



# CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## 2013 ANNUAL CRIME REPORT



# Cambridge Strong

*In Memoriam, Officer Sean A. Collier, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Police Department*

## **About the Cover:**

The picture on the cover of our 2013 Annual Crime Report features MIT's Building 54, also known as the Green Building. It is one of the tallest buildings in Cambridge. Over the years, the windows of the Green Building have been illuminated with various designs. On the night of the Boston Marathon Bombing on April 15, 2013, the windows displayed the image of an American flag (featured on cover). Later in the week, the windows were illuminated with the image of a black ribbon, a tribute to MIT Officer Sean Collier, who was shot and killed while on duty on April 18, 2013.



Officer Sean A. Collier  
(January 3, 1986 – April 18, 2013)

In the words of The MIT Museum:

The murder of Officer Collier was "a senseless and tragic loss of a promising young officer and beloved member of the MIT community.

Collier exemplified the values of sacrifice, service and community. We honor his memory and celebrate a life dedicated to helping others."

This report is dedicated to Officer Collier, to the victims of the Boston Marathon Bombing, and to the thousands of first responders that keep this city, state, and nation safe every day.

### **Front Cover Photo Credit:**

"MIT Stands with Boston"

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Rogelio Alejandro Lopez

April 15, 2013

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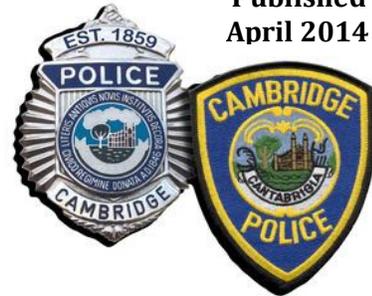
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Cambridge Police Department  
*2013 Annual Crime Report*  
Including Neighborhood and  
Business District Profiles

**Published  
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Check out our detailed monthly report:  
[www.CambridgePolice.org/BridgeStat](http://www.CambridgePolice.org/BridgeStat)

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



# Cambridge at a Glance

Established:	1636 (town); 1846 (city)
Government:	Council-Manager
City Manager:	Richard C. Rossi
City Budget:	\$507,186,335
City Employees:	2,896 (including schools)
Area:	7.13 square miles total 6.43 square miles land
Population:	106,471 (July 2012)
Households:	44,032 (2010)
Police Officer/Population Ratio:	1:390 (2013)
Population Density:	16,469 per square mile (2010)
Registered Voters:	69,559 (February 2013)
Registered Automobiles:	47,199 (2012)
Residential Housing Units:	47,291 (2010)
Ownership Rate:	34.6% (2010)
Median Household Income:	\$70,575 (2010-2012)
Median Family Income:	\$94,400 (2010-2012)
Resident Unemployment Rate:	4.2% (2013)
Median Single-Family Home:	\$810,850 (2012)
Median Condominium:	\$445,500 (2012)
Property Tax Rate per 1,000:	\$8.38 residential (FY 2014) \$20.44 commercial (FY2014)
School Enrollment:	6,222 (2012-2013)
Colleges and Universities:	8
Hospitals:	3

## Population by Race

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

## Ethnicity

	1990	2000	2010
Hispanic	6.8%	7.0%	7.6%

## Population by Age

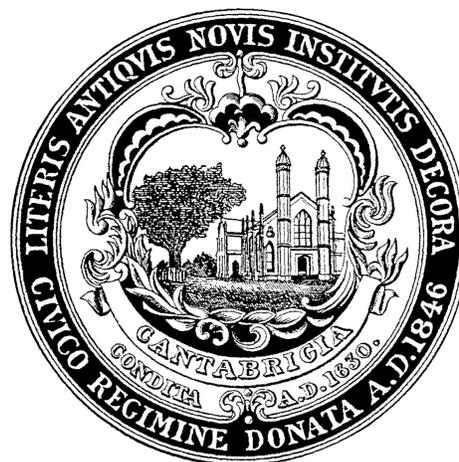
Age Range	2010 Total	Percentage
0-4	4,526	4.3%
5-14	5,798	5.5%
15-19	6,983	6.6%
20-29	34,562	32.9%
30-39	19,487	18.5%
40-65	23,818	22.7%
65+	9,998	9.6%

## Top Employers:

1. Harvard University 11,298
2. MIT 8,960
3. City of Cambridge 2,896
4. Novartis 2,472
5. Sanofi / Genzyme 2,000
6. Biogen Idec 1,815
7. Cambridge Health Alliance 1,797
8. Mt. Auburn Hospital 1,785
9. Cambridge Innovation Center 1,472
10. Vertex Pharmaceuticals 1,298

## Cambridge Police Department

Organized:	1859
Sworn Officers:	273
Civilian Personnel:	38
Commissioner:	Robert C. Haas
Headquarters:	125 Sixth St, Cambridge, MA, 02142
Budget (FY 2014):	\$47,186,015
Rank Structure:	Commissioner Superintendent Deputy Superintendent Lieutenant Sergeant Patrol Officer
Marked Patrol Vehicles:	37
Unmarked Patrol Vehicles:	39 (plus 8 narcotics vehicles)
Motorcycles:	14
Special Vehicles:	6 Trailers + 1 Gator
Fleet Bicycles:	22
2013 Calls for Service:	112,848
2013 Total Index Crimes:	3,197



# Crime Analysis Foreword

**Crime Analysis** is the process of turning crime data into information, and then turning that information into knowledge about crime and safety in a particular community. While it is a growing field across this country and internationally, Cambridge has had a Crime Analysis Unit in operation for over 30 years.

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

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

The Cambridge Police Department's 2013 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 that comprise the UCR Crime Index: murder, forcible rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. In 2007, the Cambridge Police Department initiated the submission of crimes into the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The general concepts, such as jurisdictional rules, of collecting and reporting UCR data are the same in NIBRS. The difference in the programs is that NIBRS captures much greater detail on each crime than the summary-based UCR program. Another difference in the programs is that agencies submit UCR data in written documents, whereas NIBRS data are submitted electronically.

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

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

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

# Conventions Used in this Report

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

## Part I and Part II Crimes

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

## The Hierarchy Rule

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

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

## Best Data at the Time

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

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

## Weighted Averages

Because crime can fluctuate significantly from year to year, the Crime Analysis Unit makes most of its comparisons based on averages rather than individual years. If burglary increases 15% from 2012 to 2013, there’s no way to tell from that figure whether 2013 was unusually high or 2012 was unusually low. But comparing 2013 to an average helps us better assess whether the crime truly went up or down in the most recent year.

We specifically use a five-year weighted average in which the earliest year (2008 in this report) is weighted once and the most recent year (2012) is weighted five times, with the years in between weighted twice, three times, and four times. This common statistical convention helps produce a figure that best represents the “expected” value for 2013, and to thus determine how unusual 2013’s deviation is from that average. We also provide graphs for most crimes to help assess long-term trends.

## Rates

In a few places, we offer crime statistics in terms of rates rather than raw numbers. Using rates is important when comparing geographic areas of very different populations, so that we can better assess each resident’s individual risk. For instance, in 2012, Cambridge had 128 robberies, about 71% more than Malden, which reported 75. However, Cambridge also has about 77% more residents than Malden. When we look at it on the basis of rates, Cambridge had 120 robberies per 100,000 residents, and Malden had 124 robberies per 100,000 residents, which means that a Malden resident’s *risk* of robbery was actually higher than a Cantabrigian’s. We only provide rates for certain crimes, however, as not all crimes are best compared in terms of residential population.

# 2013 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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012-2013 Change	5-Year Wtd. Avg.	Avg.-2013 Change
<b>Murder</b>	0	5	1	<b>3</b>	+200%	2	+50%
<b>Rape</b>	23	23	23	<b>17</b>	-26%	22	-23%
Stranger	4	2	1	<b>1</b>	0%	2	-50%
Non-Stranger	19	21	22	<b>16</b>	-27%	20	-20%
<b>Robbery</b>	163	147	128	<b>118</b>	-8%	149	-21%
Commercial	22	34	16	<b>30</b>	+88%	24	+25%
Street	141	113	112	<b>88</b>	-21%	125	-30%
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	251	258	262	<b>189</b>	-28%	259	-27%
<b>Total Violent Crime</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>-21%</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>-24%</b>
<b>Burglary</b>	453	520	499	<b>390</b>	-22%	484	-19%
Commercial	87	84	79	<b>63</b>	-20%	83	-24%
Residential	366	436	420	<b>327</b>	-22%	401	-18%
<b>Larceny</b>	2,555	2,458	2,448	<b>2,374</b>	-3%	2,501	-5%
from Building	392	433	372	<b>391</b>	+5%	388	+1%
from Vehicle	784	640	686	<b>615</b>	-10%	748	-18%
From Person	343	321	368	<b>341</b>	-7%	345	-1%
of Bicycle	380	371	356	<b>383</b>	+8%	350	+9%
Shoplifting	365	353	344	<b>392</b>	+14%	355	+10%
from Residence	192	234	225	<b>187</b>	-17%	215	-13%
of License Plate	43	43	40	<b>20</b>	-50%	43	-53%
of Services	31	26	17	<b>22</b>	+29%	24	-8%
Miscellaneous	25	37	40	<b>23</b>	-43%	33	-30%
<b>Auto Theft</b>	169	159	117	<b>106</b>	-9%	158	-33%
<b>Total Property Crime</b>	<b>3,177</b>	<b>3,137</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>-6%</b>	<b>3,143</b>	<b>-9%</b>
<b>Crime Index Total</b>	<b>3,614</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,478</b>	<b>3,197</b>	<b>-8%</b>	<b>3,575</b>	<b>-11%</b>

# Cambridge Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics, 1994-2013\*

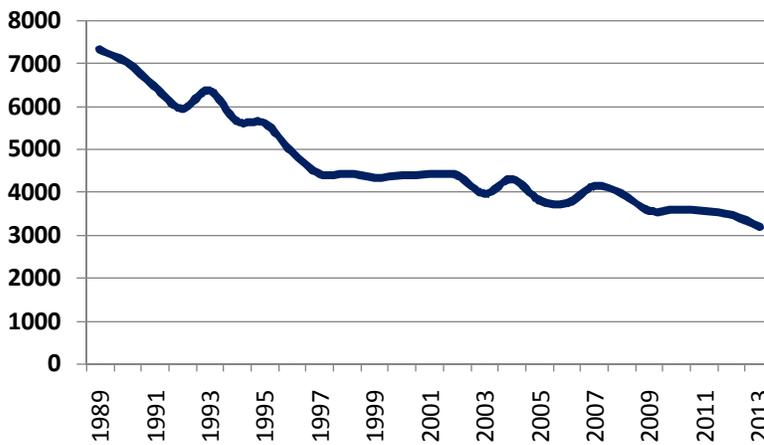
Crime	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Avg. 1994-2003	Avg. 2004-2013	Avg. 1994-2013	Change 2012-2013**	Change 1994-2013**
<b>Murder</b>	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	6	3	0	3	2	0	1	2	0	5	1	3	2	2	2	200%	200%
<b>Rape</b>	28	35	34	24	25	15	11	15	10	7	10	14	11	16	17	20	23	23	23	17	20	17	19	-26%	-39%
<b>Robbery</b>	276	295	227	176	208	165	186	181	195	229	245	239	208	161	177	172	163	147	128	118	214	176	195	-8%	-57%
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	473	463	381	370	369	348	322	272	284	271	248	244	237	243	274	255	251	258	262	189	355	246	301	-28%	-60%
<b>Burglary</b>	774	953	791	596	695	567	552	688	720	651	724	623	685	653	467	429	453	520	499	390	699	544	622	-22%	-50%
<b>Larceny</b>	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	2,458	2,448	2,374	2,870	2,538	2,704	-3%	-29%
<b>Auto Theft</b>	761	558	544	483	397	431	498	523	425	419	438	295	233	244	244	196	169	159	117	106	504	220	362	-9%	-86%
<b>Total Violent</b>	778	796	643	572	604	530	520	469	495	510	503	500	458	420	469	449	437	433	414	327	592	441	516	-21%	-58%
<b>Total Property</b>	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	3,137	3,064	2,870	4,093	3,303	3,698	-6%	-44%
<b>Total</b>	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	3,570	3,478	3,197	4,664	3,744	4,204	-8%	-44%

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

\*\*Percent changes are rounded to the nearest whole number. A 0% change indicates there was less than a 0.5% increase or decrease.

# 25-Year Statistical Trends

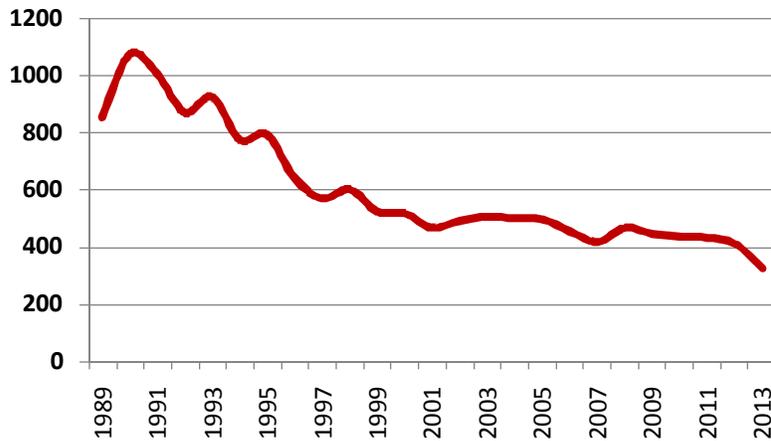
**Total Part I (Index Crimes)**



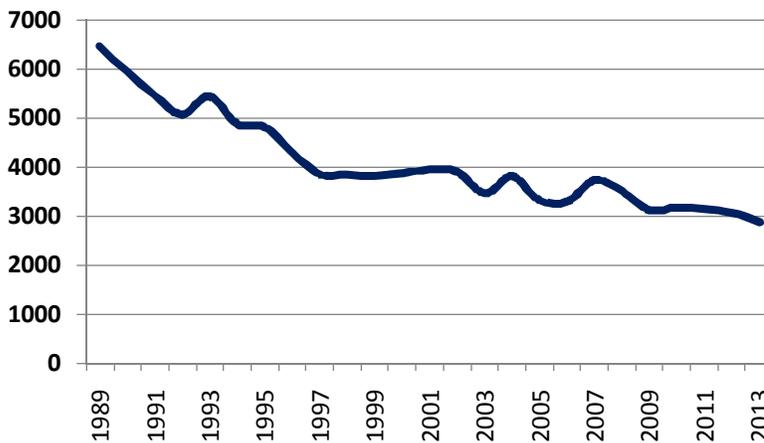
The 3,177 Part I crimes reported in Cambridge in 2013 represent the lowest level in the crime index since 1963. Over the past five years, the figure only saw a slight increase in 2010. Despite some bumps in the early 1980s and early 1990s, crime has decreased steadily since it peaked in 1974 at more than 10,000 Part I crimes. The last big decrease was between 1990 and 1998; crime has fluctuated around the 3,700 mark for the past decade.

Violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) hit their peak in Cambridge in 1990, amidst a nationwide gang and drug epidemic, but fell dramatically in the following decade and remained around 450-500 per year throughout the 2000s. The 2013 figure is the lowest since the late 1960s, with aggravated assault showing the most significant decreases during this period.

**Total Part I Violent Crimes**



**Total Part I Property Crimes**



Property crimes (burglary, larceny, and auto theft) make up about 90% of the total Part I crime index, and its graph therefore looks almost identical to the total crime graph. The 48-year low for property crimes in 2013 is primarily due to auto theft, which has dropped 86% in 20 years. Burglary and larceny were below their averages in both 2012 and 2013.

# 2013 Executive Summary

For the third year in a row, crime has dropped to historic levels in the City of Cambridge. In 2013, serious crime in Cambridge decreased by 8% to 3,197 crimes, down 281 from the previous low of 3,478 crimes recorded in 2012. The number reported in 2013 represents the lowest total of index crimes reported to the FBI since Congress enacted the Omnibus Crime Control Act in 1968. Looking closer at the crime breakdown, there were 194 fewer property crimes reported in 2013 to register a 6% decline when compared with 2012. When gauged against the five-year weighted average, property crime was down 9% in 2013. There were 327 violent crimes in the City in 2013, 87 fewer incidents than in 2012, which is a decrease of 21%. Compared to the five-year weighted average for violent crime in Cambridge, these types of incidents dropped 24%.

## Murder

- Cambridge experienced three murders in 2013. In April, a nanny was charged with murder in the death of a 1-year-old Cambridge girl who died in January 2013. Also in April, an MIT police officer was shot and killed while on duty in the area of Vassar and Main Streets; one of the Boston Marathon suspects will be officially charged in connection with this incident once his federal trial is over. In November, a 73-year-old male was reportedly beaten and killed by his nephew in his Broadway apartment; the nephew was subsequently arrested.
- The three homicides in Cambridge in 2013 represent a notable increase from the one death recorded in 2012. In June of that year, a 16-year-old female from Cambridge was shot while on Willow St and later succumbed to her wounds at the hospital. This incident remains under investigation.
- Trend analysis for the past 20 years points to two recurring murder scenarios in Cambridge: a domestic murder in which one family member is killed by another, and the murder of young males by a handgun or knife in acts of retaliatory street violence.
- Twenty of the twenty-five murders in Cambridge since 2000 (80%) have been cleared by an arrest / suicide of the perpetrator, including all three murders in 2013. For comparison, the 2010 clearance rate for murder was 65% nationally and 50% in New England.
- Since 1990, Cambridge has averaged two murders per year, which is a decrease from the 30-year period between 1960 and 1989 when the average was slightly less than five per year.
- Handguns have been used in 14 of the 25 murders in Cambridge since 2000. Four involved knives.

