years. This was due to reductions in almost every category.

# 2009 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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## **IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE 2009 INDEX TOTAL**

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

The 3,570 serious crimes recorded in Cambridge in 2009 represent the lowest total of index crimes reported to the FBI since the 1960s. There were 398 fewer serious crimes registered in Cambridge in 2009 when compared with 2008, which translates to a 10% decrease in Part 1 offenses. This decrease can be traced to drops in almost every major category of crime in 2009. Further analysis of the 2009 figures indicates that while violent crime fell 4% this year, property crime registered a significant 11% reduction. The property crimes of burglary and auto theft are at 50-year lows. Over the past 25 years, the serious crime total in Cambridge has fallen over 45%.

## **MURDER:**

- The first homicide of the year occurred on January 28, 2009. A 65-year-old Brookline man allegedly shot and killed his 33-year-old co-worker from Malden. The suspect and victim both worked for a Smith Place business, where the incident took place.
- The second homicide of 2009 took place on June 16, 2009. A 33-year-old Cambridge native was found with multiple gunshot wounds in front of the driveway to the Fresh Pond Apartments located at 362/364 Rindge Ave. He was pronounced dead at the scene. This incident remains under investigation at the present time.
- Murders in Cambridge most often fall into three distinct scenarios: domestic situations, drug or gang related altercations, and homeless against homeless street fights.
- Nationally, cities of 100,000 people average 10 murders per year.
- Since 1990, Cambridge has averaged two murders per year, which is a decrease from the 30-year period between 1960 and 1989 when the average was slightly less than five per year.
- Fifteen of the eighteen murders in Cambridge since 2000 have been cleared by an arrest of the perpetrator.

## **RAPE**

- Cambridge reported 20 rapes in 2009, well above the 10-year average of 12 rapes per year.
- All 20 rapes were completed; none of the rapes were classified as attempts this year.
- In nine of the rapes in 2009, the victim had a prior acquaintance with the perpetrator. An additional five incidents were classified as domestic in nature. There were three stranger-to-stranger rapes in 2009; two were categorized as blitz incidents, while the third was a contact situation. An arrest was made in one of the stranger rapes; the other two remain under investigation.
- Since 1980, there has only been one stranger-to-stranger "street" rape pattern in Cambridge: the "Rainy Day Rapist" who preyed on victims in the Fresh Pond area on rainy days in 1981.

## **ROBBERY**

- From 2001 to 2004, citywide robbery totals slowly increased. The trend reversed in 2005 and continued to decline until 2007 when a 20-year low for robberies was registered. After seeing an overall increase of 10% in 2008, robberies dropped 3% in 2009. Further analysis of robbery in 2009 indicates that commercial robbery decreased by 42% and street robbery increased 7%.
- Commercial robberies averaged over 100 incidents a year between 1970 and 1990, then dropped to an average of 45 per year in the 1990's. From 2000 to 2005, the numbers slowly increased until 2006, when a decline of 50% was recorded. Commercial robberies remained relatively low in 2007 and 2008, and then decreased dramatically in 2009.
- Banks were the most common target of commercial robberies in 2009, accounting for 38% of the incidents. The main time frame for bank robberies in 2009 was between 10:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. Seven of the eight bank robberies in 2009 have resulted in an arrest.
- Street robberies increased by 7% in 2009, rising from 141 incidents to 151.

- The neighborhood that suffered the largest number of street robberies in 2009 was Cambridgeport, with 32 incidents accounting for 21% of the citywide total. Area 4 experienced the second highest number of street robberies with 23.
- The majority of the street robberies throughout the city occurred between 7:00 p.m. and 1:00 a.m. These are common times for street robberies to be reported because people can become targets when they are walking alone late at night, distracted or intoxicated.
- Part of the increase in street robberies can be linked to the surge in the theft of iPods and Sidekick/iPhones by juveniles from their peers, a trend that began in 2008.

### **AGGRAVATED ASSAULT**

- Aggravated assaults decreased by 7% in Cambridge in 2009, after seeing a rise of 13% in 2008.
- Analysis of the past twenty years reveals that aggravated assault reached its peak in the early 1990s. Between 1984 and 1989, Cambridge recorded about 350 incidents per year. In 1990, it jumped an unprecedented 41% to 614 incidents. From its zenith in 1993 of 643 assaults, this target crime fell into a steady decline for the next ten years. Over the past five years, aggravated assaults have leveled off at roughly 250 incidents per year.
- Approximately 7% of the aggravated assaults in Cambridge in 2009 resulted in serious to life threatening injuries. Roughly 34% of the 255 incidents in 2009 produced no injury, as the victim showed no sign or complaint of injury or was merely threatened with the use of a weapon (gun, knife, shod foot, household item, baseball bat, etc).
- Nearly one-third of the aggravated assaults in 2009 were domestic incidents. Over the past five years, the rate of domestic incidents has ranged from a quarter to a third of all assaults.
- Cambridgeport was the top area for bar and alcohol related assaults in 2009. This type of activity can be traced to the high density of foot traffic around bars and restaurants in the Mass Ave corridor of Central Square.

### **BURGLARY**

- In 2009, the City reported its lowest burglary rate in 50 years. There were 48 fewer residential burglaries in Cambridge in 2009, while commercial breaks rose by 10 incidents. When combining the two totals, they accounted for an 8% reduction in burglary from 2008 to 2009.
- There was a 13% increase in commercial breaks in Cambridge when compared with the 2008 total for this target crime. Over the past five years, commercial breaks have averaged 124 incidents per year; this translates to a 20% decline from the previous five years.
- Inman/Harrington, Area 4, and Mid-Cambridge all registered decreases of over 35% for housebreaks in 2009. Further analysis indicates that the majority of this reduction can be traced to the eradication of patterns that had affected Inman and Area 4 in 2007 and part of 2008.
- In a typical year, 5% to 10% of all housebreaks in Cambridge are perpetrated by family, friends, common tenants, houseguests, and other acquaintances.

### **AUTO THEFT**

- The number of vehicles stolen in Cambridge dropped by 48 incidents, or 20%, to 196 incidents in 2009. This is the lowest auto theft total the City has seen in 50 years.
- Hondas continue to be the most commonly stolen automobiles, constituting 33% of the auto thefts in 2009. Toyotas and Fords came in second and third, respectively. This information is consistent with historical and national trends.
- The most targeted model in 2009 was the Honda Civic, followed by the Honda Accord and Acura Integra.
- Approximately 77% of the cars reported stolen in 2009 have been recovered to date. The majority of the recovered cars were located throughout Cambridge and Boston, and the majority of the damage to the recovered vehicles was to the ignition and car body.

### **CITYWIDE SHOOTING VICTIMS IN 2009**

- There were six shootings in 2009 producing six victims with gunshot wounds (including two fatal shootings). There were three shootings in North Cambridge and one each in Area 4, Peabody, and the Cambridge Highlands.
- All six of the gunshot victims were males between the ages of 19 and 33.
- The six shootings in 2009 represent a slight increase over the number reported in 2008 (five shootings with four victims), but a slight decrease compared to 2007 (seven shootings with nine victims).
- Arrests were made in two of the shootings this year; the other incidents either remain under investigation or the victims refuse to cooperate.

# 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 2008.\*

## 2008 CRIMES IN CITIES OF 94,000-106,000 RESIDENTS, NATIONWIDE

<i>City</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Rape</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Burglary</i>	<i>Larceny</i>	<i>Auto Theft</i>	<i>Total</i>
Albany, NY	9	48	361	615	1,027	3,153	225	5,438
Arvada, CO	1	27	62	125	416	2,039	248	2,918
Athens-Clarke County, GA	2	54	204	275	1,706	4,374	365	6,980
Berkeley, CA	8	25	496	123	1,095	4,790	952	7,489
Burbank, CA	2	17	86	130	589	1,834	518	3,176
Boulder, CO	0	40	33	128	486	2,305	122	3,114
<b>Cambridge, MA</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>3,968</b>
Carlsbad, CA	2	24	51	150	507	1,662	189	2,585
Cary, NC	3	12	47	45	503	1,761	78	2,449
Charleston, SC	14	60	288	438	724	3,399	412	5,335
Clearwater, FL	11	38	318	624	856	3,678	251	5,776
Compton, CA	28	48	595	1,067	896	1,409	1,028	5,071
Daly City, CA	1	25	143	114	276	1,425	344	2,328
Davenport, IA	6	46	199	543	1,283	4,153	311	6,541
Erie, PA	7	88	317	234	1,111	2,280	163	4,200
Everett, WA	1	76	223	284	1,251	5,108	1,183	8,126
Fairfield, CA	5	28	238	275	736	2,703	587	4,572
Frisco, TX	1	15	11	79	504	1,992	56	2,658
Gary, IN	49	51	254	536	1,406	1,766	976	5,038
Green Bay, WI	2	76	104	320	651	2,303	153	3,609
Gresham, OR	6	72	156	261	703	2,502	684	4,384
Livonia, MI	0	13	43	76	318	1,526	259	2,235
Macon, GA	19	41	370	454	1,963	4,972	823	8,642
Mission Viejo, CA	0	3	40	58	204	936	66	1,307
Odessa, TX	7	2	73	593	893	2,809	268	4,645
Portsmouth, VA	15	59	348	297	1,123	4,182	345	6,369
Quincy, MA	2	15	105	225	598	1,139	135	2,219
Richardson, TX	4	23	112	130	850	2,282	247	3,648
Richmond, CA	27	37	523	506	1,222	1,844	1,895	6,054
Sandy, UT	0	22	36	100	589	2,912	247	3,906
Santa Clara, CA	4	20	83	124	450	2,172	402	3,255
South Gate, CA	4	19	344	231	477	1,004	1,293	3,372
Ventura, CA	2	23	156	216	669	2,387	232	3,685
West Palm Beach, FL	18	47	446	456	1,445	3,887	513	6,812
Wichita Falls, TX	4	46	208	299	1,515	4,936	529	7,537
Wilmington, NC	12	49	319	398	1,465	3,454	528	6,225
Woodbridge Township, NJ	1	12	94	85	447	2,105	160	2,904
<b>Average</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>2,702</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>4,556</b>
<b>Cambridge, MA</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>3,968</b>

Among similarly sized cities in 2008, Cambridge ranked below the nationwide *average* for all of the index crimes, with the exception of Larcenies. Overall, the total number of serious crimes in Cambridge ranked roughly 13% below the national average of similarly sized cities (see chart above). Again, statistics for 2008 are the latest available from cities of similar size to Cambridge for comparative analysis.

### How Cambridge Compares Nationally in 2008 (to cities selected in chart above):

- ↓ **Murder:** 88% lower than the national average per 100,000 inhabitants.
- ↓ **Rape:** 53% lower than the national average per 100,000 inhabitants, continuing the downward trend, which began in 1998.
- ↓ **Robbery:** 14% lower than the national average per 100,000 inhabitants.
- ↓ **Assault:** 7% below the national average per 100,000 inhabitants.
- ↓ **Burglary:** 45% below the national average per 100,000 inhabitants, continuing the downward trend, which began in the early 1980s.
- ↑ **Larceny:** 3% above 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:** 47% below the national average per 100,000 inhabitants.

### 2008 TOTAL NUMBER AND RATE OF CRIMES IN SELECT MASSACHUSETTS CITIES AND TOWNS

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Rape</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Burglary</i>	<i>Larceny</i>	<i>Auto Theft</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total Rate*</i>
Medford	55,555	0	2	44	43	205	1,166	95	1,555	2,799
Lynn	90,042	6	36	182	592	1,133	1,408	473	3,830	4,254
Chicopee	53,777	2	25	57	239	470	1,059	149	2,001	3,721
Lawrence	69,812	4	14	104	334	615	1,023	341	2,435	3,488
<b>Cambridge</b>	<b>101,362</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>3,968</b>	<b>3,915</b>
Lowell	110,136	6	42	225	894	1,073	2,227	450	4,917	4,464
New Bedford	91,473	4	59	301	827	1,056	1,978	319	4,544	4,968
Haverhill	60,001	1	11	60	331	677	667	132	1,879	3,132
Somerville	74,012	2	20	112	170	450	1,614	249	2,617	3,536
Framingham	64,519	1	11	40	144	268	1,166	166	1,796	2,784
Quincy	95,061	2	15	105	225	598	1,139	135	2,219	2,334
Brookline <sup>1</sup>	54,527	0	3	30	N/A	156	683	22	894	1,640
Waltham	60,459	0	9	15	65	108	696	44	937	1,550
Newton	83,191	0	8	19	90	186	896	29	1,228	1,476
Average	75,995	2	19	105	325	533	1,322	203	2,487	3,273
<b>Cambridge</b>	<b>101,362</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>3,968</b>	<b>3,915</b>

\*Rate is calculated per 100,000 residents.

\*Statistics for 2008 for select Massachusetts cities are the latest available for comparative analysis with Cambridge.

<sup>1</sup>Note that the 2008 assault statistic for the Town of Brookline was unavailable.

There were approximately 3,915 crimes per 100,000 residents in Cambridge in 2008. Note that this number does not reflect the increased daytime population, which exceeds 150,000 people on any given day.

# FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO CRIME

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Throughout the 2009 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:

<b>Factor</b>	<b>General Effect</b>	<b>Status in Cambridge</b>	<b>Effects in Cambridge</b>
<b>Residential Population &amp; Population Density</b>	High population leads to a higher residential crime rate (residential burglaries, larcenies from motor vehicles, domestic assaults, auto theft). High population <i>density</i> also leads to a higher residential crime rate.	Population of about 101,000; Very high density (about 15,000 per square mile).	Higher residential crime rate than cities of fewer than 100,000. Higher residential crime rate in densely populated neighborhoods of Mid-Cambridge, North Cambridge, Cambridgeport. Low residential crime rate in sparsely populated areas of Cambridge Highlands, Strawberry Hill, Agassiz.
<b>Commerical &amp; Educational Population, number &amp; type of commercial establishments and educational institutions</b>	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.
<b>Age composition of population</b>	A higher population in the “at risk” age of 15–24 leads to a higher crime rate.	21% 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.
<b>Stability of Population</b>	Stable, close-knit populations have a lower overall crime rate than transient populations. Neighborhoods with more houses and condominiums (generally signifying a more stable population) have a lower crime rate than neighborhoods with mostly apartments (generally a more transient population).	Historically, more stable population west of Harvard Square; more transient population east of Harvard Square. This is changing rapidly with gentrification taking place in neighborhoods adjacent to Central Square.	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.



<b>Street Layout</b>	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 escape over the bridge into Boston. Higher commercial burglary rate in North Cambridge, with multiple avenues of escape into nearby towns.
<b>Proximity to Public Transportation</b>	Criminals are often indigent and cannot afford cars or other expensive forms of transportation. Areas near public transportation, particularly subways, witness a higher crime rate—particularly robbery and larceny—than more inaccessible areas.	Major public transportation system offering high-speed rapid transit throughout most of the city.	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 rates with few clusters.
<b>Economic conditions, including poverty level and unemployment rate</b>	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.
<b>Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness</b>	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.
<b>Climate</b>	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.
<b>Operational and investigative emphasis of the police department</b>	Problem-oriented, informed police departments have more success controlling certain aspects of crime than other departments.	A problem-oriented department with an emphasis on directed patrol and investigation, and on crime analysis, including quick identification of crime patterns and rapid intervention to curtail them.	Lower overall crime rate across the city than would be expected for a city of our size and characteristics.
<b>Attitude of the citizenry toward crime, including its reporting practices</b>	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.



# SECTION I

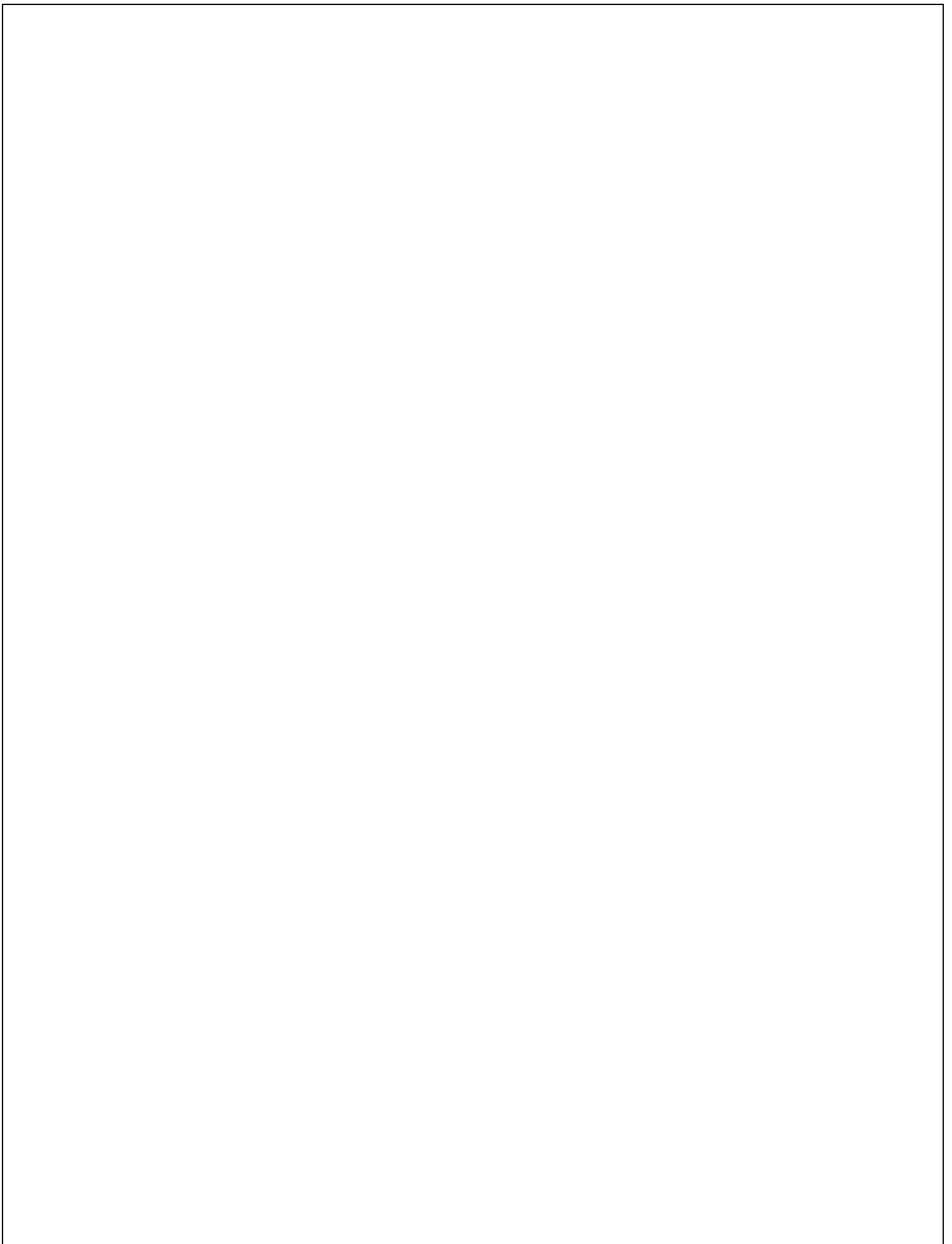
## PART I CRIMES

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



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

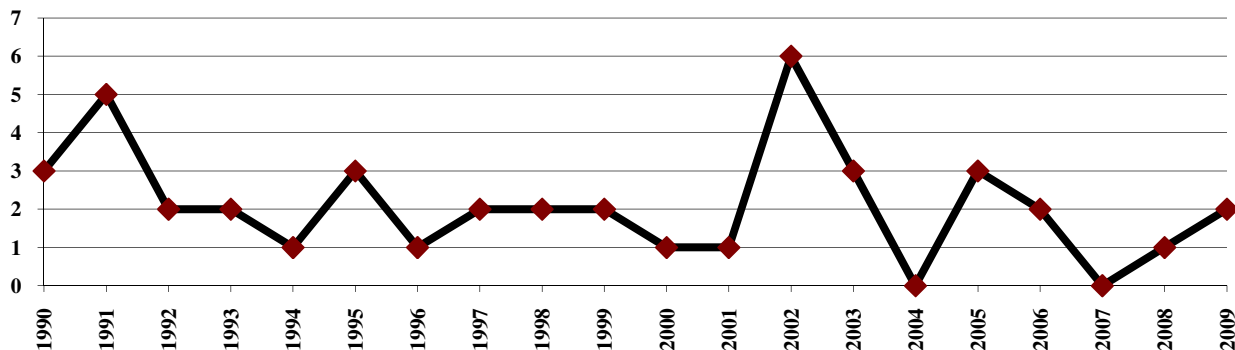


# MURDER

## OR NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER,

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

**Twenty Year Review:  
Murder in Cambridge, 1990-2009**



\*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).

**1 reported in 2008 • 2 reported in 2009**

The first homicide of the year occurred on January 28, 2009. A 65-year-old Brookline man was arrested after he allegedly shot and killed his 33-year-old co-worker from Malden. The suspect and victim both worked for a business on Smith Place, where the incident took place. The second homicide of 2009 took place on June 16, 2009. A 33-year-old Cambridge native was found with multiple gunshot wounds in front of the driveway to the Fresh Pond Apartments located at 362/364 Rindge Ave. He was pronounced dead at the scene. This incident remains under investigation at the present time.

### CHARACTERISTICS OF MURDER IN CAMBRIDGE

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

### CAMBRIDGE MURDER STATISTICS, 1990-2009

- 42 people murdered in 39 incidents (in 3 of the incidents, 2 people were killed)
- 26 victims were male (average age of 30)
- 16 victims were female (average age of 42)
- Most common weapons: handguns (19 incidents) and knives (11 incidents)
- 12 of the 39 cases are still under investigation or remain unsolved.
- 15 of the 18 murders since 2000 have been cleared by arrest.

## Murder in Cambridge, 1990 – 2009

(See map below table for locations)

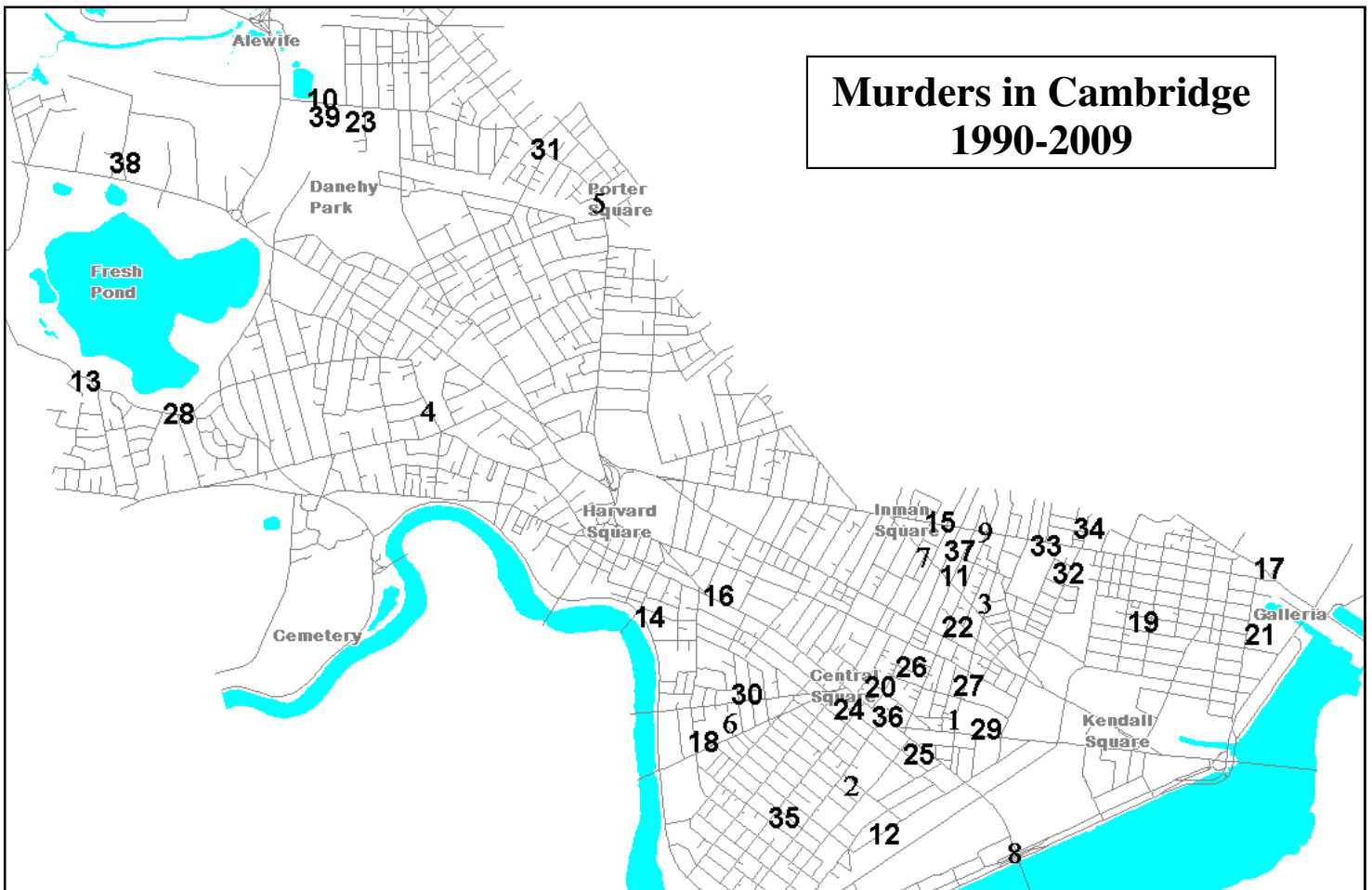
Map #	Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)/ Suspect(s)	Story	Status
1	1/25/90 01:00	Windsor St. & School St. (Area 4)	Jessie McKie, 21 and Rigoberto Carrion, 30, of Cambridge	Ventrey Gordon, 20, and Sean Lee, 21, of Mattapan.	McKie and Carrion were walking on the street when a group of men approached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

Map #	Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)/ Suspect(s)	Story	Status
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 <sup>st</sup> degree murder and Joseph was convicted of 2 <sup>nd</sup> 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 <sup>st</sup> degree murder.
20	9/18/99 03:15	496 Massachusetts Ave. (Cambridgeport)	Colin Burton, 30, of Dorchester	2 or more black males in a Ford Explorer	Burton and two friends stopped at Hi-Fi Pizza in Central Square. A green Ford Explorer pulled up outside the restaurant. While Burton was talking with the occupants, he banged on the hood of the vehicle. The man in the passenger seat fired through the open window, striking Burton once in the chest. Burton died the following Monday.	Under active investigation
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.	Howard pled guilty to voluntary manslaughter.
23	1/7/2001 14:30	Jefferson Park (North Cambridge)	11-month old female	John Forbes, 30, of Roxbury	Cambridge police and fire units responded to an apartment in Jefferson Park. When officers arrived, they found an eleven-month-old baby lying on the bed unresponsive and not breathing. The baby was transported to the hospital, but later died. The baby's father, John Forbes of Roxbury stated that the baby had choked on an orange peel. The medical examiner determined that the infant had died from massive trauma to her head, consistent with "shaken baby" syndrome.	Forbes was convicted of 2 <sup>nd</sup> degree murder.
24	2/11/2002 02:30	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 01:48	315 Massachusetts Ave. (Area 4)	Ian Gray, 19, of Mattapan	Black male	An argument that transpired inside the Rhythm & Spice restaurant spilled out onto Mass Ave. One person left the scene of the argument and then returned with 7-8 more people when a fight ensued. A knife was produced during the fight, and four gunshots were fired, fatally wounding Gray.	Under Active Investigation
26	4/17/2002 22:43	16 Worcester St. (Area 4)	Desiree Saunders, 36, of Cambridge	Scott Saunders, 37, of Cambridge	Police arrived to the scene to find the victim lying on her back in her bed with gunshot wounds. Her assailant and husband was found at the foot of the bed with one gunshot wound to his head after he had committed suicide.	Scott Saunders committed suicide.
27	6/17/2002 19:04	167 Windsor St. (Area 4)	Ricardo Williams, 27, of Malden	Unknown	Police responded to possible gunshots to find Williams in the driver's seat of a 2002 Infiniti with gunshot wounds to the left side of his face. Williams was taken to Cambridge City Hospital where he was pronounced dead.	Under Active Investigation

Map #	Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)/ Suspect(s)	Story	Status
28	6/18/2002 17:55	Aberdeen Ave. & Huron Ave. (Strawberry Hill)	Sean A. Howard, 19, of Dorchester	Andrew Power-Koch, 20, of Cambridge	Power-Koch confessed to accidentally shooting his best friend, Howard, in the chest at the railroad track area of Aberdeen Ave.	Power-Koch was found guilty of manslaughter.
29	10/21/2002 02:40	29 Newtowne Ct. (Area 4)	Gregory Robinson of Boston	Anthony Jakes, 23, of Milton	Robinson and Jakes got into an altercation in front of the victim's apartment. Jakes then stabbed Robinson and fled. Jakes later turned himself into police custody. Robinson was taken to Mass General Hospital where he died the following day.	Jakes was found not guilty at trial.
30	4/12/2003 01:52	Western Ave. & Jay St. (Riverside)	Michael Colono, 18, of Cambridge	Alexander Pring-Wilson, 25, of Cambridge	Colono and Pring-Wilson were outside of the Pizza Ring when they got into a verbal altercation. The altercation escalated and Pring-Wilson stabbed Colono to death.	In a retrial, Pring-Wilson pled guilty to involuntary manslaughter and was sentenced to 2 years in prison.
31	6/8/2003 15:55	2067 Mass. Ave. (North Cambridge)	Robert Scott, 26, of Cambridge	Markendy Jean, 26, of Malden	Scott was waiting for the bus with his girlfriend when Jean started shooting at him. Scott ran into the parking lot of the Kentucky Fried Chicken while Jean continued to shoot, striking him and killing him on scene. Jean fled to Florida but later turned himself in to authorities.	Jean was convicted of second-degree murder and sentenced to life in prison.
32	11/24/2003 00:30	124 Berkshire St. (Inman/Harrington)	Mary Toomey, 75, of Cambridge	Anthony DiBenedetto, 47, of Cambridge	DiBenedetto had been living with Toomey for about seven years when they got into an argument and DiBenedetto stabbed Toomey in the neck. Toomey fell to the ground and DiBenedetto then stabbed her in the back two times and put her body in a duffle bag. Police later found the duffle bag in Toomey's apartment and arrested DiBenedetto.	DiBenedetto was sentenced to life in prison.
33	2/24/2005 14:15	152 Berkshire St. (Inman/ Harrington)	Andrea Harvey, 27, of Cambridge	Damion Linton, of Cambridge	Linton was charged with strangling his wife of one year. Her body was found by her parents in her apartment in Inman Square.	Linton was sentenced to life in prison without parole.
34	8/6/2005 12:14	17 Warren St. (Inman/ Harrington)	Regina Antoine, 8 & Benita Antoine, 76, both of Cambridge	Kevin Robinson, of Cambridge	Robinson was charged with murder and arson after using gasoline to light a building on fire, causing the deaths of a grandmother and her young granddaughter.	Robinson was found guilty of two counts of 2 <sup>nd</sup> degree murder.
35	3/18/2006 23:53	144 Hamilton St. (Cambridgeport)	Corey Davis, 19, of Cambridge	Ahmad Bright, 17, of Dorchester; Sherrod Bright, 22, of Dorchester, and Remele Ahart, 21, of Chelsea	Davis and his cousin were walking down Hamilton St. when a car drove past and someone opened fire on them, striking and killing Davis. Ahart and Ahmad Bright were arrested in connection with this shooting in June 2006. Sherrod Bright was arrested in Nov. 2008.	Ahart was found guilty of 1 <sup>st</sup> degree murder. A. Bright was found guilty of 2 <sup>nd</sup> degree murder. S. Bright is awaiting trial.
36	3/28/2006 01:13	512 Mass Ave (Cambridgeport)	Doowensky Nazaire, 22, of Somerville	Elysee Bresilla, 28, of Roslindale	Nazaire died from two gunshot wounds to the upper torso after Bresilla allegedly shot him while he was standing in front of the <i>Phoenix Landing</i> .	Bresilla was found guilty of 1 <sup>st</sup> degree murder.
37	6/26/2008 22:49	211 Elm St E. (Inman/Harrington)	Steven Raftery, 42, of Cambridge	James Foley, 39, of Cambridge	Foley allegedly stabbed Raftery two times in the chest during an argument in the basement at this address. Raftery was pronounced dead at the scene and Foley was arrested the next day.	Currently awaiting trial.
38	1/28/2009 10:15	26 Smith Pl. (Highlands)	Maurice Ricketts, 33, of Malden	Clyde Howard, 65, of Brookline	Howard and Ricketts were in a verbal dispute when Howard allegedly pulled out a handgun and shot Ricketts in the head. Ricketts was transported to the hospital and pronounced dead shortly thereafter.	Currently awaiting trial
39	6/16/2009 03:05	341 Rindge Ave (North Cambridge)	Jason Ellcock, 33, formerly of Cambridge	Unknown	Jason Ellcock was found with multiple gunshot wounds in front of the driveway to 362/364 Rindge Ave. He was pronounced dead at the scene. Incident remains under investigation.	Ongoing investigation



## Murders in Cambridge 1990-2009



The map and table above summarize the 39 incidents of murder—resulting in the deaths of 42 people—between 1990 and 2009.

### **MURDER ACROSS THE STATE & NATION IN 2008\***

In 2008, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports recorded an estimated 16,272 murders nationwide, representing a decrease of 3.9% from the 16,929 homicides reported in 2007. When population is taken into account, the murder rate experienced a decrease of 4.7% from the previous year. Over the past 10 years (from 1999 to 2008), murders nationwide increased numerically by 4.8%.

Across the nation, female murder victims typically make up approximately 22% of the total number of victims while males approximate 78%. By comparison, Cambridge has a more even percentage of male and female murder victims (approximately 60% male, 40% female), probably due to our relatively low number of gang-related homicides, in which the victims are usually male. The average male murder victim nationwide is in his mid-20s and the average female murder victim is in her mid-20s to late 30s. Male murder victims in Cambridge have an average age of around 30, somewhat consistent with the national trend; however, female murder victims in Cambridge average closer to 40 years old.

The murder rate in Massachusetts is well below that for the nation as a whole. In 2008, Massachusetts reported 2.6 murders per 100,000 residents, while the national rate in 2008 was 5.4 per 100,000. Boston experiences the majority of the state's homicides, as it did in 2008 with 62 homicides, which is actually down 5% from 2007. Of the towns surrounding Cambridge (Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Somerville, and Watertown), only one reported any homicides in 2008: Somerville (2). Only a few Massachusetts cities and towns reported more than one or two murders in 2007. Those reporting five or more were Boston (62), Lowell (6), Lynn (6), Springfield (14), Taunton (6), and Worcester (6).

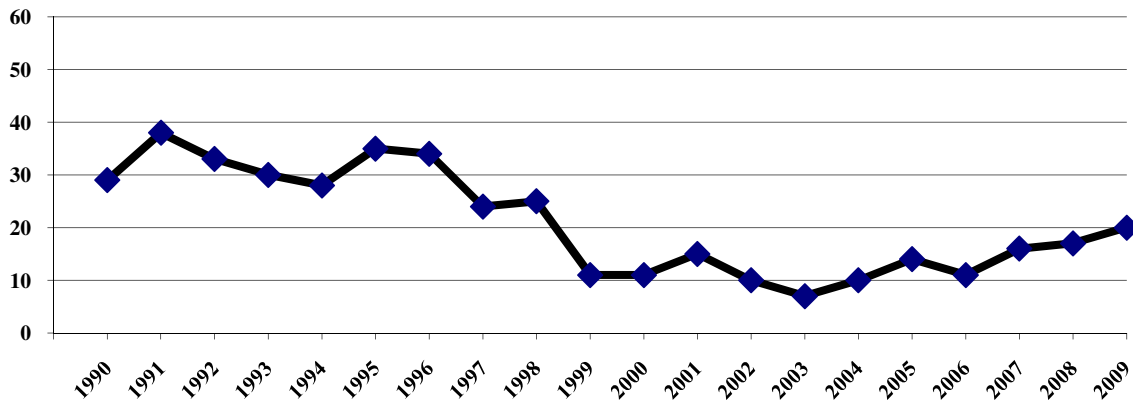
\*Statistics for 2009 are not yet available.

# R A P E

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

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

**Twenty Year Review:  
Rape in Cambridge, 1990-2009**



**17 reported in 2008 • 20 reported in 2009**

The Cambridge Police Department’s Sexual Assault Unit reports that there were 20 rapes in 2009. All 20 of the rapes were categorized as completed sexual assaults. No attempted rapes were recorded. The

	Acquaintance	Contact	Blitz	Domestic	Total
<b>Completed</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Attempt</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>

The 2009 total of 20 rapes is well above the 10–year average of 12 incidents per annum and the highest total for this crime since 1998. There were three stranger–to–stranger rapes registered in Cambridge in 2009. Two of these incidents were categorized as blitzes, and the other a contact situation. All three of the incidents were committed on the periphery of Central Square. Arrests were made in two of the crimes; the other is still under investigation.

## ***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 twenty incidents in 2009 were perpetrated by acquaintances.
- **Blitz Rapes** are rapes in which the suspect “comes out of nowhere.” Usually, the attacker is a stranger but this is not necessarily the case. Among all of the categorizations of rape, the blitz rape, or “street rape,” tends to invoke the most fear in the average citizen. There were two blitz rapes recorded in Cambridge in 2009.
- **Contact Rapes** are rapes in which the suspect contacts the victim and tries to gain his/her confidence before assaulting him/her. Contact rapists typically pick up their victims in bars and lure them into their cars or houses, or otherwise try to coerce the victim into a situation in which they can begin their assault. There were four incidents in Cambridge in 2009 that fit into this category, one of which was a stranger rape.

- **Domestic Rapes** involve rapes between spouses, romantic partners, or family members. Five domestic rapes were reported in 2009. Family members committed all of these incidents.

### **2008\* NATIONAL AND REGIONAL RAPE STATISTICS**

The FBI's Uniform Crime Report for 2008 reports that:

- The rate of forcible rapes in the United States in 2008 was estimated at 57.7 offenses per 100,000 female inhabitants.

With a population of approximately 101,362, Cambridge's rate (approx. 20 per 100,000 persons) falls far below that of cities of comparable size.

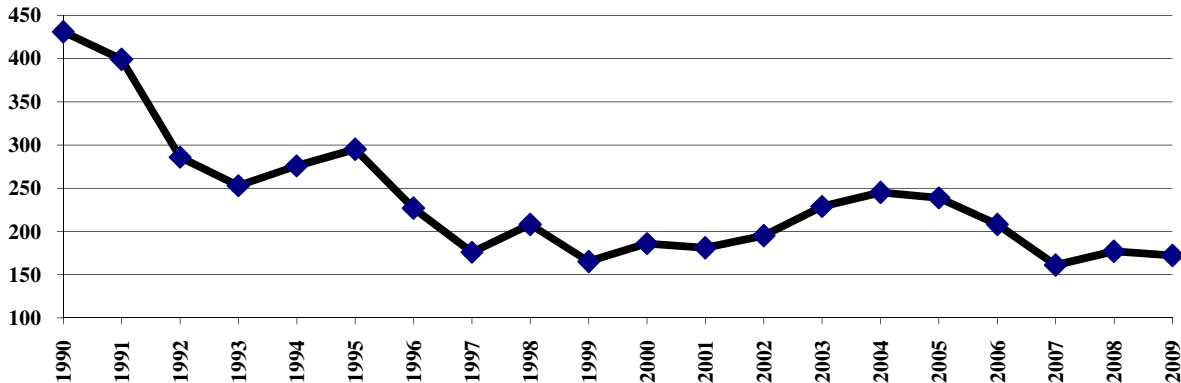
In 2008, the FBI reported a decrease of 1.6% in the number of *incidents* of female forcible rape known to the police nationwide. The volume of rape in 2008 was 6.4% lower than in 2004 and was 0.5% below than 1999 level. The 2008 total was the lowest recorded in the last twenty years. Like the Cambridge Police Department, the FBI cautions that a significant portion of rapes go unrecorded, making the validity of the statistics uncertain.

Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 128 for tips on how you can protect yourself against becoming a victim of rape, and how to handle the situation if you do find yourself in dangerous circumstances.

# ROBBERY

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

**Twenty Year Review:  
Robbery in Cambridge, 1990-2009**



**177 reported in 2008 • 172 reported in 2009**

Over a four-year span from 2001 to 2004, robberies in the City slowly increased. This trend ended in 2005, and continued to decrease until 2007 at which point robberies reach a twenty year low. This downward trend ended in 2008 with a reported overall increase of 10%. In 2009, overall robberies saw a small decline of five incidents from the previous year, with a significant drop in commercial robberies. A closer look at the breakdown of the types of robbery reveals a 42% decrease in commercial robberies and a 7% increase in street robberies.

	2008	2009	% Change
Commercial Robbery	36	21	-42%
Street Robbery	141	151	+7%
Total	177	172	-3%

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

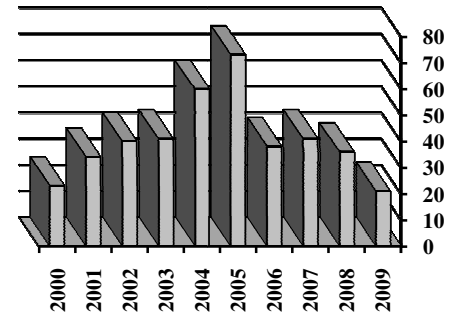
## COMMERCIAL ROBBERY

From 1970-1990, Cambridge averaged 100 commercial robberies annually. Throughout the 1990’s the number of robberies decreased dramatically to an average of 45 a year (with a high in 1990 of 102 and a low in 1999 of 18). From 2000 to 2005, the number of commercial robberies slowly increased, until 2006 when a decrease of nearly 50% was reported. Commercial robberies remained low in 2007 and 2008. In 2009 Cambridge experienced a 10-year low, reporting only 21 commercial robberies throughout the entire city.

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

This year, commercial robberies experienced a decrease of 42%, with 15 fewer incidents occurring. The business districts that experienced the highest number of robberies were Central Square with seven, followed by Inman Square and Alewife/West Cambridge, which each had three. These three neighborhoods accounted for 62% of the commercial robberies that occurred in 2009.

## Commercial Robbery 2000-2009



Banks were the most common target of commercial robberies in 2009, accounting for eight of the incidents, or 38%. Only one Cambridge bank experienced more than one robbery—Bank of America on Mount Auburn Street. Half of the bank robberies, or four incidents, occurred in November and December. One of these four was part of an on-going series perpetrated by a suspect known as the “PJ Bandit” (“Puffy Jacket Bandit”), who was arrested in February 2010 in connection with 18 bank robberies throughout the greater Boston area in 2009 and early 2010. Seven of the eight Cambridge bank robberies in 2009 have now resulted in an arrest, many which occurred after an investigation and warrants were obtained. The main time frame for bank robberies during 2009 was from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

COMMERCIAL ROBBERIES BY LOCATION TYPE			
Type	2007	2008	2009
Bank/Armored Car	9	15	8
Cab	0	4	0
Café	2	3	0
Convenience	8	9	7
Gas Station	4	1	1
Drug Store	0	0	1
Fast Food	2	0	0
Hotel/Motel	0	0	1
Jewelry Store	1	1	0
Liquor Store	2	0	0
Misc. Retail	12	3	3
Parking Garage/Lot	1	0	0

A little over a third of the incidents, or eight robberies, in 2009 took place at convenience stores/gas stations. All of these robberies took place on weekdays and five occurred between 5:45 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. All but one of the robberies took place during the first half of the year. In four of the robberies a knife was displayed, in two a gun was shown, in one the victim stated that the robber implied he had a weapon, and in one no weapon was shown. One establishment in Riverside was robbed twice, both times in March. There was a pattern that continued from December of 2008 that included both Cambridge and Somerville and accounted for three of the robberies from February to April. In all of the robberies, a suspect brandished a knife, wore a mask, and demanded cash. There was another pattern that took place in late May through June in which a male was robbing convenience stores and gas stations at gunpoint throughout Boston, Cambridge, and Somerville. Two robberies in Cambridge, one at a convenience store and one at a gas station, were attributed to this pattern.

The lone drug store robbery this year took place in April at the CVS in Central Square after the defendant shoplifted items and pulled a knife on an employee who attempted to stop him prior to fleeing. The hotel robbery occurred in July at the Holiday Inn Express when the front desk clerk stepped away for a moment and a male stole the money in the cash drawer. A male was arrested in February after he robbed the Goodwill Store on Mass Ave of a bongo drum and snow globe at knifepoint. There was an incident on Mass Ave in December during which a printing store was robbed by two men with a gun. Also in December, right before Christmas, Radio Shack was robbed of two laptops by a suspect who assaulted an employee and threatened to stab him.

**Protect yourself and your business!! Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 128 for tips on how you can protect yourself against becoming a robbery victim, and how to handle the situation if you do find yourself in dangerous circumstances.**

## STREET ROBBERY

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

Street robbery involves all robberies committed against individuals, as opposed to commercial establishments. Despite the name, a “street” robbery does not necessarily have to occur on the street, although the majority of them do. Examples of street robberies are “muggings,” “carjackings,” and “purse snatchings.” The number of street robberies reported in 2009 increased by ten incidents, translating to a 7% increase over the previous year. The last two years have seen a slight increase over 2007, when street robberies were at their lowest level in twenty years after having dropped 30% from the previous year.

The number of street robberies across each neighborhood varied widely, which is a reflection of the residential and commercial mixture in each area. For example, Cambridgeport, Area 4, and East Cambridge are more densely populated than other neighborhoods and are closer to train stations and drinking establishments. These are factors that contribute to higher numbers of potential targets for street robbers. Individuals can become targets when they are walking alone late at night, distracted or intoxicated. The neighborhood that suffered from the highest number of robberies in 2009 was Cambridgeport, accounting for 21%, or 32 of the total 151 incidents. Area 4 and Mid-Cambridge experienced the next highest number of street robberies with 23 and 16 incidents, respectively, accounting for a combined 26% of the total.

Of the 2009 incidents, 64% involved the use or threat of a weapon. The most commonly used weapons this year were hands and/or feet (47 incidents), knives (21 incidents), and handguns (15 incidents). While street robberies increased by 7%, very few identifiable patterns developed throughout the year.

The only discernable street robbery pattern that took place in the beginning of the year had continued over from the fourth quarter of 2008. Between November 2008 and January 2009, five similar robberies were reported in the Walden Sq area of the Peabody neighborhood. The incidents typically involved groups of three to five males targeting females walking alone between 9:00 p.m. and 1:00 a.m. The suspects possessed a knife or gun in three of the incidents. Although no arrests were made in Cambridge, four suspects including two known Cambridge males were arrested in Boston in late January for a similar robbery there. No further incidents were reported in Walden Sq following the Boston arrest.

The main street robbery pattern that took place during the second quarter was a cross-jurisdictional pattern involving both Cambridge and Somerville. Between late April and late May, seven similar street robberies were reported in the areas of Harvard Square and Porter Square. In these incidents, the suspect brandished a knife and robbed lone victims of their cash, cell phones, and iPods. In more than one incident, the suspect brought the victim to an ATM to retrieve more money. Thanks to a joint effort by the Cambridge Police, Somerville Police, and Transit Police, an Arlington man was arrested during the commission of the seventh robbery on May 22 in Porter Square.

In addition to the above pattern, there were also two separate one-night street robbery sprees in Cambridge during the second quarter. On April 12, two armed street robberies were reported within minutes of each other in the Cambridgeport neighborhood. The suspect robbed two victims of their belongings at gunpoint shortly after 10:00 p.m. Despite a search of the area, officers could not locate the suspect. The other street robbery spree during this quarter resulted in the arrests of three Plymouth males after they reportedly committed three street robberies in twenty minutes in lower Cambridge on June 5. A metal chain was used to assault a victim of one of the robberies.

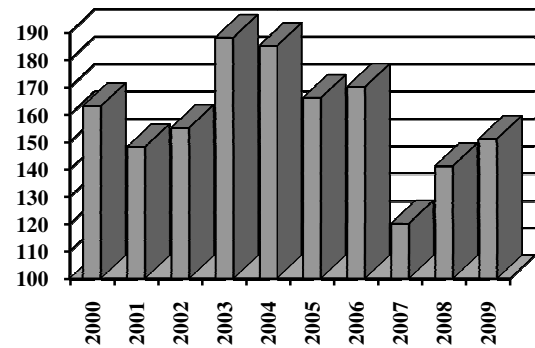
Most of the remaining street robberies reported during the first and second quarter did not appear to be related. A number of the incidents were part of a continuing trend of scattered juvenile-related street robberies that emerged around the Cambridge Galleria and MBTA stations in 2008. These robberies appeared to be unrelated except that they typically involved juvenile suspects and young victims, and they targeted cell phones.

There were two areas of concern for street robberies during the third quarter. The first problem area emerged in Sector 3, specifically in Cambridgeport. In early and mid-August, this neighborhood experienced seven street robberies, mostly between 11:30 p.m. and 2:00 a.m. These robberies were not determined to be part of an identifiable pattern, but rather a geographic clustering of crimes with varying suspect descriptions and modus operandi. Patrols were increased in the area and the incidents decreased.

A more defined street robbery pattern emerged in Area 4 and Mid-Cambridge during late September and early October. During this time frame, six street robberies took place in the area between Hampshire St, Harvard St, and Inman St. The incidents occurred generally after 9:00 p.m. on weekdays, and the main targets were high-end cell phones, specifically iPhones. A knife was shown in one robbery and victims were assaulted in at least three others. Similar to the action in response to the Cambridgeport robberies, patrols were increased in the area and the incidents dropped off in October.

Early in November, there were three street robberies in Sector 2 that involved a group of three males who attempted to

**Street Robbery 2000 - 2009**



<b>STREET ROBBERIES BY NEIGHBORHOOD</b>			
<b>AREA</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Cambridgeport	19	16	32
Area 4	21	20	23
Mid-Cambridge	10	12	16
East Cambridge	15	20	14
Riverside	11	9	14
North Cambridge	11	22	12
Peabody	7	13	11
Inman/Harrington	12	10	8
Agassiz	4	1	7
Cambridge Highlands	2	1	5
West Cambridge	6	13	4
M.I.T. Area	2	4	3
Strawberry Hill	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>151</b>

grab cell phones from victims that were walking alone. Overall, November and December saw a combined total of 20 robberies. However, no other definite patterns emerged.

As stated earlier, street robberies can take place in many different places, including shopping malls, MBTA stations, and parking lots. Still, more than three-fourths of all street robberies in 2009 occurred on a street or sidewalk. Seven of the 151 robberies took place in a local park and two incidents took place inside the Galleria Mall. Victims in 11 of the robbery cases knew the suspects, three incidents were between homeless individuals, and one was a drug deal gone wrong. Nearly 50% of the street robberies throughout the city occurred between 7:00 p.m. and 1:00 a.m. This is a common timeframe for street robberies to occur because people are walking home after work or are out when the bars close.

### **FIVE HISTORICAL STREET ROBBERY HOT SPOTS**

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

Our Crime Analysis Unit breaks down street robbery incidents into categorizations of similar types for further and more accurate analysis. Approximately 47% of the street robberies were “predatory,” where the victim was approached by one or two suspects, threatened, and robbed. The second most common type of street robberies were pack robberies involving three or more suspects, which accounted for 26% of the total. Purse snatchings and robberies by acquaintances combined represented 17% of the total.

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

**ATM Robberies (0):** In this type of robbery, the suspect may approach the victim immediately after the victim withdraws money from an ATM and demand that he or she hand over the cash, or the suspect may wait behind the victim as they make a transaction, then take the money directly from the ATM and run. An ATM robbery can also occur when suspects approach a victim on the street, threaten the victim by displaying or implying a weapon, and demand the victim go to an ATM and withdraw money for them.

**Bikejackers (1):** Juvenile robberies of intimidation where the primary property targets are bicycles.

**Bully Boys (0):** Juvenile robberies of intimidation. In most occurrences, the victim knows the perpetrators. Committed by and against school-aged youths, they occur on the way home from school, or at playgrounds, malls, parks, or skating rinks. These robberies usually involve two to four juveniles strong-arming their victim, stealing such things as his cell phone, MP3 player, or lunch money.

**Carjacking (0):** In this scenario, a predator approaches a victim entering or exiting his or her car, or when stopped at a traffic light. The robber orders the victim out of the vehicle and demands the keys.

**Dial-A-Victim (2):** These robberies target delivery service personnel. In these situations, suspects usually brandish a knife or gun to 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.

**Home Invasion (3):** One of the most serious robbery types. Home invasions involve robbers entering their victims' homes, subduing the residents, and robbing the home. Fortunately this type of robbery is rare in Cambridge, and when it occurs, the victim generally knows the perpetrator.

**Homeless Robberies (3):** These are incidents of homeless people robbing each other. The majority of these robberies occur in the vicinity of Central and Harvard Squares, or at various shelters. The victim is usually acquainted with the perpetrator, and in many cases, both are intoxicated. Property stolen ranges from a bottle of wine to a blanket or a pair of shoes.

**Pack Robberies (39):** In this situation, a group of three or more individuals will target victims around shopping malls, MBTA stations, streets, or recreational areas. The robberies are not always premeditated and the typical victim is often a male between the ages of 15-25, walking alone.

**Predatory Robberies (71):** This type of street robbery has the most pronounced effect on a citizen's perception of safety. Predatory robberies are synonymous with "muggings." In the typical scenario, one or two men approach the victim with knife or gun and demand cash. Cambridge typically experiences more two-person predatory robberies than any other type.

**Purse Snatch (15):** The purse-snatcher is generally unarmed, and has little intent to cause injury. After "casing" a victim—usually a female carrying a purse, bag, or wallet—this robber approaches quickly—on foot or on a bicycle—and snatches the item out of the victim's hands or off her shoulder before she has a chance to react, often effecting a "body check" in the process. Some incidents also involve the snatching of purses from the ground at outdoor cafes where accessibility is easy.

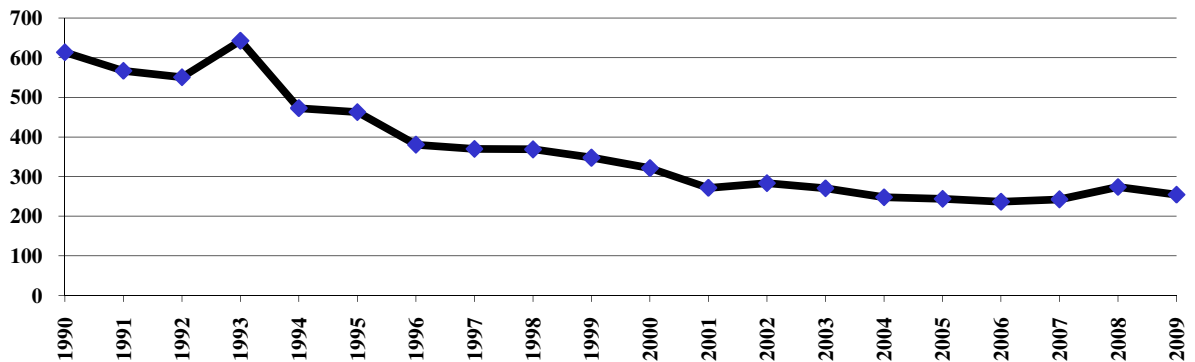




# AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

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

**Twenty Year Review:  
Aggravated Assault in Cambridge, 1990-2009**



**274 reported in 2008 • 255 reported in 2009**

Analysis of the past twenty years shows that aggravated assault reached its peak in the early 1990's. Between 1984 and 1989, Cambridge registered about 350 incidents per year; in 1990, it suddenly jumped by 41% to an unprecedented 614 reports. It peaked at 643 in 1993 and then steadily declined for the next 10 years. Within the last five years, aggravated assaults have leveled off to an average of 251 incidents a year, a 10% decrease from the five previous years.

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

## GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS FROM 2007 TO 2009

NEIGHBORHOOD	2007	2008	2009
Cambridgeport	38	38	38
Inman/Harrington	33	24	33
Area 4	46	45	32
East Cambridge	28	31	32
North Cambridge	31	33	29
Mid-Cambridge	14	26	21
Riverside	20	25	21
West Cambridge	8	18	15
Peabody	8	15	13
Agassiz	4	7	8
Strawberry Hill	5	6	7
M.I.T. Area	5	2	4
Cambridge Highlands	3	4	2
	<b>243</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>255</b>

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 7% of the aggravated assaults in 2009 resulted in serious to life-threatening injuries, most of which involved a stabbing or shooting. Roughly 34% of the 255 incidents resulted in no injury, as the victim showed no sign or complaint of injury or was merely threatened with the use of a weapon (gun, knife, shod foot, household item, baseball bat, etc).

## **IN FOCUS: DOMESTIC ASSAULTS**

A good portion of the fluctuation in the rate of incidents can be attributed to the frequency in which the crime is *reported* rather than the frequency of its actual occurrence. One area with a historically low reporting rate is domestic assault. As domestic violence awareness has increased over the last decade, so has the willingness of domestic violence victims to report abuse to the police. Nearly a third of the aggravated assaults in 2009 were domestic incidents. Over the past five years, the rate of domestic incidents has ranged from a quarter to a third of all reported incidents.

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

Since domestic assaults and assaults among acquaintances dominate the percentages (aside from stranger assaults), it should be noted that the crime naturally registers higher in areas that have a high residential population. These neighborhoods include East Cambridge, Area 4, and Cambridgeport. Inman and Mid-Cambridge also saw a higher number of aggravated assaults in 2009. Domestic assaults and other domestic crimes are reviewed in the *Domestic Crimes* section of this report.

## **Relationships**

Another way to look at aggravated assaults is to classify the relationship between the offender and the victim. Many, but not all, of the assault categorizations are based on this relationship. This list shows the relationship between the offender and the victim in the 255 aggravated assaults in 2009:

<b>Relationship</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Stranger	90	35%
Acquaintance	64	25%
Romantic Partner	28	11%
Parent/Child	18	7%
Client/Patron	9	4%
Ex-Romantic Partner	8	3%
Sibling	8	3%
Spouse	6	2%
Co-Worker/Employee	5	2%
Neighbor	5	2%
Other Family	5	2%
Roommate	4	2%
Schoolmate	3	1%
Third Lover	1	0%
Teacher/Coach	1	0%

## ***NEIGHBORHOOD PATTERNS AND TRENDS OBSERVED IN 2009***

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:**

- **Area 4** experienced the most notable decrease in aggravated assaults this year, declining by 29% from 45 incidents in 2008 to 32 incidents in 2009. **Inman/Harrington** sustained the most substantial increase in 2009, rising 38% from 24 incidents to 33. Most of the other neighborhoods in Cambridge experienced either minimal increases or decreases.
- **Cambridgeport** was the top area for bar and alcohol related incidents in 2009. This type of activity can be attributed to the high density foot traffic around restaurants, bars, and nightclubs in the Mass Ave area of Central Square, particularly at night. There were also multiple incidents reported in Harvard and Inman Squares.
- **Inman/Harrington** experienced the most juvenile/gang-related assaults in 2009 with six incidents, followed by **Area 4, Cambridgeport, and North Cambridge**, each with four. Similar to incidents in 2005-2008, over half of the juvenile incidents citywide in 2009 involved the use of a knife or handgun.

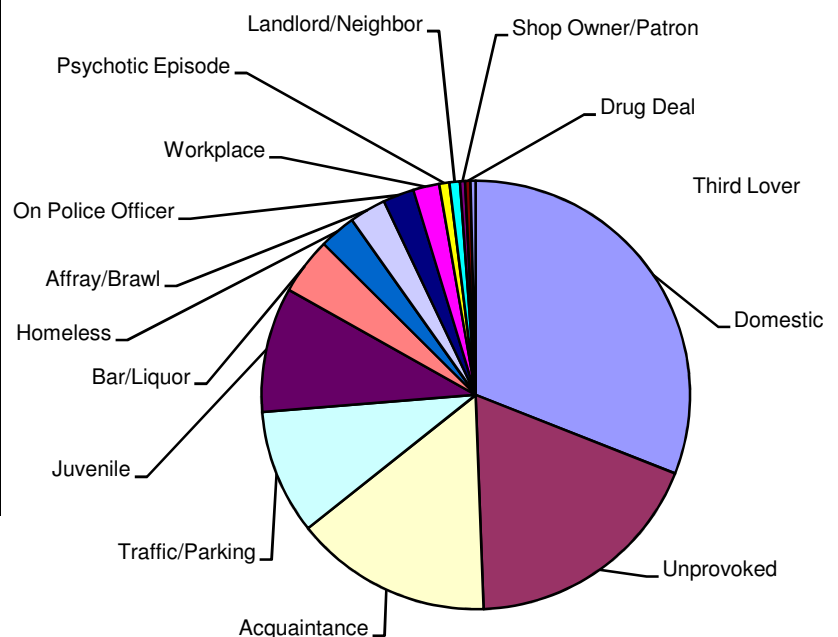
- Aggravated assault incidents involving homeless individuals in Cambridge dropped from 15 incidents in 2008 to 7 in 2009. All 2009 incidents took place in **Central Square**, where there is a large homeless population. The typical homeless incident usually involves homeless-on-homeless assaults, often among acquainted individuals.
- Unprovoked incidents were highest in **North Cambridge** (9 incidents) and **Area 4** (8 incidents). No established patterns of unprovoked assaults emerged anywhere in the City this year.
- Five of the aggravated assaults in 2009 were shooting incidents, not including the two fatal shootings detailed in the Murder section of this Annual Report. The following examples represent some of the more serious non-fatal shootings of the year.
  - A Cambridge male was shot in the face while in the area of Jackson Circle in early May. This incident remains under investigation.
  - A Somerville male was shot multiple times while walking through Public Lot #6 on Bishop Allen Drive very early one morning in June. Although no arrests have been made, this incident is not believed to be random.
  - A Cambridge male was shot in the buttocks after a confrontation over a parking spot at the Gourmet Express on Mass Ave in July. The suspects, Somerville males, were identified from surveillance photos and have since been arrested.
- See page 36 for a map of all aggravated assaults in 2008 and 2009 in which a handgun was used or threatened.

**Protect yourself!! Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 128 for tips on how you can protect against becoming a victim of assault, and what do in case of an assault or abuse.**

## AGGRAVATED ASSAULT CLASSIFICATIONS

TYPE	2008	2009	% of total*
Domestic	83	79	31%
Unprovoked	44	47	18%
Acquaintance	41	38	15%
Traffic/Parking	21	24	9%
Juvenile	15	24	9%
Bar/Liquor	18	11	4%
Homeless	15	7	3%
Affray/Brawl	8	7	3%
On Police Officer	6	6	2%
Workplace	8	5	2%
Psychotic Episode	4	2	1%
Landlord/Neighbor	3	2	1%
Shop Owner/Patron	8	1	0%
Drug Deal	0	1	0%
Third Lover	0	1	0%
*Total may not equal 100% due to rounding.			

**Classification Percent of Aggravated Assaults, 2009**



# SIMPLE ASSAULT

**416 reported in 2008 • 457 reported in 2009**

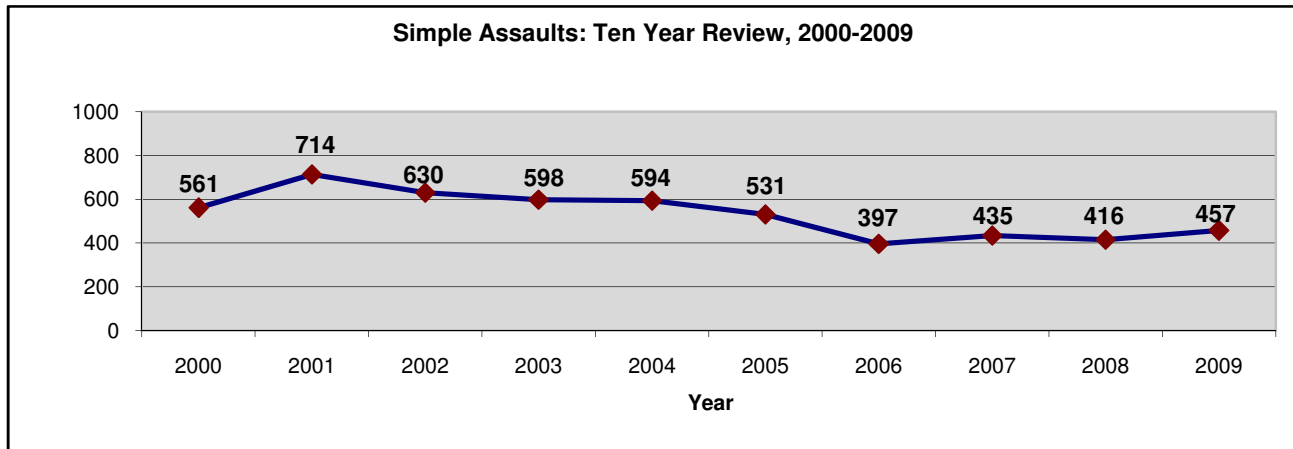
SIMPLE ASSAULT CATEGORIZATION			
Categorization	2008	2009	% Change 08-09
Domestic	157	170	+8%
Acquaintance	62	88	+42%
Unprovoked	63	81	+29%
Traffic/Parking	37	30	-19%
Bar/Alcohol	14	19	+36%
Workplace	22	17	-23%
Juvenile/Gang	18	14	-22%
Homeless	9	11	+22%
Landlord/Neighbor	5	10	+100%
On Police Officer	10	7	-30%
Shop Owner/Patron	12	6	-50%
Psychotic Episode	6	3	-50%
Third Lover	0	1	Inc.
Blitz	1	0	Inc.
<b>Total</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>+10%</b>

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

On average, Cambridge reports between 400 and 600 simple assault incidents annually. During the past year, 457 simple assaults were reported to the Cambridge Police Department. This number represents a 10% increase over the 416 incidents reported in 2008 but it is 14% below the 10-year average of 533. However, because most simple assaults result in minimal or no injury, the victims and offenders may sometimes dismiss them as inconsequential. Therefore, lack of reporting is a problem in calculating exact numbers of simple assaults.

Similar to aggravated assaults, domestic incidents typically make up the highest percent of reported simple assaults. In 2009, domestic incidents accounted for 37% of the simple assaults. Unprovoked incidents and assaults among acquaintances each accounted for approximately 18% of the simple assaults.

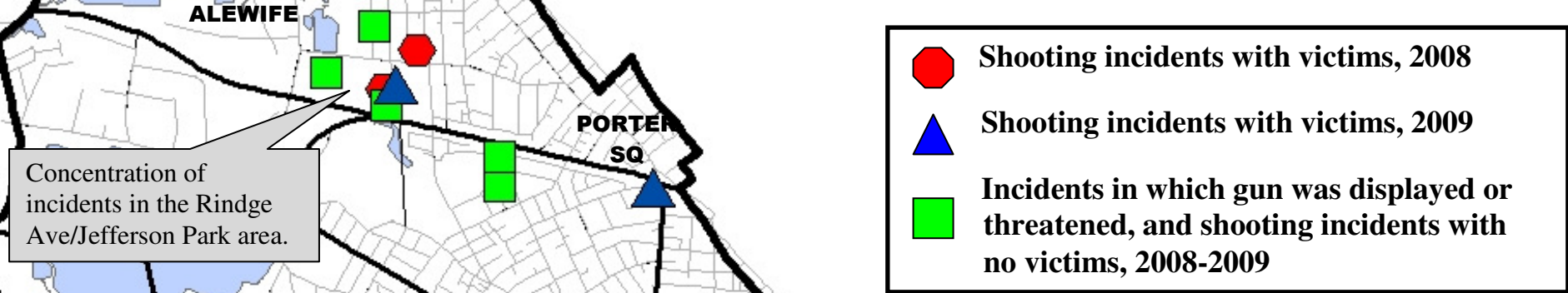
Cambridgeport and East Cambridge reported the most simple assault activity in 2009 with 85 and 66 incidents, respectively. Bar/alcohol related incidents and homeless assaults were mainly concentrated in the Central and Harvard Square areas. The other simple assault categories broke down more evenly across neighborhoods.



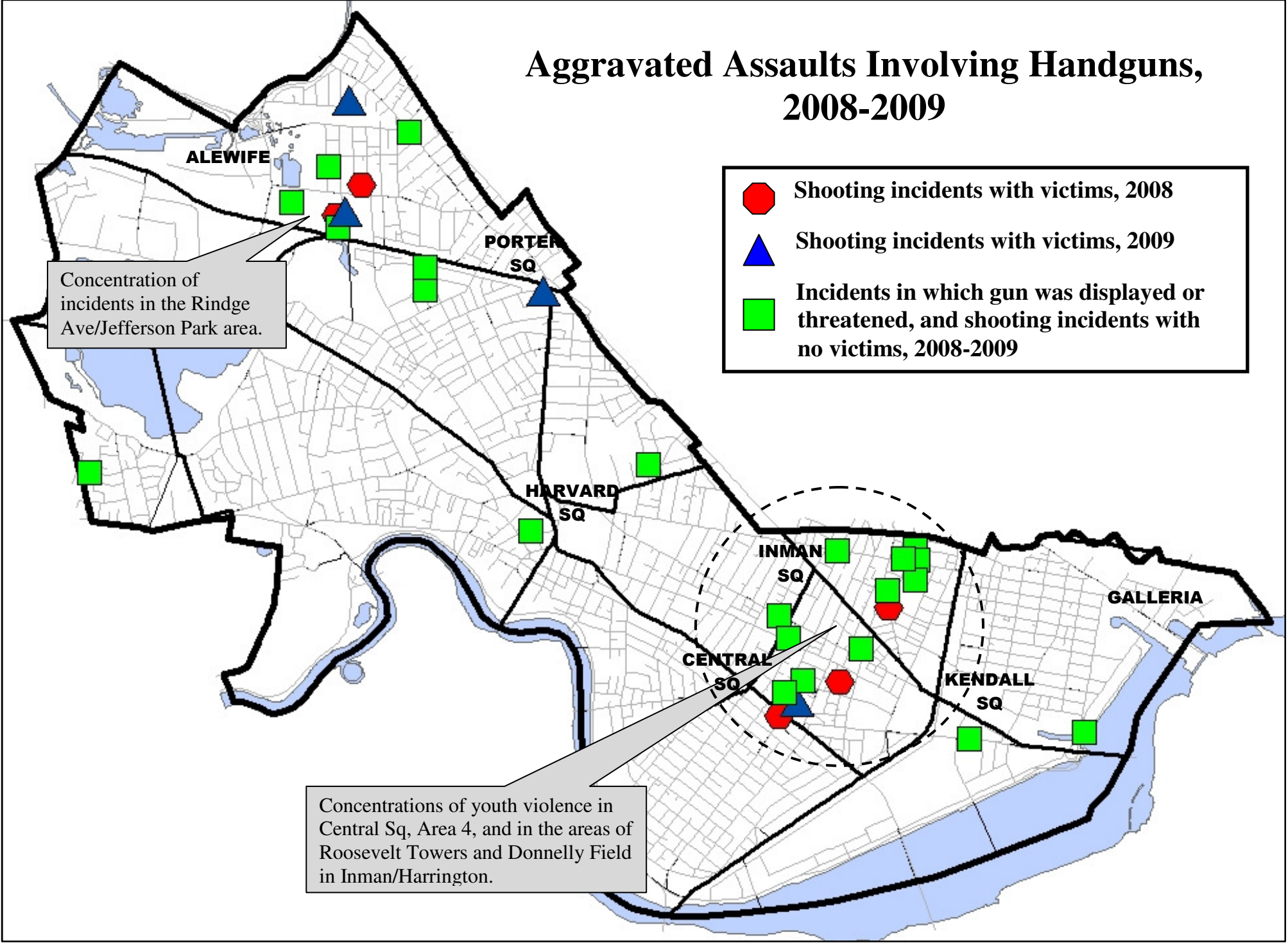
## WHERE ASSAULTS TAKE PLACE...

Many assaults take place in the home, particularly family, roommate, or acquaintance-related incidents. Assaults taking place on the street are typically 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 also frequent and can be the result of intoxicated parties becoming disorderly and sometimes violent. Aggravated assaults on school grounds have not significantly increased over the past five years, basically making up between 1 and 2% of all aggravated assaults. While many juvenile simple assaults take place on school grounds, the more violent aggravated assaults take place on the street in the proximity of residential housing and parks.

# Aggravated Assaults Involving Handguns, 2008-2009



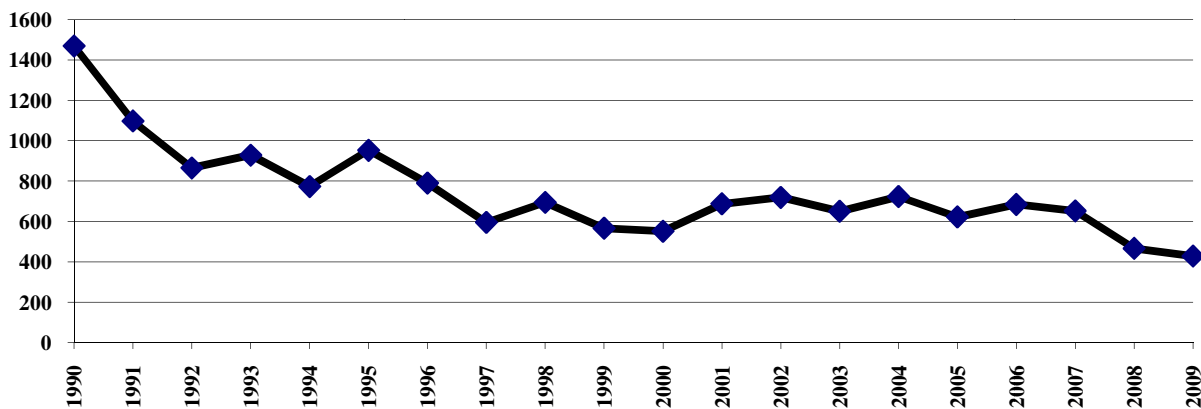
Concentrations of youth violence in Central Sq, Area 4, and in the areas of Roosevelt Towers and Donnelly Field in Inman/Harrington.



# BURGLARY

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

**Twenty Year Review:  
Burglary in Cambridge, 1990-2009**



**467 reported in 2008 • 429 reported in 2009**

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

	2008	2009	% Change from 08-09
<b>Commercial Burglary</b>	76	86	+13%
<b>Residential Burglary</b>	391	343	-12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>-8%</b>

Over the past 20 years, burglary in Cambridge has decreased by approximately 71%. Burglary crimes peaked in the late 1980’s, decreased dramatically in the early 1990’s, and remained relatively stable in the 2000’s until 2009, when Cambridge recorded its lowest burglary total in 50 years.

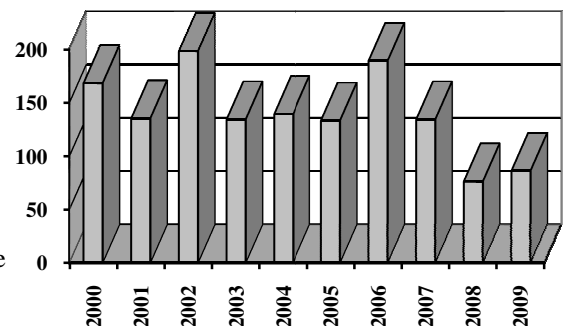
Burglars often fall into two types: the “amateur” and the “professional.” Amateurs are likely to smash windows or kick in doors to enter unoccupied buildings. These burglars will often take lightweight, visible property, such as a purse left on a table, loose change, a laptop, or other less costly items.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

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

## COMMERCIAL BURGLARY

A commercial burglary, more commonly referred to as a *commercial break*, is the unlawful entry into a commercial establishment, including business, government, religious, or retail establishments. Between 2008 and 2009, there was a 13% increase in commercial breaks in Cambridge. The previous year, 2008, saw the lowest report of commercial breaks in the past fifty years. Over the past five years, commercial breaks have averaged approximately 124 incidents a year, a 20% decrease from the previous five-year average.

**Commercial Burglary 2000-2009**



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

- ◆ **Smash & Grab** burglaries target display windows along major routes. The burglar runs or drives up, smashes the window, steals valuables from the immediate window area, and runs off. The entire endeavor may take less than a minute.
- ◆ **Retail** burglars pry or smash their way into stores or other locations with cash registers on the premises. They hope to steal cash left in the register/safe and may grab cigarettes or lottery tickets on the way out.
- ◆ **Restaurant/Bar** burglars often cross multiple jurisdictions, breaking into similar franchises, looking for safes.
- ◆ **Business** burglars enter real-estate offices, law firms, technology companies, and other offices, looking for laptop computers and other expensive equipment.
- ◆ **Construction Site/Industrial Area** thieves are a special breed of burglars who know how to select, steal, and sell expensive power tools, building supplies, and heavy equipment. They are often in the business themselves and may have done sub-contract work on the sites that they target. Construction site and industrial area burglaries increased by 450% from 2005 to 2006 due to increases in thefts of copper. This pattern was eradicated in 2007.

TYPE OF PREMISE	2008	2009
Business Offices	16	25
Bar/Restaurant/Social	25	19
Other: (hair salons, health clubs, laundromat etc)	12	13
Convenience/Gas	4	9
School/Youth Center	5	8
Church	4	5
Retail Establishments	7	4
Government Building	0	2
Industrial/Construction	3	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>86</b>

- ◆ **Safe Crackers** are a more professional type of burglar. In these incidents, perpetrators enter businesses with high cash intake, such as restaurants and bars, and usually take that cash.
- ◆ **Church** burglars are usually homeless individuals with substance abuse problems. They enter lightly secured houses of worship, looking for petty cash and easily fenced items.
- ◆ **School** burglars are generally juveniles, breaking into their own schools to vandalize or steal computers and other expensive everyday goods. Youth centers/daycares are included.

### **IN FOCUS: PROFESSIONAL COMMERCIAL BURGLARY PATTERNS**

In 2009, there was an increase of 13% in commercial burglaries. Part of the increase can be attributed to a burglary pattern in Central Square that began in early January and resulted in a total of 11 incidents. This included an attempted break in mid-March that ended in the arrest of a homeless man and effectively terminated the pattern. At least two businesses were broken into more than once during the pattern. In mid to late May, three convenience stores in Inman/Harrington and Area 4 experienced a total of four similar smash-and-grab break-ins. All of the incidents took place overnight, targeting cash and cigarettes. No arrests were made in this pattern and no further incidents were reported. Watertown, Belmont, and Cambridge experienced similar overnight commercial breaks at sub/pizza shops, laundromats, and markets in July. Entry was gained in all incidents through forced rear doors, and cash registers were the main targets. The two Cambridge incidents took place at adjacent businesses in the 2300 block of Mass Ave. No arrests were made. Somerville Police arrested two men in September who admitted to over 30 commercial burglaries in Somerville, Cambridge, Medford, and other neighboring jurisdictions. Two of the Cambridge breaks that were linked to these suspects took place on Cambridge St and Oxford St. Also of note during this time was a regional pattern of burglaries at local golf pro-shops. Only one incident was reported in Cambridge, but the two arrests that were made in this pattern resulted from an investigation initiated by a Cambridge Detective. There was a spree of three overnight commercial breaks in November in the Cambridge Highlands. These were the only breaks reported in this neighborhood during the fourth quarter. There were a few weekends in December that experienced more than one break, but no significant patterns emerged.

About 12% of the breaks in 2009 were attempts in which no entry was gained and another 6% were considered "inside jobs" in which an employee or known associate was believed to be responsible. Together these two categories accounted for almost a fifth of the commercial breaks in 2009. A majority of the business districts saw increases in incidents. However, the East Cambridge/Galleria district saw a decline of 67%.



