

CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

125 Sixth Street • Cambridge, MA 02142

617-349-3390 • www.cambridgepolice.org

Profile
City and Police
Department

Highlights

**Historical
Statistics**

**Comparisons
National & Regional**

Crime Factors

**Part I Crimes
Statistical
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CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT 2010 Annual Crime Report

Cambridge Police Department BridgeStat

October 1st, 2010

Introduction

The Cambridge Police Department is proud to announce our new BridgeStat program. This program, released on the first Friday of every month, is designed to share information with the public and combat crime in the city.

BridgeStat, similar to the CRISStat program used in New York City, is a multilayered dynamic approach to crime reduction, quality of life improvement and personnel and resource management. Police personnel meet to devise strategies and tactics to solve problems, reduce crime, and ultimately improve quality of life in their community. Similar systems are in use in other major cities including Washington, DC, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Austin, San Francisco, and Baltimore.

Through the new BridgeStat program, the Cambridge Police Department will produce a monthly public report to the community on current police priorities in terms of crime, traffic, and disorder issues in the city.

Beginning iterations of BridgeStat include information relating to historical trends, a breakdown of crimes by type, strategies the Cambridge Police are deploying to deal with crime patterns that have been identified, and tips for how citizens can protect themselves and help reduce crime in Cambridge. This version contains more detailed information about future patterns we expect to see so that both police personnel and members of the community can be informed and prepared in order to deal with these possible scenarios.

Housebreak Hot Spots: 4th Quarter Projections

Fall Housebreak Hotspots Citywide
September - December
2005 - 2009

Mid-Cambridge Housebreaks Historical Hotspots

Housebreak Hotspots in Mid-Cambridge
(Past 18 months)

MURDER: STATISTICS: 1990-2010

- 42 people murdered in 39 incidents
- In 3 of the incidents, 2 people were killed
- 26 victims were male
- Average age of 31
- 16 victims were female
- Average age of 42
- Most common weapons:
 - Handguns (18 incidents)
 - Knives (11 incidents)
- 12 of the 39 cases since 1990 are still under investigation or remain unsolved.
- 15 of the 17 murders since 2000 have been cleared by arrest.
- Nationally, cities of 100,000 in population average 10 murders per year.

LARCENY: from MV

Emerging Pattern
-19%

- Larceny from MVs are down 19% when compared with the 5-year average.
- The pattern identified in the Memorial Drive parking lot appears to have been eradicated with the arrest of a suspect.
- A current pattern is connected to a seasonal series we have observed on the periphery of Harvard Square during the fourth quarter in the past.

ROBBERY

Emerging Patterns
-23%

- Total Robbery dropped from a 5 year average of 145 incidents YTD to 111 incidents YTD in 2010 to register a 23% decrease.
- Commercial Robbery is down 36% YTD in 2010, from 24 incidents to 14. There were two disparate retail robberies in Harvard Square on Sunday, 10.17.10. There was also the first bank robbery in 4 months on 10.12.10.
- Street Robbery has recorded a 20% decline from the 5-year average.
- Two patterns have emerged over the past ten days with suspects targeting females for purse snatches and predatory robberies around MIT and Harvard.

Holiday Pattern: Street Robbery Hotspots

Thursday through Saturday Nights: 11PM to 1AM

- 1 Central Square Periphery bordered by Sidney, Harvard, Lee and Erie Streets
- 2 Kirkland Triangle - bordered by Cambridge Street, Quincy Square and the Somerville Line
- 3 Harvard Square - bordered by Cambridge Common, Eliot, Mill, and Bow Streets

Street Robberies

What can we do?

Police Response Strategy:

- Cambridge Police, in collaboration with other area departments, were successful in identifying the spree involving six related incidents that occurred on 9/5-9/6
- Cambridge Police have been in contact with the other departments to share suspect info and discuss ongoing strategies to identify a suspect in these crimes and prevent further incidents from occurring.
- A coordinated response was developed that included Cambridge and Somerville Police deploying overtime units in the areas of the crimes in the days following and through the weekend of September 11th & 12th.
- There have not been any similar incidents reported in Cambridge or Somerville since 9/6.

Citizen Response Strategy:

- Citizens are asked to take the following precautions to protect themselves from becoming victims of robberies:
 - Walk or jog with a known companion
 - Walk or jog in a familiar area
 - Be especially careful when walking or jogging in a secluded area
 - Be especially aware when walking or jogging after dark
 - If followed, go to the nearest house and call the police
 - Wear bright colored clothing to improve your visibility
 - Carry a pepper spray or a personal safety alarm device
 - Keep your tools
 - Do not wear headphones when walking or jogging
 - Always be aware of your surroundings
 - Keep Alert!
 - Walk or jog away from bushes where someone could hide

For more info, visit bit.ly/381127v

Part I Crimes by % of Total Crime

- Property crime accounts for 88% of all part I index crime reported in Cambridge.
- Violent crime accounted for only 12% of index crime reported in Cambridge in 2010. When violent crime peaked in the early 1990's it accounted for 16% of all crime reported in Cambridge. Since then that percentage has steadily declined.

Part I Stats: Totals

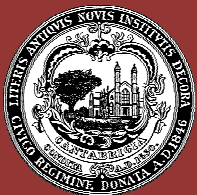
- Violent crime drops 3% and hits 2nd lowest level in 40 years.
 - Since 1970, there has been only 1 year with less violent crime and that was 2007, when 17 fewer incidents were reported than in 2010.
- Despite 2% uptick, property crime sits at near 50-year low.
 - There were just 56 more property crimes reported in 2010 than in 2009, which saw the lowest number of property crimes reported since the 1960's.

	2009	2010	Change	'05-'09 Avg	2010	Change
Violent Crime Total	449	437	-3%	454	437	-4%
Property Crime Total	3121	3177	2%	3381	3177	-6%
Total Part I Crimes	3570	3614	1%	3835	3614	-6%

1% '09 Avg is a weighted average where more recent years are weighted more heavily in the calculation.

Questions?

- BridgeStat is a work in progress and will evolve over time to include more detailed information.
- We welcome all questions, comments, and suggestions.
- Please direct your feedback to: BridgeStat@CambridgePolice.org
- For more detailed analytical reports, please refer to the Publications page on our website: http://www.cambridgema.gov/CPD/publications/crime_2010.cfm



Robert C. Haas
Police Commissioner

Robert W. Healy
City Manager

About the Cover:

The cover of the 2010 Annual Crime Report showcases information taken from our monthly BridgeStat publication. BridgeStat is a multi-layered, dynamic, intelligence-based approach to crime reduction, quality of life improvement, and personnel and resource management based on four distinct principles – accurate and timely intelligence, effective tactics, rapid deployment, and relentless follow-up and assessment. At the core of our approach is a philosophy that fosters teamwork and creative problem solving. Police personnel hold bi-weekly meetings to devise strategies and tactics to solve problems, reduce crime, and ultimately improve quality of life in our community.

Through BridgeStat, the Cambridge Police Department produces a monthly public report to the community on current police priorities in terms of crime, traffic, community concerns, and disorder issues in the city. This is made available on the Cambridge Police Department's website at www.CambridgePolice.org/BridgeStat on the first Friday of each month.

Beginning iterations of BridgeStat included information relating to historical trends, a breakdown of crimes by type, strategies CPD is deploying to deal with crime patterns that have been identified, and tips for how citizens can protect themselves and help reduce crime in Cambridge. Recent versions have included more advanced predictive analysis, with detailed information about future patterns police expect to see, as well as steps police and citizens can take to prevent these possible scenarios from emerging.

We invite you to view this monthly report on the Cambridge Police Department's website:
www.cambridgepolice.org/BridgeStat.

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CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT 2010 ANNUAL CRIME REPORT INCLUDING NEIGHBORHOOD AND BUSINESS DISTRICT PROFILES



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CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AT A GLANCE

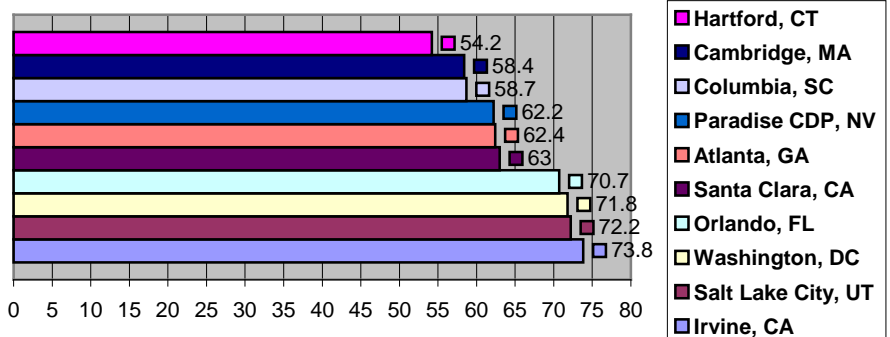
Established: 1636 (town); 1846 (city)
Government: Council-Manager
City Manager: Robert W. Healy
City Budget: \$459,705,025 (FY 2011)
City Employees: 2,922 (including schools)
Area: 7.13 square miles total
 6.43 square miles land
Population: 105,162 (2010)
Households: 41,800 (2008)
Police Officer/Population Ratio: 1:394 (2010)
Population Density: 16,355 per sq mile (2010)
Registered Voters: 59,256 (2009)
Total Registered Auto Mobiles: 47,413 (2010)
Total Residential Housing Units: 45,148 (2008)
Ownership Rate: 38% (2008)
Median Household Income: \$71,140 (2008)
Median Family Income: \$94,228 (2008)
Average Family Income: \$106,069 (2008)
Unemployment Rate: 5.3% (January 2011)
Median Single-Family Home: \$685,000 (2009)
Median Condominium: \$415,000 (2009)
Property Tax Rate per Thousand: \$7.72 residential (FY 2010)
 \$18.75 commercial (FY 2010)
School Enrollment: 6,137 (FY 2010)
Colleges and Universities: 9
Hospitals: 5



Top Ten Employers: (2010)

- 1) Harvard (10,718)
- 2) MIT (7,604)
- 3) City of Cambridge (2,922)
- 4) Novartis (2,095)
- 5) Mt. Auburn Hospital (1665)
- 6) Vertex Pharmaceuticals (1,600)
- 7) Genzyme (1,504)
- 8) Biogen (1,350)
- 9) Federal Government (1,316)
- 10) Pfizer (1,300)

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



In a publication by the U.S. Census Department, Cambridge was reported to rank 9th, 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: 267
Civilian Personnel: 42
Commissioner: Robert C. Haas
Headquarters: 125 Sixth Street
 Cambridge, MA 02142
Budget (FY 10/11): \$42,148,010
Rank Structure: Commissioner
 Superintendent
 Deputy Superintendent
 Lieutenant
 Sergeant
 Patrol Officer
Marked Patrol Vehicles: 35
Unmarked Patrol Vehicles: 39
Motorcycles: 14
Fleet Bicycles: 22
Surplus Bicycles: 22
Special Vehicles: 12
2010 Total Calls for Service: 111,864
2010 Total Index Crimes: 3,614



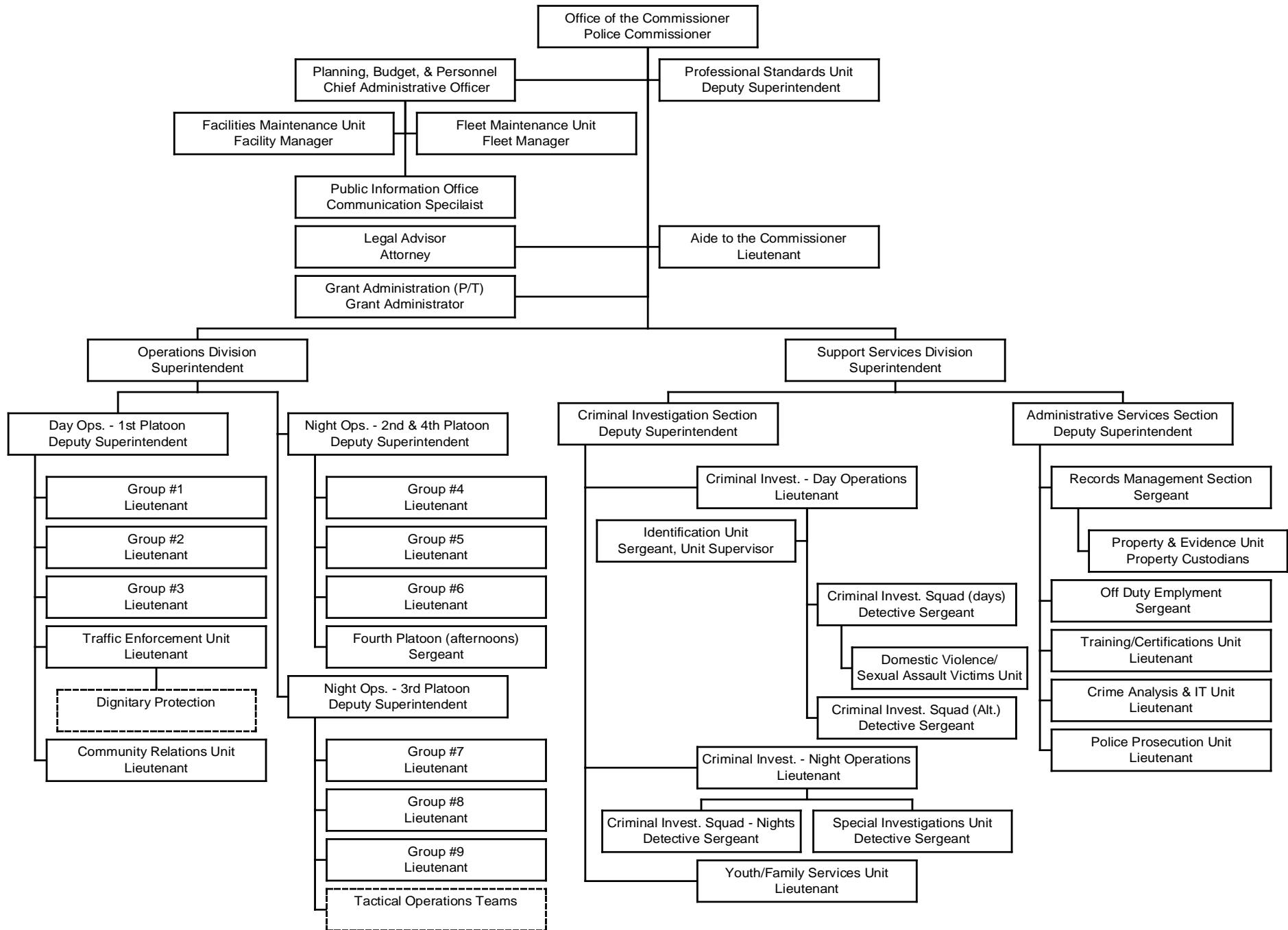
CRIME ANALYSIS IN CAMBRIDGE

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

I am pleased to present the Cambridge Police Department's 2010 Annual Crime Report. For nearly two decades, our detailed annual crime report has provided an easy-to-digest account of crime in Cambridge. Crime is dissected across several dimensions, including crime type, scenario, time, and place, while helping the reader understand the data in context by providing a history of crime in Cambridge, along with regional and national comparisons. This report presents sophisticated analysis and insight into decades of crime provided by our Crime Analysis Unit. It is a must-read for residents who wish to understand crime and victimization, dispel unwarranted fear of crime, and better appreciate the significant role of the public in our partnership to prevent, solve, and reduce crime and disorder and to maintain a sense of safety and community in our city.

The last year has been marked by continued budget crises facing many cities and towns across the state and country. There are jurisdictions that have been faced with the frightening reality of having to lay off half, or more, of their police officers. Fortunately, that was not the case here. The financial stability of the City of Cambridge allowed the department to hire eleven new police officers last year and promote eight Sergeants, eight Lieutenants, and six Deputy Superintendents. The ability to maintain staffing levels and promote a remarkably innovative and enthusiastic group of diverse men and women to leadership positions has undoubtedly played an important role in our ability to reduce violent crime by 3% from 2009 and to maintain crime rates that are near 50-year lows. Crime has dropped nearly 20% from where it stood a decade ago and has been reduced by half over the last 20 years, including an extraordinary reduction in violent crime of almost 60%.

As we continuously seek to improve our analytical expertise and ensure that resources are allocated most efficiently, we have implemented a program to manage our performance, foster teamwork and creative problem solving, and improve transparency. This strategic management approach consists of all middle and upper supervisors meeting bi-weekly for an extensive problem-solving session where strategies are developed to address crime and disorder issues in Cambridge. These meetings result in rapid responses to emerging and predicted crime problems, ensure that tactics are effective by performing follow-up discussions, and involve implementation of evidence-based policing. Perhaps most notably, the decisions and strategies that result from these meetings are made available to the public in our monthly "BridgeStat" report. This report, released on our website on the first Friday of every month, identifies current police priorities and contains an unprecedented level of detail and transparency into crime and police operations. The police and the community together are responsible for deterring and preventing crime. We attempt to illustrate this joint ownership by clearly outlining the police response to crime, traffic, and disorder issues, while also providing recommended citizen response plans where appropriate.

One of the ways in which we continue to expand our view of crime and disorder in Cambridge is by fostering partnerships and information sharing. An example that illustrates this effort is our response to a series of armed street robberies that were committed in four different jurisdictions over the course of two and a half weeks this fall. Crime analysts in Cambridge were able to quickly identify the series in part because they have ready access to data from other jurisdictions and they routinely analyze this data. Representatives from Somerville, Boston, Brookline, Harvard, MIT, and Boston University Police Departments were invited to attend a Cambridge Police Department CompStat meeting where a comprehensive response strategy was developed and implemented. Within 12 hours of this meeting, a suspect was arrested in Medford by Cambridge & Brookline Police after he committed six additional robberies across three cities. This level of rapid response and cooperation across multiple jurisdictions is truly an extraordinary success story, one that I expect will become increasingly common as our ability to analyze and share data and collaborate with other police and city departments continues to rapidly evolve and change our operational model.

As we improve information sharing with other law enforcement agencies, we also continue to increase efforts to expand information sharing with the public. Last year, we hired a communications specialist who has helped us focus on this initiative. In addition to BridgeStat, we launched a social media presence through Twitter and Facebook, and we continue to expand the use of our Citizen Observer Alert Network. You will also find more frequent and timely information available on our website.

In addition to the many neighborhood associations and community and business groups with whom we meet regularly, one of the ways the new Command Staff members have immersed themselves in their jobs is through participation in many of the Boards and Commissions in Cambridge, including the Commission on the Status of Women, the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Commission, the Human Rights Commission, the Peace Commission, and the Police Review and Advisory Board. Participation in these groups has significantly improved the public's ability to provide us with important feedback, which in turn has improved our ability to better understand the needs of the community.

We continue to focus on our key role in identifying and providing services to those in our community who are most at-risk for involvement in crime or are otherwise in need of social and human services. Specialized programs and some entire units are committed to these efforts, including the Homeless Outreach Officer program, the Community Relations Unit, which works closely with the elderly and mentally ill, the Cambridge Arlington Belmont High-Risk Assessment and Response Team (CAB HART), which was recently awarded a \$380,000 grant to focus on domestic violence, and the Safety Net and youth diversion programs developed by the Youth and Family Services Unit.

This past year, we began providing essential training to our officers to help them better understand the importance of their use of discretionary police authority and of procedural justice and legitimacy. The new term "police legitimacy" is used to describe the concept that the police should be viewed by the public as trustworthy, honest, and concerned about the well-being of all people they interact with. It is based fundamentally on the quality of our decision making (police action must be fair, neutral,

and unbiased) and the quality of treatment (police conduct must be fair, respectful, and courteous). We establish our legitimacy by applying our discretion in ways that are consistent with the goals and principals set by the community. Key to this is our understanding of community needs and explaining our actions to the public, which is accomplished in part by the many programs and initiatives being undertaken by members of the police department. I believe the concept of police legitimacy will be a defining pillar in the next era of the policing profession, and one that your police department is playing a leading role in implementing and a potentially fundamental role in helping to define.

None of the significant accomplishments I have just touched upon would be possible without the countless partnerships that we continue to cultivate – especially those with our community. The hard work and commitment to community and policing of the fine men and woman serving your city as police officers would not be enough were it not for the dedication to community that we see demonstrated every day by residents of this unique and exceptional city.

Respectfully submitted,



Robert C. Haas
Police Commissioner

F O R E W O R D

The Cambridge Police Department’s 2010 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

2010 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	2007	2008	2009	2010	2009-2010 % Change
Murder	0	1	2	0	Inc
Rape	16	17	20	23	+15%
Stranger	1	2	3	4	
Non-Stranger	15	15	17	19	
Robbery	161	177	172	163	-5%
Commercial	41	36	21	22	+5%
Street	120	141	151	141	-7%
Aggravated Assault	243	274	255	251	-2%
Total Violent Crime	420	469	449	437	-3%
Burglary	653	467	429	453	+6%
Commercial	134	76	86	87	+1%
Residential	519	391	343	366	+7%
Larceny	2,838	2,788	2,496	2,555	+2%
from Building	418	417	321	393	+22%
from Motor Vehicle	1,234	1,053	913	784	-14%
from Person	344	357	331	342	+3%
of Bicycle	228	277	284	380	+34%
Shoplifting	349	352	369	365	-1%
from Residence	162	214	185	192	+4%
of License Plate	37	65	39	43	+10%
of Services	22	26	28	31	+11%
Miscellaneous	44	27	26	25	-4%
Auto Theft	244	244	196	169	-14%
Total Property Crime	3,735	3,499	3,121	3,177	+2%
Crime Index Total	4,155	3,968	3,570	3,614	+1%

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

CAMBRIDGE UNIFORM CRIME REPORT STATISTICS 1991-2010*

Crime	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Avg. 1991-2000	Avg. 2001-2010	Avg. 1991-2010	% Change 2009-2010**	% Change 2001-2010**
Murder	5	2	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	6	3	0	3	2	0	1	2	0	2	2	2	Inc	Inc
Rape	38	33	30	28	35	34	24	25	15	11	15	10	7	10	14	11	16	17	20	23	27	14	21	15%	53%
Robbery	399	286	253	276	295	227	176	208	165	186	181	195	229	245	239	208	161	177	172	163	247	197	222	-5%	-10%
Aggravated Assault	567	551	643	473	463	381	370	369	348	322	272	284	271	248	244	237	243	274	255	251	449	258	353	-2%	-8%
Burglary	1,098	866	929	774	953	791	596	695	567	552	688	720	651	724	623	685	653	467	429	453	782	609	696	6%	-34%
Larceny/Theft	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	2,555	3106	2600	2853	2%	-7%
Auto Theft	1,012	887	964	761	558	544	483	397	431	498	523	425	419	438	295	233	244	244	196	169	654	319	486	-14%	-68%
Total Violent	1,009	872	928	778	796	643	572	604	530	520	469	495	510	503	500	458	420	469	449	437	725	471	598	-3%	-7%
Total Property	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	3,177	4562	3528	4045	2%	-20%
Total	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	3,614	5,267	3999	4633	1%	-18%

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

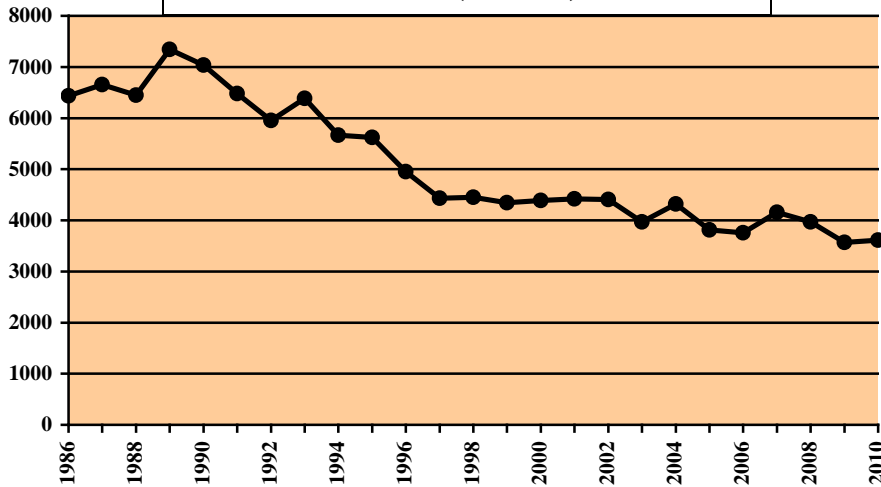
*The Cambridge Police Department voluntarily submits Uniform Crime Report statistics to the FBI for national comparison. See <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm> for more information.

**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.

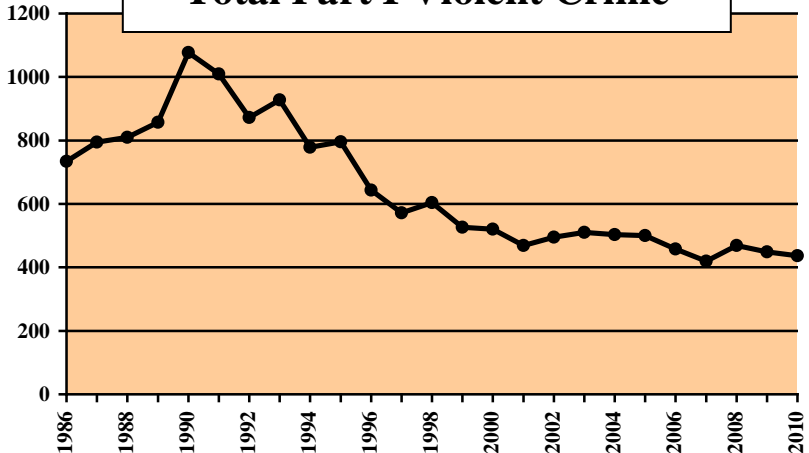
25-YEAR STATISTICAL TRENDS

Total Part I (Index) Crime



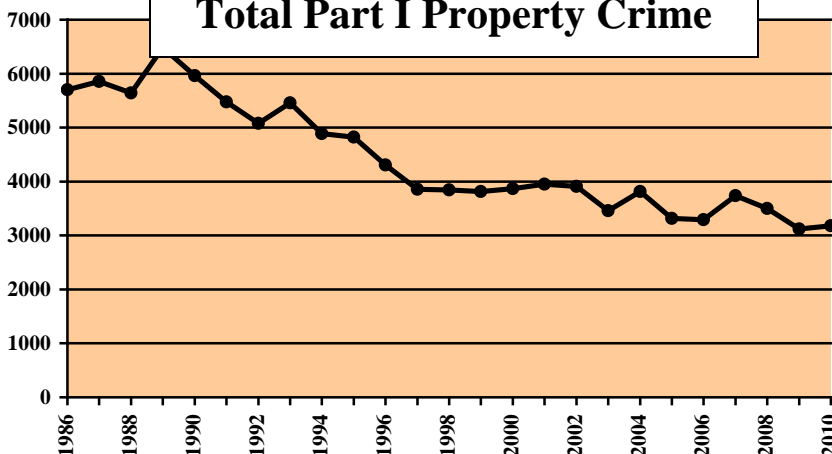
Cambridge reported a slight uptick in the crime total in 2010 after reporting the lowest total in over 40 years in 2009. The total crime index has fallen more than 43% since 1986. Serious crime numbers have been on a steady decline since the late 1970s, with the exception of spikes at the turn of two 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 under 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 437 violent crimes reported in Cambridge in 2010, which is the second lowest violent crime total reported in the past 25 years. This drop can be attributed to reductions in street robberies and homicides.

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 1986. Auto theft has experienced significant decreases over the past two decades, reaching their lowest level in 50 years in 2010, 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 2010, there was a slight increase of 2%, leading to the second lowest property crime total in over 20 years (only 2009 was lower).

2010 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE 2010 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.

Serious crime increased by 1% in Cambridge in 2010. There were 44 additional Part One crimes reported in 2010 than in the previous year. The slight rise in crime comes on the heels of the 2009 total, which represented a 40-year low in reported offenses. Point in fact; the 3,614 serious crimes recorded in Cambridge in 2010 represents the City's second lowest Uniform Crime Reporting Index number since 1970.

After recording two consecutive yearly declines of 5% in 2008 and 10% in 2009, a certain leveling off of the crime descent could have been expected. Cambridge had not recorded three consecutive years of declining crime since the Eisenhower Administration. When compared with the 2007 total of serious crimes, there were 541 fewer incidents registered in 2010. Further analysis reveals that property crime recorded a slight uptick of 2% while violent crime fell 3% in 2010. The violent crime of robbery is slightly above a 50-year low and the property crime of auto theft recorded its smallest number since the 1950s.

MURDER:

- For only the fourth time in the past 50 years, there were no murders recorded in Cambridge in 2010. The three prior years since 1960 without a homicide being reported in Cambridge were 1985, 2004, and 2007.
- The last homicide to occur in Cambridge 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. Before this 18-month hiatus between murders in the City, the longest interval between murders in Cambridge since 1960 was the 26-months from March of 2006 to June of 2008.
- Trend analysis for the past twenty years points to two recurring murder scenarios in Cambridge: a domestic murder in which the female spouse is killed by her partner and the murder of young minority males by a handgun or knife in acts of retaliatory street violence.
- 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 23 rapes in 2010, up three incidents from the 20 in 2009 and 35% above the 5-year weighted average of 17 incidents.
- All 23 rapes were completed; none of the rapes were classified as attempts this year.
- There were four stranger-to-stranger rapes reported in Cambridge in 2010. Three of these incidents were categorized as blitzes, two of which were home invasion scenarios. Three of the incidents were committed on the periphery of Central Square. An arrest was made in one of the crimes.
- The increase in rapes over the past three years can be partly attributed to a surge in domestic and acquaintance sexual assaults where a minor has been involved.

ROBBERY

- In 2010, there were 163 robberies reported, which translates to a 5% decrease when compared with the 2009 total. When measured versus the five-year weighted average of 180 incidents for this crime, it indicates a 9% decline. Further analysis reveals that street robbery fell 7% and commercial robbery reported a 5% increase.
- The periphery of Harvard and Central Squares, the Hampshire Street corridor between Area 4 and Harrington, and the Somerville border of the Agassiz neighborhood were considered "hot spots" for street robberies in 2010.

- A distinct pattern of street robberies was identified on the border of Harvard Square during the fourth quarter of 2010. The majority of the victims were males, between 25 and 30 years of age, walking alone late at night, and using a cell phone or listening to an MP3 player. There were sixteen incidents in this series until it was interdicted with the arrest of a career criminal from Malden.
- Approximately 40% of the street robberies were predatory in nature where the victim was approached by one of two suspects, threatened with a shown or implied weapon, and then robbed.
- The statistic denoting that commercial robberies rose from 21 incidents in 2009 to 22 crimes in 2010 should be tempered with the knowledge that last year's total was the lowest for this crime reported in Cambridge in decades. Another perspective to examine is that from 1970 to 1990, Cambridge averaged over 100 commercial robberies annually.
- Close to 60% of the street robberies citywide occurred between 8:00 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.
- A trend that was identified in 2008 involving the theft of iPods and Sidekick/iPhones by juveniles from their peers at schools, on public transportation, and at area Malls continued in 2010.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

- Aggravated assaults decreased by 2% in Cambridge in 2010. This violent crime was also 2% below the 5-year weighted average of 255 incidents per annum when 251 were recorded this year.
- Analysis of the past 20 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.
- Thirty-five percent of the aggravated assaults in 2010 were domestic incidents. Over the past five years, the rate of domestic assaults has ranged from 25% to 40% of all assaults in a given year. The neighborhoods of Area 4 (21%), Cambridgeport (13%), and Inman/Harrington (16%) together accounted for 50% of domestic assaults citywide in 2010.
- There were 14 incidents of road rage in Cambridge in 2010 that escalated into aggravated assaults. Many of these assaults started as minor traffic accidents and disputes over parking spaces or what one of the subjects perceived as erratic driving and behavior. Scenarios included arguments between pedestrians in crosswalks, bicyclist and vehicle confrontations, and mutual assaults by cab drivers.

BURGLARY

- Total burglary, the combination of residential and commercial breaks, increased by 6% in Cambridge in 2010
- Commercial burglary increased by 1% when compared with the 2010 total. Eighteen percent of the commercial breaks were attempts where no entry was gained. During the fourth quarter of 2010, a regional pattern of pharmacy breaks emerged in Greater Boston. Except for a one-night spree of breaks, Cambridge was relatively unscathed by this series driven by the theft of prescription drugs.
- The most pernicious housebreak pattern identified in 2010 took place in Agassiz and Mid-Cambridge from July through September, during which about 30 breaks were reported. The best time frame was over the weekend, entry was through forced windows or cut screens, and laptops and electronics were targets. This was the most significant pattern due not only to the number of breaks involved but because Somerville also reported a significant increase in breaks right over the border during this time. A few suspects were arrested in October for selling stolen property from a housebreak in Somerville and were thought to be prime suspects in the Cambridge breaks as well.
- In a typical year, 5% to 10% of all housebreaks in Cambridge are perpetrated by family, friends, common tenants, houseguests, and other acquaintances. In 2010, this accounted for 7% of the incidents.

LARCENY

- There was a slight increase in larcenies this year, climbing 2% from 2,496 incidents in 2009 to 2,555 in 2010.
- Larceny is always the most prevalent of the Part One Crimes in Cambridge. In 2010, it accounted for 71% of the serious crime reported and 80% of the property crime. The three categories of larceny that produce the highest numbers each year (larceny from motor vehicles, buildings, and persons) are often fueled by changes in technology. As electronic equipment, such as laptops, GPS systems, and portable music players, become more popular and evolve, they become easier targets, easier to conceal, thus easier to sell.
- Larcenies from motor vehicles fell 14% when compared with the 2009 figures. The 2010 total of 784 larcenies from motor vehicles was down 19% when compared with the five-year weighted average for this target crime.
- Larceny from motor vehicles increased along the periphery of Harvard Square during the fourth quarter of the year but cooled off with the arrest of a chronic offender around Christmas.

- Larcenies from the person finished the year at 3% higher than 2009 and exactly even with the 5-year weighted average for this target crime. Brief upticks were recorded over the final six months of 2010, but no defined pattern emerged.
- Larcenies from residences and shoplifting arrests remained relatively unchanged from the 2009 totals.

AUTO THEFT

- The number of vehicles stolen in Cambridge dropped by 27 incidents, or 14%, to 169 incidents in 2010. This is the lowest auto theft total the City has seen in 50 years. This is a record low for a city that used to see staggering auto theft numbers – in 1974 there were 5,203 cars reported stolen, nearly 1.5 times the total of all crimes reported in 2010.
- Hondas continued to be the most commonly stolen automobiles, constituting 30% of the auto thefts in 2010. Toyotas and Dodges came in second and third, respectively. This information is consistent with historical and national trends. Honda Civics and Accords and Toyota Corollas were the highest targeted vehicles.
- The neighborhood of Cambridgeport recorded the highest number of auto thefts with 26 reported stolen, followed by Area 4 with 21 incidents in 2010.
- Approximately 69% of the cars reported stolen in 2010 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 2010

- There were four shootings in 2010 producing four victims with gunshot wounds. Two of the shootings were in North Cambridge and one each in Area 4 and Inman /Harrington.
- All four of the gunshot victims were males between the ages of 22 and 34. Three of the four males were Cambridge residents; the fourth victim was from Dorchester.
- The four shootings in 2010 represent a significant decrease from the number reported in 2009 (eight shootings with eight victims), and the lowest number of shootings reported in the last five years.
- Arrests were made in two of the shootings this year; the other incidents remain under investigation.

NATIONAL/REGIONAL CRIME COMPARISON

Note that the following tables are based on information from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports and the latest available data available for comparison was from 2009.

2009 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	49	327	622	876	3,149	239	5,271
Arvada, CO	2	30	36	122	402	2,057	237	2,886
Berkeley, CA	6	27	444	138	1,079	4,661	727	7,082
Burbank, CA	1	22	93	137	499	1,829	335	2,916
Boulder, CO	5	32	51	157	564	2,093	119	3,021
Cambridge, MA	2	20	172	255	429	2,496	196	3,570
Carlsbad, CA	5	26	53	203	446	1,327	135	2,195
Cary, NC	0	12	48	72	469	1,454	82	2,137
Clearwater, FL	3	43	275	603	802	3,617	301	5,644
Compton, CA	36	36	509	876	768	1,355	928	4,508
Daly City, CA	1	18	102	119	317	1,126	310	1,993
Davenport, IA	3	47	221	468	1,097	3,866	192	5,894
Erie, PA	4	83	121	264	1,013	1,853	152	3,490
Everett, WA	2	51	263	294	1,099	5,070	779	7,558
Fairfield, CA	6	23	193	215	779	2,077	390	3,683
Frisco, TX	2	15	13	78	357	1,627	74	2,166
Gary, IN	49	47	289	276	1,493	1,069	846	4,069
Green Bay, WI	1	66	87	319	637	1,980	125	3,215
Gresham, OR	0	37	153	192	572	2,747	669	4,370
Livonia, MI	3	16	40	117	341	1,580	311	2,408
Macon, GA	18	28	342	316	1,814	4,679	625	7,822
Mission Viejo, CA	0	5	38	52	221	899	44	1,259
North Charleston, SC	10	55	376	552	1,024	4,510	606	7,133
Odessa, TX	5	36	189	557	1,084	2,834	191	4,896
Portsmouth, VA	17	20	351	319	1,184	4,163	296	6,350
Pueblo, CO	13	31	165	688	1,311	1,736	345	4,289
Quincy, MA	5	20	96	263	478	1,145	136	2,143
Richardson, TX	0	12	109	109	919	2,372	284	3,805
Richmond, CA	47	44	407	597	1,486	1,533	1,421	5,535
Sandy, UT	2	22	23	120	565	2,685	206	3,623
South Gate, CA	10	19	360	177	377	1,070	1,124	3,137
Surprise, AZ	1	9	37	64	532	1,706	167	2,516
Ventura, CA	5	18	125	220	615	2,276	177	3,436
West Palm Beach, FL	19	42	376	468	1,291	3,645	429	6,270
Wichita Falls, TX	11	46	157	306	1,277	4,011	330	6,138
Wilmington, NC	4	50	306	454	1,626	4,119	491	7,050
Woodbridge Township, NJ	1	7	61	70	278	1,919	180	2,516
Average*	9	32	190	295	825	2,496	389	4,234
Cambridge, MA	2	20	172	255	429	2,496	196	3,570

* This average does not include Cambridge, in order to accurately compare the averages to the numbers reported in Cambridge.

Among similarly sized cities in 2009, 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 16% below the national average of similarly sized cities (see chart above). Again, statistics for 2009 are the latest available from cities of similar size to Cambridge for comparative analysis.

How Cambridge compared nationally in 2009 (to similarly-sized cities selected in chart above):

- ↓ **Murder:** 78% lower than the national average.
- ↓ **Rape:** 38% lower than the national average.
- ↓ **Robbery:** 9% lower than the national average.
- ↓ **Assault:** 14% below the national average.
- ↓ **Burglary:** 48% below the national average, continuing the downward trend, which began in the early 1980s.
- ▬ **Larceny:** The number of larcenies reported in Cambridge in 2009 was equal to the national average. Larceny typically accounts for the highest percentage of index crimes in Cambridge.
- ↓ **Auto Theft:** 50% below the national average.

2009* 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>
Brookline ¹	55,400	0	4	30	N/A	103	636	24	797	1,439
Cambridge	102,866	2	20	172	255	429	2,496	196	3,570	3,471
Chicopee	54,589	0	23	50	210	450	1,119	115	1,967	3,603
Framingham	65,478	2	8	33	161	253	1,058	132	1,647	2,515
Haverhill	60,738	1	19	50	259	700	632	143	1,804	2,970
Lawrence	70,670	9	15	175	304	566	1,173	418	2,660	3,764
Lowell	104,390	4	46	200	767	910	2,884	504	5,315	5,091
Lynn	91,149	4	31	178	606	771	1,687	426	3,703	4,063
Medford	56,380	0	2	43	14	232	879	87	1,257	2,230
New Bedford	92,621	9	66	340	769	1,144	1,806	285	4,419	4,771
Newton	84,427	1	9	18	66	187	753	31	1,065	1,261
Quincy	96,580	5	20	96	263	478	1,145	136	2,143	2,219
Somerville	75,112	3	7	104	198	494	1,301	160	2,267	3,018
Waltham	61,357	0	8	24	83	166	653	59	993	1,618

Average ²	74,413	3	20	103	308	496	1210	194	2,311	2,966
Cambridge	102,866	2	20	172	255	429	2,496	196	3,570	3,471

* This average does not include Cambridge, in order to accurately compare the average to the numbers reported in Cambridge.