## Rape

- The total number of rapes in Cambridge dropped in 2013 to 17 incidents, after having registered at 23 incidents for the previous three years.
- Five of the rapes in 2013 involved acquaintances, eight involved a contact scenario with the offender being someone the victim had met in a public place, three were domestic situations, and one was a stranger-to-stranger rape.
- The one stranger-to-stranger rape in Cambridge in 2013 occurred in March. This incident involved a blitz-type scenario late at night on the periphery of Central Square. A Cambridge resident was arrested and charged with this crime.
- The number of stranger-to-stranger rapes each year—between one and five—remains extremely low. Patterns of reported rape are very rare in Cambridge.

## Robbery

- In 2013, there were 118 robberies reported, which translates to an 8% decrease when compared with the 2012 total. When measured against the five-year weighted average of 149 incidents for this crime, a 21% decline is reported. The 2013 total is the lowest number recorded since we started measuring crime in the 1960s. This is one crime that is approaching its minimum threshold.
- Street robbery declined by 21% in 2013. The 88 reported incidents is the lowest total for this crime in over 50 years. Aside from a brief series of unrelated violent street robberies citywide in late September and early October, no established street robbery patterns developed anywhere in Cambridge in 2013.
- Commercial robbery rose by 14 incidents, or 88%, to 30 incidents in 2013. This large increase is skewed by the substantial reduction of 53% that was reported in 2012. The 2013 total is 25% above the five-year weighted average of 24. Nearly two-thirds of the commercial robberies this year resulted in arrests.

## Aggravated Assault

- The 189 aggravated assaults reported in Cambridge in 2013 are 73 incidents (28%) below the 2012 total of 262 incidents and 27% below the five-year average of 259 assaults.
- It appears that the aggravated assault total decreased this year at least in part because of fewer reported domestic incidents in 2013. Domestic assaults dropped from 87 in 2012 to 62 this year. These 62 domestic assaults represented 33% of the aggravated assaults in 2013. Over the past seven years, the rate of domestic assaults has ranged from 25-40% of all assaults annually.
- Six of the sixteen bar-related aggravated assaults in 2013 took place within one block of Massachusetts Ave between MIT and Central Square. Most were around or shortly after midnight. There were also three in the Harvard Square area.
- The most common weapon used in aggravated assaults this year was knives (20%), followed by hands/feet (15%), and shod feet (14%). Seven assaults in 2013 involved the use of a firearm, although an actual shot was fired in only two.

## Burglary

- Total burglary, the combination of residential and commercial breaks, registered a 19% decline when compared with the five-year weighted average for this crime, with 94 fewer incidents recorded, and is down 22% when compared with the 2012 total, with 109 fewer breaks reported.
- In 2013, housebreaks in Cambridge dropped to their lowest level in over 30 years, decreasing by 22% from 420 in 2012 to 327 in 2013. Because of this large decline in 2013, this crime type registered at 18% below the five-year weighted average of 401.
- The effects of housebreak patterns were felt mainly in the following neighborhoods this year: Inman, Area 4, Cambridgeport, Mid-Cambridge, Riverside, Agassiz, and Peabody.
- There were 63 commercial burglaries reported in Cambridge in 2013. This is 16 incidents (20%) below the number reported in 2012 and 20 incidents (24%) below the five-year weighted average. One pattern of smash-and-grab breaks emerged in Upper Cambridge in 2013.

### Larceny

- In 2013, the property crime of larceny fell by 74 incidents (3%) when measured versus the 2012 total and 5% when compared to the five-year weighted average.
- Larceny is always the most prevalent of the Part I crimes in Cambridge. In 2012, it accounted for 74% of the serious crime reported and 83% of the property crime. Three categories of larceny that produce some of the highest numbers each year (larceny from motor vehicles, buildings, and persons) are often fueled by advances in technology.
- Larcenies from motor vehicles this year were down 10% from the 2012 figures. The 2013 total of 615 larcenies from motor vehicles was also down 18% when compared with the five-year weighted average for this crime.
- Larcenies from persons citywide were down 7% in 2013 and registered a 1% decline when measured against the five-year weighted average for this target crime. The drop in 2013 was fueled in part by a reduction in dipper activity in the Harvard Square area.
- Larceny of bicycles was one of the few crimes to register an increase in 2013. This crime type was up 8% in 2013 when compared with the previous year, with 27 additional thefts reported. This property crime was also 9% above the five-year year weighted average for this type of larceny.

### Auto Theft

- The number of vehicles stolen in Cambridge dropped by 11 incidents, or 9%, to 106 incidents in 2013. This is the lowest auto theft total the City has seen in over 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, more than 1.5 times the total of all crimes reported in 2013.
- The neighborhood of Cambridgeport recorded the largest number of auto thefts in 2013 with 22 vehicles reported stolen, followed by Mid-Cambridge with 19 and East Cambridge with 16.
- Very few auto theft patterns have been identified over the past decade. However, an unusual trend of motorcycle and scooter thefts emerged in 2012 and was seen again in 2013. These vehicles made up 27% of the auto theft incidents in Cambridge this year.
- In 2013, approximately 51% of the cars reported stolen in Cambridge this year have been recovered to date, which is similar to the percent recovered in 2012 (55%) but represents a decline from the average of around 70% seen in previous years. The majority of the recovered cars were located throughout Cambridge and surrounding cities and towns, and the majority of the damage to the recovered vehicles was to the ignition and car body.

# Regional Crime Comparison

The following table compares Cambridge to other Massachusetts cities and towns with populations greater than 50,000 residents. The data is from 2012, as this is the most recent year for which data is available from the FBI UCR program. Data is presented in terms of rates per 100,000 residents, rather than raw totals, so that we can validly compare cities and towns of very different population sizes.

## 2012 Rates per 100,000 residents for selected Massachusetts Cities and Towns

City	Population	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Violent Total	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Property Total	Total
Brockton	95,156	6	50	236	850	1,143	856	2,150	221	3,227	4,371
Brookline	59,658	0	7	52	79	137	248	1,068	30	1,346	1,483
Chicopee	55,825	0	48	129	285	462	1,136	1,657	215	3,008	3,470
Fall River	89,753	2	58	292	711	1,063	862	1,848	304	3,015	4,078
Framingham	69,605	0	10	30	181	221	365	1,270	144	1,779	2,000
Haverhill	61,897	3	19	84	569	675	635	1,486	204	2,325	3,000
Lawrence	77,661	3	32	287	689	1,011	690	957	883	2,530	3,541
Lowell	108,539	0	34	160	345	539	782	1,825	272	2,879	3,418
Lynn	91,846	2	52	185	581	821	760	1,757	302	2,819	3,640
Malden	60,605	2	31	124	305	462	464	1,310	211	1,985	2,447
New Bedford	96,031	2	56	283	731	1,073	967	2,031	313	3,311	4,384
Newton	86,710	0	6	20	62	88	213	799	18	1,031	1,119
Peabody	52,113	0	21	23	188	232	297	1,714	104	2,115	2,347
Quincy	93,736	0	33	90	305	428	528	1,006	124	1,658	2,086
Revere	52,926	2	23	136	348	508	435	1,595	323	2,352	2,861
Somerville	77,200	0	30	106	212	348	451	1,617	166	2,233	2,582
Springfield	154,518	7	25	351	656	1,039	1,500	2,554	492	4,546	5,585
Taunton	56,438	0	32	110	333	475	673	774	60	1,508	1,983
Waltham	61,725	0	19	39	178	237	309	988	78	1,375	1,612
Weymouth	54,597	0	16	77	251	344	385	1,009	81	1,474	1,819
Worcester	183,247	4	18	229	708	959	1,113	2,143	254	3,510	4,469
<b>Average*</b>	<b>79,908</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>3,395</b>
<b>Cambridge</b>	<b>106,981</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>2,864</b>	<b>3,251</b>

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

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

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

# National Crime Comparison

The table on this page compares Cambridge to other cities across the nation with a comparable population (and because the populations *are* comparable, we use the actual figures for crimes, not rates). Again, the data is from the most recent year available: 2012.

City	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Total
Antioch, CA	10	29	372	657	1,741	1,920	1096	5,825
Arvada, CO	0	22	29	107	390	2,014	201	2,763
Burbank, CA	2	24	111	106	383	1,911	199	2,736
Carlsbad, CA	2	26	55	182	497	1,463	149	2,374
Centennial, CO	1	40	33	83	277	1085	77	1,596
Clearwater, FL	3	59	206	459	919	3,169	176	4,991
Daly City, CA	0	9	76	131	395	1,151	257	2,019
Davenport, IA	4	40	151	409	890	2,912	286	4,692
Edison Township, NJ	0	9	59	54	341	1,029	111	1,603
El Cajon, CA	2	24	147	192	493	1,527	394	2,779
Elgin, IL	2	67	76	112	357	1,546	79	2,239
Erie, PA	8	64	172	214	1,095	2,311	104	3,968
Fairfield, CA	8	30	139	277	676	2,144	497	3,771
Flint, MI	63	108	673	1,930	2,979	2,207	459	8,419
Green Bay, WI	1	44	87	382	659	2,210	109	3,492
Gresham, OR	4	33	207	243	886	3,230	742	5,345
High Point, NC	5	19	185	347	1,188	2,943	286	4,973
Lowell, MA	0	37	174	374	849	1,981	295	3,710
Manchester, NH	1	72	205	346	849	2,848	151	4,472
Murfreesboro, TN	3	55	134	509	923	2,899	184	4,707
Norwalk, CA	11	13	171	238	539	1,537	533	3,042
Odessa, TX	5	43	141	914	770	2,565	382	4,820
Palm Bay, FL	3	19	78	453	719	1,601	137	3,010
Pueblo, CO	8	21	199	569	1,895	4,642	493	7,827
Richardson, TX	2	27	80	62	698	2,175	131	3,175
Richmond, CA	18	36	391	717	1,537	1,615	1,866	6,180
Round Rock, TX	0	32	45	64	336	2,222	78	2,777
South Bend, IN	18	55	316	233	1,744	2,798	285	5,449
Temecula, CA	0	10	53	34	588	1,640	212	2,537
Ventura, CA	1	24	140	145	778	2,825	282	4,195
Waterbury, CT	5	7	185	131	662	3,538	513	5,041
West Jordan, UT	2	24	33	140	474	2,264	228	3,165
West Palm Beach, FL	17	31	334	439	1,289	3,801	314	6,225
Westminster, CO	2	29	51	202	395	2,146	289	3,114
Wichita Falls, TX	5	36	150	284	1,259	3,532	230	5,496
Wilmington, NC	8	23	261	326	1,694	3,843	373	6,528
<b>Average*</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>2,368</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>4,140</b>
<b>Cambridge</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>2,448</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>3,478</b>

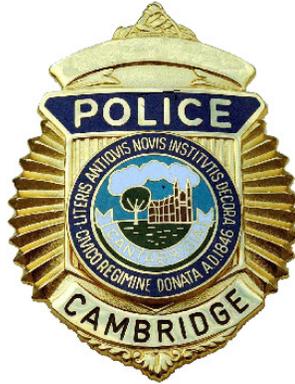
\*Cambridge figures are not included in the average so as to allow a better comparison between Cambridge and the average.

# Factors Contributing to Crime

Factor	General Effect	Status in Cambridge	Effects in Cambridge
<b>Residential Population &amp; Population Density</b>	High population leads to a higher residential crime rate (residential burglaries, larcenies from motor vehicles, domestic assaults, auto theft). High population <i>density</i> also leads to a higher residential crime rate.	Population of about 106,000; Very high density (about 16,000 per square mile).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher residential crime rate than cities of fewer than 100,000.</li> <li>• Higher residential crime rate in densely populated neighborhoods of Mid-Cambridge, North Cambridge, Cambridgeport.</li> <li>• Low residential crime rate in sparsely populated areas of Cambridge Highlands, Strawberry Hill, Agassiz.</li> </ul>
<b>Commerical &amp; Educational Population, number &amp; type of commercial establishments and educational institutions</b>	High commercial population leads to more “business” crimes (commercial burglaries, shoplifting, larcenies from buildings, forgery) and to more crimes against the person often (larcenies from the person, larcenies from motor vehicles, larcenies of bicycles, street robbery, auto theft).	Very high commercial population (many large businesses, shopping areas in Cambridge) and very high educational population (M.I.T. and Harvard).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High overall larceny rate.</li> <li>• High larceny rate in highly-populated commercial areas of East Cambridge, Harvard Square, Central Square, Porter Square, Fresh Pond Mall.</li> <li>• Low larceny, auto theft rate in Agassiz, Strawberry Hill, West Cambridge.</li> </ul>
<b>Age composition of population</b>	A higher population in the “at risk” age of 15–29 leads to a higher crime rate.	Almost 40% of the citizens of Cambridge are in the “at risk” population. This number is influenced by the high student population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• However, neighborhoods with the lowest numbers of “at risk” ages—Highlands and Strawberry Hill—<i>do</i> experience smaller amounts of crime.</li> </ul>
<b>Stability of Population</b>	Stable, close-knit populations have a lower overall crime rate than transient populations. Neighborhoods with more houses and condominiums (generally signifying a more stable population) have a lower crime rate than neighborhoods with mostly apartments (generally a more transient population).	Historically, more stable population west of Harvard Square; more transient population east of Harvard Square. This is changing rapidly with gentrification taking place in neighborhoods adjacent to Central Square.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower comparative crime rate in neighborhoods of Highlands, Peabody, Agassiz, Strawberry Hill.</li> <li>• Higher comparative crime rate in Mid-Cambridge, Area 4, Cambridgeport. This, however, is changing with the stabilization and gentrification of housing in these areas. Notably, West Cambridge has seen a higher crime rate in recent years, despite a relatively stable population.</li> </ul>
<b>Street Layout</b>	Areas with major streets offering fast getaways and mass transportation show more crime clusters than neighborhoods with primarily residential streets.	A mix of major and minor streets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher larceny rates in MIT, East Cambridge, Cambridgeport, where thieves can make a quick escape over the bridges into Boston.</li> <li>• Higher commercial burglary rate in North Cambridge, with multiple avenues of escape into nearby towns.</li> </ul>

## Factors Contributing to Crime

Factor	General Effect	Status in Cambridge	Effects in Cambridge
<b>Proximity to Public Transportation</b>	Criminals are often indigent and cannot afford cars or other expensive forms of transportation. Areas near public transportation, particularly subways, witness a higher crime rate—particularly robbery and larceny—than more inaccessible areas.	Major public transportation system offering high-speed rapid transit throughout most of the city.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contributes to clusters of crime around Central Square, Harvard Square, Porter Square, and Alewife, though not much around Lechmere and Kendall Square.</li> <li>• Neighborhoods distant from rapid transit—North Cambridge, Highlands, and Strawberry Hill—show lower crime rates with few clusters.</li> </ul>
<b>Economic conditions, including poverty level and unemployment rate</b>	Again, criminals are often indigent. Areas afflicted by poverty show higher burglary, robbery, and larceny rates than middle-class or wealthy neighborhoods.	Little abject poverty in Cambridge. This factor probably contributes little to the picture of crime in Cambridge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possibly some effect on Area 4—the neighborhood with the lowest mean income. Other factors on this list probably have a much greater role than economic conditions.</li> </ul>
<b>Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness</b>	Larry J. Siegel, author of <i>Criminology</i> , says: “Family relationships have for some time been considered a major determinant of behavior. Youths who grow up in a household characterized by conflict and tension, where parents are absent or separated, or where there is a lack of familial love and support, will be susceptible to the crime-promoting forces in the environment.”	According to census data, about 15% of the families in Cambridge with children are single-parent families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The neighborhoods with the highest percentage of single-parent families are Inman/Harrington, Area 4, Cambridgeport, and North Cambridge. However, there are a far greater number of factors influencing “conflict and tension” and “familial love and support” than just the number of parents in the household. In the end, no conclusions on how this affects crime can be drawn without more data.</li> </ul>
<b>Climate</b>	Warmer climates and seasons tend to report a higher rate of larceny, auto theft, and juvenile-related crime, while cold seasons and climates report more robberies and murder.	A varied climate; warm and moist summers, cool autums, long cold winters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High overall larceny, auto theft rate in the summer.</li> <li>• Higher overall robbery rate in the winter.</li> <li>• Burglary rate less tied to climate than to specific weather conditions; rain and snow produce fewer burglaries.</li> </ul>
<b>Operational and investigative emphasis of the police department</b>	Problem-oriented, informed police departments have more success controlling certain aspects of crime than other departments.	A problem-oriented department with an emphasis on directed patrol and investigation, and on crime analysis, including quick identification of crime patterns and rapid intervention to curtail them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower overall crime rate across the city than would be expected for a city of our size and characteristics.</li> </ul>
<b>Attitude of the citizenry toward crime, including its reporting practices</b>	Populations that have “given up” on crime and the police experience an exacerbation of the crime problem.	A population that works closely with the police, creates numerous neighborhood crime watches, and is likely to report crimes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower overall crime rate across the city than would be expected for a city of our size and characteristics.</li> </ul>



## Section II

# Part I Crimes

Murder  
Rape  
Robbery  
Aggravated Assault  
Burglary  
Larceny  
Auto Theft



# Murder

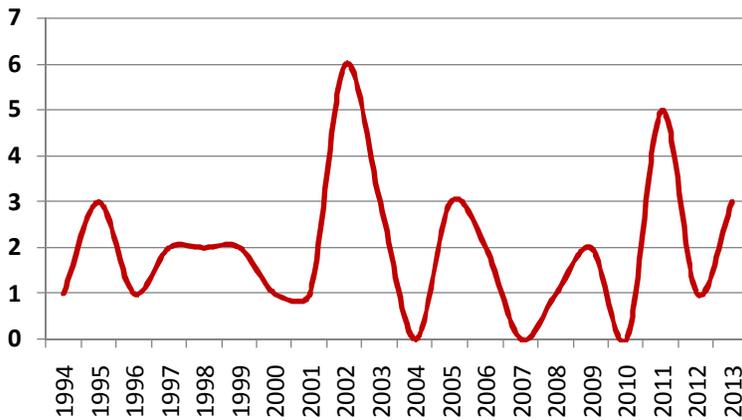
## Definition

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

## Statistics

Five-Year Average	2
2012	1
2013	3
Change from 2012	+200%
Change from Average	+50%

## Murders reported in Cambridge\*



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

Cambridge experienced three murders in 2013. On April 12, 2013, 34-year-old nanny Aisling Brady McCarthy, of Quincy, was charged with murder in the death of 1-year-old Rehma Sabir of Cambridge, who died on January 16, 2013, from injuries sustained on January 14, 2013. McCarthy is currently awaiting trial.