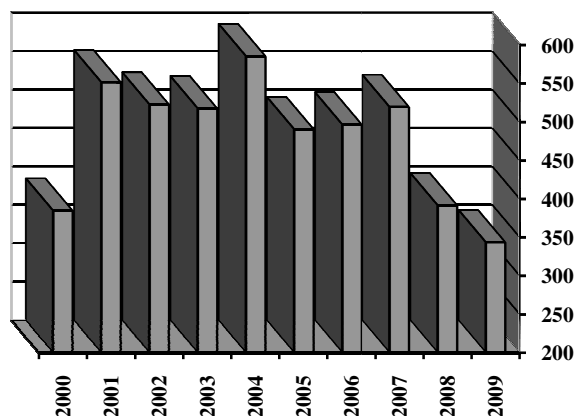
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF COMMERCIAL BURGLARIES					
Business District	2007	2008	2009	% Change 08-09	% of Total
Central Square	16	17	21	+24	24
Inman Square/Harrington	17	9	14	+56	16
Porter Square/North Cambridge	16	7	13	+86	15
Massachusetts Avenue 1500-1900	15	5	9	+80	10
Alewife/West Cambridge	23	10	8	-20	9
Harvard Square	13	8	8	No Change	9
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	6	3	6	+100	7
East Cambridge/Galleria	26	12	4	-67	5
Kendall Square/M.I.T.	2	3	2	-33	2
Cambridgeport/Riverside	1	2	1	-50	1

## RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

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

Housebreaks were down 12% in Cambridge in 2009 compared to 2008. This total includes 72 housebreak incidents (or 21%) that were attempted but not completed. Both Area 4 and Inman/Harrington recorded decreases of over 35%, due to an eradication of patterns that had affected both neighborhoods in 2007 and 2008. Increases were only recorded in North Cambridge, East Cambridge, Cambridgeport, and Riverside.

Residential Burglary, 2000-2009



GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY					
AREA	2007	2008	2009	% Change 08-09	% of Total
North Cambridge	55	34	54	+59%	16%
Peabody	59	50	43	-14%	13%
East Cambridge	26	28	40	+43%	12%
Cambridgeport	59	32	38	+19%	11%
Mid-Cambridge	56	61	36	-41%	10%
Riverside	36	23	32	+39%	9%
Area 4	86	47	30	-36%	9%
Inman/Harrington	80	55	27	-51%	8%
West Cambridge	31	33	23	-30%	7%
Agassiz	17	20	14	-30%	4%
Strawberry Hill	11	6	4	-33%	1%
Cambridge Highlands	2	2	2	No Change	1%
M.I.T. Area	1	0	0	No Change	0%

Housebreaks most commonly occur during the daytime while victims are not home, or while the homeowners are away on vacation. Suspects are often long gone by the time the victim returns home and calls police. A large number of housebreaks are simply attempts in which a suspect tries but is unable to gain entry to a residence. The victim later discovers signs that someone tried to enter. Unknown suspects are typically the perpetrators in Cambridge housebreaks, although a small percentage of incidents involve acquaintances or family

members. For example, 2% of all reported housebreak victims in 2009 named an acquaintance (friend, roommate, or neighbor) as a suspect. An additional 3% of incidents were categorized as domestic (perpetrated by family members, ex-boyfriends, etc). Arrests were made in 18 of the housebreak incidents in 2009.

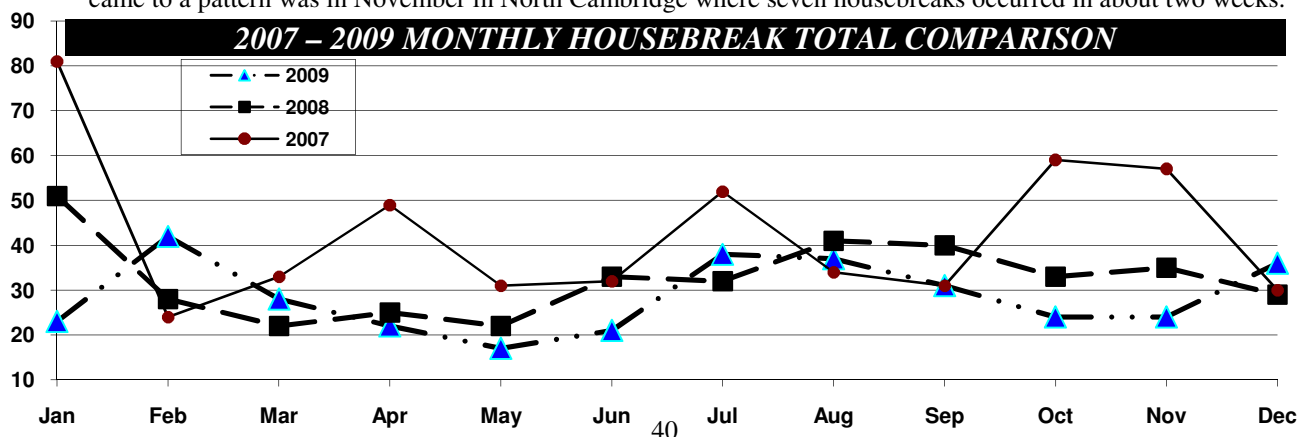
Entry is gained into a residence by various methods. The most common method of entry is forcing or prying open the front door. However, entry is often made via unlocked/open windows in a large number of breaks during the summer months. The front doors of a residence were pried/forced/broken in 19% of the housebreaks in 2009. Window entry was significant regarding two different methods: shoved/forced/pried windows accounted for 10% of the incidents, and cut or removed window screens accounted for 8%. However, unlocked windows and doors combined enabled suspects to enter without force in at least 17% of all housebreaks in 2009. Historically, the property targeted in housebreaks typically includes cash and jewelry, but in a society where many own valuable electronics, common targets of theft now include laptops, iPods, digital cameras, TVs, DVD players, and video gaming systems.

Compared to previous years, there were very few noteworthy housebreak patterns that occurred in Cambridge in 2009. In 2007 and part of 2008, there was an on-again off-again pattern that accounted for nearly 50% of the housebreaks citywide and involved over 100 stolen laptops. In 30 years of observing housebreak patterns in Cambridge, this series was the first in which a group of juvenile suspects was identified and appeared to be working in consort over an extended period of time in a concentrated area of the City. A few juvenile arrests occurred throughout 2007 in the problem areas, and five juveniles were arrested or summonsed for these housebreaks in late December 2007 and early January 2008. Due to the arrests and eradication of this pattern, it is no surprise that housebreaks in 2009 saw a 12% decrease from 2008 and a 34% decrease from 2007.

With the decline in housebreaks in 2009, substantial patterns did not emerge. However, there were a few smaller patterns of note, some that were eradicated by arrests.

- The first pattern of 2009 took place in upper Cambridge, specifically in the neighborhoods of Agassiz, Peabody, and North Cambridge. Between mid-January and early March, 19 housebreaks were reported in the area. The breaks were typically early to late evening incidents involving entry through forced rear windows, targeting electronics and jewelry. One of the main suspects in this pattern was arrested in April on warrants in connection with one of the housebreaks that took place in February.
- Another pattern that emerged during the first quarter occurred along the border between Mid-Cambridge and Riverside. This area experienced at least nine similar weekday housebreaks during the month of February, most of which were midday incidents with entry through pried front doors. Although no arrests were made in this pattern, the incidents dropped off towards the end of February.
- Between February and April, as many as twelve similar housebreaks were reported in Cambridgeport. More than half of the incidents involved entry through pried or unlocked rear windows, and a majority of the breaks took place during the evening hours between 6:00 p.m. and midnight. A Mattapan resident was believed to be responsible for this pattern; he was arrested in mid-April after he was caught breaking into an apartment in Boston.
- Between late August and mid-September, six housebreaks were reported in East Cambridge in the area bordered by Third & Sixth St and Gore & Charles St. Five of the six incidents took place over the weekend between Sept. 10 and Sept. 15. Most of the incidents occurred during the early afternoon and involved entry through pried front doors or smashed windows. No arrests were made and no similar incidents were reported after Sept. 15.
- Housebreaks during the last few months of the year were spread out and sporadic. The closest that Cambridge came to a pattern was in November in North Cambridge where seven housebreaks occurred in about two weeks.

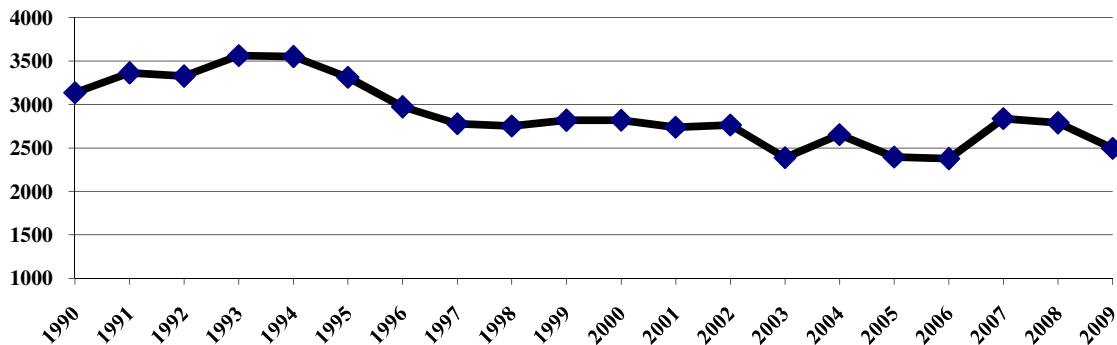
Top Five Items Stolen/Targeted in 2009		
	In Housebreaks:	In Commercial Burglaries:
1	Laptops	Cash
2	Jewelry	Laptops/Computers
3	MP3 Players	Cigarettes
4	Camera	Television
5	Cash	Electronics Miscellaneous



# L A R C E N Y

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

**Twenty Year Review:  
Larceny in Cambridge, 1990-2009**



**2,788 reported in 2008 • 2,496 reported in 2009**

Larceny is always the most common of the Part One crimes in Cambridge. This year it accounts for 70% of the total Part I crime and 80% of the total property crime. Larceny often produces the most patterns. The three categories that produce some of the highest numbers – larcenies from motor vehicles, buildings, and persons – are often fueled by changes in technology. As electronics such as laptops, GPS navigation systems, and portable music players become more popular and evolve, they become easier targets, easier to conceal, and ultimately easier to sell. This year’s larceny total represents a 10% decrease from last year. The majority of the decrease can be attributed to a 23% reduction in larcenies from buildings, a 14% drop in larcenies from residences, and a 13% decline in larcenies from motor vehicles.

Larceny is further broken down into the nine categories listed in the table below. As can be seen from the total, there was an overall decrease in larcenies this year in comparison to 2008. However, there were increases reported in larcenies of bicycles, larcenies of services, and shoplifting.

<b>Categorization</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>Larcenies from Buildings</b>	417	321	-23%
<b>Larcenies from MV</b>	1,053	913	-13%
<b>Larcenies from Persons</b>	357	331	-7%
<b>Larcenies of Bicycles</b>	277	284	+3%
<b>Shoplifting</b>	352	369	+5%
<b>Larcenies from Residences</b>	214	185	-14%
<b>Larcenies of License Plates</b>	65	39	-40%
<b>Larcenies of Services</b>	26	28	+8%
<b>Other (Unclassifiable) Larcenies</b>	27	26	-4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>2,496</b>	<b>-10%</b>

# 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.

<b>GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN BY BUSINESS DISTRICT</b>		
<b>Area</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Central Square	72	69
Galleria/East Cambridge	51	50
Harvard Square	67	41
Alewife/West Cambridge	48	41
1500–1900 Mass. Ave.	26	35
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	39	24
Kendall Square/MIT	33	23
Porter Square	32	18
Inman Square	31	13
Cambridgeport/Riverside	18	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>321</b>

There were 321 larcenies from buildings reported this year. This total represents a decrease of 96 incidents from the previous year and is 23% lower than the five-year average of 416 incidents.

## **TOP 5 HOT SPOTS OF 2009**

1. **Cambridgeside Galleria Mall**  
100 Cambridgeside Place – 25 incidents
2. **Bally’s Health Club**  
1815 Massachusetts Avenue – 17 incidents
3. **Cambridge Rindge and Latin School**  
459 Broadway – 9 incidents
4. **Boston Sports Club**  
625 Massachusetts Ave – 7 incidents
5. **Kindercare Learning Center**  
725 Concord Ave – 7 incidents

## **The following are the most common larceny from building scenarios in Cambridge in 2009:**

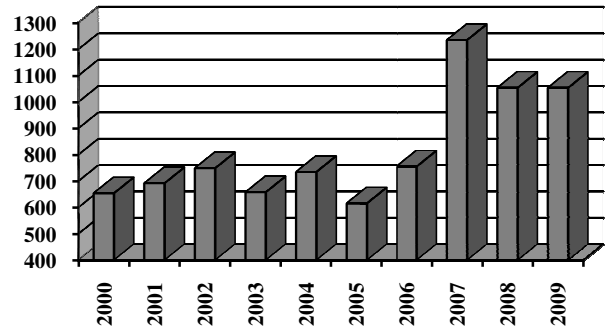
1. Someone leaves his or her belongings unattended for a short time and then comes back to find the property missing. Examples include leaving a coat in a public coat closet at a bar or leaving purses/bags at the back of a church during service. This scenario accounted for 20% of the incidents in 2009.
2. A thief walks into an office building during open business hours, posing as a delivery person or claiming to be looking for an employee that does not exist. The thief moves unnoticed into an empty office and takes personal or company property. Laptops and purses were the favorite target this year. This scenario accounted for 17% of the total reported larcenies from buildings this year.
3. A thief pries open a locker at a fitness club, commonly targeting wallets and cash. In 2009, 14% of larceny from building incidents occurred in this manner.
4. 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. Later, the employee notices that the property is missing. The most common targets in this crime include purses, bags, and cell phones. Approximately 9% of incidents reported in 2009 occurred in this manner.
5. A thief waits for or finds the opportunity to steal property left unattended in classrooms or left unlocked on school desks or lockers. This scenario accounted for 7% of the total reported in 2009. Cell phones, school laptops, and teachers’ wallets were often the common targets.

# LARCENY FROM MOTOR VEHICLES

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

After a dramatic increase in larcenies from motor vehicles (LMVs) in 2007, this crime type registered a 15% decrease in 2008 and dropped another 13% in 2009 to 913 incidents, which runs even with the five-year average of 914 incidents. The Cambridgeport neighborhood reported the largest number of LMVs in 2009 with 160 incidents, followed by West Cambridge with 116 and Mid-Cambridge with 115. Cambridgeport experienced the largest numerical increase, with 40 more larcenies reported this year than in 2008, equaling a 33% rise. The Cambridge Highlands saw the largest decrease this year (-55%), followed by Inman/Harrington (-46%) and Strawberry Hill (-41%).

Larceny from Motor Vehicles, 2000-2009



Entry was gained in 64% of the larcenies by smashing a car's window. Roughly 10% of entry methods were through open windows or unlocked doors. An additional 11% of the LMVs were from the exterior of motor vehicles, targeting items such as tires and headlights.

Neighborhood	2008	2009	% Change
Cambridgeport	120	160	+33%
West Cambridge	139	116	-17%
Mid-Cambridge	115	115	No Change
Peabody	105	104	-1%
East Cambridge	140	86	-39%
North Cambridge	90	74	-18%
Area 4	73	69	-5%
Agassiz	76	58	-24%
Riverside	75	48	-36%
MIT	33	36	+9%
Inman/Harrington	35	19	-46%
Strawberry Hill	32	19	-41%
Cambridge Highlands	20	9	-55%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>-13%</b>

GPS navigation systems continued to be the main target in LMVs this year. Over 36% of all the LMVs in 2009, or 333 incidents, involved the theft of GPS systems. This is a reduction from 2008 when 453 GPS thefts were reported, accounting for roughly 43% of the LMVs citywide.

Although by far the most popular targets, GPS systems were not the only items to be stolen in these larcenies. Other common targets included small electronics left in plain view (MP3 players, cell phones, laptops, etc.), cash, car stereos, purses/wallets, and clothing. Tires and other miscellaneous car parts were also stolen with high frequency this year.

Considering how widespread and pervasive this type of crime is in Cambridge, it is often difficult to determine when a pattern is emerging. However, there are a few areas where LMV activity tends to be concentrated. One of these areas includes

Cambridge Center, Technology Square, Kendall Square and the streets near the Galleria Mall. This area typically sees a high number of daytime GPS thefts from vehicles in local parking garages and lots, although it did not experience nearly as many incidents in 2009 as it has in recent years. Another concentration can often be found along the Mass Ave corridor between Agassiz and Peabody, where larcenies are typically committed overnight while vehicles are parked on Mass Ave and residential side streets. The periphery of Harvard Square tends to be a third common area for a concentration of LMVs to appear, particularly south and west of the Square between Concord Ave and Mt. Auburn St, and east of the Square along Kirkland St between Agassiz and Mid-Cambridge.

Three areas not included in the concentrations above also experienced notable LMV patterns in 2009. In East Cambridge, a pattern of LMVs emerged in late August in the area of Bent St, Rogers St, First St, and Second St. The incidents took place on weekday evenings and targeted iPods and GPS units. No arrests were made, but the pattern dissipated in early September. The other two pattern areas were both in Cambridgeport. In May and early June, 19 LMVs were reported along Sidney and Pacific Streets. No arrests were made while the pattern was occurring, but a homeless male was arrested for an LMV in this area a couple months after the pattern dropped off. The other larceny pattern in Cambridgeport took place in September in the parking lots of Whole Foods on River St and Trader Joes/Microcenter on Memorial Dr. Eight daytime

LMVs were reported in these parking lots during the month. The pattern came to an end when two well-known suspects were arrested near one of the parking lots.

Another LMV trend that emerged in 2008 and continued sporadically throughout 2009 was the theft of tires from Hondas and Acuras across the city. Tires on Honda Civics, Honda Fits, and occasionally Acuras were targeted most often, with a majority of the incidents taking place overnight. Three Boston males were arrested in January for stealing tires from an Acura on Remington St.

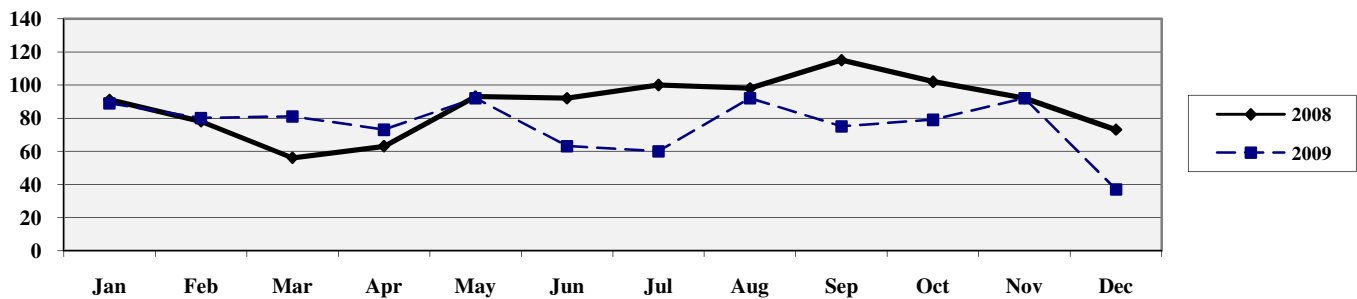
### Top Three Methods of Entry

1. The most common method of entry into motor vehicles in 2009 was by breaking one or more windows of the vehicle. This method was reported in 64% of the larcenies.
2. The second most common larceny from motor vehicle MO was the theft of exterior parts, which typically involved no entry into the vehicles. The theft of vehicle parts accounted for 11% of the LMVs in 2009.
3. The third most common method of entry into motor vehicles was by unknown means. That is, there were no signs of forced entry into the vehicle. This method was reported in 10% of the incidents.

### Top Ten Stolen Items of 2009

1. GPS Navigation Systems – 333 reported stolen
2. MP3 Player – 119 reported stolen
3. Various Automobile Parts – 100 reported stolen
4. Laptop Computers – 96 reported stolen
5. Cash – 95 incidents
6. Car Stereos/CD players – 68 reported stolen
7. Backpacks/purses – 67 reported stolen
8. Miscellaneous Electronics – 52 reported stolen
9. Cellular Telephones – 47 reported stolen
10. Clothing – 44 items reported stolen

**Monthly Totals for Larceny from Motor Vehicles**



### HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

- Larcenies from motor vehicles have consistently averaged between 16-25% of the total serious crime index in Cambridge for over 20 years. This year's car break total accounted for 26% of the Crime Index Total.
- For the first five years of the 1980s, Cambridge averaged 1,050 larcenies from motor vehicles. This average increased to 1,175 per year between 1986 and 1990. From 1991 to 1995, incidents decreased to an average of 879 incidents per year. Between 1996 and 2000, incidents dropped significantly to an average of 684 per year. From 2001 to 2005, the average number of larcenies from motor vehicles rose ever so slightly to 692 incidents per year. The average number for the past four years (2006-2009) has risen dramatically to 989 incidents, due to high levels of GPS thefts in recent years. The GPS system has become the favorite target of thieves not only in Cambridge, but in police jurisdictions throughout the region, Massachusetts, the United States, and the world.

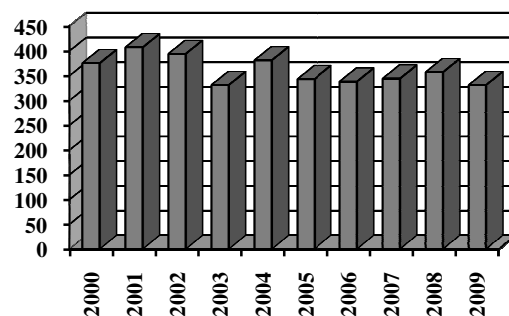
## LARCENY FROM PERSONS

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

In 2009, when compared to larceny from persons from 2008, Cambridge saw a 7% decrease. However in 2009, larceny from persons was the third highest larceny category in Cambridge, with 331 incidents. Periodic dipper activity in Central Square and Harvard Square drove this total. This was particularly true in Harvard Square, where patterns of dipper activity emerged in January (resulting in an arrest in February), April (with a suspect arrested in May), October (with a suspect arrested on warrants in Randolph), and November (with a suspect arrested in December). Central Square experienced similar activity but to a lesser degree, with arrests made in March and May. See scenario #1 below for more information on dipper activity in the city.

BUSINESS DISTRICT	2008	2009
Harvard Square	74	102
Central Square	98	91
Galleria/East Cambridge	54	45
Porter Square/North Cambridge	19	21
1500–1900 Mass. Ave.	22	20
Inman Square/Harrington	27	15
Alewife/West Cambridge	19	12
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	12	9
Kendall Square/MIT	18	8
Cambridgeport/Riverside	14	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>331</b>

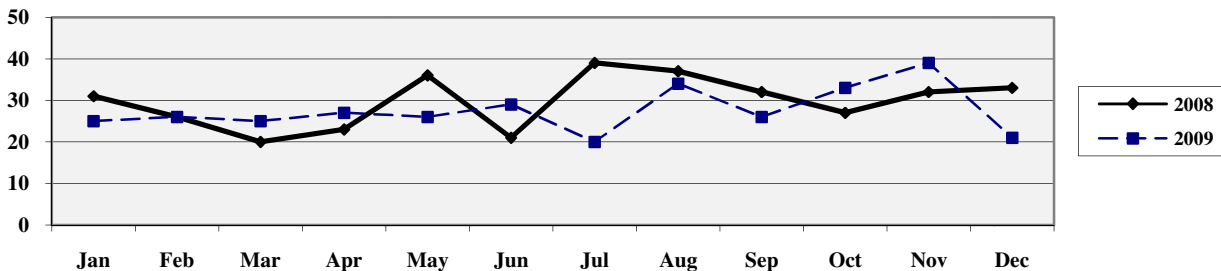
Larceny from Persons, 2000-2009



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

- One of the most common larceny scenarios in Cambridge is when a diner places his or her jacket over the back of a chair, or places her purse under a chair. Someone sitting behind the victim either goes through the coat or purse and takes the valuables from within, or takes the coat or purse entirely. This scenario, also known as dipper activity, accounted for 40% of the larcenies from persons in 2009. Incidents at restaurants and cafes located in Central Square (36 incidents) and Harvard Square (64 incidents) dominated this categorization. In Central Square, establishments on Mass Ave such as the *Middle East*, the *Phoenix Landing*, and the *Clear Conscience Café* saw the majority of the incidents. In Harvard Square, concentrations were reported at and around local restaurants, specifically between the 1200 to 1400 blocks of Massachusetts Avenue (*Grafton St Grille*, *The Hong Kong*, and *Au Bon Pain*), 30-50 Church St (*Border Café* and *Fire & Ice*), 27 Brattle St (*Crema Café*), and 96 Winthrop St (*Tommy Doyle's*). Incidents at the Cambridgeside Galleria have been dropping in recent years, with only four reported in 2009. These types of larcenies from persons 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.
- Nearly 35% of the larcenies from persons in 2009 were thefts of items left unattended by their owners. This includes purses and wallets left briefly unattended in restaurants, churches, schools, stores, bus stops, parks, etc. In one typical scenario, a shopper may leave her purse in a shopping cart while looking at items on a shelf; when she returns to the cart, the purse is gone. In another scenario, a student enters a café and places all of his possessions at a table. When he leaves his belongings behind to use the restroom, his valuables may be missing when he returns to the table.
- Yet another popular scenario is pocket-picking. While a victim is walking through a public place, a pickpocket stealthily reaches into the victim's coat, purse, or backpack and removes valuables. This scenario accounted for about 19% of the larceny from person reports in 2009. Harvard Square and Central Square both reported the highest pocket-picking numbers of 14 each, with concentrations from noon through the late afternoons.

### Monthly Totals for Larceny from Person



## LARCENY OF BICYCLES

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

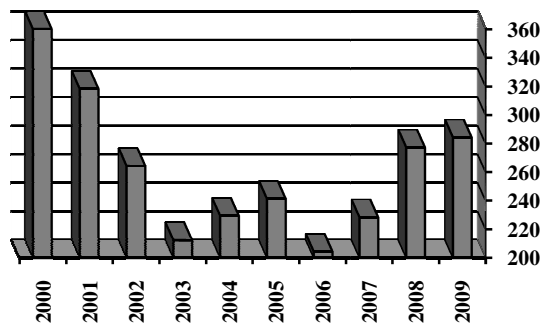
Between 1989 and 1994, bicycle theft exhibited a sharp ascent, soaring from an average of 270 per year in the 1980s to 584 in 1994. During the time between 1994 and 2003, the crime was steadily decreasing, with the exception of a slight increase reported in 2000. Since 2005, bicycle thefts have averaged approximately 247 thefts a year. The 284 thefts reported in 2009 is the city’s highest total since 2001.

This year saw 284 incidents of stolen bicycles, an increase of 3% over 2008. Not surprisingly, the largest numbers of bicycle thefts occurred in the summer months of July and August (43 and 52 incidents, respectively), when bicycles typically pack the streets and sidewalks because of the warmer weather. May, June, September, and October also experienced higher rates of these incidents (between 26 and 33 incidents each). The majority of the bicycles were stolen from Central Square (62 thefts), Inman Square (40 thefts), Porter Square (29 thefts), Mass Ave (1500-1900 blocks – 29 thefts), and Harvard Square (28 thefts).

Despite the overall increase in bicycle thefts in 2009, only one brief pattern emerged. In April, an Allston man was arrested in connection with 12 bicycle thefts, the majority of which took place in the vicinity of the Youville Hospital where the suspect worked. At least one of the bicycles was discovered to have been stolen during the fall of 2008, so it is unknown how many other bicycles may have also been taken during this pattern. Seven other individuals were arrested in unrelated bicycle thefts over the course of 2009, including four young males from Boston, two young females from Cambridge and Rhode Island, and one homeless male.

NEIGHBORHOOD	2008	2009
Cambridgeport	34	44
Area 4	32	40
Mid-Cambridge	34	34
North Cambridge	42	30
Peabody	24	28
West Cambridge	21	25
Riverside	30	21
Inman/Harrington	24	21
East Cambridge	20	19
Agassiz	9	8
MIT	2	8
Strawberry Hill	3	3
Cambridge Highlands	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>284</b>

Bicycle Larceny, 2000-2009





Locks present little difficulty to bicycle thieves, who often bring bolt cutters or pry bars with them. Nearly half of all reported bicycle thefts this year involved locked and unattended bicycles on a street, sidewalk, or rack. Another 21% percent of the larcenies involved bicycles that were left unlocked and unprotected. Unlocked bicycles that were on private property followed, making up 17% of reported incidents. These thefts occurred in apartment building hallways, or when bicycles were left in private yards.

## SHOPLIFTING

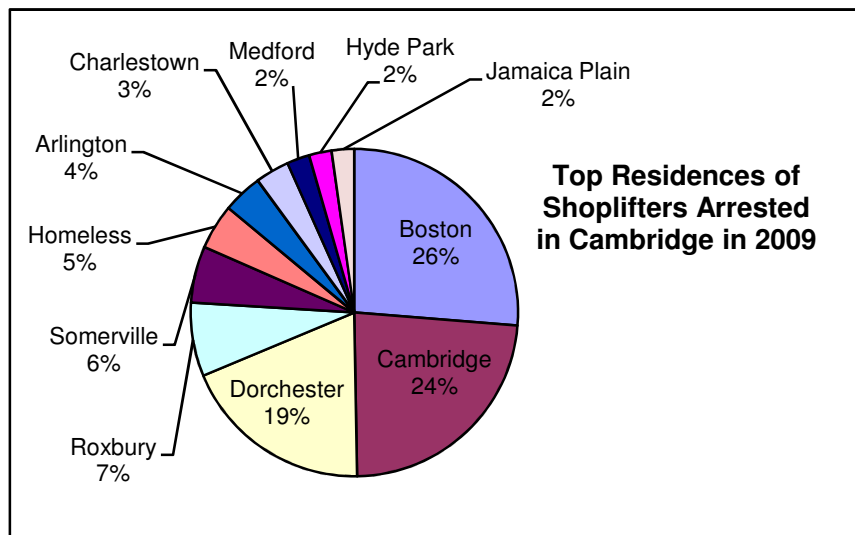
Shoplifting was one of only three larceny subcategories that increased in 2009, rising 5% (17 incidents). The Cambridge-side Galleria reported more than three times as many incidents as any other area in Cambridge this year; Central Square and Porter Square reported the next highest amounts. It is important to note that since shoplifting incidents are often only reported when an arrest is made, underreporting can be a serious problem. The actual shoplifting total may be six to ten times greater than the statistic given. However, this year nearly half of the reported incidents did *not* result in an arrest, which may indicate an increase in the tendency to report incidents regardless of whether an arrest was made or not.

BUSINESS DISTRICT	2008	2009
Galleria/East Cambridge	167	165
Central Square	63	54
Porter Square/North Cambridge	13	49
Harvard Square	61	46
Alewife/West Cambridge	30	30
Cambridgeport/Riverside	7	20
Inman Square/Harrington	5	2
Kendall Square/MIT	3	2
1500–1900 Mass. Ave.	2	1
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>369</b>

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.”

The following is a breakdown of the residences of persons arrested for shoplifting in Cambridge in 2009:



Top Shoplifter Residences	
Boston	47
Cambridge	42
Dorchester	34
Roxbury	13
Somerville	10
Homeless	8
Arlington	7
Charlestown	6
Medford	4
Hyde Park	4
Jamaica Plain	4

## LARCENY FROM RESIDENCES

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

Since larcenies from residences are usually committed by someone known to the victim, pattern identification and intervention by the police department is difficult. There were 185 of these larcenies reported in 2009, a 14% decrease from 2008. The most common larceny from residence scenarios are:

- *Thefts of mail/packages delivered by a parcel service: 29%*
- *Thefts committed by visitors or guests of a residence: 28%*
- *Thefts from a yard, porch, or other area surrounding a residence: 11%*
- *Thefts committed by someone working in the residence, such as a painter, plumber, contractor, or maintenance worker: 8%*
- *Thefts committed by a family member, spouse, or romantic partner (i.e., “domestic thefts”): 8%*
- *Thefts from a common hallway, foyer, or common area of an apartment building: 7%*
- *Thefts committed while victims are in the process of moving: 5%*
- *Thefts from a storage area of an apartment building or complex: 3%*

NEIGHBORHOOD	2008	2009
Mid-Cambridge	36	36
Cambridgeport	29	33
Peabody	22	26
East Cambridge	22	20
North Cambridge	28	16
Inman/Harrington	12	15
West Cambridge	11	12
Area 4	27	11
Riverside	14	8
Strawberry Hill	7	4
Agassiz	6	4
Cambridge Highlands	0	0
MIT	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>185</b>

## 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 28 of these crimes reported in 2009. “Dining and ditching” incidents were reported most often this year (11 incidents), followed by gasoline thefts (9 incidents) and taxi fare evasion (7 incidents). The final incident consisted of a suspect removing his vehicle from a tow lot without paying for it.

## LARCENY (MISCELLANEOUS)

Larceny miscellaneous includes all other unclassifiable larcenies.

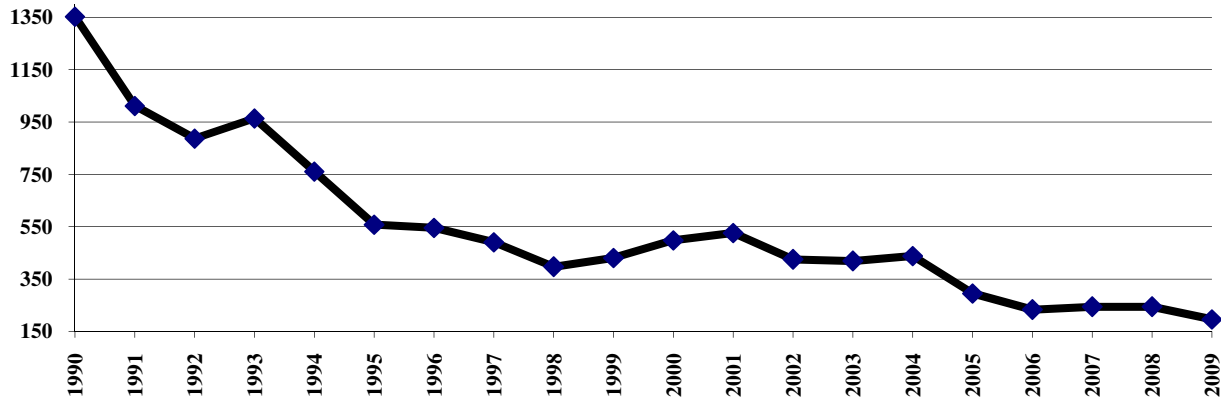
Unlike in recent years when Cambridge experienced an extensive series of parking meter thefts, there were no patterns of any miscellaneous types of larceny in 2008 or 2009. Miscellaneous larcenies decreased by 4% this year, dropping just one incident from 27 to 26.

Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 128 for ways to protect yourself from larceny.

# AUTO THEFT

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

**Twenty Year Review:  
Auto Theft in Cambridge, 1990 to 2009**



**244 reported in 2008 • 196 reported in 2009**

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. In 2009, Cambridge reported a 50-year low in auto thefts. This 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	2007*	2008	2009	CHANGE 08-09	% OF TOTAL
Cambridgeport	30	28	28	No Change	14%
West Cambridge	24	25	25	No Change	13%
East Cambridge	24	15	20	+33%	10%
Mid-Cambridge	31	31	20	-35%	10%
North Cambridge	24	21	20	-5%	10%
Peabody	18	24	20	-17%	10%
Area 4	35	30	17	-43%	9%
Inman/Harrington	18	24	13	-46%	7%
Agassiz	11	8	12	+50%	6%
Riverside	11	21	10	-52%	5%
Cambridge Highlands	6	3	4	+33%	2%
Strawberry Hill	5	9	4	-56%	2%
M.I.T. Area	5	5	3	-40%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>-20%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*Please note that two incidents in 2007 took place at unknown locations, therefore they are not included in this breakdown.

As mentioned, Cambridge reported a 50-year low in auto thefts in 2009 with only 196 incidents. The Cambridgeport neighborhood reported the city's highest number of thefts at 28. Multiple incidents in this neighborhood were reported on Pearl St, Granite St, Sidney St, and Albany St. The neighborhoods with the next highest numbers were West Cambridge, with 25 incidents, and a four-way tie between East Cambridge, Mid-Cambridge, Peabody, and North Cambridge, each with 20 incidents. Despite being the top ranking neighborhoods for auto thefts in Cambridge, four of these five areas either experienced decreases from the previous year or remained the same. The neighborhood that experienced the largest increase over 2008 was Agassiz, where auto thefts rose by four incidents, or 50%. Strawberry Hill experienced the largest decrease in auto thefts this year, showing a 56% drop from nine incidents in 2008 to four in 2009. However, auto thefts in this neighborhood represent only 2% of the total auto thefts for the city, so a more notable decrease would be the 52% drop that was experienced in Riverside.

Cambridge experienced 45 auto theft incidents in the first quarter of 2009. The second quarter (April, May, and June) resulted in a total of 54 incidents, and the third quarter (July, August, and September) reported the most auto thefts in 2009 with 61 incidents. Auto thefts dropped back down to 36 in the fourth quarter. The month of July reported the highest number of stolen vehicles in a single month with 32 incidents (16% of the total). Incidentally, June, the month that experienced the most auto thefts in 2008, had 48% fewer auto thefts in 2009, dropping from 33 incidents in 2008 to 17 in 2009.

## MAKES AND MODELS

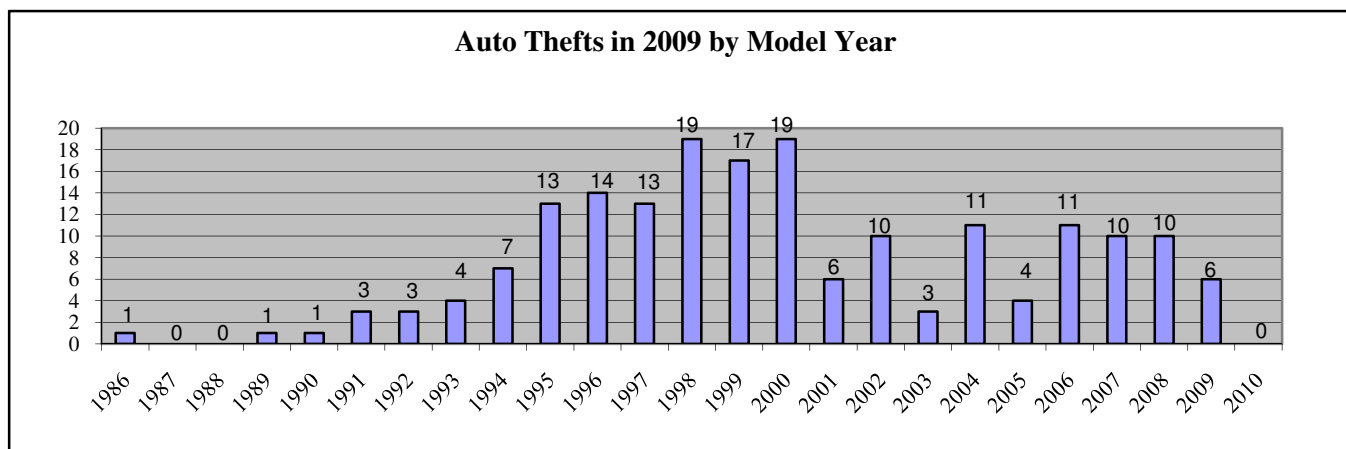
Hondas were by far the most commonly stolen automobiles of 2009, constituting 33% of all reports, or 64 incidents. Toyotas came in second with 18 incidents and Fords came in third with 15 incidents. This information is consistent with historical and national trends, as Hondas are typically the most commonly stolen vehicles nationwide. As is clear in the table below, the top five vehicle model types stolen in Cambridge mirror the top five stolen statewide in Massachusetts.