*Statistics for 2009 for select Massachusetts cities are the latest available for comparative analysis with Cambridge.

**Rate is calculated per 100,000 residents.

¹ Note that the 2009 assault statistic for the Town of Brookline was unavailable.

² This average does not include Cambridge, in order to accurately compare the average to the numbers reported in Cambridge.

There were approximately 3,471 crimes per 100,000 residents in Cambridge in 2009. Note that this number does not reflect the increased daytime population, which exceeds 150,000 people on any given day.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO CRIME

Throughout the 2010 Annual Report, the Department tries to place statistics in context—to explain *why* crime occurs in a particular area, instead of just where and how often. It is impossible, however, to analyze every crime factor within the pages of this report. As a general rule, readers should consider the following factors when gauging the relative safety of any city, neighborhood, or business district. The FBI, in its Uniform Crime Reports, provides most of these factors:

Factor	General Effect	Status in Cambridge	Effects in Cambridge
Residential Population & Population Density	High population leads to 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 105,000; Very high density (about 16,000 per square mile).	Higher residential crime rate than cities of fewer than 100,000. Higher residential crime rate in densely populated neighborhoods of Mid-Cambridge, North Cambridge, Cambridgeport. Low residential crime rate in sparsely populated areas of Cambridge Highlands, Strawberry Hill, Agassiz.
Commerical & Educational Population, number & type of commercial establishments and educational institutions	High commercial population leads to more “business” crimes (commercial burglaries, shoplifting, larcenies from buildings, forgery) and to more crimes against the person often committed in commercial areas (larcenies from the person, larcenies from motor vehicles, larcenies of bicycles, street robbery, auto theft).	Very high commercial population (many large businesses, shopping areas in Cambridge) and very high educational population (M.I.T. and Harvard).	High overall larceny rate. High larceny rate in highly-populated commercial areas of East Cambridge, Harvard Square, Central Square, Porter Square, Fresh Pond Mall. High auto theft rate in East Cambridge, MIT Area. Low larceny, auto theft rate in Agassiz, Strawberry Hill, West Cambridge.
Age composition of population	A higher population in the “at risk” age of 15–24 leads to a higher crime rate.	23% of the citizens of Cambridge are in the “at risk” population. This number is influenced by the high student population.	Agassiz, MIT, and Riverside have the largest percentage of people in the “at risk” ages, but most of them are college students, which somewhat decreases their chances of involvement in criminal activity. Consequently, Agassiz, MIT, and Riverside do not have higher than average crime rates. However, neighborhoods with the lowest numbers of “at risk” ages—West Cambridge, Cambridge Highlands, and Strawberry Hill— <i>do</i> experience smaller amounts of crime.
Stability of Population	Stable, close-knit populations have a lower overall crime rate than transient populations. Neighborhoods with more houses and condominiums (generally signifying a more stable population) have a lower crime rate than neighborhoods with mostly apartments (generally a more transient population).	Historically, 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.
Street Layout	Areas with major streets offering fast getaways and mass transportation show more crime clusters than neighborhoods with primarily residential streets.	A mix of major and minor streets.	Higher auto theft rates in MIT, East Cambridge, Cambridgeport, where thieves can make a quick escape over the bridges into Boston. Higher commercial burglary rate in North Cambridge, with multiple avenues of escape into nearby towns.

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

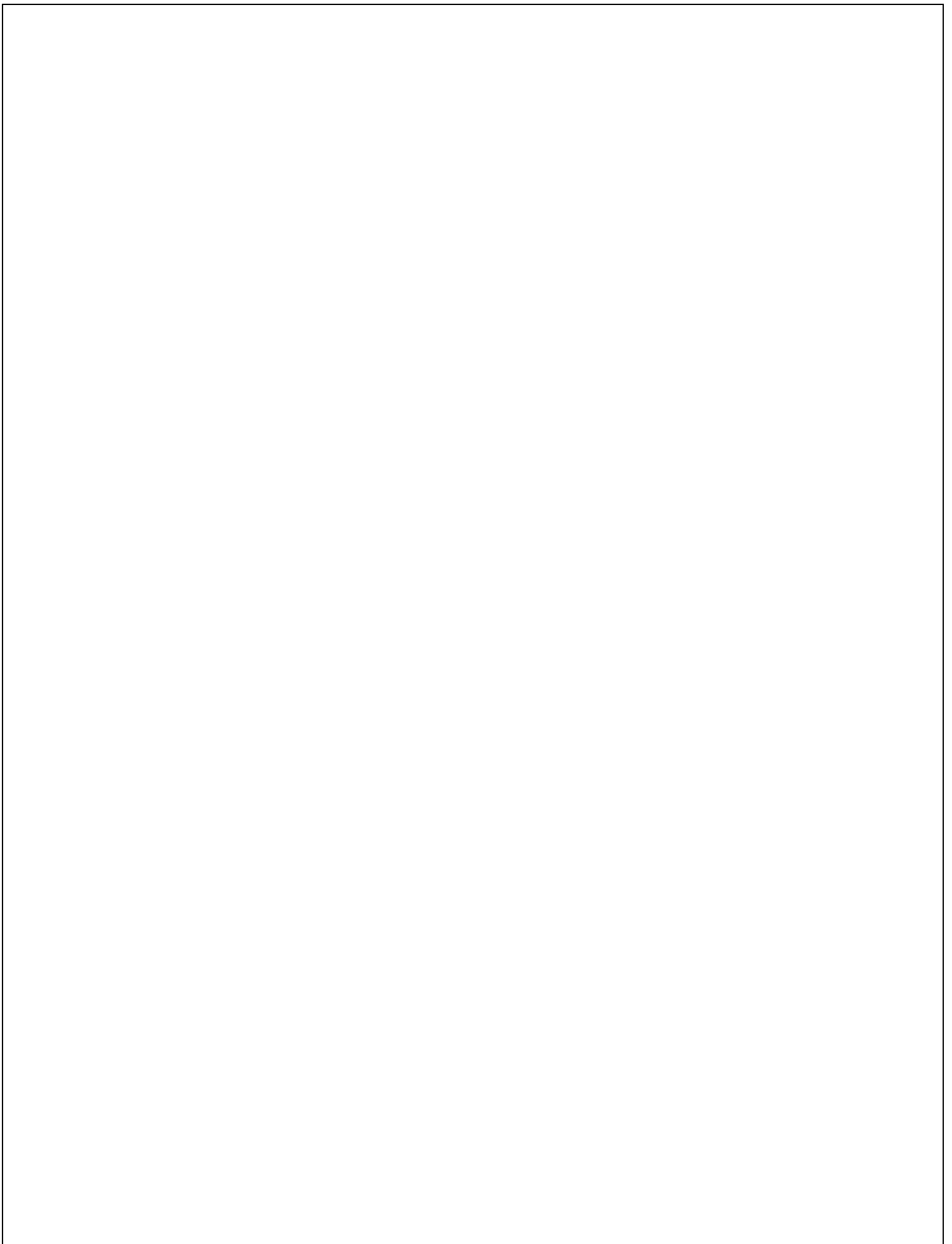
SECTION I

PART I CRIMES

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



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

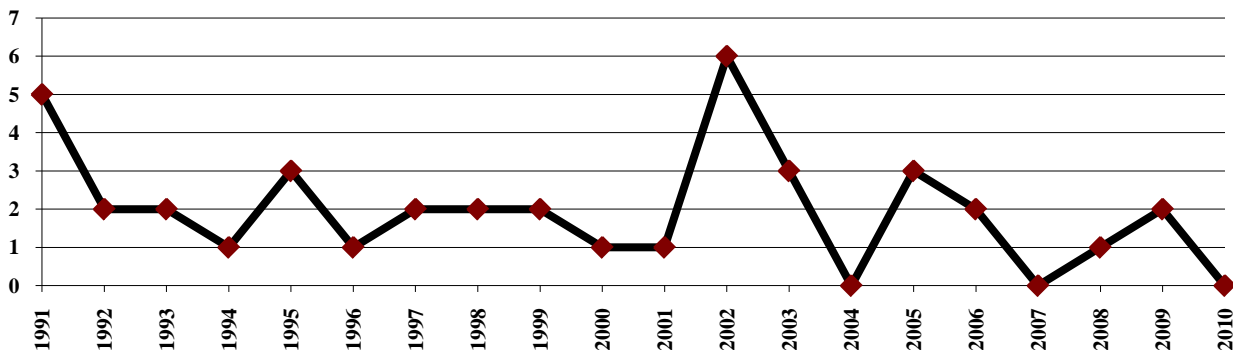


MURDER

OR NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

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

**Twenty Year Review:
Murder in Cambridge, 1991-2010**



*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).

2 reported in 2009 • 0 reported in 2010

There were no murders reported in Cambridge in 2010. This is only the third time in 20 years and the fourth time in 45 years that no murders were reported in an entire calendar year. As of the end of 2010, the last murder recorded in Cambridge was the June 2009 shooting of 33-year-old Jason Ellcock in front of the Fresh Pond Apartments on Rindge Ave. This incident remains under investigation at the present time. This interval between murders is the second longest Cambridge has seen in 50 years.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MURDER IN CAMBRIDGE

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

CAMBRIDGE MURDER STATISTICS, 1990-2010

- 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 – 2010

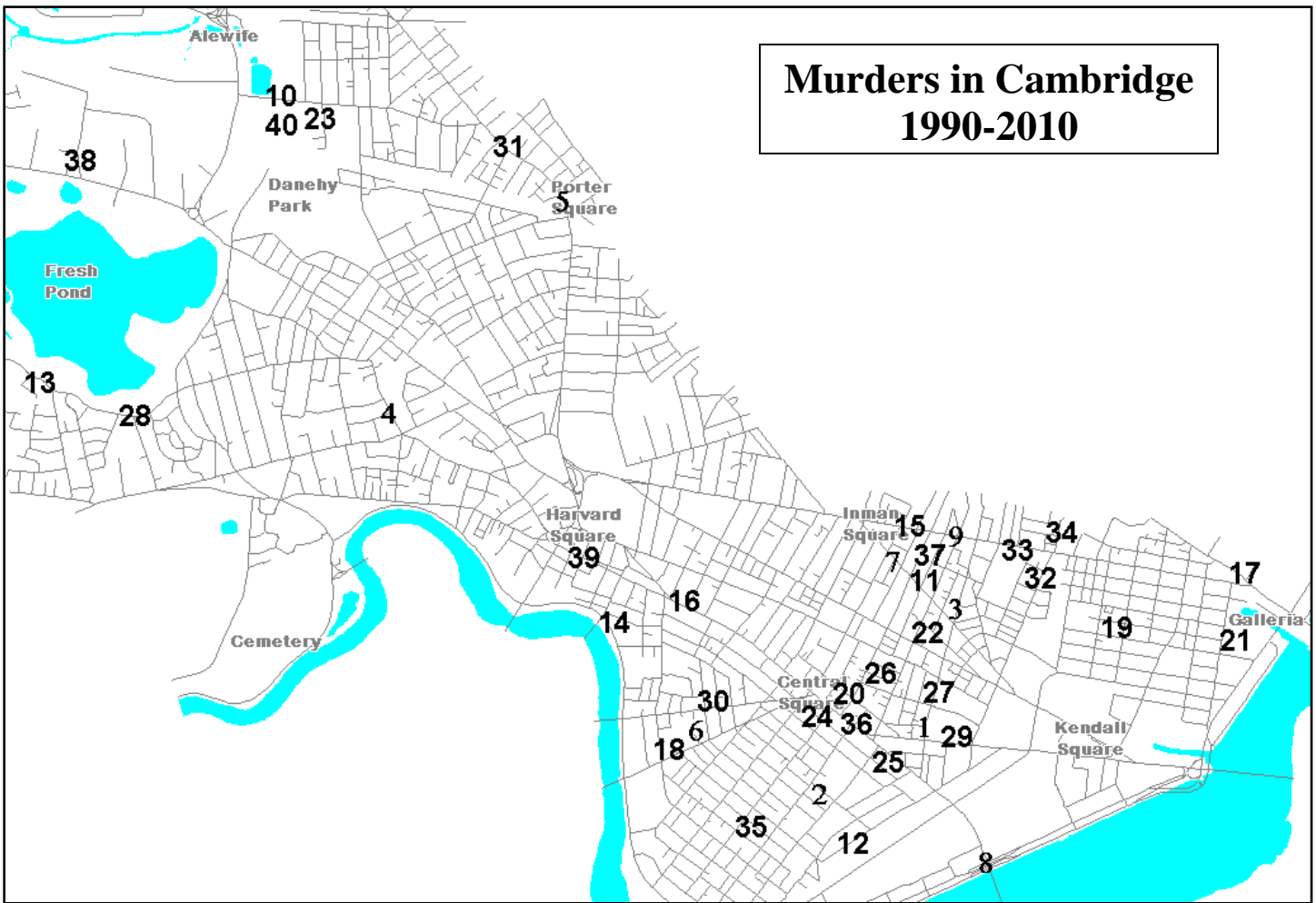
(See map below table for locations)

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 st degree murder and Joseph was convicted of 2 nd degree murder.
19	10/16/98 10:56	157 Fifth St. (East Cambridge)	Joseph Beranger, 64, and Mary Beranger, 64, of California	John J. Hinds, 56, of Cambridge	Hinds and his half-brother, Joseph, and sister were involved in an on-going dispute over their mother and her residence. At the time of the incident, Joseph and his wife Mary were on their way to see their mother. Hinds got there first, an argument ensued, and Hinds shot his sister in the head. Then he fatally shot Joseph and Mary Beranger.	Hinds was convicted of 1 st degree murder.
20	9/18/99 03:15	496 Massachusetts Ave. (Cambridgeport)	Colin Burton, 30, of Dorchester	2 or more black males in a Ford Explorer	Burton and two friends stopped at Hi-Fi Pizza in Central Square. A green Ford Explorer pulled up outside the restaurant. While Burton was talking with the occupants, he banged on the hood of the vehicle. The man in the passenger seat fired through the open window, striking Burton once in the chest. Burton died the following Monday.	Under active investigation
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 nd 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 2 nd 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 nd 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 st degree murder. A. Bright was found guilty of 2 nd degree murder. S. Bright pled guilty to manslaughter.
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 st degree murder and sentenced to life in prison without parole.
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.	Foley was found guilty of 2 nd degree murder and sentenced to life in prison.
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 pulled out a handgun and shot Ricketts in the head. Ricketts was transported to the hospital and pronounced dead shortly thereafter.	Howard was found guilty of 1 st degree murder.
39	5/18/2009 16:45	Dunster St & Mt. Auburn St (HARVARD UNIV. CRIME)	Justin Cosby, 21, of Cambridge	Jabrai Jordan Copney, 20, Blayn Jiggetts, 19, and Jason Aquino, 23, all from New York	Cosby was shot and killed inside Kirkland House (a Harvard University dormitory) during a drug-related robbery perpetrated by Copney, Jiggetts, and Aquino. Copney was the alleged shooter.	Copney was found guilty of 1 st degree murder. Jiggetts and Aquino both pled guilty to manslaughter.
40	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 1990-2010



The map and table above summarize the 40* incidents of murder—resulting in the deaths of 43 people—between 1990 and 2010. (*the 39th murder is considered a Harvard University crime).

MURDER ACROSS THE STATE & NATION IN 2009*

In 2009, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports recorded an estimated 15,241 murders nationwide, representing a decrease of 6.3% from the 16,272 homicides reported in 2008. When population is taken into account, the murder rate experienced a decrease of 8.1% from the previous year. Over the past 10 years (from 2000 to 2009), murders nationwide decreased numerically by 2.2%.

Across the nation, female murder victims typically make up approximately 23% of the total number of victims while males approximate 77%. 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 2009, Massachusetts reported 2.6 murders per 100,000 residents, while the national rate in 2009 was 5.0 per 100,000. Boston experiences the majority of the state's homicides, as it did in 2009 with 50 homicides, which is actually down 19% from 2008. Of the towns surrounding Cambridge (Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Somerville, and Watertown), only one reported any homicides in 2009: Somerville (3). Only a few Massachusetts cities and towns reported more than one or two murders in 2009. Those reporting five or more were Boston (50), Springfield (16), Brockton (9), Lawrence (9), New Bedford (9), Worcester (7), Fitchburg (5), and Quincy (5).

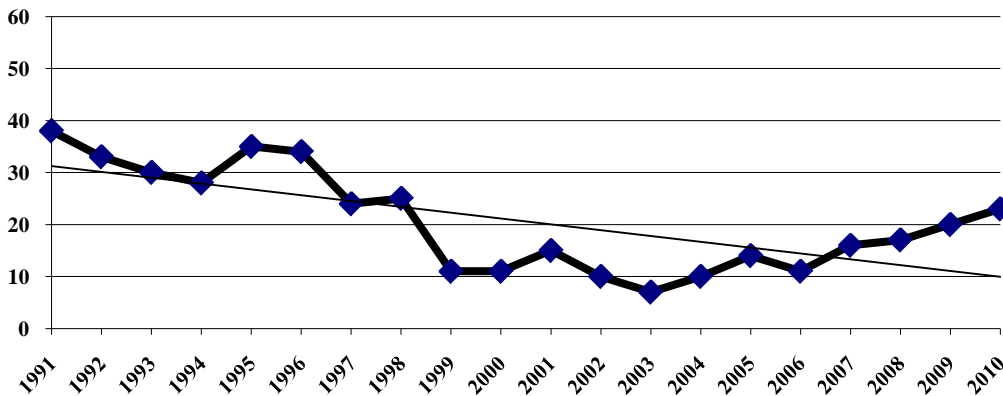
*Statistics for 2010 are not yet available.

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, 1991-2010



20 reported in 2009 • 23 reported in 2010

The Cambridge Police Department’s Sexual Assault Unit reports that there were 23 rapes in 2010. All 23 of the rapes were categorized as completed sexual assaults. No attempted rapes were recorded. The

	Acquaintance	Contact	Blitz	Domestic	Total
Completed	9	1	5	8	23
Attempt	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	1	5	8	23

2010 total of 23 rapes is 35% above the five year weighted average for this crime. There were four stranger-to-stranger rapes registered in Cambridge in 2010. Three of these incidents were categorized as blitzes, two of which were home invasion scenarios. Three of the incidents were committed on the periphery of Central Square. A suspect was arrested on multiple charges for the home invasion sexual assault and stabbing on Pearl Street in August. The increases in reported rapes over the past three years can partly be attributed to a surge in domestic and acquaintance incidents where a minor was involved.

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-three incidents in 2010 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 five blitz rapes recorded in Cambridge in 2010. Despite the fact that in two of these crimes, the victim had a prior acquaintance with the perpetrator, the location and M.O. of the rapist led to the blitz classification.
- **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 was one incident in Cambridge in 2010 that fit into this category.

- **Domestic Rapes** involve rapes between spouses, romantic partners, or family members. Eight domestic rapes were reported in 2010. Family members committed all of these incidents.

2009* NATIONAL AND REGIONAL RAPE STATISTICS

The FBI's Uniform Crime Report for 2009 reports that:

- In 2009, the number of forcible rapes nationwide was estimated at 88,097. By comparison, this estimated volume was 2.6% lower than the 2008 estimate and 6.6% lower than the 2005 number.
- Rapes by force comprised 93% of the reported rape offenses in 2009, and attempts accounted for 7% of reported rapes.
- The national rate of forcible rapes in 2009 was estimated at 56.6 per 100,000 female inhabitants.

With a population of approximately 102,866, Cambridge's rate (approx. 20 per 100,000 persons) falls far below that of cities of comparable size.

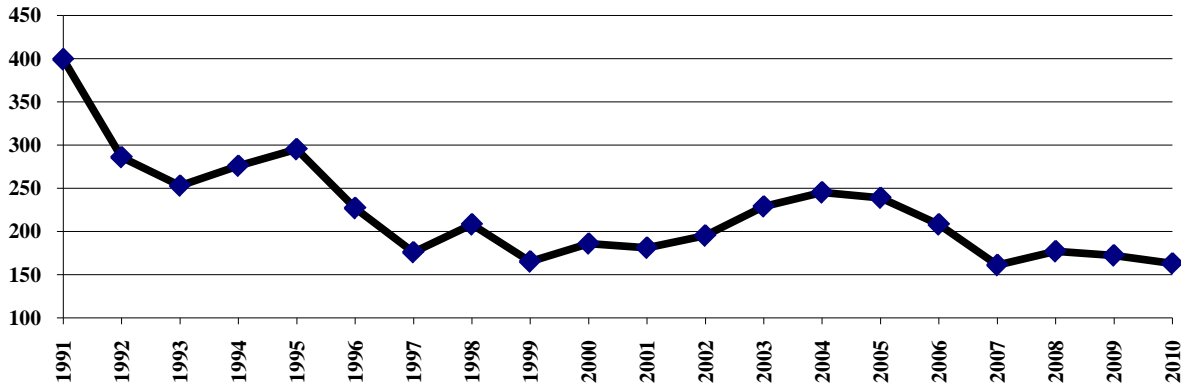
**Statistics for 2010 are not yet available.*

Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 136 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, 1991-2010**



172 reported in 2009 • 163 reported in 2010

Over a four-year span from 2001 to 2004, robberies in the City slowly increased. This trend ended in 2005, and robberies continued to decrease until 2007, at which point robberies reach a 20-year low. This downward trend ended in 2008 with a reported overall increase of 10%. In 2009, robberies saw a small decline, which continued through 2010. In 2010, overall robberies dropped an additional 5% to 163 incidents, which is just two incidents higher than the 20-year low reported in 2007. Although total robberies dropped this year, it should be noted that commercial robberies did experience a slight increase of one incident.

	2009	2010	% Change
Commercial Robbery	21	22	+5%
Street Robbery	151	141	-7%
Total	172	163	-5%

In 2010, overall robberies dropped an additional 5% to 163 incidents, which is just two incidents higher than the 20-year low reported in 2007. Although total robberies dropped this year, it should be noted that commercial robberies did experience a slight increase of one incident.

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

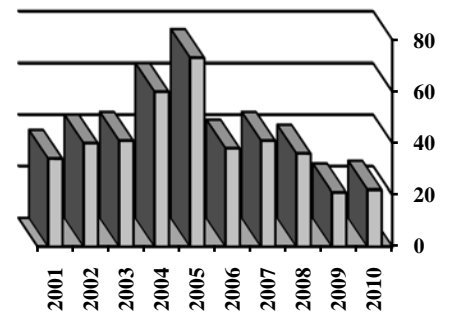
From 1970-1990, Cambridge averaged 100 commercial robberies annually. Throughout the 1990’s, the number of robberies decreased dramatically to an average of 45 a year (with a high in 1990 of 102 and a low in 1999 of 18). From 2000 to 2005, the number of commercial robberies slowly increased, until 2006 when a decrease of nearly 50% was reported. Commercial robberies remained low in 2007 and 2008. In 2009, Cambridge experienced a 10-year low, with only 21 commercial robberies reported across the city. In 2010, commercial robberies were again remarkably low at 22.

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.

As was mentioned above, commercial robberies rose by one incident in 2010, equaling a 5% increase over 2009. The business district that experienced the most commercial robberies this year was Harvard Square, with eight incidents, followed by Cambridgeport/Riverside and Central Square, each with three. These three districts accounted for 64% of the commercial robberies that occurred in 2010.

Banks were one of the most common targets of commercial robberies in 2010, accounting for five incidents, or 23% of the total. No single Cambridge bank experienced more than one robbery this year. Two of the bank robberies occurred in May, and one each occurred in June, October, and December. All five resulted in arrests and all took place on weekdays between 11:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The December robbery, which took place at the East Cambridge Savings Bank in North Cambridge, was part of an on-going regional series perpetrated by Paul Gowell of Wakefield, who was arrested later in the month by Cambridge Police and the Bank Robbery Task Force.

Commercial Robbery 2001-2010



COMMERCIAL ROBBERIES BY LOCATION TYPE			
Type	2008	2009	2010
Bank/Armored Car	15	8	5
Convenience/Grocery	9	7	5
Gas Station	1	1	3
Misc. Retail	3	2	3
Café/Restaurant	3	0	2
Electronics/Computers	0	1	2
Drug Store	0	1	1
Jewelry Store	1	0	1
Cab	4	0	0
Hotel/Motel	0	1	0
Fast Food	0	0	0
Liquor Store	0	0	0
Totals	36	21	22

Convenience store robberies also accounted for five of the commercial robberies in 2010. All of these incidents took place on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, and all occurred between 8:00 p.m. and 1:30 a.m. All but one of the robberies took place during the first half of the year. A firearm was shown in one incident and implied in three, while a knife was displayed in the fifth robbery. No patterns emerged during the year, but two separate robberies were reported at Tedeschi's on Broadway in April and June.

Three gas station robberies were reported in 2010, two of which occurred at the Shell station on Memorial Drive in March and August. The third incident took place at the Mobile station on Memorial Drive in September. All three incidents occurred between 11:00 p.m. and 3:00 a.m., and all involved weapons.

The following incidents are some of the other more notable commercial robberies this year. In July at the CVS on Alewife Brook Parkway, a male suspect brandished a firearm and demanded money from the cash register after a female suspect purchased several items. This incident was actually part of a regional spree and resulted in the arrests of both suspects in Woburn later that day. Two pizzerias were robbed this year, one in Central Sq in April and one in Harvard Sq in December. The Central Sq incident resulted in the arrest of a homeless male. Also in December, a suspect entered a jewelry store in Harvard Sq and asked to see a row of rings before pushing the store owner and fleeing with the rings.

Protect yourself and your business!! Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 136 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.

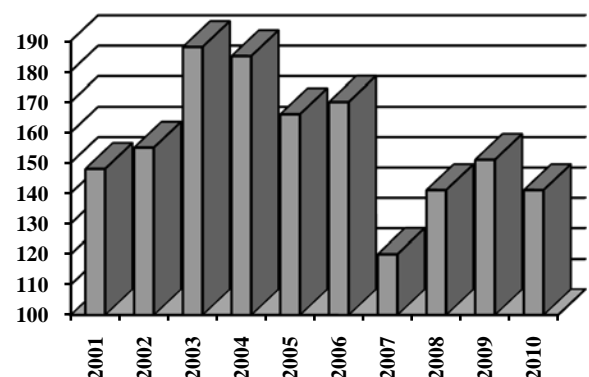
STREET ROBBERY

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 2010 decreased by ten incidents, translating to a 7% drop from the previous year. The last three years have been 18-26% higher than the number reported in 2007, when street robberies were at their lowest level in twenty years.

Street Robbery 2001 - 2010



STREET ROBBERIES BY NEIGHBORHOOD			
AREA	2008	2009	2010
Area 4	20	23	27
Cambridgeport	16	32	22
Mid-Cambridge	12	16	14
North Cambridge	22	12	14
West Cambridge	13	4	14
East Cambridge	20	14	13
Peabody	13	11	10
Riverside	9	14	8
Inman/Harrington	10	8	8
Agassiz	1	7	5
Cambridge Highlands	1	5	2
M.I.T. Area	4	3	2
Strawberry Hill	0	2	2
Total	141	151	141

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 experienced the most robberies in 2010 was Area 4, accounting for 19%, or 27 of the total 141 incidents. Cambridgeport had the next highest number with 22 incidents, or 16% of the total.

Of the 2010 incidents, 73% involved the use or threat of a weapon. The most commonly used weapons this year were hands and/or feet (46 incidents), knives (28 incidents), and handguns (17 incidents).

There were a few discernable street robbery patterns over the course of the year. During the first quarter, four individuals from Boston and Randolph were arrested near the Galleria Mall after they allegedly followed a victim from the

mall and robbed him of his cell phone. One of the arrested individuals then admitted to a similar robbery that took place in February, a few weeks earlier. No further related incidents were reported after the March arrest.

No patterns emerged during the second quarter, but two notable street robbery convictions from 2008 and 2009 patterns were handed down during that time. In early April, a Medford man pled guilty and was sentenced to 16-20 years in prison in connection with a pattern of street robberies in Cambridge and Somerville between November and December of 2008. His girlfriend was also sentenced to prison time. Then in late April, an Arlington man pled guilty to charges of armed robbery and kidnapping in connection with a pattern of armed street robberies near MBTA stations in Cambridge and Somerville during April and May of 2009. He was sentenced to five years in prison and five years probation.

During the third quarter, there was a brief one-night spree of possibly related incidents in lower Cambridge and Somerville between 11:30 p.m. on September 5 and 1:00 a.m. on September 6. Four of the six incidents in this series involved armed robberies at gunpoint, while the other two involved sexual assaults. All of the incidents involved a male suspect on a bike. No arrests were made, but no similar incidents were reported after that night.

The fourth quarter experienced the most street robbery activity this year with two patterns. Throughout October, five women reported being the victims of purse snatchings. Most of the incidents took place along the Mass Ave corridor, and all five occurred between 10:00 p.m. and 12:30 a.m. Possible suspects were developed in this pattern, but no arrests were made.

The other pattern during the fourth quarter turned out to be the most notable street robbery pattern of the year in this city. Between mid October and early November, a total of 16 similar armed street robberies were reported in Cambridge, Brookline, and Boston. The incidents typically occurred between 7:30 p.m. and 12:00 a.m. and involved two males who were armed with knives. Victims were primarily college students and the crimes were becoming increasingly violent with two victims suffering stab wounds. Due to cooperation between the Cambridge Police Department, Brookline Police Department, and other local agencies, Santony Joseph of Malden was placed under arrest after an investigation into these robberies. Although the other suspect was never arrested, a person of interest was developed in the case and no further incidents were reported.

Twenty-six of the street robberies in 2010 resulted in arrests. Perhaps one of the most notable arrests took place in mid November in the Harvard Sq area. In the early morning hours of November 13th, an officer exited his cruiser to intervene in a disturbance on Brattle St, which was later determined to be a robbery. As the officer approached the group, an individual, later identified as Kai Kruger of Cambridge, fled and the officer proceeded to chase him. As the officer came within 25 feet of the suspect, the suspect turned and fired a gun in the officer's direction. Fortunately, the suspect missed and was quickly apprehended. Kruger was also believed to be the suspect in a robbery on Harvard University property two days earlier.

The victimology for street robberies often varies depending on the goal of the offender, but the majority (70%) of the victims in 2010 were male. Breaking victim characteristics down by age, almost 60% of the victims were between the ages of 18 and 30. The main items stolen from victims this year were portable electronics (cell phones, MP3 players, and laptops), wallets, purses, and money.

As stated earlier, street robberies can take place in many different locations, including shopping malls, MBTA stations, and parking lots. Still, more than 85% of all street robberies in 2010 occurred on a street or sidewalk. As for some of the other notable premise types, six of the robberies this year took place in residences, four happened in parking lots, and four occurred at or inside the Galleria Mall. Victims knew the suspects in 18 of the robberies, and two incidents were categorized as drug deals gone wrong. Over 50% of the street robberies throughout the city happened between 7:00 p.m. and 1:00 a.m. This is a common timeframe for robberies to occur because people are walking home after work or are out when the bars close.

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 are 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 43% 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 represented 12% and 13% of the total, respectively.

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

Bully Boys (2): 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 (1): 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 (0): These robberies target delivery service personnel. In these situations, suspects usually brandish a knife or gun to intercept a delivery person.

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

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

Home Invasion (4): One of the most serious robbery types. Home invasions involve robbers entering their 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.

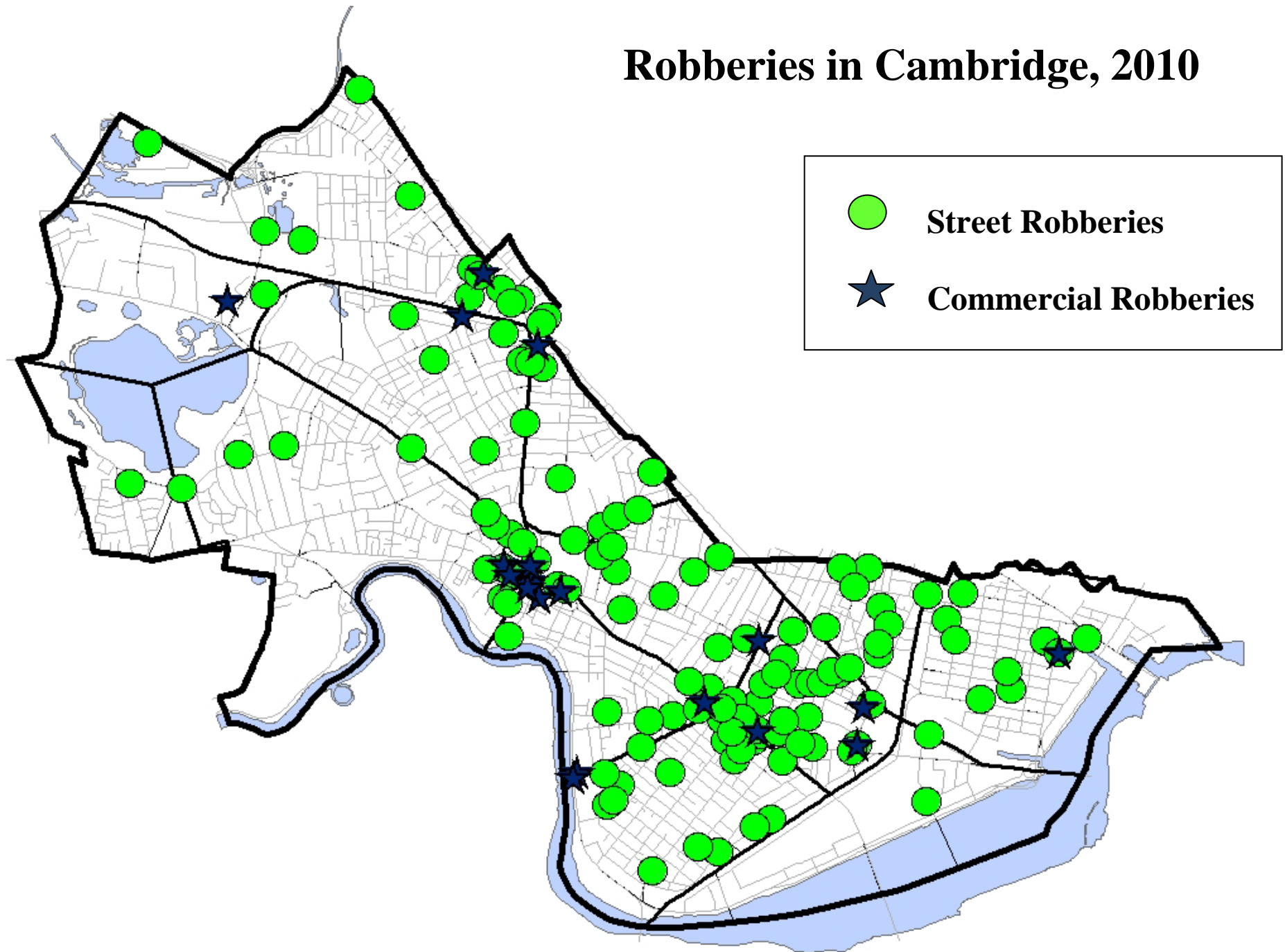
Homeless Robberies (0): These are incidents of homeless people robbing each other. The majority of these robberies occur in the vicinity of Central and Harvard Squares, or at various shelters. The victim is usually acquainted with the perpetrator, and in many cases, both are intoxicated. Property stolen ranges from a bottle of wine to a blanket or a pair of shoes.

Pack Robberies (37): In this situation, a group of three or more individuals will target victims around shopping malls, MBTA stations, streets, or recreational areas. The robberies are not always premeditated and the typical victim is often a male between the ages of 15-25, walking alone.

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

Purse Snatch (17): The purse-snatcher is generally unarmed, and has little intent to cause injury. After "casing" a victim—usually a female carrying a purse, bag, or wallet—this robber approaches quickly—on foot or on a bicycle—and snatches the item out of the victim's hands or off her shoulder before she has a chance to react, often effecting a "body check" in the process. Some incidents also involve the snatching of purses from the ground at outdoor cafes where accessibility is easy.

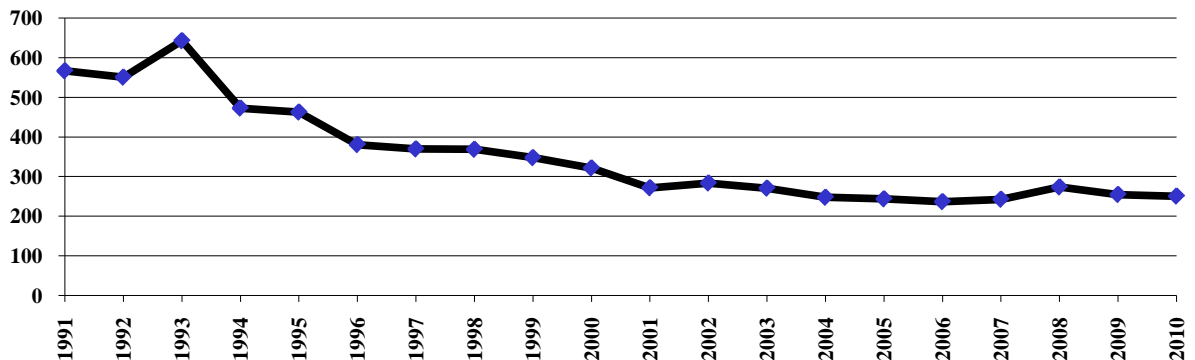
Robberies in Cambridge, 2010



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, 1991-2010**



255 reported in 2009 • 251 reported in 2010

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 10 years, aggravated assaults have leveled off to an average of 258, a 43% decrease from the previous 10 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 2008 TO 2010

NEIGHBORHOOD	2008	2009	2010
Area 4	45	32	46
Cambridgeport	38	38	43
Inman/Harrington	24	33	29
Riverside	25	21	25
East Cambridge	31	32	24
North Cambridge	33	29	23
West Cambridge	18	15	21
Mid-Cambridge	26	21	19
Peabody	15	13	8
Agassiz	7	8	5
Strawberry Hill	6	7	4
M.I.T. Area	2	4	3
Cambridge Highlands	4	2	1
	274	255	251

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 4% of the aggravated assaults in 2010 resulted in serious to life-threatening injuries, most of which involved a stabbing or shooting. Roughly 37% of the 251 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. Over a third of the aggravated assaults in 2010 were domestic incidents. Over the past five years, the rate of domestic incidents has ranged from a quarter to just over 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, Inman, Area 4, Cambridgeport, and North Cambridge. Domestic assaults and other domestic crimes are reviewed in the *Domestic Crimes* section of this report.

Relationships

Another way to look at aggravated assaults is to classify the relationship between the offender and the victim. Many, but not all, of the assault categorizations are based on this relationship. This list shows the relationship between the offender and the victim in the 251 aggravated assaults in 2010:

Relationship	Total	%*
Stranger	84	33%
Acquaintance	50	20%
Romantic Partner	33	13%
Parent/Child	18	7%
Client/Patron	12	5%
Ex-Romantic Partner	12	5%
Spouse	12	5%
Sibling	8	3%
Co-Worker/Employee	6	2%
Schoolmate	5	2%
Other Family	3	1%
Roommate	3	1%
Third Lover	2	1%
Neighbor	2	1%
Landlord/Tenant	1	0%
Teacher/Coach	0	0%

*Total may not equal 100% due to rounding.