On April 18, 2013, Cambridge Police received reports of shots fired on the MIT campus. At 10:30 p.m., an MIT police officer was found shot in his vehicle in the area of Vassar and Main Streets. Officer Sean Collier, 27, was found with multiple

gunshot wounds. He was transported to Massachusetts General Hospital and pronounced deceased. On October 7, 2013, the Middlesex Attorney's Office obtained a default warrant against Cambridge resident and Boston Marathon bombing suspect, Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, for this incident.

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

The three homicides in Cambridge in 2013 represent a notable increase from the single death recorded in 2012. On June 3, 2012, 16-year-old Charlene Holmes of Cambridge was shot while on Willow St and later succumbed to her wounds at the hospital. The investigation into this incident remains active, but no arrests have been made to date.

## Characteristics of murder in Cambridge

For the 30-year period between 1960 and 1989, the City of Cambridge averaged slightly less than five murders per year. The annual average since 1990 has fallen to approximately two per year. Trend analysis over recent years points to two recurring murder scenarios in Cambridge: domestic murder, in which one family member is brutally killed by another in a homicidal rage, and the murder of young males by a handgun or knife in acts of retaliatory street violence.

## Part I Crimes: Murder

### Cambridge murder statistics, 1990-2013

- 51 people murdered in 46 incidents (in 4 of the incidents, 2 or more people were killed)
- 32 victims were male (average age of 34)
- 19 victims were female (average age of 41)
- Most common weapons: handguns (23 incidents) and knives (11 incidents)
- 14 of the 46 cases are still under investigation or remain unsolved
- 20 of the 25 cases since 2000 have been cleared by arrest or by the death of the suspect, including all three murders in 2013.

### Murder in Cambridge, 2000–2013

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

Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
7/6/2000 02:06	101 Hampshire St. (Inman/Harrington)	Jeffrey Williams, 33, of Cambridge	Frederick J. Howard, 22, of Cambridge	Police responded to a call that someone had been shot in the leg at 101 Hampshire St. Once on scene Williams was found shot in the chest and died later at Mass General Hospital. A suspect identified as Howard was seen running away from the scene. The victim had called a friend stating that the man and woman he was out with were arguing and that he had escorted the woman back to her residence.	Howard pled guilty to voluntary manslaughter.
1/7/2001 14:30	Jefferson Park (North Cambridge)	11-month old female	John Forbes, 30, of Roxbury	Cambridge police and fire units responded to an apartment in Jefferson Park. When officers arrived, they found an eleven-month-old baby lying on the bed unresponsive and not breathing. The baby was transported to the hospital, but later died. The baby's father, John Forbes of Roxbury stated that the baby had choked on an orange peel. The medical examiner determined that the infant had died from massive trauma to her head, consistent with "shaken baby" syndrome.	Forbes was convicted of 2 <sup>nd</sup> degree murder.
2/11/2002 02:30	522 Massachusetts Ave. (Cambridgeport)	Azedine Lachhab, 42, of E. Boston	Jason Girouard, 32, of Waltham	Lachhab died after 11 days in the hospital from severe head trauma that resulted from a fight at the Hi-Fi in Central Square.	Girouard was found not guilty at trial.
4/5/2002 01:48	315 Massachusetts Ave. (Area 4)	Ian Gray, 19, of Mattapan	Black male	An argument that transpired inside the Rhythm & Spice restaurant spilled out onto Mass Ave. One person left the scene of the argument and then returned with 7-8 more people when a fight ensued. A knife was produced during the fight, and four gunshots were fired, fatally wounding Gray.	Ongoing investigation.
4/17/2002 22:43	16 Worcester St. (Area 4)	Desiree Saunders, 36, of Cambridge	Scott Saunders, 37, of Cambridge	Police arrived to the scene to find the victim lying on her back in her bed with gunshot wounds. Her assailant and husband was found at the foot of the bed with one gunshot wound to his head after he had committed suicide.	Scott Saunders committed suicide.
6/17/2002 19:04	167 Windsor St. (Area 4)	Ricardo Williams, 27, of Malden	Unknown	Police responded to possible gunshots to find Williams in the driver's seat of a 2002 Infiniti with gunshot wounds to the left side of his face. Williams was taken to Cambridge City Hospital where he was pronounced dead.	Ongoing investigation.
6/18/2002 17:55	Aberdeen Ave. & Huron Ave. (Strawberry Hill)	Sean A. Howard, 19, of Dorchester	Andrew Power-Koch, 20, of Cambridge	Power-Koch confessed to accidentally shooting his best friend, Howard, in the chest at in the area of the railroad tracks.	Power-Koch was found guilty of manslaughter.

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

## Part I Crimes: Murder

Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
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 <sup>st</sup> degree murder. Jiggetts and Aquino both pled guilty to manslaughter.
6/16/2009 03:05	341 Rindge Ave (North Cambridge)	Jason Ellcock, 33, formerly of Cambridge	Unknown	Jason Ellcock was found with multiple gunshot wounds in front of the driveway to 362/364 Rindge Ave. He was pronounced dead at the scene. Incident remains under investigation.	Ongoing investigation.
3/12/2011 00:15	Watson St & Brookline St (Cambridgeport)	James Lauture, 30, of Cambridge	Unknown	Lauture was shot and killed while sitting in the driver's seat of a vehicle parked at Watson & Brookline St.	Ongoing investigation.
11/20/2011 10:30	77 Elm St (Area 4)	Guy Verna, 62, of Cambridge	Gylene Verna, 29, of Cambridge	Gylene Verna allegedly strangled and killed her father, Guy Verna, during a verbal altercation at her apartment.	Verna is awaiting trial.
12/9/2011 18:35	161 Grove St (Strawberry Hill)	Mary Pizzuto, 91, of Cambridge, Patrick Pizzuto, 63, of Lexington, & Robert Pizzuto, 52, of Arlington	John Brosnahan, 68, of Cambridge	John Brosnahan, a retired Bedford police officer, allegedly shot and killed his mother-in-law and two of his brothers-in-law during a disagreement at his residence. Brosnahan fled the scene and was found later that evening in Brighton where he died from a self-inflicted gunshot wound.	John Brosnahan committed suicide.
6/3/2012 20:00	34 Willow St (Inman/Harrington)	Charlene Holmes, 16, of Cambridge	Unknown	Charlene Holmes was shot while standing outside a residence on Willow Street. She was transported to the hospital with apparent gunshot wounds where she succumbed to her injuries.	Ongoing investigation.
1/16/2013	34 Ash St (West Cambridge)	Rehma Sabir, 1, of Cambridge	Aisling Brady McCarthy, 34, of Quincy	On April 12, 2013, 34-year-old nanny Aisling Brady McCarthy, of Quincy, was charged with murder in the death of 1-year-old Rehma Sabir of Cambridge, who died on January 16, 2013, from injuries sustained on January 14, 2013.	Brady McCarthy is awaiting trial.
4/18/2013 22:30	Vassar St & Main St (MIT)	Sean Collier, 27, of Somerville	Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, 19, of Cambridge	MIT Officer Sean Collier was found shot in his vehicle on the MIT campus. He was transported to Mass General Hospital and pronounced deceased. The Middlesex Attorney's Office obtained a default warrant against Boston Marathon bombing suspect Dzhokhar Tsarnaev for this incident on 10/7/13.	Tsarnaev is in custody in connection with the Boston Marathon bombings
11/25/2013 23:50	243 Broadway (Area 4)	Jesse Maxwell Jr, 73, of Cambridge	Harold Antoine Maxwell, 33, of Cambridge	The body of Jesse Maxwell was found in his apartment at 243 Broadway. An autopsy determined that he died as a result of injuries to the head and neck. The victim's nephew, Harold Antoine Maxwell, was arrested and charged with his uncle's murder the next day.	Harold Maxwell is awaiting trial.

### **Breakdown of Unsolved Murders in Cambridge, 2000–2013**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Murder across the state and nation in 2012\***

In 2012, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports recorded an estimated 14,827 murders nationwide, representing an increase of 1.1% from the 14,661 homicides reported in 2011. When population is taken into account, the murder rate experienced an increase of 0.4% from the previous year. Over the past 10 years (from 2003 to 2012), the national murder rate has dropped 16.9%.

The murder rate in Massachusetts is well below that for the nation as a whole. In 2012, Massachusetts reported 1.8 murders per 100,000 residents, while the national rate in 2012 was 4.7 per 100,000. Boston experiences the majority of the state's homicides, as it did in 2012 with 57 homicides, which is 10% below the 63 homicides the city saw in 2011. None of the towns surrounding Cambridge (Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Somerville, and Watertown) reported any homicides in 2012. Only a few Massachusetts cities and towns reported more than two murders in 2012. Those reporting four or more were Boston (57), Springfield (11), Worcester (8), and Brockton (6).

\*Statistics for 2013 are not yet available.

# Rape

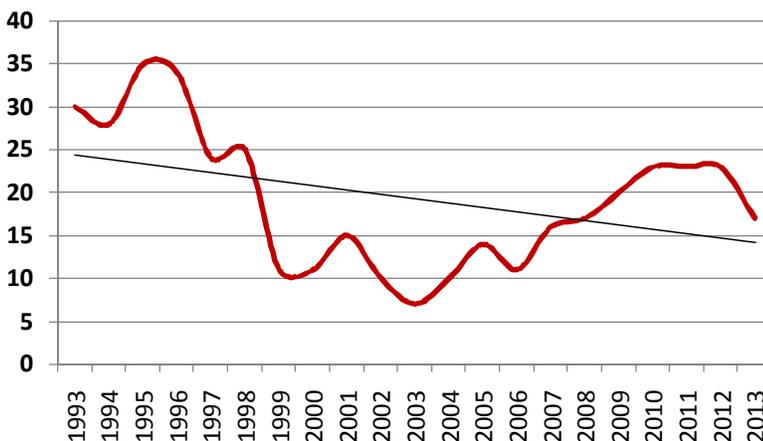
## Definition

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

## Statistics

Five-Year Average	22
2012	23
2013	17
Change from 2012	-26%
Change from Average	-23%

## Rapes reported in Cambridge



There were 17 rapes reported in Cambridge in 2013, down from the 23 incidents reported in 2012, which translates to a 26% reduction. When the 2013 total is measured against the five-year average for rapes annually in the City, a 23% decline was registered. Five of the rapes in 2013 involved acquaintances, three were domestic situations, eight involved a contact scenario with the offender being someone the victim had met in a public place, and there was one stranger-to-stranger rape.

The one stranger-to-stranger rape in Cambridge in 2013 occurred in March. This incident involved a blitz-type scenario late at night on the periphery of Central Square. A Cambridge resident was arrested and charged with this crime.

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

## Categories of rape

- **Acquaintance Rapes** are non-domestic rapes committed by someone who knows the victim. They include rapes of co-workers, schoolmates, friends, and other acquaintances, including “date rapes.” Five of the rapes in 2013 were perpetrated by acquaintances.
- **Blitz Rapes** are rapes in which the suspect “comes out of nowhere.” Usually, the attacker is a stranger but this is not necessarily the case. Among all of the categorizations of rape, the blitz rape, or “street rape,” tends to invoke the most fear in the average citizen. There was one blitz rape recorded in Cambridge in 2013.

Rapes by Category

Year	Acquaintance	Contact	Blitz	Domestic	Total
2011	14	2	2	5	23
2012	10	7	1	5	23
2013	5	8	1	3	17

- **Contact Rapes** are rapes in which the suspect contacts the victim and tries to gain his/her confidence before assaulting him/her. Contact rapists typically pick up their victims in bars and lure them into their cars or houses, or otherwise try to coerce the victim into a situation in which they can begin their assault. There were eight incidents in Cambridge in 2013 that fit into this category.
- **Domestic Rapes** involve rapes between spouses, romantic partners, or family members. Three domestic rapes were reported in 2013.

### Rape across the nation in 2012\*

The FBI's Uniform Crime Report for 2012 reports that:

- There were an estimated 84,376 forcible rapes reported to law enforcement in 2012. This estimate was 0.2% higher than the 2011 estimate, but 7% and 10.1% lower than the 2008 and 2003 estimates, respectively.
- The rate of forcible rapes in 2012 was estimated at 52.9 per 100,000 female inhabitants.

\*Statistics for 2013 are not yet available.

# Robbery

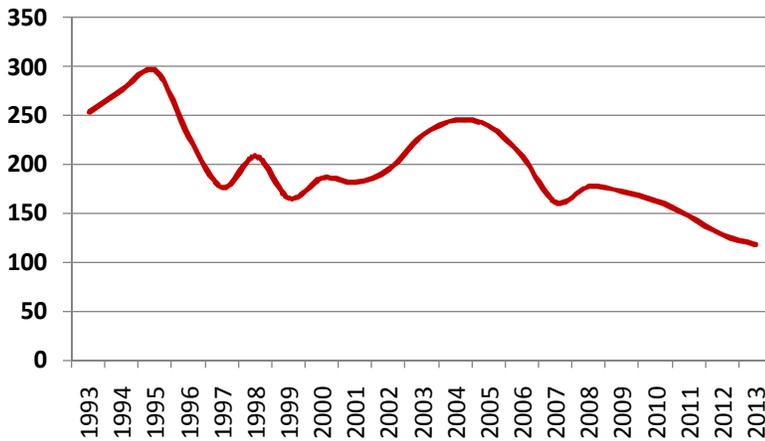
## Definition

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

## Statistics

Five-Year Average	149
2012	128
2013	118
Change from 2012	-8%
Change from Average	-21%

## Robberies reported in Cambridge



Over a four-year span from 2001 to 2004, robberies in the City slowly increased. This trend ended in 2005, and robberies continued to decrease until 2007, when robberies reached a 20-year low. This downward trend reversed in 2008 with a reported overall increase of 10%. Following the increase in 2008, robberies have again been steadily dropping, and in 2013, overall robberies decreased by an additional 8% to 118 incidents, the lowest total reported in at least 30 years.

Due to its violent nature, robbery is one of the most feared crimes. For this reason, it is one of the crimes most often considered by a citizen when he or she gauges the general “safety” of an area. Not only is robbery on the minds of local citizens but it is also one of the main concerns of business owners. Often, suspects approach their target, threatening to cause harm if the victim does not relinquish money or

property. Weapons are brandished in some incidents, but a suspect may simply rely on the victim’s perceived fear of harm. Most incidents involve little physical contact between the suspect and victim, and often result in no harm to the victim, especially when they comply with the suspect’s demands.

### Robberies by category

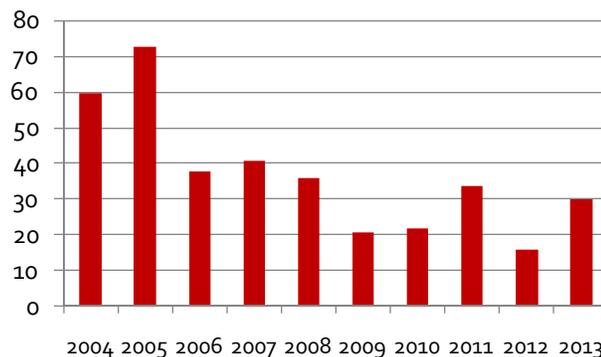
Category	2012	2013	Change
Commercial Robbery	16	30	+88%
Street Robbery	112	88	-21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>-8%</b>

## Commercial robbery

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

From 1970 to 1990, Cambridge averaged 100 commercial robberies annually. Throughout the 1990s, the number of robberies decreased

### Commercial robbery, 2004-2013



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 have remained low ever since, ranging from a high of 41 in 2007 to a 20-year low of 16 in 2012.

Commercial robberies rose by 14 incidents in 2013, yielding an 88% increase from 2012. The business district that experienced the most commercial robberies this year was Central Square with 11 incidents, followed by Inman Square with 5 incidents. These two districts accounted for 50% of all commercial robberies that occurred in 2013.

For the fourth consecutive year, banks were the most common target for commercial robberies in 2013. Banks accounted for 10 incidents, or 33% of the total. Three bank robberies occurred in July, while April and December each registered two, and June, September, and October had one each. All took place on weekdays, with the majority occurring between 12:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. Seven of the ten bank robberies were cleared by arrest, summons, or a warrant.

Convenience store robberies accounted for nine of the commercial robberies in 2013. Seven of the nine convenience store robberies occurred at night, with two of those seven occurring after midnight. A firearm was shown or implied in six incidents, while the remaining three robberies at convenience stores were unarmed. Only one location was targeted twice: a *7-Eleven* on Prospect Street. Central and Inman Squares accounted for 67% of the convenience store robberies, with three each.