By far the most targeted model this year was the Honda Civic, followed by the Honda Accord and Acura 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. 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.

Analysis of the age of stolen vehicles shows that the highest demand is for cars that are nine to fourteen 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 2006-2008 cars, represents "joyriders," looking for newer models to increase their sense of status, and thieves intending to sell the entire car for profit. The table below shows the incidence of auto theft by model year (10 vehicles did not report the model year and therefore are not included in the bar graph).

<b>TOP FIVE STOLEN MAKES &amp; MODELS</b>			
<b>Makes</b>	<b>Model type</b>		
Honda	64	Honda Civic*+	41
Toyota	18	Honda Accord*+	17
Ford	15	Acura Integra+	10
Dodge	11	Dodge Caravan+	8
Acura	10	Toyota Camry*+	5

\*Also in the National Top Five (for 2008)  
 +Also in the Massachusetts Top Five (for 2008)  
 (2009 National/MA Top Five data is not yet available)



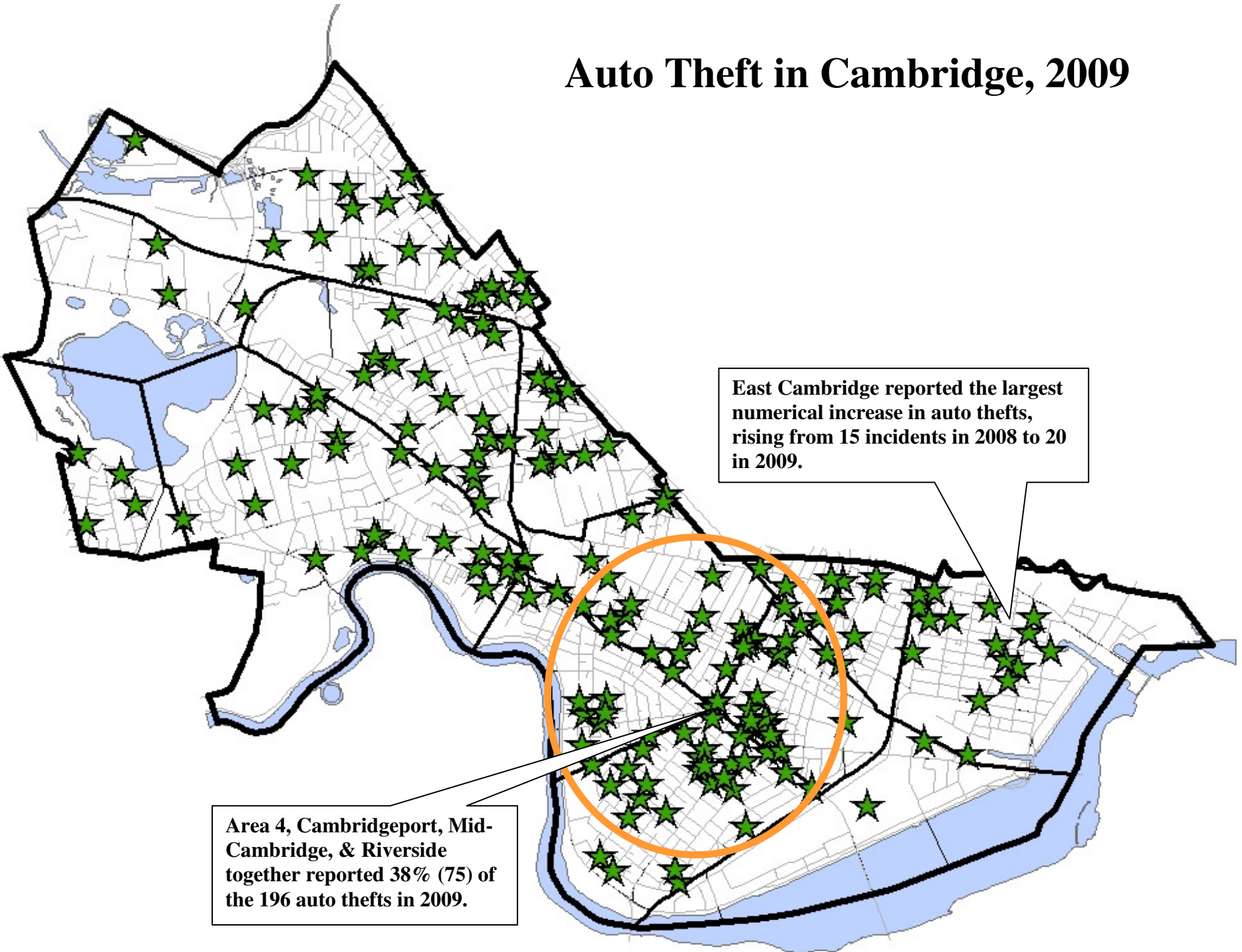
## **AUTO THEFT RECOVERIES**

Approximately 77% of the cars reported stolen in 2009 have been recovered to date. The majority of the recovered cars were located throughout Cambridge and Boston. When damage was reported on recovered vehicles, it was most commonly ignition (59 vehicles) and body damage (32 vehicles). Radios were missing from twelve vehicles, tires were missing from four, and miscellaneous parts were missing from nine. Eighteen cars were found either partially or completely stripped. One vehicle was found totaled. Note that additional information regarding parts stolen from vehicles where the vehicles themselves were not stolen can be found in the Larceny section of this report. The following table shows a breakdown of recovery locations.

<b>Boston</b>	
Downtown Boston	27
Dorchester	7
Jamaica Plain	2
Roxbury	2
Charlestown	1
East Boston	1
Hyde Park	1
<b>Cambridge</b>	
West Cambridge	10
Peabody	8
North Cambridge	7
Area 4	5
Mid-Cambridge	5
Cambridgeport	4
East Cambridge	4
Riverside	4
MIT Area	3
Inman/Harrington	2
Unknown	2
Agassiz	1
Cambridge Highlands	1
Strawberry Hill	1
<b>Other Cities</b>	
Somerville	15
Other/Unknown	9
Brockton	5
Revere	5
Chelsea	4
Malden	3
Medford	2
Milton	2
Everett	2
Watertown	2
Belmont	1
Lynn	1
Peabody	1

**Protect your car!! Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 128 for tips on how you can protect your car from auto theft.**

# Auto Theft in Cambridge, 2009



East Cambridge reported the largest numerical increase in auto thefts, rising from 15 incidents in 2008 to 20 in 2009.

Area 4, Cambridgeport, Mid-Cambridge, & Riverside together reported 38% (75) of the 196 auto thefts in 2009.

# SECTION II

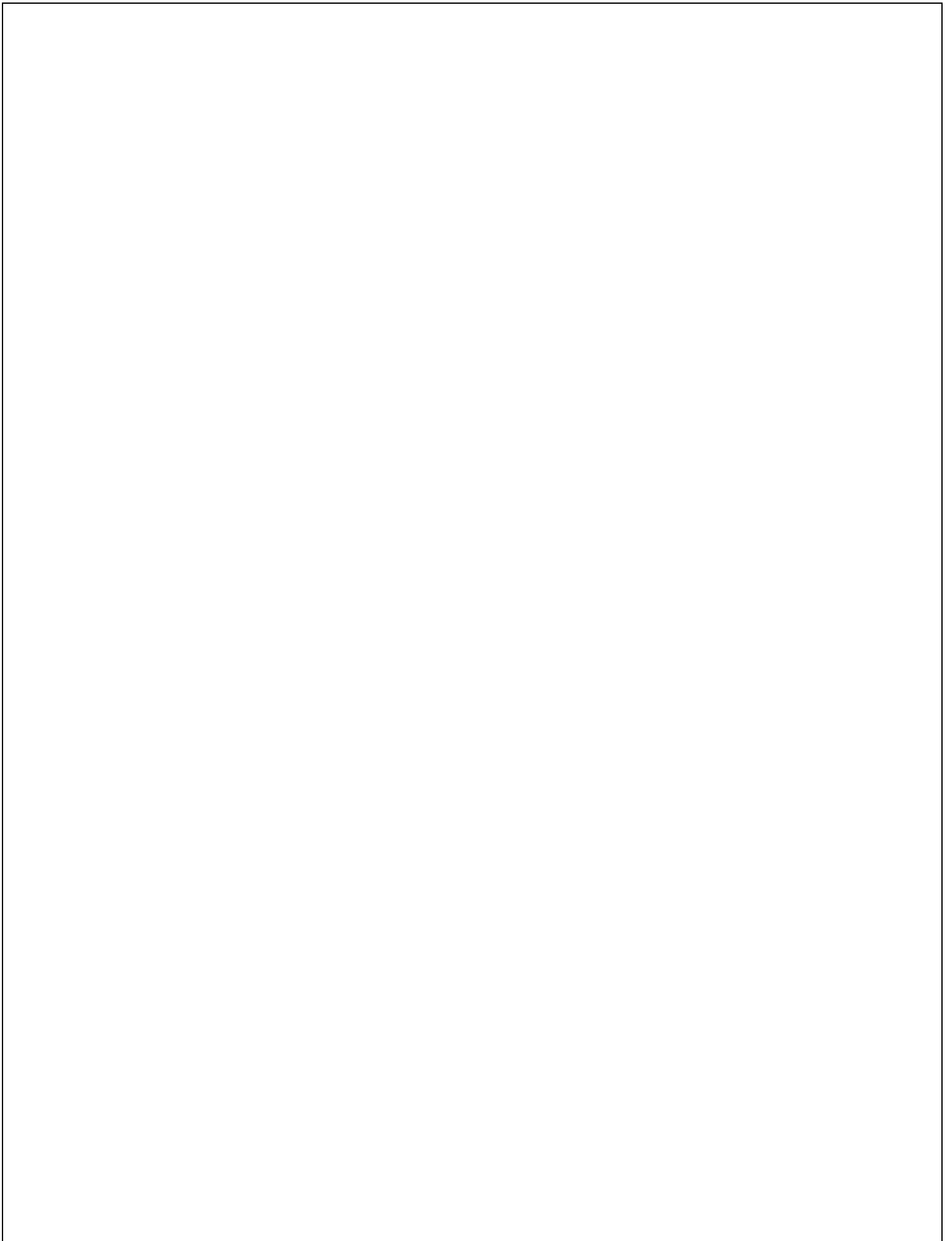
## PART II CRIMES

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- **DRUG OFFENSES**
- **VANDALISM**
- **SEX CRIMES**

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







# N A R C O T I C S

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

**111 reported in 2008 • 109 reported in 2009**

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

Beginning in June 2009, the Cambridge Special Investigations Unit initiated "Operation Central Crack Down" as a result of neighborhood complaints of an increase in street level drug activity that was disrupting the quality of life for both the residential and business community of Central Square and the surrounding neighborhoods. With assistance from other local police departments, the SIU conducted a four-month undercover investigation, focused mainly in the Central Square area but also involving activity in Inman/Harrington, Harvard Square, and North Cambridge. These efforts led to the successful arrests and complaint applications for 32 drug distributors operating within the City of Cambridge. Although focused in Central Square, this operation had an impact on all areas of the city by removing distributors from the streets that were known to travel throughout Cambridge to make their deals.

To the right is a geographic breakdown of drug incidents across the 13 neighborhoods in Cambridge. Area 4 and Cambridgeport, which both include part of Central Square, accounted for the most drug activity over the past three years.

**In total, 109 drug incidents were reported in 2009 and 102 arrests were made.**

## DRUG ARREST SCENARIOS

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

1. The Cambridge Police Department Special Investigation Unit initiates an investigation or conducts surveillance resulting in an arrest. Many of these investigations are due to information supplied by confidential sources: **65 cases**
2. A police officer on patrol observes suspicious street activity and upon further investigation discovers narcotics: **17 cases**
3. During a routine motor vehicle stop, a police officer observes or smells narcotics inside the vehicle: **13 cases**
4. During an arrest for another crime such as disorderly conduct, the arresting officer or booking officer finds narcotics on the arrested person: **5 cases**
5. A Cambridge school official or court officer observes drug use: **5 cases**
6. A citizen witnesses a person or persons using drugs and notifies the police: **4 cases**
7. Pharmacists discover patrons attempting to fill fake prescriptions: **0 cases in 2009**

## Drug Incidents By Neighborhood

Area	2007	2008	2009	% of total
Cambridgeport	28	13	32	29%
Area 4	37	21	20	18%
North Cambridge	12	8	11	10%
Inman/Harrington	23	12	10	9%
Mid-Cambridge	16	15	10	9%
East Cambridge	20	14	7	6%
Riverside	14	14	7	6%
West Cambridge	3	7	5	6%
M.I.T. Area	3	1	3	3%
Peabody	8	3	2	2%
Agassiz	0	0	1	1%
Strawberry Hill	1	3	0	0%
Cambridge Highlands	1	0	0	0%
<b>Totals</b>	166	111	109	99%*

\*Total is less than 100% due to rounding.

## DRUG TIP HOTLINE

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

*Also, you may send crime tips to the Cambridge Police Department's Anonymous Crime Tip E-Mail address by accessing [www.Cambridgepolice.org](http://www.Cambridgepolice.org) and clicking on Anonymous Crime Tip E-Mail. Or you can send an anonymous text message to TIP411 (847411). Begin your text with Tip650 and then type your message.*

## Drug Related Activities for Which Persons are Arrested

Activity	2009
<i>Possession with intent to distribute</i> (the carrying of a significant amount of narcotics not for personal use)	<b>36</b>
<i>Possession</i>	<b>33</b>
<i>Drug Sale</i> (observed)	<b>30</b>
<i>Trafficking</i> (the selling, possessing or transporting of copious amounts of narcotics)	<b>10</b>

## Types of Drugs Found On Arrested Persons

Drug	2009
Cocaine/Crack	<b>47</b>
Marijuana	<b>33</b>
Heroin	<b>19</b>
Prescription Drugs	<b>9</b>
Hallucinogens	<b>1</b>

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

## Summary of Overdose Incidents

Officers responded to several calls for drug-induced overdoses in 2009. While these types of incidents are generally medical in nature, police often respond to assist Fire and EMS agencies.

Unlike in past years where overdoses tended to be focused in a few neighborhoods, the incidents in both 2008 and 2009 were spread more evenly throughout the city, although lower Cambridge experienced a higher proportion of the overdoses than upper Cambridge in 2009. Utilizing witness statements as well as evidence at the scene, such as used needles and medication bottles, officers were able to determine that prescription medications and heroin were used in most of the overdose incidents. Overdose by prescription medication accounted for roughly half of all overdose incidents in 2009. Those incidents involving prescription medications were often intentionally administered overdoses. Most of the medications were anti-depressants or pain medications.

## UNDERSTANDING NARCOTICS

This information was compiled from the following sources:

- <http://www.drugfreeamerica.com>
- [Massachusetts Drug Threat Assessment](#), published by the National Drug Intelligence Center of the U.S. Department of Justice
- <http://www.erowid.org>
- <http://www.gazettenet.com/12192002/news/2941.htm>
- [http://www.Townonline.com/Lincoln/news/local\\_regional/lin\\_newljdrugs12242002.htm](http://www.Townonline.com/Lincoln/news/local_regional/lin_newljdrugs12242002.htm).

### Massachusetts Drug Classifications

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

Epidemiologists agree that heroin is the most under-reported drug in terms of usage and that any usage statistics are unreliable. The latest estimates report 379,000 past-year users and 136,000 past-month heroin users (National Survey on Drug Use & Health, 2005). However, some experts estimate that as many as two to three million people in the United States use heroin recreationally. In 1980, the average bag of street heroin was 4% pure; the average bag today is 40% pure and can be as pure as 70%. Increased purity results in snorting and smoking rather than injecting. Heroin use in the state has risen sharply over the last decade, particularly among young men ages 18-24 who are buying cheaper and purer forms of the drug.

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



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

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

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



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



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

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





### ***OXYCONTIN***

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

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

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

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

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



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



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

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

# MALICIOUS DESTRUCTION

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

**649 reported in 2008 • 530 reported in 2009**

There were 530 incidents of malicious destruction, or "vandalism," reported in 2009. Malicious destruction in Cambridge decreased by 18% from 2008 to 2009 with fewer incidents reported in almost all categories. However, Inman/Harrington saw a 43% increase in the number of vandalism reports (see tire-slashing summary below for explanation). The neighborhood with one of the most noticeable decreases was North Cambridge, which had seen an increase of 29% the previous year (2008).

## VANDALISM BY CATEGORY

Category	2008	2009
Car window smashed	134	109
Dents/other damage to car	109	99
Tires slashed or punctured	81	64
Scratches, "pinstripes"	41	45
Attempted theft	19	18
<b>Total Damage to Autos</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>335</b>
Misc. damage at residences	50	38
Window of residence smashed	23	16
<b>Total Damage to Residences</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>54</b>
Window of business smashed	33	34
Misc. damage to businesses	41	31
<b>Total Damage to Businesses</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Graffiti</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Miscellaneous damage</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>

## Vandalism By Neighborhood

Area	2008	2009	% Change
Inman/Harrington	60	86	+43%
East Cambridge	90	67	-26%
North Cambridge	88	54	-39%
Cambridgeport	77	53	-31%
Area 4	90	52	-42%
Mid-Cambridge	44	47	+7%
Peabody	52	45	-13%
Riverside	59	45	-24%
West Cambridge	50	40	-20%
Strawberry Hill	14	18	+29%
Cambridge Highlands	11	10	-9%
Agassiz	9	7	-22%
M.I.T. Area	5	6	+20%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>-18%</b>

## A Closer Look at Tire-Slashings in Cambridge

Included in the malicious destruction statistics are 64 incidents of slashed car tires. Although this crime is down by 21% this year, a number of the incidents in 2009 took place during one-night sprees. Without these sprees, the malicious destruction numbers in Cambridge would have been even lower. The 43% increase in vandalism in Inman/Harrington is due in part to tire-slashings, which accounted for nearly a quarter of all incidents reported in that neighborhood.

There were 15 reports of slashed tires in July in the area of Harding St, Eighth St, and Cambridge St; a Roslindale man was arrested in the area. Later in the year in October, there was another spree around Willow St & Cambridge St, accounting for 11 incidents; unfortunately no suspects were seen at the time. The incidents in Strawberry Hill were sporadic throughout the year, but five of the nine tire-slashings in that neighborhood took place on Holmes St.

## Tire Slashings by Neighborhood, 2009

Inman/Harrington	22
East Cambridge	11
Strawberry Hill	9
Cambridgeport	5
Peabody	5
Area 4	4
North Cambridge	3
Riverside	2
Highlands	2
West Cambridge	1
Mid-Cambridge	0
Agassiz	0
M.I.T. Area	0

# SEX OFFENSES

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

**111 reported in 2008 • 97 reported in 2009**

## **Annoying & Accosting**

Annoying and accosting a member of the opposite sex is a form of criminal harassment. (Note: Incidents involving phone call harassment are not considered annoying and accosting. Phone calls are a separate category.) Often, annoying and accosting involves a man repeatedly following, shouting, making off-color suggestions, hooting, repeatedly asking for a date, or otherwise harassing a woman. It happens most often on the street and in the workplace. In all but one of the nine incidents in 2009, the perpetrators were strangers to the victims. Two of these incidents were committed by the same suspect; officers identified this suspect and escorted him to an MBTA station to send him back to his residence in Boston.

## **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 2009, the victim knew the offender in roughly half of the incidents.

There were no patterns of indecent assaults in Cambridge in 2009. The second quarter (April, May, and June) saw the most incidents with 12. Overall, two arrests were made throughout the year, both of which involved males groping female victims in public establishments.

## **Indecent Exposure**

Indecent exposure is the offensive, often suggestive display of one's body (usually the genitals) in public. The main offenders are typically vagrants or inebriated individuals. Eleven (42%) of the twenty-six indecent exposure incidents in 2009 involved suspects masturbating or engaging in sexual acts in public. Nine incidents (35%) involved individuals seen urinating in public. There were also six flashing incidents. Arrests were made in 14 (54%) of the 26 incidents.

<i>Crime</i>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Indecent Assault	46	29
Indecent Exposure	41	26
Obscene Telephone Calls	7	13
Peeping & Spying	2	12
Annoying & Accosting	12	9
Prostitution and Soliciting	3	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>97</b>

## **Obscene Telephone Calls**

Obscene telephone calls are unwanted phone calls of an offensive or repulsive nature. Often the caller uses sexual or vulgar language to cause discomfort and possibly fear to the victim receiving the calls. In all but two of the thirteen incidents in 2009, the caller was unknown to the victim. In the two non-stranger incidents, one suspect was a former employee and one was an acquaintance through the victim's romantic partner.

## **Peeping & Spying**

Peeping and spying occurs most often when offenders peer through windows of houses or apartments, generally at night. There were seven incidents of this nature reported in Cambridge in 2009, one of which resulted in an arrest. One of the other typical peeping scenarios in Cambridge involves the videotaping of unsuspecting victims during situations in which privacy is expected. This type of incident occurred twice in 2009; in April, an unknown male was seen taking pictures of a female while she was in a dressing room at the Cambridgeside Galleria, and in October, a houseguest was caught secretly video recording victims in their bathroom with a hidden camera.

## **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 Cambridge Police Special Investigations Unit (SIU) had proactively fought the visible "streetwalking" problem, nearly eradicating it in Cambridge. In November 2009, complaints of alleged prostitution activity resurfaced, particularly in and around Cambridge hotels. The SIU set up an undercover sting to combat the problem, which resulted in seven arrests for prostitution-related charges. There were also two other prostitution incidents earlier in 2009, one of which ended in arrest.

# SECTION III

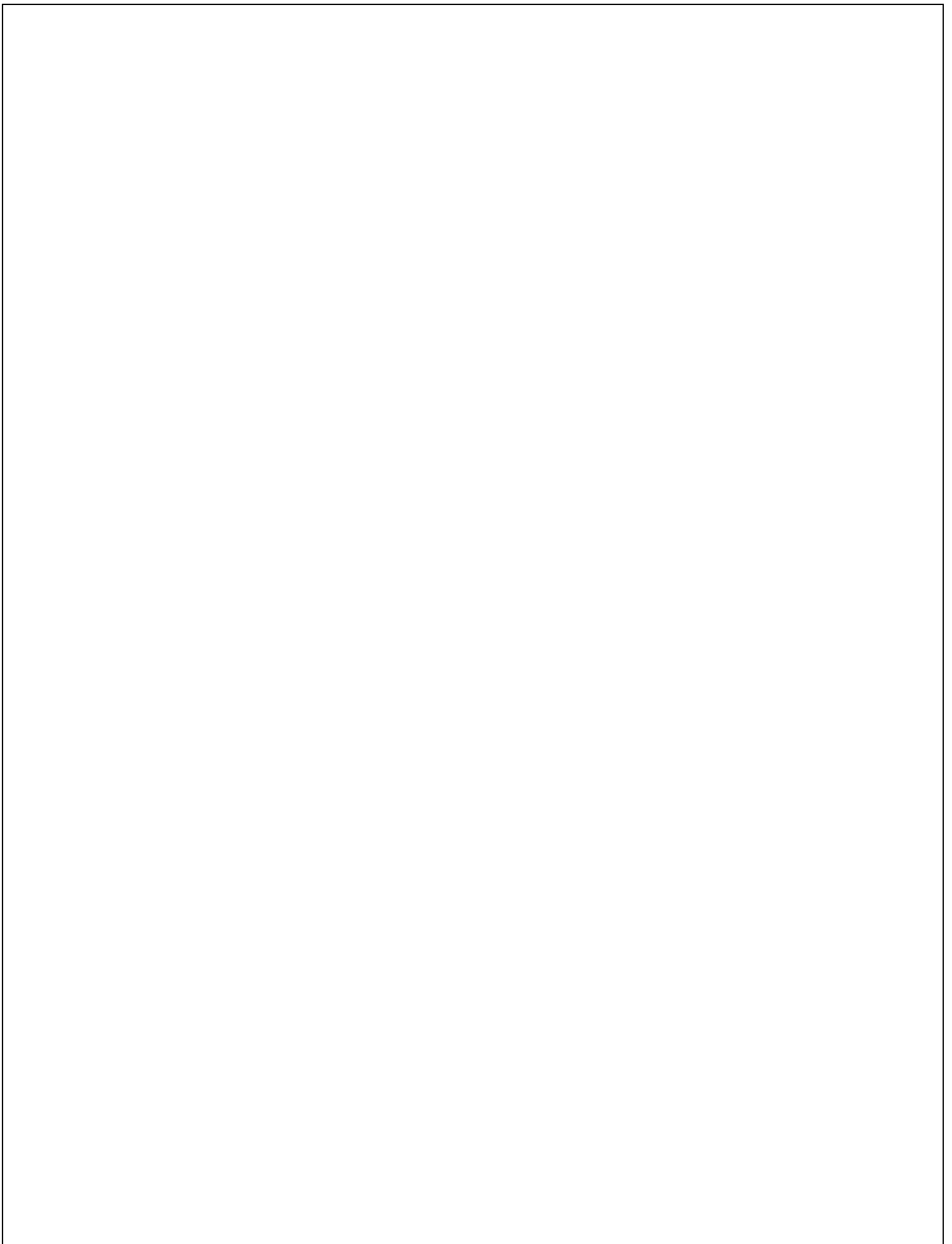
## NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILES

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

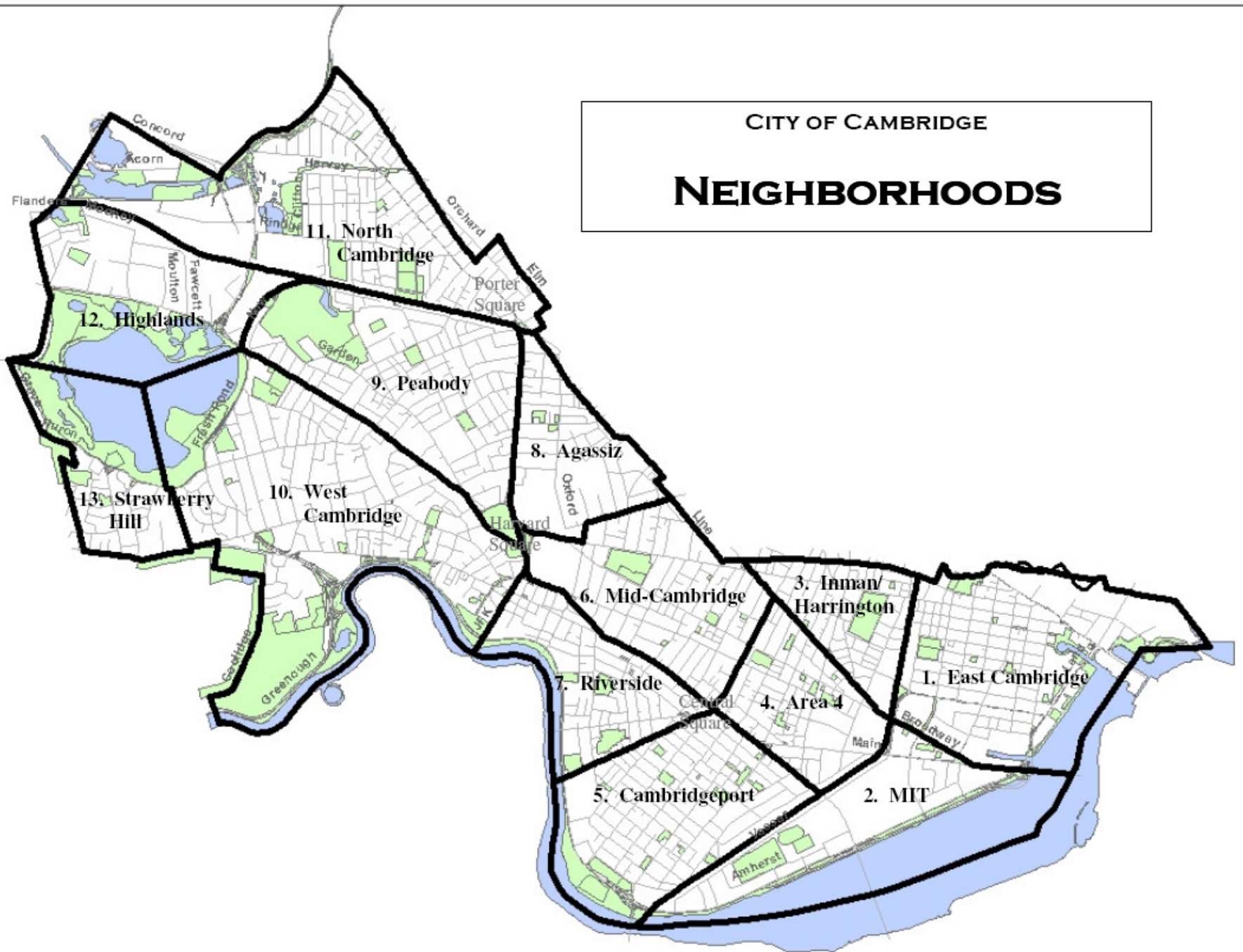


THE FOLLOWING IS AN OVERVIEW  
OF TARGET CRIMES IN  
CAMBRIDGE NEIGHBORHOODS





CITY OF CAMBRIDGE  
**NEIGHBORHOODS**



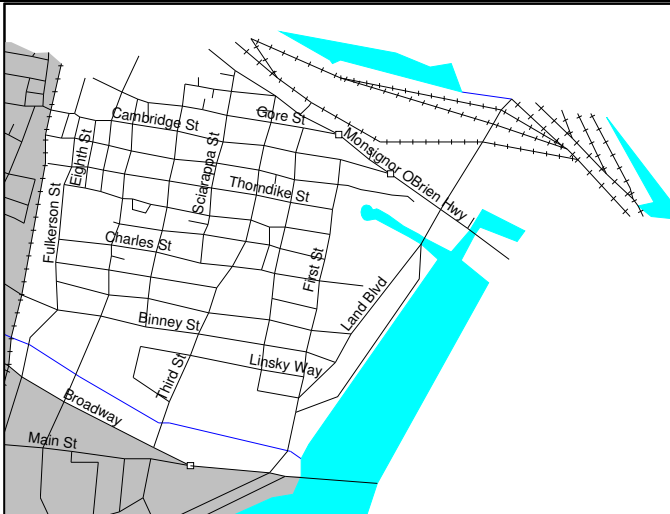
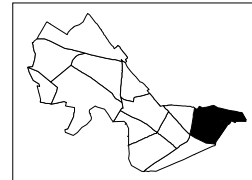
## NEIGHBORHOOD BREAKDOWN OF INDEX CRIMES IN 2009

<b>CRIME</b>	East Camb	MIT	Inman/Harrington	Area 4	Camb-Port	Mid-Camb	Riverside	Agassiz	Peabody	W. Camb	N. Camb	Camb Highlands	Strw. Hill	Total
Aggravated Assault	32	4	33	32	38	21	21	8	13	15	29	2	7	255
Arson	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Auto Theft	20	3	13	17	28	20	10	12	20	25	20	4	4	196
Commercial Break	4	1	9	14	8	7	11	5	5	5	13	3	1	86
Commercial Rob.	2	0	1	2	2	3	5	0	1	0	2	1	2	21
Drugs	7	3	10	20	32	10	7	1	2	5	11	0	0	108
Flim Flam	9	4	3	3	7	6	5	2	2	9	5	2	2	59
Forgery*	48	11	22	30	38	36	26	17	30	24	38	7	7	334
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Housebreak	40	0	27	30	38	36	32	14	43	23	54	2	4	343
Indecent Assault	4	0	4	3	4	2	2	2	4	1	3	0	0	29
Indecent Exposure	2	0	2	3	6	4	3	0	2	0	3	0	1	26
Larceny (Misc)	3	0	1	4	0	8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	26
Larceny from Building	56	14	8	31	37	28	22	24	12	46	21	20	2	321
Larceny from MV	86	36	19	69	160	115	48	58	104	116	74	9	19	913
Larceny from Person	45	7	12	32	44	17	55	11	10	68	21	8	1	331
Larceny from Residence	20	0	15	11	33	36	8	4	26	12	16	0	4	185
Larceny of Bicycle	19	8	21	40	44	34	21	8	28	25	30	3	3	284
Larceny of Plate	7	0	5	5	2	6	4	0	2	2	4	1	1	39
Larceny of Services	3	1	1	4	1	0	1	1	1	6	5	4	0	28
Mal. Dest. Property	67	6	86	52	53	47	45	7	45	40	54	10	18	530
Peeping & Spying	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	1	3	0	0	12
Shoplifting	165	1	1	13	60	3	10	0	1	37	50	21	7	369
Simple Assault	66	7	47	58	85	37	41	6	18	27	49	5	11	457
Street Robbery	14	3	8	23	32	16	14	7	11	4	12	5	2	151

\*Included in the total is one forgery incident that took place in an unknown location.

# NEIGHBORHOOD 1

## EAST CAMBRIDGE



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

**POPULATION AS OF 2000:**  
7,294 residents  
3,688 households

**AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:**  
\$41,583

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, 2005-2009

CRIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Housebreaks	62	41	26	28	40
Street Robbery	17	20	15	19	14
Auto Theft	34	21	24	15	20
Larceny from MVs	62	94	171	140	86
Malicious Destruction	108	63	107	90	67
Drug Incidents	16	7	20	14	7

Very few crime patterns emerged in East Cambridge in 2009. A pattern of larcenies from motor vehicles occurred in late August and early September (see Larceny section on page 43) and a brief pattern of early afternoon housebreaks took place over a weekend in mid-September (see Housebreak section on page 40). There were also scattered juvenile-related street robberies targeting high-end cell phones in the area of the Cambridgeside Galleria over the course of the year (see Street Robbery section on page 28), and a one-night spree of tire-slashings in July, which resulted in an arrest (see Malicious Destruction section on page 59).

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR EAST CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2009
Housebreaks	38	36	38
Street Robbery	10	19	17
Auto Theft	156	86	36
Larceny from MVs	121	106	106
Malicious Destruction	118	110	97

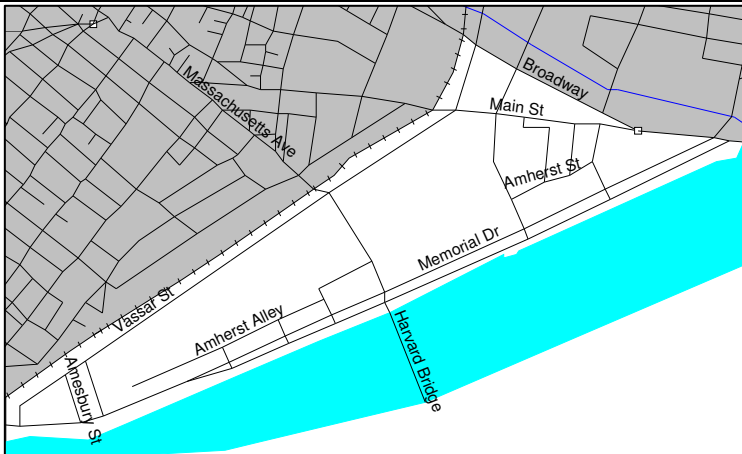
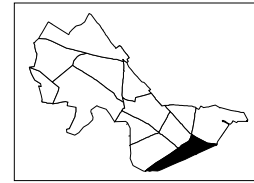
### NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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 Cambridge Jail.

- **Street robberies** increased to 25 incidents with the opening of the Cambridgeside Galleria in 1991, but they dropped in 1997 and have remained at or below 20 incidents ever since. Most of these are pack or bullyboy robberies committed by and against juveniles. This was the case in 2009, when packs of juveniles were robbing victims of high-end cell phones near the mall. Other robbery patterns—predatory in nature—sometimes appear on Cambridge Street near the B&A Railroad.
- The motor vehicle related crimes of **auto theft, larceny from motor vehicles, and malicious destruction of property** have, in the past, occurred at the highest rates here of anywhere in Cambridge due to the level of commercial parking around the Cambridgeside Galleria, along Cambridge Street, and in the vicinity of Cambridge Center. In 2009, East Cambridge ranked in the top third of all neighborhoods for auto thefts and malicious destruction and was lower than usual in larcenies from motor vehicles, possibly due to a notable reduction in larcenies from vehicles in parking garages.
- **Assaults, threats** and related crimes between plaintiffs, victims, or complainants and defendants used to occur in the area of the Middlesex County Courthouse. In 2008, divisions of the court began to relocate to other jurisdictions to allow for renovations at the Cambridge Courthouse. This may account for, at least part of, the substantial drop in simple assaults in East Cambridge in 2009 (45% drop).

## NEIGHBORHOOD 2

## M.I.T. AREA



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

**POPULATION AS OF 2000:**  
5,486 residents  
752 households

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

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

### COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2005-2009

CRIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Housebreaks	3	1	1	0	0
Street Robbery	1	1	2	4	3
Auto Theft	4	7	5	5	3
Larceny from MVs	16	24	29	33	36
Malicious Destruction	11	4	5	5	6
Drug Incidents	1	1	3	1	3

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. No known patterns emerged in this neighborhood in 2009.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR M.I.T. AREA TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2009
Housebreaks	19	4	1
Street Robbery	11	5	3
Auto Theft	102	55	9
Larceny from MVs	56	49	25
Malicious Destruction	47	28	9

## NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

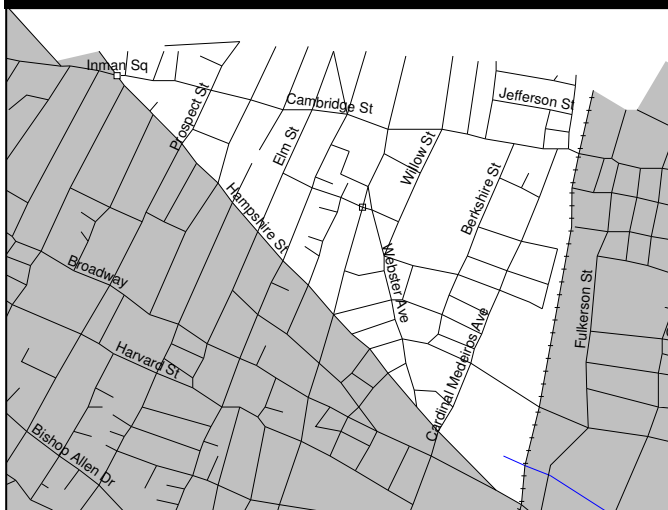
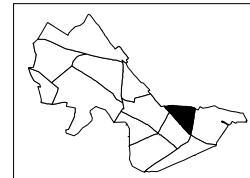
The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the dominant venue in the MIT neighborhood given that MIT property envelops most of the area. Its large student population—a large proportion of which is foreign—is alluring to local criminals, who often consider students to be unsuspecting prey.

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

- The large number of automobiles parked each day on Vassar Street, Ames Street, Amherst Street, and at the Hyatt Regency Hotel have traditionally accounted for high numbers of **auto thefts** and **larcenies from motor vehicles**.
- **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 most other neighborhoods.
- Bicycles parked at racks on sidewalks all around M.I.T. have been targeted by thieves in large numbers. M.I.T. and Cambridge Police make several arrests per year for **larcenies of bicycles**.