NEIGHBORHOOD PATTERNS AND TRENDS OBSERVED IN 2010

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:**

- After experiencing the most substantial decrease in 2009, **Area 4** rose back to its 2008 level this year, increasing by 44% from 32 incidents in 2009 to 46 incidents in 2010. Meanwhile, East Cambridge sustained the most notable decrease in 2010, dropping 25% from 32 incidents to 24. Nine of the thirteen neighborhoods experienced reductions in aggravated assaults this year.
- In most years, **Cambridgeport** is the top area for bar and alcohol related incidents due to the high density of foot traffic around restaurants, bars, and nightclubs in the Mass Ave area of Central Square. However, in 2010, not a single bar/alcohol related aggravated assault was reported in Cambridgeport. Bars in **Harvard Square (West Cambridge)** and **Porter Square (North Cambridge)** experienced the most incidents of this type in 2010.
- **Area 4** experienced the most juvenile/gang-related assaults in 2010 with five incidents, followed by **Cambridgeport** with four. Similar to previous years, over half of the juvenile incidents citywide in 2010 involved the use of a knife or handgun.

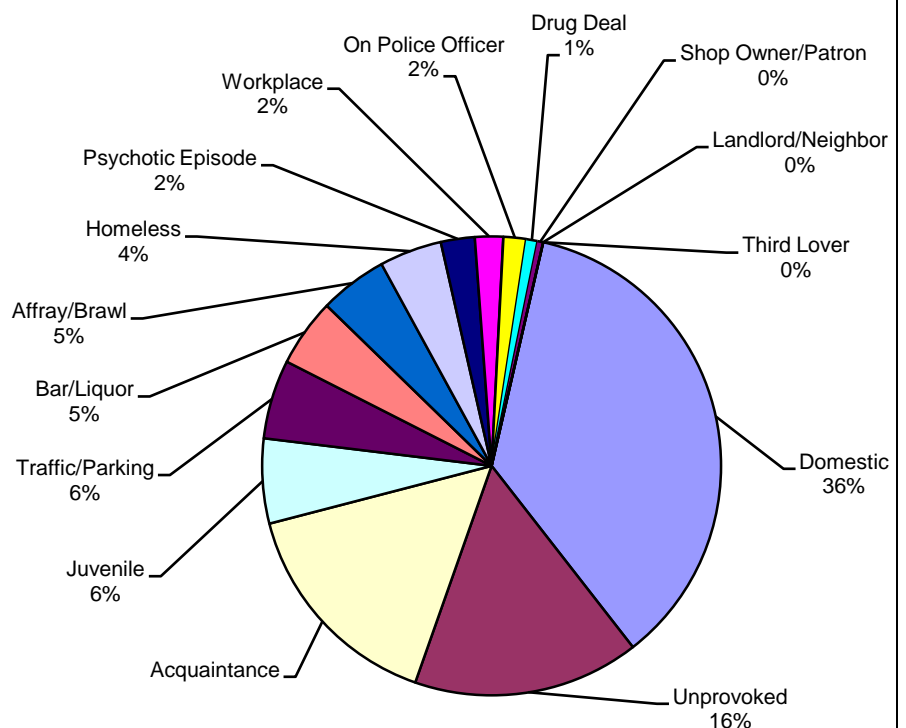
- Aggravated assault incidents involving homeless individuals in Cambridge rose from seven incidents in 2009 to eleven in 2010. A majority of the 2010 incidents took place in **Central Square**, where there is a large homeless population. The typical homeless incident usually involves homeless-on-homeless assaults, often among acquainted individuals.
- Unprovoked incidents were highest in **Cambridgeport** (11 incidents) and **Area 4** (10 incidents). No established patterns of unprovoked assaults emerged anywhere in the City this year.
- Four of the aggravated assaults in 2010 were shooting incidents, none of which were fatal. The following examples represent three of the more serious non-fatal shootings of the year.
 - A Quincy man was shot multiple times while walking on Jackson St one evening in late January. Two males were arrested in connection with this incident in February.
 - A Cambridge male was shot during a drug deal on Columbia St in mid-February. Another Cambridge male was arrested for this shooting in March.
 - A Cambridge male was shot in the neck while walking on Bishop Allen Dr very early one morning in late July. The victim survived the assault, but no arrests have been made and the incident remains under investigation.
- Nine people were arrested in 2010 for firearm offenses in Cambridge. Some of these offenses included possession of a large capacity firearm, carrying a loaded firearm, carrying ammunition without an FID card, and discharging a firearm within 500ft of a building. Six of the arrested individuals were Cambridge residents. The others were from Roxbury, Somerville, and Woburn.
- See page 36 for a map of all aggravated assaults in 2009 and 2010 in which a handgun was used or threatened.

Protect yourself!! Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 136 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

Classification Percent of Aggravated Assaults, 2010

TYPE	2009	2010	% of total*
Domestic	79	90	36%
Unprovoked	47	40	16%
Acquaintance	38	39	16%
Juvenile	24	15	6%
Traffic/Parking	24	14	6%
Bar/Liquor	11	12	5%
Affray/Brawl	7	12	5%
Homeless	7	11	4%
Psychotic Episode	2	6	2%
Workplace	5	5	2%
On Police Officer	6	4	2%
Drug Deal	1	2	1%
Shop Owner/Patron	1	1	0%
Landlord/Neighbor	2	0	0%
Third Lover	1	0	0%
*Total may not equal 100% due to rounding.			



SIMPLE ASSAULT

457 reported in 2009 • 415 reported in 2010

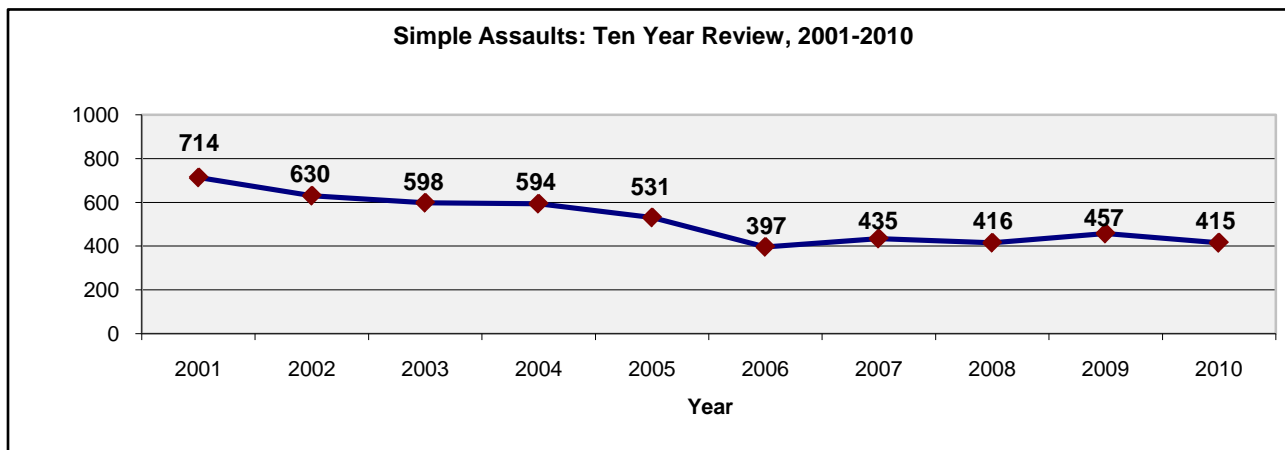
SIMPLE ASSAULT CATEGORIZATION			
Categorization	2009	2010	% Change 09-10
Domestic	170	167	-2%
Acquaintance	88	69	-22%
Unprovoked	81	61	-25%
Traffic/Parking	30	27	-10%
Bar/Alcohol	19	31	+63%
Workplace	17	16	-6%
Juvenile/Gang	14	9	-36%
Homeless	11	6	-45%
Landlord/Neighbor	10	5	-50%
On Police Officer	7	12	+71%
Shop Owner/Patron	6	8	+33%
Psychotic Episode	3	4	+33%
Third Lover	1	0	-100%
Blitz	0	0	0%
Total	457	415	-9%

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, 415 simple assaults were reported to the Cambridge Police Department. This number represents a 9% decrease from the 457 incidents reported in 2009 and is 22% 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 2010, domestic incidents accounted for 40% of the simple assaults. Assaults among acquaintances and unprovoked incidents accounted for approximately 17% and 15% of the assaults, respectively.




Cambridgeport reported the most simple assault activity in 2010 with 58 incidents, followed by Area 4 with 56, East Cambridge with 48, and Riverside with 47. 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...

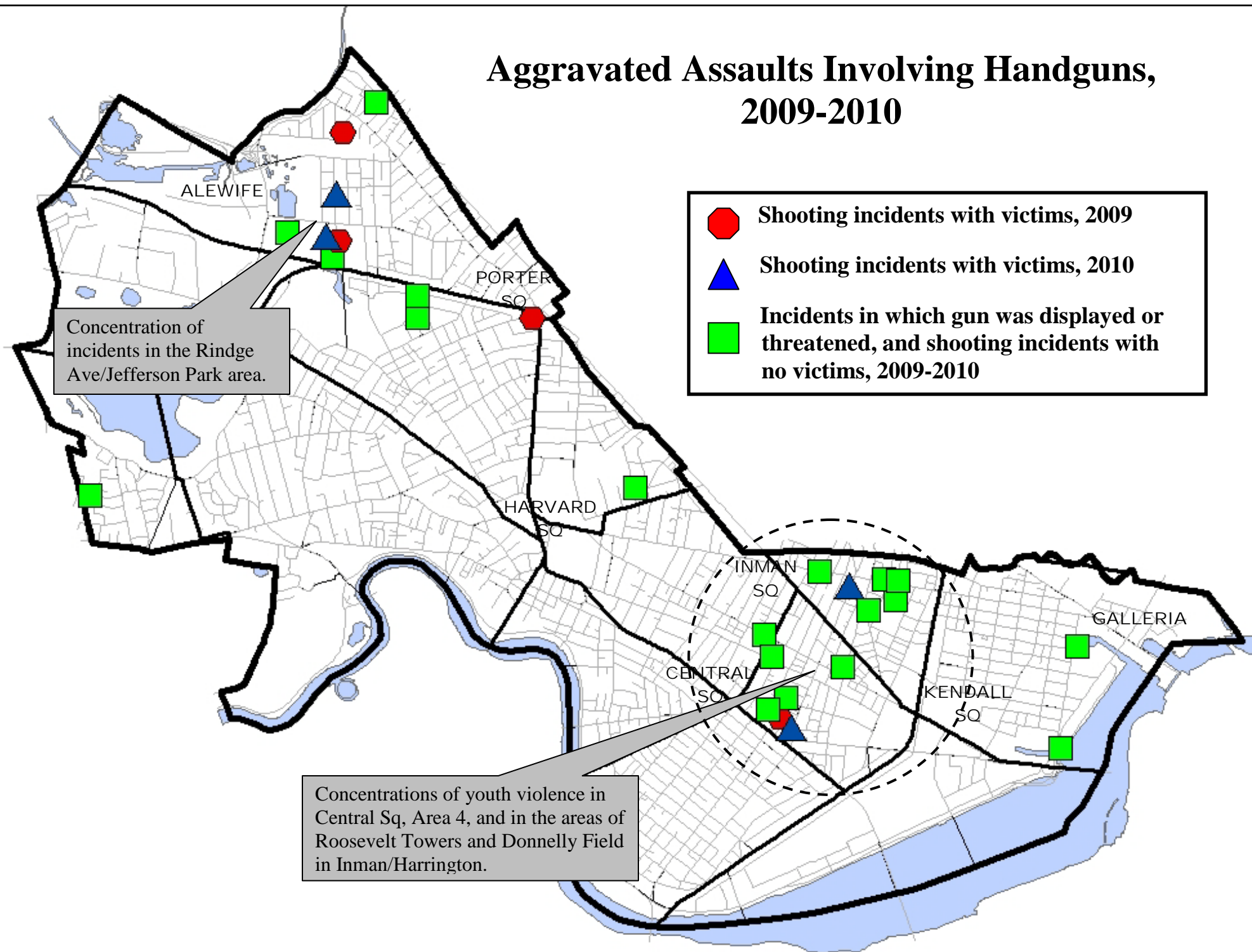
Many assaults take place in the home, particularly family, roommate, or acquaintance-related incidents. Assaults taking place on the street are typically the most common, as these involve domestic disputes as well as arguments that may begin in a commercial establishment and spill onto the street. Restaurant/Bar 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, 2009-2010

-  Shooting incidents with victims, 2009
-  Shooting incidents with victims, 2010
-  Incidents in which gun was displayed or threatened, and shooting incidents with no victims, 2009-2010

Concentration of incidents in the Rindge Ave/Jefferson Park area.

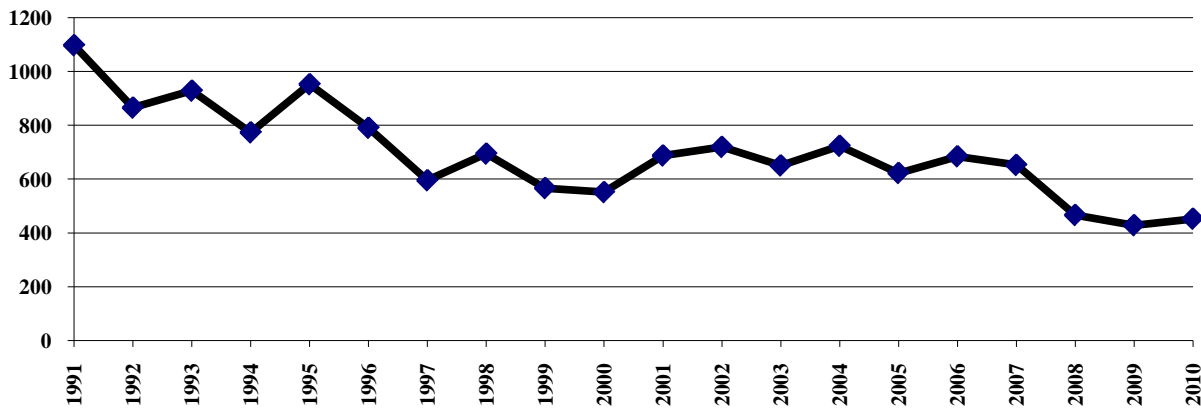
Concentrations of youth violence in Central Sq, Area 4, and in the areas of Roosevelt Towers and Donnelly Field in Inman/Harrington.



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, 1991-2010**



429 reported in 2009 • 453 reported in 2010

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

	2009	2010	% Change from 09-10
Commercial Burglary	86	87	+1%
Residential Burglary	343	366	+7%
Total	429	453	+6%

Over the past 20 years, burglary in Cambridge has decreased by approximately 59%. 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.

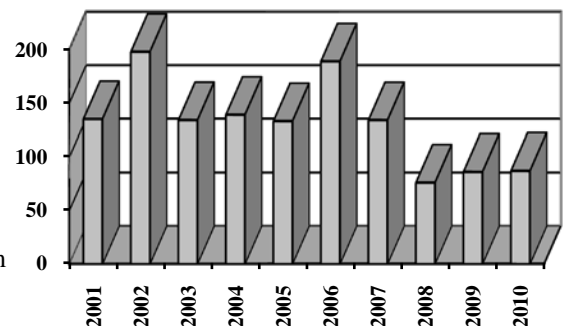
Burglars often fall into two types: the “amateur” and the “professional.” Amateurs are likely to smash windows or kick in doors to enter unoccupied buildings. These burglars will often take lightweight, visible property, such as a purse left on a table, loose change, a laptop, or other less costly items. “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 2009 and 2010, there was a 1% increase in commercial breaks in Cambridge. Two years ago in 2008, Cambridge 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 2001-2010



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 seemed to be eradicated in 2007, but as the prices increased this year, so did the breaks.
- ◆ **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 2010, there was an increase of 1% in commercial burglaries. There were no significant patterns during 2010, but there were a few breaks that possibly fit into larger regional patterns. There were two breaks in the first week of March that targeted laptops in commercial establishments in lower Cambridge. A convenience store on Mass Ave was broken into on back-to-back nights in May by way of “smash and grabs”. On one weekend in June, there were three commercial breaks reported in the upper

TYPE OF PREMISE	2009	2010
Bar/Restaurant/Social	19	19
Business Offices	25	18
Other: (hair salons, health clubs, laundromat etc)	13	14
Retail Establishments	4	12
Convenience/Gas	9	6
Government Building	2	5
Industrial/Construction	1	5
Church	5	4
School/Youth Center	8	4
TOTAL	86	87

half of the city, one of which was an attempt. The windows of two of the businesses were broken by a rock and the third involved an unknown point of entry. In July, there were three gas station/convenience store breaks in the upper part of Cambridge. They were thought to possibly be connected to an emerging pattern in Boston targeting cash and cigarettes. A suspect from Boston was later arrested in a gas station break on Concord Ave, effectively ending the series of incidents. Aside from these previous incidents, convenience store/gas station breaks seemed to be a regional trend in 2010 that only slightly affected Cambridge, as they dropped 33% in this city compared to 2009. Pharmacy burglaries were also seen across the region in 2010, but only minimally affected Cambridge. There were two pharmacy breaks on the same day in September. The Skenderian Apothecary was broken into and the phone lines were cut shortly before midnight; hundreds of prescription medications were stolen. A few hours earlier, the phone lines of the Inman Pharmacy were also cut, but no entry was gained. No arrests have been made in either incident.

After a lull in industrial/construction site breaks in 2009, there was an uptick this year as the price of materials rebounded. This also affected larceny from residences, specifically involving thefts of copper downspouts. About 18% of the breaks in 2010 were attempts in which no entry was gained, and only one was considered an “inside job” 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 2010. Business districts varied this year with the Alewife/West Cambridge district seeing a significant increase of 113%, while the Inman Square/Harrington district saw a drop of 50% or seven incidents.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF COMMERCIAL BURGLARIES

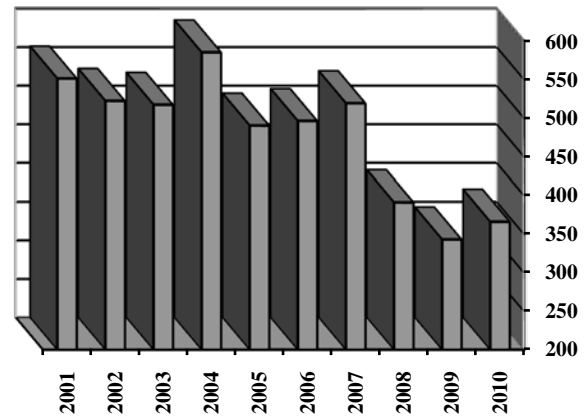
Business District	2008	2009	2010	% Change 09-10	% of Total
Central Square	17	21	19	-10%	22%
Porter Square/North Cambridge	7	13	18	+38%	21%
Alewife/West Cambridge	10	8	17	+113%	20%
Harvard Square	8	8	13	+63%	15%
Inman Square/Harrington	9	14	7	-50%	8%
Massachusetts Avenue 1500-1900	5	9	5	-44%	6%
East Cambridge/Galleria	12	4	3	-25%	3%
Kendall Square/M.I.T.	3	2	2	0%	2%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	2	1	2	+100%	2%
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	3	6	1	-83%	1%

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

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

Housebreaks were up 7% in Cambridge in 2010 compared to 2009. This total includes 57 housebreak incidents (or 16%) that were attempted but not completed. Both Mid-Cambridge and Area 4 recorded increases of over 50% and are very similar to the numbers reported in 2008. Peabody and East Cambridge saw the most significant declines in 2010, both dropping over 35%.

Residential Burglary, 2001-2010



GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

AREA	2008	2009	2010	% Change 09-10	% of Total
Mid-Cambridge	61	36	65	+81%	18%
Area 4	47	30	47	+57%	13%
Cambridgeport	32	38	44	+16%	12%
Inman/Harrington	55	27	41	+52%	11%
North Cambridge	34	54	40	-26%	11%
Riverside	23	32	29	-9%	8%
Peabody	50	43	27	-37%	7%
West Cambridge	33	23	24	+4%	7%
East Cambridge	28	40	23	-43%	6%
Agassiz	20	14	21	+7%	6%
Strawberry Hill	6	4	5	+25%	1%
Cambridge Highlands	2	2	0	0%	0%
M.I.T. Area	0	0	0	No change	0%
TOTALS	391	343	366	+7%	

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, 4% of all reported housebreak victims in 2010 named an acquaintance (friend, roommate, or neighbor) or landlord as a suspect. An additional 4% of incidents were categorized as domestic (perpetrated by family members, ex-boyfriends, etc). Arrests were made in 19, or 5%, of the housebreak incidents in 2010.

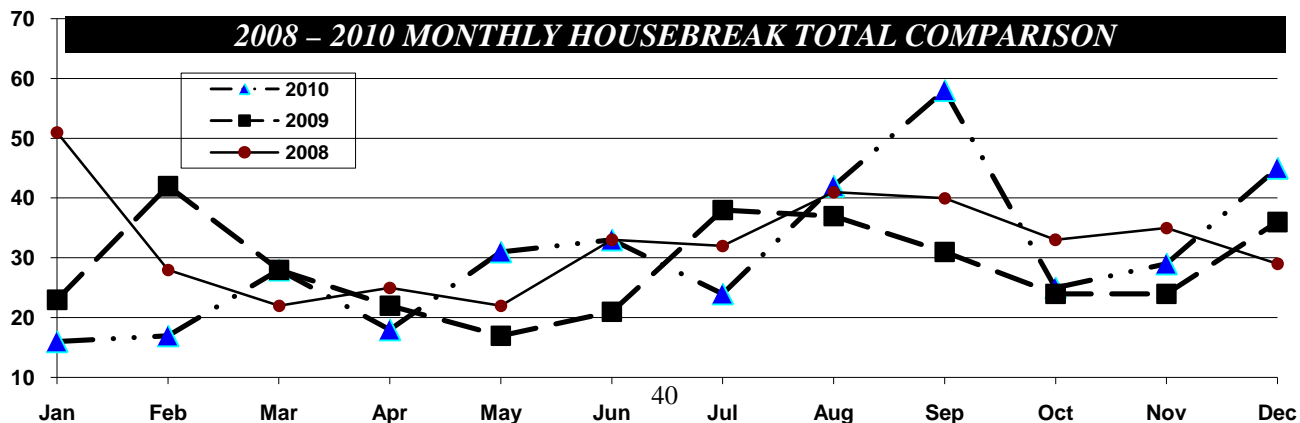
Entry is gained into a residence by various methods. The most common point of entry is through a door, whether it is a front door, rear door, or unknown. This point of entry accounted for 49% of housebreaks in 2010. However, entry is also often made via windows, especially during the summer months. This point of entry accounted for 40% of the incidents in 2010. The front doors of a residence were pried/forced/broken in 14% of the housebreaks in 2010. Window entry was significant regarding two different methods: shoved/forced/prried windows accounted for 11% of the incidents, and cut or removed window screens accounted for 12%. However, unlocked windows and doors combined enabled suspects to enter without force in at least 10% of all housebreaks in 2010. 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 2010. 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. Due to arrests and eradication of this pattern, it was no surprise that housebreaks in 2009 saw a 12% decrease from 2008 and a 34% decrease from 2007.

Although housebreaks rose slightly in 2010 by 7%, patterns as substantial as the one in 2007 and 2008 did not emerge. However, there were a few smaller patterns of note, some that were eradicated by arrests:

- In February of 2010, there was a brief pattern that emerged in North Cambridge, involving about six breaks. One of the main suspects in this pattern was arrested in April for a housebreak in Somerville and admitted to being active in the Cambridge area with three other suspects.
- Another quick pattern took place at the end of April through the beginning of May. Six breaks occurred in two weeks between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. in Cambridgeport. Entry was gained through windows, and laptops and flat screen TVs were targeted. Property from one of the breaks was recovered from a motor vehicle during an arrest of known housebreak suspects in mid-May.
- From late July through early September, there were nine late week/weekend housebreaks reported in West Cambridge. Entry was through windows and items targeted included laptops, cameras, tools, and purses. A possible suspect was identified, but no arrests were made and the pattern cooled off.
- The most prominent pattern to occur in 2010 took place in Agassiz and Mid-Cambridge from July through September. During this time, roughly 30 breaks were reported in the area. The time frame for these incidents was mainly over the weekend, and entry was through forced windows or cut screens. Laptops and electronics were targeted. This was the most significant pattern of the year not only due to the number of breaks involved but also because Somerville also reported a significant increase in housebreaks right over the border during this same time frame. A few suspects were arrested in October for selling stolen property from a housebreak in Somerville and were thought to be prime suspects in the pattern of breaks in Cambridge as well.
- From August to September, there was a series of daytime housebreaks in Peabody between 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. Entry was gained by cutting window screens and thieves targeted jewelry, silverware, and laptops. This pattern accounted for approximately 12 breaks over the course of a month.

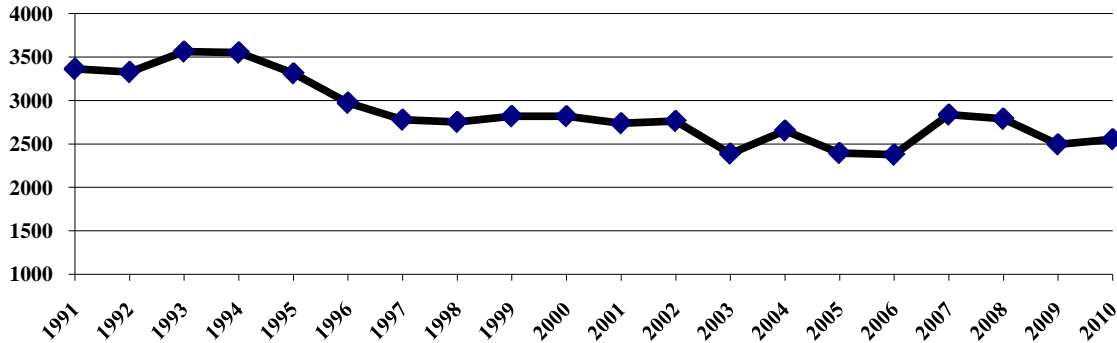
Top Five Items Stolen/Targeted in 2010		
	Housebreaks:	Commercial Burglaries:
1	Laptop	Cash
2	Jewelry	Laptop
3	Camera	Television
4	Cash	Tools
5	MP3 Player	Cigarettes



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, 1991-2010**



2,496 reported in 2009 • 2,555 reported in 2010

Larceny is always the most common of the Part One crimes in Cambridge. This year it accounts for 71% 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 2% increase over last year. The majority of the increase can be attributed to a 22% rise in larcenies from buildings and a 34% upsurge in larcenies of bicycles.

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 increase in larcenies this year in comparison to 2009. However, there were decreases reported in larcenies from motor vehicles, shoplifting, and miscellaneous larcenies.

Categorization	2009	2010	% Change
Larcenies from Buildings	321	393	+22%
Larcenies from MV	913	784	-14%
Larcenies from Persons	331	342	+3%
Larcenies of Bicycles	284	380	+34%
Shoplifting	369	365	-1%
Larcenies from Residences	185	192	+4%
Larcenies of License Plates	39	43	+10%
Larcenies of Services	28	31	+11%
Other (Unclassifiable) Larcenies	26	25	-4%
TOTAL	2,496	2,555	+2%

LARCENY FROM BUILDINGS

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

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN BY BUSINESS DISTRICT		
Area	2009	2010
Central Square	69	77
Harvard Square	41	69
Galleria/East Cambridge	50	43
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	24	37
Alewife/West Cambridge	41	34
Kendall Square/MIT	23	34
Porter Square	18	31
1500–1900 Mass. Ave.	35	28
Inman Square	13	23
Cambridgeport/Riverside	7	17
Total	321	393

There were 393 larcenies from buildings reported this year. This total represents an increase of 72 incidents from the previous year, but is still 6% lower than the five-year average of 416 incidents.

TOP 5 HOT SPOTS OF 2010

1. **Cambridgeside Galleria Mall**
100 Cambridgeside Place – 22 incidents
2. **Bally’s Health Club**
1815 Massachusetts Avenue – 13 incidents
3. **Cambridge Rindge and Latin School**
459 Broadway – 8 incidents
4. **Cambridge Athletic Club/Office Building**
215 First St – 8 incidents
5. **Upstairs on the Square**
91 Winthrop St – 6 incidents

The following are the most common larceny from building scenarios in Cambridge in 2010:

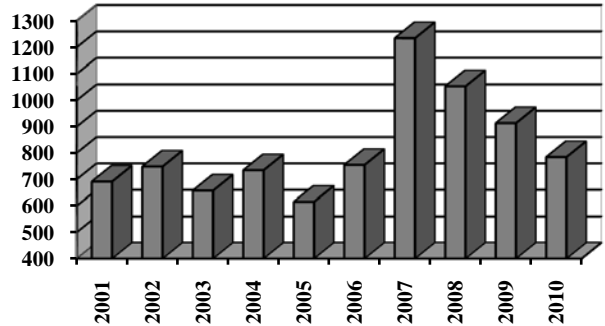
1. Someone leaves his or her belongings unattended for a short time and then comes back to find the property missing. Examples include leaving a coat in a public coat closet at a bar or leaving purses/bags at the back of a church during service. This scenario accounted for 19% of the incidents in 2010.
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 13% 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 2010, 10% 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 10% of incidents reported in 2010 occurred in this manner.
5. A thief waits for or finds the opportunity to steal property left unattended on a store counter. Examples include when an employee leaves a cell phone on the counter while helping a customer or a shopper places their wallet down while buying an item and forgets the wallet when they leave, only to return and find it missing. This scenario accounted for 8% of the total reported in 2010. Cell phones, wallets and cash were the most 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.

A dramatic increase in larcenies from motor vehicles (LMVs) was reported in 2007, as GPS navigation units became a hot commodity. Since the peak in 2007, this crime type has steadily decreased by 13-15% each year. In 2010, 784 LMVs were reported citywide, which is 14% less than both the 2009 total of 913 and the five-year average (2005-2009) of 914. The Mid-Cambridge neighborhood reported the largest number of LMVs in 2010 with 117 incidents, followed by Cambridgeport with 102 and West Cambridge with 101. Riverside experienced the largest numerical increase, with 27 more LMVs reported this year than in 2009, equaling a 56% rise. The next largest increase was in Inman, where 23 more LMVs were reported in 2010, resulting in a 121% increase.

Larceny from Motor Vehicles, 2001-2010



Numerically, Cambridgeport saw the largest decrease this year (-58 incidents), followed by Peabody (-45 incidents) and East Cambridge (-28 incidents).

Neighborhood	2009	2010	% Change
Mid-Cambridge	115	117	+2%
Cambridgeport	160	102	-36%
West Cambridge	116	101	-13%
Riverside	48	75	+56%
Area 4	69	73	+6%
North Cambridge	74	67	-9%
Peabody	104	59	-43%
East Cambridge	86	58	-33%
Agassiz	58	50	-14%
Inman/Harrington	19	42	+121%
Strawberry Hill	19	18	-5%
MIT	36	11	-69%
Cambridge Highlands	9	11	+22%
Total	913	784	-14%

GPS navigation systems continued to be the main target in LMVs this year. Nearly 34% of all the LMVs in 2010, or 263 incidents, involved the theft of GPS systems. This is a reduction from 2009 when 333 GPS thefts were reported, accounting for 36% of the LMVs citywide, and 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, backpacks, 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 2010 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. However, in 2010, no significant patterns emerged in this area either. The main hotspot for LMV activity in 2010 was along the periphery of Harvard Square, 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. Patterns were detected in the Harvard Sq periphery sporadically throughout 2010, but the most notable of these patterns took place during the second quarter. In this particular pattern, during the first few weeks of June, a male suspect was seen riding around on a bicycle and smashing car windows with bricks in order to steal bags from inside. In late June, a Cambridge male matching the suspect's description was arrested by Harvard University Police in an unrelated incident and the LMV pattern came to an end.

One area not included in the typical concentration areas above also experienced a notable LMV pattern in 2010. This larceny pattern took place in Cambridgeport in the parking lot of Whole Foods on River St and also sporadically in the parking lot at Trader Joes/Microcenter on Memorial Dr. At the Whole Foods parking lot alone, 17 incidents were reported between late September and mid November. The pattern came to an end when a well-known suspect was arrested on warrants in late November.

There was also a somewhat unusual series of LMVs involving the thefts of car stereos in June. The incidents were all reported in the lower half of Cambridge, with a focus in the area of Mid-Cambridge, Cambridgeport, and Riverside. A total of 20 overnight incidents were reported during the second quarter, the majority of which involved Hondas with model years in the 1990s and early 2000s. One possible explanation for the thefts is that the stereos in these older model Hondas were made before a code system was implemented to prevent thieves from being able to install a stolen stereo into another vehicle. No arrests were made, but the incidents cooled off towards the end of the quarter. It should be noted that Somerville experienced a similar increase in this type of theft in 2010.

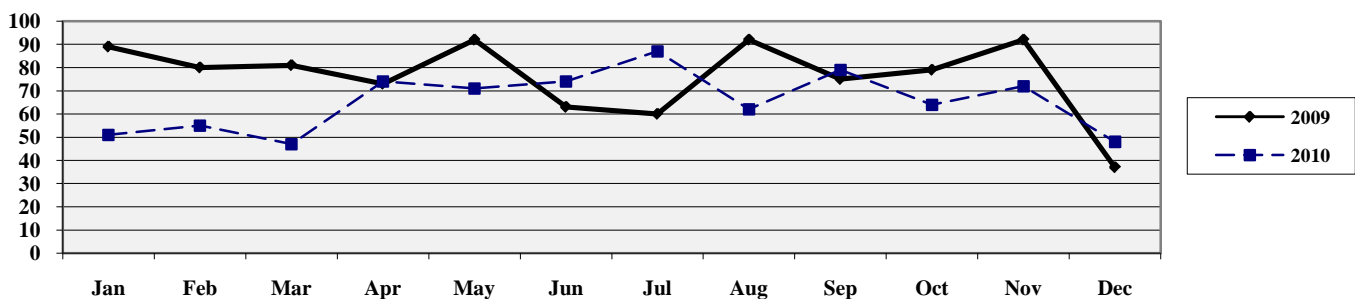
Top Three Methods of Entry

1. The most common method of entry into motor vehicles in 2010 was by breaking one or more windows of the vehicle. This method was reported in 53% of the larcenies.
2. The second most common larceny from motor vehicle MO was through unlocked doors. This entry point accounted for 14% of the LMVs in 2010.
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 13% of the incidents.

Top Ten Stolen Items of 2010

1. GPS Navigation Systems – 363 reported stolen
2. Backpacks/purses/wallets – 92 reported stolen
3. MP3 Player – 71 reported stolen
4. Car Stereos/CD players – 69 reported stolen
5. Laptop Computers – 67 reported stolen
6. Cash – 67 incidents
7. Various Automobile Parts – 63 reported stolen
8. Miscellaneous Electronics – 47 reported stolen
9. Cellular Telephones – 41 reported stolen
10. Clothing – 29 items reported stolen

Monthly Totals for Larceny from Motor Vehicles



HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

- Larcenies from motor vehicles have consistently averaged between 16-26% of the total serious crime index in Cambridge for over 20 years. This year's car break total accounted for 22% 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 five years (2006-2010) has risen dramatically to 948 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.

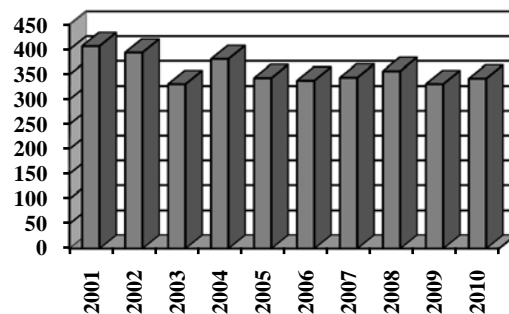
LARCENY FROM PERSONS

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.

Larcenies from persons in 2010 were 3% higher than the number reported in 2009. 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 March and April (resulting in three arrests in April), in May (no arrests made), and June and July (with a suspect arrested in July). With the help of extra patrols in the area, this crime type cooled off as the summer progressed and no full-fledged patterns re-emerged for the rest of the year. Central Square and Porter Square experienced some similar activity this year but to a lesser degree. See the scenarios below for more information on dipper activity in the city.

BUSINESS DISTRICT	2009	2010
Harvard Square	102	127
Central Square	91	86
Galleria/East Cambridge	45	39
Alewife/West Cambridge	12	19
Porter Square/North Cambridge	21	18
1500–1900 Mass. Ave.	20	15
Kendall Square/MIT	8	13
Cambridgeport/Riverside	8	10
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	9	8
Inman Square/Harrington	15	7
Total	331	342

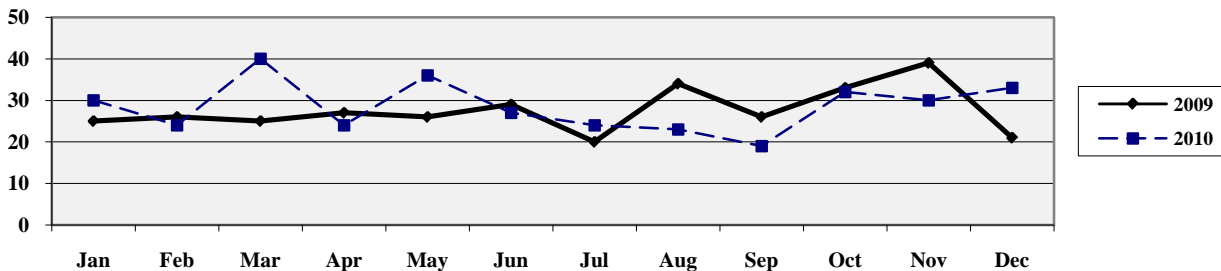
Larceny from Persons, 2001-2010



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 44% of the larcenies from persons in 2010. Incidents at restaurants and cafes located in Central Square (44 incidents) and Harvard Square (77 incidents) dominated this categorization. In Central Square, establishments on Mass Ave such as the *Middle East*, *Starbucks*, 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*, *Au Bon Pain*, and the *Harvard COOP Cafe*), 30-50 Church St (*Border Café* and *Dado Tea*), 27 Brattle St (*Crema Café*), 36 JFK St (*Starbucks*), 83 Mt Auburn St (*Felipe's Taqueria*), and 96 Winthrop St (*Tommy Doyle's*). Incidents of this type at the Cambridge-side Galleria have been dropping in recent years, with only five reported in 2010. 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.
- Over 37% of the larcenies from persons in 2010 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 11% of the larceny from person reports in 2010. Harvard Square and Central Square reported the highest pocket-picking numbers with 13 and 7, respectively. Concentrations were most prevalent from noon through the early evening.

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.

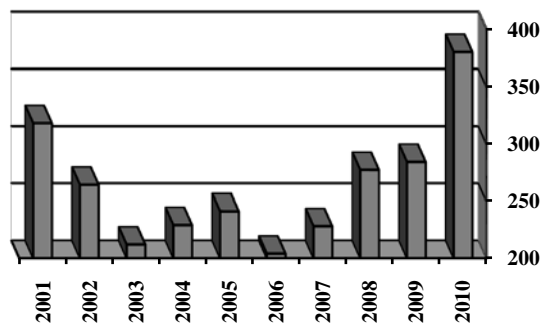
Between 1989 and 1994, bicycle theft exhibited a sharp ascent, soaring from an average of 270 per year in the 1980s to 584 in 1994. During the time between 1994 and 2003, the crime steadily decreased, with the exception of a slight increase reported in 2000. Since 2005, bicycle thefts have averaged approximately 247 thefts a year. The 380 thefts reported in 2010 is the city’s highest total in over 10 years.

This year saw 380 incidents of stolen bicycles, an increase of 34% over 2009. Not surprisingly, the largest numbers of bicycle thefts occurred in the summer months of July and August (66 and 73 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 31 and 52 incidents each). The business districts with the most incidents were: Central Sq (62 thefts), Cambridgeport/Riverside (48 thefts), 1500-1900 blocks of Mass Ave (43 thefts), Inman Sq (40 thefts), and Harvard Sq (36 thefts).