Commercial robberies by location type

Type	2011	2012	2013	Change
Bank/Armored Car	12	6	10	+67%
Convenience/Grocery	9	1	9	+800%
Misc. Retail	5	2	6	+200%
Gas Station	2	2	2	0%
Drug Store	0	5	2	-60%
Café/Restaurant	2	0	1	Incalc
Taxi Cab	4	0	0	0%
Jewelry Store	0	0	0	0%
Electronics/Computer	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>+88%</b>

There were two gas station robberies reported in 2013, one in August and one in October. The first was unarmed and occurred at the *Sunoco Station* on Massachusetts Ave, where nothing was taken. The second was at the *Richie's Shell* on Cambridge Street and involved a suspect armed with a handgun.

In November, a suspect from Lynn was identified and arrested in connection with a regional robbery series that spanned much of 2013. This suspect is believed to be responsible for two of the convenience store robberies in Cambridge and the gas station robbery at *Richie's Shell*.

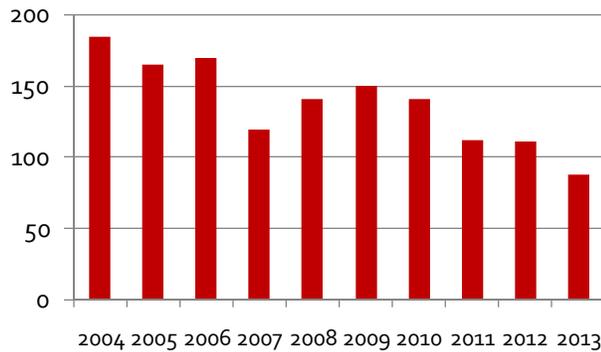
The following incidents are some of the other more notable commercial robberies this year:

- In March, a suspect entered *Pierre's Barber Shop* on Broadway and brandished a firearm, demanding cash. The employee opened the safe at gunpoint and the suspect fled with an unknown amount of cash.
- In August, a suspect threatened a parking lot attendant in Harvard Square with a knife while attempting to flee with cash from the register. A brief struggle ensued where the suspect attempted to stab the attendant. Officers responded and arrested the suspect.

Street robbery

Street robbery involves all robberies committed against individuals, as opposed to commercial establishments. Despite the name, a “street” robbery does not necessarily have to occur on the street, although the majority of them do. Examples of street robberies are “muggings,” “carjackings,” and “purse snatchings.” The number of street robberies reported in 2013 decreased by 24 incidents from 2012, translating to a 21% drop. This marks the fourth consecutive year in which street robbery has shown a decline and translates to a 42% decline since the last recorded increase in 2009.

Street robbery, 2004-2012



Street robberies by neighborhood

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2012	2013	Change from Avg.
East Cambridge	18	10	10	-44%
MIT	11	1	1	-91%
Inman/Harrington	12	9	4	-67%
Area 4	13	24	12	-8%
Cambridgeport	14	14	21	+50%
Mid-Cambridge	14	11	6	-57%
Riverside	11	10	8	-27%
Agassiz	5	0	1	-80%
Peabody	7	10	3	-57%
West Cambridge	9	13	9	0%
North Cambridge	6	9	9	+50%
Cambridge Highlands	1	1	1	0%
Strawberry Hill	1	0	3	+200%
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>-28%</b>

Street robberies historically take place during the evening hours, particularly after drinking establishments close, and in dark areas. The number of street robberies across each neighborhood varies widely, which is a reflection of the residential and commercial mixture in each area. For example, Cambridgeport, East Cambridge, and Area 4 are more densely populated than other neighborhoods and are closer to train stations and drinking establishments. These are factors that contribute to higher numbers of potential targets for street robbers. Individuals can become targets when they are walking alone late at night, distracted or intoxicated. The neighborhood that

experienced the most robberies in 2013 was Cambridgeport, accounting for 24%, or 21 of the 88 total incidents. Area IV reported the next highest number with 12 incidents, or 14% of the total.

In 2013, 82% of street robberies involved the use or threat of a weapon. The most commonly used weapons were hands and/or feet (33 incidents), knives (16 incidents), and handguns/implied guns (10 incidents).

During the first quarter of 2013, no street robbery patterns emerged. In January, however, a Boston juvenile was arrested on Prospect St after a victim was able to identify him as one of the suspects in an armed street robbery involving a handgun. A second suspect was able to flee the scene with the firearm.

The second quarter of 2013 also proved to be relatively quiet regarding street robbery patterns. In mid-May, two similar armed robberies were reported in Russell Field and at Fairmont & Magazine St. The suspect descriptions were similar and both reportedly involved a handgun, but no additional incidents were reported and no suspects were developed.

A brief citywide street robbery series emerged in the third quarter, involving violent late-night robberies of females. Toward the end of September, four female victims were targeted in four incidents on weeknights between 10:00 p.m. and 1:00 a.m. Suspect descriptions varied, but most of the incidents involved an attempted purse snatch or cell phone grab. The suspects also assaulted the victims in three of the incidents.

The violent street robbery trend that emerged in the third quarter continued into the fourth quarter, totaling seven robberies citywide by early October. Suspect descriptions varied greatly and the victims were no longer limited to females. The suspects continued to be violent, still targeting small electronics and bags. Three incidents involved a weapon or the threat of a weapon; one incident in October resulted in a stabbing. There was a citywide citizen alert that was sent out on October 2, 2013 that seemed to curtail these incidents. Whether any of the incidents were related remains unknown.

### Five historical street robbery hot spots

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

As stated, street robberies can take place in many different locations, including shopping malls, MBTA stations, and parking lots. Still, about 82% of all street robberies in 2013 occurred on a street, sidewalk, or in a parking lot. As for some of the other notable premise types, ten of the robberies this year took place in residences, apartment buildings, hotels, or shelters, one was reported in a park, and one was reported in a restaurant. About 44% of the street robberies throughout the city in 2013 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.

Our Crime Analysis Unit breaks down street robbery incidents into categorizations of similar types for more accurate analysis. Approximately 52% 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 17% of the total. Domestic robberies and robberies by acquaintances accounted for 11% of the robberies this year, while robberies between homeless individuals represented 6% of the total.

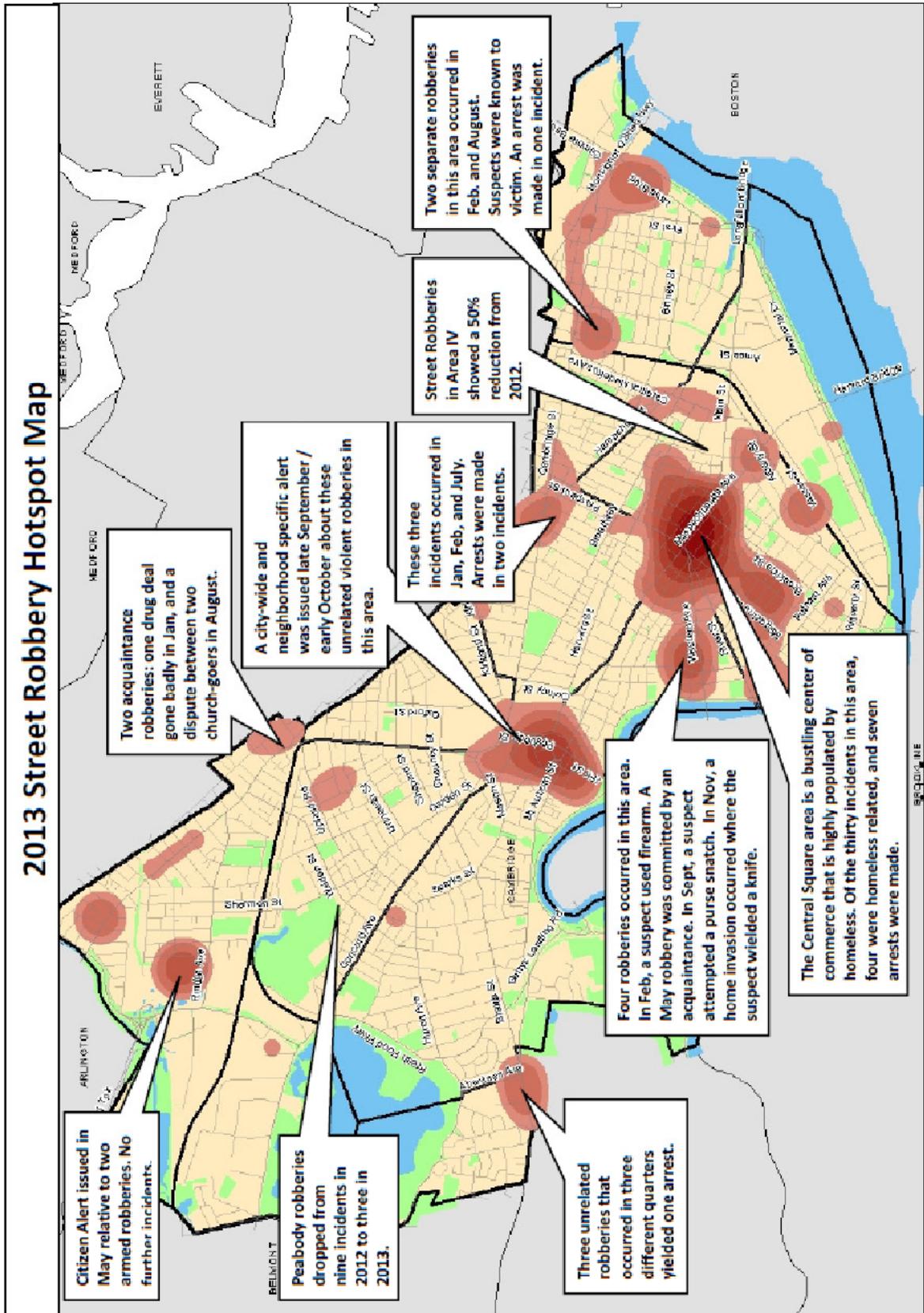
### Frequently occurring street robbery scenarios

## Part I Crimes: Robbery

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

- **Acquaintance Robberies (8):** 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.
- **Bikejacking (1):** Juvenile robberies where the primary property targets are bicycles.
- **Bully Boys (0):** Juvenile robberies of intimidation. In most occurrences, the victim knows the perpetrators. Committed by and against school-aged youths, they occur on the way home from school, or at playgrounds, malls, parks, or skating rinks. They usually involve two to four juveniles strong-arming their victims, stealing such things as cell phones, MP3 players, or lunch money.
- **Carjacking (1):** In this scenario, a predator confronts a victim entering or exiting his or her car, or when stopped at a traffic light. The robber orders the victim out of the car and demands the keys.
- **Dial-A-Victim (1):** These robberies target delivery service personnel. In these situations, suspects usually brandish a knife or gun to intercept a delivery person.
- **Domestic (2):** A scenario in which someone close to the victim, like a family member, romantic partner, or roommate, takes money or property from them by the use or threat of violence.
- **Drug Deal (2):** Typically drug deals gone awry.
- **Home Invasion (3):** One of the most serious robbery types. Home invasions involve robbers entering their victims' homes, subduing the residents, and robbing the home. Fortunately this type of robbery is rare in Cambridge, and when it occurs, the victim generally knows the perpetrator.
- **Homeless Robberies (5):** These are incidents of homeless people robbing each other. The majority of these robberies occur in the vicinity of Central and Harvard Squares, or at various shelters. The victim is usually acquainted with the perpetrator, and in many cases, both are intoxicated. Property stolen ranges from a bottle of wine to a blanket or a pair of shoes to prescription drugs.
- **Pack Robberies (15):** 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 (46):** This type of street robbery has the most pronounced effect on a citizen's perception of safety. Predatory robberies are synonymous with "muggings." In the typical scenario, one or two men approach the victim with a knife or gun and demand cash. Cambridge typically experiences more two-person predatory robberies than any other type.
- **Purse Snatch (4):** The purse-snatcher is generally unarmed and has little intent to cause injury. After "casing" a victim—usually a female carrying a purse or bag—this robber approaches quickly on foot or on a bicycle and snatches the item out of the victim's hands or off her shoulder before she has a chance to react, often effecting a "body check" in the process.



# Aggravated Assault

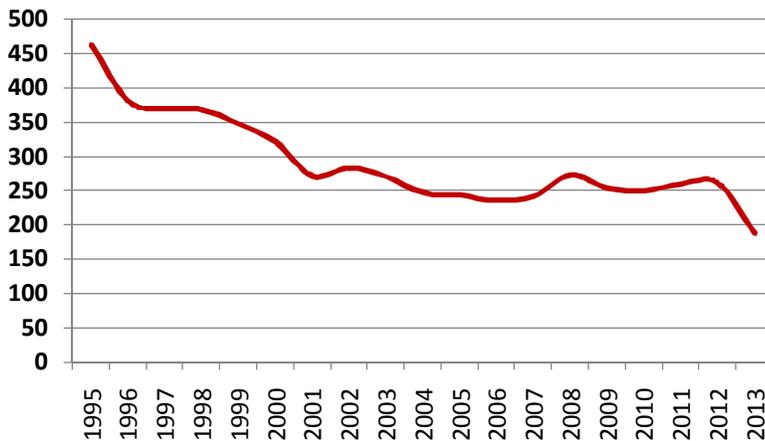
## Definition

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

## Statistics

Five-Year Average	259
2012	262
2013	189
Change from 2012	-28%
Change from Average	-27%

## Aggravated assaults reported in Cambridge



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

## Aggravated assaults by neighborhood

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2012	2013	Change from Avg.	Population	2013 Rate/10000
East Cambridge	26	28	18	-31%	9234	19
MIT	3	3	2	-33%	5057	4
Inman/Harrington	31	26	21	-32%	6516	32
Area 4	36	32	32	-11%	6792	47
Cambridgeport	44	47	32	-27%	12220	26
Mid-Cambridge	23	30	16	-30%	12991	12
Riverside	27	25	17	-37%	12695	13
Agassiz	5	1	1	-80%	4977	2
Peabody	10	11	9	-10%	11399	8
West Cambridge	19	20	18	-5%	8023	22
North Cambridge	27	30	21	-22%	11908	18
Cambridge Highlands	3	4	1	-67%	832	12
Strawberry Hill	5	5	1	-80%	2518	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>-27%</b>	<b>105,162</b>	<b>18</b>

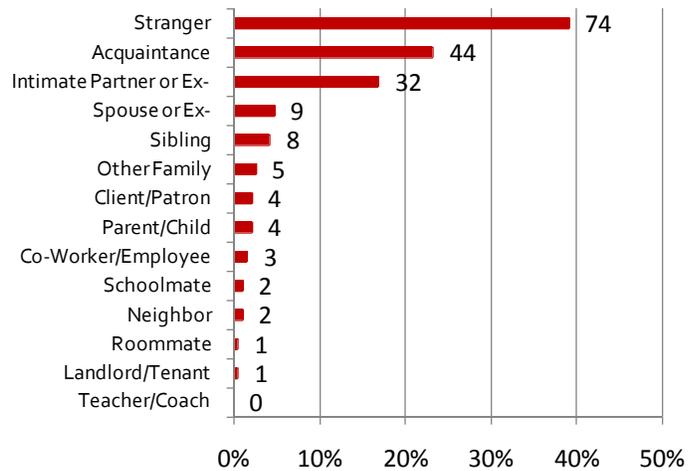
Aggravated assaults in Cambridge peaked in the early 1990s (violent crime was very high throughout the country during that period) and fell significantly between 1993 and 2001. For the past decade, it has remained static, with some small year-by-year fluctuations but no overall significant increase or decrease until this year. Aggravated assaults in 2013 decreased by 73 incidents (28%) from 2012 and

registered a 27% drop from the five-year average. This is a significant decline that one might expect to be accompanied by an increase in simple assaults. However, simple assaults remained unchanged from 2012 to 2013 (see next page).

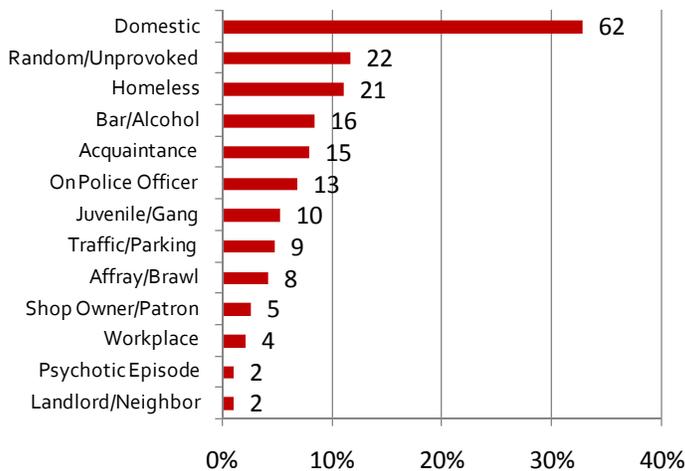
It appears that the aggravated assault total has decreased this year at least in part because of fewer domestic-related incidents in 2013. Domestic assaults dropped from 87 in 2012 to 62 this year, with notable decreases in assaults between intimate partners (including ex-intimate partners) and between parents and children. A similar decrease in domestic crime was seen regionally as well. However, in considering assault statistics, we must keep in mind that the crime exhibits variable reporting rates. Many assault victims, particularly if they are not seriously injured, are reluctant to report the crimes.