## NEIGHBORHOOD 3

## INMAN/HARRINGTON



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

**POPULATION AS OF 2000:**  
7,345 residents  
3,021 households

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

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

## COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2005-2009

CRIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Housebreaks	34	53	80	55	27
Street Robbery	15	23	12	10	8
Auto Theft	23	23	18	25	13
Larceny from MVs	30	61	89	35	19
Malicious Destruction	67	62	73	60	86
Drug Incidents	11	14	23	12	10

No substantial patterns emerged in the Inman/Harrington neighborhood in 2009. The only incidents of note were a few sporadic but similar commercial burglaries in Inman and Area 4 in May (see Commercial Burglary section on page 38) and two one-night tire-slashing sprees in July and October (see Malicious Destruction section on page 59). An arrest was made in the tire-slashing spree in July. Notably, housebreaks have dropped off considerably in both this neighborhood and in Area 4 after being plagued with a persistent, on-again off-again housebreak pattern throughout 2007 and 2008.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR INMAN/HARRINGTON TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2009
Housebreaks	57	38	46
Street Robbery	14	15	11
Auto Theft	89	48	31
Larceny from MVs	66	45	45
Malicious Destruction	94	79	68

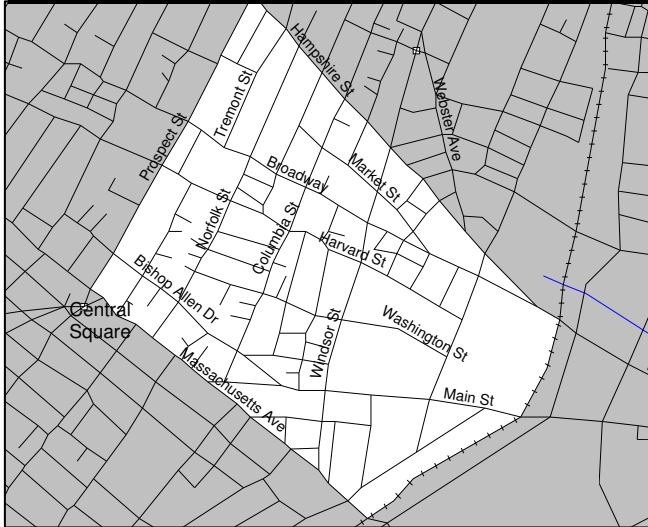
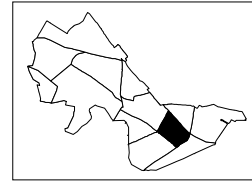
### NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

- Inman/Harrington typically has an average number of **housebreaks**, given its population. Cambridge St, Marney St, Cardinal Medeiros Ave, Columbia St, and Plymouth St have been "hot spots" for this crime. The density of housebreaks generally increases in the lower half of the neighborhood, nearing the Area 4 border.
- **Auto theft** and **malicious destruction** have remained at median levels in the 2000s. The related crime of **larceny from motor vehicles (LMVs)**, on the other hand, was lower in only one other neighborhood in 2009. This is consistent with the past, as LMVs tend to be lower in Inman than in most other neighborhoods in Cambridge.
- The King Open School and Donnelly Field guarantee a certain share of juvenile-related crime, such as vandalism, fights, and petty larcenies.
- **Drug** sales are sometimes a problem between the stretch of Roosevelt Towers and Inman Sq.

# NEIGHBORHOOD 4

## AREA 4



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

**POPULATION AS OF 2000:**

7,263 residents  
2,630 households

**AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:**

\$34,306

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

### COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2005-2009

CRIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Housebreaks	37	54	86	47	30
Street Robbery	27	36	21	20	23
Auto Theft	26	26	35	31	17
Larceny from MVs	54	64	140	73	69
Malicious Destruction	80	66	54	90	52
Drug Incidents	37	45	37	21	20

Unlike in 2007 and 2008 when a persistent housebreak pattern plagued Area 4 and Inman/Harrington, not a single notable housebreak pattern emerged in Area 4 in 2009. Other patterns that did develop in this neighborhood were two brief street robbery patterns involving Area 4 and Mid-Cambridge in September and again in November (see Street Robbery section on page 28), and a commercial break pattern involving Central Square businesses during the first quarter of the year, which resulted in an arrest (see Commercial Burglary section on page 38). Other incidents of note were a few sporadic but similar commercial burglaries in Inman and Area 4 in May, sporadic larcenies from persons at cafés and restaurants in Central Square throughout the year (see Larceny from Person section on page 45), and a one-night street robbery spree that resulted in the arrest of three young males from Plymouth.

#### ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR AREA 4 TARGET CRIMES

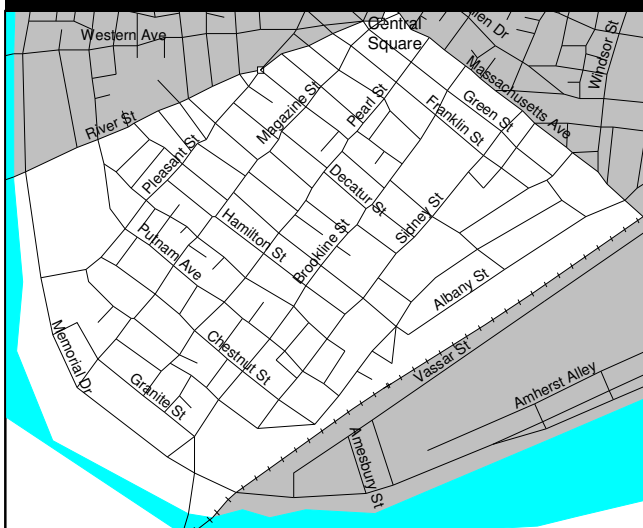
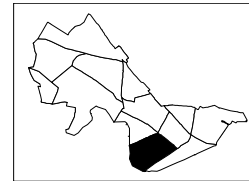
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2009
Housebreaks	101	62	53
Street Robbery	75	47	28
Auto Theft	147	78	41
Larceny from MVs	134	77	79
Malicious Destruction	131	109	84

## NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

- Area 4 **housebreaks** have increasingly rated higher than average. Area 4 is often a prime target for this type of crime due to its high population density in residential areas. Unlike in recent years, no significant patterns developed in Area 4 during 2009, leading to the notable reduction in this crime type.
- **Larceny from motor vehicles** is often a problem in Area 4. However, in 2009, Area 4 had the seventh lowest number of incidents in the City. Despite the lower ranking, the theft of GPS units from vehicles is still a substantial problem both in Area 4 and citywide.
- Historically, Area 4 has ranked among the top neighborhoods for **drug incidents** in Cambridge. 2009 was no exception, thanks to an undercover operation during the summer months that resulted in over 30 arrests, the majority of which took place in Central Square, especially in Area 4 and Cambridgeport. See the Narcotics section on page 55 for more info.

## NEIGHBORHOOD 5 CAMBRIDGEPORT



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

**POPULATION AS OF 2000:**  
10,052 residents  
4,598 households

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

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

### COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2005-2009

CRIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Housebreaks	68	85	59	32	38
Street Robbery	30	19	19	16	32
Auto Theft	38	25	30	28	28
Larceny from MVs	89	67	140	120	160
Malicious Destruction	75	78	85	77	53
Drug Incidents	24	27	28	13	32



Cambridgeport experienced some of the more prolific crime patterns in the City in 2009. A commercial burglary pattern emerged in Central Square in January and ended with an arrest in March (see Commercial burglary section on page 38). A pattern of late evening housebreaks developed in February and continued sporadically until a suspect was arrested in April (see Housebreak section on page 40). Two patterns of larcenies from motor vehicles emerged in separate parts of the city in May and September (see Larceny from Motor Vehicle section on page 43). Other notable incidents that were not necessarily pattern-related included sporadic larcenies from persons in Central Square cafés and restaurants throughout the year (see Larceny from Person section on page 45), a cluster of unrelated late night street robberies in August (see Street Robbery section on page 28), and an undercover narcotics operation that resulted in over 30 arrests in and around the Central Square area between June and September (see Narcotics section on page 55).

<b>ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR CAMBRIDGEPORT TARGET CRIMES</b>			
<b>Crime</b>	<b>1981-1990</b>	<b>1991-2000</b>	<b>2001-2009</b>
Housebreaks	156	66	58
Street Robbery	57	31	27
Auto Theft	165	85	46
Larceny from MVs	126	92	103
Malicious Destruction	106	106	101

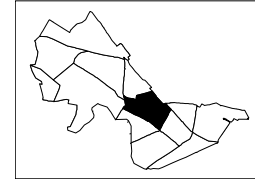
## **NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS**

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** had been the most serious crime problem in Cambridgeport until recent years when they began to decline. However, in 2009, street robberies doubled in this neighborhood, due to an increase in incidents involving groups of juveniles robbing victims of high-end cell phones. As with Area 4, Cambridgeport’s street robberies tend to be concentrated near Massachusetts Avenue and Central Square.
- **Housebreaks**, usually higher than average in Cambridgeport, have declined significantly since the 1980s. The average number of housebreaks since 1991 is less than half of the 1980s’ average. Cambridgeport’s housebreak rate can be attributed to its large, densely packed residential population.
- **Larceny from motor vehicles** usually registers high in Cambridgeport. In 2009, this neighborhood reported the highest number of incidents by far in the City, due in part to patterns that emerged in May and September.
- The homeless shelter located on Albany St is often a scene for **street robberies** and **aggravated assaults** between its patrons.

# NEIGHBORHOOD 6

## MID-CAMBRIDGE



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

**POPULATION AS OF 2000:**  
13,589 residents  
6,375 households

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

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

### COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2005-2009

CRIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Housebreaks	74	78	56	61	36
Street Robbery	20	12	10	13	16
Auto Theft	34	27	31	28	20
Larceny from MVs	65	85	144	115	115
Malicious Destruction	91	52	76	44	47
Drug Incidents	20	12	16	15	10

Housebreaks in Mid-Cambridge dropped considerably in 2009, with only one pattern of daytime incidents emerging during the first quarter of the year along the Mid-Cambridge/Riverside border (see Housebreak section on page 40). Other patterns in this neighborhood included two brief street robbery patterns involving Mid-Cambridge and Area 4 in September and again in November (see Street Robbery section on page 28), and intermittent patterns of larcenies from motor vehicles along the Mid-Cambridge/Agassiz border during the first and second quarters of the year (see Larceny section on page 43).

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR MID-CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2009
Housebreaks	226	103	79
Street Robbery	49	18	15
Auto Theft	147	69	32
Larceny from MVs	198	103	102
Malicious Destruction	149	102	75

### NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Mid-Cambridge is a busy neighborhood. In addition to the highest population of any neighborhood in Cambridge, Mid-Cambridge also has the city's largest high school (Cambridge Rindge & Latin), the Jackson Gardens residential complex, a good portion of Harvard University, and our own City Hall. It is bordered by the major thoroughways of Massachusetts

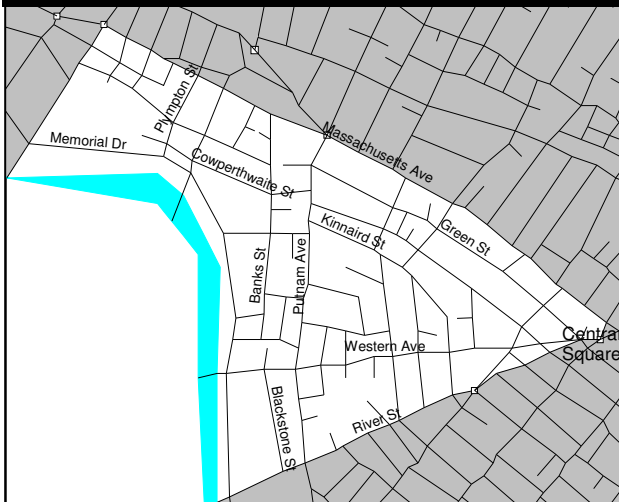
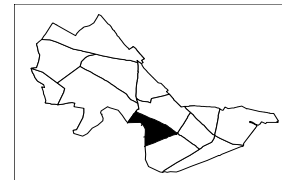
Avenue, Prospect Street, and Cambridge Street, and three of the city's five busiest squares (Central, Harvard, and Inman) occupy its corners. Because of the enormous number of people living, working, shopping, and going to school within its borders, Mid-Cambridge tends to have a higher-than-average rate for several crimes.

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

- **Residential burglary** is naturally higher in a neighborhood with the largest number of residences. Though the rate of this crime has been cut in half since the 1980s, it still remains a problem. Mid-Cambridge reported the highest number of housebreaks in the City in 2008, but these incidents decreased over 40% in 2009 and brought the neighborhood ranking down to 5<sup>th</sup> in the City.
- Mid-Cambridge also ranks high in **larceny from motor vehicles** and the related crime of **auto theft**.
- For the population size of Mid-Cambridge, **street robbery** is comparably low. Most of the incidents that do occur happen on Massachusetts Avenue and Cambridge St, and in Inman Square.
- The high amount of pedestrian traffic on Massachusetts Avenue leads to a large number of **bicycle thefts** each year, particularly in or near Harvard Square.

## NEIGHBORHOOD 7

# RIVERSIDE



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

**POPULATION AS OF 2000:**

10,897 residents  
3,738 households

**AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:**

\$40,753

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

### COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2005-2009

CRIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Housebreaks	36	31	36	23	32
Street Robbery	14	10	11	9	14
Auto Theft	14	12	11	21	10
Larceny from MVs	43	43	63	75	48
Malicious Destruction	66	59	48	59	45
Drug Incidents	10	11	14	14	7

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

One of the most noteworthy patterns in Riverside in 2009 was a multi-jurisdictional pattern involving late night street robberies near Harvard Square and along the border of Cambridge and Somerville near the Porter Square MBTA station in May. Thanks to a collaboration between Cambridge Police, Somerville Police, and MBTA Transit Police, an arrest was made in late May, effectively ending the pattern (see Street Robbery section on page 28). The only other pattern in Riverside this year was a daytime housebreak pattern in February along the Mid-Cambridge/Riverside border; no arrests were made (see Housebreak section on page 40).

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR RIVERSIDE TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2009
Housebreaks	83	43	38
Street Robbery	34	17	14
Auto Theft	92	41	22
Larceny from MVs	87	47	47
Malicious Destruction	78	75	65

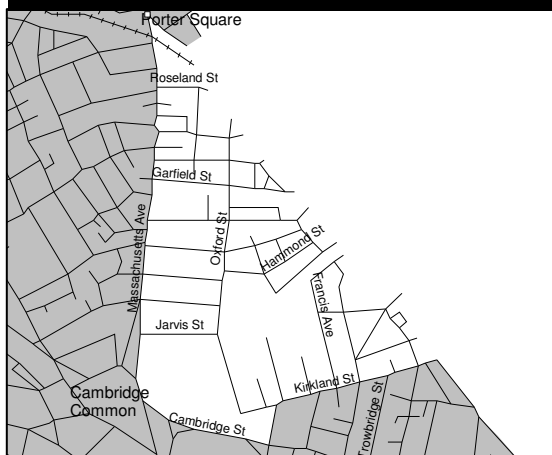
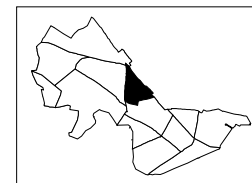
## NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Riverside has the fourth highest population in the city, but it ranks well below the average for almost all index crimes. Along with its 11,000 residents, Riverside has two housing developments (Putnam Gardens and the River-Howard homes), two major parks (Hoyt Field and Riverside Press Park), and many commercial establishments along Massachusetts Avenue, River Street, and Western Avenue. Several Harvard University dormitories and other properties occupy the northwestern quarter. Riverside's borders also encompass the United States Post Office.

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

## NEIGHBORHOOD 8

# AGASSIZ



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

**POPULATION AS OF 2000:**  
5,241 residents  
1,980 households

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

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

## COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2005-2009

CRIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Housebreaks	26	24	17	20	14
Street Robbery	4	3	4	1	7
Auto Theft	11	11	11	8	12
Larceny from MVs	29	43	89	76	58
Malicious Destruction	19	22	17	9	7
Drug Incidents	2	1	0	0	1

Agassiz saw brief patterns of housebreaks and larcenies from motor vehicles in 2009. Between January and March, multiple evening housebreaks were reported in Agassiz, Peabody, and North Cambridge; an arrest was made in April (see Housebreak section on page 40). Concentrations of larcenies from motor vehicles developed along the Agassiz/Mid-Cambridge border during the first and second quarters of the year and sporadically throughout the year along the Agassiz/Peabody border (see Larceny section on page 43).

### ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR AGASSIZ TARGET CRIMES

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2009
Housebreaks	67	26	26
Street Robbery	11	7	4
Auto Theft	45	19	12
Larceny from MVs	47	30	49
Malicious Destruction	45	28	18

## NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

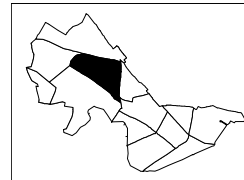
Over half of the Agassiz neighborhood is occupied by Harvard University and Lesley University. The rest of the residential population is concentrated primarily in a triangle in the northern section of the neighborhood, capped by bustling Porter Square. A number of businesses line Massachusetts Avenue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

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

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

# NEIGHBORHOOD 9

# PEABODY



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

**POPULATION AS OF 2000:**

11,794 residents  
5,538 households

**AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF**

**1999:** \$58,708

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

## COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2005-2009

CRIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Housebreaks	48	43	59	50	43
Street Robbery	11	13	7	13	11
Auto Theft	26	38	18	24	20
Larceny from MVs	61	111	125	105	104
Malicious Destruction	79	72	83	52	45
Drug Incidents	3	5	8	3	2

Peabody experienced a few different types of crime patterns in 2009. One late night street robbery pattern, which actually began in November 2008, ended in January after four suspects were arrested in a similar incident in Boston (see Street Robbery section on page 28). Multiple evening housebreaks were reported during the first quarter of 2009 in Agassiz, Peabody, and North Cambridge; an arrest was made in April (see Housebreak section on page 40). Small concentrations of larcenies from motor vehicles emerged sporadically along the Mass Ave border between Peabody and Agassiz over the course of the year, as did dipper activity in cafés and restaurants in the Harvard Square area (see Larceny from Person section on page 45).

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR PEABODY TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2009
Housebreaks	150	53	51
Street Robbery	21	14	10
Auto Theft	94	42	31
Larceny from MVs	74	60	82
Malicious Destruction	135	72	77

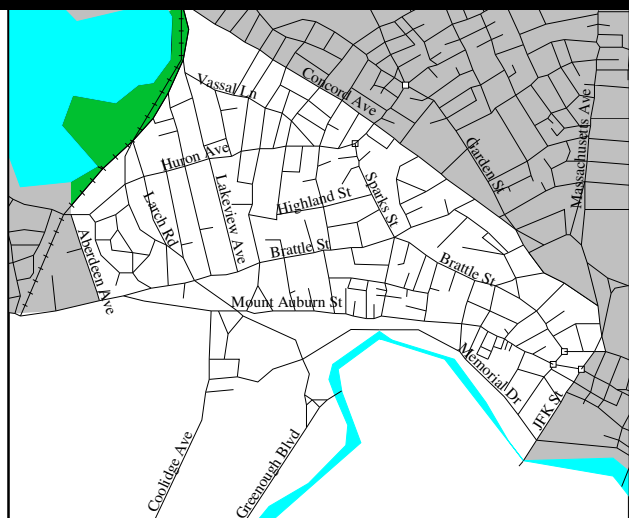
## NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

- Cambridge Common has traditionally experienced after-dark crimes ranging from **public drinking** and **drug use** to **robbery** and **sexual assault**. Increased preventive patrol has diminished occurrences in recent years.
- Summer **housebreak** patterns sometimes plague Richdale Ave and Upland Rd.
- **Auto theft** and **larceny from motor vehicles** typically rank high in Peabody compared to most other neighborhoods in Cambridge.

# NEIGHBORHOOD 10

## WEST CAMBRIDGE



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

**POPULATION AS OF 2000:**  
 8,149 residents  
 3,986 households

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

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

### COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2005-2009

CRIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Housebreaks	41	43	31	33	23
Street Robbery	5	4	6	13	4
Auto Theft	30	13	24	26	25
Larceny from MVs	76	63	105	139	116
Malicious Destruction	61	57	52	50	40
Drug Incidents	5	6	3	7	5

In 2009, most of the crime in West Cambridge took place in and around Harvard Square. One of the most persistent problems in this area over the past few years has involved dipper activity (larcenies from persons) at cafés and restaurants in the Square. This year, patterns of larcenies from persons developed in January, April, October, and November; all of these patterns ended in arrests (see Larceny from Person section on page 45). The other crime to plague this area in 2009 was larceny from motor vehicles (LMVs). Patterns of daytime LMVs developed along the western periphery of Harvard Square in March and again in November (see Larceny from Motor Vehicle section on page 43).

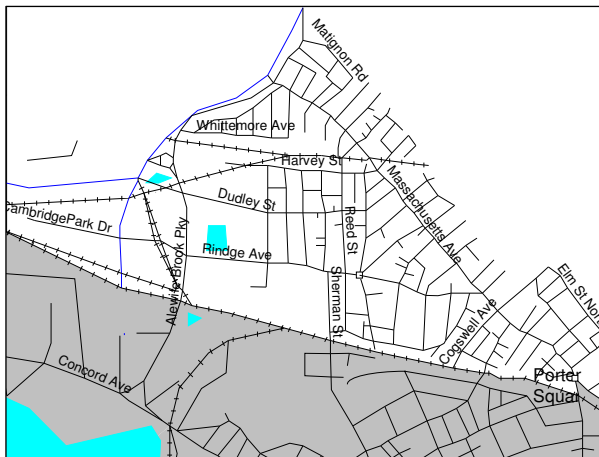
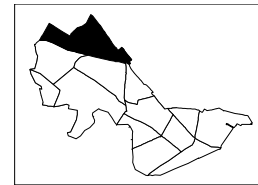
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR WEST CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2009
Housebreaks	105	38	38
Street Robbery	18	11	8
Auto Theft	105	41	26
Larceny from MVs	134	72	78
Malicious Destruction	92	76	60

## NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

West Cambridge is geographically the largest neighborhood in the City. Its east end contains a good portion of Harvard Square, bustling with commercial traffic. Its western border is marked by Fresh Pond and Kingsley Park. In between are the beautiful homes of Brattle Street, the expansive Cambridge Cemetery, Mount Auburn Hospital, and half a dozen elementary schools. *Harvard University, which has its own police department, patrols Harvard property in the eastern part of the neighborhood. Our statistics do not reflect most incidents that occur on Harvard University property.*

- Although West Cambridge's population is slightly higher than average, almost all of its target crimes are lower than average. Only **larcenies from motor vehicles** ranked higher than average in 2009, due to sporadic patterns of daytime car breaks in the periphery of Harvard Square. Larcenies in this neighborhood tend to be concentrated in the area bordered by Sparks St, Concord Ave, and Mt. Auburn St.
- **Housebreaks**, once a pressing problem, have been reduced substantially since the 1980s. Summertime residential burglary patterns, once the scourge of West Cambridge, have not appeared for years.
- **Bicycle theft** patterns strike the Harvard Square area each spring and summer. The large number of bicycles, used by college students and Harvard Square visitors, parked in the area lead to high levels of theft. **Larcenies from persons** become a problem every spring and summer around Harvard Square and in its many commercial establishments. In 2009, this problem continued sporadically throughout the year, resulting in multiple arrests

# NEIGHBORHOOD 11 NORTH CAMBRIDGE



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

**POPULATION AS OF 2000:**

11,237 residents  
4,948 households

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

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

### COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2005-2009

CRIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Housebreaks	52	31	55	34	54
Street Robbery	16	18	11	22	12
Auto Theft	41	21	24	21	20
Larceny from MVs	53	64	100	90	74
Malicious Destruction	96	108	68	88	54
Drug Incidents	9	18	12	8	11



The first pattern to emerge in North Cambridge this year was a housebreak pattern in January, which also affected the Agassiz and Peabody neighborhoods; this pattern resulted in an arrest in April (see Housebreak section on page 40). In May, a multi-jurisdictional pattern of armed street robberies developed near Harvard Square and along the border of Cambridge and Somerville near the Porter Square MBTA station. Thanks to a collaboration between Cambridge Police, Somerville Police, and MBTA Transit Police, this pattern was eradicated with an arrest in late May (see Street Robbery section on page 28). There was also a very brief pattern of overnight larcenies from motor vehicles in November between Clifton, Harvey & Montgomery Sts.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR NORTH CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2009
Housebreaks	100	64	50
Street Robbery	30	21	16
Auto Theft	130	68	34
Larceny from MVs	105	62	71
Malicious Destruction	125	112	91

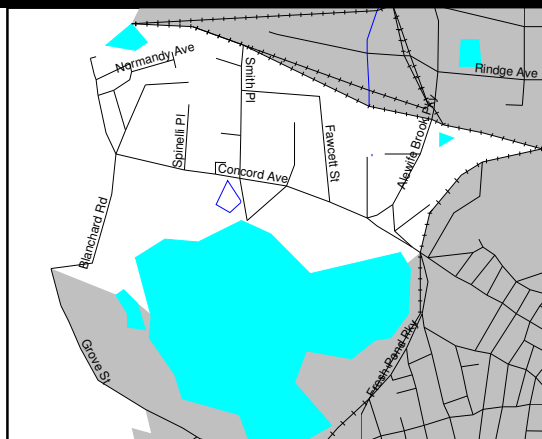
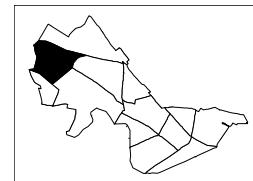
## NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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 average has been cut in half since the 1980s.
- **Street robberies** have traditionally been problematic in Russell Field, Linear Park, and around the Alewife MBTA Station. In the most common scenario, local (Cambridge or Somerville) youths will form packs and strong-arm victims walking in these areas late at night. The packs may brandish knives or the occasional handgun. In 2009, a pattern developed around the Porter Square MBTA Station (see above or page 28 for more information).
- **Auto theft** strikes Rindge Avenue (particularly the Fresh Pond Apartments) throughout the year. The related crime of **larceny from motor vehicles** is also reported frequently in this area.

## NEIGHBORHOOD 12

## HIGHLANDS



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

**POPULATION AS OF 2000:**

498 residents  
267 households

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

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

## COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2005-2009

CRIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Housebreaks	1	3	2	2	2
Street Robbery	4	5	2	1	5
Auto Theft	5	3	6	3	4
Larceny from MVs	16	18	21	20	9
Malicious Destruction	18	16	8	11	10
Drug Incidents	1	1	1	0	0

The only notable incidents in the Highlands in 2009 were three commercial breaks that were part of a one-night spree on Concord Ave and Smith Place in November. No arrests were made. There were also five larceny incidents in May in which credit/debit cards and cash were taken from victims' purses at the Kindercare Learning Center on Concord Ave.

### ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR CAMBRIDGE HIGHLANDS TARGET CRIMES

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2009
Housebreaks	6	2	2
Street Robbery	8	2	2
Auto Theft	54	16	6
Larceny from MVs	38	23	17
Malicious Destruction	28	26	20

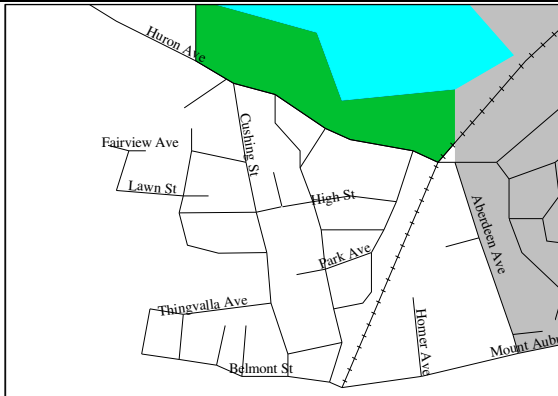
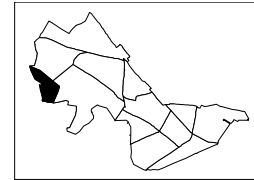
## NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

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

# NEIGHBORHOOD 13

## STRAWBERRY HILL



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

**POPULATION AS OF 2000:**

2,510 residents

1,094 households

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

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

### COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2005-2009

CRIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Housebreaks	8	9	11	6	4
Street Robbery	2	6	0	0	2
Auto Theft	8	6	5	9	4
Larceny from MVs	21	17	18	32	19
Malicious Destruction	23	15	23	14	18
Drug Incidents	0	1	1	3	0

Strawberry Hill experienced only one notable pattern in 2009. From March to September, there were at least 14 identified breaks into golf course pro shops across eastern Massachusetts and New Hampshire, one of which took place at the Fresh Pond Golf Course Pro Shop in the Strawberry Hill neighborhood of Cambridge in August. Two suspects were arrested in connection with this pattern in Brookline in September (see Commercial Burglary section on page 38).

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR STRAWBERRY HILL TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2009
Housebreaks	17	10	9
Street Robbery	4	3	2
Auto Theft	17	8	8
Larceny from MVs	22	12	18
Malicious Destruction	25	23	21

### NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

- Overall, Strawberry Hill can be considered one of the safest areas in the City. In 1995, 1996, 2001, 2007, and 2008 there were no **street robberies** reported, and only one reported in 1999 and 2004.
- Corcoran Park has historically been a "hot spot" for the occasional **housebreak**, and for some juvenile crime. Frequent "Park and Walks" address these problems.
- For **auto theft**, **larceny from motor vehicles**, and **malicious destruction**, Strawberry Hill continually ranks as one of the lowest in the City. The "hot" spots for these crimes tend to be centered in the area of 700 Huron Ave or the Shaw's parking lot.



# SECTION IV

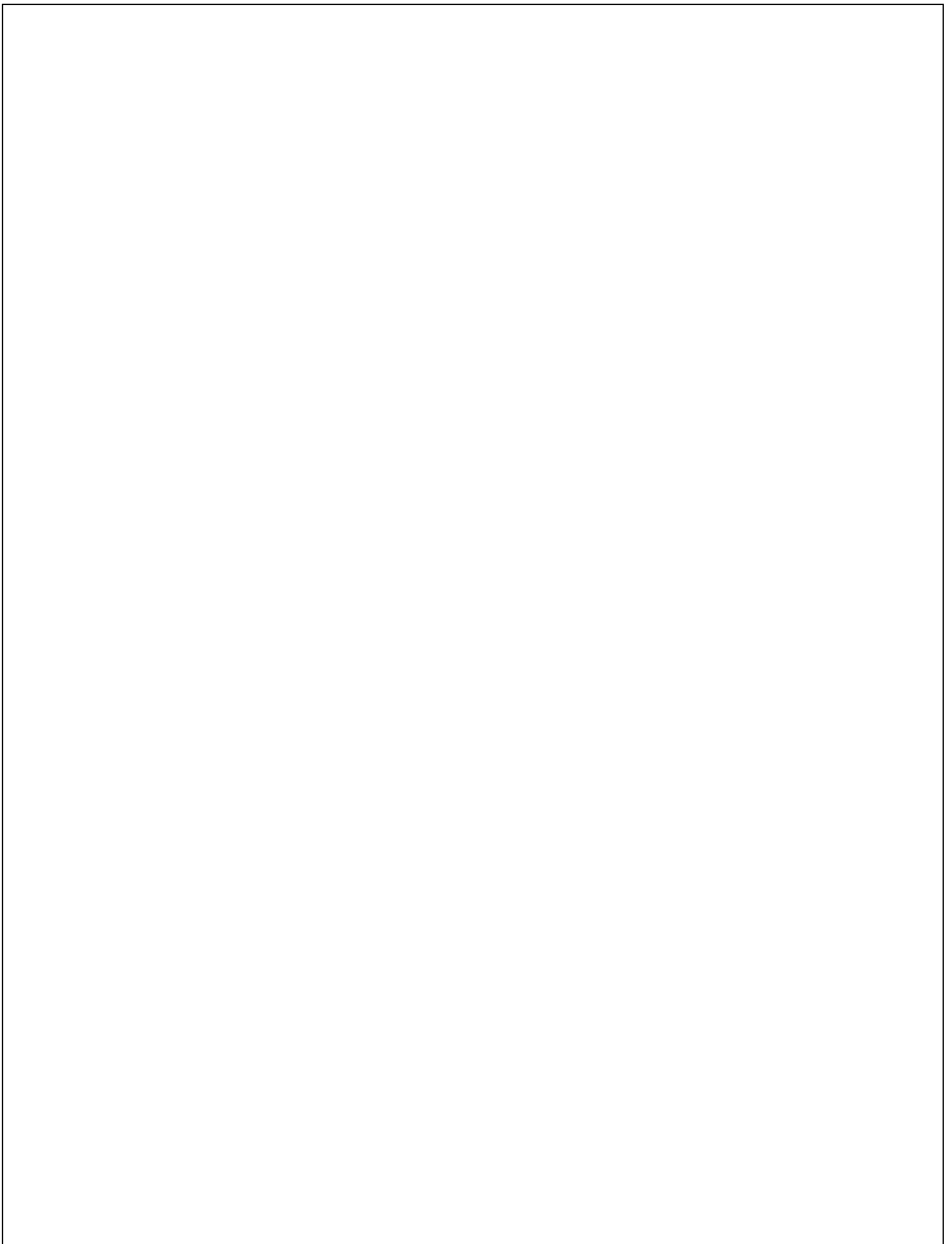
## BUSINESS DISTRICT PROFILES

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

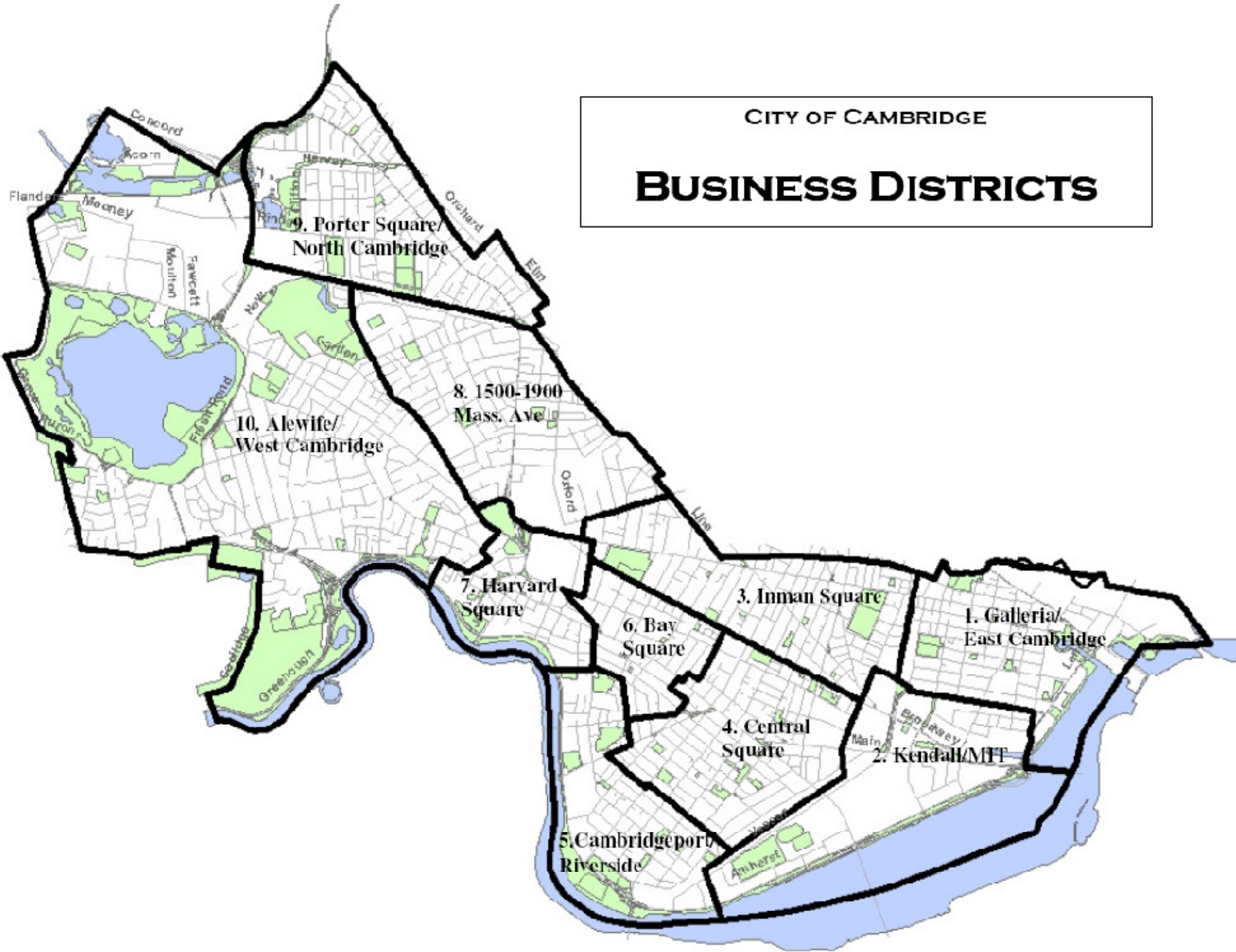


THE FOLLOWING IS AN OVERVIEW  
OF SPECIFIC CRIMES FOR  
CAMBRIDGE BUSINESS DISTRICTS



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*

The major crime story to emerge in the East Cambridge/Galleria Business District in 2009 was the continued decline in **commercial burglaries**. At the beginning of the decade, the 200 to 700 blocks of Cambridge Street and large retailers on First Street were plagued with “smash and grab” burglaries. Utilizing target hardening techniques and coordinated patrol strategies to attack this long term trend has paid dividends. Commercial burglary has dropped from 21 incidents in the year 2000 to a historic low of only four incidents recorded in 2009. • **Larceny from buildings** recorded a 2% decline in this business district in 2009. Further analysis reveal that thefts of this type are waning dramatically when compared with the totals of over 100 incidents per year at the start of the decade. Larceny from building falls into four distinct scenarios in this business district: the theft of employee’s property at the rear of stores at the Mall; power tools stolen from construction sites; laptops taken from research firm offices; and the pilfering of cash and credit cards from lockers at health clubs. As with commercial burglary, target hardening and heightened crime prevention by local security staffs have been extremely effective in curtailing these incidents. • Contrary to the prediction of the Crime Analysis Unit that there would be a spike in **shoplifting** due to the downturn in the economy in 2009, this crime remained relatively unchanged from the previous year. Over 95% of all the shoplifting arrests in this business area occur at the Galleria Mall. Shoplifting activity at the Mall usually falls into two temporal patterns each year: weekday light-fingers work between the hours of 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., while weekend thieves prefer the early evening hours. • **Larceny from the person** fell 17% in Galleria / East Cambridge business district in 2009. Over 70% of this type of theft occurred at the Galleria Mall. In the majority of the incidents, wallets, purses, and cell phones were targeted from owners who were shopping or eating at the food court.

CRIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Larceny from Building</b>	86	85	60	51	50
<b>Larceny from Person</b>	45	44	46	54	45
<b>Commercial Burglary</b>	15	30	26	12	4
<b>Commercial Robbery</b>	10	3	0	6	2
<b>Shoplifting</b>	134	103	121	167	165
<b>Fraud/Flim</b>	58	70	41	66	53
<b>Flam/Counterfeiting</b>					



**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*

Historically, **larceny from buildings** has been the predominant crime in the Kendall/MIT business area. This crime registered a 30% reduction in 2009 with the reported 23 incidents being the lowest total in this area in over twenty years. Increased internal security and employee awareness has had a major impact in curtailing this type of thievery. Forty percent of the larcenies from building for 2009 in Business District #2 involved the theft of personal property from hotel rooms. • After spiking to a seven-year high of 18 incidents in 2008, **larceny from the person** fell 56% in this business district during 2009. As in past years, diners at local coffee shops and food courts on weekdays during lunch time were the targets of the pickpockets. • **Shoplifting** has never been a problem in and around Kendall Square. Over the past five years, only 14 incidents of shoplifting have been reported in this area. • Kendall Square consistently has fewer **commercial burglaries** than the other business districts. Commercial burglary has been on a sharp decline in this area since 2006 when a series of construction site breaks were identified. Since an arrest curtailed that pattern, there have been only seven commercial breaks recorded over the past three years in this area. • In an average year, there are usually one or two bank robberies in the Kendall Square district. For the first time in recent memory, there were no **commercial robberies** reported in this area in all of 2009.

CRIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Larceny from Building</b>	37	28	27	33	23
<b>Larceny from Person</b>	6	12	12	18	8
<b>Commercial Burglary</b>	8	13	2	3	2
<b>Commercial Robbery</b>	2	1	2	2	0
<b>Shoplifting</b>	4	3	2	3	2
<b>Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting</b>	17	8	12	20	26

***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***

**Larceny from buildings** decreased by 18 incidents in Business District #3 in 2009 when compared with last year's total. The majority of this decrease can be attributed to increased security and personal awareness in public buildings. Past trends of thieves targeting hospitals, schools, and city offices appear to be on the wane.