Despite the drastic increase in bicycle thefts in 2010, very few defined patterns emerged. In June and July, areas of First and Third Streets in East Cambridge experienced an increase in bicycle thefts, culminating with the arrest of an Everett man in July. There were also concentrations of thefts seen during the summer months in the Cambridge Center garages, in the areas of Green St and Franklin St in Cambridgeport and Riverside, and along Mt. Auburn St in the Harvard Sq area. A total of five individuals were arrested in unrelated bicycle thefts over the course of 2010; in addition, four bike-related arrests for receiving stolen property were also made.

NEIGHBORHOOD	2009	2010
Cambridgeport	44	60
Mid-Cambridge	40	42
Riverside	34	41
East Cambridge	30	40
Area 4	28	33
North Cambridge	25	33
Peabody	21	33
West Cambridge	21	32
Inman/Harrington	19	28
Agassiz	8	17
MIT	8	15
Strawberry Hill	3	4
Highlands	3	2
Total	284	380

Bicycle Larceny, 2001-2010



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 19% percent of the larcenies involved bicycles that were left unlocked and unprotected. Unlocked bicycles that were on private property followed, making up 15% of reported incidents. These thefts occurred in apartment building hallways, or when bicycles were left in private yards.

SHOPLIFTING

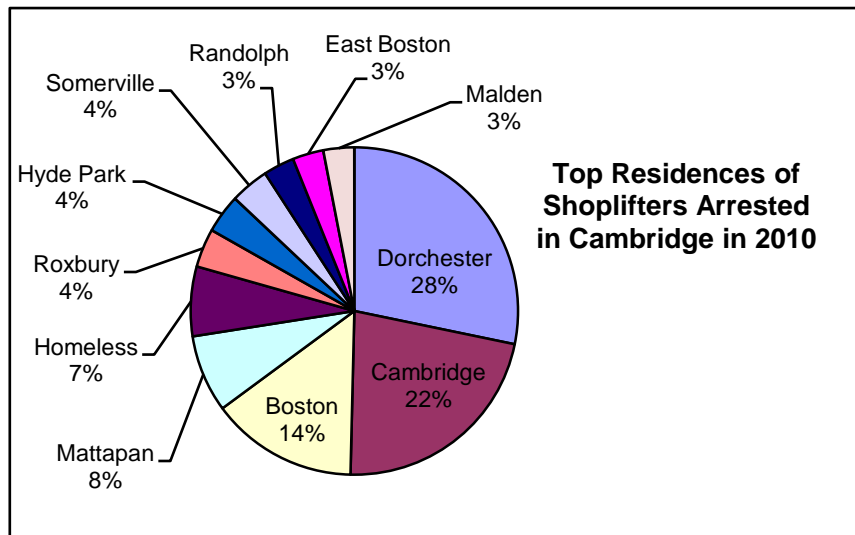
Shoplifting was one of only three larceny subcategories that decreased in 2010, dropping 1% (four incidents). The Cambridge-side Galleria reported more than three times as many incidents as any other area in Cambridge this year; Harvard Square and the Alewife/West Cambridge area reported the next highest 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, more than half of the reported incidents in 2010 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	2009	2010
Galleria/East Cambridge	167	179
Harvard Square	61	57
Alewife/West Cambridge	30	34
Central Square	63	31
Porter Square/North Cambridge	13	25
Cambridgeport/Riverside	7	20
Inman Square/Harrington	5	8
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	2	7
Kendall Square/MIT	3	3
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	1	1
Total	369	365

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	
Dorchester	37
Cambridge	29
Boston	19
Mattapan	10
Homeless	9
Roxbury	5
Hyde Park	5
Somerville	5
Randolph	4
East Boston	4
Malden	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 192 of these larcenies reported in 2010, a 4% increase over 2009. The most common larceny from residence scenarios are:

- *Thefts of mail/packages delivered by a parcel service: 26%*
- *Thefts from a yard, porch, or other area surrounding a residence: 22%*
- *Thefts committed by visitors or guests of a residence: 19%*
- *Thefts committed by someone working in the residence, such as a painter, plumber, contractor, or maintenance worker: 17%*
- *Thefts from a common hallway, foyer, or common area of an apartment building: 7%*
- *Thefts committed by a family member, spouse, or romantic partner (i.e., “domestic thefts”): 4%*
- *Thefts committed while victims are in the process of moving: 3%*
- *Thefts from a storage area of an apartment building or complex: 3%*

NEIGHBORHOOD	2008	2010
Mid-Cambridge	36	40
Cambridgeport	33	24
Area 4	11	21
North Cambridge	16	20
Peabody	26	18
Riverside	8	17
Inman/Harrington	15	16
East Cambridge	20	15
West Cambridge	12	10
Agassiz	4	6
Strawberry Hill	4	3
Cambridge Highlands	0	2
MIT	0	0
Total	185	192

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 31 of these crimes reported in 2010. “Dining and ditching” incidents and gasoline thefts were reported most often this year (ten incidents each), followed by taxi fare evasion (eight incidents) and auto repair/service thefts (two incidents). The final incident consisted of a suspect “piggybacking” behind another vehicle that was leaving a parking garage, to avoid being stopped by the mechanical gate and having to pay.

LARCENY (MISCELLANEOUS)

Larceny miscellaneous includes all other unclassifiable larcenies.

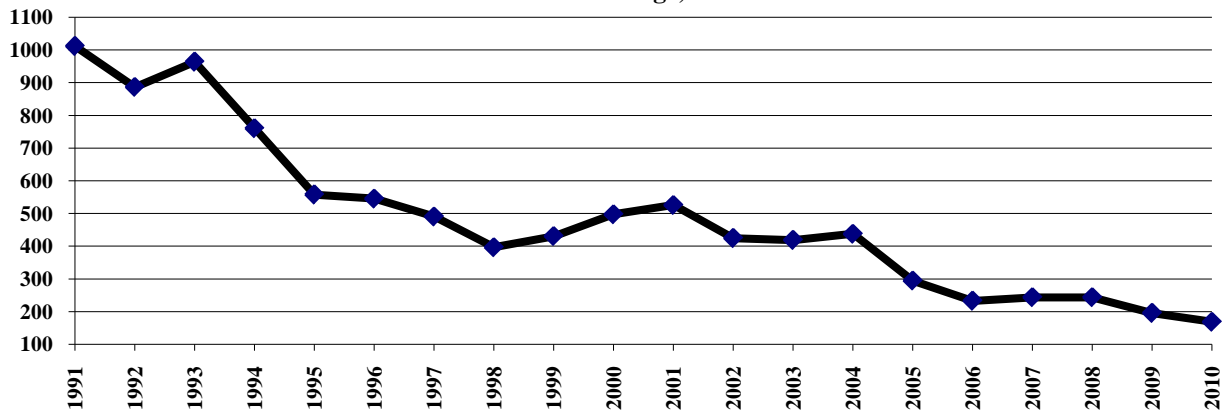
Unlike in recent years when Cambridge experienced an extensive series of parking meter thefts, there were no patterns of any miscellaneous types of larceny in 2009 or 2010. Miscellaneous larcenies decreased by 4% this year, dropping just one incident from 26 to 25.

Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 136 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, 1991 to 2010**



196 reported in 2009 • 169 reported in 2010

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 2010, 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				CHANGE	% OF TOTAL
	2008	2009	2010	09-10	
Cambridgeport	28	28	26	-7%	15%
Area 4	30	17	21	+24%	12%
West Cambridge	25	25	20	-20%	12%
North Cambridge	21	20	20	0%	12%
Mid-Cambridge	31	20	18	-10%	11%
Inman/Harrington	24	13	16	+23%	9%
East Cambridge	15	20	15	-25%	9%
Peabody	24	20	14	-30%	8%
Riverside	21	10	10	0%	6%
Agassiz	8	12	4	-67%	2%
Strawberry Hill	9	4	3	-25%	2%
Cambridge Highlands	3	4	1	-75%	Inc
M.I.T. Area	5	3	1	-67%	inc
Total	244	196	169	-14%	

As mentioned, Cambridge reported a 50-year low in auto thefts in 2010 with only 169 incidents. The Cambridgeport neighborhood reported the city's highest number of thefts at 26. The neighborhoods with the next highest numbers were Area 4, with 21 incidents, and a two-way tie between West Cambridge and North Cambridge, each with 20 incidents. Despite being the top ranking neighborhoods for auto thefts in Cambridge, three of these

four areas either experienced decreases from the previous year or remained the same. The neighborhood that experienced the largest increase over 2009 was Area 4, where auto thefts rose by four incidents, or 24%. Cambridge Highlands experienced the largest decrease in auto thefts this year, showing a 75% drop from four incidents in 2009 to one in 2010. However, auto thefts in this neighborhood represent only 1% of the total auto thefts for the city, so a more notable decrease would be the 67% drop in Agassiz's auto thefts or the 30% drop that was experienced in Peabody.

Cambridge experienced 23 auto theft incidents in the first quarter of 2010. The second quarter (April, May, and June) resulted in a total of 49 incidents, and the third quarter (July, August, and September) reported the most auto thefts in 2010 with 54 incidents. Auto thefts dropped down to 43 in the fourth quarter. The month of August reported the highest number of stolen vehicles in a single month with 27 incidents (16% of the total). Incidentally, July, the month that experienced the most auto thefts in 2009, had 41% fewer auto thefts in this year, dropping from 32 incidents in 2009 to 13 in 2010.

MAKES AND MODELS

Hondas continue to be by far the most commonly stolen automobiles in 2010, constituting 30% of all reports, or 51 incidents. Toyotas came in second with 16 incidents and Dodge came in third with 13 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 nationally and statewide.

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

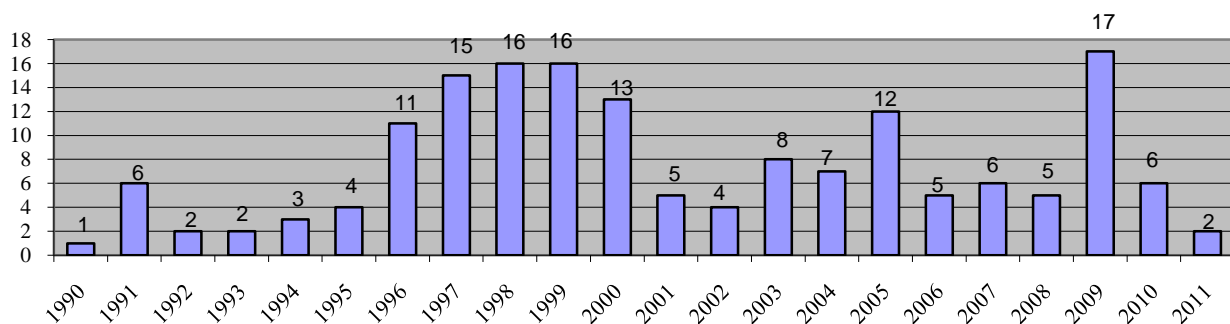
The table below shows the incidence of auto theft by model year (two vehicles did not report the model year and one was from 1985 and did not fit on the graph; therefore these three are not included below). Analysis of the age of stolen vehicles shows that the highest demand is for cars that are nine 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. Normally the other high cluster of cars stolen are those that are only a few years old. This represents "joyriders," looking for newer models to increase their sense of status, and thieves intending to sell the entire car for profit. Looking at the table, a significant number of 2009 models were stolen. This is not typical; however, what the number alone does not show is that nine of these vehicles (or 53%) were motorcycles or scooters.

TOP FIVE STOLEN MAKES & MODELS

Makes	Model type	Incidents
Honda	Honda Civic*+	33
Toyota	Honda Accord*+	9
Dodge	Toyota Camry*+	9
Acura	Acura Integra*+	8
Ford	Dodge Caravan*+	8

*Also in the National Top Five (for 2009)
 +Also in the Massachusetts Top Five (for 2008)
 (2010 National/MA Top Five data is not yet available)

Auto Thefts in 2010 by Model Year



AUTO THEFT RECOVERIES

Approximately 69% of the cars reported stolen in 2010 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 (34 vehicles) and body damage (28 vehicles). Radios were missing from eight vehicles, tires were missing from two, and miscellaneous parts were missing from six. Thirteen 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.

Boston	32
Downtown Boston	19
East Boston	5
Dorchester	3
Mattapan	2
Roxbury	2
Jamaica Plain	1
Cambridge	49
Peabody	7
Area 4	6
Cambridgeport	5
Inman/Harrington	5
North Cambridge	5
West Cambridge	5
Mid-Cambridge	4
East Cambridge	3
Riverside	3
Agassiz	2
Cambridge Highlands	2
Strawberry Hill	1
Unknown	1
MIT Area	0
Other Cities	36
Somerville	7
Out of State	5
Brookline	4
South Shore towns	4
Everett	3
Malden	2
Medford	2
Revere	2
Belmont	1
Brockton	1
Chelsea	1
Lynn	1
Sudbury	1
Walpole	1
Winthrop	1

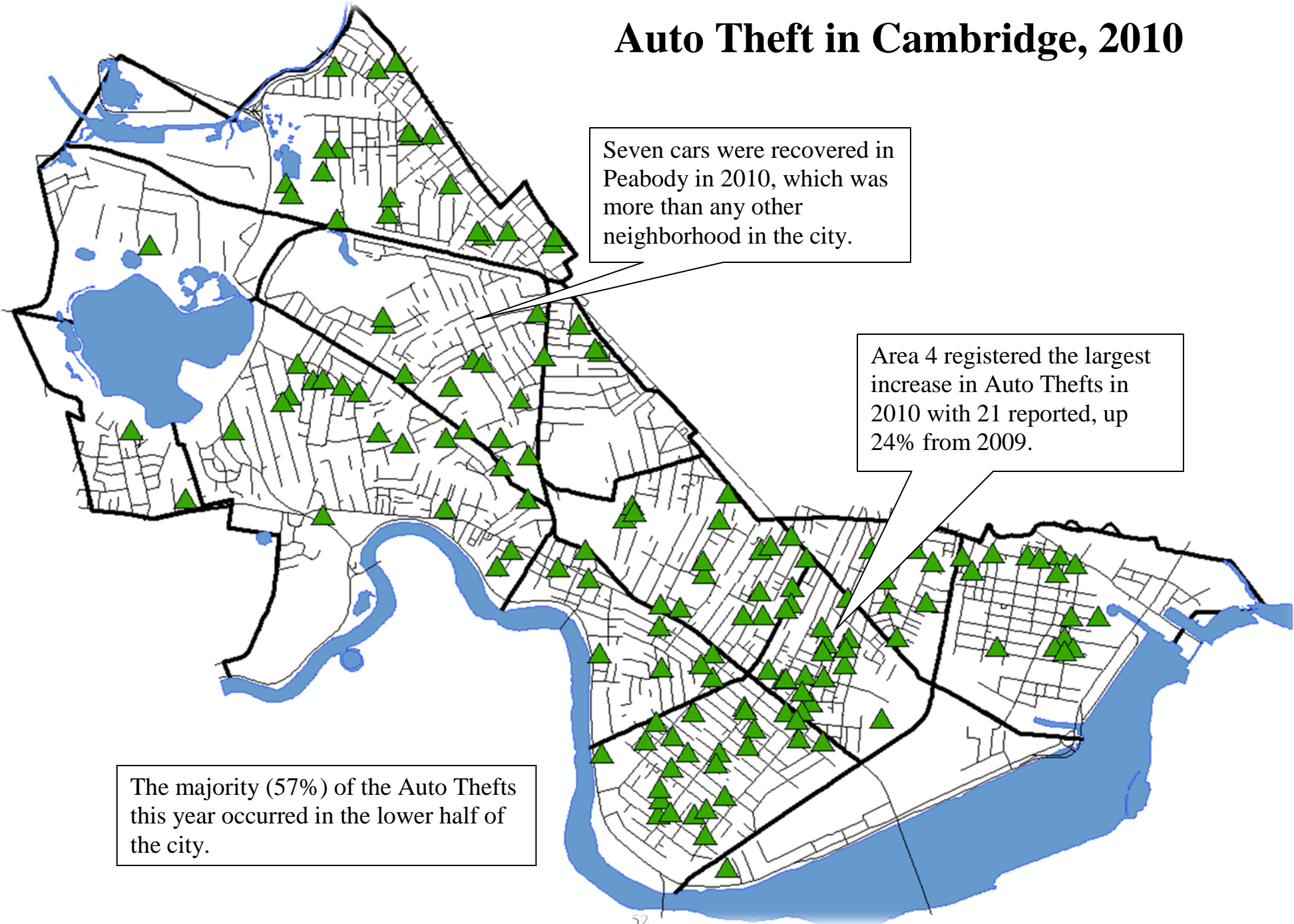
Protect your car!! Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 136 for tips on how you can protect your car from auto theft.

Auto Theft in Cambridge, 2010

Seven cars were recovered in Peabody in 2010, which was more than any other neighborhood in the city.

Area 4 registered the largest increase in Auto Thefts in 2010 with 21 reported, up 24% from 2009.

The majority (57%) of the Auto Thefts this year occurred in the lower half of the city.



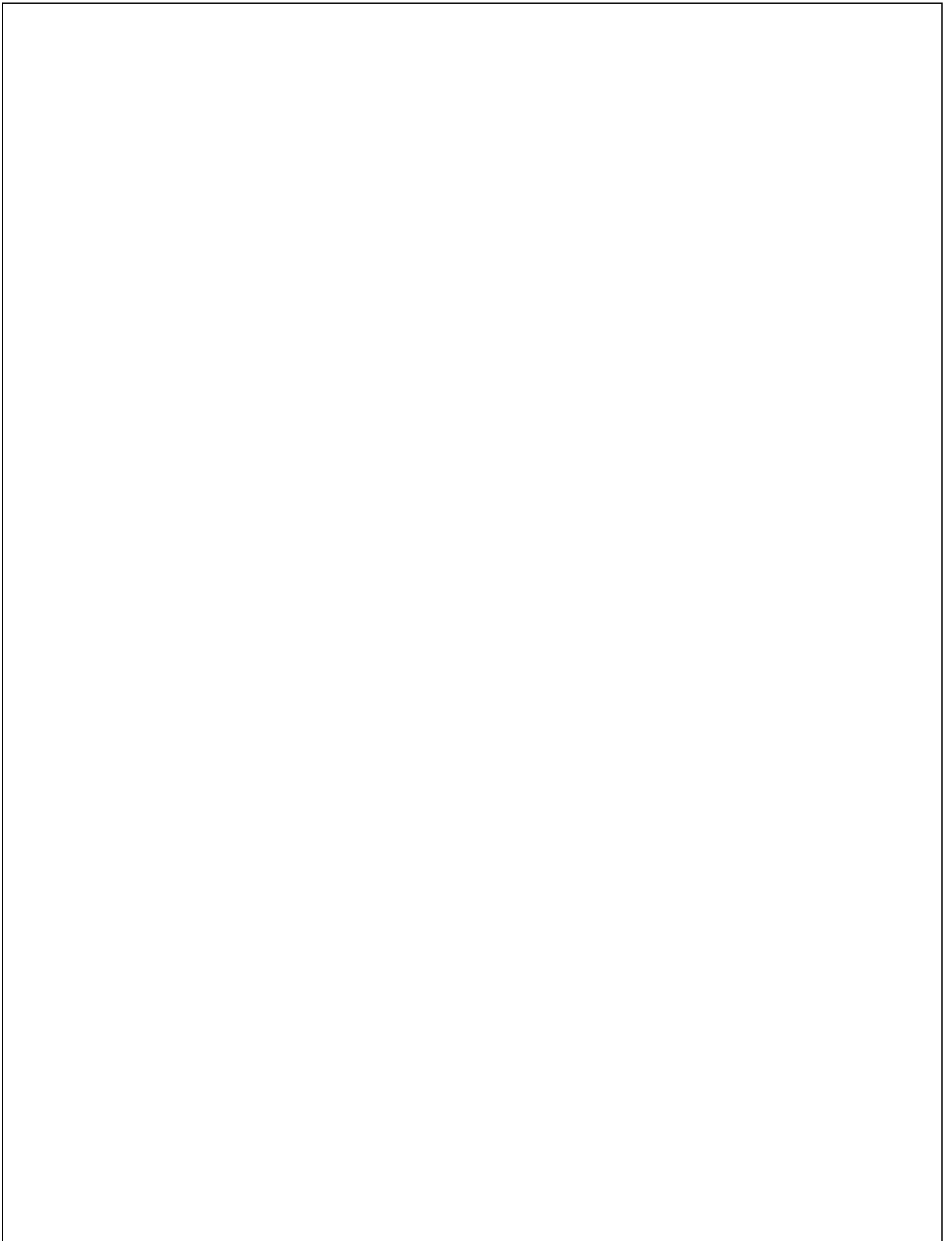
SECTION II

PART II CRIMES

- **DRUG OFFENSES**
- **VANDALISM**
- **SEX CRIMES**
- **FRAUD**
- **OTHER PART II 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.

109 reported in 2009 • 89 reported in 2010

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.

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 two years.

In total, 89 drug incidents were reported in 2010 and 88 arrests were made in 65 of these incidents.

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: **47 cases**
2. A police officer on patrol observes suspicious street activity and upon further investigation discovers narcotics: **24 cases**
3. A Cambridge school official or court officer observes drug use: **9 cases**
4. During a routine motor vehicle stop, a police officer observes or smells narcotics inside the vehicle: **6 cases**
5. A citizen witnesses a person or persons using drugs and notifies the police: **3 cases**
6. During an arrest for another crime such as disorderly conduct, the arresting officer or booking officer finds narcotics on the arrested person: **0 cases in 2010**
7. Pharmacists discover patrons attempting to fill fake prescriptions: **0 cases in 2010**

Drug Incidents By Neighborhood				
Area	2008	2009	2010	% of total
Cambridgeport	13	32	21	24%
Area 4	21	20	21	24%
Mid-Cambridge	15	10	13	15%
Inman/Harrington	12	10	11	12%
Riverside	14	7	5	6%
North Cambridge	8	11	4	4%
West Cambridge	7	5	4	4%
East Cambridge	14	7	3	3%
Agassiz	0	1	2	2%
M.I.T. Area	1	3	2	2%
Strawberry Hill	3	0	2	2%
Cambridge Highlands	0	0	1	1%
Peabody	3	2	0	0%
Totals	111	109	89	99%*

*Total is less than 100% due to rounding.

Types of Drugs Found On Arrested Persons	
Drug	2010
Marijuana	46
Cocaine/Crack	27
Heroin	8
Prescription Drugs	8
Hallucinogens	0

DRUG TIP HOTLINE

The Special Investigations Unit employs an anonymous 24 hour Drug Tip Hotline to gain intelligence information from the community. The Unit can be reached by calling 617-349-3359. Generally, you will be greeted by a taped message instructing you to leave very detailed information.

You do not have to provide any personal information and all information is held in confidence.

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

Or you can send an anonymous text message to TIP411 (847411). Begin your text with Tip650 and then type your message.

Drug Related Activities for Which Persons are Arrested

Activity	2010
Possession with intent to distribute (the carrying of a significant amount of narcotics not for personal use)	44
Possession	28
Drug Sale (observed)	12
Trafficking (the selling, possessing or transporting of copious amounts of narcotics)	5

spread more evenly throughout the city, although lower Cambridge experienced a higher proportion of the overdoses than upper Cambridge in 2010. 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 2010. Those incidents involving prescription medications were often intentionally administered overdoses. Most of the medications were anti-depressants or pain medications.

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 2010. 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 2009 and 2010 were

Massachusetts Drug Classifications

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

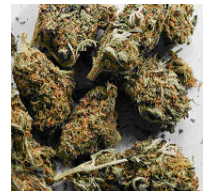
- Class A Substances include Heroin and other opiates such as Morphine; some designer drugs such as GHB; and Ketamine (Special K).
- Class B Substances include Cocaine; prescription opiates such as Oxycotin/Oxycodone; LSD; Ecstasy (XTC); Amphetamine (speed); and Methamphetamine (meth).
- Class C Substances 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 180,000 persons tried heroin for the first time within the past-year (National Survey on Drug Use & Health, 2009). However, some experts estimate

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

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



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

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

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



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



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

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

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



OXYCONTIN

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

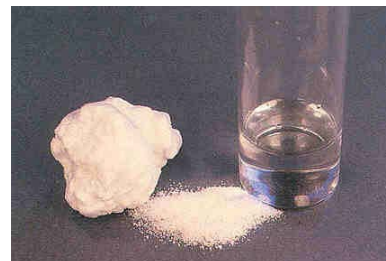
OxyContin abusers remove the sustained-release coating to get a rush of euphoria similar to heroin. They chew the tabs, crush them for snorting, or boil the powder for injection. The most serious risk associated with opioids, including OxyContin, is respiratory depression. Common opioid side effects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

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

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

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

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



METHAMPHETAMINE (*Meth, Speed, Crank*)



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

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

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.

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.

530 reported in 2009 • 544 reported in 2010

There were 544 incidents of malicious destruction, or "vandalism," reported in 2010. Malicious Destruction in Cambridge rose by 3% from 2009 to 2010, with increases reported in roughly half of the categories. Agassiz saw the biggest increase with a 200% jump in vandalism reports. The neighborhood with one of the most noticeable decreases was Inman/Harrington, which had experienced the most notable increase (up 43%) the previous year.

VANDALISM BY CATEGORY		
Category	2009	2010
Car window smashed	109	114
Dents/other damage to car	99	104
Tires slashed or punctured	64	61
Scratches, "pinstripes"	45	48
Attempted theft	18	15
Total Damage to Autos	335	342
Misc. damage at residences	38	30
Window of residence smashed	16	12
Total Damage to Residences	54	42
Window of business smashed	34	35
Misc. damage to businesses	31	30
Total Damage to Businesses	65	65
Graffiti	66	84
Miscellaneous damage	10	11

Vandalism By Neighborhood			
Area	2009	2010	% Change
North Cambridge	54	73	+35%
Cambridgeport	53	73	+38%
East Cambridge	67	58	-13%
Inman/Harrington	86	56	-35%
Riverside	45	52	+16%
Peabody	45	50	+11%
Area 4	52	47	-10%
West Cambridge	40	47	+18%
Mid-Cambridge	47	34	-28%
Strawberry Hill	18	21	+17%
Agassiz	7	21	+200%
Cambridge Highlands	10	7	-30%
M.I.T. Area	6	5	-17%
Totals	530	544	+3%

A Closer Look at Graffiti in Cambridge

Included in the malicious destruction statistics above are 84 graffiti incidents that took place in 2010. This crime is up by 27% over 2009. The chart to the right provides a breakdown of graffiti incidents by neighborhood, but the following locations are areas where graffiti is often focused within those neighborhoods: Central Square, Harvard Square, Porter Square, all MBTA locations/property (particularly Alewife Station), Terminal Road, under bridges in the area of Aberdeen Ave and Huron Ave, and in any significant location with a lot of foot or car traffic where a tagger believes the graffiti will be seen by as many people as possible. The following list is an example of some of the graffiti tags reported in Cambridge this year: HOPE, REK, JOUST, SYL, SUERO, ASTRO BOYS, GECK, RMD, FATSO, EMS, PEAL, SCA, ELBOW, MERK, and YKW. Only three graffiti arrests were made in 2010, but suspects were identified in a large number of incidents as well and detectives continue to investigate those cases.

Typical graffiti suspects are white, middle-class males between the ages of 18 and 40, with the majority in their mid-20s. These suspects are often social outcasts. They commonly wear skateboarding sneakers, loose baggie clothing, and carry a backpack or currier-style bag with them to transport their graffiti tools. Some graffiti suspects travel to different communities, states, and even countries to leave their mark. Many consider themselves to be artists.

There are two main types of graffiti: gang graffiti and tagger graffiti. Gang graffiti tends to involve plain, dark scrawls or symbols in a gang's color, often used to mark turf or communicate threats to another gang or individual. Less than 5% of the graffiti in Massachusetts is considered to be gang graffiti. Tagger graffiti, on the other hand, is much more common. This type of

Graffiti by Neighborhood, 2010	
North Cambridge	21
Area 4	13
Peabody	12
Cambridgeport	9
West Cambridge	6
Riverside	5
Inman/Harrington	5
Mid-Cambridge	4
East Cambridge	3
Highlands	2
Agassiz	2
Strawberry Hill	1
MIT	1
Total	84

graffiti tends to be larger and more colorful, involving more detail and artistry than the gang graffiti. Often, tagger graffiti is used to defy authority. This type of graffiti is prevalent in Cambridge and on MBTA property.

Graffiti can also be broken down into three different styles: a tag, a throw-up, or a piece. A tag is a stylized signature that is normally done quickly in one color and may be drawn or sprayed next to a throw-up or piece. A throw-up is a larger but still quickly-executed type of graffiti that usually involves some sort of outline and fill. A piece is most easily described as a mural. Pieces tend to be large, colorful, elaborate drawings that take much longer to complete.

Some graffiti tags represent “tag names” while others represent “crew names.” An individual would use a “tag name” to represent himself, while a “crew name” refers to a group of two or more individuals that are involved in graffiti vandalism together and represent one group name. Sometimes, a tagger will showcase his own tag name as well as the name of the crew he belongs to. One may also come across graffiti showing a crew name that is surrounded by various tag names from the members of the crew. This is commonly known as a “roll call.”

The following pictures are examples of graffiti found across Cambridge in 2010:



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.

97 reported in 2009 • 88 reported in 2010

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 five of the twenty-one incidents in 2010, the perpetrators were strangers to the victims. Suspects were named in six of the incidents and only three incidents occurred over the summer months of June – August.

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 2010, the victim knew the offender in slightly under half of the incidents.

There were no patterns of indecent assaults in Cambridge in 2010. The third quarter (July, August, and September) saw the most incidents with 11. Overall, seven arrests were made throughout the year; five of these arrested individuals were strangers to the victims they assaulted.

Indecent Exposure

Indecent exposure is the offensive, often suggestive display of one's body (usually the genitals) in public. The main offenders are typically vagrants or inebriated individuals. Nine (32%) of the twenty-eight indecent exposure incidents in 2010 involved suspects masturbating or engaging in sexual acts in public. Thirteen incidents (46%) involved individuals seen urinating in public. There were also five flashing incidents. Arrests were made in 13 (46%) of the 28 incidents.

<i>Crime</i>	2009	2010
Indecent Assault	29	32
Indecent Exposure	26	28
Annoying & Accosting	9	21
Obscene Telephone Calls	13	5
Peeping & Spying	12	1
Prostitution and Soliciting	8	1
Total	97	88

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 five incidents in 2010, the caller was unknown to the victim.

Peeping & Spying

Peeping and spying occurs most often when offenders peer through windows of houses or apartments, generally at night. There was only one incident of this nature reported in Cambridge in 2010 (a 92% decrease from 2009), in which a suspect was stopped and questioned. Another typical peeping scenario in Cambridge involves the videotaping of unsuspecting victims during situations in which privacy is expected. This type of incident did not occur in 2010, but normally would take place in a dressing room at the Cambridge Galleria.

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. The lack of any similar undercover stings in 2010 explains the 88% decline in prostitution incidents this year. The lone incident in 2010 took place in November at a house party on Sidney St in which a dancer claims she was propositioned for sex.

F R A U D

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

422 reported in 2009 • 413 reported in 2010

Across the nation, police departments are seeing fraud become an increasingly popular crime. In 2010, this crime type actually dropped 2% in Cambridge.

Counterfeiting

In 2010, there were 16 incidents of counterfeiting. All of these incidents involved counterfeit bills. In Cambridge, these incidents tend to occur most often at the Galleria Mall and at grocery stores, convenient stores, and gas stations.

Application

There was one incident of a forged application in 2010. In that incident, the suspect leased a motor vehicle and insured it in the victim's name without his knowledge.

Bad Check

This is defined as the writing of checks on insufficient funds or closed accounts. The Cambridge Police took 13 reports for this crime in 2010.

ATM/Credit Card Fraud

The most common fraud reported in Cambridge involves the use of credit and ATM cards. There were 141 reports of ATM/credit card fraud in 2010. Major commercial areas such as Harvard/Central Squares and the Galleria Mall are hotspots for this activity. There are two main ways that victims become aware of this type of crime; either victims are informed by their credit card companies of unusual activity on their charge or debit cards or a victim finds unauthorized charges on his or her credit card account after the card is lost or stolen.

Forged Check

Writing a forged check includes any incident in which a suspect forges the signature of the victim, or changes the amount written on the check. There were 45 forged checks reported in 2010.

Embezzlement

This occurs when employees take advantage of their position for financial gain, diverting company funds to their own account. There were 12 reports of embezzlement in 2010. Historically, retail stores in Harvard Square and the Galleria are most affected by this crime, but in 2010, these incidents were spread more evenly across the city. Many of the incidents this year involved employees stealing several thousand dollars from the companies for which they worked.

"Con" Games

There were 77 swindles, con games, or flimflams in 2010. Many of these incidents involved a suspect using a scam in order to swindle money out of unsuspecting victims. Internet-related incidents continue to account for the highest number of con games.

FRAUD TYPE	2009	2010
Counterfeiting	14	16
Forgery/Uttering	334	308
Application	0	1
Bad Check	27	13
Credit/ATM Card	165	141
Forged Check	41	45
Identity Theft	94	98
Other/Misc.	7	10
Con Games	59	77
Big Carrot	5	8
Cash Shuffle	2	1
Pigeon Drop	0	0
Charity Impostor	3	3
Psychic Swindle	1	0
Odd Jobs/ Housework	3	4
Internet-Related	32	37
Miscellaneous	13	24
Embezzlement	15	12
Total	422	413

Protect your property and your business!! Please see the section starting on page 136 for tips on how you can protect against different types of fraud.

OTHER PART II CRIMES

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

1,105 reported in 2009 • 1,172 reported in 2010

Crime	2009	2010
Disorderly Conduct	54	49
Drinking in Public	9	80
Extortion/Blackmail	4	3
Hit & Run Accidents	579	557
Kidnapping	7	6
Liquor Violations	4	4
OUI	63	61
Threatening	237	238
Traffic Arrests	84	96
Trespassing	38	57
Weapons Violations	26	21
Total	1,105	1,172

Disorderly Conduct

Police make an arrest for this crime when a person disrupts the peace enough to pose a danger. Examples include bar disputes, homeless altercations, and public shouting of profanity and threats. Arrests were made in 46 of the 49 disorderly conduct incidents in 2010. Eighteen (39%) of these arrests occurred in Central Square, due to its large vagrant population and prevalence of bars and restaurants.

Drinking in Public

This crime type increased by over 700% in 2010, due to a police initiative to proactively address drinking in public in Central Square. Seventy-five of the eighty incidents of this type occurred in Central Square, with most offenders being homeless. More than half of these incidents occurred between 4:00 and 9:00 p.m.

Extortion/Blackmail

This is a rare crime, involving an offender taking money from a victim by threatening him or her with a nonviolent act. There were three incidents of this nature reported in 2010.

Hit and Run Accidents

The majority of the hit and run incidents this year (approximately 73%) involved parked cars. Three arrests were made. Alewife/West Cambridge, Inman Square, and Central Square reported the highest numbers of hit and runs in the city (each reporting more than 70 incidents).

Kidnapping

There were six reports of kidnapping in 2010. Four of the six incidents involved parental custody issues, and the other two involved males holding significant others against their will.

Liquor Violations

Liquor violations generally involve minors drinking, though it can also include the sale of liquor to a minor, or the unlicensed sale of liquor. All four of the 2010 incidents involved minors in possession of alcohol. No arrests were made.

Operating Under the Influence (OUI)

In 2010, all 61 OUIs resulted in arrests. More than half of the activity occurred between midnight and 5:00 a.m., typically around the time that bars close (approximately 2:00 a.m.). Central Square had the highest concentration of OUI's.

Threatening

Threats often arise in domestic disputes, arguments between acquaintances and co-workers, and school fights. There were 238 reports of threats in 2010. The vast majority of the specifically classified incidents were related to domestic issues.

Traffic Arrests

Most traffic offenses are minor in nature and result in a warning or citation. Other crimes, like driving to endanger, driving with a suspended or revoked license, or attaching false license plates, may result in an arrest. These arrests decreased significantly after 2003 because the courts requested that summonses be issued for license suspension/revocation offenses, as opposed to arrests being made. There were 96 traffic arrests in 2010.

Trespassing

Arrests for trespassing occur only after an individual has been warned not to return to a given location. Central Square, Harvard Square, Inman Square, and the Galleria Mall are locations where this activity is particularly monitored. Arrests were made in 34 of the 57 incidents of trespassing in 2010. Central Square had the largest number of trespassing incidents due in part to its homeless population.

Weapons Violations

Weapons violations include the illegal possession of a firearm or other weapon, as well as reports of gunshots where evidence was found. In 2010, there were twenty-one weapon/gun violations resulting in ten people being arrested.