### Aggravated assault by relationship

Although making up only 39% of all assaults, “stranger” is the largest single category, comprised of most of the cases in the “random,” “traffic/parking,” “bar/alcohol,” and “on police officer” categories. But the other categories combined outweigh “strangers” by almost two-to-one. For the majority of aggravated assault victims, violence comes from a familiar place: intimate partners, spouses, parents, children, friends, customers, co-workers, and other relationships. Simple assaults, disputes, and other incidents between the offender and victim often precede an aggravated assault.



### Aggravated assault by categorization



In any year, domestic assaults typically comprise between 30 and 40 percent of the total. These involve a number of relationships, but, as the chart above shows, most common are among intimate partners/ex-intimate partners, spouses/ex-spouses, and siblings. These unique circumstances are covered in the “Domestic Crimes” section of this report, as aggravated assault is only one of many crimes that such abusive relationships might generate. Homeless is another category that typically accounts for a large portion of assaults. Being a city with a large homeless population and numerous shelters in both Central and Harvard Squares, it makes sense that homeless-on-homeless crimes would be prevalent.

### Notable findings on aggravated assault in 2013

- Nine of the aggravated assaults (5%) in 2013 resulted in serious injury. These included two stabbings outside a bar in Central Square, an unprovoked fight that turned into a stabbing in Harvard Square, a homeless fight in which one person bit another near his eye, a non-fatal shooting on Harvard Street, a stabbing on Mass Ave between intoxicated persons, an acquaintance-related stabbing involving a Facebook page, a stabbing between known parties, and a police officer that was seriously injured during a foot pursuit.
- Six of the sixteen bar-related aggravated assaults took place within one block of Massachusetts Avenue between MIT and Central Square. Most were around or shortly after midnight. There were also three in the Harvard Square area.
- The most common weapon used in aggravated assaults was knives (20%), followed by hands and feet (15%), and shod feet (14%). Seven aggravated assaults in 2013 involved the use of a firearm, although only an actual shot was fired in only two. There were also 10 street robberies that involved a real or implied handgun.
- 50% of aggravated assaults resulted in an arrest, compared to 33% of simple assaults.

### Simple assault

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

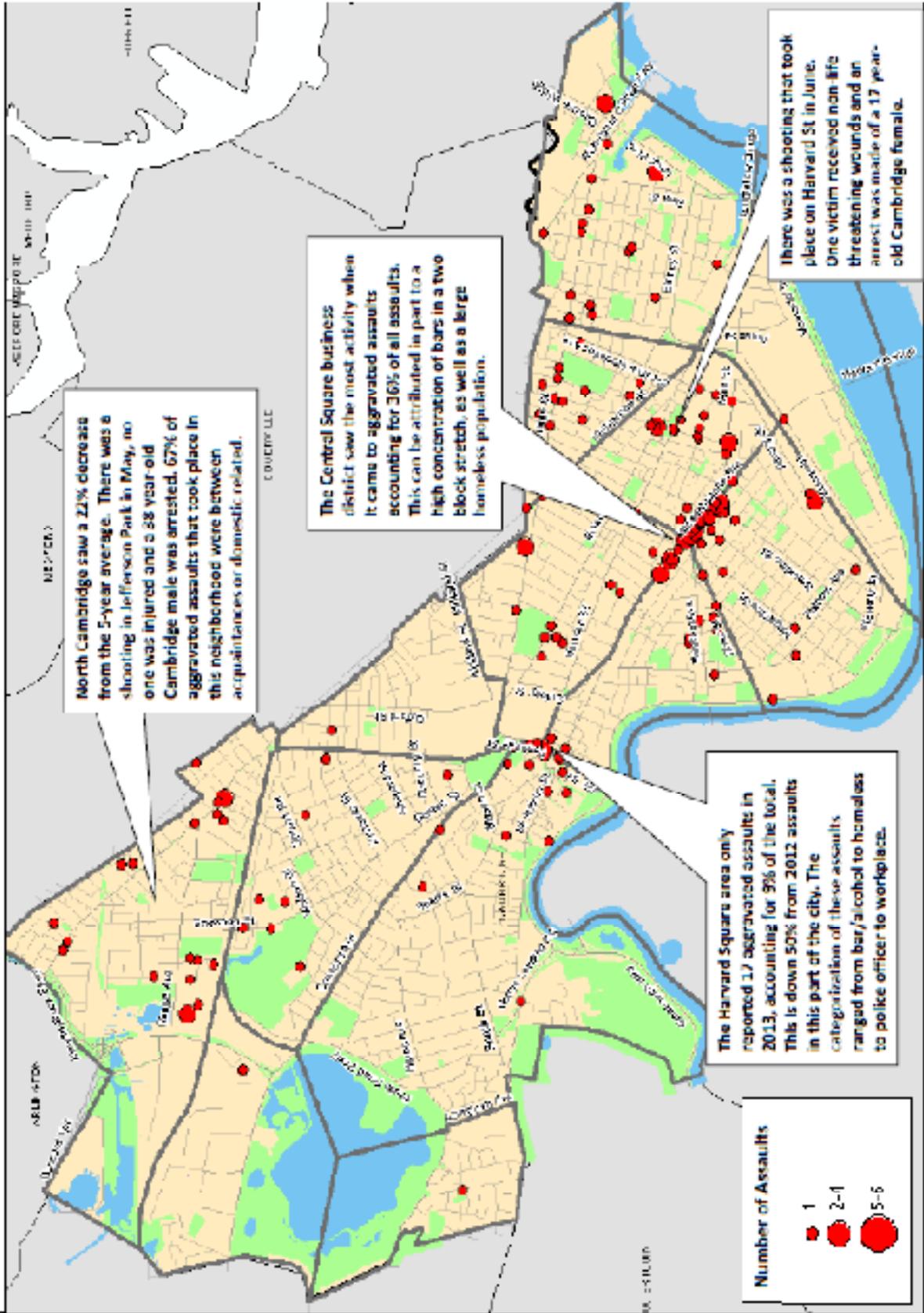
In the past decade, simple assault has shown a similar trend as aggravated assault, bottoming out in the mid-2000s and remaining essentially flat since then. Unlike the decline of aggravated assault in 2013, however, simple assaults did not show any significant changes this year, increasing by just three incidents from 432 in 2012 to 435 in 2013. Simple assaults mirror aggravated assaults in categories and relationships.

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Simple assaults reported in Cambridge



# Aggravated Assaults Citywide 2013



# Burglary

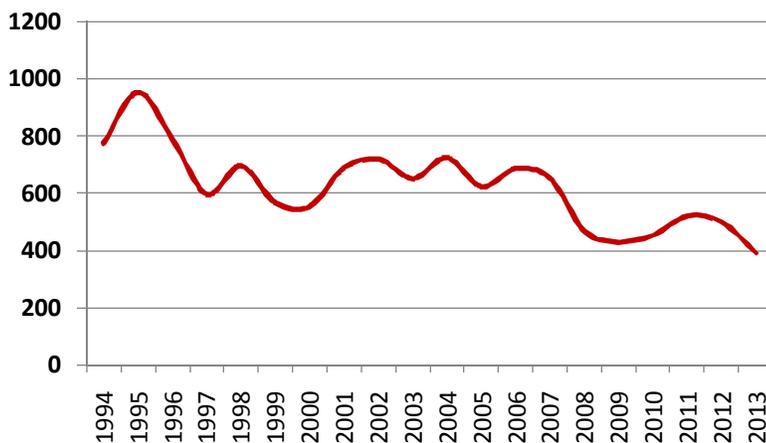
## Definition

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

## Statistics

Five-Year Average	484
2012	499
2013	390
Change from 2012	-22%
Change from Average	-19%

## Burglaries reported in Cambridge



Burglary is categorized as a more serious crime than larceny because it involves the use of force and unlawful entry into a business or residence. Perpetrators employ various techniques to enter residences or businesses. Since burglars need to pull off their heists quickly, break-ins are occasionally only unsuccessful “attempts,” in which no entry is made, but damage is caused to the structure. For the purposes of analysis, burglary is divided into two main categories: commercial and residential (also known as “housebreaks”).

### Burglaries by category

Category	2012	2013	Change
Commercial Burglary	79	63	-20%
Residential Burglary	420	327	-22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>-22%</b>

### Top items targeted in 2013

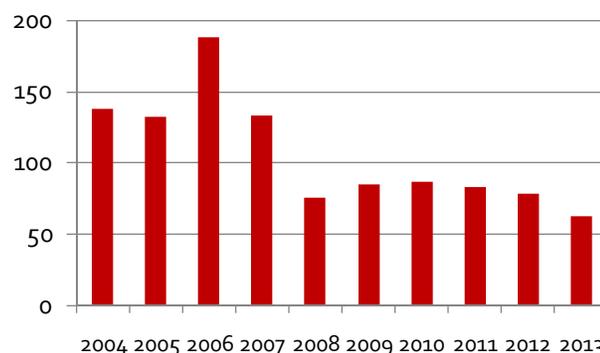
Rank	Residential	Commercial
1	Laptops	Cash
2	Jewelry	Laptops
3	Cash	Televisions
4	Cell phones	Precious Metals
5	Cameras	Cell Phones / Cameras

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

## Commercial burglary

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

### Commercial burglary, 2004-2013



unlawful entry into a commercial establishment, including business, government, religious, or retail establishments. From 2012 to 2013, there was a 20% decrease in commercial breaks in Cambridge. Over the past ten years, commercial breaks have dropped by 55%, from 139 in 2004 to 63 in 2013.

Business districts varied in 2013, with the Cambridgeport/Riverside district seeing the most substantial increase of 250% (up five incidents from the average and six from 2012), while the most notable numerical decrease was in Central Square (down six incidents from the average, or 43%) and the largest percentage drops were in the Bay Square/Upper Broadway district (down four incidents, or 67%) and in the Kendall Square/MIT district (down two incidents, or 67%). Approximately 19% of the breaks in 2013 were attempts in which no entry was gained, and one incident was considered an “inside job” in which an employee or known associate was believed to be responsible. Together these two categories accounted for about a fifth of the commercial breaks this year.

**Commercial burglaries by business district**

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2012	2013	Change from Avg.	% of Total (2013)
Galleria/East Cambridge	9	14	9	0%	14%
Kendall/MIT	3	4	1	-67%	2%
Inman Square	8	7	6	-25%	10%
Central Square	14	7	8	-43%	13%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	2	1	7	+250%	11%
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	6	9	2	-67%	3%
Harvard Square	10	15	8	-20%	13%
1500-1900 Massachusetts Avenue	9	10	5	-44%	8%
Porter Square/North Cambridge	10	3	9	-10%	14%
Alewife/West Cambridge	11	9	8	-27%	13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>-24%</b>	

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

- **Smash & grab** burglaries involve quick entry and exit through windows/glass doors of businesses, often at convenience stores or gas stations. The entire endeavor may take less than a minute.
- **Retail burglars** usually force their way into stores or other locations with the intent to steal merchandise or money from cash registers.
- **Restaurant/bar** burglars often cross multiple jurisdictions, breaking into similar franchises looking for safes or easily fenced items.
- **Business burglars** enter real-estate/law offices, technology companies, etc., looking for laptop computers and other expensive equipment.
- **Construction site/industrial area** thieves are a special breed of burglars who know how to select, steal, and sell expensive power tools, building supplies, heavy equipment, and precious metals. They are often in the business themselves and may have done work on the sites that they target.
- **Church burglars** are usually homeless individuals with substance abuse problems. They enter lightly secured houses of worship, looking for petty cash and easily fenced items.
- **School burglars** are often juveniles, breaking into their own schools to vandalize or steal computers and other expensive everyday goods. Youth centers/daycares are included.

### Commercial burglary patterns

The only notable commercial burglary pattern in Cambridge in 2013 was a series of smash-n-grab breaks in late October and early November. As many as six commercial establishments across upper Cambridge were affected by this pattern, which ended in the arrests of two males in mid-November.

There was also a one-night spree of burglaries reported at three food-related establishments on Cambridge Street on August 29<sup>th</sup>.

There were a few locations that experienced multiple incidents during the year. In October, a restaurant on River St was broken into three times by way of a smashed front door. A restaurant on Cambridge Street reported two breaks into their exterior walk-in freezer by the same suspect in November. There were also two unrelated breaks into a construction site on Water St over the course of the year. Despite the multiple breaks at this construction site, however, one notable difference from 2012 to 2013 was that, overall, very few construction sites were broken into in 2013, unlike in 2012 when a trend emerged in the fourth quarter in which copper and high-end tools were stolen from buildings and construction sites across Cambridge.

Commercial burglaries by location type

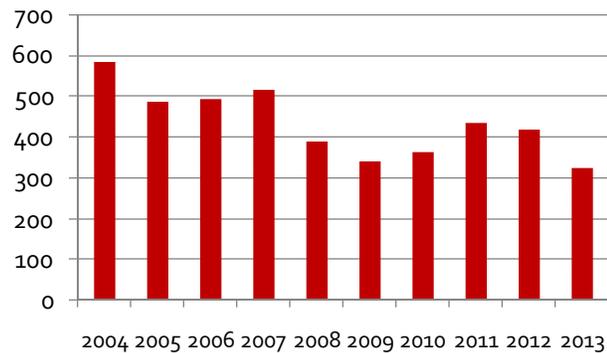
Type	2012	2013
Retail establishments	12	25
Industrial/construction	19	2
Bar/restaurant/social	16	17
Business offices	6	3
Convenience/gas	4	6
Church	3	4
Government building	3	1
School/youth center	0	1
Other	8	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>63</b>

### Residential burglary

Residential burglary reached its lowest level in more than 30 years in 2013, dropping 22% from 420 incidents in 2012 to 327 this year. The 2013 total is also 18% below the five-year average of 401 housebreaks.

The Peabody neighborhood was the only area in Cambridge that experienced an increase in housebreaks in 2013, with 14 more incidents than the average (up 36%) and 7 more incidents than the 2012 total. Peabody also had the second highest per capita rate in 2013 (46 per 10,000), topped only by Inman/Harrington (49 per 10,000). Peabody experienced one of the most notable housebreak patterns in the city in 2013, which is described in more detail along with other 2013 housebreak patterns in the map below.

Residential burglary, 2004-2013



The most noteworthy decrease in housebreaks in 2013 was in West Cambridge. This neighborhood was the numerical housebreak hotspot in 2012, but dropped 34 incidents (55% below 2012) in 2013 thanks to an absence of any established patterns in the neighborhood this year. Other neighborhoods that saw substantial drops in housebreak activity in 2013 in comparison to 2012 were Cambridgeport (down 22 incidents), East Cambridge (down 20 incidents), and Area 4 (down 10 incidents). These neighborhoods also saw some of the largest decreases from the average in 2013.

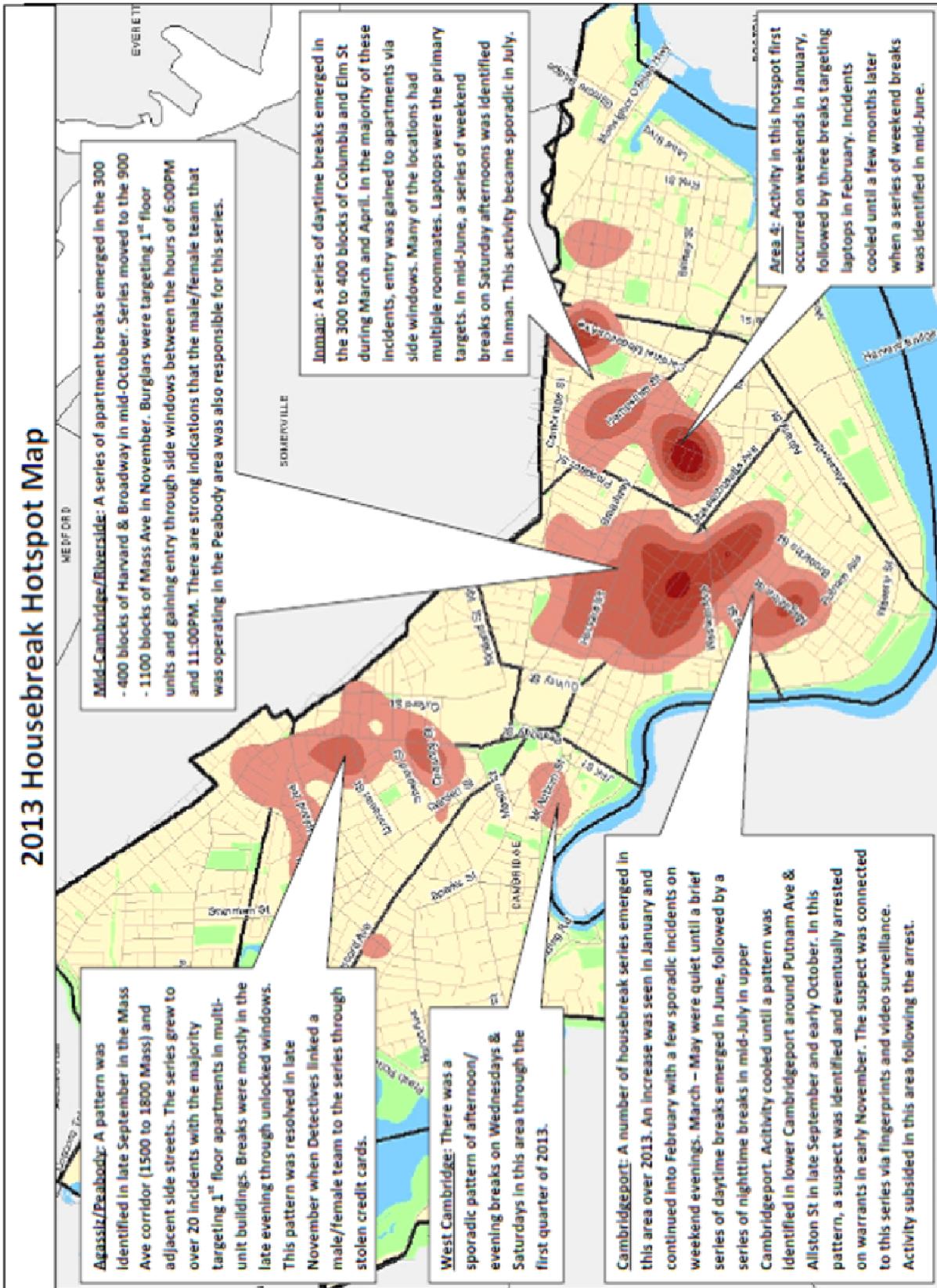
Housebreaks most commonly occur during the daytime while victims are not home, or while the homeowners are away on vacation. Suspects are often long gone by the time the victim returns home and calls police. A large number of housebreaks are simply attempts in which a suspect tries but is unable to gain 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 2013 named an acquaintance (friend, roommate, or neighbor) or landlord as a suspect. An additional 2% of incidents were categorized as domestic (perpetrated by family members, ex-boyfriends, etc).