- The **shoplifting** totals (only two incidents in 2009) are inconsequential for the Inman Square business district.
- The increase in **larceny from persons** in restaurants and bars (pickpockets targeting diners) around Inman Square that was reported in 2007 and 2008 failed to rematerialize in 2009. Larcenies from the person dropped 44% when compared with the 2008 figure for this district.
- Late weekend night breaks along Hampshire and Cambridge Streets into restaurants and convenience stores helped to fuel a rise of five **commercial breaks** for Inman Square in 2009.
- There were three **commercial robberies** in Business District #3 in 2009, which represents a 50% decrease from last year. All three of the commercial robberies were by knifepoint at convenience stores. A team of robbers operating out of Somerville were charged with two of these incidents.
- The **fraudulent use of credit cards** and identity theft were on the demise for Inman Square in 2009. Fraudulent use of credit cards, the passing of counterfeit notes, and flim-flams dropped 31% in this business district in 2009.

<b>CRIME</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Larceny from Building</b>	30	29	20	31	13
<b>Larceny from Person</b>	15	24	25	27	15
<b>Commercial Burglary</b>	15	30	17	9	14
<b>Commercial Robbery</b>	19	3	5	6	3
<b>Shoplifting</b>	4	4	5	5	2
<b>Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting</b>	40	42	44	52	36

**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*

Six of the seven **commercial robberies** in the Central Square business district in 2009 occurred between March and May. Four of these incidents were at convenience stores and were related to a pattern committed by a robbery duo from Somerville. Two banks in the 500 to 700 block of Mass Ave were hit by note-passers who were promptly arrested close to the scene of the crime. • There were three fewer **larcenies from the building** recorded in this area in 2009. This type of thievery is down over 30% in Business District #4 when compared with 2007. The majority of this decrease can be attributed to the decline in “back room” thefts of employee property. In this crime scenario, miscreants target the employee’s purse, cell phone, and other personal property from the storage area at the rear of the establishment. • **Larceny from the person** fell 7% in Central Square when compared with the 2008 figures. However, this target crime remains a primary concern in this area, ranking only behind Harvard Square as a dipper “hot spot.” Pickpockets target diners in cafes, restaurants, and coffee shops between 400 and 700 Mass Ave. Professional thieves prey upon female’s purses on backs of chairs during the afternoon, then turn their attention to coats, cell phones, and wallets in the bars late on weekend nights. • As in past years, a high percentage of the **shoplifting** in Central Square is at supermarkets and drug stores. • A pattern of late night **commercial breaks** along Prospect Street and the 600 block of Mass Ave in the first quarter of the year helped drive a 24% increase for this crime type in Central Square in 2009; this pattern resulted in an arrest in March.

CRIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Larceny from Building</b>	87	72	100	72	69
<b>Larceny from Person</b>	98	102	89	98	91
<b>Commercial Burglary</b>	15	37	16	17	21
<b>Commercial Robbery</b>	14	4	4	3	7
<b>Shoplifting</b>	119	107	102	63	54
<b>Fraud/Flim</b>	79	79	75	74	70
<b>Flam/Counterfeiting</b>					

***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 Flag 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 are fewer business related target crimes recorded in the Cambridgeport/Riverside business district than in any of the other nine areas citywide. With only seven incidents reported, no solid patterns could be identified with **larcenies from buildings** in this area. The thefts were a combination of unattended purses stolen at bars and schools, items pilfered from store counters, and personal property snatched from hotel rooms. • **Larceny from the person** has never been identified as a serious crime problem in this business district. The majority of the eight recorded incidents involved a theft from a shopper's purse in a grocery store. The best temporal trend for these crimes is on weekdays between the hours of noon and 3:00 p.m. This type of criminal scenario has been on the increase in the Greater Boston region and bears watching in the future. • The first **commercial robbery** in nearly three years in Cambridgeport was registered in June of 2009 when a Memorial Drive gas station was robbed at gunpoint. There have been only three commercial robberies in this business district since 2005. • **Commercial burglary** is another business related crime that happens rather infrequently here. There was a lone commercial break in this business district in 2009. A Boston resident was arrested for attempting to break into the River Street Pizza parlor in December. • All 20 of the **shoplifting** arrests that were made in this area in 2009 occurred at either Microcenter, Trader Joe's, or Whole Foods.

<b>CRIME</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Larceny from Building</b>	26	14	14	18	7
<b>Larceny from Person</b>	7	10	10	14	8
<b>Commercial Burglary</b>	4	8	1	2	1
<b>Commercial Robbery</b>	5	2	0	0	1
<b>Shoplifting</b>	13	16	16	7	20
<b>Fraud/Flim</b>	25	32	20	27	34
<b>Flam/Counterfeiting</b>					

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



*Bay Square*

**Larceny from the building** dropped 38% in Business District #6 when compared with the 2008 figures. There was a sharp decrease in thefts from offices in the 800 to 1000 blocks of Mass Ave. This larceny type accounts for the majority of the business related crime in the Bay Square/Upper Broadway area. Thefts of cell phones at CRLS from lockers and classrooms, though on the decline, still remain a problem. • There were no **shoplifting** incidents in the Bay Square district in 2009. Over the past four years, there have been only three arrests for shoplifting from the shops in this business district. • **Larceny from the person**, never a major problem for this business district, fell from twelve incidents in 2008 to nine in 2009. The majority of these thefts were by pickpockets targeting diners in the bars and restaurants along Mass Ave. • **Commercial burglary** increased from three incidents to six reported breaks in 2009. All six of the breaks were clustered between the 850 block of Mass Ave and the 1100 block on weekend nights. Three restaurants, a church, and a hair salon were among the businesses burglarized. • For the fourth consecutive year, one **commercial robbery** was recorded in Bay Square. *Servicepoint*, located at 1000 Mass Ave, was robbed at gunpoint in December of 2009. This case remains under investigation.

CRIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Larceny from Building</b>	47	26	23	39	24
<b>Larceny from Person</b>	9	10	14	12	9
<b>Commercial Burglary</b>	16	6	6	3	6
<b>Commercial Robbery</b>	0	1	1	1	1
<b>Shoplifting</b>	4	1	1	1	0
<b>Fraud/Flim</b>	34	26	38	42	27
<b>Flam/Counterfeiting</b>					

**Business Area #7:  
Harvard Square**

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

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

*Harvard Square*

After recording an increase of 28 incidents, **larcenies from persons** is the major business related crime concern for Harvard Square. Despite the arrest of three career dippers during 2009, this crime still shot up 38%. Professional pickpockets tend to use public transportation and Harvard Square has been a hotspot for this activity. A dipper's favorite target is someone who is preoccupied, such as a person who leaves a purse unattended in a coffee shop, a tourist overloaded with packages, or someone totally engaged on their cell phone. A high percentage of these crimes in 2009 were on weekdays between 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. and on weekends between 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. • **Shoplifting** in Harvard Square decreased by 25% this year. The majority of the shoplifting arrests were on weekday afternoons at drug and department stores on Brattle Street and Mass Ave. • **Commercial robbery** dropped from four incidents in 2008 to one reported crime in 2009. A bank was held up by a note-passer in November. After registering 10 commercial robberies in 2007, this crime type has been on a steep decline in Business District #7.

CRIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Larceny from Building</b>	78	43	63	67	41
<b>Larceny from Person</b>	113	89	73	74	102
<b>Commercial Burglary</b>	14	18	13	8	8
<b>Commercial Robbery</b>	4	0	10	4	1
<b>Shoplifting</b>	52	56	48	61	46
<b>Fraud/Flim</b>	37	28	34	38	33
<b>Flam/Counterfeiting</b>					

# MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

(1500-1900 block)

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

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

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



*1500-1900 Massachusetts Avenue*

The majority of the 35% increase in **larceny from building** along the Mass Ave Corridor in 2009 can be traced to a series of thefts from locker rooms in local health clubs. Two arrests were made in this pattern with thieves targeting credit cards from wallets. There has been a number of professional theft rings involved in this crime type in Eastern Mass over the past two years. Thefts of cell phones from dormitories and classrooms at Lesley College appear to be on the wane. ● The lone **commercial robbery** in Business District #8 in 2009 was a bank robbery in January. An arrest was subsequently made by the FBI for this crime. ● For an area with such a high concentration of retail establishments and pedestrian activity, the total of only three **shoplifting** arrests over the past two years is an impressive statistic. ● **Larceny from the person** patterns surface in this business area less frequently than in Harvard and Central Squares. The trend identified over the past two years is that 10 to 12 patrons in bars confined to the 1600 and 1700 blocks of Mass Ave will be the targets of pickpockets on weekend nights. ● Despite the fact that **commercial burglaries** rose from five incidents in 2008 to nine in 2009, there were no temporal or spatial patterns identified in this business district. Three of the commercial breaks were in restaurants and three on the property of local colleges.

CRIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Larceny from Building</b>	52	25	29	26	35
<b>Larceny from Person</b>	12	19	19	22	20
<b>Commercial Burglary</b>	16	8	15	5	9
<b>Commercial Robbery</b>	2	2	3	4	1
<b>Shoplifting</b>	3	7	5	2	1
<b>Fraud/Flim</b>	35	36	48	37	46
<b>Flam/Counterfeiting</b>					

**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*

**Shoplifting**, which has never been identified as a problem in the Porter Square business area, shot up from 13 incidents in 2008 to 49 in 2009. Nearly 75% of these incidents were at CVS and Shaw’s Supermarket. The temporal trend identified for the shoplifting incidents is on weekdays between 3:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. • **Commercial robberies** dropped from four incidents in 2008 to two robberies in 2009. A New Hampshire resident was arrested for robbing a Dudley Street convenience store in August and a Porter Square bank was victimized by a note-passer in November. • Four **commercial breaks** into area schools helped propel the total for this crime from seven incidents in 2008 to thirteen in 2009. There were three unrelated breaks in the 2300 to 2500 blocks of Mass Ave in December. Once the major crime problem for this business district, there has not been a significant commercial break pattern identified here in a number of years. • **Larcenies from persons**, never a major problem in this area, increased by two incidents in Business District #9 in 2009. An unusual pattern identified was the theft of wallets from browsers in local book stores. • **Larceny from the building** fell 44% in Porter Square in 2009. The majority of these thefts were of employees’ personal property from the rear of retail establishments.

CRIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Larceny from Building	36	36	23	32	18
Larceny from Person	12	17	25	19	21
Commercial Burglary	16	24	16	7	13
Commercial Robbery	10	13	9	4	2
Shoplifting	31	21	32	13	49
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	35	40	35	42	41



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

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

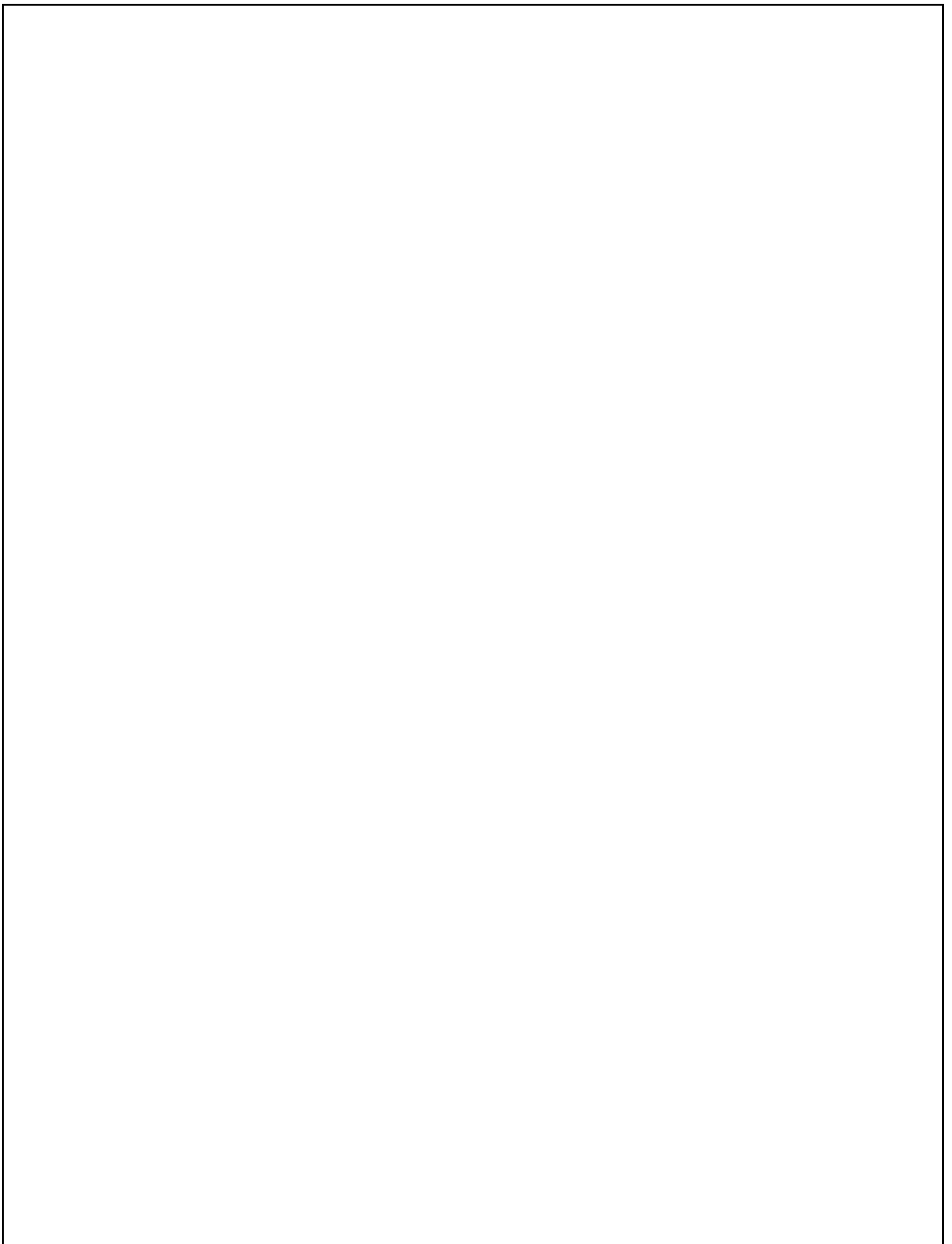
Major areas of Business/Retail/Industrial concentration include: businesses and offices on Mt. Auburn Street between 180 and 700 including the Shaw's Supermarket, the Fresh Pond Mall, industrial and research complexes on Smith, Fawcett, Mooney and Cambridge Park Drive, the Huron Village area, shops and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



*Alewife/West Cambridge*

**Commercial robbery** had become a concern in the Alewife/West Cambridge District and was averaging nine robberies per year since 2004. In 2009, there were only three commercial robberies in this district. The Bank of America was robbed by note-passers in April and May and a shoplifting at Radio Shack in December escalated into a robbery. • The crime numbers for **shoplifting** remain unchanged with 30 incidents reported in both 2008 and 2009. A previously identified trend involves a large percentage of Boston residents being arrested for shoplifting at the Fresh Pond Mall. These shoplifters tend to be older in age and more professional than arrestees in other business districts. • **Larcenies from buildings** decreased 15% in this business district when compared with the figures of 2008. The majority of these thefts are of laptops from local research companies and pilfering of personal property at health clubs, hotels, and schools. • There was a decrease of seven reports of **larceny from the person** in Business District #10 in 2009. The majority of the decline can be attributed to fewer thefts of wallets from the purses of distracted shoppers in supermarkets. • **Commercial burglary** registered a 57% decline in West Cambridge/Alewife in 2008 and fell two additional incidents in 2009. There has not been a commercial burglary pattern identified in this area since the smash-and-grab series that previously plagued businesses on Huron Ave in 2007.

CRIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Larceny from Building</b>	60	40	59	48	41
<b>Larceny from Person</b>	25	12	31	19	12
<b>Commercial Burglary</b>	14	18	23	10	8
<b>Commercial Robbery</b>	7	11	7	6	3
<b>Shoplifting</b>	39	26	17	30	30
<b>Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting</b>	50	49	43	48	41



# **SECTION V**

## **SPECIAL REPORTS**

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- **DOMESTIC CRIMES**
- **HATE CRIMES**
- **JUVENILE CRIMES**
- **SCHOOL CRIMES**
- **CHA CRIMES**
- **TRAFFIC ANALYSIS**
- **LEARN TO PROTECT YOURSELF**

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



# DOMESTIC CRIME

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

In 2009, there were a total of 981 incidents between individuals with a domestic relationship. For a breakdown of domestic crimes by relationship, see the next page. As stated earlier, domestic crime is often underreported. One of the most common reasons is that the police are **not** always the first to be called in domestic cases, as is typically the case with other crime types. Victims of abuse often seek assistance from a local battered women’s shelter, a court, a hospital, or a friend before calling the police.

The majority of domestic calls that Cambridge officers do respond to involve loud arguments, classified as “**domestic disputes.**” In 2009, these calls made up 55% of all domestic reports. While not technically a crime, these domestic disturbances can still be a form of abuse, and they may escalate into more serious offenses if they go unaddressed.

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

The most common type of violent domestic incidents reported in Cambridge involves **simple assaults**—assaults without a weapon and with no serious injuries. This category accounted for 17% of all domestic incidents in 2009. **Aggravated assaults** made up an additional 8%.

CATEGORICAL BREAKDOWN OF DOMESTIC INCIDENTS*	Total Reports*	% of Total Domestic Reports
Dispute/Disturbance with No Physical Abuse	544	55%
Simple Assault	171	17%
Aggravated Assault	80	8%
Violation of a Restraining Order	58	6%
Threats to Commit a Crime	51	5%
Larceny	19	2%
Harassment	14	1%
Housebreak	11	1%
Harassing or Obscene Telephone Calls	7	1%
Indecent Assault	5	1%
Rape/Attempted Rape	5	1%
Street Robbery	5	1%
Forgery	3	0.3%
Malicious Destruction of Property	3	0.3%
Auto Theft	2	0.2%
Driving Offense	1	0.1%
Embezzlement	1	0.1%
Stalking	1	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>100.1% **</b>

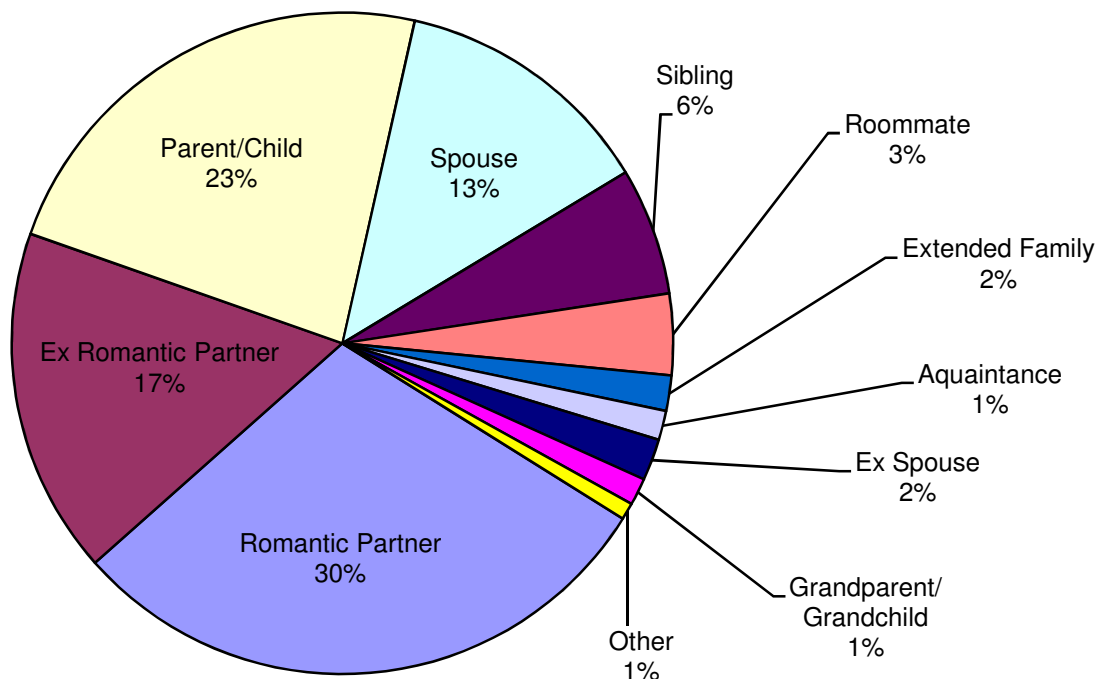
\*Due to classification changes and submission of NIBRS data to the FBI, the totals for index crimes and domestic crimes may vary slightly.  
 \*\*Due to rounding, the total % is slightly higher than 100%.

## DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

## Domestic Crime by Relationship Type, 2009



### WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE A VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

**IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS:**

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

**Shelters:**

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

**Counseling:**

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

**Legal Services:**

- Community Legal Services Center.....617-661-1010
- Cambridge/Somerville Legal Services.....617-603-2700

**Children who have witnessed domestic violence and/or victims:**

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

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

**The Network/La Red**.....617-742-4911

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

### WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE AN ABUSER

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

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

**THERE IS HELP FOR MEN WHO ABUSE:**

- Emerge .....617-547-9879
- Common Purpose .....617-522-6500

Both of these services provide counseling and treatment for abusers.

**Remember:**

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

# UNDERSTANDING THE SYSTEM

## POLICE RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CALLS

An incident occurs



911 (police) is called



A police/incident report is taken



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



The case is assigned to the Detective Unit

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



## APPLYING FOR A RESTRAINING ORDER

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

During these times, a restraining order must be applied for at the Third District Court in Medford, Ma. This type of restraining order is called a Temporary Restraining Order and is good for ten days.

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

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

## ONCE THE RESTRAINING ORDER IS ISSUED

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



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



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

## GOING TO COURT

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

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

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

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

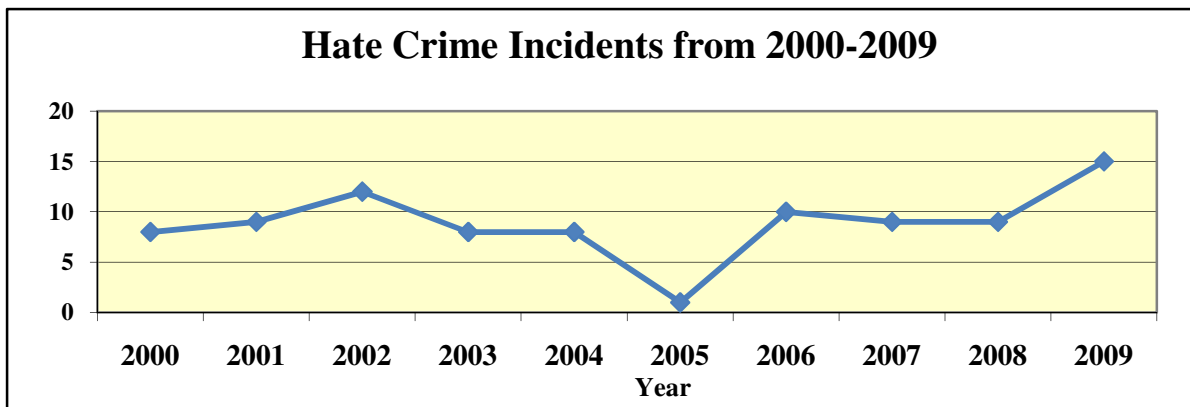
\*The trial will be either by jury or bench and if the defendant is found guilty, s/he will have a sentencing hearing and then be sentenced. Once s/he is in jail, the victim in the case can be asked to be notified of a release date or other information they would want to know regarding the defendant,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

# H A T E C R I M E S

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

**There were 15 hate crimes reported in Cambridge in 2009. Cambridge saw an increase of six incidents over 2008 and, although the number reported has varied over the years, 2009 reported the highest number of incidents in the last 10 years. The 15 reported incidents break down into the following categories: racially motivated (33%), sexually motivated (33%), religiously motivated (20%), and motivated on the basis of nationality (14%). What follows is a chronological synopsis of those events:**

1. Sometime between December 2008 and January 2009, an unknown party carved swastikas and vulgarities into the roof of a home on Fifth St, which leaked when it rained. The damage was not found until roofers made repairs.
2. In June, a Cambridge male was arrested after he parked illegally in a crosswalk and began yelling racial slurs at a bus driver when he beeped. A passerby witnessed the interaction and told the defendant not to speak to people in such a manner. The witness was assaulted by the defendant.
3. In June, a Cambridge resident reported that she was receiving harassing emails and phone calls from an ex-boyfriend. The nature of the messages pertained to her and her new boyfriend's religion.
4. In July on Rindge Ave, a suspect stole painters tape and, when asked to return it, he threatened the juveniles and made derogatory comments.
5. In July, there was an altercation between homeless individuals when one asked another for a cigarette and he refused. A short time later the victim was seen giving a cigarette to a friend and the three suspects began threatening and berating the victim with anti-gay remarks.
6. In August, one co-worker threatened another over sexual preference and made degrading comments.
7. A victim was leaving a bar in Central Sq in September when he was assaulted and derogatory sexual remarks were made.
8. In September at an apartment building on Cambridge St, a resident was harassed verbally and trash and eggs were thrown at his door due to his sexual orientation.
9. In September, a church on Bishop Allen Dr received a letter pertaining to the race of the congregation and the President of the United States. The letter threatened to burn the church down.
10. In September, a taxi was dropping off a fare on Prospect St and began to assist the patron with his belongings. The patron then assaulted the driver due to his nationality.
11. At a bar in Central Square, a patron was assaulted and thrown out due to his nationality.
12. A resident on Clifton St had issues with a neighbor in November. At one point, the victim heard threats made because of his religion.
13. There was a parking dispute in November at Bay St & Mass Ave that involved a motorist and a US Postal worker. The USPS driver refused to move his double parked truck and used racial epithets in reference to the victim.
14. In November, an acquaintance of the victim made derogatory comments by phone after being upset with him.
15. In November, two males were walking on Mass Ave when they were verbally and physically accosted about their sexual orientation.



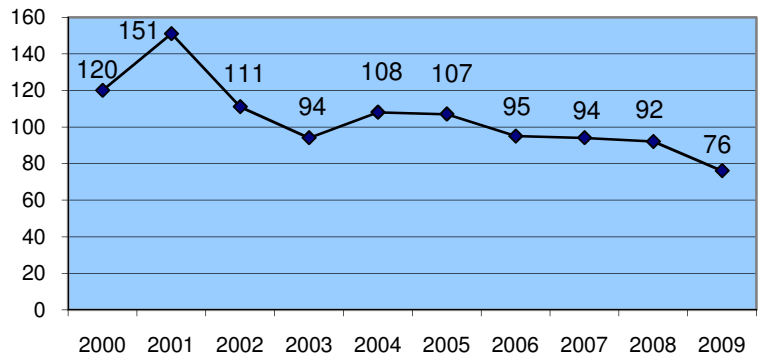


# JUVENILE CRIME

Juveniles, *offenders aged 16 and under*, made up approximately 6% of the total arrests in Cambridge between 2000 and 2009 (ranging from 5% to 7% each year). The number of juvenile arrests for all offenses during this time frame peaked in 2001 at 151 arrests and dropped to 76 arrests in 2009.

On average, shoplifting tends to be the crime for which the most juveniles are arrested each year, as the chart below depicts. This year was no different with 22 juvenile shoplifting arrests, which was nearly double the number of any other type of crime. Other crimes that consistently have high juvenile arrest numbers are street robberies, assaults, and larcenies.

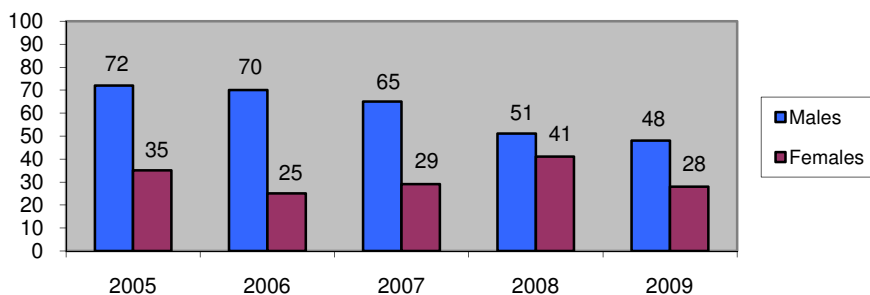
**Number of Juvenile Arrests by Year (2000-2009)**



Part One Crime Totals 5-Year Review (2005-2009)	Juvenile Arrests
<b>Violent Crimes</b>	
Street Robbery	54
Aggravated Assault	49
Rape	1
Commercial Robbery	1
Homicide	0
<b>Total Violent</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Property Crimes</b>	
Shoplifting	77
All Larceny Offenses*	58
Housebreak	26
Commercial Break	4
Auto Theft	3
<b>Total Property</b>	<b>168</b>
*Larceny types include larceny from building, from motor vehicle, from person, of bicycle, from residence, of license plate, of services, and miscellaneous larcenies.	

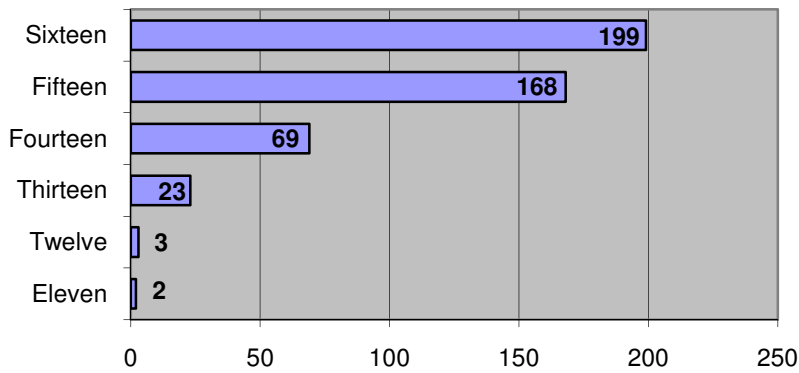
Other Offenses, 2005-2009	
Child in Need of Services	49
Simple Assault	34
Drugs	29
Receiving Stolen Prop.	15
Malicious Destruction	15
Gun Violations	13
Misc. Offenses	10
Disorderly	9
Driving Offenses	7
Trespassing	7
Indecent Assault	2
Liquor Possession/Sale	2
Threats	1
Drinking in Public	0
Indecent Exposure	0
Arson	0
Peeping & Spying	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>

**Number of Arrestees by Sex and Year  
5-Year Review, 2005-2009**



Approximately 63% of the juveniles arrested in Cambridge in 2009 were male, compared to 79% of adult arrestees. These numbers for 2009 are slightly below national totals, as roughly 70% of juvenile arrestees nationally each year are male. The graph to the left breaks down the numbers of juvenile arrestees per year by sex between 2005 and 2009.

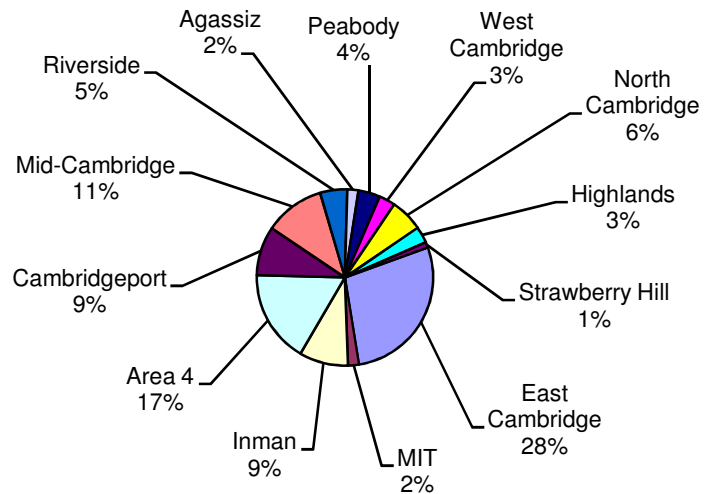
### Number of Juvenile Arrestees by Age at Arrest 5-Year Review, 2005-2009



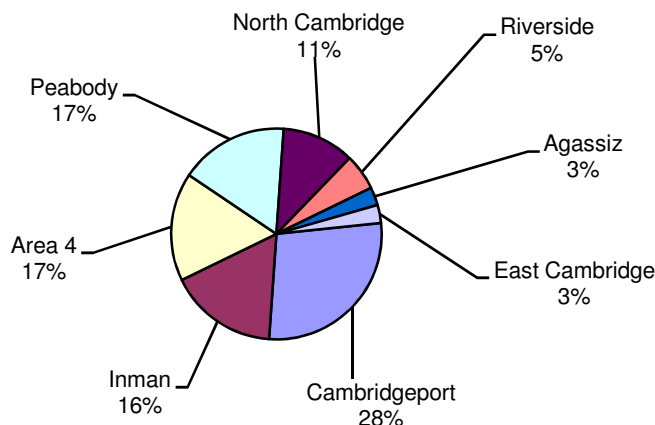
Forty-three percent (43%) of the juveniles arrested between 2005 and 2009 were 16 years old at the time of their arrest, making it the most common age of an arrested juvenile. Juveniles at 15 years of age were close behind with 36% of the arrests. No arrests of children under the age of 11 were made in the past five years.

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

### Juvenile Arrests by Neighborhood of Offense 5-Year Review (2005-2009)



### Cambridge Juvenile Arrestees in 2009 by Neighborhood of Residence



A little less than half (47%) of the juveniles arrested in 2009 were Cambridge residents. Of these, Cambridgeport was the most common neighborhood of residence, followed by Area 4, Peabody, and Inman/Harrington.

## GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF “SCHOOL\*” CRIMES IN 2009

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
<b>Baldwin School</b> <i>28 Sacramento St.</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
<b>Cambridgeport School</b> <i>89 Elm St.</i>	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Andrew Peabody School</b> (Formerly the M.E. Fitzgerald School) <i>70 Rindge Ave.</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
<b>Fletcher-Maynard Academy</b> <i>225 Windsor St.</i>	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Graham &amp; Parks School</b> <i>44 Linnaean St.</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
<b>Haggerty School</b> <i>110 Cushing St.</i>	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
<b>King Open School</b> (Formerly the Harrington School) <i>850 Cambridge St.</i>	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	6
<b>Kennedy - Longfellow School</b> <i>158 Spring St.</i>	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	8
<b>MLK, Jr. School</b> <i>100 Putnam Ave.</i>	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Morse School</b> <i>40 Granite St.</i>	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Tobin School</b> <i>197 Vassal Ln.</i>	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	5
<b>CRLS High School</b> <i>459 Broadway</i>	9	2	0	1	3	1	4	0	1	0	0	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>63</b>

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

# INCIDENTS REPORTED ON CAMBRIDGE HOUSING AUTHORITY PROPERTY

## JANUARY 1, 2009 TO DECEMBER 31, 2009

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 Inman St	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
2 Chestnut	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20 Chestnut	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4 Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
8-10 Lancaster	0	3	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	10
87 Amory St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116 Norfolk St	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
118 Trowbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
12 Prince St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
120 Pleasant St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2353 Mass	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
226 Norfolk St	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
41 Concord	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 Linnaean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88 Hancock St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aberdeen House	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Burns Apts.	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Corcoran Pk	6	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	0	0	12	0	0	30
Fairmont Apts.	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	6
Hingham St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson Gardens	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	12
Jackson St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jefferson Park	4	6	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	26
JFK Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
LBJ Apts.	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
Lincoln Way	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	6
Lopez St.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
Manning Apts.	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	10
Miller's River	0	3	0	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	12
Newtowne Ct	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	12	0	0	28
Putnam Gardens	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	13	0	0	23
Putnam School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
River Howard	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
Roosevelt Towers	4	2	2	0	1	0	4	5	3	0	0	9	0	0	30
Russell Apt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Paul's	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Truman Apts.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	5
Washington Elms	1	4	2	1	3	1	1	3	5	0	0	16	2	0	39
Willow St.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Woodrow Wilson Ct.	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>286</b>

# **A Strategy to Reduce Traffic Accidents at “Hot Spot” Intersections: 2008 & 2009**



**Over the past two years, the Cambridge Police utilized a proactive strategy of creating a high-visibility police presence and directed special enforcement effort to combat accidents at dangerous intersections in the City.**

**Utilizing historical data and state-of-the-art spatial and temporal analysis of vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian accidents, five hot spot clusters have been targeted with the primary objective of improving traffic safety in these areas.**

**This report is an attempt to give a detailed and accurate portrait of the time spent and resources utilized, as well as a thorough evaluation of the results of this initiative for the years 2008 and 2009.**

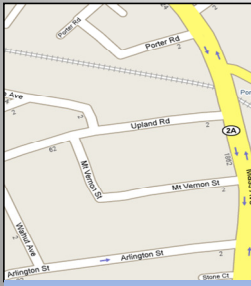
## Strategic and Tactical Approaches to Traffic Safety or Stop Traffic Accidents Through Statistics - Program: 2008 & 2009

- **The Process** – How the CPD mines various data sources to establish the where, when and why of the scheduling of traffic enforcement initiatives and how we measure those results.
- **The Planning Stage** – Through the incorporation of historical data and up-to-date spatial and temporal analysis of vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian accidents – the same five hot spot clusters were targeted for enhanced traffic enforcement for the second consecutive year.
- **The Patrol Strategy for 2009** – Continue to create a heightened presence in accident hot spots utilizing a variety of units to saturate areas that were determined by the analytical review. The action - specialized traffic officers, regular patrol, and bicycle officers were deployed to attack these areas at times of chronic offenses.

## Overview – Data – Driven Strategy

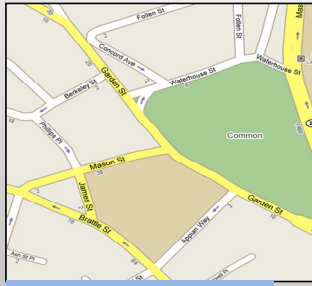
- Attempt to give a detailed and accurate portrait of the time spent and resources utilized in traffic enforcement around high accident (vehicle, pedestrian, bicycle) locations.
- Traffic enhancement activities measured: Directed patrols, Motor vehicle stops, Citations issued, Unit Hours expended in the areas.
- Evaluate the results of the strategy – was there a reduction in accidents at these locations and compare them with the 2008 statistics.