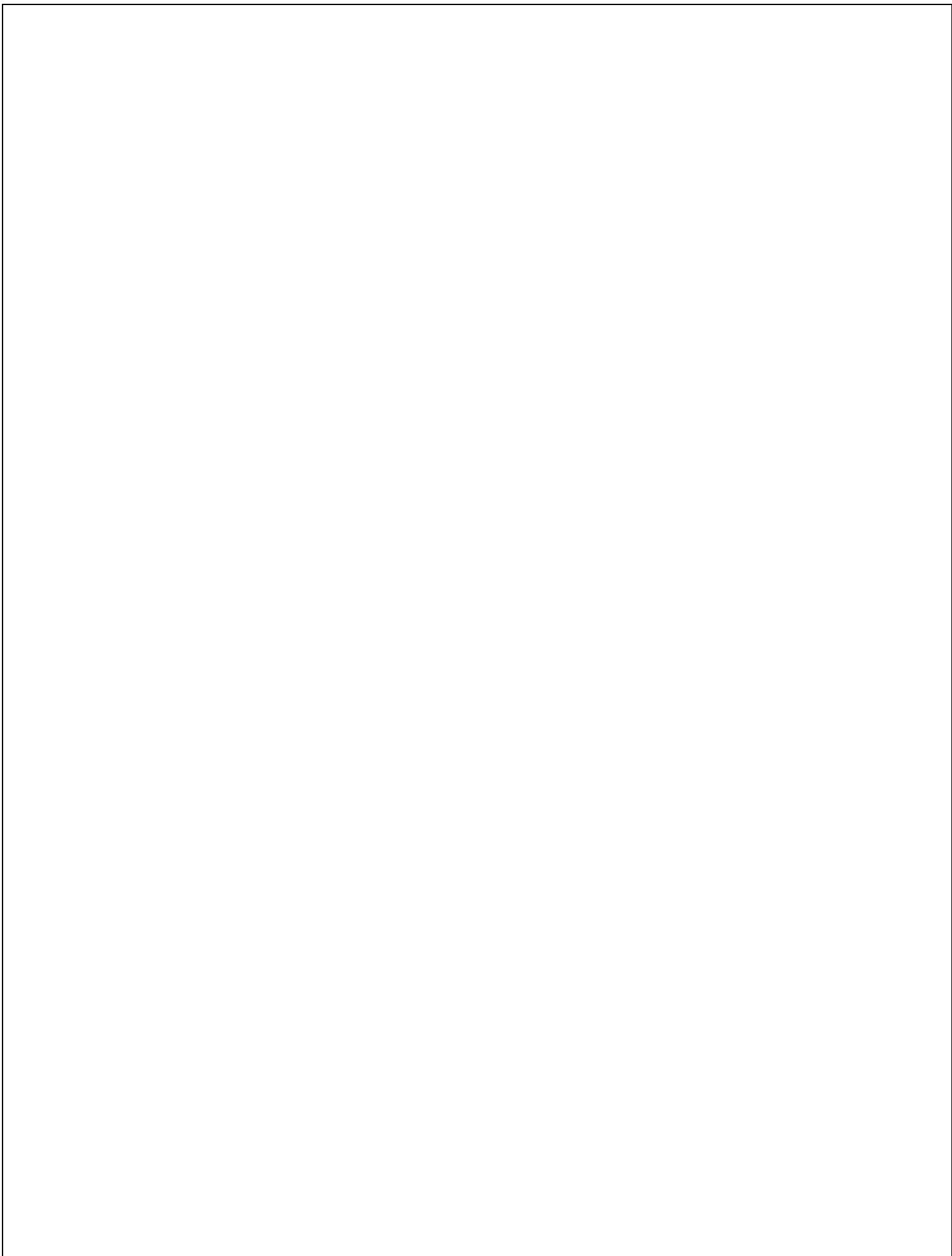
SECTION III

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILES

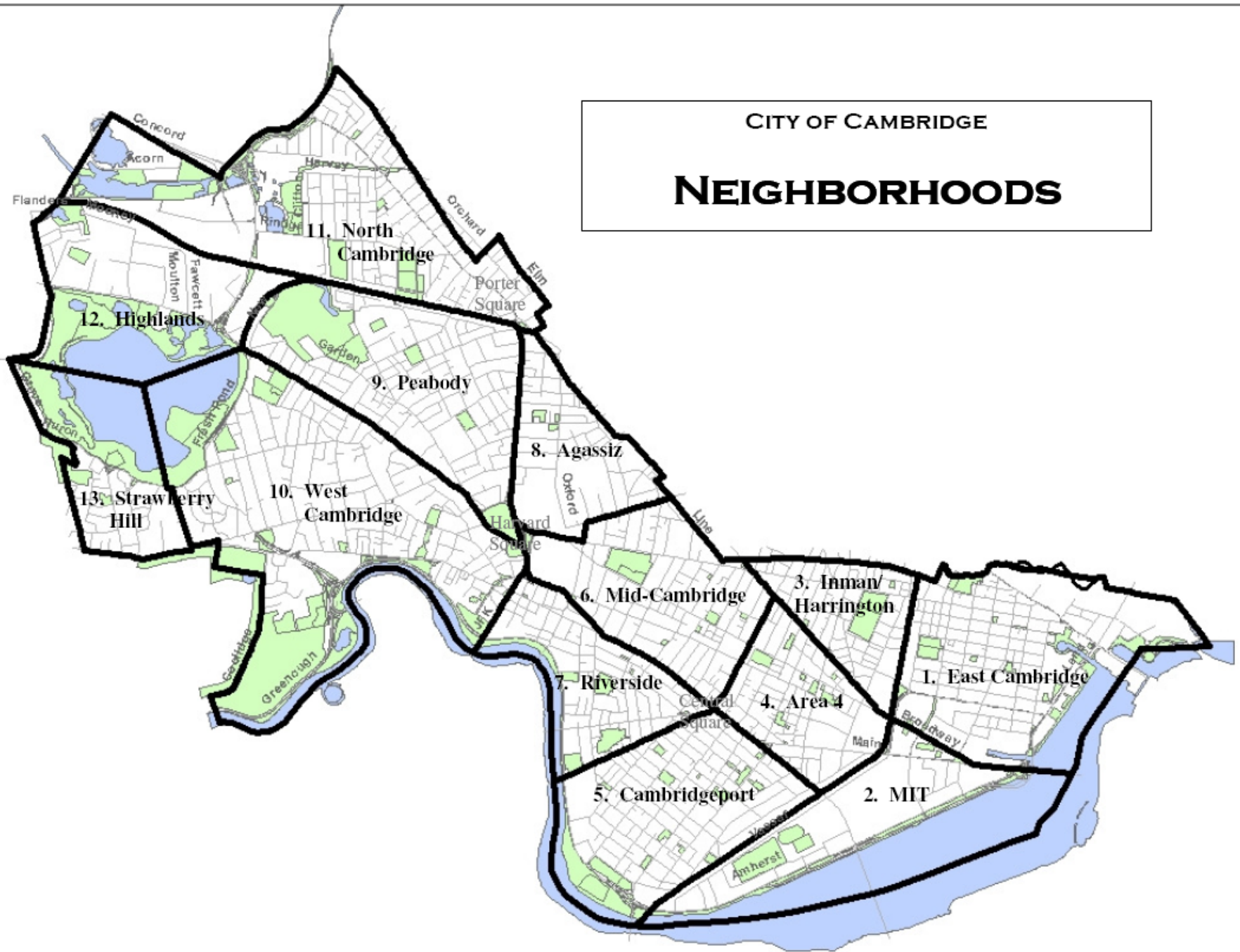
1. EAST CAMBRIDGE
2. M.I.T./ KENDALL
3. INMAN/ HARRINGTON
4. AREA 4
5. CAMBRIDGEPORT
6. MID-CAMBRIDGE
7. RIVERSIDE
8. AGASSIZ
9. PEABODY
10. WEST CAMBRIDGE
11. NORTH CAMBRIDGE
12. CAMBRIDGE
HIGHLANDS
13. STRAWBERRY HILL



THE FOLLOWING IS AN OVERVIEW
OF TARGET CRIMES IN
CAMBRIDGE NEIGHBORHOODS



CITY OF CAMBRIDGE
NEIGHBORHOODS

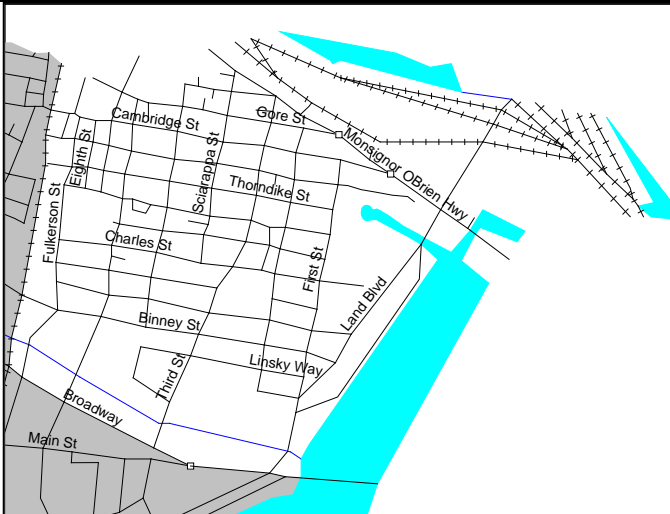
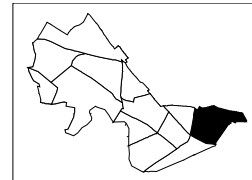


NEIGHBORHOOD BREAKDOWN OF INDEX CRIMES IN 2010

CRIME	East Camb	MIT	Inman/Harrington	Area 4	Camb. Port	Mid-Camb	Riverside	Agassiz	Peabody	W. Camb	N. Camb	Camb Highlands	Strw. Hill	Total
Aggravated Assault	24	3	29	46	43	19	25	5	8	21	23	1	4	251
Arson	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	8
Auto Theft	15	1	16	21	26	18	10	4	14	20	20	1	3	169
Commercial Break	4	2	5	2	13	4	12	3	4	7	19	5	7	87
Commercial Rob.	1	0	0	3	1	2	7	1	1	4	1	1	0	22
Drugs	3	2	11	21	21	13	5	2	0	4	4	1	2	89
Flim Flam	12	2	4	5	7	9	9	2	7	6	10	3	1	77
Forgery	32	10	21	21	39	40	22	13	20	36	37	6	11	308
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housebreak	23	0	41	47	44	65	29	21	27	24	40	0	5	366
Indecent Assault	4	1	2	5	6	4	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	32
Indecent Exposure	3	0	0	5	7	5	1	0	0	3	3	1	0	28
Larceny (Misc)	1	0	0	3	3	1	5	0	1	6	2	1	2	25
Larceny from Building	57	14	15	35	40	50	49	22	12	52	36	9	2	393
Larceny from MV	58	11	42	73	102	117	75	50	59	101	67	11	18	784
Larceny from Person	40	11	6	36	47	16	55	9	8	82	19	10	3	342
Larceny from Residence	15	0	16	21	24	40	17	6	18	10	20	2	3	192
Larceny of Bicycle	40	15	28	33	60	42	41	17	33	32	33	2	4	380
Larceny of Plate	8	2	2	3	7	5	3	2	3	3	4	0	1	43
Larceny of Services	3	0	4	1	5	1	2	0	2	6	3	2	2	31
Mal. Dest. Property	58	5	56	47	73	34	52	21	50	47	73	7	21	544
Peeping & Spying	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shoplifting	179	3	6	7	41	4	11	6	1	50	25	27	5	365
Simple Assault	48	6	44	56	58	40	47	5	22	33	42	3	11	415
Street Robbery	13	2	8	27	22	14	8	5	10	14	14	2	2	141

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, 2006-2010

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Housebreaks	41	26	28	40	23
Street Robbery	20	15	19	14	13
Auto Theft	21	24	15	20	15
Larceny from MVs	94	171	140	86	58
Malicious Destruction	63	107	90	67	58
Drug Incidents	7	20	14	7	3

Very few crime patterns emerged in East Cambridge in 2010. During the first quarter, two related street robberies were reported near the Galleria Mall, the second of which resulted in an arrest (see Robbery section on page 28). In June and July, areas of First and Third Streets in East Cambridge experienced an increase in bicycle thefts (see Larceny section on page 46). There was also a concentration of bicycle thefts during the summer months in the Cambridge Center parking garages.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR EAST CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010
Housebreaks	38	36	37
Street Robbery	10	19	16
Auto Theft	156	86	34
Larceny from MVs	121	106	101
Malicious Destruction	118	110	93

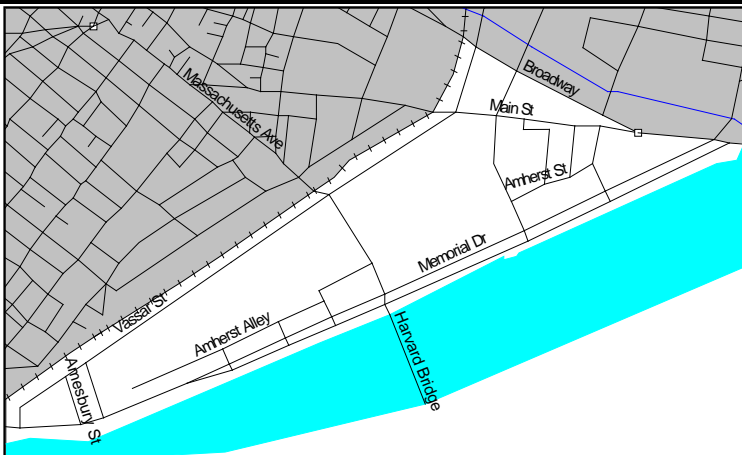
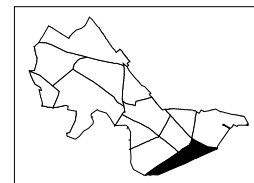
NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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 and 2010, 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 2010, East Cambridge ranked in the top third of all neighborhoods for malicious destruction, but was lower than usual in auto thefts and larcenies from motor vehicles. The drop in larcenies may possibly be due to a notable reduction in larcenies from vehicles in parking garages, which had been a problem in this area prior to 2009.
- **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 drop in simple assaults in East Cambridge since 2008 (down 16%).

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, 2006-2010

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Housebreaks	1	1	0	0	0
Street Robbery	1	2	4	3	2
Auto Theft	7	5	5	3	1
Larceny from MVs	24	29	33	36	11
Malicious Destruction	4	5	5	6	5
Drug Incidents	1	3	1	3	2

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 2010.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR M.I.T. AREA TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010
Housebreaks	19	4	1
Street Robbery	11	5	3
Auto Theft	102	55	8
Larceny from MVs	56	49	24
Malicious Destruction	47	28	8

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

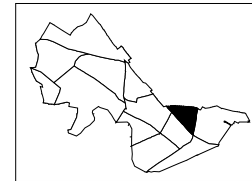
The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the dominant venue in the MIT neighborhood given that MIT property envelops most of the area. Its large student population—a large proportion of which is foreign—is alluring to local criminals, who often consider students to be unsuspecting prey.

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**. In 2010, however, the M.I.T. neighborhood had the lowest numbers of the city for both of these crimes.
- **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, 2006-2010

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Housebreaks	53	80	55	27	41
Street Robbery	23	12	10	8	8
Auto Theft	23	18	25	13	16
Larceny from MVs	61	89	35	19	42
Malicious Destruction	62	73	60	86	56
Drug Incidents	14	23	12	10	11

No substantial patterns emerged in the Inman/Harrington neighborhood in 2010. Notably, housebreaks increased again in 2010 after having dropped off considerably in 2009, but they still were not at the level seen during 2007 and 2008 when this neighborhood and Area 4 were plagued with a persistent, on-again off-again housebreak pattern. The only notable housebreak activity in this neighborhood took place in late March and early April when a series of similar daytime and early evening housebreaks targeting electronics were reported in Mid-Cambridge, Area 4, and Inman. No arrests were made, but the series cooled off in April. The only other pattern-related incident of note in this neighborhood was a street robbery in September that was part of a one-night spree across lower Cambridge and into Somerville (see Robbery section on page 28).

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR INMAN/HARRINGTON TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010
Housebreaks	57	38	46
Street Robbery	14	15	11
Auto Theft	89	48	30
Larceny from MVs	66	45	45
Malicious Destruction	94	79	67

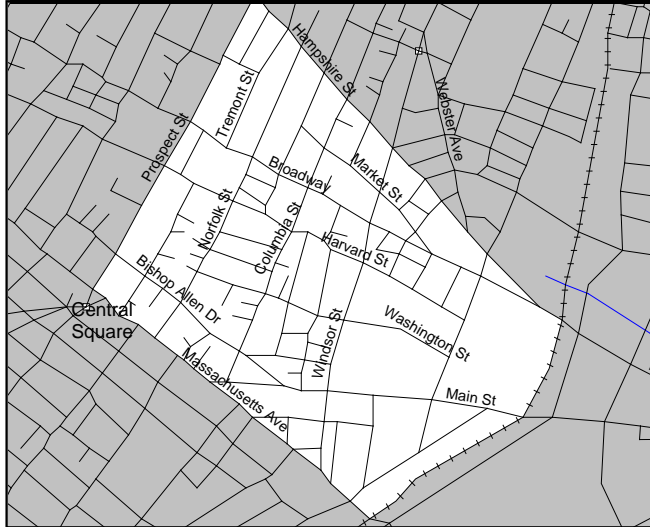
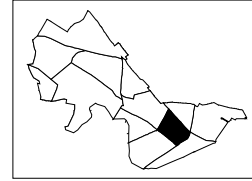
NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

- Inman/Harrington typically has an average number of **housebreaks**, given its population. Cambridge St, Marney St, Cardinal Medeiros Ave, Columbia St, and Plymouth St have been "hot spots" for this crime. The density of housebreaks generally increases in the lower half of the neighborhood, nearing the Area 4 border.
- **Auto theft** and **malicious destruction** have remained at median levels over the past decade. The related crime of **larceny from motor vehicles (LMVs)**, on the other hand, was lower than Inman in only three other neighborhoods in 2010. 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, 2006-2010

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Housebreaks	54	86	47	30	47
Street Robbery	36	21	20	23	27
Auto Theft	26	35	31	17	21
Larceny from MVs	64	140	73	69	73
Malicious Destruction	66	54	90	52	47
Drug Incidents	45	37	21	20	21

Unlike in 2007 and 2008 when a persistent housebreak pattern plagued Area 4 and Inman/Harrington, only a couple brief housebreak series emerged in Area 4 in 2010. In late March into early April, as many as twelve daytime and early evening housebreaks were reported along the Somerville border in Mid-Cambridge into Inman/Harrington and Area 4. Entry was typically gained through forced doors and windows, and the main targets were laptops, TVs, portable electronics, and bank/credit cards. No arrests were made in this series, but the incidents cooled off in mid-April. There was also a series of five housebreaks reported in Area 4 over the course of two days in November. All of these incidents took place in apartment buildings at midday and targeted electronics. No arrests were made in either series.

There was one significant street robbery pattern that involved Area 4 incidents in 2010. Between mid October and early November, a total of 16 similar armed street robberies were reported in Cambridge, Brookline, and Boston. Three of these incidents took place in Area 4. An arrest brought this pattern to an end on November 3. (See Robbery section on page 28 for more details).

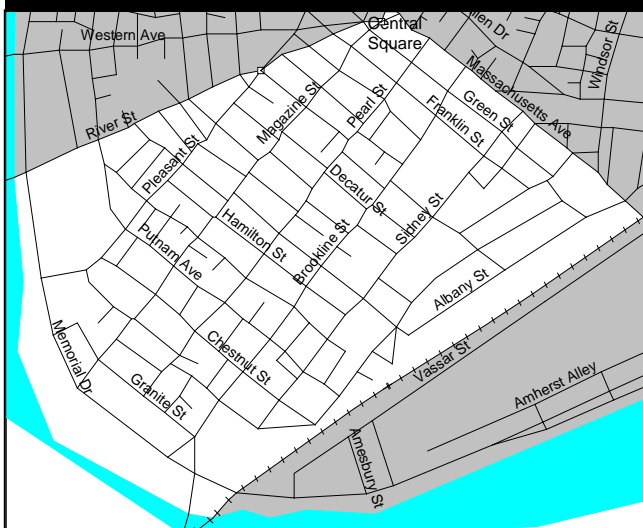
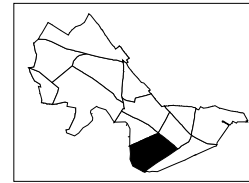
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR AREA 4 TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010
Housebreaks	101	62	53
Street Robbery	75	47	28
Auto Theft	147	78	39
Larceny from MVs	134	77	78
Malicious Destruction	131	109	80

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 or 2010.
- **Larceny from motor vehicles** is often a problem in Area 4. In 2010, Area 4 had the fifth highest number of incidents in the City. The theft of GPS units from vehicles is still a considerable problem both in Area 4 and citywide.
- Historically, Area 4 has ranked among the top neighborhoods for **drug incidents** in Cambridge. This was the case in 2010, as Area 4 tied with Cambridgeport for the most drug incidents in the City. This is likely due to the existence of Central Square in these two neighborhoods, which tends to be a hotspot of drug activity.

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, 2006-2010

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Housebreaks	85	59	32	38	44
Street Robbery	19	19	16	32	22
Auto Theft	25	30	28	28	26
Larceny from MVs	67	140	120	160	102
Malicious Destruction	78	85	77	53	73
Drug Incidents	27	28	13	32	21

Cambridgeport experienced more notable crime patterns than most other neighborhoods in the City in 2010. A pattern of early evening housebreaks developed in April and continued through early May, ending with an unrelated arrest of possible suspects in mid-May (see Burglary section on page 40). One of the more prolific patterns in the City in 2010 was a pattern of larcenies from motor vehicles that took place in the parking lot of Whole Foods on River St and also sporadically in the parking lot at Trader Joe's/Microcenter on Memorial Dr. Over 17 incidents were reported between late September and mid November and ended with an arrest in late November (see Larceny from Motor Vehicles section on page 43). Cambridgeport also experienced a number of thefts of stereos from Hondas during the second quarter (see Larceny from Motor Vehicles section on page 44). Two street robbery series affected Cambridgeport this year. A one-night spree across lower Cambridge and Somerville in September included one street robbery on Magazine St. There was also a significant street robbery pattern in October and early November, which involved 16 armed street robberies in Cambridge, Brookline, and Boston. Two of these incidents took place in Cambridgeport. An arrest brought this pattern to an end on November 3 (See Robbery section on page 28 for more details on these two robbery series).

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR CAMBRIDGEPORT TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010
Housebreaks	156	66	57
Street Robbery	57	31	26
Auto Theft	165	85	44
Larceny from MVs	126	92	103
Malicious Destruction	106	106	99

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. This number dropped off in 2010, but it still remains a concern in the neighborhood. 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 2010, this neighborhood reported the second highest number of incidents by far in the City, due in part to the pattern that emerged at Whole Foods in 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, 2006-2010

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Housebreaks	78	56	61	36	65
Street Robbery	12	10	13	16	14
Auto Theft	27	31	28	20	18
Larceny from MVs	85	144	115	115	117
Malicious Destruction	52	76	44	47	34
Drug Incidents	12	16	15	10	13

After seeing a significant drop in housebreaks in Mid-Cambridge in 2009, incidents in 2010 rose back above the level seen in 2008, due to the emergence of the most prominent housebreak pattern in the city this year. Between July and September, roughly 30 breaks were reported in Mid-Cambridge and Agassiz. Somerville also experienced a marked increase in housebreaks during this time frame as well. In October, Somerville Police arrested a few suspects who were also believed to be suspects in the Cambridge incidents (see Burglary section on page 40 for more details).

Other patterns and series in this neighborhood in 2010 included a brief, six-day pattern of larcenies from motor vehicles in mid-February in the area of Broadway, Ware St, Harvard St, and Quincy St (no arrests made), thefts of stereos from Hondas during the second quarter (see Larceny section on page 43-44), a quick series of possibly related purse snatchings that took place at night in Mid-Cambridge, Peabody, and North Cambridge in October, and one incident in a pattern of sixteen armed street robberies in Cambridge and surrounding jurisdictions in October and early November (see Robbery section on page 28).

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR MID-CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010
Housebreaks	226	103	77
Street Robbery	49	18	15
Auto Theft	147	69	31
Larceny from MVs	198	103	104
Malicious Destruction	149	102	71

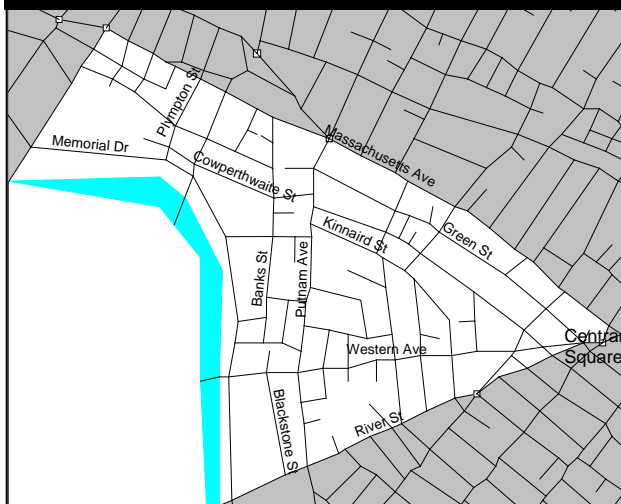
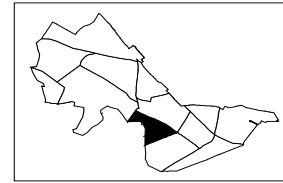
NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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 largest number of housebreaks in the City in 2010.
- Mid-Cambridge also typically 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, 2006-2010

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Housebreaks	31	36	23	32	29
Street Robbery	10	11	9	14	8
Auto Theft	12	11	21	10	10
Larceny from MVs	43	63	75	48	75
Malicious Destruction	59	48	59	45	52
Drug Incidents	11	14	14	7	5

One of the most noteworthy patterns in Riverside in 2010 involved a series of larcenies from motor vehicles in the periphery of Harvard Sq during the second quarter. At least twelve incidents in Riverside, Peabody, and West Cambridge were part of this pattern, which involved a male suspect on a bicycle who broke vehicle windows with a brick and stole bags from inside. A suspect was arrested in an unrelated incident in late June, effectively ending the pattern (see Larceny from Motor Vehicle section on page 43). Other pattern-related incidents in this neighborhood included a street robbery in September that was part of a one-night spree across lower Cambridge and Somerville (see Robbery section on page 28) and a series of stereo thefts from Hondas during the second quarter (see Larceny section on page 44).

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR RIVERSIDE TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010
Housebreaks	83	43	37
Street Robbery	34	17	14
Auto Theft	92	41	21
Larceny from MVs	87	47	49
Malicious Destruction	78	75	64

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

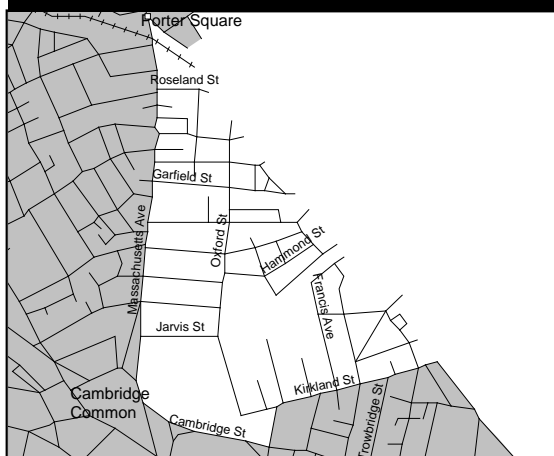
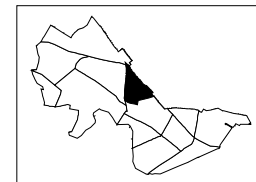
Riverside has the fourth highest population in the city, but it ranks well below the average for almost all index crimes. Along with its 11,000 residents, Riverside has two housing developments (Putnam Gardens and the River-Howard homes), two major parks (Hoyt Field and Riverside Press Park), and many 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 located in Central Square.

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

- **Malicious destruction** is the only crime that has not shown a significant average decline in Riverside since the 1980s, though it is typically low compared to the rest of the city. Most of this vandalism targets motor vehicles. Occasional patterns of this crime over long holiday weekends have been a problem in the past.
- **Street robberies** are low for a neighborhood of Riverside's population, but they remain a pressing problem. Riverside also has an exceptionally low number of **housebreaks** reported for its size.
- The only neighborhoods that usually have lower **auto theft** and **larceny from motor vehicles** totals have less than half of Riverside's population. However, larcenies from motor vehicles in Riverside in 2010 were higher than usual, possibly due to heightened larceny activity in the Harvard Sq area this year.

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, 2006-2010

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Housebreaks	24	17	20	14	21
Street Robbery	3	4	1	7	5
Auto Theft	11	11	8	12	4
Larceny from MVs	43	89	76	58	50
Malicious Destruction	22	17	9	7	21
Drug Incidents	1	0	0	1	2

Agassiz experienced parts of two notable patterns this year. Between July and September, over 30 housebreaks were reported in Mid-Cambridge, Agassiz, and across the border in Somerville. In October, Somerville Police arrested a number of individuals who were also believed to be suspects in the Cambridge incidents (see Burglary section on page 40 for more details). There was also a significant street robbery pattern in October and early November, which involved 16 armed street robberies in Cambridge, Brookline, and Boston. Two of these incidents took place in Agassiz. An arrest brought this pattern to an end on November 3 (See Robbery section on page 28 for more details on these two robbery series). In addition to these patterns, there were also concentrations of larcenies from motor vehicles that developed intermittently along the Agassiz/Mid-Cambridge border throughout the year (see Larceny section on page 43).

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR AGASSIZ TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010
Housebreaks	67	26	25
Street Robbery	11	7	4
Auto Theft	45	19	11
Larceny from MVs	47	30	49
Malicious Destruction	45	28	18

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

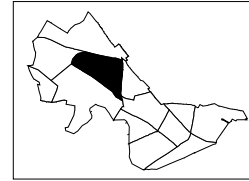
Over half of the Agassiz neighborhood is occupied by Harvard University and Lesley University. The rest of the residential population is concentrated primarily in a triangle in the northern section of the neighborhood, capped by bustling Porter Square. A number of businesses line Massachusetts Avenue 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, 2006-2010

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Housebreaks	43	59	50	43	27
Street Robbery	13	7	13	11	10
Auto Theft	38	18	24	20	14
Larceny from MVs	111	125	105	104	59
Malicious Destruction	72	83	52	45	50
Drug Incidents	5	8	3	2	0

Peabody experienced a few different types of crime patterns in 2010. A series of larcenies from motor vehicles took place along the periphery of Harvard Sq during the second quarter. At least twelve incidents in Riverside, Peabody, and West Cambridge were part of this pattern, which involved a male suspect on a bicycle who broke vehicle windows with a brick and stole bags from inside. A suspect was arrested in an unrelated incident in late June, bringing the pattern to an end (see Larceny from Motor Vehicle section on page 43). From August to September, a series of daytime housebreaks were reported in Peabody. Approximately 12 incidents were part of this pattern, which involved entry through cut window screens and thefts of jewelry, silverware, and laptops (see Burglary section on page 40). A significant street robbery pattern involving 16 armed street robberies occurred in October and early November in Cambridge, Brookline, and Boston. Three of these incidents took place in Peabody. An arrest brought this pattern to an end on November 3 (See Robbery section on page 28 for more details).

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR PEABODY TARGET CRIMES

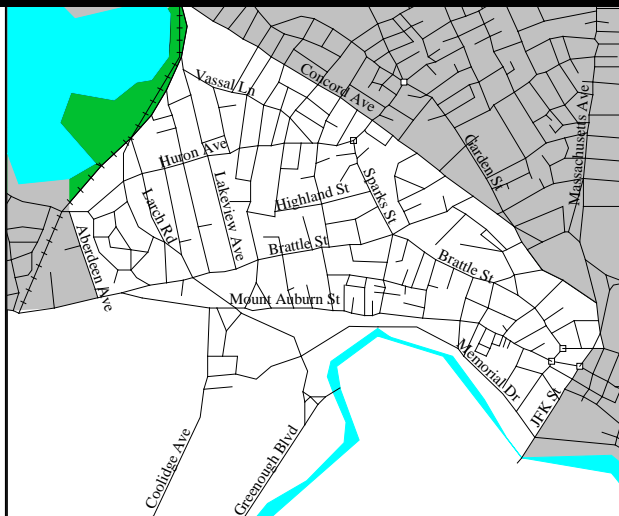
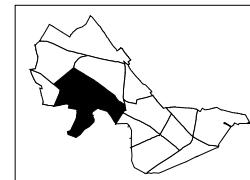
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010
Housebreaks	150	53	49
Street Robbery	21	14	10
Auto Theft	94	42	30
Larceny from MVs	74	60	80
Malicious Destruction	135	72	74

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. In 2010, larcenies from motor vehicles were down by over 40% in this neighborhood with very few incidents reported in the usual hotspot area along Mass Ave.

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, 2006-2010

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Housebreaks	43	31	33	23	24
Street Robbery	4	6	13	4	14
Auto Theft	13	24	26	25	20
Larceny from MVs	63	105	139	116	101
Malicious Destruction	57	52	50	40	47
Drug Incidents	6	3	7	5	4

In 2010, 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, larcenies from persons became problematic in March and continued throughout much of the summer, resulting in a number of separate arrests (see Larceny from Person section on page 45). The other crime to plague this area in 2010 was larceny from motor vehicles (LMVs). Patterns of LMVs developed along the western periphery of Harvard Square

sporadically throughout the year, with the most notable pattern occurring in the second quarter. This pattern involved a male suspect on a bicycle throwing bricks through vehicle windows to steal items from inside. A suspect was arrested in late June (see Larceny from Motor Vehicle section on page 43). There was also a sporadic pattern of housebreaks in the West Cambridge area in late July through early September. Nine late week and weekend breaks were reported, which involved window entry and thefts of laptops, other electronics, tool, and purses. No suspects were arrested (see Burglary section on page 40).

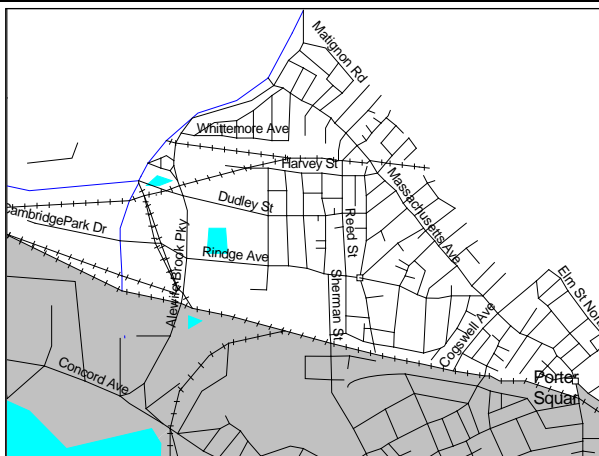
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR WEST CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010
Housebreaks	105	38	37
Street Robbery	18	11	9
Auto Theft	105	41	25
Larceny from MVs	134	72	81
Malicious Destruction	92	76	58

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 larger than average, almost all of its target crimes are lower than average. Only **larcenies from motor vehicles** and **street robberies** ranked higher than average in 2010. The larceny increase can be attributed to the patterns of car breaks seen in the periphery of Harvard Square this year. 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, only emerge occasionally now.
- **Bicycle theft** patterns strike the Harvard Square area each spring and summer. The large number of bicycles, used by college students and Harvard Square visitors, 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 2010, 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, 2006-2010

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Housebreaks	31	55	34	54	40
Street Robbery	18	11	22	12	14
Auto Theft	21	24	21	20	20
Larceny from MVs	64	100	90	74	67
Malicious Destruction	108	68	88	54	73
Drug Incidents	18	12	8	11	4

Very few patterns affected North Cambridge this year. During the first quarter, a brief housebreak pattern emerged in the area, involving just six breaks in February. A suspect arrested for a housebreak in Somerville in April admitted to being active in the North Cambridge area as well (see Burglary section on page 40). The other pattern involving North Cambridge this year was a regional series perpetrated by a suspect who was later arrested by Cambridge Police and the Bank Robbery Task Force. One of the bank robberies in this pattern occurred in North Cambridge in December (see Robbery section on page 27).

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR NORTH CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES

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

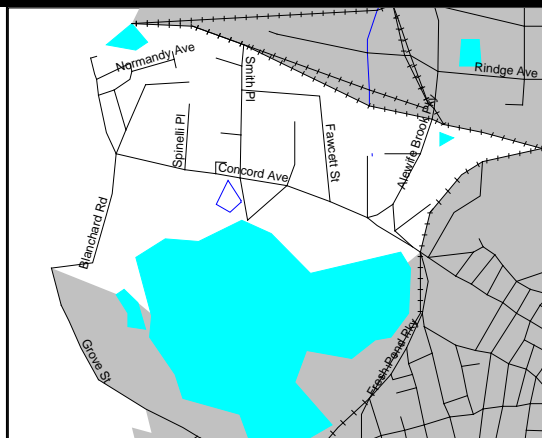
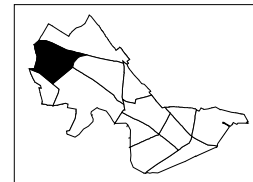
NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

- **Housebreak** patterns tend to occur during the summer months, although the only housebreak pattern in this neighborhood in 2010 occurred in the winter. Incidents are scattered quite liberally throughout the neighborhood's residential population. 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. No defined street robbery patterns emerged in North Cambridge in 2010.

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, 2006-2010

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Housebreaks	3	2	2	2	0
Street Robbery	5	2	1	5	2
Auto Theft	3	6	3	4	1
Larceny from MVs	18	21	20	9	11
Malicious Destruction	16	8	11	10	7
Drug Incidents	1	1	0	0	1

The only notable pattern-related incident in the Highlands in 2010 was an armed commercial robbery at the CVS on Alewife Brook Parkway in July, which was part of a regional spree and resulted in the arrests of both suspects in Woburn a day later (see Robbery section on page 27 for more details).

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR CAMBRIDGE HIGHLANDS TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010
Housebreaks	6	2	2
Street Robbery	8	2	2
Auto Theft	54	16	5
Larceny from MVs	38	23	16
Malicious Destruction	28	26	19

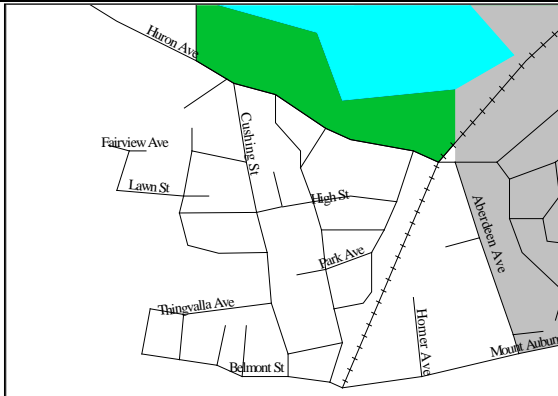
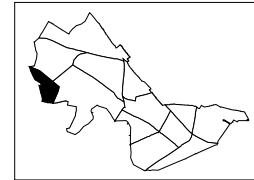
NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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, 2006-2010

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Housebreaks	9	11	6	4	5
Street Robbery	6	0	0	2	2
Auto Theft	6	5	9	4	3
Larceny from MVs	17	18	32	19	18
Malicious Destruction	15	23	14	18	21
Drug Incidents	1	1	3	0	2

No notable patterns were reported in the Strawberry Hill neighborhood in 2010.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR STRAWBERRY HILL TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010
Housebreaks	17	10	9
Street Robbery	4	3	2
Auto Theft	17	8	7
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

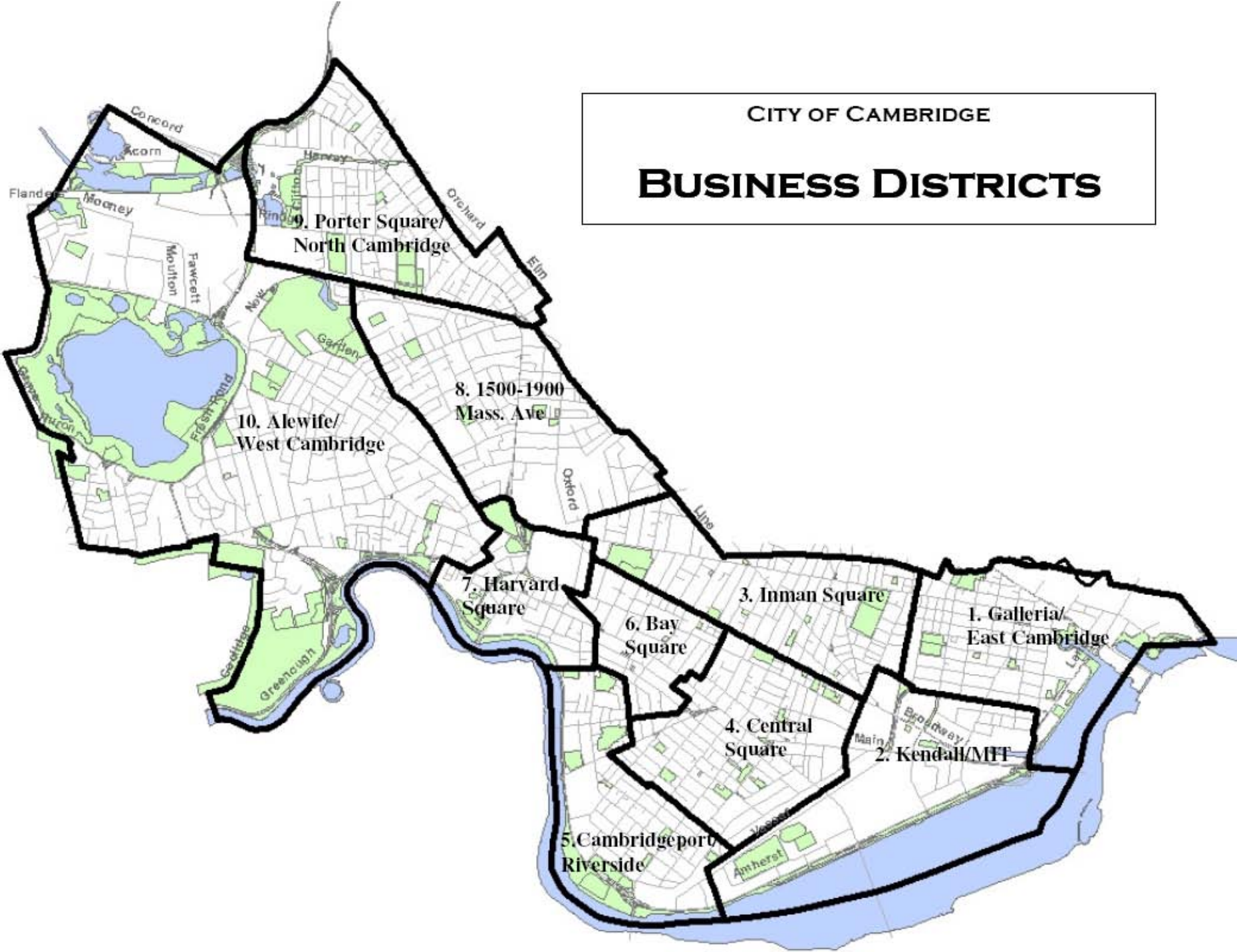
1. **GALLERIA / EAST
CAMBRIDGE**
2. **KENDALL / MIT**
3. **INMAN SQUARE**
4. **CENTRAL SQUARE**
5. **CAMBRIDGEPORT/
RIVERSIDE**
6. **BAY SQUARE**
7. **HARVARD SQUARE**
8. **1500-1900 MASS AVE**
9. **PORTER SQUARE**
10. **ALEWIFE / WEST
CAMBRIDGE**



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

Commercial burglaries continue to decrease in the East Cambridge business district. Over the past two years there been only seven commercial establishments broken into in this area. 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 30 incidents in 2006 to a historic low of only three crimes recorded in 2010. • **Larceny from buildings** recorded a 14% decline in this business district in 2010. Further analysis reveals that thefts of this type are waning dramatically when compared with the totals of over 100 incidents per year at the start of the decade. 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. • **Shoplifting** increased by 8% in this area in 2010. Ninety-eight percent of the shoplifting in this business district is at the Galleria Mall. Prime time for shoplifters is between the hours of 2:30 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Thursdays and Fridays. • **Larceny from the person** fell for the second year in a row in this business district in 2010. Over 65% of these types of crimes involved the thefts of wallets or purses from victims who were shopping. The number of thefts from people dining in the food court at the Mall continues to decline. The temporal trend for this theft type is on Saturday afternoons.