Entry is gained into a residence by various methods. The most common point of entry is through a door, whether it is a front door, rear door, basement door, or unknown. This point of entry accounted for 44% of housebreaks in 2013. Residence doors were pried/forced/broken in 20% of the housebreaks. Unlocked doors also accounted for 12%. Entry is also often made via windows, especially during the summer months. This point of entry accounted for 46% of the incidents in 2013. Window entry was significant regarding three different methods: open/unlocked windows accounted for 19%, cut/removed window screens accounted for 12% of the housebreaks and pried/forced/broken windows accounted for 10%.

**Residential burglaries by neighborhood**

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2012	2013	Change from Avg.	Population	2013 Rate/10000
East Cambridge	35	35	15	-57%	9234	16
MIT	0	0	0	0%	5057	0
Inman/Harrington	35	35	32	-9%	6516	49
Area 4	44	40	30	-32%	6792	44
Cambridgeport	54	62	40	-26%	12220	33
Mid-Cambridge	60	59	56	-7%	12991	43
Riverside	33	32	32	-3%	12695	25
Agassiz	17	14	14	-18%	4977	28
Peabody	39	46	53	+36%	11399	46
West Cambridge	42	62	28	-33%	8023	35
North Cambridge	36	27	22	-39%	11908	18
Cambridge Highlands	1	1	0	-100%	832	0
Strawberry Hill	6	7	5	-17%	2518	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>-18%</b>	<b>105,162</b>	

Housebreak activity tends to be concentrated in a few specific areas each year. See the next page for a hotspot map containing information on the housebreak concentrations and pattern areas in 2013.



# Larceny

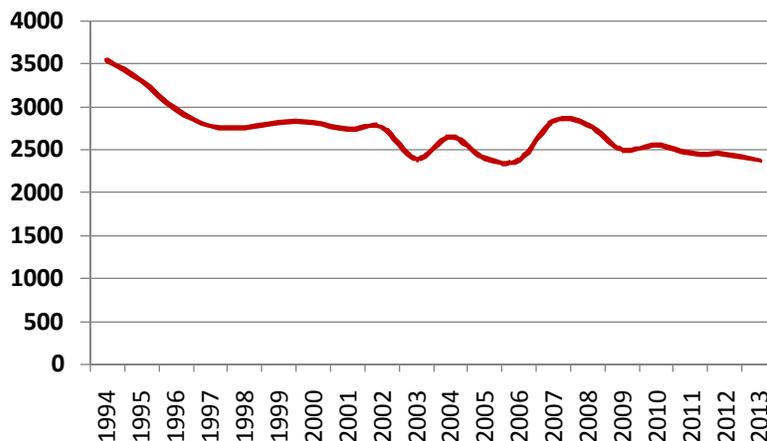
## Definition

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

## Statistics

Five-Year Average	2,501
2012	2,448
2013	2,374
Change from 2012	-3%
Change from Average	-5%

## Larcenies reported in Cambridge



Larceny is always the most common of the Part I crimes in Cambridge. This year it accounted for 74% of the total Part I crime and 83% 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, cell phones, and portable music players become more popular and evolve, they become easier targets, easier to conceal, and

ultimately easier to sell. This year's larceny total decreased by 3% from last year, dropping 74 incidents from 2,448 in 2012 to 2,374 in 2013. The larceny categories that experienced the most substantial reductions from 2012 to 2013 were larcenies from residences (-17%), larcenies from motor vehicles (-10%), and larcenies from the person (-7%). Meanwhile, the larceny types that experienced notable increases were shoplifting (+14%), bicycle larcenies (+8%), and larcenies from buildings (+5%).

Larceny is broken down into the nine categories listed in the table below. Shoplifting and larcenies of bicycles showed notable increases from their averages while larcenies from vehicles, larcenies from residences, larcenies of license plates, and miscellaneous larcenies were all down substantially.

## Larcenies by type

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2012	2013	Change from Avg.	% of Total (2013)
Larcenies from buildings	388	372	391	+1%	16%
Larcenies from motor vehicles	748	686	615	-18%	26%
Larcenies from persons	345	368	341	-1%	14%
Larcenies of bicycles	350	356	383	+9%	16%
Shoplifting	355	344	392	+10%	17%
Larcenies from residences	215	225	187	-13%	8%
Larcenies of license plates	43	40	20	-53%	1%
Larcenies of services	24	17	22	-8%	1%
Other (unclassifiable) larcenies	33	40	23	-30%	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>2,448</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>-5%</b>	

## Larcenies from buildings

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

Larcenies from buildings by business district

Category	2012	2013	Change
Galleria/East Cambridge	83	67	-19%
Kendall/MIT	15	29	+93%
Inman Square	18	19	+6%
Central Square	83	87	+5%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	13	18	+38%
Bay Sq./Upper Broadway	36	30	-17%
Harvard Square	56	66	+18%
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	21	20	-5%
Porter Sq./N. Cambridge	27	23	-15%
Alewife/West Cambridge	47	32	-32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>+5%</b>

There were 391 larcenies from buildings reported in 2013. This total represents an increase of 5% from 2012 and 1% from the average.

### Top hot spots of 2013

1. **CambridgeSide Galleria**  
100 CambridgeSide Place  
43 incidents
2. **CASPAR Shelter**  
240 Albany Street  
11 incidents
3. **Planet Fitness**  
820 Somerville Avenue  
8 incidents
4. **Cambridge Rindge & Latin School**  
459 Broadway  
8 incidents
5. **Cambridge Athletic Club**  
215 First Street  
7 incidents

### Larceny from building scenarios

The following are the most common larceny from building scenarios in Cambridge in 2013:

1. Someone knowingly 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 23% of the incidents in 2013. Another 12% of the incidents in 2013 involved a related situation in which victims accidentally forgot their property at a location and later returned to find it missing.

2. A thief pries open a locker at a fitness club, commonly targeting wallets and cash. In 2013, 11% of larceny from building incidents occurred in this manner.

3. A thief finds the opportunity to steal property left unattended on a store counter. Examples include when an employee leaves a cell phone on the counter while helping a customer or a shopper places their wallet down while buying an item and the property is stolen. This scenario accounted for 11% of the total reported in 2013.

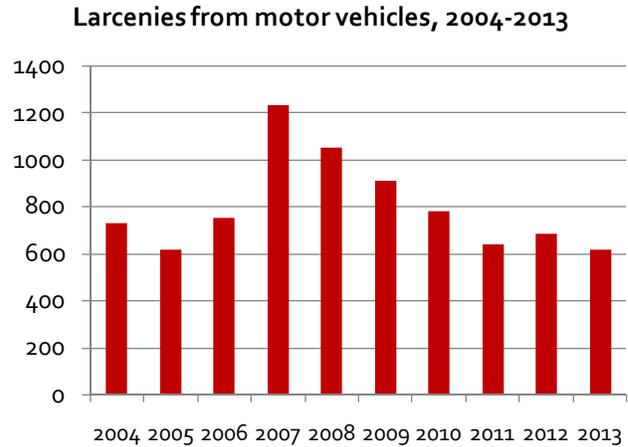
4. A thief walks into an office building during open business hours, possibly posing as a delivery person, and enters an empty office to take personal or company property. Laptops and purses tend to be the favorite targets. This scenario accounted for 11% of the total reported larcenies from buildings this year.

5. 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 8% of the larcenies from buildings reported in 2013 occurred in this manner.

## Larcenies from motor vehicles

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

Larcenies from motor vehicles have consistently averaged between 16-26% of the total serious crime index in Cambridge for over 20 years. This year's car break total accounted for 19% of the Crime Index Total. This crime type hit its peak in 2007 when GPS navigation units became a hot commodity, but then steadily decreased by 13-18% each year after that until 2012 when the numbers switched direction and rose by 7%. However, another decline was registered in 2013, with 71 fewer crimes reported than in 2012 (-10%). The 2013 total of 615 car breaks was also 18% below the five-year weighted average of 748.



The Cambridgeport neighborhood reported the most LMVs in 2013 with 118 incidents, followed by Mid-Cambridge with 101. Strawberry Hill saw one of the most notable increases in LMVs this year, rising 867% from 3 in 2012 to 29 in 2013. The majority of this increase was due to a spree of car breaks in the area of Huron Avenue and Grove Street over a weekend in July.

### Larcenies from vehicles by neighborhood

Category	2012	2013	Change
East Cambridge	51	40	-22%
MIT	12	5	-58%
Inman/Harrington	30	24	-20%
Area 4	56	58	+4%
Cambridgeport	86	118	+37%
Mid-Cambridge	78	101	+29%
Riverside	63	62	-2%
Agassiz	30	31	+3%
Peabody	74	33	-55%
West Cambridge	114	73	-36%
North Cambridge	79	34	-57%
Cambridge Highlands	10	7	-30%
Strawberry Hill	3	29	+867%
<b>Total</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>-10%</b>

The most substantial decreases in LMVs this year were seen in North Cambridge (down 57%, or 45 incidents), Peabody (down 55%, or 41 incidents), and West Cambridge (down 36%, or 41 incidents).

In 2013, the main target in LMVs was cash or coins, accounting for 31% of the LMVs citywide. This property was often stolen from unlocked vehicles, which became the most common method of entry in 2013. In past years, the top method of entry typically involved breaking windows.

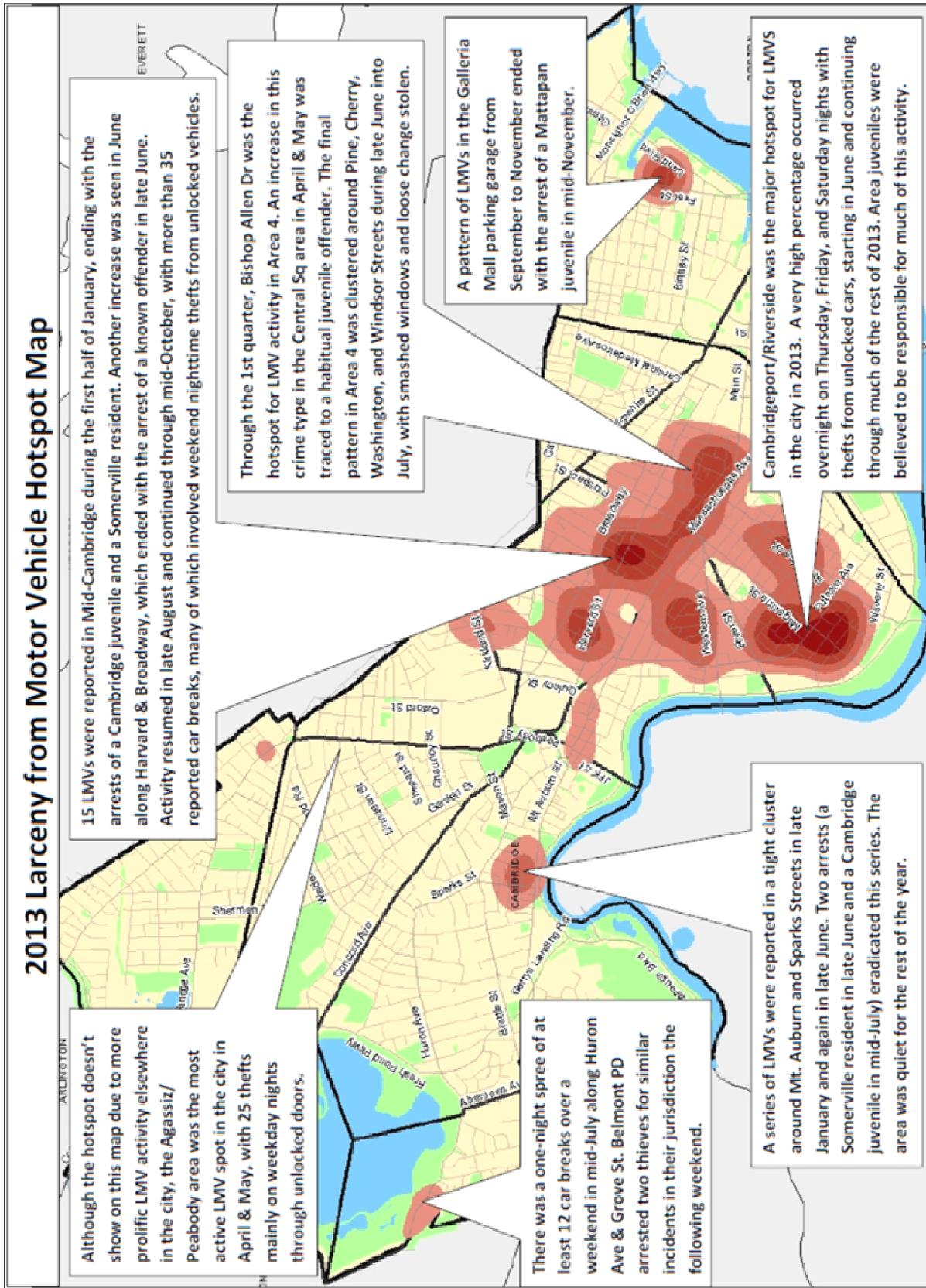
### Top stolen items of 2013

1. Cash/Coins	191
2. Backpacks/purses	
Wallets	110
3. GPS systems	76
4. Laptop computers	69
5. Misc. electronics	53
6. Cellular phones	40
7. Glasses/Sunglasses	37
8. MP3 players	33
9. Credit/ATM cards	27
10. Clothing	22

### Top methods of entry

1. Opening an unlocked door, accounting for 35%.
2. Breaking one or more window. This accounted for 29% of larcenies in 2013.
3. In 25% of cases, the means of entry was unknown, with no sign of force.

Larceny from motor vehicle activity tends to be concentrated in a few specific areas each year. See the next page for an LMV hotspot map containing more information on these concentrations in 2013.



## Larcenies from persons

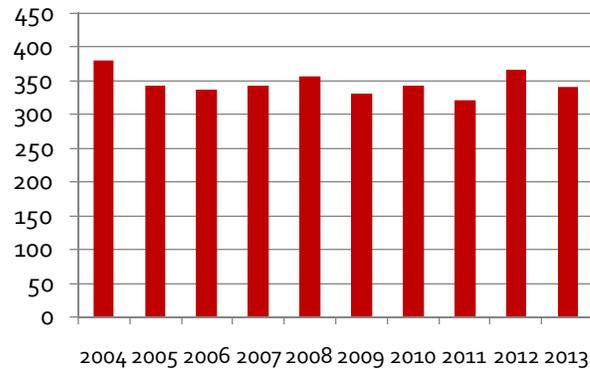
Larceny from person describes pocket-picking or any theft that occurs within the victim’s area of control. The thefts are non-confrontational, and often the victim is not aware of the theft until after it has occurred. If any physical confrontation between offender and victim takes place, the crime is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

Larcenies from persons in 2013 were 7% lower than the number reported in 2012. The decrease in 2013 was driven mainly by large reductions in dipper activity in Harvard and Central Squares. There were also 18 arrests made in 14 incidents over the course of the year. See the scenarios below for more information on dipper activity in the city.

Larcenies from persons by business district

Category	2012	2013	Change
Galleria/East Cambridge	35	55	+57%
Kendall/MIT	11	11	0%
Inman Square	10	10	0%
Central Square	101	93	-8%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	14	13	-7%
Bay Sq./Upper Broadway	9	15	+67%
Harvard Square	144	107	-26%
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	7	7	0%
Porter Sq./N. Cambridge	16	15	-6%
Alewife/West Cambridge	21	15	-29%
<b>Total</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>-7%</b>

Larcenies from persons, 2004-2013



The following represents a few of the recurring scenarios that typically dominate larcenies from persons in Cambridge:

1. 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 37% of the larcenies from persons in 2013. Incidents at restaurants and cafes located in Central Square (37 incidents) and Harvard Square (62 incidents) dominated this categorization. In Central Square, establishments on Massachusetts Ave such as the Middlesex Lounge, Moksa Restaurant, the Middle East Restaurant, Starbucks, Tavern in the Square, and the 1369 Coffee House saw the majority of the incidents this year. In Harvard Square, concentrations were reported at and around local restaurants, specifically between the 1200 and 1400 blocks of Massachusetts Ave (Starbucks, Panera Bread, and the Hong Kong), 100 Mount Auburn St (Peet’s Coffee & Tea), 16 Eliot St (IHOP), 27 Brattle St (Crema Café), 36 JFK St (Starbucks and Chutney’s), 50 Church St (Dado Tea and Fire & Ice), and 96 Winthrop St (Tommy Doyle’s). Crema Café in particular tends to be a hotspot for this type of activity, and it was no different in 2013 with 16 reported thefts (11 more than any other location), including one arrest. Incidents of this type at the CambridgeSide Galleria Mall rose slightly this year from 8 in 2012 to 11 in 2013. 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.