## Five Hot Spot Intersection Clusters Selected for High Impact Traffic Enforcement in 2009



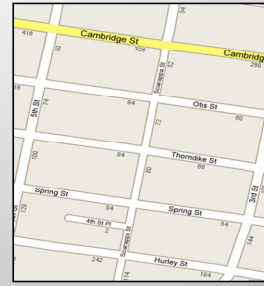
### **Porter Sq Area**

- Mass Ave & Upland
- Mass Ave & Cameron
- Mass & Churchill



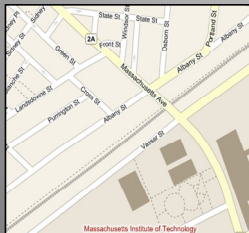
### **Harvard Sq Area**

- Garden St & Mason
- Garden St & Mass Ave
- JFK & Mt Auburn
- Eliot & JFK
- Mass & Peabody
- Eliot & Mt Auburn



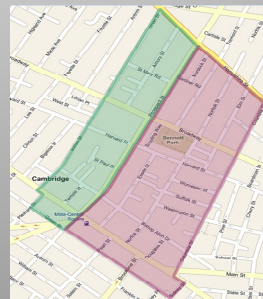
### **East Cambridge**

- Cambridge & 3<sup>rd</sup>
- Binney & 3<sup>rd</sup>
- Spring & 3<sup>rd</sup>
- Gore & Third
- Camb & Medeiros



### **Lower Mass Ave**

- Mass Ave & Vassar
- Mass Ave & Albany
- Mass & Amherst
- Main & Portland



### **Central / Area 4 Cluster**

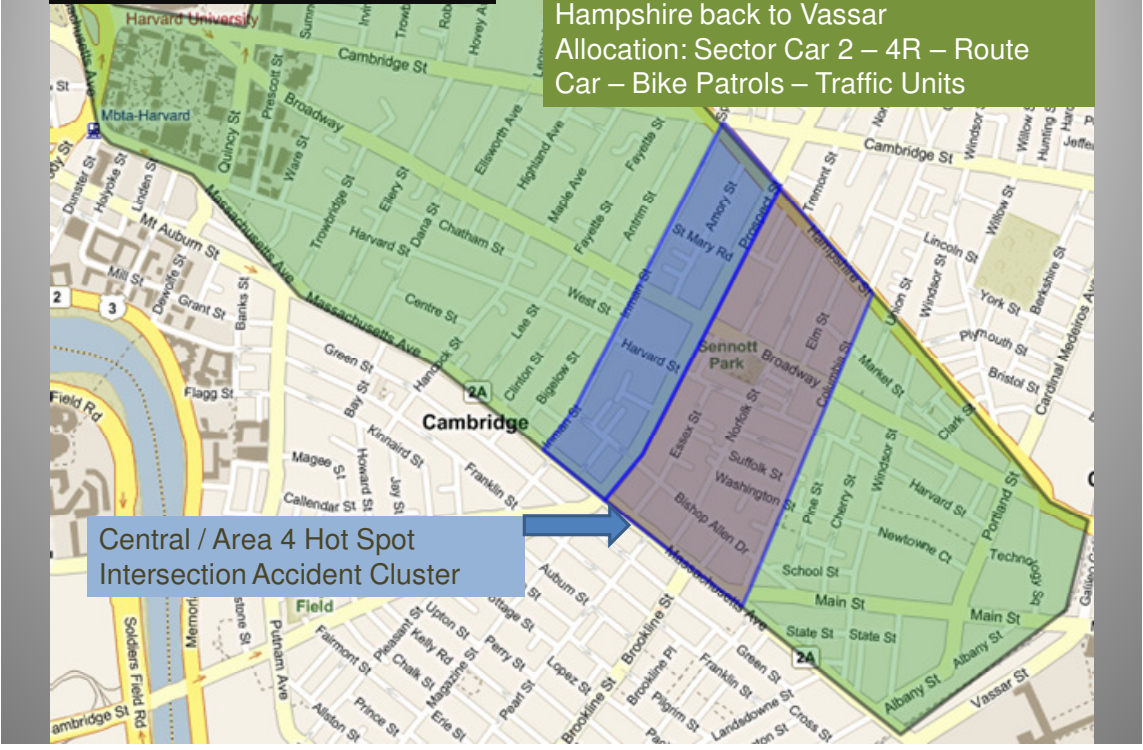
- Mass & Norfolk
- Mass & Pearl
- Prospect & Broadway
- Columbia & Broadway
- Hampshire & Prospect

## Strategic and Tactical Measurements on High Accident clusters

- Using a data-driven model, 5219 directed patrols accounting for 2609.5 Patrol Unit Hours were assigned to the five hot spot intersection clusters for high impact traffic enforcement in 2009. Both the directed patrols and patrol unit hours increased by 16% when compared with last year's totals.
- A similar approach for allocating enforcement resources produced 10,004 motor vehicle stops netting 3334.5 Patrol Unit hours in the hot spot clusters. Motor vehicle stops and patrol unit hours each increased by 33% in the hot spot clusters when compared with the 2008 figures.
- The combined total of directed patrols and motor vehicle stops in the selected enforcement areas in 2009 was 5,944 Patrol Unit hours, a more than 25% rise over the project's initial year of 2008.
- The total of 4,565 Citations issued in the selected enforcement areas in 2009 represents a 20% increase over 2008 figures.
- The 5,944 Patrol Unit hours expended in the cluster areas converts to 16.2 hours per day (full calendar year) directly related to traffic enforcement. This number expands to 25.1 hours for a typical day . (see explanation next two slides)

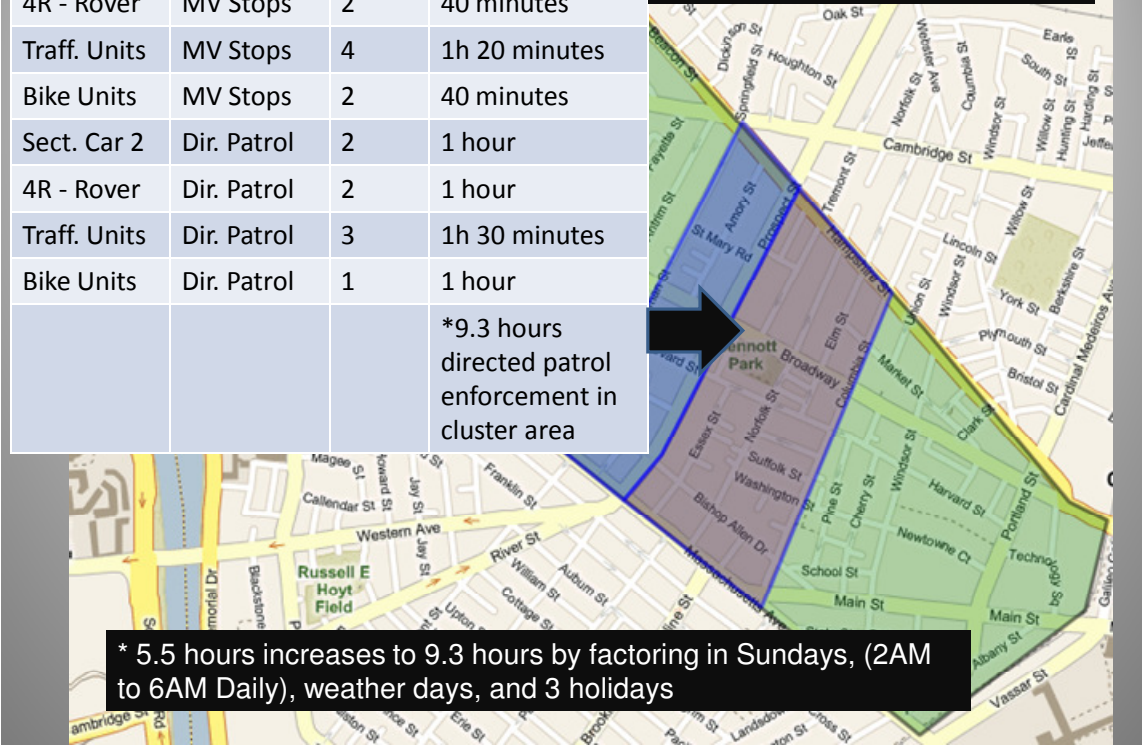
Depiction of Patrol Unit Hour Allocation for Hot Spot Cluster on an average day

Police Sector 2 Boundaries:  
 From Vassar Street along Mass Ave to Harvard Square, Kirkland to Beacon to Hampshire back to Vassar  
 Allocation: Sector Car 2 – 4R – Route Car – Bike Patrols – Traffic Units



Patrol Unit	Strategy	Total	Time Expended
Sect. Car 2	MV Stops	8	2h 40 minutes
4R - Rover	MV Stops	2	40 minutes
Traff. Units	MV Stops	4	1h 20 minutes
Bike Units	MV Stops	2	40 minutes
Sect. Car 2	Dir. Patrol	2	1 hour
4R - Rover	Dir. Patrol	2	1 hour
Traff. Units	Dir. Patrol	3	1h 30 minutes
Bike Units	Dir. Patrol	1	1 hour
			*9.3 hours directed patrol enforcement in cluster area

Depiction of Patrol Unit Hour Allocation for Hot Spot Cluster on an average day



\* 5.5 hours increases to 9.3 hours by factoring in Sundays, (2AM to 6AM Daily), weather days, and 3 holidays



## Results of the Strategy

- In the first year of the STATS program, the combined total (avg. from 2000 to 2007) of accidents in the targeted areas fell from 198 per year to 94 incidents in 2008 – a 53% reduction. The results were not as dramatic in 2009. Accidents in the targeted areas dropped from 94 in 2008 to 90 this year.
- All five high accident intersection clusters that received strategic impact traffic enforcement in 2008, recorded major reductions when compared to their average totals for the decade: *East Cambridge* – (-32%); *Mass Ave / MIT* – (-44%); *Harvard Square / Periphery* – (-58%); *Mass Ave / North Cambridge* – (-81%); *Central / Area 4 Triangle* – (-57%). In 2009, only East Cambridge(-56%), and North Cambridge (-50%) experienced declines when compared with the previous year's totals.
- Some of the chronic Top 20 high accident intersections registered major reductions in 2009 for the second year in a row: Binney & Third (-100%); Cambridge & Medeiros Ave (-100%); and JFK & Mt Auburn (-80%)

## Further Analysis of the Strategy

- Close to 50% of all citations issued in the accident cluster areas were for red light violations. Crosswalks (20%) and stop signs (10%) also made up a major proportion of the cites.
- The top four directed patrol assignments: high accident locations (16%), crosswalks (11%), red light violations (10%), and speeding (7%) accounted for close to 45% of the strategic allocation.
- In the Central Sq/Area 4 Hot spot accident cluster there was a minimal increase in directed patrols and MV stops and citations issued in 2009, while all other intersection clusters in the study recorded substantial increases in specialized deployments over the past twelve months. Subsequently, these hot spots increased from 24 accidents in 2008 to 35 in 2009.
- Utilizing selective enforcement strategies, the combined accidents for East Cambridge Hot Spot Intersections in 2008 were reduced by 32%. With an increase of patrol unit hours directly related to traffic control from 1.8 hours per day to 2.2 per day, accidents in this area dropped an additional 56% from last year and 70% when compared to the average accident total from 2000 to 2007.

Accident Hot Spot Clusters - 2009			TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	736	368
86B	Directed Patrol - Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	36	18
86C	Directed Patrol - Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	568	279
86M	Directed Patrol - Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	2305	1152.5
86P	Directed Patrol - Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks	606	303
86R	Directed Patrol - Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	497	248.5
86S	Directed Patrol - Speeding	Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	343	171.5
86T	Directed Patrol - Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	127	63.5
	<b>Directed Patrol Totals</b>		5219	2609.5
	<b>MV Stops</b>		10004	3334.5
	<b>Total Unit Hours</b>	<b>16.2 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement</b>		<b>5944</b>

Central Square / Area 4			A	B	TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	40	83	123	8
86B	Directed Patrol - Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	6	15	21	10
86C	Directed Patrol - Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	104	76	180	220.5
86M	Directed Patrol - Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	385	554	939	64
86P	Directed Patrol - Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks	167	0	167	28.5
86R	Directed Patrol - Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	57	98	155	48
86S	Directed Patrol - Speeding	Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	60	55	115	20
86T	Directed Patrol - Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	32	10	42	15
	<b>Directed Patrol Totals</b>		785	957	1742	871
	<b>MV Stops</b>		2091	1270	3361	1120
	<b>Total Unit Hours</b>	<b>5.4 average hours per day directly related to Traffic</b>			5103	<b>1991</b>

## Central Sq / Area 4 Cluster

### Area boundaries

Columbia to  
Hampshire to  
Inman to Green:

**Section A** – Police  
Response Areas –  
501, 411, 406, 409

**Section B** – Police  
Response Areas –  
701,601,609, 610

### Patrol tactics

measured:

Directed Patrols  
MV Stops  
Citations  
Unit Hours

How units were

allocated:



Area analyzed  
contains six chronic  
high accident  
intersections –

Historical analysis  
indicates this area  
contains four of the  
top 10 bike crash  
locations in  
Cambridge. They  
repeat annually in  
this cluster.

400 to 600 block of  
Mass Ave is a  
chronic pedestrian  
accident intersection

## Central Square / Area 4 High Accident Intersection Cluster

### Area boundaries

Columbia to  
Hampshire to  
Inman to Green:

**Section A** – Police  
Response Areas –  
501, 411, 406, 409

**Section B** – Police  
Response Areas –  
701,601,609, 610



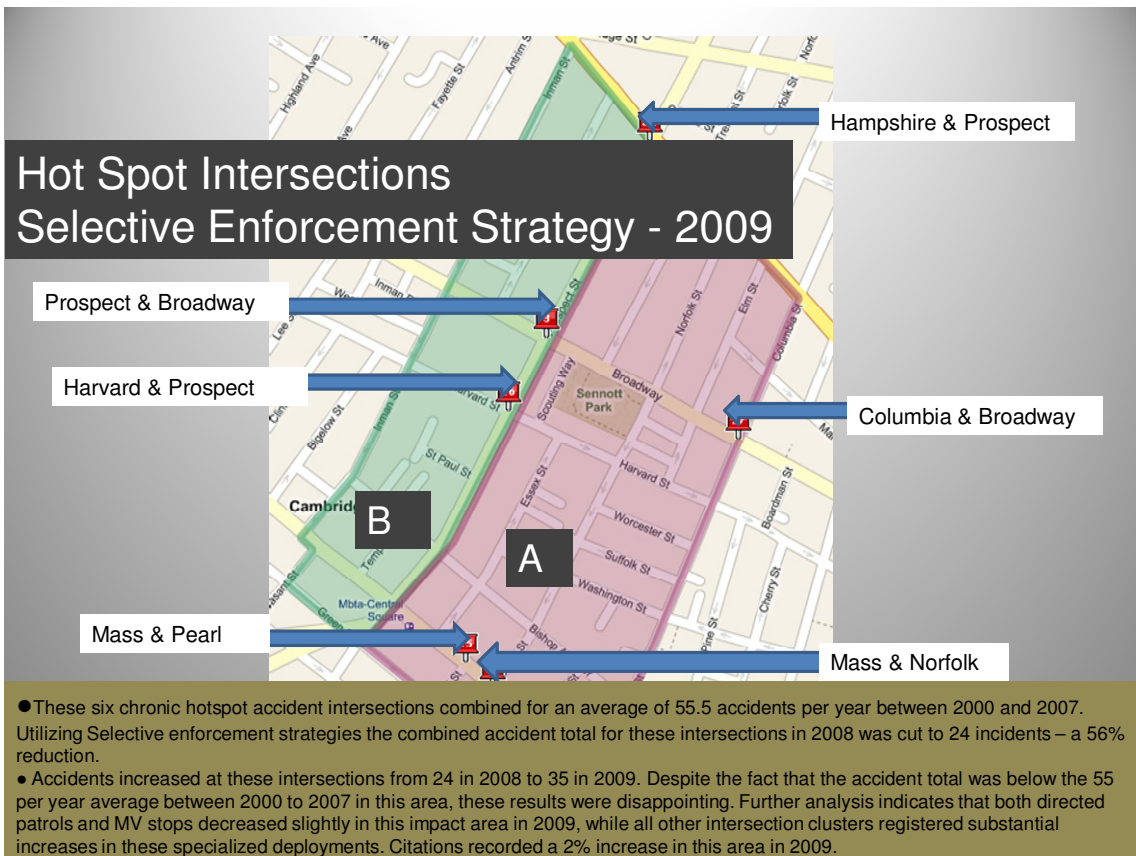
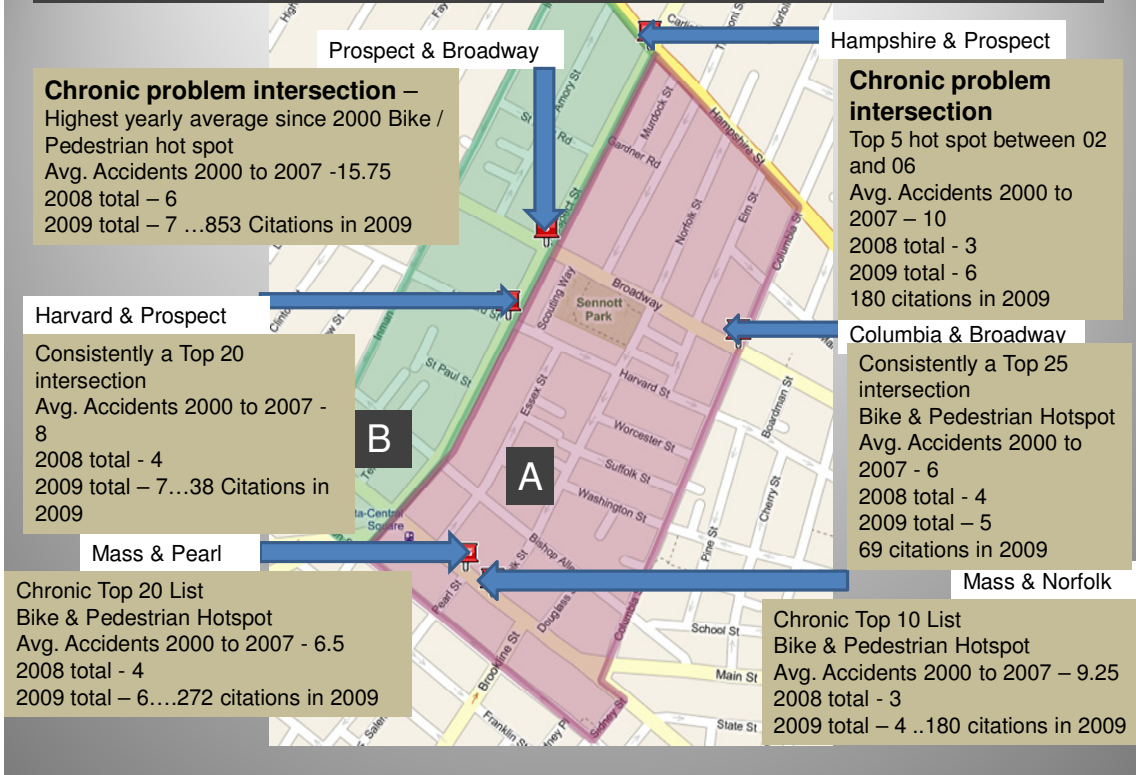
**Directed Patrols in**  
2008 -1771 / 895 Unit Hours  
2009 -1742 /871 Unit hours

**Motor Vehicle Stops**  
2008-3421 / 1140 Unit Hours  
2009-3361 / 1120 Unit Hours

**Citations issued at  
Top 6 Intersections –**  
2008 - 1550  
2009 - 1592

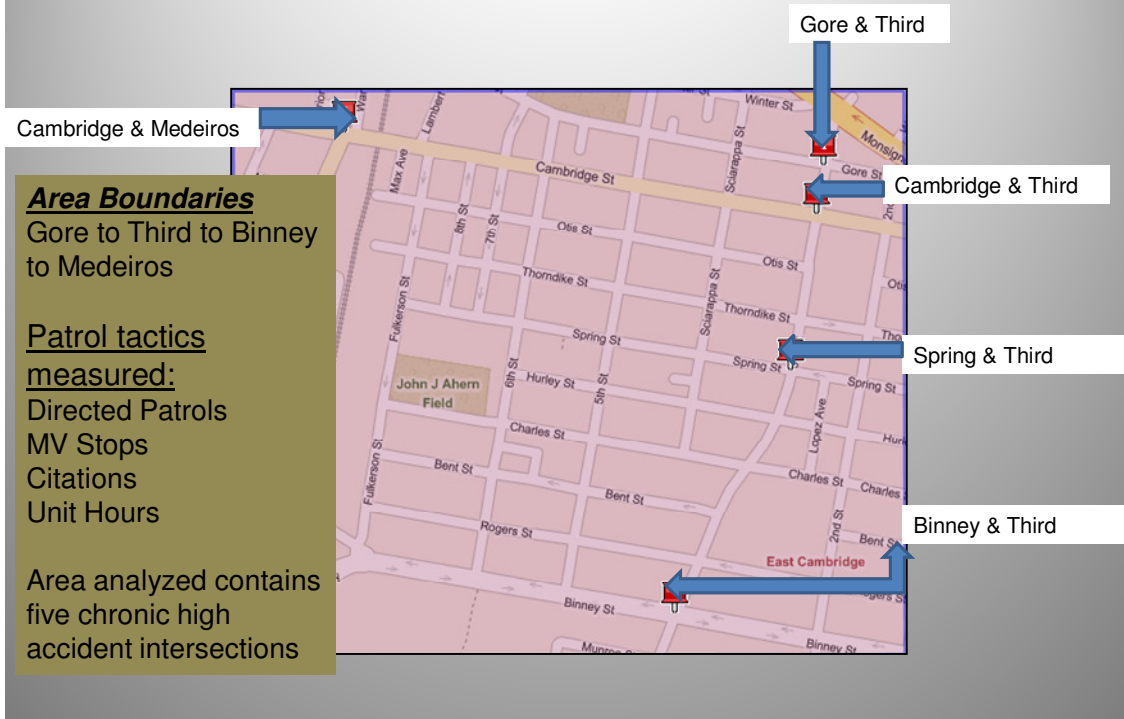
**Unit Hours directly  
related to Traffic  
control in this area in**  
2008 - 2035 – 5.5 hours  
per day  
2009 - 1991 – 5.4 hours  
per day

## Comparative Analysis of Accidents at Hot Spot Intersections

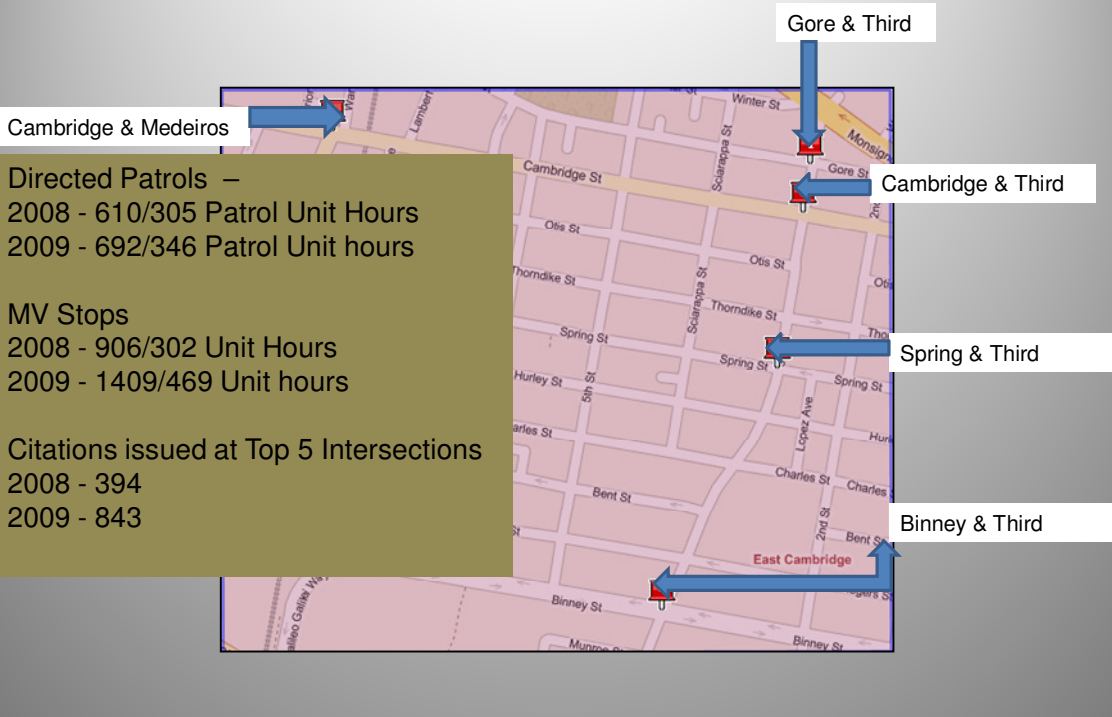


East Cambridge Accident Hot Spots			TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	160	80
86B	Directed Patrol - Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	2	1
86C	Directed Patrol - Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	46	23
86M	Directed Patrol - Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	193	96.5
86P	Directed Patrol - Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks	135	67.5
86R	Directed Patrol - Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	26	13
86S	Directed Patrol - Speeding	Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	84	42
86T	Directed Patrol - Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction Violations	46	23
<b>Directed Patrol Totals</b>			<b>692</b>	<b>346</b>
<b>MV Stops</b>			<b>1409</b>	<b>469</b>
<b>Total Unit Hours</b>			<b>2.2 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement</b>	<b>815</b>

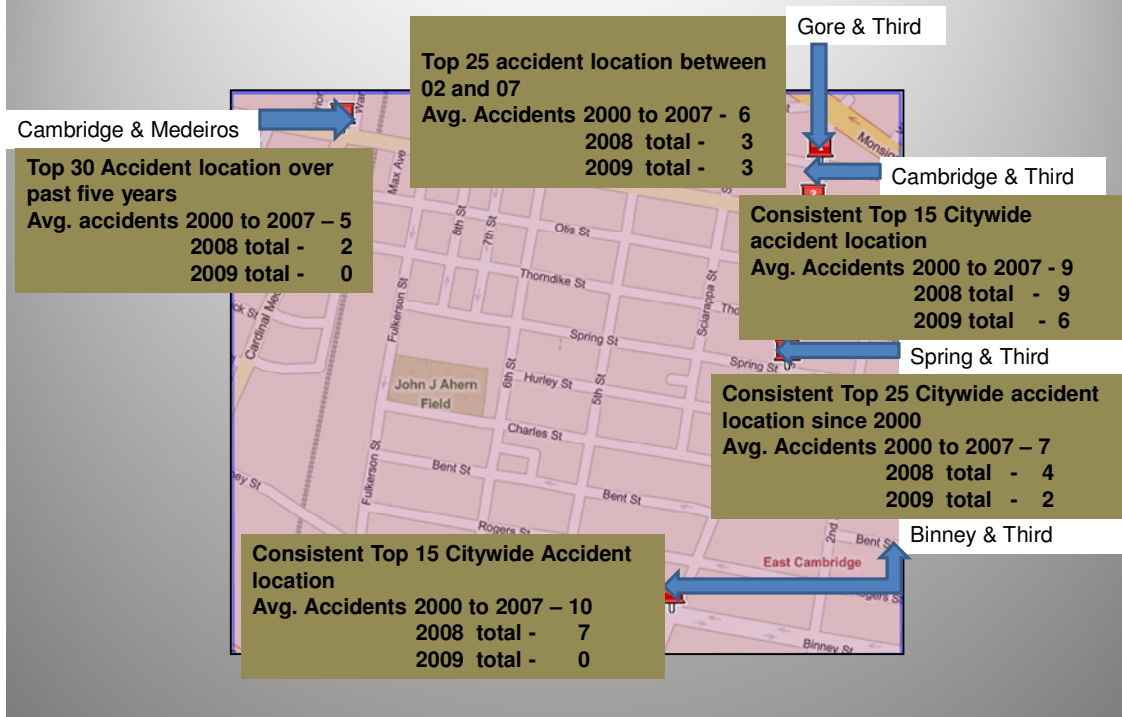
### East Cambridge – Hot Spot Intersections



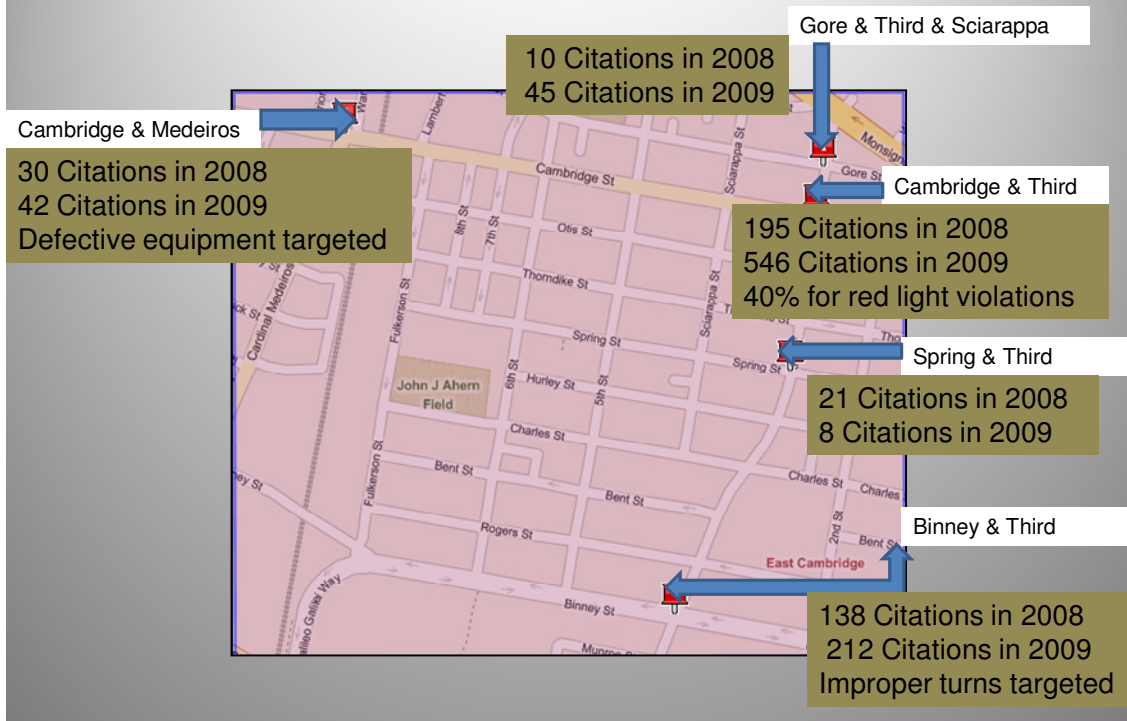
## East Cambridge – Hot Spot Intersections



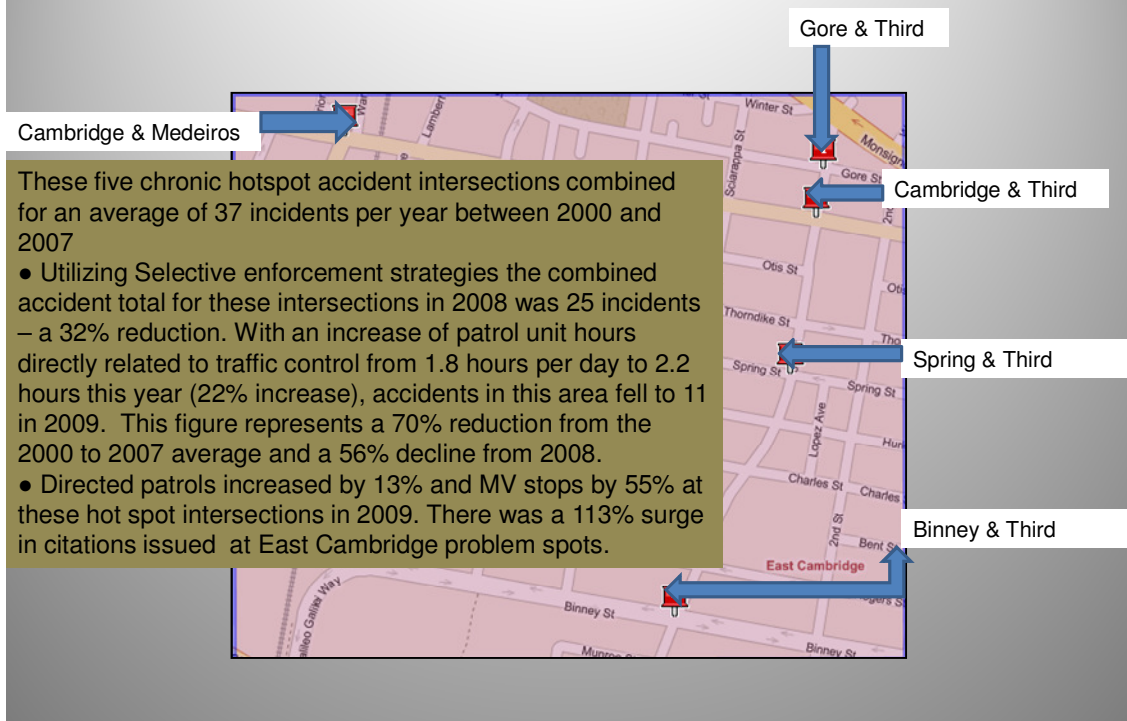
## East Cambridge – Hot Spot Intersections



## East Cambridge – Hot Spot Intersections

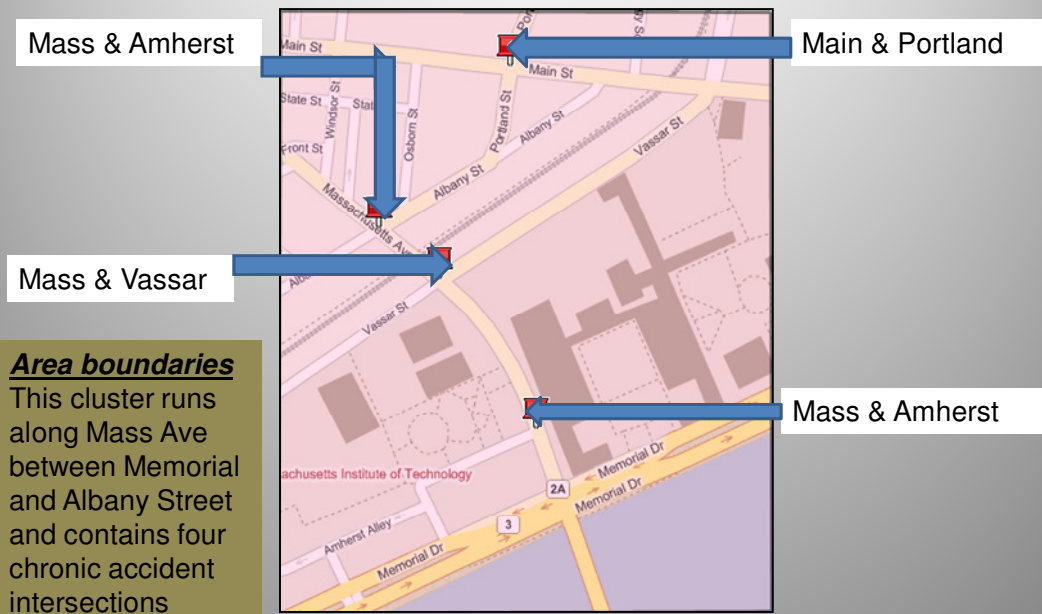


## East Cambridge – Hot Spot Intersections



Lower Mass Ave – Accident Hot Spot			TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	101	50.5
86B	Directed Patrol – Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	9	4.5
86C	Directed Patrol – Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	88	44
86M	Directed Patrol – Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	382	191
86P	Directed Patrol – Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks	56	28
86R	Directed Patrol – Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	47	23.5
86S	Directed Patrol – Speeding	Selective Enforcement for speeding violations	52	26
86T	Directed Patrol – Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	5	2.5
	<b>Directed Patrol Totals</b>		<b>740</b>	<b>370</b>
	<b>MV Stops</b>		<b>1911</b>	<b>637</b>
	<b>Total Unit Hours</b>	<b>2.7 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement</b>		<b>1007</b>

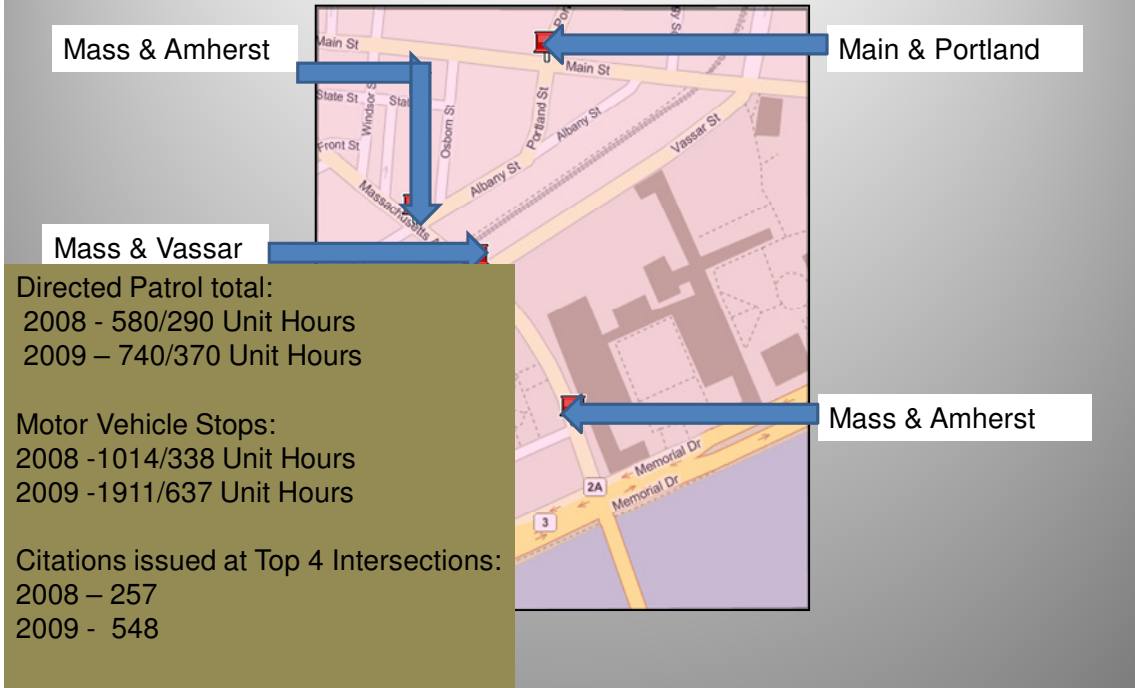
### Lower Mass Ave – Hot Spot Intersections



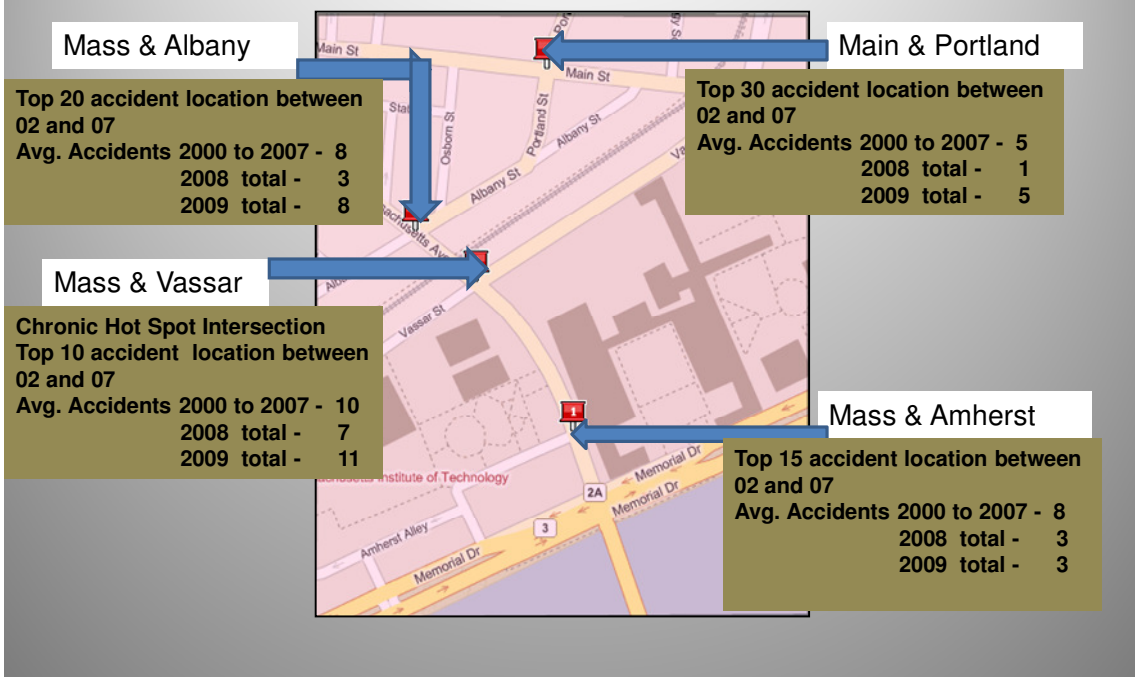
**Area boundaries**  
 This cluster runs along Mass Ave between Memorial and Albany Street and contains four chronic accident intersections