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Larceny from Building	85	60	51	50	43
Larceny from Person	44	46	54	45	39
Commercial Burglary	30	26	12	4	3
Commercial Robbery	3	0	6	2	1
Shoplifting	103	121	167	165	179
Fraud/Flim	70	41	66	53	46
Flam/Counterfeiting					

**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

Larceny from buildings accounted for nearly 50% of the business related crimes in this area in 2010. For years, the city's hi-tech business district had been plagued by varied instances of this crime type, claiming an average of 250 larcenies from buildings per year between 1980 and 1990. That number has been reduced dramatically over the past few years with substantial technological advances for internal security of offices buildings. Larcenies from buildings in this area have averaged less than 30 incidents per year since 2006. The majority of the increase of 11 incidents in 2010 can be traced to a series of thefts from health club lockers in September and October. • **Larceny from the person** has never been considered a major problem for Kendall Square. Incidents are very sporadic in nature and usually average less than 13 crimes per year. Seventy percent of these pick pocketing crimes are from diners at the Cambridge Center food court. • **Shoplifting** is very rare in this business district with an average slightly above two per year since 2006. • The first **commercial robbery** in this area in over 14 months was recorded in February of 2010; there have been six commercial robberies in Kendall Squares since 2006. Four of the crimes were at convenience stores; the other two were at banks. • The last major **commercial burglary** pattern in this area was in 2006 when there was a series of thefts of tools from construction sites. Thirteen breaks were reported that year; there have been only nine incidents reported in the four years since then.

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Larceny from Building	28	27	33	23	34
Larceny from Person	12	12	18	8	13
Commercial Burglary	13	2	3	2	2
Commercial Robbery	1	2	2	0	1
Shoplifting	3	2	3	2	3
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	8	12	20	26	16

**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 increased by ten incidents in Business District #3 in 2010, when compared with last year's total. The majority of this increase can be attributed to the theft of unattended cell phones and laptops at libraries, schools, and restaurants. • The majority of the increase in **shoplifting** incidents from two crimes in 2009 to eight in 2010 can be traced to the arrest of homeless individuals stealing from a liquor store in the Square. • **Larceny from persons** in restaurants and bars (pickpockets targeting diners) around Inman Square has fallen considerably over the past two years, from 27 thefts in 2008 to 7 reports in 2010. • There has been no repeat of the weekend night **commercial breaks** along Hampshire and Cambridge Streets into restaurants and convenience stores that plagued the Square in 2006 and 2007. The decline continued in 2010 with a 50% reduction of commercial burglaries registered • **Commercial robberies** fell in Business District #3 in 2010 by one incident. Five of the six commercial robberies in this Business District over the past two years 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 remained relatively unchanged in the area in 2010.

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Larceny from Building	29	20	31	13	23
Larceny from Person	24	25	27	15	7
Commercial Burglary	30	17	9	14	7
Commercial Robbery	3	5	6	3	2
Shoplifting	4	5	5	2	8
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	42	44	52	36	37

**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*

There were eight additional **larcenies from the building** recorded in Central Square 2010. Part of this increase can be linked to the theft of copper drain spouts from churches and public buildings on the periphery of the Square. As usual, the majority of this crime type involved thefts from health clubs and the back room thievery of workers' property. • **Larceny from the person** declined 5% in Central Square when compared with the 2009 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 females' purses on the backs of chairs during the afternoon, then turn their attention to coats, cell phones, and wallets in the bars late on weekend nights. One trend identified in 2010 was a decrease in the thefts at coffee shops and an increase at fast food establishments. • **Shoplifting** in Central Square has taken a dramatic surge downward from over 100 incidents in 2006 and 2007 to 31 thefts in 2010. A high percentage of shoplifting arrests were in drug stores in the 600 block of Mass Ave • **Commercial breaks** remained flat with a slight decrease of two incidents. There were no identifiable patterns for this crime in Central Square in 2010. An unusual statistic was that only one break occurred in the 400 to 700 blocks of Mass Ave, which in past years has been a hot spot for this type of serious crime. • Two banks and a bar were robbed in Central Square in 2010, down from seven **commercial robberies** reported in 2009. All three crimes were cleared with arrests.

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Larceny from Building	72	100	72	69	77
Larceny from Person	102	89	98	91	86
Commercial Burglary	37	16	17	21	19
Commercial Robbery	4	4	3	7	3
Shoplifting	107	102	63	54	31
Fraud/Flim	79	75	74	70	68
Flam/Counterfeiting					

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

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

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



*Memorial Drive/Lower
Cambridgeport*

Historically, there are fewer business related target crimes recorded in the Cambridgeport/Riverside business district than in any of the other nine areas citywide. That trend held true in 2010. **Larcenies from buildings** increased by ten incidents in this area in 2010. However, the numbers in comparison to other areas were very low, and the thefts were an eclectic 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, with an average slightly above ten crimes per year. The majority of the ten recorded incidents involved the thefts of women's purses while shopping at a local grocery store. This type of criminal scenario has been on the increase in the Greater Boston region over the past two years with a crew of professional pick pockets as possible suspects. • After recording only one **commercial robbery** in the past three years, three gas stations were victimized in 2010. All six commercial robberies in this business district since 2006 have been late night heists at gas stations. • **Commercial burglary** is another business related crime that produces amazingly low numbers, with only five breaks registered since 2007. Both of the incidents in 2010 were unsuccessful attempts to enter businesses on Memorial Dr. • Thirty-four of the forty **shoplifting** arrests in this business area over the past two years were at Microcenter; the other six were at Whole Foods. The majority of the arrests were made between 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Larceny from Building	14	14	18	7	17
Larceny from Person	10	10	14	8	10
Commercial Burglary	8	1	2	1	2
Commercial Robbery	2	0	0	1	3
Shoplifting	16	16	7	20	20
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	32	20	27	34	26

**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

In 2010, **larceny from the building** increased by 13 incidents (54%) in Business District #6 when compared with the 2009 figures. This larceny type accounts for the majority of the business related crime in the Bay Square/Upper Broadway area. Thefts of cell phones from lockers and classrooms at CRLS still remain a problem with 15 incidents reported in 2010. Sporadic thefts from offices in the 900 to 1000 block of Mass Ave reappeared after a two-year hiatus. • There was one **shoplifting** incident in the Bay Square district in 2010. Over the past five years, there have been only four arrests for shoplifting from the shops in this business district. • **Larceny from the person**, never a major problem for this business district, fell from nine incidents in 2009 to eight thefts in 2010. The majority of these thefts were by pickpockets targeting diners in the bars and restaurants along Mass Ave and public buildings on Broadway • The fact that there was only one **commercial burglary** in the Bay Square business district in 2010 is an amazing statistic. The sporadic breaks usually identified in the 1000 block of Mass Ave never materialized in 2010. • Zero commercial robberies were recorded here in 2010. In 2009, 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. Three of the four commercial stickups here since 2006 were at convenience stores.

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Larceny from Building	26	23	39	24	37
Larceny from Person	10	14	12	9	8
Commercial Burglary	6	6	3	6	1
Commercial Robbery	1	1	1	1	0
Shoplifting	1	1	1	0	1
Fraud/Flim	26	38	42	27	39
Flam/Counterfeiting					

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

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

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



Harvard Square

Larceny from the person is the major business related crime concern for Harvard Square. Despite the arrest of three career dippers during 2010, this crime still shot up 25% since 2009 and 72% since 2008. 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 2010 were in coffee shops on weekends between 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. • **Shoplifting** in Harvard Square increased by 24% this year. A series of thefts at T-Mobile was an ongoing problem throughout 2010. Another area of concern involved shoplifting arrests at drug and department stores on Brattle Street and Mass Ave. • **Commercial robbery** shot up from one incident in 2009 to eight reported crimes in 2010. Between early May and Christmas, there were two bank robberies, two electronic store heists, two convenience store stick-ups, and two restaurants victimized in Harvard Square. • There were five additional **commercial burglaries** registered in this business district in 2010. There were no spatial or temporal trends identified but the majority of the breaks were into restaurants and churches.

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Larceny from Building	43	63	67	41	69
Larceny from Person	89	73	74	102	127
Commercial Burglary	18	13	8	8	13
Commercial Robbery	0	10	4	1	8
Shoplifting	56	48	61	46	57
Fraud/Flim	28	34	38	33	39
Flam/Counterfeiting					

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 total number of **larcenies from buildings** dropped from 35 thefts in 2009 to 28 in 2010. However, thefts from health club lockers remains a problem, with 15 incidents reported from facilities in the 1800 block of Mass Ave. The thefts of laptops and cell phones from Lesley College and other schools in the area is also an ongoing problem • Since 2006, there have been 12 **commercial robberies** in this business district. There were two in 2010. Seven of the twelve robberies were committed between noon and 6:00 p.m. There have been arrests in six of the incidents. • For an area with such a high concentration of retail establishments and pedestrian activity, the total of only 22 **shoplifting** arrests in the corridor over the past five years is significant. • **Larceny from the person** was down five incidents in 2010. Patterns are identified in this business area much less frequently than in Harvard and Central Squares. The trend identified over the past three years is that 10 to 15 patrons in bars confined to the 1600 and 1700 blocks of Mass Ave will be the targets of pickpockets on weekend nights. • There has not been a **commercial burglary** pattern identified in this area in the past three years. Commercial breaks fell from nine incidents in 2009 to five in 2010. The majority of the breaks in recent years have been into restaurants and bars in the 1800 to 1900 block of Mass Ave.

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Larceny from Building	25	29	26	35	28
Larceny from Person	19	19	22	20	15
Commercial Burglary	8	15	5	9	5
Commercial Robbery	2	3	4	1	2
Shoplifting	7	5	2	1	7
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	36	48	37	46	40

***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. This target crime took a step back with a 49% reduction in 2010. Historically, close to 80% of these incidents were at CVS and Shaw's Supermarket. The temporal trend identified for the shoplifting incidents is on weekdays between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. • **Commercial robberies** dropped for the fourth consecutive year in 2010. This crime has slid down from thirteen in 2006, to nine in 2007, to four in 2008, to two in 2009 and to but one incident last year. Further analysis of robberies in Porter Square over the past five years reveals that ten were bank robberies, fourteen were convenience stores, three were gas stations and three were other retail establishments. Temporal analysis indicates a high percentage of the incidents were mid-week between noon to 4:00 p.m. • **Commercial breaks** into restaurants and convenience stores in the 2400 block of Mass Ave helped propel a five-incident increase in the Porter Square business area for this crime. The majority of these incidents were in the first two quarters of the year. There were only four commercial breaks recorded over the final six months of 2010. There has not been a significant commercial break pattern identified here in a number of years. • **Larcenies from persons**, seldom a problem in Porter Square, decreased by three incidents in Business District #9 in 2010. The majority of these incidents involved the thefts of purses from female victims in grocery stores. • There was a 72% increase in **Larceny from buildings** in Porter Square in 2010. The majority of these thefts were of employees' personal property from the rear of retail establishments.

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Larceny from Building	36	23	32	18	31
Larceny from Person	17	25	19	21	18
Commercial Burglary	24	16	7	13	18
Commercial Robbery	13	9	4	2	1
Shoplifting	21	32	13	49	25
Fraud/Flim	40	35	42	41	44
Flam/Counterfeiting					

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

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

Major areas of Business/Retail/Industrial concentration include: businesses and offices on Mt. Auburn Street between 180 and 700 including the 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 between 2004 and 2008. In 2009, there were only three commercial robberies in this district, and only one incident was recorded this year. Two suspects were arrested later in the day in Woburn for attempting to rob the CVS at the Fresh Pond Mall in July. • **Shoplifting** increased by four incidents in 2010. The previously identified trend involving a large percentage of Boston residents being arrested for shoplifting at the Fresh Pond Mall held true in 2010. These shoplifters tended to be older in age and more professional than arrestees in other business districts • **Larcenies from buildings** decreased 17% in this business district when compared with the figures of 2009. The majority of these thefts were of laptops from local research companies and pilfering of personal property at health clubs, hotels, and schools. • There was an increase of seven reports of **larceny from the person** in Business District #10 in 2010. The majority of the incline can be attributed to the thefts of wallets from the purses of distracted shoppers in supermarkets. • Despite the fact that **commercial burglary** registered a 113% increase in West Cambridge/Alewife in 2010, there were no geospatial or temporal trends identified. 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. A professional burglary crew was linked to a pair of breaks at Fresh Pond Golf Course.

CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Larceny from Building	40	59	48	41	34
Larceny from Person	12	31	19	12	19
Commercial Burglary	18	23	10	8	17
Commercial Robbery	11	7	6	3	1
Shoplifting	26	17	30	30	34
Fraud/Flim	49	43	48	41	46
Flam/Counterfeiting					

SECTION V

SPECIAL REPORTS

- **DOMESTIC CRIMES**
- **HATE CRIMES**
- **HOMELESS 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 2010, there were a total of 1,014 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 2010, these calls made up 56% 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 16% of all domestic incidents in 2010. **Aggravated assaults** made up an additional 9%.

CATEGORICAL BREAKDOWN OF DOMESTIC INCIDENTS*	Total Reports* 2010	% of Total Domestic Reports
Dispute/Disturbance with No Physical Abuse	569	56%
Simple Assault	167	16%
Aggravated Assault	90	9%
Violation of a Restraining Order	60	6%
Threats to Commit a Crime	58	6%
Harassment	14	1%
Housebreak	14	1%
Harassing or Obscene Telephone Calls	11	1%
Larceny	9	1%
Malicious Destruction of Property	6	.6%
Rape/Attempted Rape	6	.6%
Indecent Assault	4	.4%
Indecent Exposure	2	.2%
Annoying & Accosting	1	.1%
Forgery	1	.1%
Kidnapping	1	.1%
Receiving Stolen Property	1	.1%
Total	1,014	99.2%

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

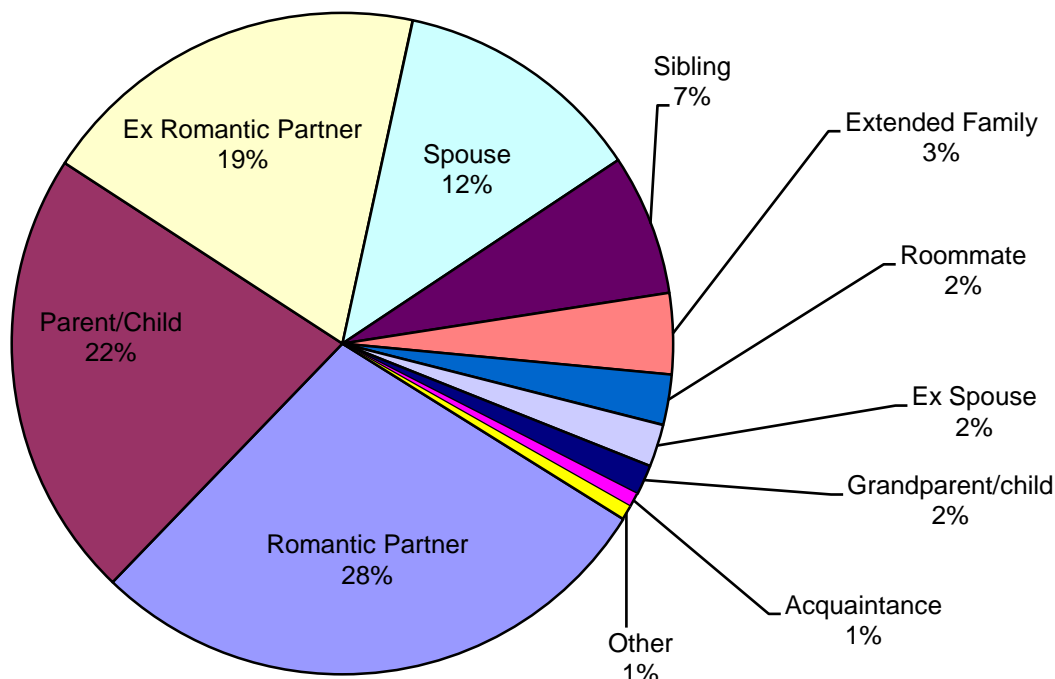
**Due to rounding, the total % is slightly lower than 100%.

DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

Domestic Crime by Relationship Type, 2010



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:

- Emerge617-547-9879
- Common Purpose617-522-6500

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) are 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.

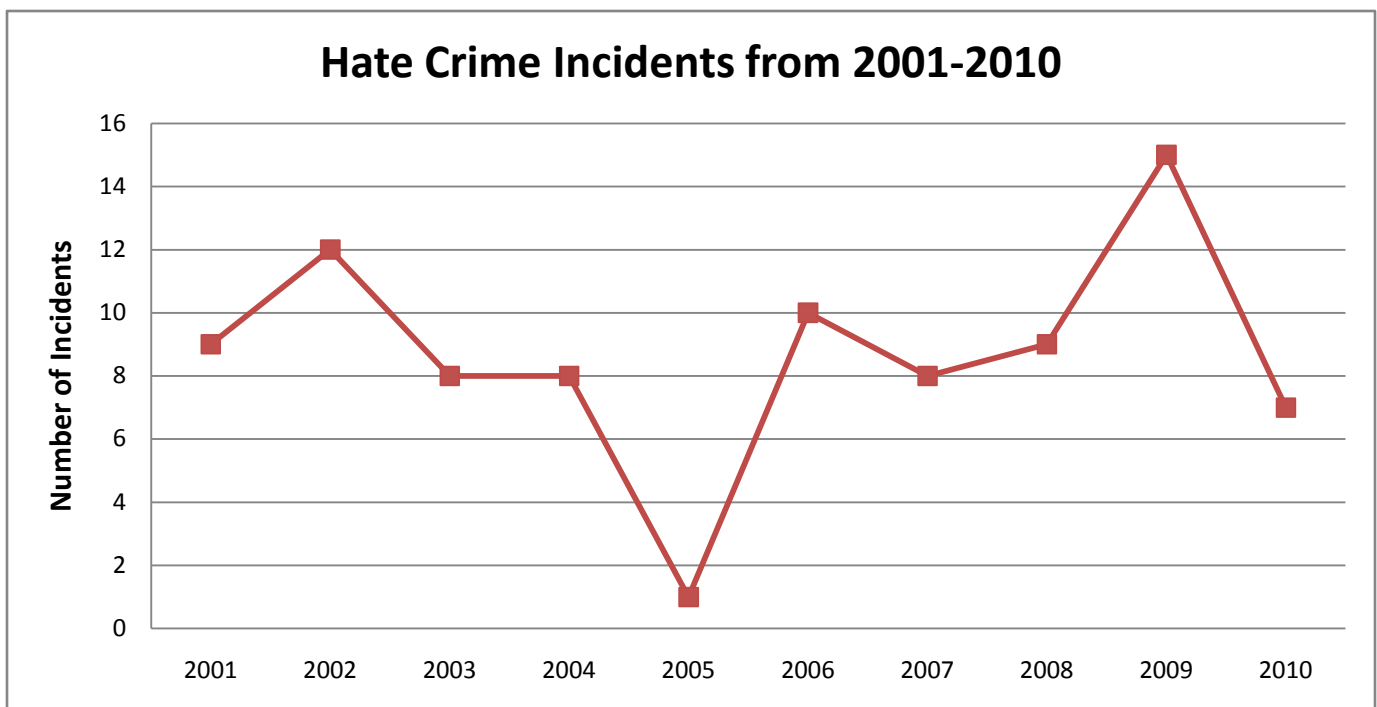
*The trial will be either by jury or bench and if the defendant is found guilty, s/he will have a sentencing hearing and then be sentenced. Once s/he is in jail, the victim in the case can be asked to be notified of a release date or other information they would want to know regarding the defendant,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

H A T E C R I M E S

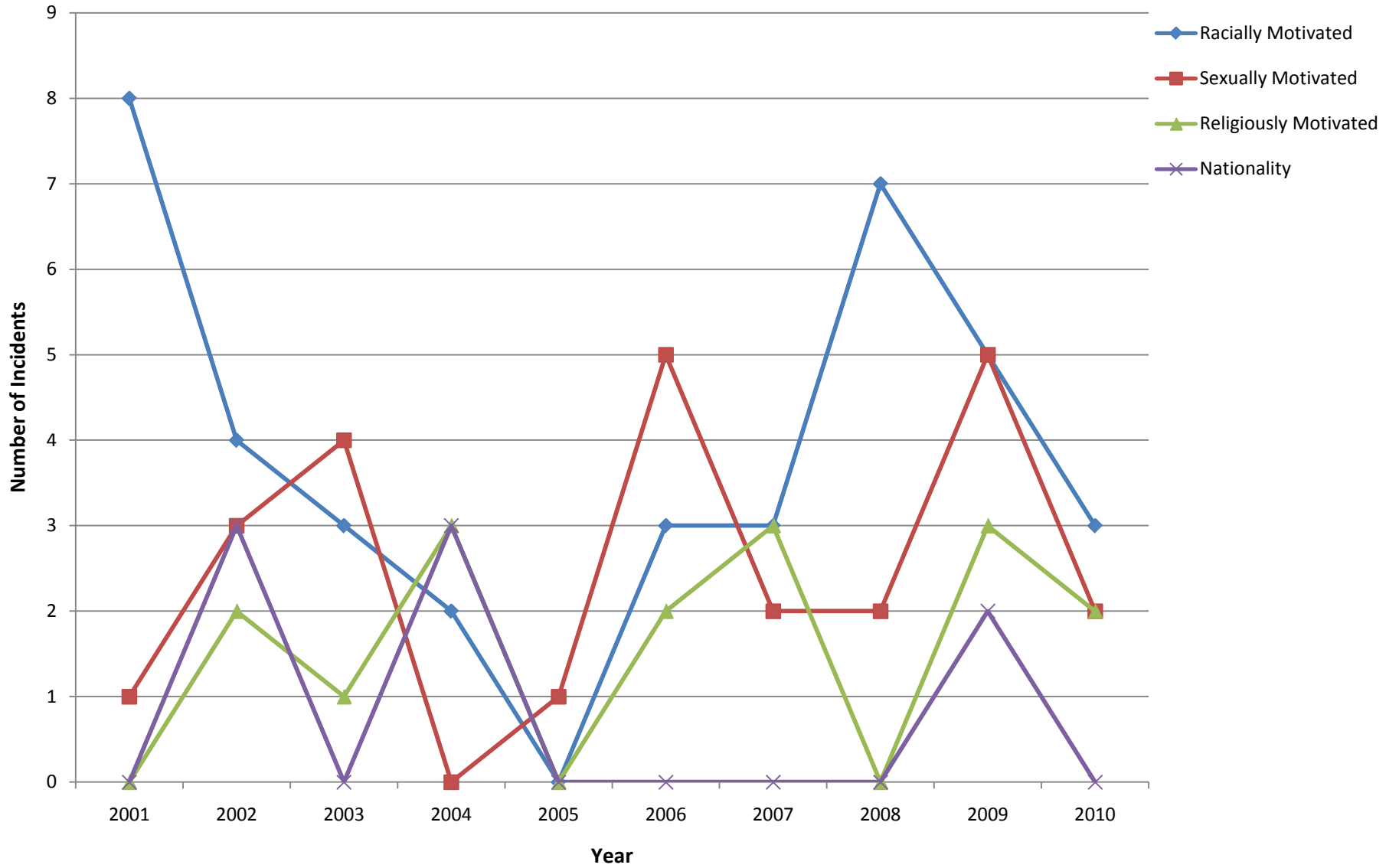
The Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990 was enacted on April 23rd 1990, requiring the Attorney General to collect data on crimes exhibiting racial, ethnic, religious, or sexual prejudice. "Hate Crime" is the common term for federal and state Civil Rights Violations. Hate crimes include any crimes principally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

There were seven hate crimes reported in Cambridge in 2010, which is eight incidents below the number reported in 2009. Although the number reported has varied over the years, one of the lowest numbers of incidents in the last ten years was reported in 2010. The seven reported incidents break down into the following categories: racially motivated (43%), sexually motivated (29%), religiously motivated (29%), and there were no hate crimes motivated on the basis of nationality this year. What follows is a chronological synopsis of those events:

1. In January, a security officer for a local bank found an anti-Semitic symbol carved into the front door of the bank.
2. In May, the owner of a business found red spray paint consisting of anti-gay remarks on the exterior wall of the business.
3. In May, a Cambridge man was arrested after he approached two victims, yelled a racial slur at them, and struck one of them on the arm with an open hand and fist.
4. In May, racial slurs were found written on a poster on a bulletin board.
5. In August, an Allston resident was arrested after he yelled racially motivated statements at residents on Putnam Ave and then attacked two separate parties, punching and kicking them.
6. In September, an employee of a local Cambridge school found four phrases spray painted on the side of a gang box. The phrases were anti-Semitic in nature.
7. In September, three unknown men insulted a victim by making derogatory sexual remarks. When the suspects caught up to the victim, they punched him and went through his pockets, taking his money.



Hate Crime Incidents from 2001-2010



ANALYSIS OF HOMELESS CRIME: 2009 & 2010

Though accounting for less than .5% of the population in Cambridge, homeless individuals make up 10% to 15% of the total arrests each year. Many of the arrestees have been habitual, chronic offenders in Cambridge for nearly two decades. High pedestrian traffic areas such as Central Square, Harvard Square, Porter Square, Inman Square, and the periphery of shelters, are where the majority of the arrests occur. Crimes influenced heavily by vagrant activity include simple assault (usually homeless fighting each other), shoplifting, larcenies from businesses and automobiles, disorderly conduct, drinking in public, indecent exposure (“flashing” or public urination), and trespassing. Analytical highlights follow:

- Homeless arrests accounted for 11% of the citywide total in 2009. The fact that the number rose to 14% of all arrests in 2010 can be attributed to the crackdown in public drinking in Central Square.
- In 2009, 21% of the individuals arrested in Central Sq were homeless. In 2010, homeless individuals made up 26% of arrested persons.
- Violent crime (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assaults), with the homeless as either perpetrators or victims, has been on a steady decline in recent years.
 - The last murder in Cambridge involving a homeless person as a victim or perpetrator was 1997.
 - Homeless-related rapes have declined significantly in recent years. What was once a chronic problem has fallen to one incident per year since 2006.
 - Throughout the decade of the 1990s, there were 10 to 12 street robberies per year classified as homeless scenarios. There have been only 11 such crimes since 2006.
- Over the past two years, the top 20 chronic, homeless offenders constituted 37% of all arrests where the defendant did not have a residence and nearly 10% of all arrests in Cambridge.
- The top seven homeless offenders were arrested for a combined total of over 70 times in Cambridge in 2009 and 2010.
- Thirty-six chronic, homeless offenders were arrested four or more times in the past two years. Breakdown: 30 males, 6 females
- Homeless individuals make up 15.5 % of the registered sex offenders in Cambridge. Forty-five percent of all high risk sex offenders in Cambridge are homeless.

Violent Crime

Murder:

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

- On March 31, 1994, a homeless man was beaten to death in a fight with multiple offenders. This case remains unsolved.
- On November 22, 1996, a 50-year-old homeless veteran was stabbed to death on Mass Ave after a brief argument with another man. The offender was convicted of murder.

- On March 26, 1997, three homeless suspects lured a 19-year-old homeless female to an abandoned trailer in the East Street yards. They tortured her, then bludgeoned her to death and set her on fire. All three suspects were convicted of murder.

Rape:

Rapes involving the homeless have declined significantly over the past few years. Throughout the 1990s, the City of Cambridge consistently averaged four to five rapes per year with a suspect or victim classified as homeless. Between 2006 and 2010, there have been but seven reported rapes involving homeless victims or suspects. There have been four incidents where homeless males were either suspected of or arrested for rape. Homeless females have been victimized in three separate sexual assaults. One of the rapes was perpetrated by three homeless males on a homeless female. Note that the number of rapes that go unreported each year is uncertain.

Robbery:

It is a very rare occurrence when a homeless person robs a stranger. The typical homeless robbery is a sad reflection of urban life: the destitute 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. Homeless robberies are sometimes precipitated by past debts, real or imaginary. There is a possibility they are under reported

Homeless reporting and involvement as actors in robberies has declined significantly over the past ten years. Throughout the decade of the 1990s, there were 10 to 12 street robberies per year classified as homeless scenarios. That number has fallen to an average of two incidents per year since 2006, and none were reported in 2010.

<u>Homeless Street Robberies 2001-2010</u>	
2001	8
2002	5
2003	5
2004	3
2005	9
2006	2
2007	3
2008	3
2009	3
2010	0
Total	41

- There have been eleven (11) homeless scenario street robberies reported in the past five years. Seven of the crimes were in the confines of Central Square, three were on the periphery of Harvard Square, and the other robbery was near Inman Square.

- Arrests were made in seven of the eleven street robberies.
- The victim knew his or her assailant in eight of the incidents.

<u>Homeless Aggravated Assaults 2001-2010</u>	
2001	7
2002	13
2003	8
2004	9
2005	10
2006	3
2007	20
2008	15
2009	7
2010	11
Total	103

Aggravated Assault:

Homeless-related aggravated assaults usually occur as a result of arguments that escalate to altercations. They fluctuate each year in number from a low of 3 incidents in 2006 to 20 altercations in 2007. The annual average for the past decade has been 10 incidents. There were 11 crimes reported in 2010

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

- Thursday and Friday nights have the two highest amounts of aggravated assaults involving homeless people, with seven and eight assaults respectively.

- The overwhelming majority of aggravated assaults involving homeless people were within the confines of Central Square between the 400 and 700 blocks of Mass Ave.
- Close to 80% of the homeless-related aggravated assaults were male vs. male.

- Two out of three of the suspects involved in aggravated assaults with homeless people were over 40 years of age. The same statistic held true for the victims of these incidents.
- The scenario in nearly half of these incidents is two homeless males who are known to each other and are in an inebriated state, fighting each other over property, debts or a romantic partner.

Breakdown of other crimes associated with the Homeless:

- ▶ **Shoplifting** was the most frequent homeless-related crime in 2009, with 24 out of 107 incidents, while it was the third highest in 2010, accounting for 19 out of 156 incidents. The Cambridgeside Galleria and Central Square’s plethora of retail establishments, particularly CVS, were the most typical locations for homeless shoplifting arrests in 2009-2010.
- ▶ **Trespassing** arrests are usually the result of homeless individuals sleeping in ATMs, attempting to enter commercial locations that these persons have been denied access to, or entering campuses/buildings where they do not belong at M.I.T. and Harvard. Trespassing arrests citywide increased from 15 incidents in 2009 to 20 in 2010. The majority in both years took place in the Central Square area.
- ▶ **Disorderly** arrests involving homeless individuals dropped from 13 in 2009 to 7 in 2010. These incidents typically involved situations that ranged from homeless not cooperating with the police to individuals acting belligerently or yelling obscenities due to intoxication. Most of these incidents took place in Central Square, at least partly due to the availability of liquor.
- ▶ **Simple Assaults** often occur for similar reasons as aggravated assaults. One of the more typical scenarios in 2010 was when arguments developed as the result of domestic situations between two homeless people.
- ▶ **Drinking in Public** was the most common homeless arrest type in 2010, increasing from 5 arrests in 2009 to 48 in 2010. The main reason for this dramatic increase was a crackdown on drinking in public in the Central Square area during the spring and summer of 2010. Thirty-eight of the forty-eight arrests for this crime type in 2010 were made between March and July, all of which occurred in Central Square. In past years, other typical locations for this crime type were Harvard Square, Sennott Park, and Vellucci Park.

A Profile: The Prolific Homeless Offender

A 50-year-old, white, homeless male has been arrested 21 times in Cambridge in the past two years. The subject has an extensive record with the CPD that spans over 20 years. Almost all of the crimes have taken place within the confines of Central Square.

He has been either the suspect or defendant in six aggravated assaults and the victim twice. Five times in the past two years, he has been charged with disorderly conduct as a result of disturbances at shelters.

He has run up a tab of fourteen drinking in public arrests, six of which were in a two-month period in 2010. Add to these, six indecent exposure arrest since 2009.

He has also been a suspect or was arrested in nine simple assaults, along with two street robbery and six trespassing collars. His reputation is that of an aggressive panhandler who flies off the handle quite easily. A number of assaults have involved women.

Breakdown of homeless offenders as registered sex offenders in Cambridge:

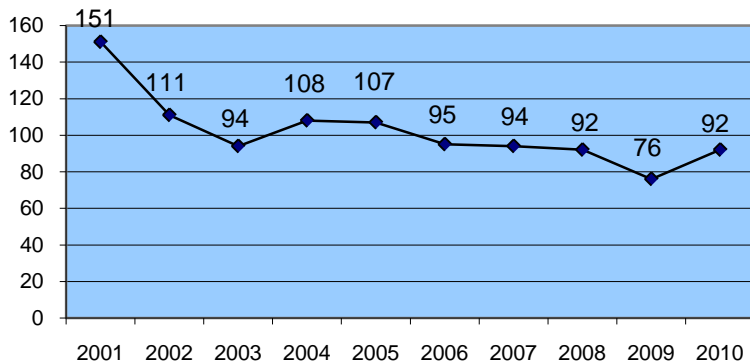
	Total Offenders	Homeless Offenders	Percentage of Level
Level 1 – low risk	48	2	4%
Level 2 - moderate	54	8	15%
Level 3 – high risk	20	9	45%
Total	122	19	15.6%

JUVENILE CRIME

Juveniles, *offenders aged 16 and under*, made up approximately 6% of the total arrests in Cambridge between 2001 and 2010 (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 bottomed out at 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 30 juvenile shoplifting arrests, which was more than 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 (2001-2010)

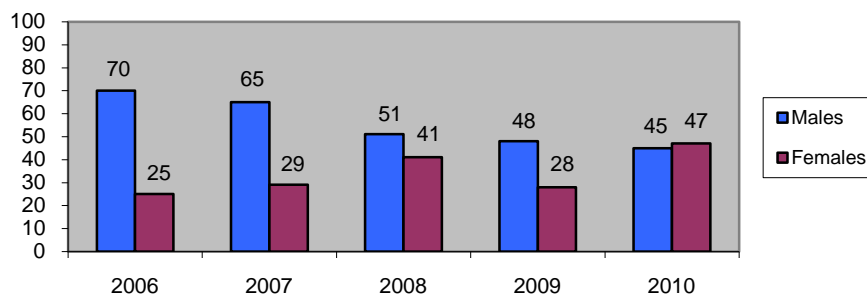


Part One Crime Totals 5-Year Review (2006-2010)	Juvenile Arrests
Violent Crimes	
Street Robbery	53
Aggravated Assault	47
Rape	1
Commercial Robbery	2
Homicide	0
Total Violent	103
Property Crimes	
Shoplifting	97
All Larceny Offenses*	43
Housebreak	18
Commercial Break	4
Auto Theft	3
Total Property	165

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

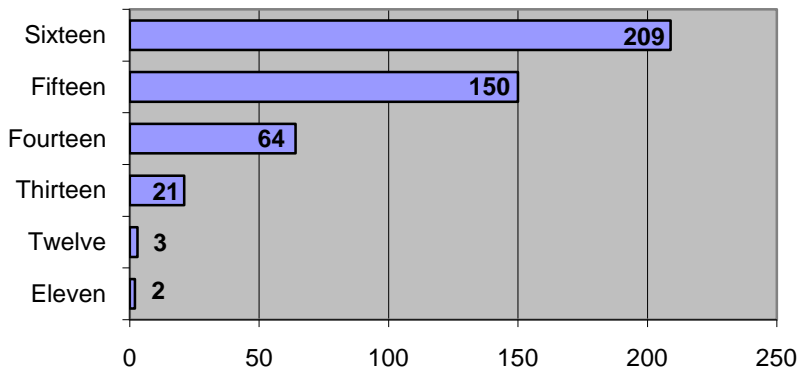
Other Offenses, 2006-2010	
Child in Need of Services	46
Simple Assault	33
Drugs	24
Disorderly	14
Misc. Offenses	13
Malicious Destruction	13
Receiving Stolen Prop.	10
Weapon Violations	9
Driving Offenses	8
Trespassing	7
Liquor Possession/Sale	2
Indecent Assault	1
Domestic Dispute	1
Threats	0
Drinking in Public	0
Indecent Exposure	0
Arson	0
Peeping & Spying	0
Total	181

**Number of Arrestees by Sex and Year
5-Year Review, 2006-2010**



Approximately 49% of the juveniles arrested in Cambridge in 2010 were male, compared to 81% of adult arrestees. These numbers for 2010 are well 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 2006 and 2010. It should be noted that 2010 was the first year in over a decade that there were more female juveniles arrested than male juveniles.

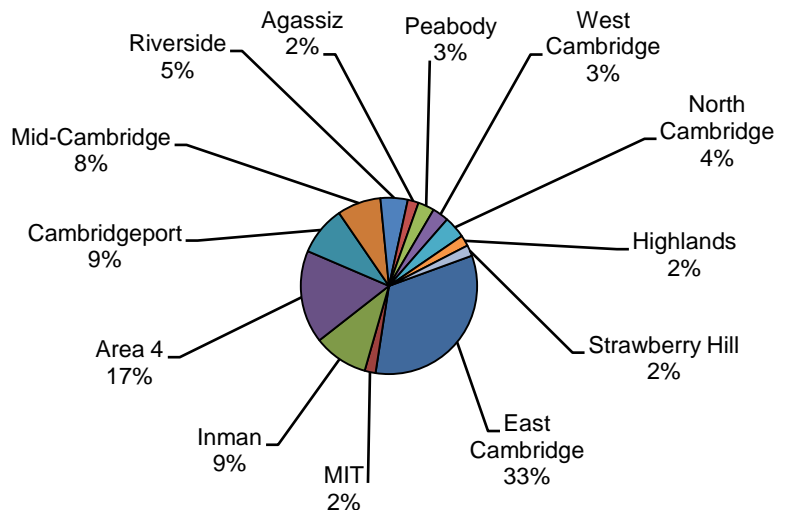
Number of Juvenile Arrestees by Age at Arrest 5-Year Review, 2006-2010



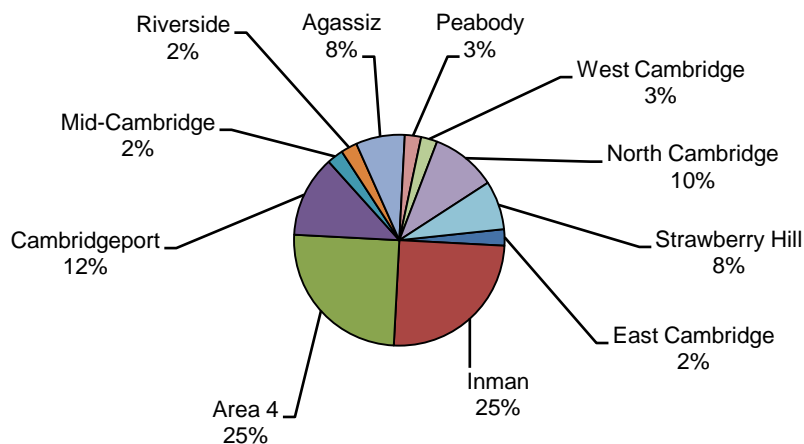
Forty-seven percent (47%) of the juveniles arrested between 2006 and 2010 were 16 years old at the time of their arrest, making it the most common age of an arrested juvenile. Juveniles at 15 years of age were close behind with 33% of the arrests. No arrests of children under the age of 11 were made in the past five years, and in 2010, no one under the age of 13 was arrested.