2. Approximately 27% of the larcenies from persons in 2013 were thefts of items left unattended by their owners. This includes purses and wallets left briefly unattended in restaurants, churches, schools,

## Part I Crimes: Larceny

bus stops, parks, etc. In one typical scenario of this type, a student leaves his or her cell phone in a backpack near a basketball court while playing with friends and returns to find that the phone is missing.

3. Similar to the category of thefts of unattended property is the thefts of items from victims as they shop in local commercial establishments. In this situation, a shopper leaves her purse in a shopping cart while looking at items on a shelf; when she returns to the cart, the purse is gone. This category accounted for 17% of the larcenies from persons in 2013.

4. 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 13% of the larceny from person reports in 2013. Harvard Square and Central Square reported the highest pocket-picking numbers in 2013 with 18 and 12 incidents, respectively.

### Larcenies from residences

Larcenies from Residences are non-burglary thefts from apartments, hallways, garages, or yards. "Non-burglary" means that no force or trespass was involved in the theft. A majority of these thefts are committed by people who have the right to be on the property.

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 187 of these larcenies reported in 2013, a 17% decrease from 2012. Most of the scenarios featured below registered drops in 2013, except for thefts of packages from the front steps or vestibules of residences, which rose by 29% this year (from 59 incidents in 2012 to 76 in 2013). Despite this increase, no established patterns of this criminal activity were identified in 2013. The most common larceny from residence scenarios are:

- Thefts of mail/packages delivered by a parcel service: 41%
- Thefts committed by visitors or guests of a residence: 22%
- Thefts committed by someone working in the residence, such as a painter, plumber, contractor, or maintenance worker: 11%
- Thefts from a yard, porch, or other area surrounding a residence: 10%
- Thefts committed by a family member, spouse, or romantic partner (i.e., "domestic thefts"): 9%
- Thefts from a common area or foyer of an apartment building: 5%
- Thefts committed while victims are in the process of moving: 2%
- Thefts from a storage area of an apartment building or complex: 1%

**Larcenies from residences by neighborhood**

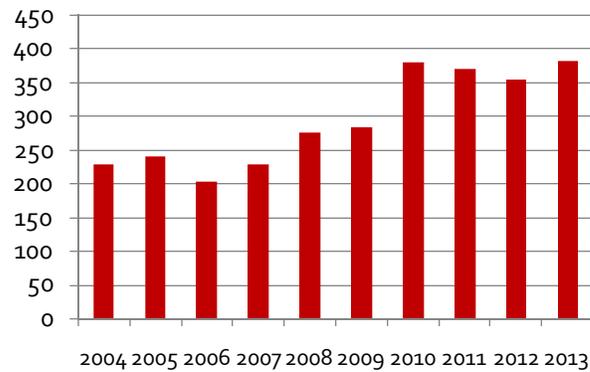
Category	2012	2013	Change
East Cambridge	21	21	0%
MIT	2	0	-100%
Inman/Harrington	18	17	-6%
Area 4	28	12	-57%
Cambridgeport	28	21	-25%
Mid-Cambridge	33	39	+18%
Riverside	19	18	-5%
Agassiz	8	4	-50%
Peabody	26	19	-27%
West Cambridge	17	16	-6%
North Cambridge	17	16	-6%
Cambridge Highlands	3	1	-67%
Strawberry Hill	5	3	-40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>-17%</b>

## Larcenies of bicycles\*

Larcenies of bicycles by neighborhood

Category	2012	2013	Change
East Cambridge	41	37	-10%
MIT	13	8	-38%
Inman/Harrington	18	20	+11%
Area 4	30	46	+53%
Cambridgeport	63	55	-13%
Mid-Cambridge	41	59	+44%
Riverside	38	46	+21%
Agassiz	17	8	-53%
Peabody	25	21	-16%
West Cambridge	33	47	+42%
North Cambridge	34	31	-9%
Cambridge Highlands	1	2	+100%
Strawberry Hill	2	3	+50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>+8%</b>

Larcenies of bicycles, 2004-2013



This year saw 383 incidents of stolen bicycles, an increase of 8% from 2012 and 9% from the average. Not surprisingly, the largest numbers of bicycle thefts in 2013 occurred in the summer months of June, July, and August (52, 75, and 66 incidents, respectively), when bicycles typically pack the streets and sidewalks because of warmer weather. May, September, October, and November also experienced higher levels of these incidents (between 27 and 46 incidents each). The business districts with the most incidents were Central Square (91), Harvard Square (52), and Bay Square (50). In fact, bicycle thefts were very much centered around Central and Harvard Squares in 2013, unlike in previous years when they were more evenly spread throughout the city. See the next page for the 2013 Larceny of Bicycle hotspot map.

Locks present little difficulty to bicycle thieves, who often bring bolt cutters or pry bars with them. Approximately 57% of all reported bicycle thefts this year involved locked and unattended bicycles on a street, sidewalk, or rack. A little over 11% of thefts involved locked bicycles on private property, such as in private back yards or in apartment building hallways. Another 18% percent of the larcenies involved bicycles that were left unlocked and unprotected. Unlocked bicycles that were on private property followed, making up the remaining 14% of reported incidents.

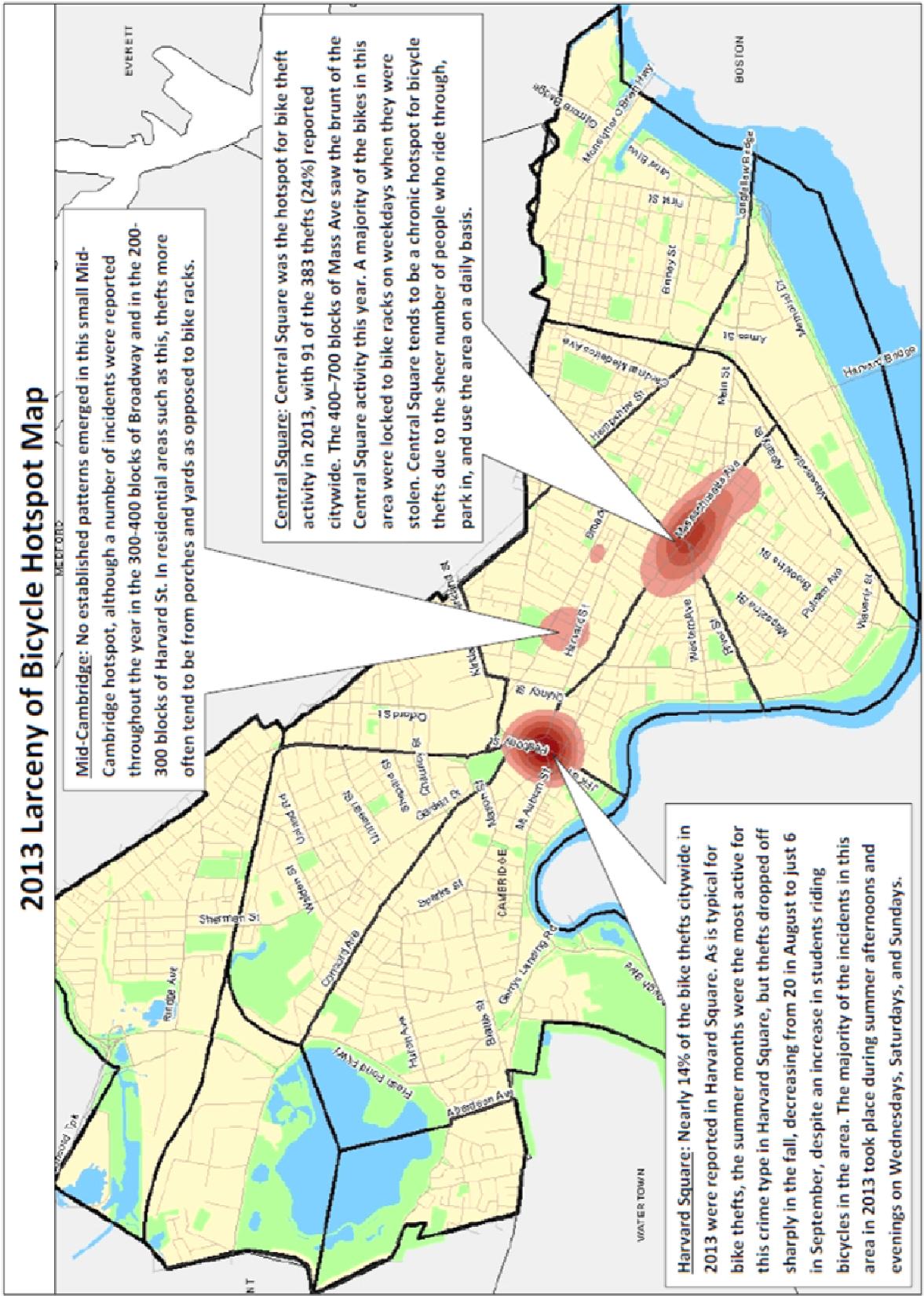
## Larcenies of services

This crime includes taxicab fare evasion, “dining and ditching,” “gassing and going,” and other failures to pay for services already rendered. There were 22 of these crimes reported in 2013. “Dining and ditching” incidents were reported most often this year (16 incidents), followed by taxi fare evasion (4 incidents), and gasoline thefts (2 incidents).

## Miscellaneous larceny

This category includes all other unclassifiable larcenies. There were no patterns of any miscellaneous types of larceny in 2013. Miscellaneous larcenies decreased by 43% from 2012 and by 30% from the five-year weighted average.

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



## Shoplifting

Shoplifting decreased by 14% in 2013, rising from 344 incidents in 2012 to 392 this year. The CambridgeSide Galleria reported more than twice as many incidents as any other area in Cambridge this year; Harvard Square, Central Square, and Porter Square reported the next highest amounts. It is important to note that since shoplifting incidents are often only reported when an arrest is made, underreporting can be a serious problem. The actual shoplifting total may be six to ten times greater than the statistic given. However, more than 68% of the reported incidents in 2013 did not result in an arrest, which may indicate an increase in the tendency to report incidents regardless of whether an arrest was made. Some stores may also choose to trespass the shoplifter instead of pressing charges.

Shoplifting by business district

Category	2012	2013	Change
Galleria/East Cambridge	144	157	+9%
Kendall/MIT	2	11	+450%
Inman Square	10	11	+10%
Central Square	45	46	+2%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	19	19	0%
Bay Sq./Upper Broadway	2	2	0%
Harvard Square	66	73	+11%
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	2	3	+50%
Porter Sq./N. Cambridge	15	45	+200%
Alewife/West Cambridge	39	25	-36%
<b>Total</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>+14%</b>

Shoplifters usually fall into one of five categories:

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

Top city/town of residence for arrested shoplifters

Category	2013
Boston	78
Cambridge	35
Chelsea	8
Quincy	4
Belmont	2
Braintree	2
Everett	2
Malden	2
Revere	2
Somerville	2
Taunton	2
Watertown	2
Weymouth	2

# Auto Theft

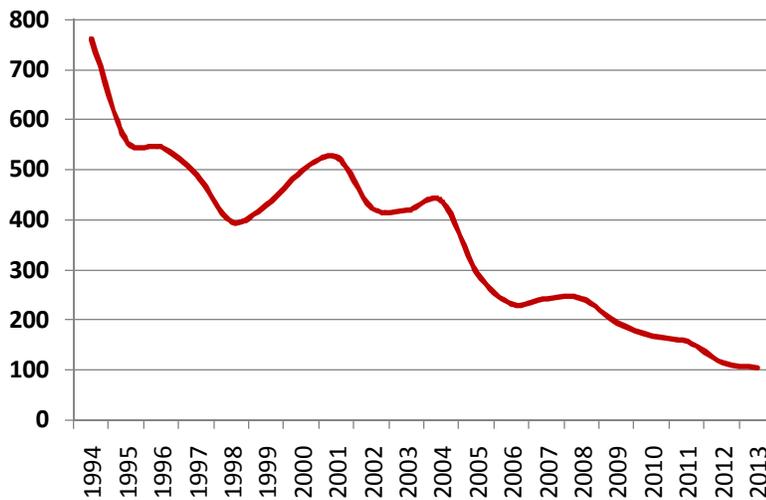
## Definition

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

## Statistics

Five-Year Average	158
2012	117
2013	106
Change from 2012	-9%
Change from Average	-33%

**Auto thefts reported in Cambridge**



Forty years ago, there were nearly 3,000 cars reported stolen yearly in Cambridge. These figures declined to less than 1,000 thefts yearly in the 1990's and today's figures represent one of the most dramatic reported decreases in a single crime type. In 2013, Cambridge reported a 50-year low in auto thefts. 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.

As mentioned, Cambridge reported a 50-year low in auto thefts in 2013 with only 106 incidents reported, a 9% decrease from 2012's total of 117 incidents and a 32% drop from the five-year average of 158 thefts. Cambridgeport reported the largest number of auto thefts in 2013 with 22. Cambridgeport also saw the largest increase in 2013, after having reported a 39% decrease in 2012. However, Cambridgeport's auto thefts in 2013 were still down 4% from the five-year average for that neighborhood.

**Auto thefts by neighborhood**

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2012	2013	Change from Avg.	% of Total (2013)
East Cambridge	17	12	16	-6%	15%
MIT	2	2	4	100%	4%
Inman/Harrington	13	8	3	-77%	3%
Area 4	18	17	3	-83%	3%
Cambridgeport	23	14	22	-4%	21%
Mid-Cambridge	20	18	19	-5%	18%
Riverside	12	12	11	-8%	10%
Agassiz	4	0	5	25%	5%
Peabody	15	17	2	-87%	2%
West Cambridge	13	3	9	-31%	8%
North Cambridge	16	13	10	-38%	9%
Cambridge Highlands	1	0	2	100%	2%
Strawberry Hill	3	1	0	-100%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>-32%</b>	

The neighborhoods with the next highest totals were Mid-Cambridge with 19 and East Cambridge with 16, both keeping in line with past reporting. The Peabody neighborhood, which recorded 17 auto thefts

in 2012, saw a significant decrease this year with only two reported. Similarly, Area 4, a neighborhood typically in the high teens for auto thefts, only reported three thefts, causing these neighborhoods to report an 87% and 83% drop, respectively, from the five-year average.

Cambridge only experienced 15% of all auto theft reports in the first quarter of the year, possibly due to the large amounts of snow we experienced. The other quarters all ranged from 23%-35% of the yearly total, with the most (37 auto thefts) reported during the third quarter.

**Makes and models**

Hondas continue to be the most commonly stolen automobiles in 2013, constituting 15% of all reports, or 16 incidents. Toyotas came in a close second with 15 incidents, and Genuine (a brand of scooter) came in third with 6 incidents. This information, while typically consistent with historical and national trends, changed drastically in 2012 when Yamahas appeared on the list and continued to do so in 2013 with Genuine scooters appearing in the top three. Hondas, however, are typically the most commonly stolen vehicles nationwide and continued to be. As is shown in the table, the top four vehicle model types stolen in 2013 varied slightly from the national and statewide top listings due to motorcycles and scooters ranking high in Cambridge.

**Top 4 stolen makes and models in 2013**

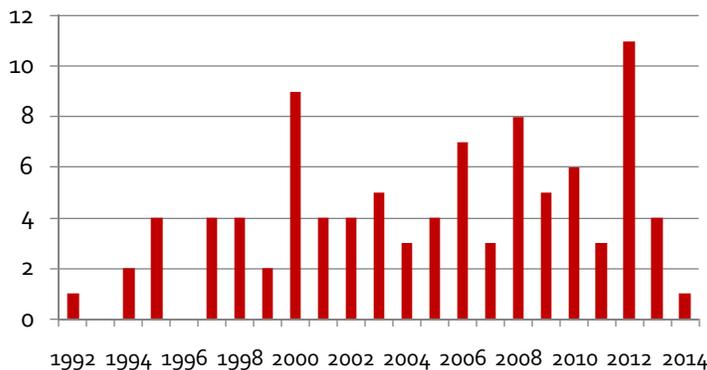
Makes	Models
Honda 16	Honda Civic*+ 9
Toyota 15	Toyota Camry*+ 5
Genuine 6	Toyota Corolla+ 3
Nissan 5	Genuine Buddy 3

\*Also in the national top 10 (for 2012)  
 +Also in the Massachusetts top 10 (for 2012)  
 (2013 national/MA top 10 data not yet available)

The most targeted model this year was the Honda Civic, which was also in the top spot in 2012. Toyota Camry and Toyota Corolla were also in the top four most stolen models this year. 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.

Surprisingly, a brand of scooter made the top model list for Cambridge in 2013: the Genuine Buddy. Thefts of motorcycles and other brands of scooters were common throughout the city this year as well. In past years, this would have been unusual. However, recently this has been an emerging trend and accounted for 27% of all auto thefts in Cambridge this year.

**Auto thefts in 2013 by model year**



Three auto thefts resulted in arrests in 2013. In June, a teen from Dorchester was arrested for a moped theft in Cambridgeport. He had attempted to steal a second moped, but was unsuccessful. In September, a male stole a car from a firehouse in North Cambridge after the keys had been left inside. The car was located close by and the defendant turned himself in. In December, a male party took his girlfriend's car without permission during an argument. The suspect was apprehended without incident and the car was returned.