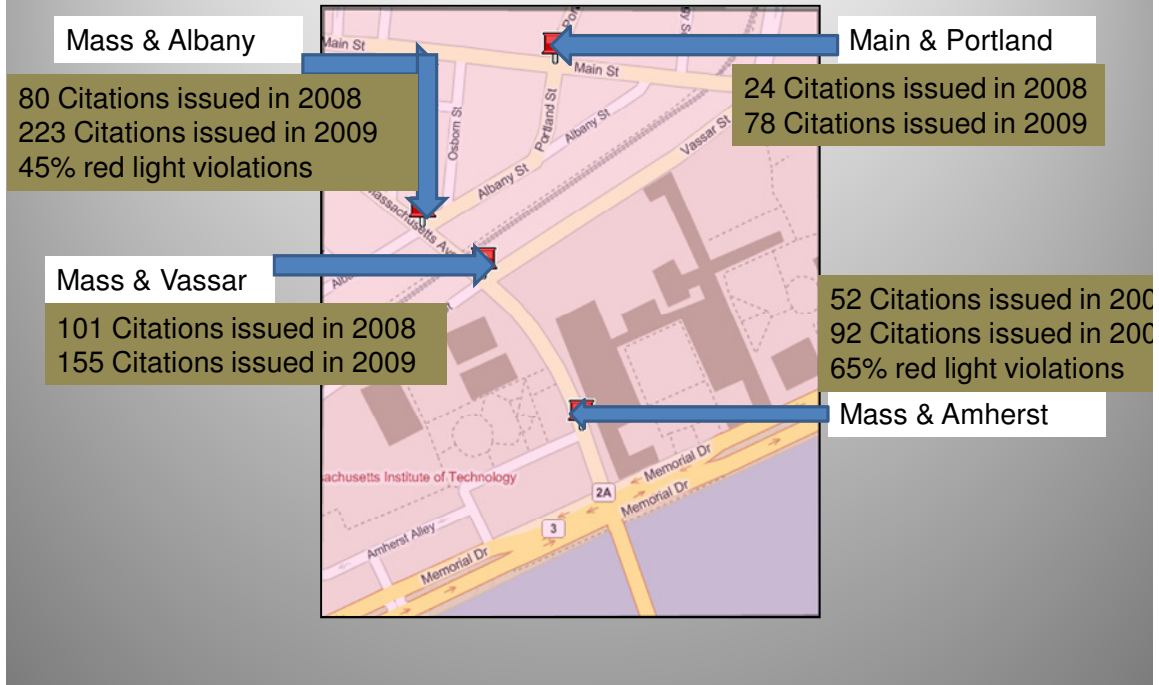
### Lower Mass Ave – Hot Spot Intersections



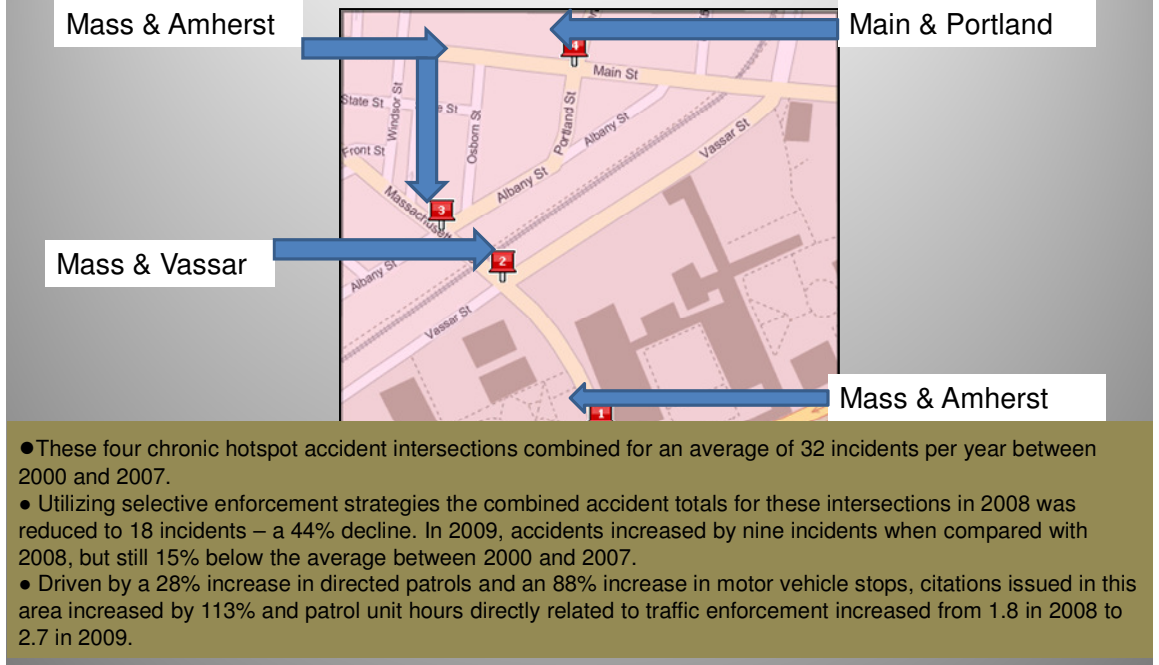
### Lower Mass Ave – Hot Spot Intersections



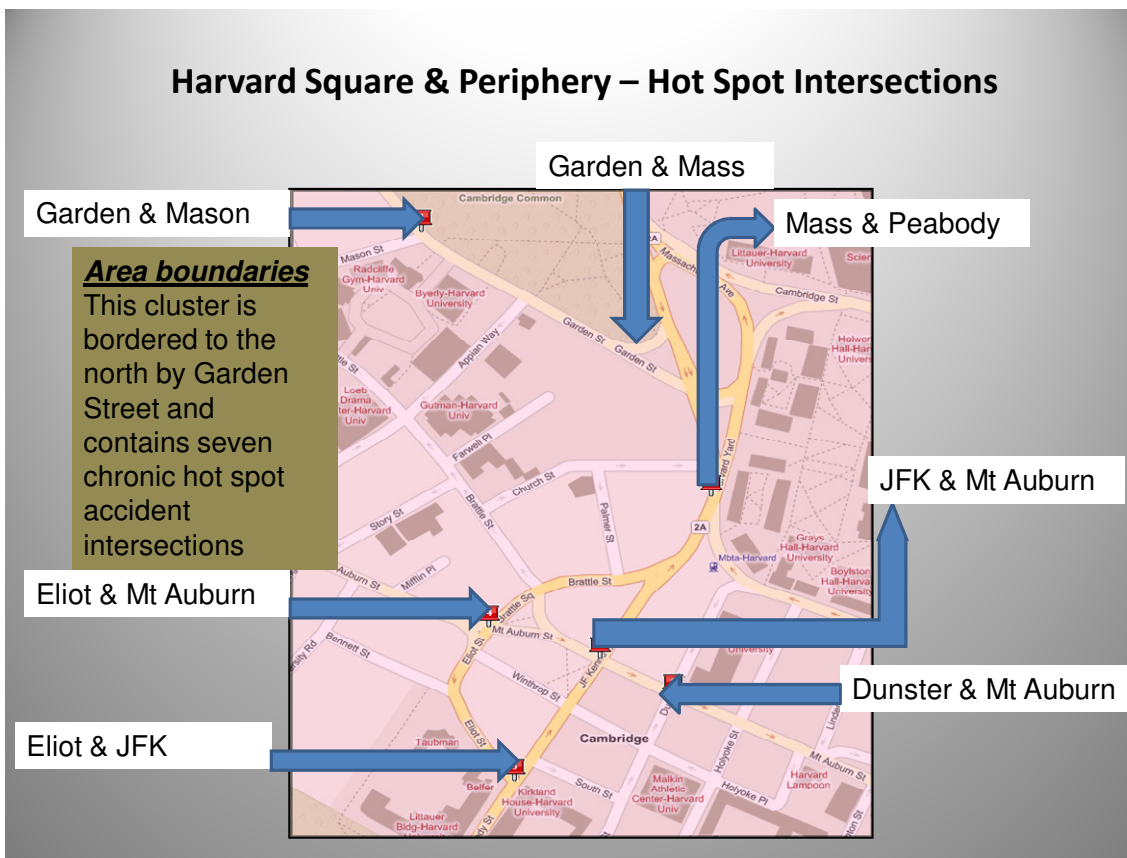
## Lower Mass Ave – Hot Spot Intersections



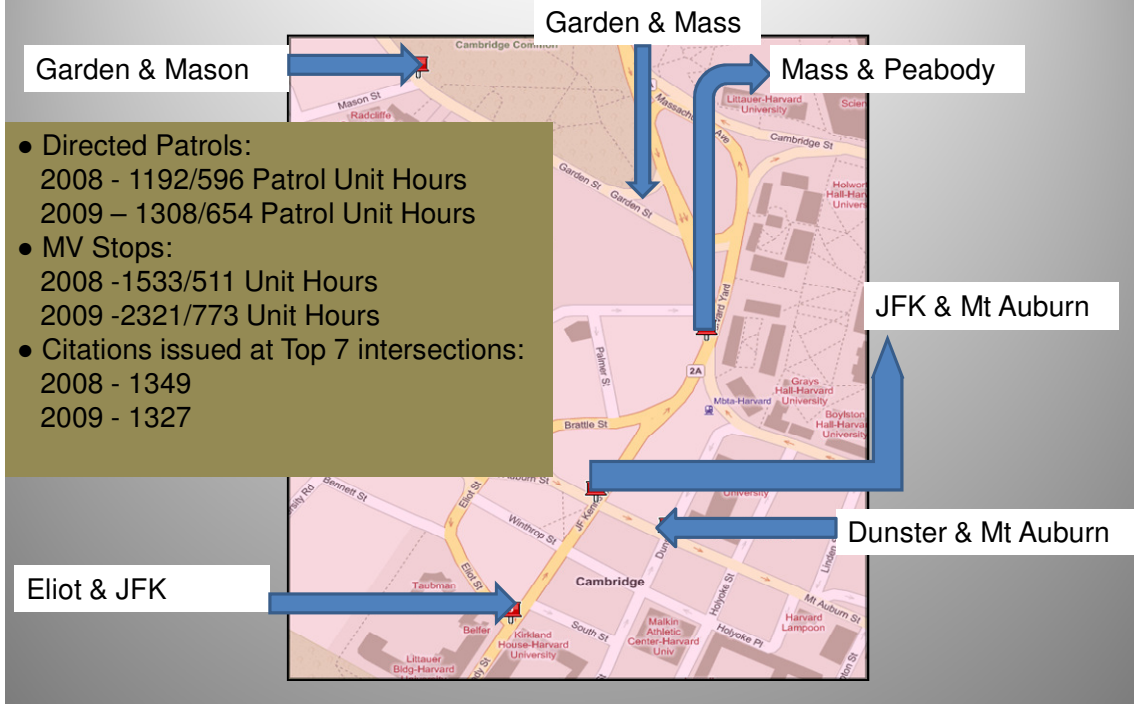
## Lower Mass Ave – Hot Spot Intersections



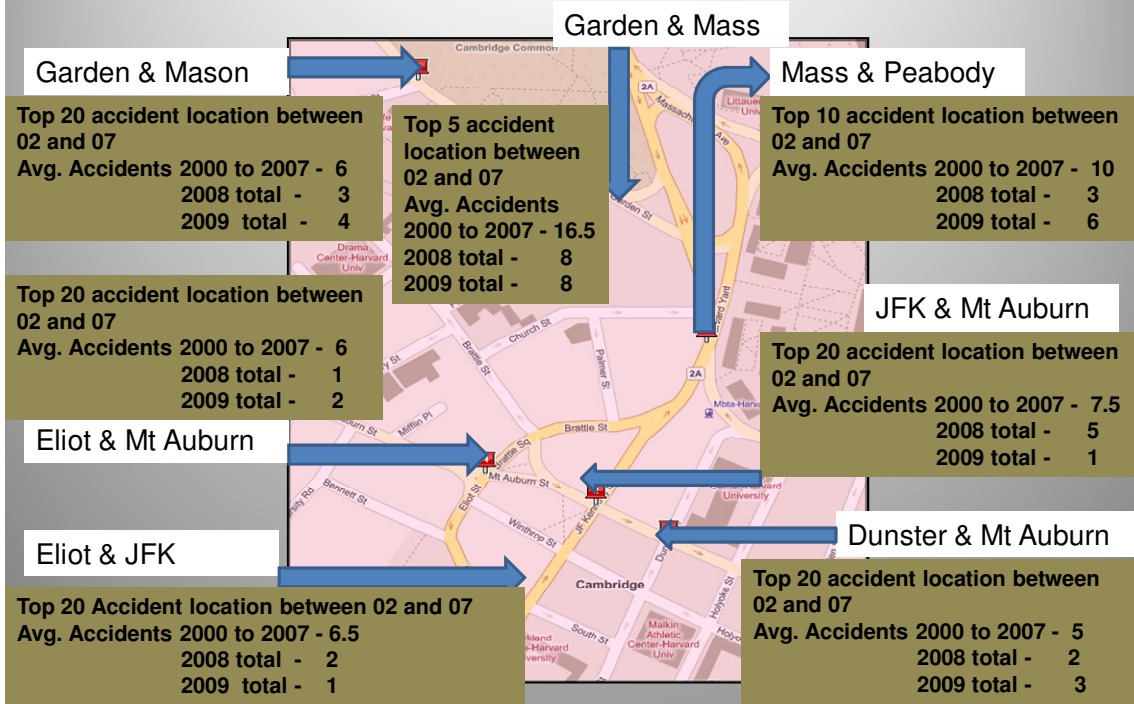
Harvard Sq. /Peabody – Accident Hot Spot			TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - <u>Accident</u>	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	226	113
86B	Directed Patrol – <u>Bicycle</u>	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	4	2
86C	Directed Patrol – <u>Crosswalk</u>	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	143	71.5
86M	Directed Patrol – <u>Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment</u>	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	613	306.5
86P	Directed Patrol – <u>Park Patrol</u>	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks	71	35.5
86R	Directed Patrol – <u>Red Light</u>	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	167	83.5
86S	Directed Patrol – <u>Speeding</u>	Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	74	37
86T	Directed Patrol – <u>Trucks</u>	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	10	5
	<b>Directed Patrol Totals</b>		<b>1308</b>	<b>654</b>
	<b>MV Stops</b>		<b>2321</b>	<b>773</b>
	<b>Total Unit Hours</b>	<b>3.9 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement</b>		<b>1427</b>



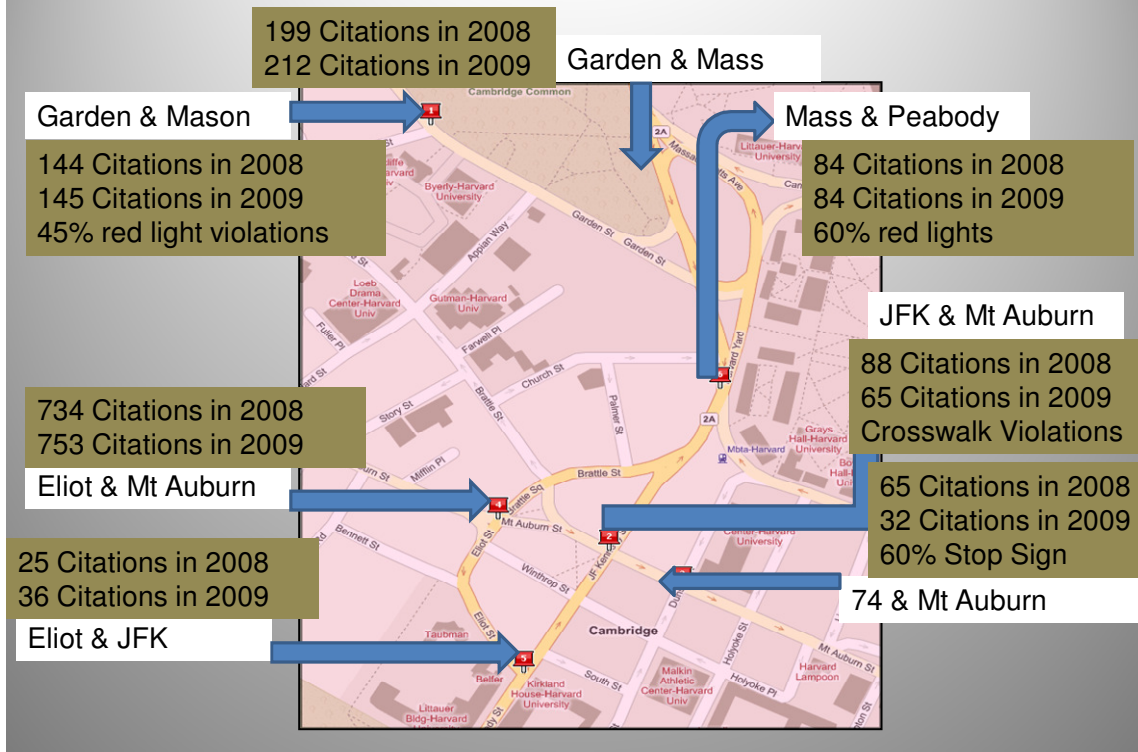
## Harvard Square & Periphery – Hot Spot Intersections



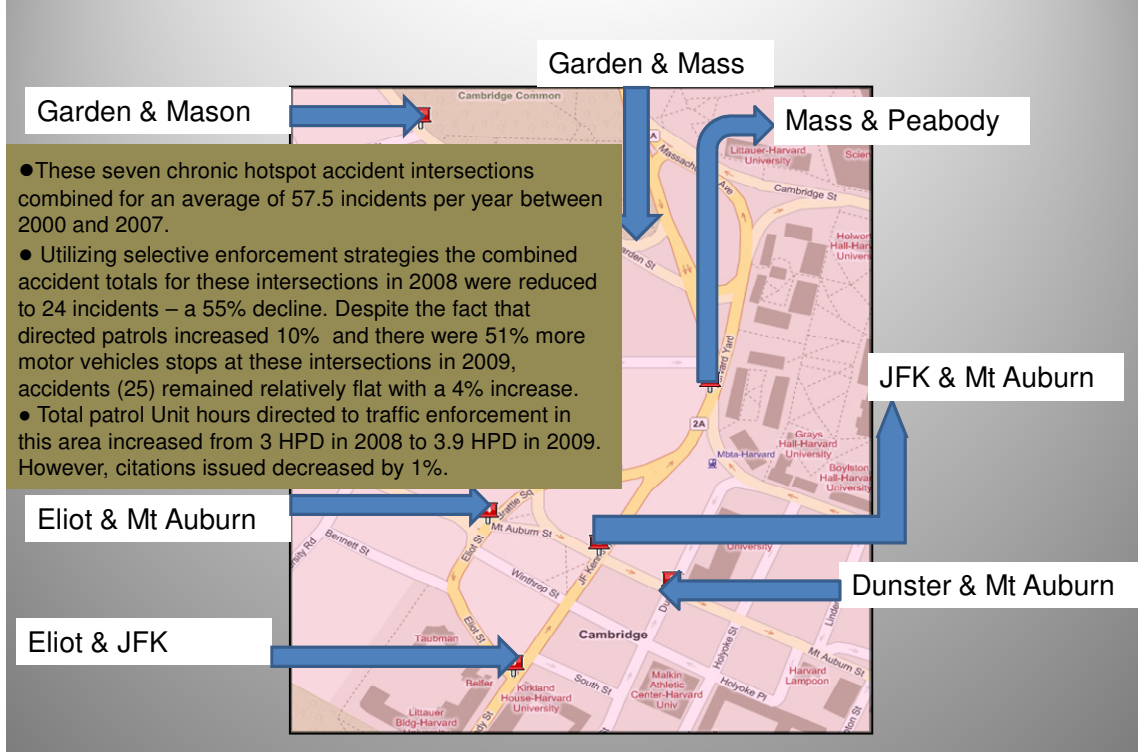
## Harvard Square & Periphery – Hot Spot Intersections



## Harvard Square & Periphery – Hot Spot Intersections

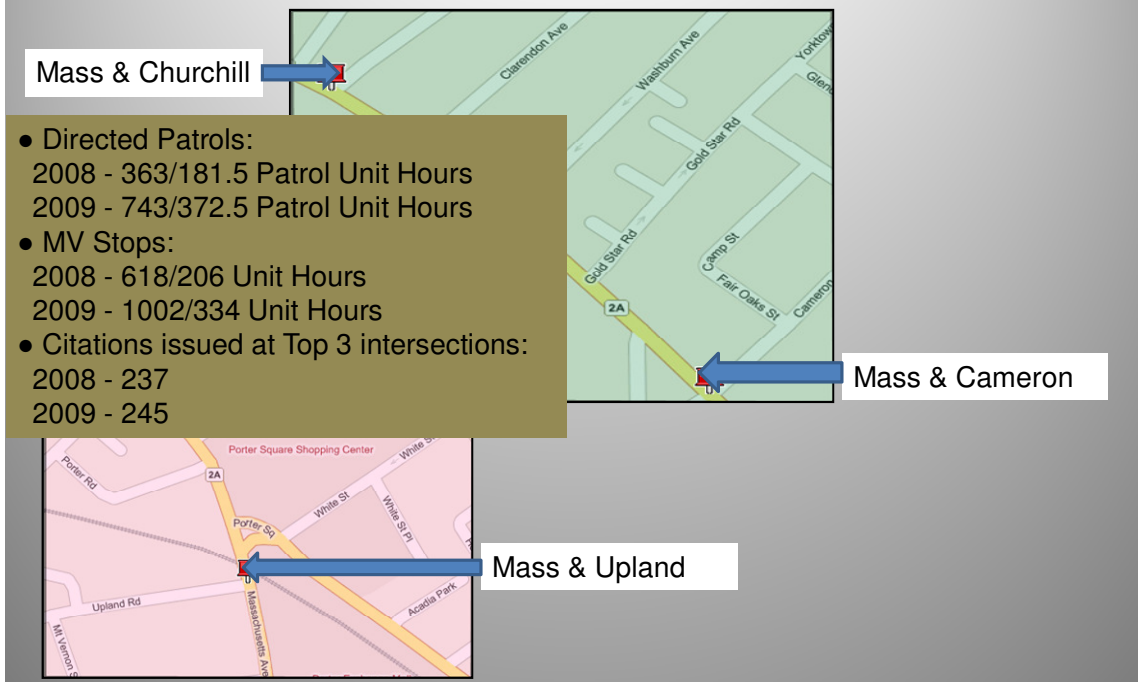


## Harvard Square & Periphery – Hot Spot Intersections

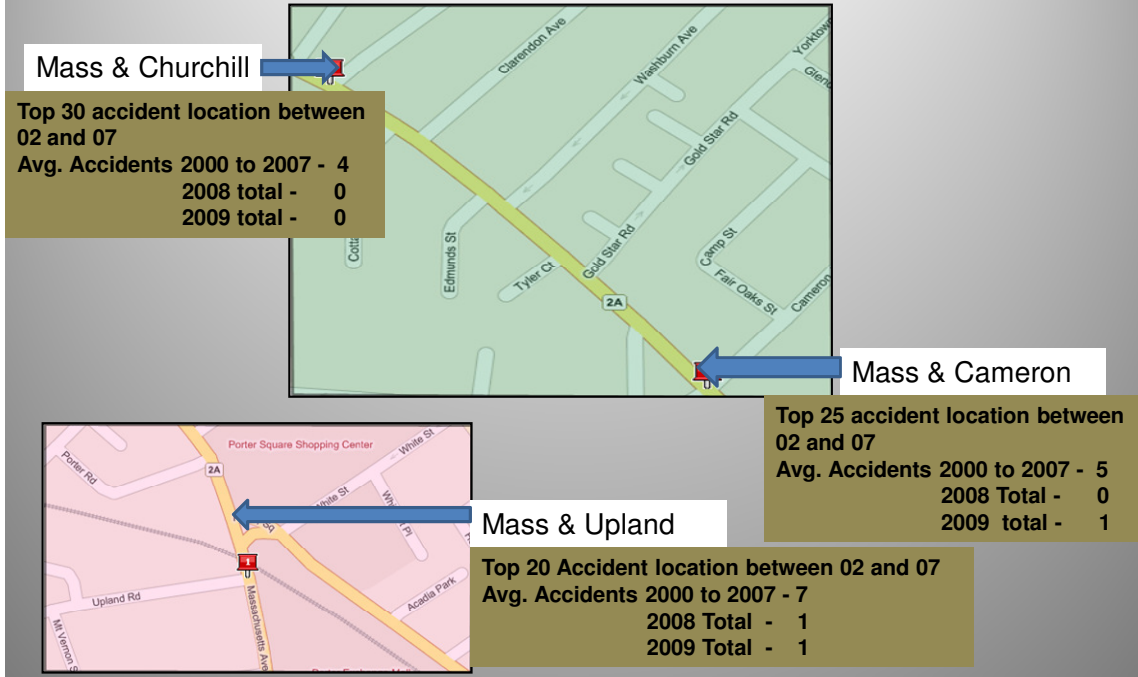


North Cambridge/Mass Ave– Accident Hot Spot			TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	126	63
86B	Directed Patrol – Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations		
86C	Directed Patrol – Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	111	55.5
86M	Directed Patrol – Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	178	89
86P	Directed Patrol – Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks	177	88.5
86R	Directed Patrol – Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	112	56
86S	Directed Patrol – Speeding	Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	15	7.5
86T	Directed Patrol – Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	24	12
	<b>Directed Patrol Totals</b>		<b>743</b>	<b>371.5</b>
	<b>MV Stops</b>		<b>1002</b>	<b>334</b>
	<b>Total Unit Hours</b>	<b>1.9 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement</b>		<b>705.5</b>

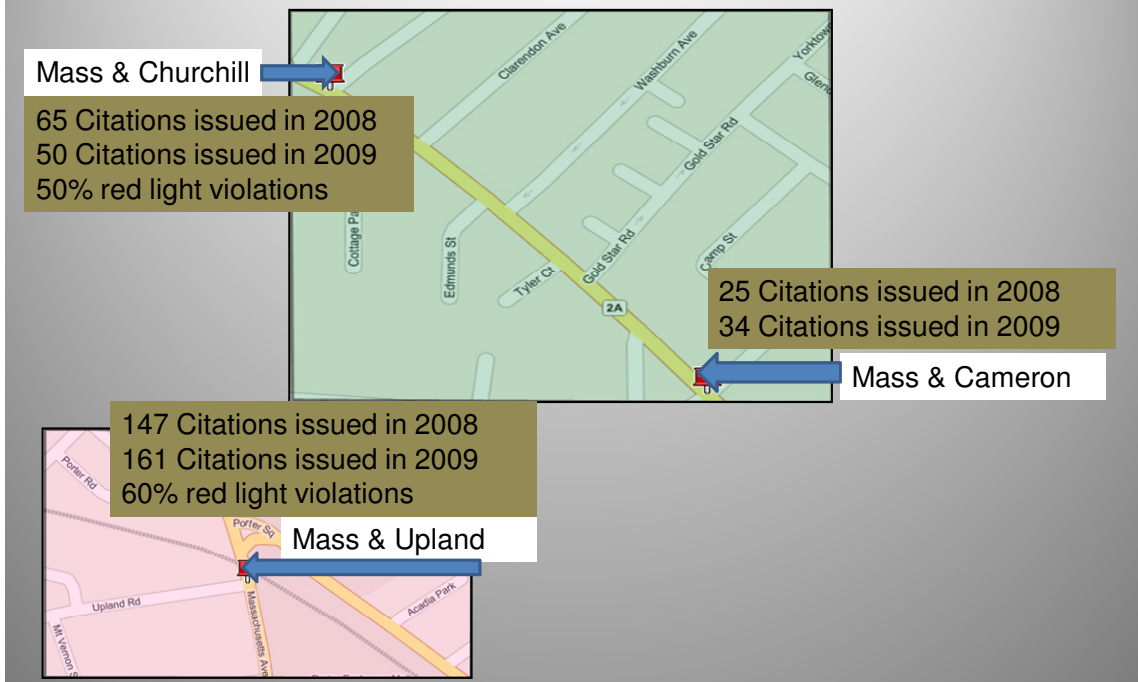
### North Cambridge / Mass Ave Corridor – Hot Spot Intersections



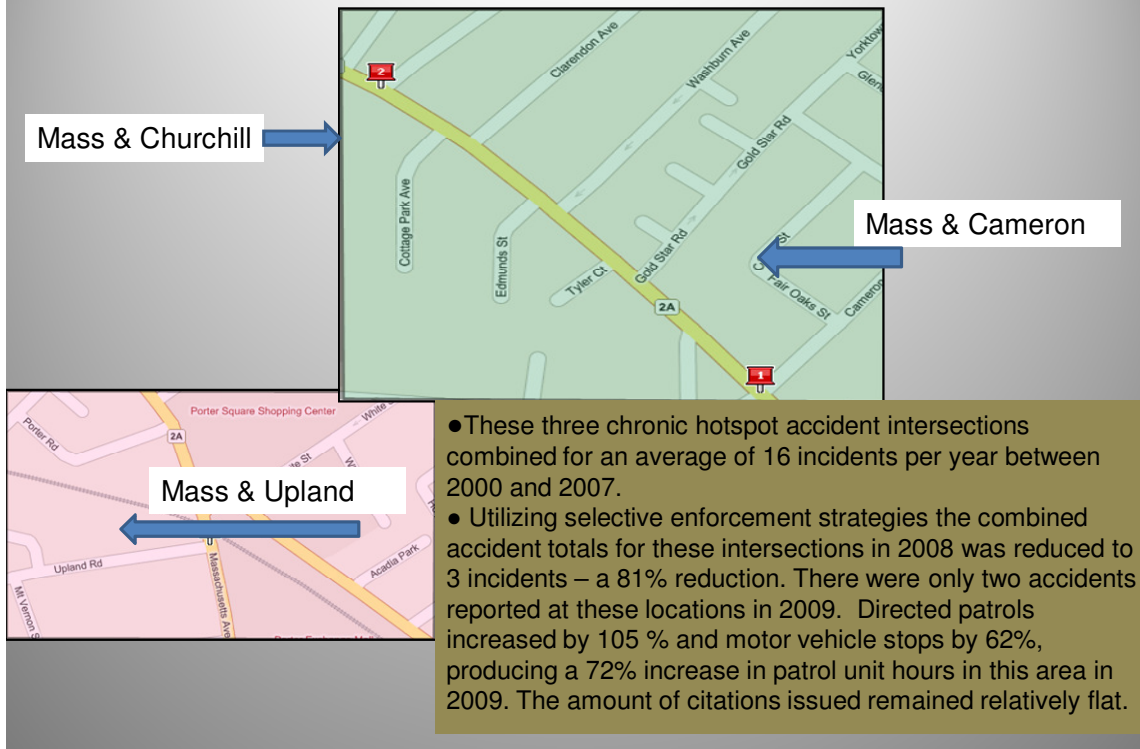
## North Cambridge / Mass Ave Corridor – Hot Spot Intersections



## North Cambridge / Mass Ave Corridor – Hot Spot Intersections



## North Cambridge / Mass Ave Corridor – Hot Spot Intersections



## Future Improvements in Data Analysis and Collection

- The new Cambridge Police citation database became operational on 4/1/10 and the accident module will launch on 5/1/10 making the compilation of statistics and identification of accident hot spots and patterns much easier.
- The CPD will continue to foster partnerships and data sharing between Traffic Unit, Crime Analysis, Traffic & Parking analytical branch and Mass Highways.
- Update the Hot Spot Matrix with fresh analysis, citizen complaints, and evaluate strategies on a more timely basis.
- Work in consort with Traffic and Parking to compile a comprehensive and detailed analysis of bicycle and pedestrian accidents on a monthly basis.
- Utilize Police intranet, electronic Roll Call, & Daily Crime Bulletin to educate and alert all personnel about ongoing accident patterns and trends.



## Future Improvements in Data Analysis and Collection

- Publish Accident data and possible alerts on the Department's Web Page and in the Annual Crime Report.
- Conduct a workload analysis to find Patrol Units that could be expending more of their allocated time on selective traffic enforcement strategies.
- Research and study the residual effect on target crimes within an area that has been saturated with traffic enforcement units.
- Conform and meet the guidelines established by the National Model of STATS ( Strategic and Tactical Approaches to Traffic Safety) or Stop Traffic Accidents Through Statistics.

*The Cambridge Police Crime Analysis Unit would like to thank the Mass Highways Commission and the Cambridge Traffic and Parking Department, with a special tip of the hat to Jeff Parentti, for their assistance in this project.*

# LEARN TO PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST CRIME

Cambridge prides itself in being a safe place to raise a family, participate in the workforce and attend school. Compared to cities of similar size and population nationwide, the crime rate in Cambridge consistently ranks below average in the majority of serious crime categories. (See the National and Regional Crime Comparison for more information, page 12-13). However, crime is a presence and a concern in all large cities and the safety of residents and visitors is of the utmost importance to the Cambridge Police Department. The following tips are provided to help residents, visitors, and business owners learn to protect themselves and their property.

## VIOLENT CRIME

### PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST RAPE

- **Be aware of your surroundings when walking down the street.** Walk briskly and confidently.
- **At night, try to avoid walking alone, particularly after 9:00 p.m.** 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/her occupation, and where s/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 Boston Area Rape Crisis Center is available (617) 492-8306.** The Rape Crisis Center supports a 24-hour hotline, support groups, one-on-one counseling, and community education programs. All its services are free.

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

### PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST STREET ROBBERY

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

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

## PROTECTING BUSINESSES AGAINST ROBBERY

(This information was found at [http://crime.about.com/od/prevent/qt/prevent\\_robbery.htm](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

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### PREVENTING AUTO THEFT

*(This list is provided courtesy of [Autotheftinfo.com](http://Autotheftinfo.com))*

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

- **Don't leave the registration or title in your car.** A car thief will use these to sell your stolen car. File the title at your home or office, and carry the 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/hoods/trunks are opened. Optional sensors include glass breakage, motion, tampering and towing. Panic buttons, back-up batteries, flashing parking lights or headlights, and automatic engine disable features are also recommended.

### PREVENTING COMMERCIAL BURGLARY

- **Light all entrances,** including alleys, with vandal-proof fixtures. Leave inside lights on overnight and on weekends.
- **Glass doors** should be made from burglar-resistant glass and should be well lit.
- **Keep weeds, shrubbery, and debris away from doors and windows.** Lock up tools and ladders that could invite a break or make a burglar's job easier.
- **Install an alarm system,** check it regularly, and investigate reasons behind any false alarms. Post a conspicuous notice that you have an alarm system.

- **Leave empty cash drawers open after hours.** Use a burglar-resistant safe; don't trust a fire safe to keep burglars out.
- **Request a Cambridge Police Department Commercial Security Survey**, which provides a general assessment of the vulnerability of your business. For more information, call (617) 349-3236.

### PREVENTING RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

- **Try "casing" your own home, at night and during the day.** Attempt to gain access to your home when the doors and windows are locked and "secure." Make sure you have some identification on you in case your neighbors call the police.
- **Doors should be made from strong wood or metal and should be locked with a deadbolt.** Install guards on windows that prevent them from being raised more than a few inches.
- If you live in an apartment building that has a main entryway, make sure that security is enforced at the main door. **Never prop open the door or let someone in behind you.** Report residents who do this to your landlord.
- **When you go away**, even for the evening, leave a light or two on (perhaps on a timer) as well as the television or radio.
- Keep a small amount of cash on a table near your main door. If the money is gone when you come home, you will know immediately that someone has been in your residence.
- **Consider buying motion sensor** lights outside your home and out of reach so the burglars cannot unscrew the light. Also, buy variable light timers to activate lights in your home.
- **Request a Cambridge Police Department Residential Security Survey**, which provides a general assessment of the vulnerability of your residence. For more information, call (617) 349-6009.

### PREVENTING LARCENIES FROM BUILDINGS

- **Office buildings should develop a comprehensive security policy involving all employees.** The policy should include a prohibition against leaving expensive equipment—particularly laptop computers—unattended. Employees should be encouraged to question suspicious or unfamiliar people, or to report them to the security department.
- **Don't leave expensive personal property in health club lockers.** A better solution is a "fanny

pack" or other strap-on carrier that you can keep with you at all times.

- **Retail establishments should provide individual lockers, with locks, for employee property.** Leaving it behind the counter or in a "back room" is an invitation for theft.
- **Take extreme care of your personal property while shopping and dining.** Keep it in sight and never leave it unattended, not even for a minute.
- **Do not hang purses on the back of your chair**, especially when dining alone as you will not be able to see someone lift it off.
- **Report all thefts, no matter how minor, to the police department.** Greater reporting will allow us to identify and attack patterns and series of crime.

### PREVENTING LARCENIES FROM MOTOR VEHICLES

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

### PREVENTING BICYCLE THEFT

- The facts are grim: **no lock will stop a determined bicycle thief.** However, using a lock is better than not using a lock, and you can maximize the protection a lock provides by: 1) using a steel "U" lock rather than a cable lock; 2) locking the *frame* of the bicycle rather than the tire; and 3) locking your bike at a bicycle rack.
- **Register your bicycle with the Cambridge Police Department.** If your bike is stolen and recovered, it will be easier to find you and return your bicycle. Registration cards are available at

the Cambridge Police Department and bicycle shops across the city. Call Community Relations, 617-349-6009, for more information.

- **Removing an essential part of the bicycle, such as the seat or one of the wheels, and taking it with you provides some protection against theft.** *Don't* assume your bicycle is safe because it is in your yard, on your porch, or in your apartment hallway. Bikes should be locked in a secured area, such as a garage or shed.

### **PREVENTING SHOPLIFTING**

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

### **PREVENTING FRAUD**

- Banks are swiftly replacing standard ATM Cards with “Check Cards”—credit cards that deduct directly from your checking account. These check cards, while convenient, present a security problem. Thieves no longer need your Personal Identification Number (PIN) to use the card; if a thief uses it like a credit card, he can drain your entire account by just forging your signature on credit card slips. If your ATM Card has a credit card logo (such as Visa or MasterCard) on it, it can be used like a credit card. If you do not want this feature, notify your bank and have them send you an ATM-only card.
- Keep your credit card numbers and the telephone numbers of your credit card companies at home and work. If your cards are stolen, call these numbers immediately and report the theft.
- Try to avoid carrying more credit cards than you need at one time.
- Never write your ATM card PIN number on the card or on a slip of paper in your wallet or purse.
- Protect your cards against theft in the first place; see the prevention tips under this “Property Crime” section.

- Merchants should implement and enforce a policy of requiring a photographic identification when using a check or credit card.

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

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

### **PREVENT LAPTOP THEFT**

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

# DIRECTORY

## EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Office of the Commissioner.....  
(617) 349-3377  
Professional Standards.....  
(617) 349-3384

## KEY OPERATIONAL SERVICES:

Personnel Department.....  
(617) 349-3374  
Traffic Department.....  
(617) 349-4365  
Crime Analysis Unit.....  
(617) 349-3390  
Public Information.....  
(617) 349-3237  
Records Unit.....  
(617) 349-3336  
Community Relations.....  
(617) 349-3236  
Or (617) 349-6009  
Identification Unit.....  
(617) 349-3347  
Police Academy.....  
(617) 349-3343  
Property Office.....  
(617) 349-3380

## KEY INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES

Narcotics Unit.....  
(617) 349-3360  
Drug Tip Hotline.....  
(617) 349-3359  
Domestic Violence Unit.....  
(617) 349-3371  
Accident Investigations.....  
(617) 349-3307

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

## MISCELLANEOUS

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

### **Cambridge Police Department "Alert Network" Text-A-Tip Function**

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

### **Cambridge Police Anonymous Crime Tip E-Mail**

Submit crime tips or suspicious behavior by accessing [www.CambridgePolice.org](http://www.CambridgePolice.org), and clicking Anonymous Crime Tip E-mail

**CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT  
125 SIXTH ST.  
CAMBRIDGE, MA 02142  
(617) 349-3300 – 24 HOURS A DAY**