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 (2006-2010)



Cambridge Juvenile Arrestees in 2010 by Neighborhood of Residence



A little less than half (43%) of the juveniles arrested in 2010 were Cambridge residents. Of these, Inman/Harrington and Area 4 were the most common neighborhoods of residence, followed by Cambridgeport and North Cambridge.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF “SCHOOL*” CRIMES IN 2010

School	Larc. from Build.	Larc. from Person	Vandalism	Simple Assault	Harass./ Threats	Street Rob.	Drugs	Agg. Assault	Larc. Of Bike	Larc. from MV	Comm. Break	Total
Baldwin School <i>28 Sacramento St.</i>	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Cambridgeport School <i>89 Elm St.</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Andrew Peabody School (Formerly the M.E. Fitzgerald School) <i>70 Rindge Ave.</i>	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Fletcher-Maynard Academy <i>225 Windsor St.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graham & Parks School <i>44 Linnaean St.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haggerty School <i>110 Cushing St.</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
King Open School (Formerly the Harrington School) <i>850 Cambridge St.</i>	2	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	10
Kennedy - Longfellow School <i>158 Spring St.</i>	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
MLK, Jr. School <i>100 Putnam Ave.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Morse School <i>40 Granite St.</i>	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tobin School <i>197 Vassal Ln.</i>	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
CRLS High School <i>459 Broadway</i>	8	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	16
TOTAL	20	3	7	3	5	1	5	3	3	0	2	52

*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, 2010 TO DECEMBER 31, 2010

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	0	0	0	0
2 Chestnut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Chestnut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
4 Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8-10 Lancaster	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4
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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
118 Trowbridge	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
12 Prince St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120 Pleasant St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2353 Mass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
226 Norfolk St	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	0	0	0	1
Burns Apts.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Corcoran Pk	3	5	0	1	2	0	1	4	5	0	0	14	2	0	37
Fairmont Apts.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Hingham St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson Gardens	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Jackson St.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jefferson Park	2	5	0	0	2	1	1	3	4	0	1	15	1	0	35
JFK Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LBJ Apts.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Lincoln Way	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	7
Lopez St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manning Apts.	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Miller's River	3	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	3	0	4	0	0	20
Newtowne Ct	5	6	0	1	1	0	1	1	6	0	0	8	1	0	28
Putnam Gardens	3	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	21	0	0	33
Putnam School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
River Howard	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	8
Roosevelt Towers	1	5	1	0	0	6	1	4	3	0	0	8	1	0	30
Russell Apt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Paul's	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Truman Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington Elms	8	6	0	2	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	11	1	0	35
Weaver Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Willow St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Woodrow Wilson Ct.	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	4	0	0	9
Total	31	44	2	5	10	9	12	23	35	4	3	101	6	1	286

A Strategy to Reduce Traffic Accidents at “Hot Spot” Intersections: 2008, 2009, & 2010



Over the past three 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, 2009, and 2010.

Thank you to the Mass Highways Commission and the Cambridge Traffic & Parking Department for their assistance in this project.

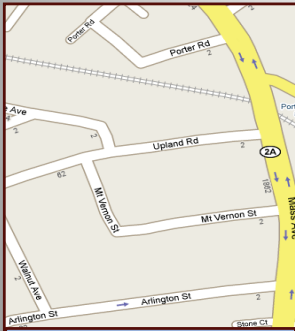
Strategic and Tactical Approaches to Traffic Safety or Stop Traffic Accidents Through Statistics Program: 2008, 2009, & 2010

- For the past three years, the Cambridge Police has utilized a proactive strategy for creating high-visibility police presence and an evidence-based directed enforcement effort to combat accidents at dangerous intersections in the city.
- This strategy was initiated by incorporating historical data and state-of-the-art spatial and temporal analysis of vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian accidents to determine the areas to be targeted with the primary objective being the overall improvement of traffic safety and reduction of accidents. The same five hot spot clusters were targeted for enhanced traffic enforcement for the third consecutive year.
- The Patrol Strategy for 2010, as in the two previous years, was 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.

Major Goals & Objectives of the S.T.A.T.S. Program

- Make a concentrated effort to give a detailed and accurate portrait of the time spent and resources utilized in traffic enforcement around high accident (vehicle, pedestrian, bicycle) locations.
- Accident reduction enhancement activities measured were: Directed patrols, Motor vehicle stops, Citations issued, and Unit Hours expended in the areas that have high incidences of crashes.
- The application of high-visibility safety enforcement had proven to be an effective countermeasure in attacking accident hot spot clusters for the previous two years; would the strategy hold for the third year?
- To establish a baseline and make a comparative analysis of whether high visibility traffic enforcement can play a dual role of reducing accidents and deterring crime in a designated hot spot.

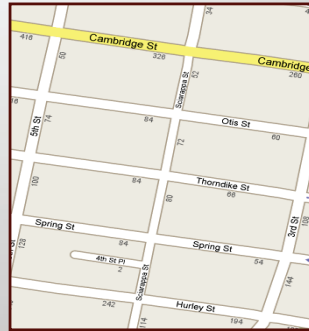
Five Hot Spot Intersection Clusters Selected for High Impact Traffic Enforcement in 2010



- Porter Sq Area**
- Mass Ave & Upland
 - Mass Ave & Cameron
 - Mass Ave & Churchill



- Harvard Sq Area**
- Garden St & Mason
 - Garden St & Mass Ave
 - JFK & Mt Auburn
 - Eliot & JFK
 - Mass Ave & Peabody
 - Eliot & Mt Auburn



- East Cambridge**
- Cambridge & 3rd
 - Binney & 3rd
 - Spring & 3rd
 - Gore & 3rd
 - Camb & Medeiros



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



- Central / Area 4 Cluster**
- Mass Ave & Norfolk
 - Mass Ave & Pearl
 - Prospect & Broadway
 - Columbia & Broadway
 - Hampshire & Prospect

Accident Hot Spot Clusters - 2008			TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	490	245
86B	Directed Patrol - Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	128	64
86C	Directed Patrol - Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	937	468.5
86M	Directed Patrol - Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	1,624	812
86P	Directed Patrol - Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks	156	78
86R	Directed Patrol - Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	537	268.5
86S	Directed Patrol - Speeding	Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	182	91
86T	Directed Patrol - Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	462	231
	Directed Patrol Totals		4,516	2,258
	MV Stops		7,492	2,497
	Total Unit Hours	13.1 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement		4,755

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	2,305	1,152.5
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
	Directed Patrol Totals		5,219	2,609.5
	MV Stops		10,004	3,334.5
	Total Unit Hours	16.2 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement		5,944

Accident Hot Spot Clusters - 2010			TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	2,140	1,070
86B	Directed Patrol - Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	1,218	64
86C	Directed Patrol - Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	1,972	981
86M	Directed Patrol - Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	378	179
86P	Directed Patrol - Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks	140	70
86R	Directed Patrol - Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	1,767	883.5
86S	Directed Patrol - Speeding	Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	551	275.5
86T	Directed Patrol - Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	242	121
	Directed Patrol Totals		8,408	4,204
	MV Stops		6,242	2,080
	Total Unit Hours	17.2 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement		6,284

Strategic and Tactical Measurements on High Accident Clusters

- Using a data-driven model, 8,408 directed patrols accounting for 4,204 Patrol Unit Hours were assigned to the five hot spot intersection clusters for high impact traffic enforcement in 2010. Both the directed patrols and patrol unit hours increased by 38% when compared with last year's totals and 46% when compared with the 2008 figures.
- A similar approach for allocating enforcement resources produced 6,204 motor vehicle stops netting 2,080 Patrol Unit hours in the hot spot clusters. Motor vehicle stops and patrol unit hours each decreased by 33% in the hot spot clusters when compared with the 2009 figures. The major reason for this reduction was the improvement in specific directed patrol assignments to combat targeted offenses such as speeding, crosswalk violations, and red lights.
- The combined total of directed patrols and motor vehicle stops in the selected enforcement areas in 2010 was 6,284 Patrol Unit hours, a more than 5% climb from last year and 24% above the project's initial year of 2008.
- The 6,284 Patrol Unit hours expended in the cluster areas converts to 17.2 hours per day (full calendar year) directly related to traffic enforcement. This number expands to 26.6 hours for a typical day (see explanation on next two slides). Patrol unit hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement in 2010 increased by 6% when compared with the 2009 total of 16.2 *HPD* and 24% when measured against the 2008 total of 13.1 *HPD*.

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. In 2009, the number of accidents in the cluster locations rose slightly by nine incidents to 103 crashes. During the third year of the strategy, accidents rose to 131 incidents. Despite the increase in 2010, this year's accident total in the targeted areas was 34% below the average for the years 2000 to 2007 in the hot spot locations.
- All five high accident intersection clusters that received strategic impact traffic enforcement between 2008 and 2010 recorded reductions when compared to their average totals for the years between 2000 and 2007: *East Cambridge* (-42%); *Mass Ave / MIT* (-26%); *Harvard Square / Periphery* (-50%); *Mass Ave / North Cambridge* (-77%); and *Central / Area 4 Triangle* (-43%). In 2010, only MIT / Lower Mass Ave experienced a decline when compared with the 2009 figures.
- Some of the chronic Top 20 high accident intersections registered major reductions when measuring the three-year accident totals while the strategy was deployed versus the average crashes at these locations per year between 2000 and 2007: Prospect & Broadway (-38%); Hampshire & Prospect (-47%); Mass & Norfolk (-46%); Binney & Third (-57%); Mass & Amherst (-55%); and Mass & Peabody (-60%).

Statistical Breakdown of Hot Spot Intersections

- **Area 4 /Central:** Accidents increased at these intersections from 24 in 2008 to 35 in 2009 and **remained relatively unchanged with 36 accidents in 2010. Despite the fact that the accident total was below the 55 per year average between 2000 to 2007 in this area, these results were disappointing.**
- **East Cambridge:** **Accidents increased by 12 crashes in this area in 2010.** The majority of the increase was at the intersection of Binney & Third, a consistent Top 15 accident intersection over the past decade, which jumped from zero to six incidents in 2010.
- **Lower Mass Ave / MIT:** Utilizing selective enforcement strategies, the combined accident total for these intersections in 2008 was reduced to 18 incidents, a 44% decline. In 2009, accidents increased by nine incidents when compared with 2008 and fell slightly to 26 incidents in 2010, but still registered 19% below the average between 2000 and 2007.
- **Harvard Square:** Driven by a dramatic surge in accidents at one of the Top 5 chronic hot spots – Garden and Mass – there were 12 additional crashes recorded in this cluster in 2010 compared to the previous year, though this was still 35% below the average between 2000 and 2007.
- **Porter Square / North Cambridge:** There were only two accidents reported at these locations in 2009. **In 2010, there were six accidents in this controlled area.**

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

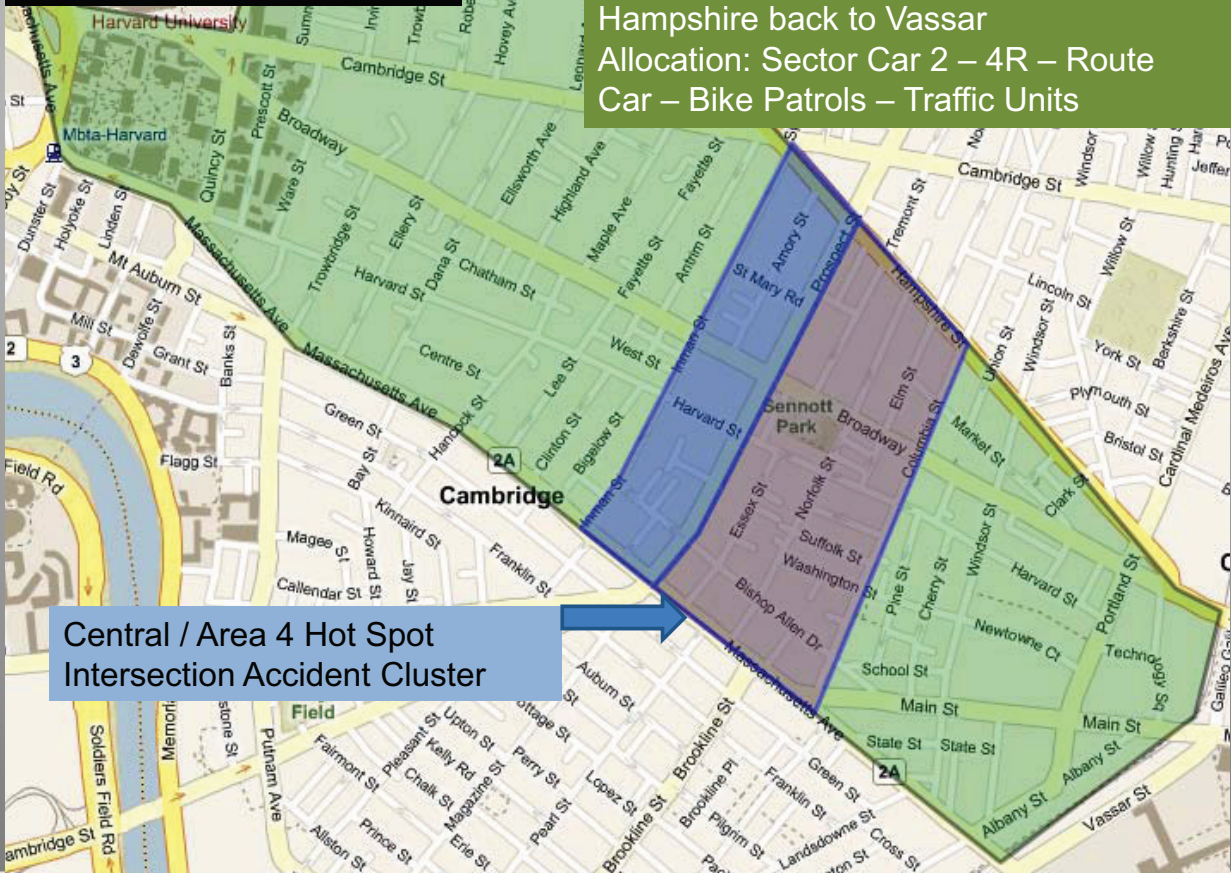
Depiction of Patrol Unit Hour Allocation for Hot Spot Cluster on an average day



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

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



Central / Area 4 Hot Spot Intersection Accident Cluster

Central Square / Area 4			TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	428	214
86B	Directed Patrol - Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	783	391.5
86C	Directed Patrol - Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	1,042	521
86M	Directed Patrol - Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	206	103
86P	Directed Patrol - Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks	140	70
86R	Directed Patrol - Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	764	382
86S	Directed Patrol - Speeding	Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	20	10
86T	Directed Patrol - Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	18	9
	Directed Patrol Totals		3,401	1,700.5
	MV Stops		2,325	775
	Total Unit Hours	6.7 average hours per day directly related to Traffic	5,726	2,475.5

Central Square / 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

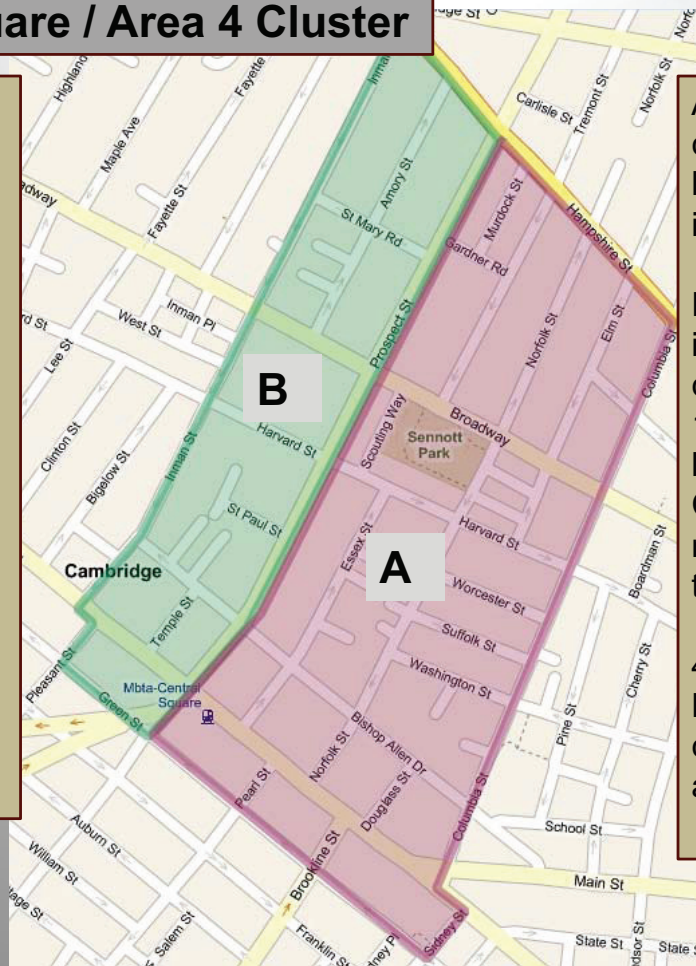
measured:

Directed Patrols

MV Stops

Citations

Unit Hours

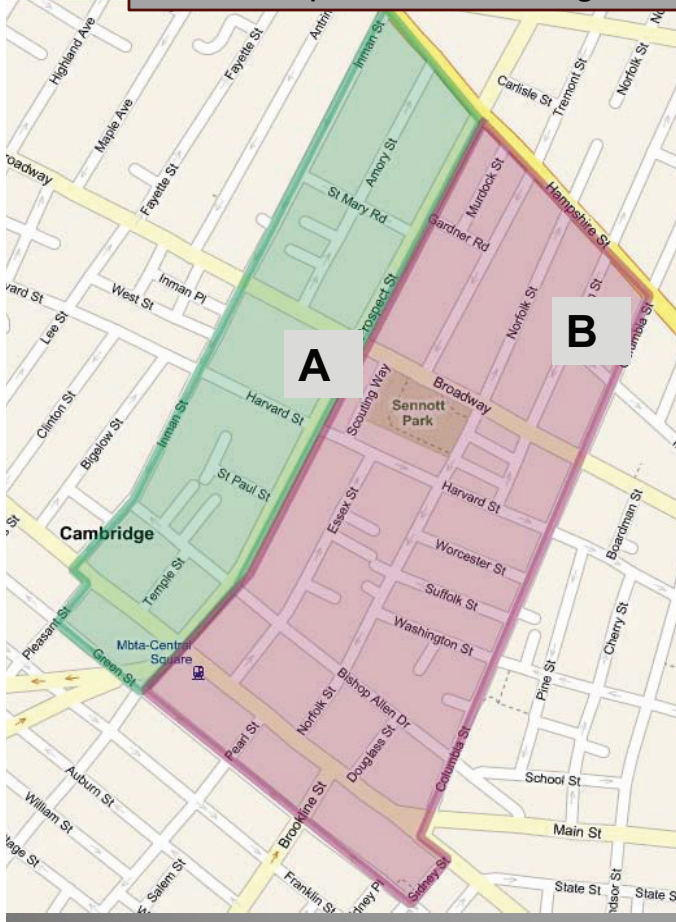


Area analyzed
contains six chronic
high accident
intersections.

Historical analysis
indicates this area
contains 4 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



• **Directed Patrols:**

2008 ...895 Patrol Unit Hours

2009 ...871 Patrol Unit Hours

2010 ...1,700.5 Patrol Unit Hours

• **MV Stops**

2008 ...1,140 Unit Hours

2009 ...1,120 Unit Hours

2010 ...775 Unit Hours

• **Citations issued at Top 7 intersections:**

2008 ...1,349

2009 ...1,327

2010 ...1,076

• **Patrol Unit Hours Per Day for Traffic**

2008 ...5.4 Hours per Day

2009 ...5.5 Hours per Day

2010 ...6.7 Hours per Day

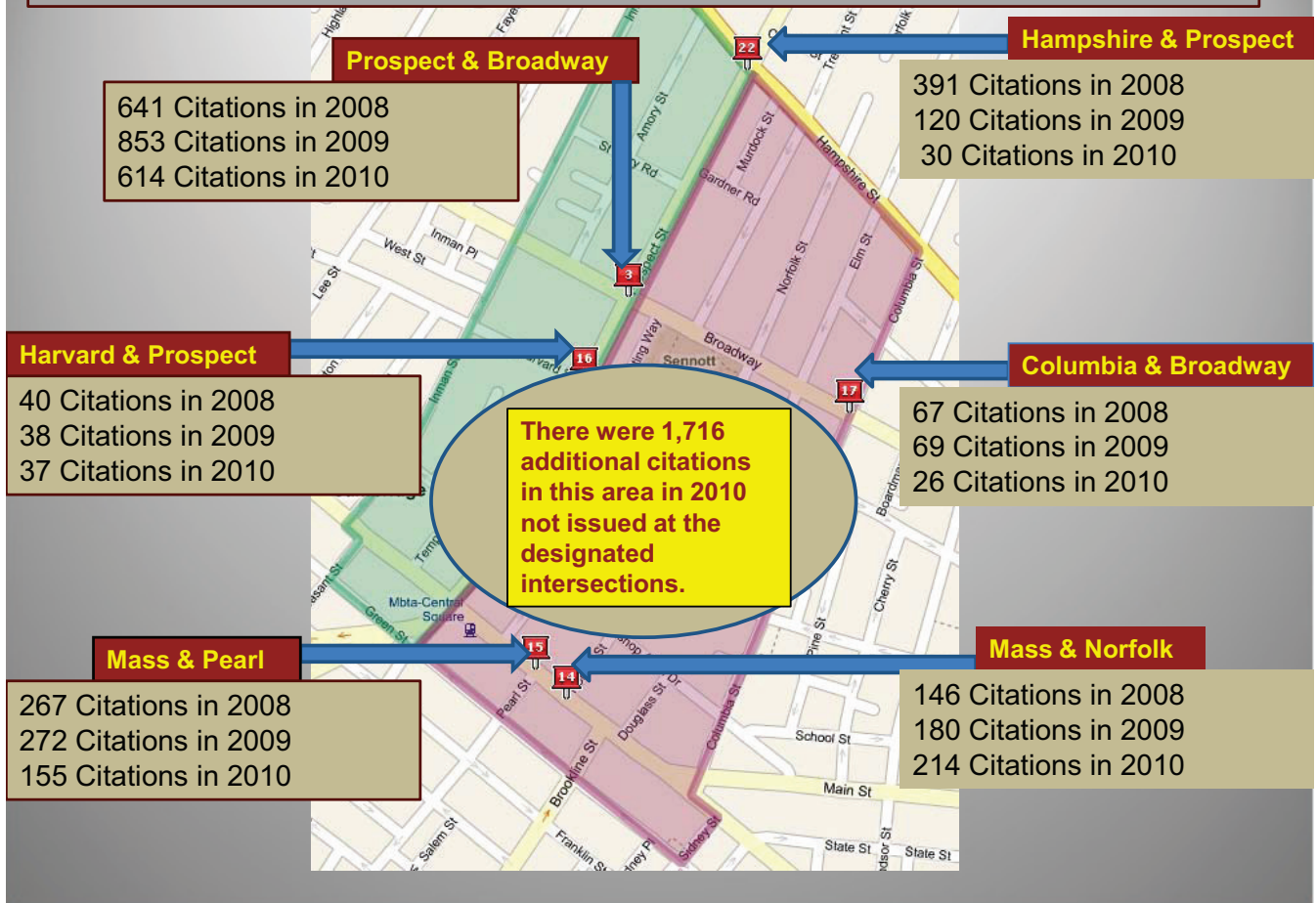
Area boundaries

Columbia to Hampshire
to Inman to Green:

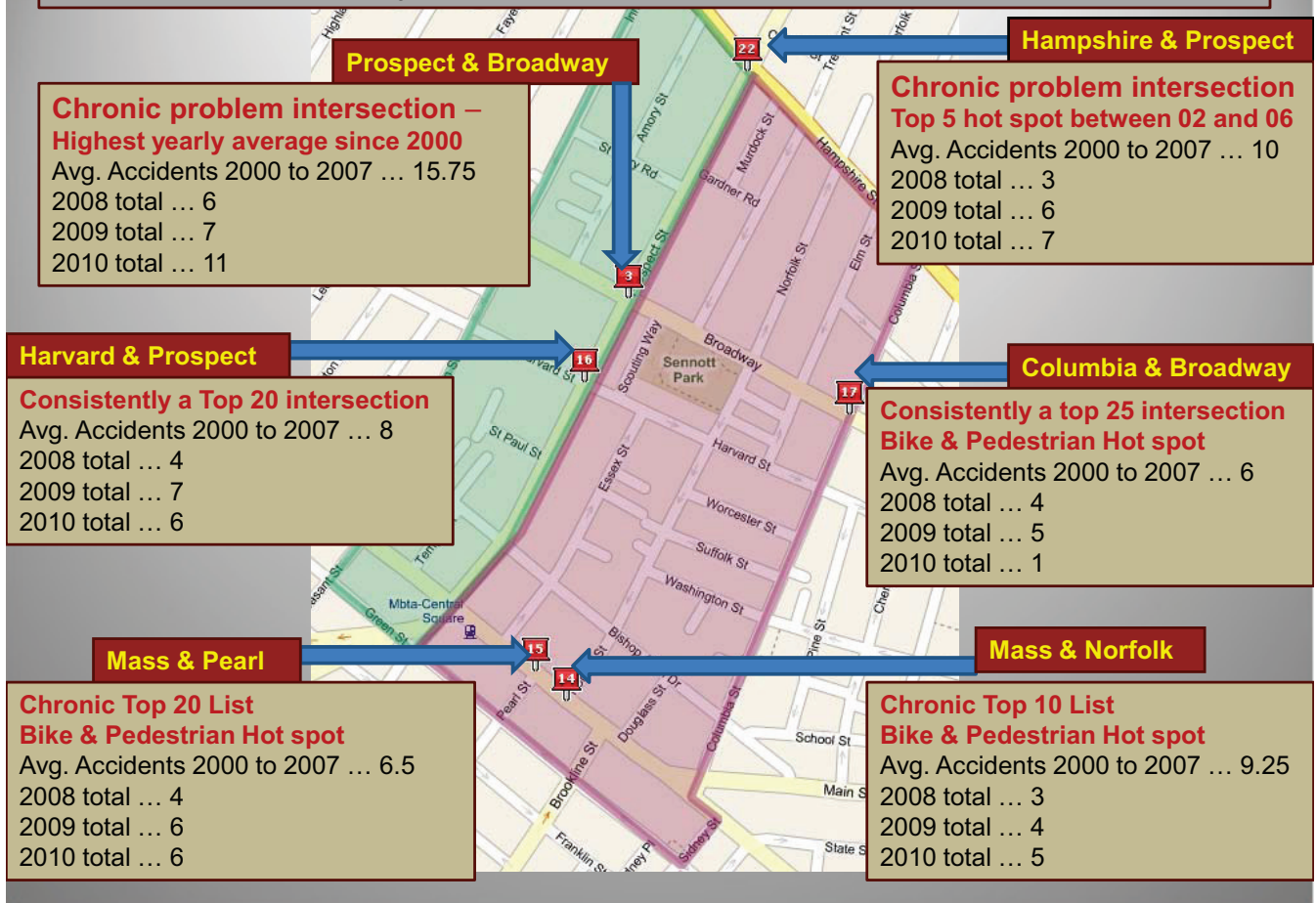
Section A – Police
Response Areas – 501,
411, 406, 409

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

Comparative Analysis of Citations at Hot Spot Intersections



Comparative Analysis of Accidents at Hot Spot Intersections



Central Sq / Area 4

Hot Spot Analysis – 2008 to 2010



Central / Area 4 Cluster

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

- These six chronic hot spot accident intersections combined for an average of 55.5 accidents per year between 2000 and 2007. Utilizing Selective enforcement strategies, the combined accident total for these intersections in 2008 was cut to 24 incidents, a 56% reduction.

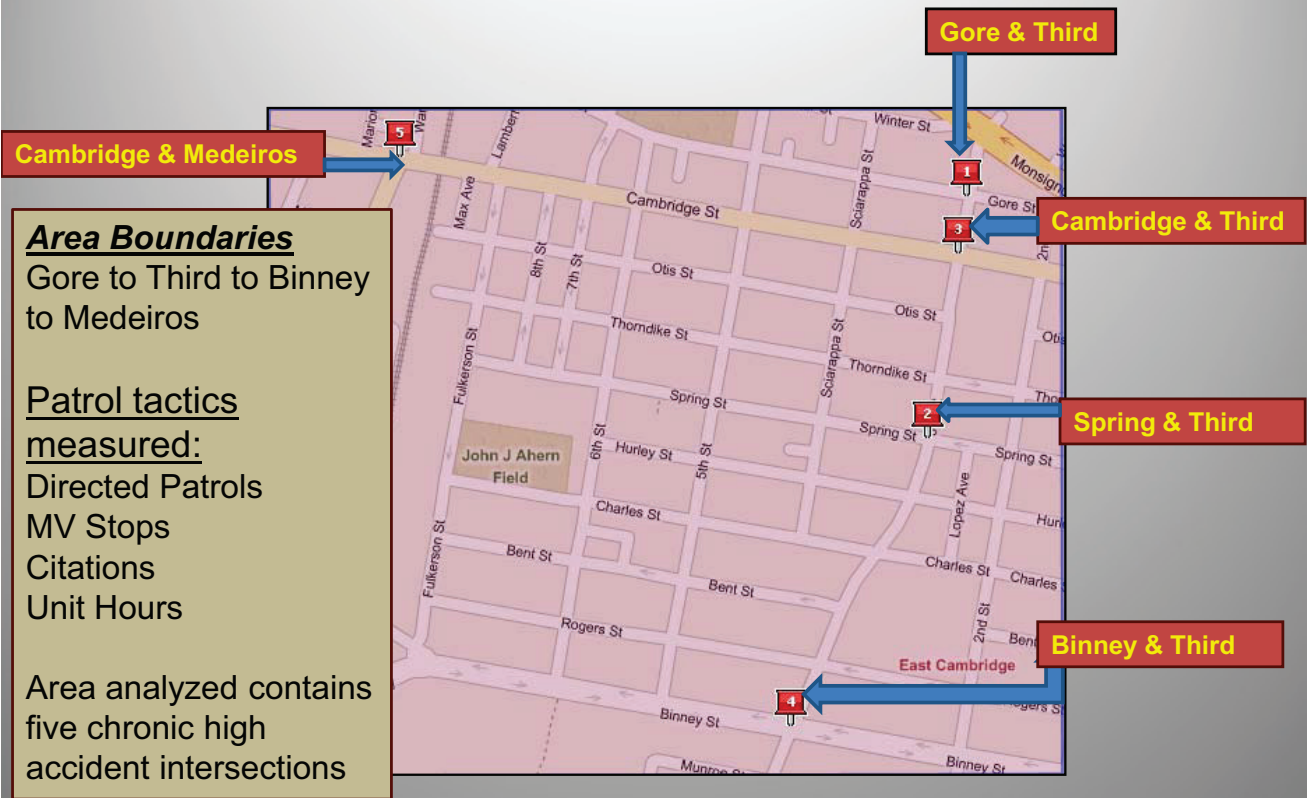
- Accidents increased at these intersections from 24 in 2008 to 35 in 2009 and **remained relatively unchanged with 36 accidents in 2010. Despite the fact that the accident total was below the 55 per year average between 2000 to 2007 in this area, these results were disappointing.**

- Further analysis indicates directed patrols unit hours increased from 5.5 hours per day in 2009 to 6.7 HPD in 2010, and MV stops decreased by 30% in this impact area in 2010, while all other intersection clusters registered substantial increases in these specialized deployments.

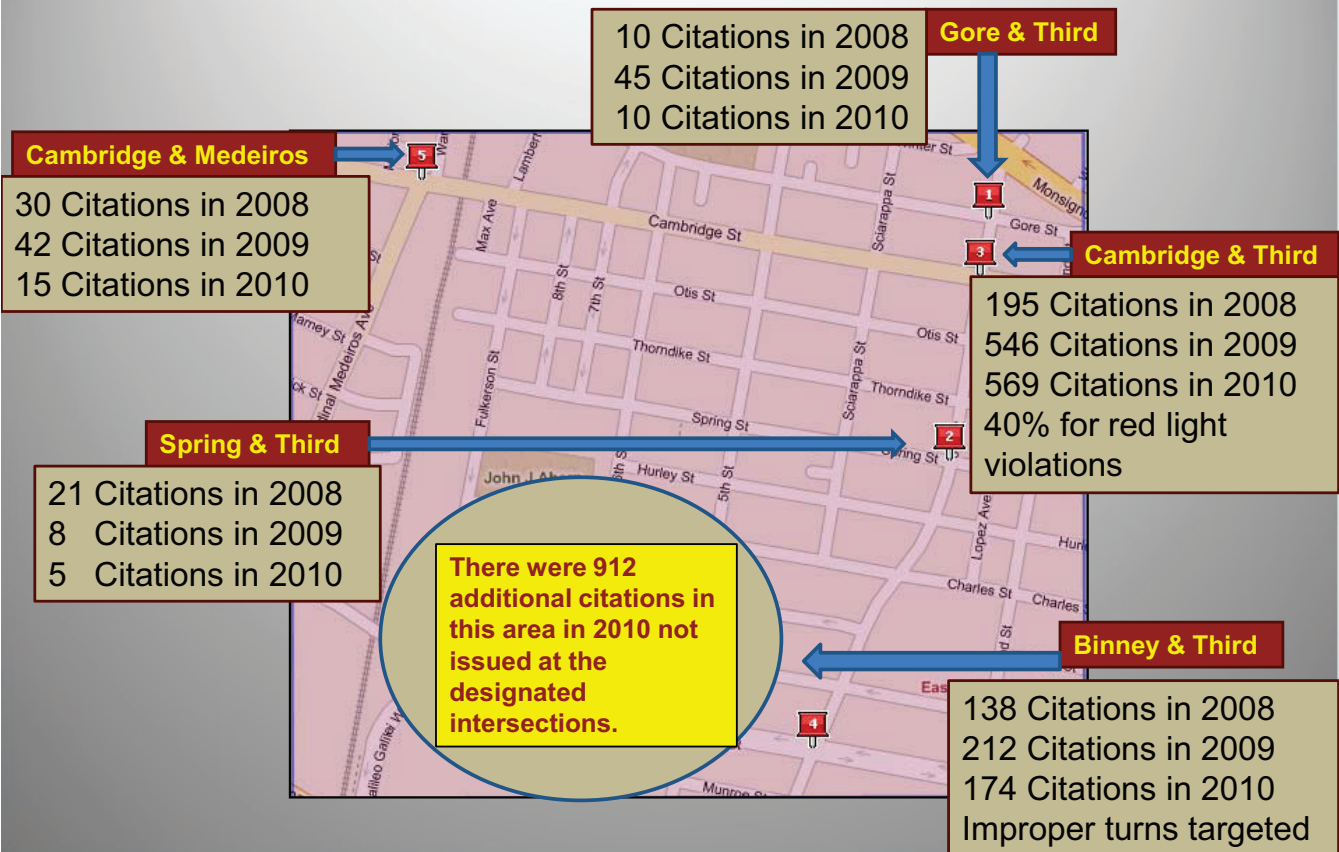
- There were 1,076 citations issued at the designated hot spot intersections in this area in 2010 and another 1,716 within the boundaries of the Central hot spot. Fourteen percent of all citations issued in Cambridge in 2010 were given out in this hot spot.

2010		East Cambridge Accident Hot Spots	TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	612	306
86B	Directed Patrol - Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	100	50
86C	Directed Patrol - Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	238	119
86M	Directed Patrol - Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	35	17.5
86P	Directed Patrol - Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks		
86R	Directed Patrol - Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	375	187.5
86S	Directed Patrol - Speeding	Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	320	160
86T	Directed Patrol - Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction Violations	10	5
	Directed Patrol Totals		1,690	845
	MV Stops		995	331
	Total Unit Hours	3.2 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement		1,176

East Cambridge – Hot Spot Intersections



Comparative Analysis of Citations at Hot Spot Intersections

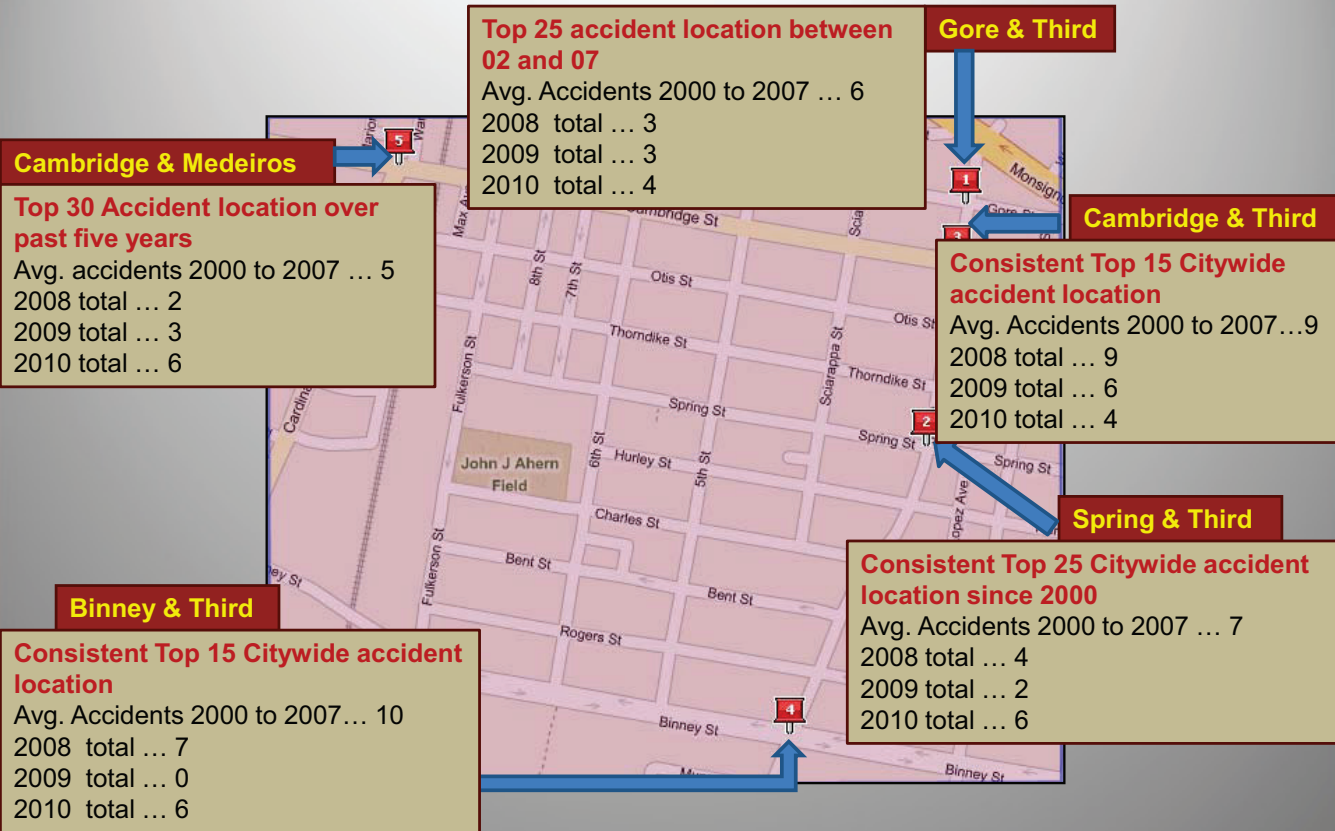


East Cambridge – Hot Spot Intersections

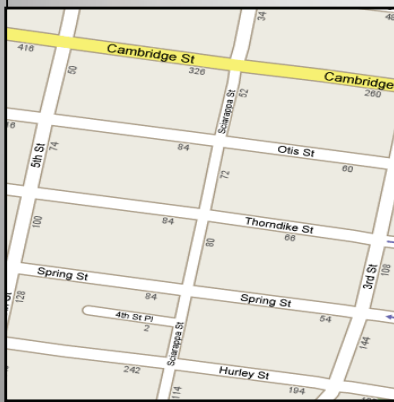


- **Directed Patrols:**
 2008 ...305 Patrol Unit Hours
 2009 ...346 Patrol Unit Hours
 2010 ...845 Patrol Unit Hours
- **MV Stops**
 2008 ...511 Unit Hours
 2009 ...773 Unit Hours
 2010 ...331 Unit Hours
- **Citations issued at Top 3 intersections:**
 2008 ...1,349
 2009 ...1,327
 2010 ...773
- **Patrol Unit Hours Per Day for Traffic**
 2008 ...1.8 Hours per Day
 2009 ...2.2 Hours per Day
 2010 ...3.2 Hours per Day

Comparative Analysis of Accidents at Hot Spot Intersections



East Cambridge



East Cambridge

- Cambridge & 3rd
- Binney & 3rd
- Spring & 3rd
- Gore & 3rd
- Camb & Medeiros

Hot Spot Analysis – 2008 to 2010

These five chronic hot spot accident intersections combined for an average of 37 incidents per year between 2000 and 2007.

- Utilizing selective enforcement strategies, the combined accident total for these intersections in 2008 was 25 incidents, a 32% reduction. With patrol unit hours directly related to traffic control increasing from 1.8 hours per day to 2.2 hours this year (a 22% increase), accidents in this area fell to 14 in 2010, a figure that represents a 62% reduction from the 2000 to 2007 average and a 33% decline from 2008.

- **Accidents increased by 12 crashes in this area in 2010.** The majority of the increase was at the intersection of Binney & Third, a consistent Top 15 accident intersection over the past decade, which jumped from zero to six incidents in 2010.

- Directed patrol unit hours increased from 2.2 *HPD* to 3.2 *HPD*, and there were over 400 fewer MV stops at these hot spot intersections in 2010. The 1,660 citations issued in this area in 2010 represents 8.5% of the citywide total.

2010		Lower Mass Ave – Accident Hot Spot	TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	254	127
86B	Directed Patrol – Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	99	45.5
86C	Directed Patrol – Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	97	43.5
86M	Directed Patrol – Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	32	16
86P	Directed Patrol – Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks		
86R	Directed Patrol – Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	158	79
86S	Directed Patrol – Speeding	Selective Enforcement for speeding violations	30	15
86T	Directed Patrol – Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	8	4
	Directed Patrol Totals		678	339
	MV Stops		850	283
	Total Unit Hours	1.7 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement		622

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.

Mass & Albany

Main & Portland

Mass & Vassar

Mass & Amherst



Comparative Analysis of Citations at Hot Spot Intersections

Mass & Albany

80 Citations issued in 2008
223 Citations issued in 2009
152 Citations issued in 2010
45% red light violations

Main & Portland

24 Citations issued in 2008
78 Citations issued in 2009
95 Citations issued in 2010

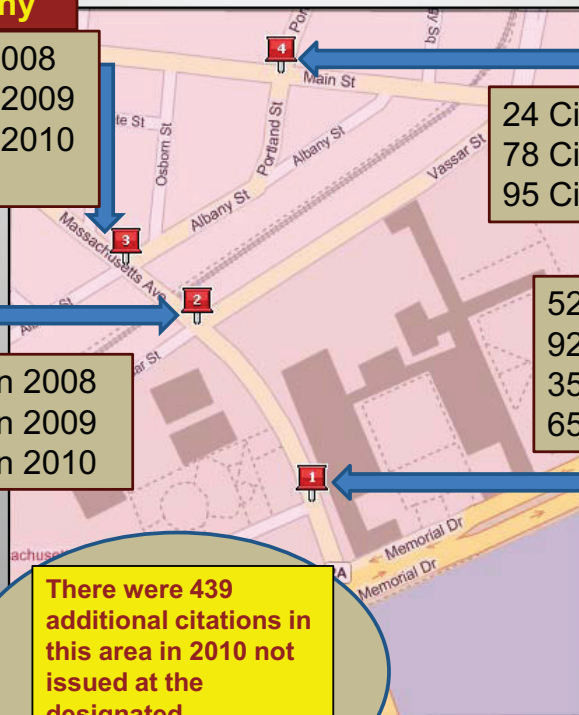
Mass & Vassar

101 Citations issued in 2008
155 Citations issued in 2009
108 Citations issued in 2010

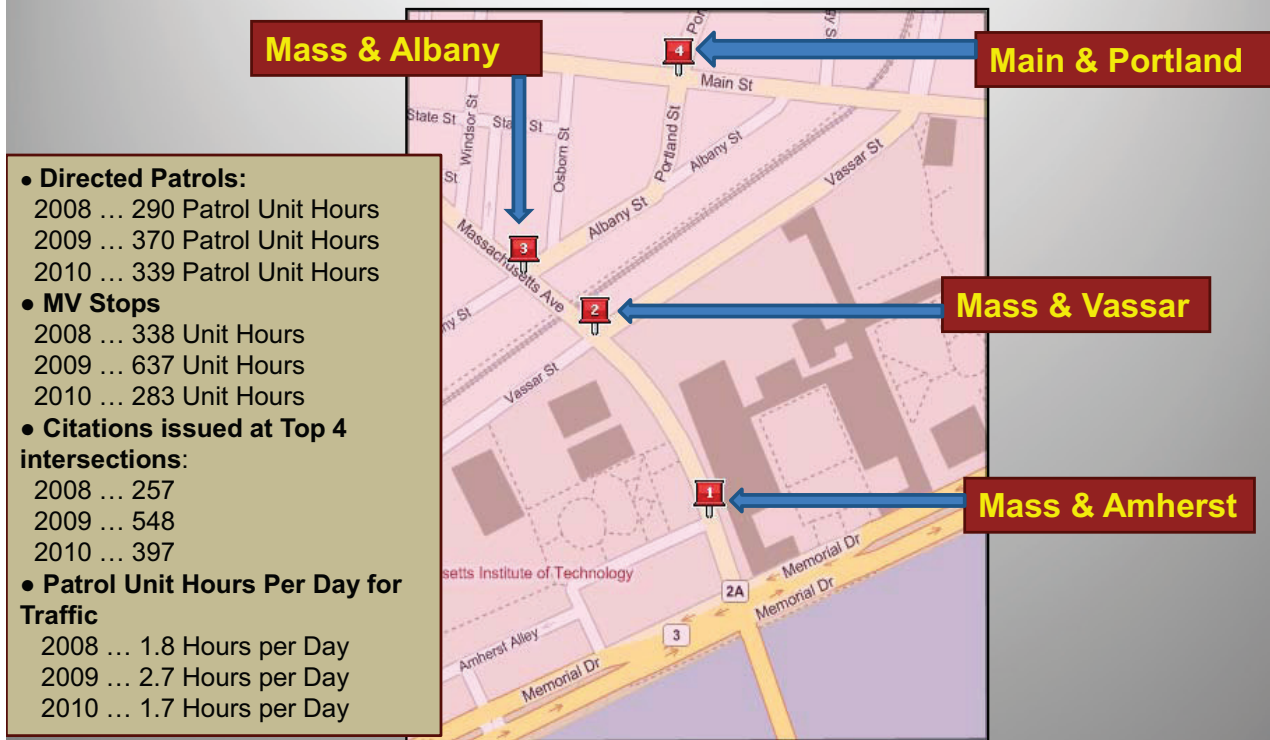
52 Citations issued in 2008
92 Citations issued in 2009
35 Citations issued in 2010
65% red light violations

Mass & Amherst

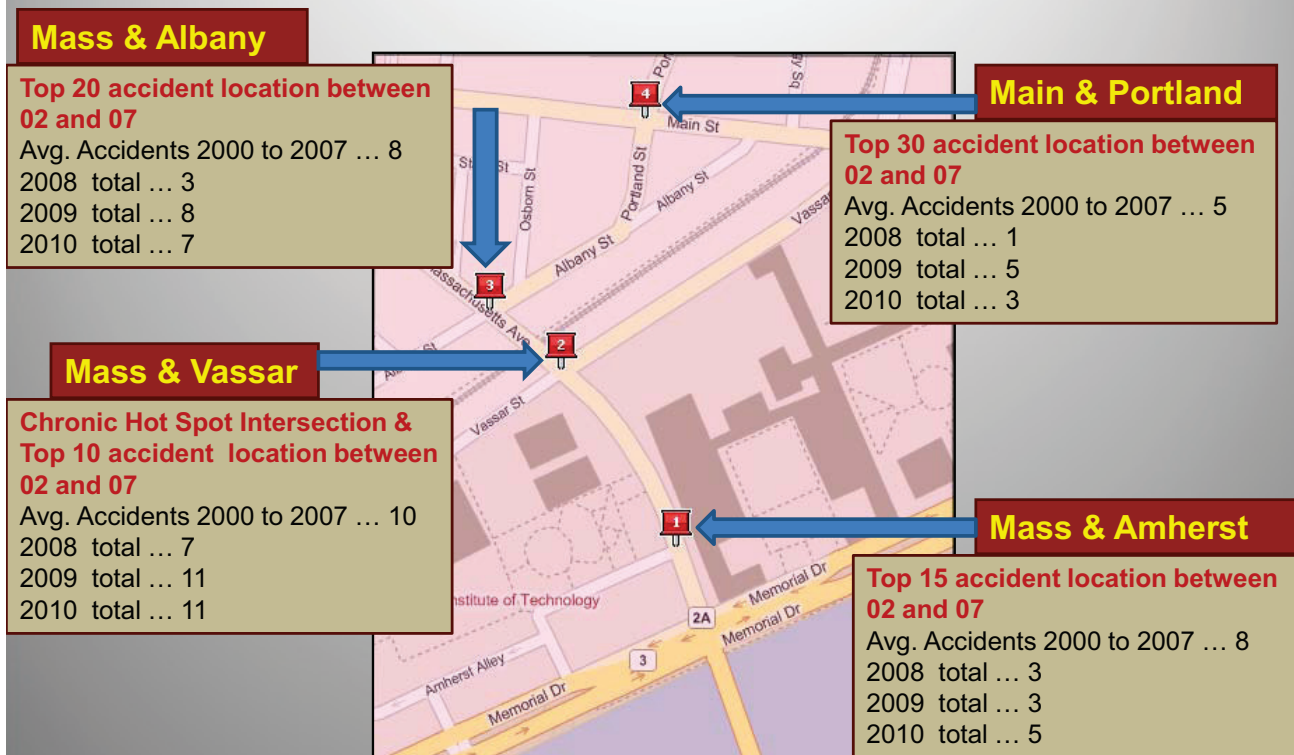
There were 439 additional citations in this area in 2010 not issued at the designated intersections.



Comparative Analysis of Accidents at Hot Spot Intersections



Comparative Analysis of Accidents at Hot Spot Intersections



Lower Mass - MIT



Lower Mass Ave / MIT

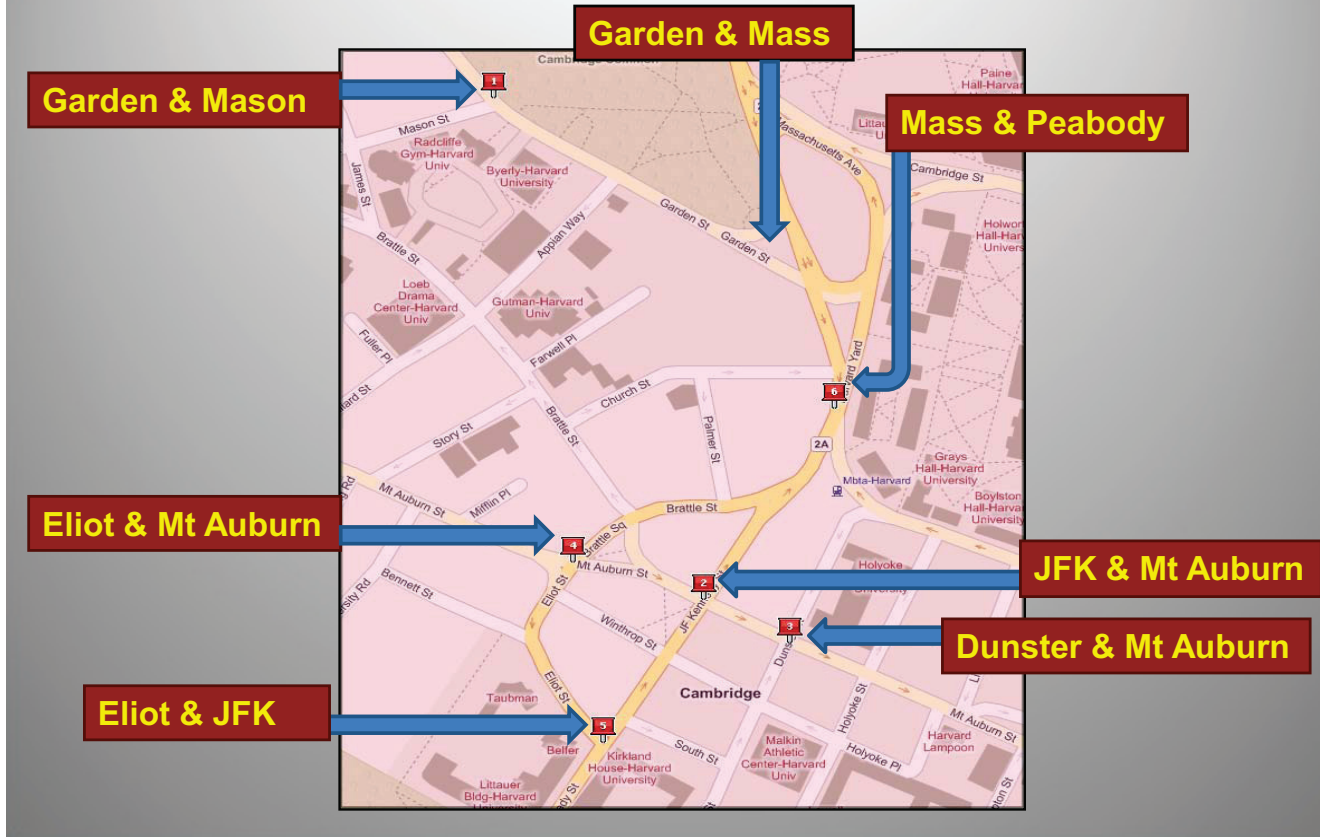
- Mass Ave & Vassar
- Mass Ave & Albany
- Mass & Amherst
- Main & Portland

Hot Spot Analysis – 2008 to 2010

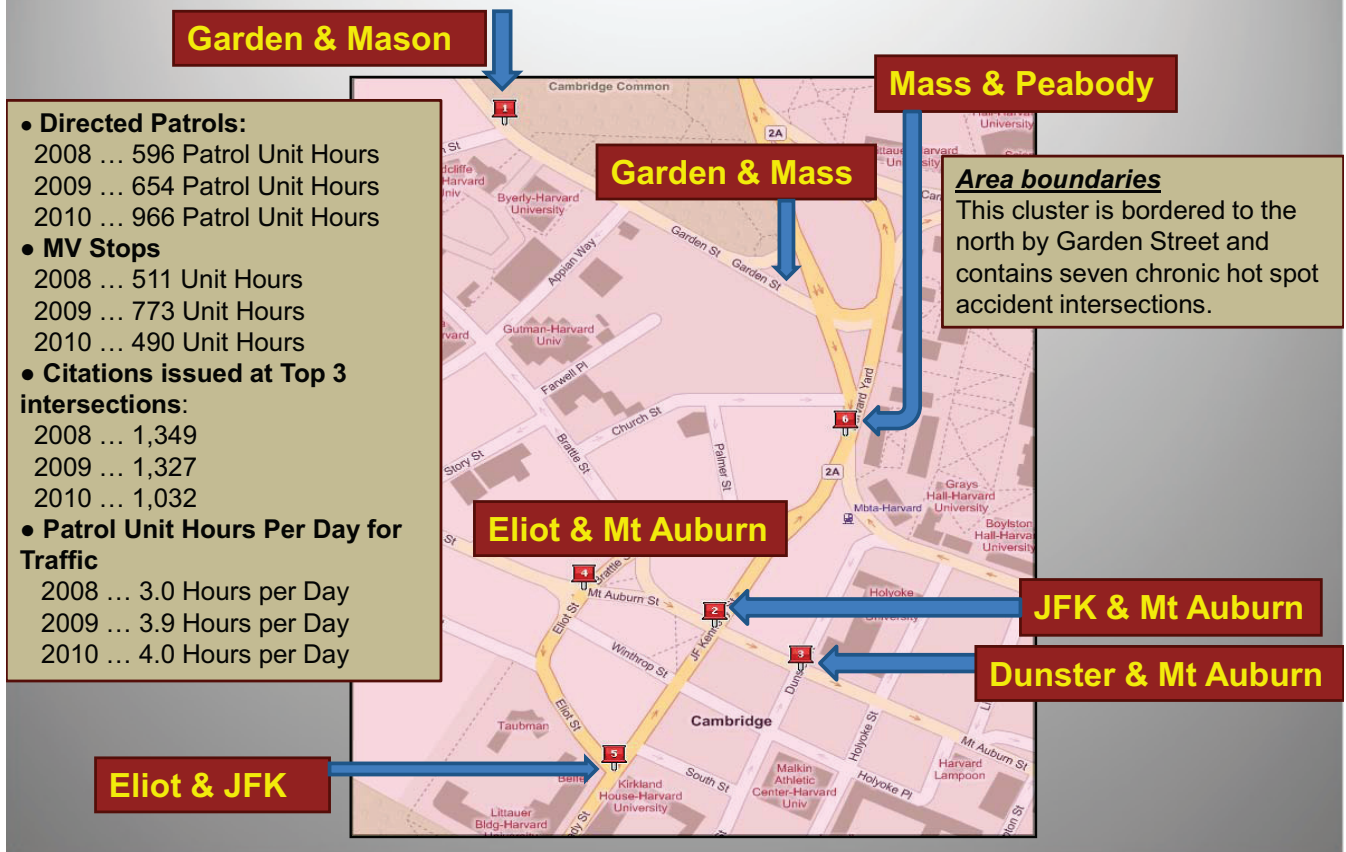
- These four chronic hot spot accident intersections combined for an average of 32 incidents per year between 2000 and 2007.
- Utilizing selective enforcement strategies, the combined accident totals for these intersections in 2008 was reduced to 18 incidents, a 44% decline. In 2009, accidents increased by nine incidents when compared with 2008 and **fell slightly to 26 incidents in 2010, but still registered 19% below the average between 2000 and 2007.**
- Directed patrols fell by 8% in this cluster in 2010 and overall patrol unit hours per day declined from 2.7 hours to 1.7 hours per day.
- Citations were up 27% from 2009, but 54% above the total for 2008. Four percent of all the citations issued in the city in 2010 were written in this hot spot. The intersection of Mass & Vassar has been designated as a Top 5 accident hot spot.

2010		Harvard Sq / Peabody – Accident Hot Spot	TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	531	265.5
86B	Directed Patrol – Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	181	90.5
86C	Directed Patrol – Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	448	224
86M	Directed Patrol – Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	85	42.5
86P	Directed Patrol – Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks		
86R	Directed Patrol – Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	357	178.5
86S	Directed Patrol – Speeding	Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	320	160
86T	Directed Patrol – Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	10	5
	Directed Patrol Totals		1,932	966
	MV Stops		1,470	490
	Total Unit Hours	4 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement		1,456

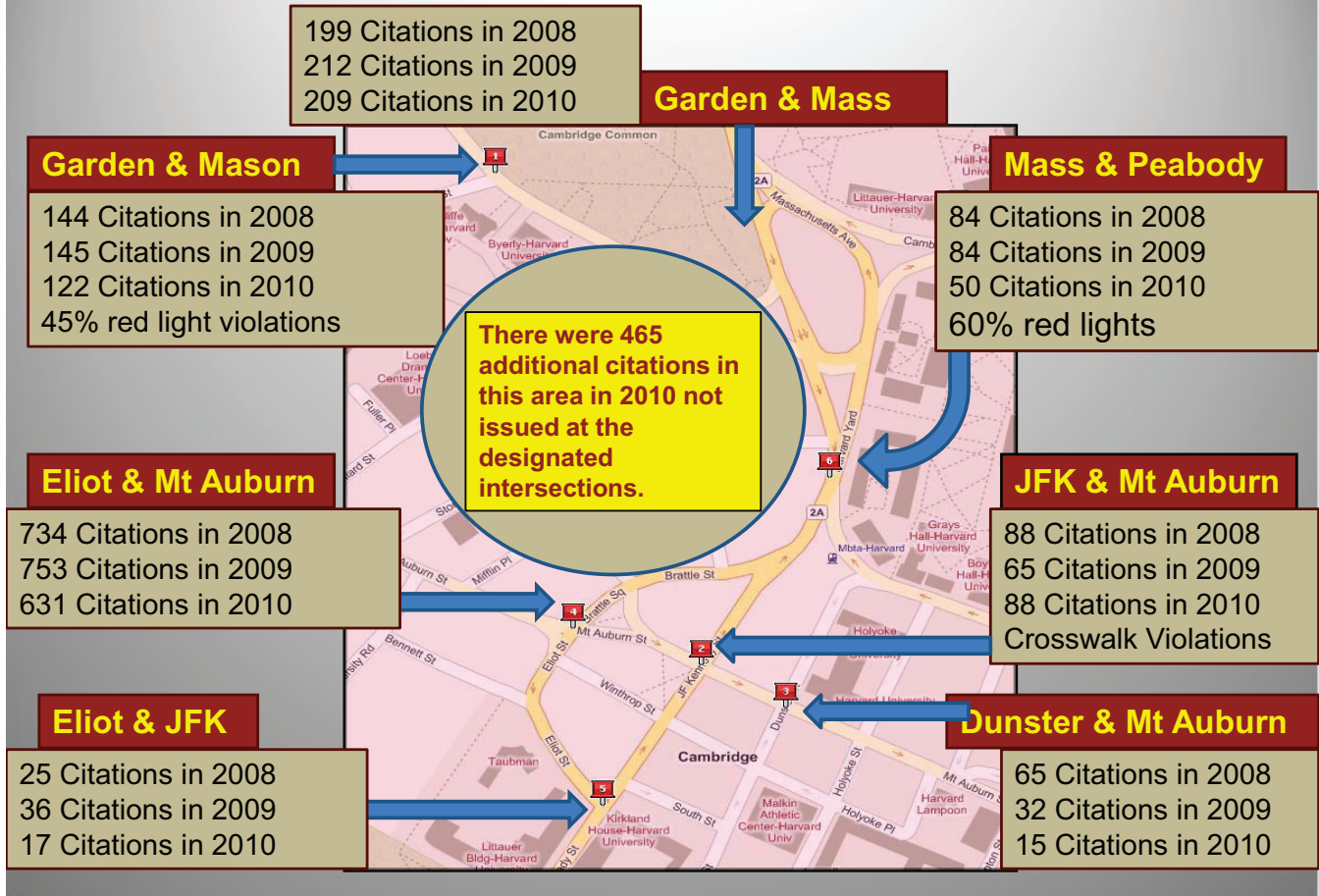
Harvard Square & Periphery – Hot Spot Intersections



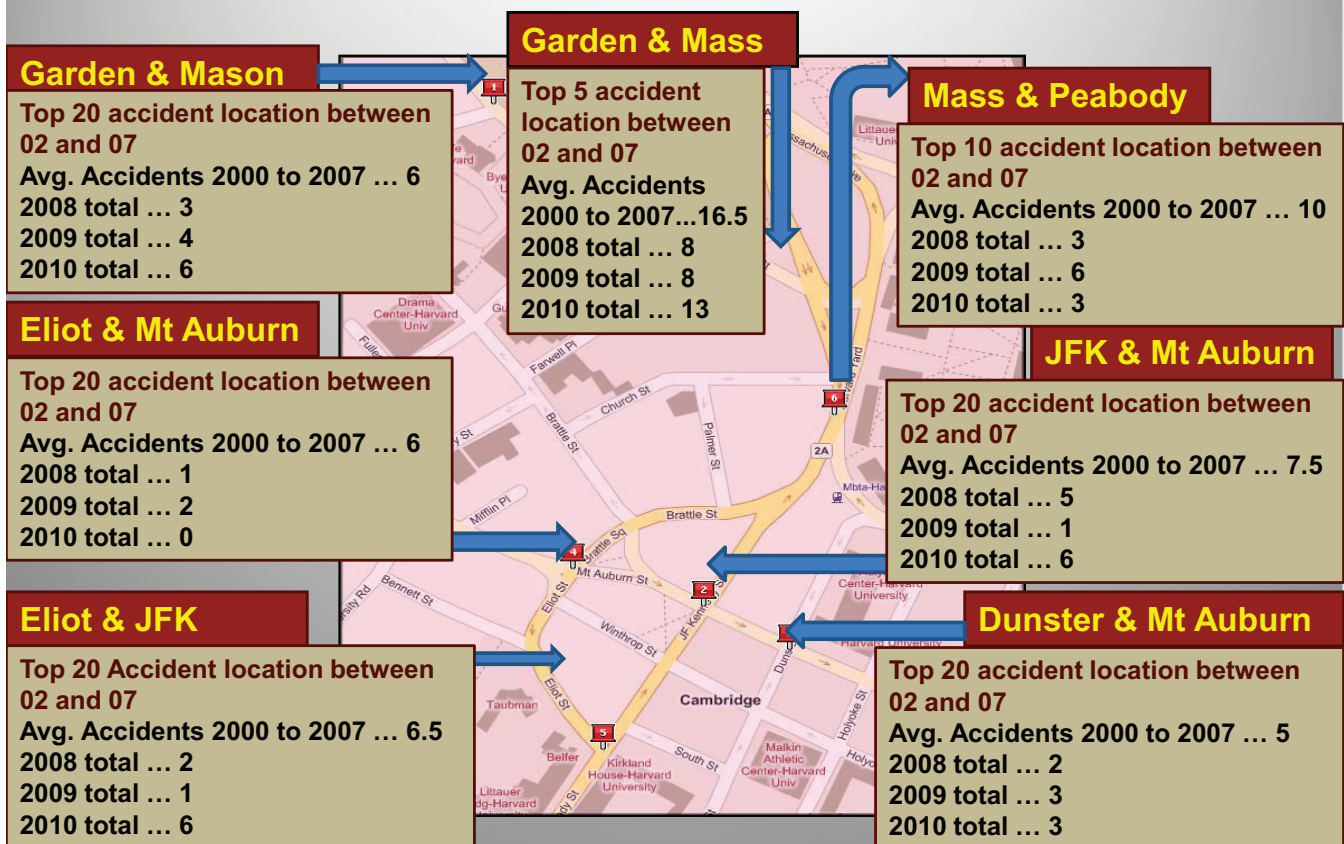
Harvard Square & Periphery – Hot Spot Intersections



Harvard Square & Periphery – Hot Spot Intersections



Harvard Square & Periphery – Hot Spot Intersections



Harvard Square



Harvard Sq Area

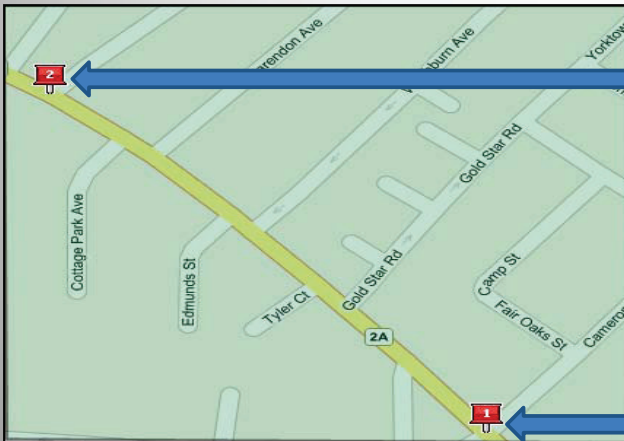
- Garden St & Mason
- Garden St & Mass Ave
- JFK & Mt Auburn
- Eliot & JFK
- Mass Ave & Peabody
- Eliot & Mt Auburn

Hot Spot Analysis – 2008 to 2010

- These seven chronic hot spot accident intersections combined for an average of 57.5 incidents per year between 2000 and 2007.
- Utilizing selective enforcement strategies, the combined accident total for these intersections in 2008 were reduced to 24 incidents, a 55% decline. Despite the fact that directed patrols increased 10% and there were 51% more motor vehicles stops at these intersections in 2009, accidents (25) remained relatively flat with a 4% increase. **Driven by a dramatic surge in accidents at one of the Top 5 chronic hot spots – Garden and Mass – there were twelve more crashes recorded in this cluster in 2010 than the previous year, though this is still 35% lower than the average between 2000 and 2007.**
- Hours per day directed to traffic enforcement in this area increased by 2.5% in 2010, rising from 3.9 *HPD* last year to 4.0 *HPD* this year. Citations issued in this area declined by 9% in 2010. Eight percent of the citations issued citywide this year were handed out in this cluster.

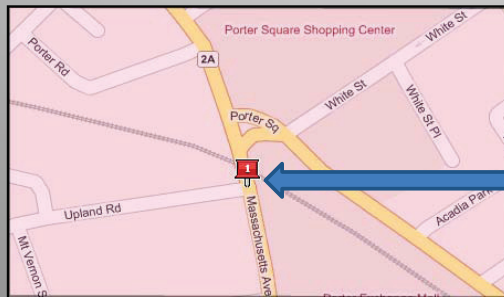
2010		North Cambridge/Mass Ave– Accident Hot Spot	TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	315	157.5
86B	Directed Patrol – Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	55	27.5
86C	Directed Patrol – Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	147	73.5
86M	Directed Patrol – Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	20	10
86P	Directed Patrol – Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks		
86R	Directed Patrol – Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	113	65.5
86S	Directed Patrol – Speeding	Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	10	5
86T	Directed Patrol – Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	98	49
	Directed Patrol Totals		758	379
	MV Stops		585	195
	Total Unit Hours	1.6 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement		574

North Cambridge / Mass Ave Corridor – Hot Spot Intersections



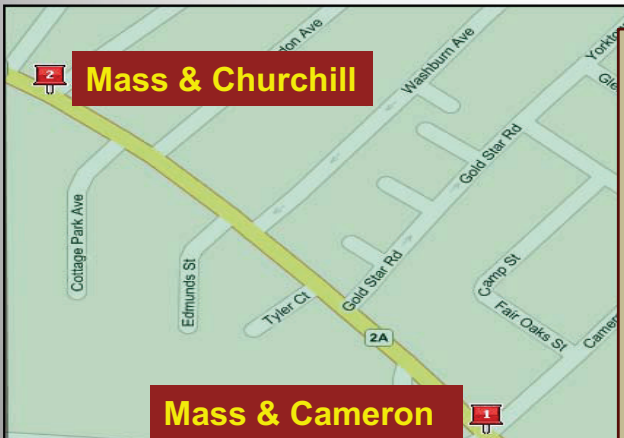
Mass & Churchill

Mass & Cameron



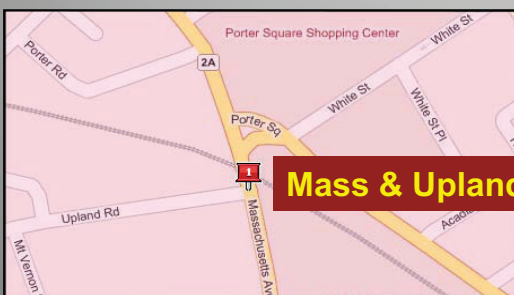
Mass & Upland

North Cambridge / Mass Ave Corridor – Hot Spot Intersections



Mass & Churchill

Mass & Cameron



Mass & Upland

- **Directed Patrols:**

- 2008 ... 181.5 Patrol Unit Hours
- 2009 ... 372.5 Patrol Unit Hours
- 2010 ... 379 Patrol Unit Hours

- **MV Stops**

- 2008 ... 206 Unit Hours
- 2009 ... 334 Unit Hours
- 2010 ... 195 Unit Hours

- **Citations issued at Top 3 intersections:**

- 2008 ... 237
- 2009 ... 245
- 2010 ... 140

- **Patrol Unit Hours Per Day for Traffic**

- 2008 ... 1.1 Hours per Day
- 2009 ... 1.9 Hours per Day
- 2010 ... 1.6 Hours per Day

North Cambridge / Mass Ave Corridor – Hot Spot Intersections

Mass & Churchill

Top 30 accident location between 02 and 07
 Avg. Accidents 2000 to 2007 ... 4
 2008 total ... 0
 2009 total ... 0
 2010 total ... 0

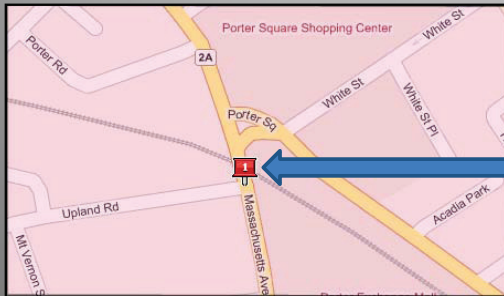


Mass & Cameron

Top 25 accident location between 02 and 07
 Avg. Accidents 2000 to 2007 ... 5
 2008 total ... 0
 2009 total ... 1
 2010 total ... 2

Mass & Upland

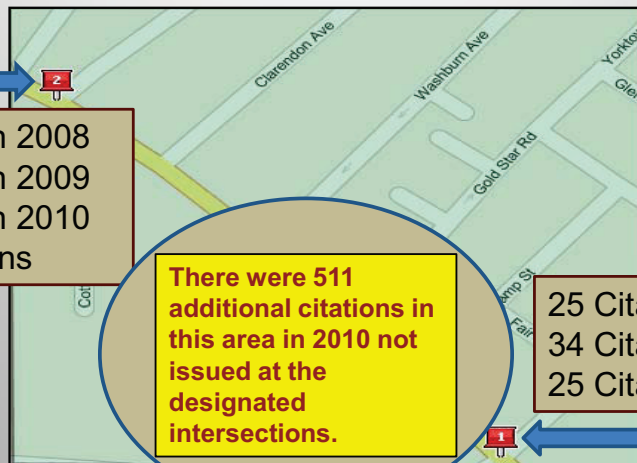
Top 20 Accident location between 02 and 07
 Avg. Accidents 2000 to 2007 ... 7
 2008 total ... 1
 2009 total ... 1
 2010 total ... 4



North Cambridge / Mass Ave Corridor – Hot Spot Intersections

Mass & Churchill

65 Citations issued in 2008
 50 Citations issued in 2009
 31 Citations issued in 2010
 50% red light violations



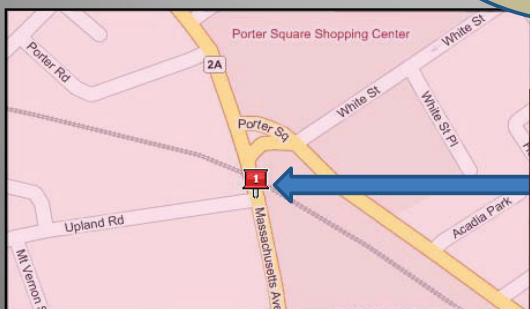
There were 511 additional citations in this area in 2010 not issued at the designated intersections.

Mass & Cameron

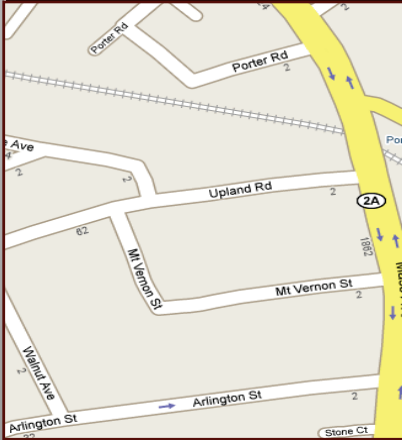
25 Citations issued in 2008
 34 Citations issued in 2009
 25 Citations issued in 2010

Mass & Upland

147 Citations issued in 2008
 161 Citations issued in 2009
 61 Citations issued in 2010
 60% red light violations



Upper Mass - Porter



Porter Sq Area

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

Hot Spot Analysis – 2008 to 2010

- These three hot spot accident intersections combined for an average of 16 incidents per year between 2000 and 2007. The intersections in this cluster do not produce the numbers comparable to the other four hot spots in this program. This area has been selected to give a high traffic enforcement presence north of Harvard Square.
- Utilizing selective enforcement strategies, the combined accident total for these intersections in 2008 was reduced to 3 incidents, a 81% reduction. There were only two accidents reported at these locations in 2009. **In 2010, there were six accidents in this controlled area.**
- Patrol unit hours directed toward traffic and accident reduction fell from 1.9 HPD to 1.6 HPD in this area in 2010. The total citations issued here decreased this year at the designated intersections, but over 500 were given out between 1990 and 2200 Mass Ave.

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 in the summer of 2011, 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 the Traffic Unit, the Crime Analysis Unit, the Traffic and 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, and 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.

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 13-14). 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 or (800) 841-8371.** 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) 349-3236.

PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST STREET ROBBERY

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

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

PROTECTING BUSINESSES AGAINST ROBBERY

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

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

suspicious vehicles if visible from the inside of your business.

- **Make sure the sales counter can be seen clearly.** Don't put up advertisements, flyers, displays, signs, posters or other items on windows or doors that might obstruct the view of the register from inside or outside your business. The police cruising by your store need to see in.
- **Try to greet customers as they enter your business.** Look them in the eye, and ask them if they need help. Your attention can discourage a robber.
- **Keep your business well-lit,** inside and outside. Employees should report any burned-out lights to the business owner or manager. Keep trees and bushes trimmed, so they don't block any outdoor lights. Encourage the police to stop by your business.
- Learn the names of the officers who patrol your business.
- **Use care after dark.** Be cautious when cleaning the parking lot or taking out the trash at night. Make sure another employee inside the business keeps you within eye contact while you are involved in work details outside of your building.
- **If you see something suspicious, call the police.** Never try to handle it yourself. It could cost you your life.
- **Handle cash carefully.** Avoid making your business a tempting target for robbers. Keep the amount of cash in registers low. Drop all large bills right away. If a customer tries to pay with a large bill, politely ask if he or she has a smaller one. Explain that you keep very little cash on hand.
- **Use only one register at night.** Leave other registers empty and open. Tilt the register drawer to show there is no money in it.
- **Leave blinds and drapes partially open** during closing hours.
- **Make sure important signs stay posted.** For example, the front door should bear signs that say, "Clerk Cannot Open the Time Lock Safe."
- **If your business is robbed, put your safety first.** Your personal safety is more important than money or merchandise.
- **Don't talk** except to answer the robber's questions.
- Don't stare directly at the robber.
- Prevent surprises; keep your hands in sight at all times. Don't make any sudden moves.
- Don't chase or follow the robber out of your place of business. **Leave the job of catching the robber to the police.**

PREVENTING ASSAULT

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

any other place where assaults are likely to happen, *the police need to know about it.*

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

PROPERTY CRIME

PREVENTING AUTO THEFT

(This list is provided courtesy of Autotheftinfo.com)

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

- **Don't leave the registration or title in your car.** A car thief will use these to sell your stolen car. File the title at your home or office, and carry 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) 349-3236.

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, 617-349-2326, 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 617-349-2326.

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) 349-3370

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

Cambridge Police Anonymous Crime Tip E-Mail

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

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