## Part I Crimes: Auto Theft

There was a series of auto thefts on a Wednesday night into Thursday in August in which four scooters and motorcycles were stolen in Cambridgeport. However, aside from this, there were no patterns that emerged anywhere in Cambridge in 2013, due to the continual decline of auto thefts throughout the city.

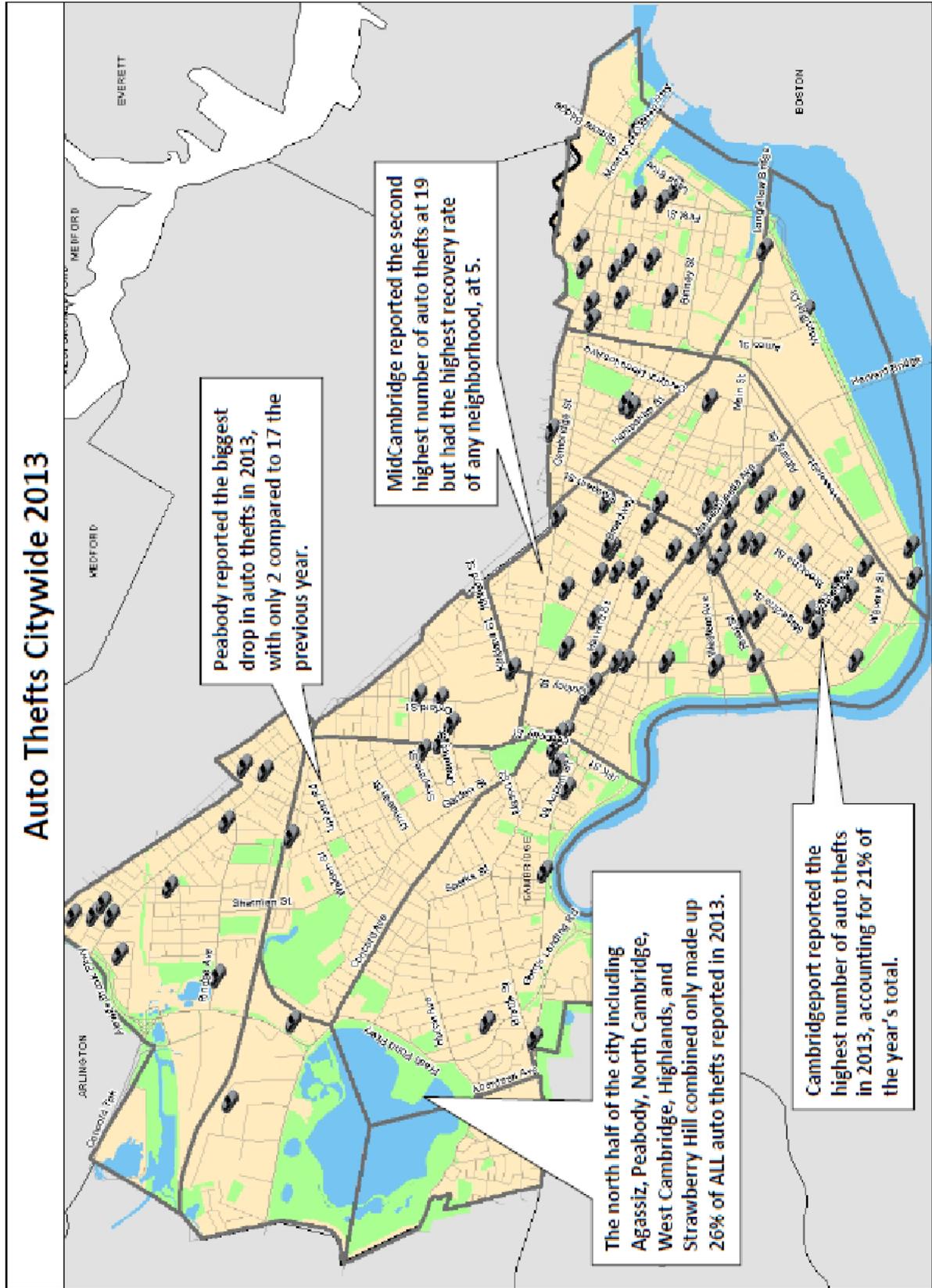
The table on the previous page shows the incidence of auto theft by model year. (Eight vehicles did not report the model year, as a lot of scooter and moped owners are not aware of this information. Three models were from prior to 1992 and did not fit on the graph. Therefore, eleven thefts are not included in the graph.) Analysis of the age of stolen vehicles shows that the highest demand is typically for cars less than ten years old. Surprising is the spike of stolen cars from the year 2000. In 2012, there was only one reported auto theft of a 2000 model, while in 2013 there were nine. Thieves looking for transportation steal cars 5-10 years old 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.

### Auto theft recoveries

Approximately 51% of the cars reported stolen in 2013 have been recovered to date. The majority of the recovered cars were located throughout Cambridge and surrounding cities and towns. When damage was reported on recovered vehicles, it was most commonly ignition damage (six vehicles), followed by body damage (five vehicles). Radios were missing from two vehicles. Other damage was reported in five recoveries and miscellaneous parts were missing from two. Only one car was found completely stripped and one was partially stripped. Note that additional information regarding parts stolen from vehicles where the vehicles themselves were not stolen can be found in the “Larceny section” of this report.

Auto thefts by recovery location

<b>Boston</b>	<b>9</b>
Boston (general)	6
Jamaica Plain	2
Roxbury	1
<b>Cambridge</b>	<b>24</b>
Mid-Cambridge	5
East Cambridge	3
Peabody	3
Inman/Harrington	2
North Cambridge	2
Agassiz	1
Area 4	1
Riverside	1
West Cambridge	1
Unknown	5
<b>Other Cities</b>	<b>21</b>
Somerville	4
Brockton	3
Chelsea	2
Malden	2
Brookline	1
Holbrook	1
Lynn	1
Milford	1
Nashua, NH	1
Revere	1
Saugus	1
Wellesley	1
Unknown	2







### Section III

# Part II Crimes

Drug Offenses  
Sex Crimes  
Vandalism  
Fraud  
Other Part II Crimes



# Drug Offenses

## Definition

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

## Statistics

Five-Year Average	110
2012	133
2013	89
Change from 2012	-33%
Change from Average	-19%

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

Below is a geographic breakdown of drug incidents across the 13 neighborhoods in Cambridge. Cambridgeport, which includes part of Central Square, and East Cambridge accounted for the most drug activity in the City in 2013, registering 19 incidents each. In 2012, the Cambridge Police SIU launched a special investigation titled "Operation Booting Heroin," which focused on drug dealing in the Central Square area. No similar operations were initiated in 2013, leading to the notable reduction in drug incidents this year. However, through various undercover operations, the SIU continues its dedication to minimizing the drugs and drug-related crime in Cambridge.

In total, 89 drug incidents were reported in 2013 and 83 arrests were made in 63 of these incidents.

### Drug Tip Hotline

The Special Investigations Unit employs an anonymous 24 hour Drug Tip Hotline to gain intelligence information from the community. The Unit can be reached by calling **617-349-3359**. Generally, you will be greeted by a taped message instructing you to leave very detailed information. **You do not have to provide any personal information and all information is held in confidence.**

Also, you may send crime tips to the Cambridge Police Department's Anonymous Crime Tip E-Mail address by accessing [www.CambridgePolice.org](http://www.CambridgePolice.org) and clicking on **Anonymous Crime Tip E-Mail**.

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

### Drug incidents by neighborhood

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2012	2013	% of Total (2013)*
East Cambridge	11	14	19	21%
MIT	1	1	1	1%
Inman/Harrington	10	13	3	3%
Area 4	19	23	14	16%
Cambridgeport	21	18	19	21%
Mid-Cambridge	15	17	7	8%
Riverside	9	15	4	5%
Agassiz	1	0	1	1%
Peabody	6	12	7	8%
West Cambridge	8	11	9	10%
North Cambridge	7	4	3	3%
Cambridge Highlands	1	2	0	0%
Strawberry Hill	2	3	2	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>89</b>	

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

## Drug offense scenarios

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

## Part II Crimes: Drug Offenses

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: 25 cases
2. A police officer on patrol observes suspicious street activity and upon further investigation discovers narcotics: 41 cases
3. A Cambridge school official or court officer observes drug use: 1 case
4. During a routine motor vehicle stop, a police officer observes narcotics inside the vehicle: 9 cases
5. A citizen witnesses a person or persons using drugs and notifies the police: 5 cases
6. During an arrest for another crime, the arresting officer or booking officer finds narcotics on the arrested person: 8 cases
7. Pharmacists discover patrons attempting to fill fake prescriptions: 0 cases

### Massachusetts drug classifications

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

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

### Drug related activities for which persons are arrested

Category	2013
Possession	36
Possession with intent to distribute*	39
Drug sale (observed)	12
Trafficking**	2

\*Carrying a significant amount of drugs not for personal use  
 \*\*Selling, possessing, or transporting of copious amounts of drugs

### Types of drugs found on arrested persons

Category	2013
Heroin	26
Marijuana	25
Prescription drugs	20
Cocaine or crack cocaine	13
Hallucinogens	5

### Summary of overdose incidents

Although overdose incidents are generally medical in nature, police often respond to assist Fire and EMS agencies. In 2013, 99 overdose incidents were reported to the Cambridge Police; the actual number of overdoses is likely much higher as people are often afraid to report drug use. Each neighborhood reported at least one overdose, although the majority of the overdoses known to the Cambridge Police were reported in Cambridgeport, Riverside, and East Cambridge. These three neighborhoods accounted for over half of the overdose reports. Utilizing witness statements as well as evidence at the scene, officers were able to determine that prescription or over-the-counter medications were involved in 52 of the overdoses, heroin was used in 25, unknown or undocumented substances were involved in 15, and the remaining 7 were reportedly induced by hallucinogens, crack-cocaine, marijuana, or alcohol.

# Sex Offenses

## Definition

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

## Statistics

Five-Year Average	92
2012	90
2013	69
Change from 2012	-23%
Change from Average	-25%

## Indecent assault

Indecent assault is the unwanted touching of a person by another in a private area or with sexual overtones. Any incident where force or injury occurs is an aggravated assault rather than an indecent assault. In 2013, the victim knew the offender in slightly more than half of the incidents. The second quarter (July, August, & September) saw the most incidents with 13. Of the eight arrests that occurred in 2013, five were of strangers and three offenders were known to the victims.

There was one pattern of indecent assaults in Cambridge in 2013. In November, a Revere resident was arrested in connection with three Cambridge indecent assaults that were part of a regional pattern.

Sex offenses by type

Category	5-Yr. Avg.	2012	2013	Change from Avg.
Indecent assault	36	41	33	-8%
Indecent exposure	29	26	20	-31%
Peeping & Spying	4	3	7	+75%
Annoying & accosting	13	12	4	-69%
Obscene phone calls	8	6	3	-63%
Prostitution & solicitation	2	2	2	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>-25%</b>

## Indecent exposure

Indecent exposure is the offensive, often suggestive display of one's body (usually the genitals) in public. The main offenders are typically vagrants or inebriated individuals. Eleven (55%) of the twenty indecent exposure incidents in 2013 involved suspects masturbating or engaging in sexual acts in public, five (25%) incidents were flashing incidents, and three individuals (15%) were seen urinating in public. Arrests were made in eight (40%) of the twenty incidents.

## Peeping and spying

Peeping and spying occurs most often when offenders peer through windows of houses or apartments, generally at night. There were four of these incidents reported in Cambridge in 2013. Another typical peeping scenario in Cambridge involves the videotaping of unsuspecting victims during situations in which privacy is expected. This type of incident occurred twice in 2013, once at the Galleria Mall and once at a private residence. The final incident involved a male watching a female in a public bathroom.

## 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. All of the four incidents in 2013 were perpetrated by strangers, and they were reported in March, November, and December.

## 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 two of the three incidents during 2013, the caller was unknown to the victim.

**Prostitution and soliciting sex for a fee**

Prostitution is commonly associated with “streetwalking,” (prostitutes working the streets) but also includes escort services, where a “john” (client) will call and a prostitute will be sent to the “john’s” location. In the 1990’s, the Cambridge Police Special Investigations Unit (SIU) had proactively fought the visible “streetwalking” problem, nearly eradicating it in Cambridge. The last undercover sting set up to combat this problem was in November 2009 after complaints of prostitution resurfaced, particularly in and around Cambridge hotels. The undercover sting resulted in seven arrests for prostitution-related charges. There were two incidents of prostitution in Cambridge in 2013, which is consistent with the average.

# Malicious Destruction

**Definition**

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

**Statistics**

Five-Year Average	536
2012	507
2013	438
Change from 2012	-14%
Change from Average	-18%

There were 438 incidents of malicious destruction, or “vandalism,” reported in 2013. Malicious Destruction in Cambridge dropped by approximately 14% from 2012 to 2013. The Highlands neighborhood saw the biggest increase with an 83% jump in vandalism reports (rising from 6 to 11 incidents), followed by Peabody, which rose by 11%. The neighborhoods with the most noticeable decreases in 2013 were Strawberry Hill, which saw the largest percentage drop (down 60%), and West Cambridge, which saw the largest numerical drop (down 22 incidents).

**Vandalism by neighborhood**

Neighborhood	2012	2013	% of Total (2013)*
East Cambridge	45	49	11%
MIT	8	6	1%
Inman/Harrington	59	49	11%
Area 4	76	66	15%
Cambridgeport	61	54	12%
Mid-Cambridge	37	32	7%
Riverside	51	52	12%
Agassiz	12	11	3%
Peabody	27	30	7%
West Cambridge	49	27	6%
North Cambridge	61	45	10%
Cambridge Highlands	6	11	2%
Strawberry Hill	15	6	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>438</b>	

**Vandalism by category**

Category	2012	2013	% of Total (2013)
Dents/damage to car	105	75	17%
Car window smashed	74	64	15%
Scratches, “pinstripes”	40	49	11%
Tires slashed or punctured	38	41	9%
Attempted theft	7	8	2%
<b>Total damage to autos</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>54%</b>
Misc. damage to residences	37	21	5%
Residence window smashed	26	17	4%
<b>Total damage to residences</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9%</b>
Business window smashed	46	48	11%
Misc. damage to businesses	38	39	9%
<b>Total damage to businesses</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>20%</b>
Graffiti	89	67	15%
Miscellaneous damage	12	9	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>438</b>	

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

# Fraud

## Definition

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

## Statistics

Five-Year Average	418
2012	413
2013	454
Change from 2012	+10%
Change from Average	+9%

Across the nation, police departments are seeing fraud become an increasingly popular crime. In 2013, this crime type increased by about 10% in Cambridge and is expected to continue to rise due to the electronic age we live in.

## Counterfeiting

In 2013, there were 13 incidents of counterfeiting. Almost all of these incidents involved counterfeit bills. In Cambridge, these incidents tend to occur most often at the Galleria Mall and at grocery stores, convenience stores, and gas stations.

## Application

There were no application forgery incidents in 2012.

## Bad Check

This is defined as the writing of checks on insufficient funds or closed accounts. The Cambridge Police took 42 reports in 2013.

## ATM/Credit Card Fraud

The most common fraud reported in Cambridge involves the use of credit and ATM cards. There were 123 reports of ATM/credit card fraud in 2013, 25 fewer incidents than in 2012. 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. Occasionally a victim reports fraudulent activity while they are still in possession of their card.

Fraud by type

Category	2012	2013	Change
Counterfeiting	8	13	+63%
Forgery/Uttering	314	314	0%
Credit/ATM cards	148	123	-17%
Identity theft	100	103	+3%
Bad check	17	42	+147%
Forged check	45	35	-22%
Other/miscellaneous	1	6	+500%
Prescription	3	5	+67%
Application	0	0	0%
Con Games	79	116	+47%
Internet-related	31	44	+42%
Miscellaneous	33	43	+30%
Housework/Utilities	4	21	+425%
Big Carrot	6	4	-33%
Cash shuffle	4	2	-50%
Charity	1	2	+100%
Psychic swindle	0	0	0%
Pigeon drop	0	0	0%
Embezzlement	12	11	-8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>+10%</b>

### **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 35 forged checks reported in 2013.

### **Identity Theft**

This scenario is when an unknown or known person opens accounts in the victim's name with his or her social security number. This can include utilities, credit cards, or even filing tax returns. In this electronic age, this sort of forgery is normally high. Cambridge saw an increase of 3% in this type of crime in 2013, rising from 100 incidents to 103.

### **Embezzlement**

This occurs when employees take advantage of their position for financial gain, diverting company funds to their own account. There were 11 reports of embezzlement in 2013. Historically, retail stores in Harvard Square and the Galleria are most affected by this crime. Often, incidents of this type involve employees stealing several thousand dollars from the companies for which they work. This crime showed a decline of one incident in 2013.

### **"Con" Games**

There were 116 swindles, con games, or flimflams in 2013. 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 a high number of con games. Mid-year 2013, there was a phone scam that helped drive these reported incidents; the culprits acted as power company employees and demanded money from the victims. Another phone scam that led to the increase in 2013 involved incidents in which victims received calls from a suspect who claimed that a family member of the victim had been in a car accident and would be harmed unless the victim paid money to the suspect.

# Other Part II Crimes

## Definition

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

## Statistics

Five-Year Average	1097
2012	962
2013	1101
Change from 2012	+14%
Change from Average	<1%

## Disorderly conduct

Police make an arrest for this crime when a person disrupts the peace enough to pose a danger. Examples include bar disputes, public shouting of profanity, homeless altercations, and threats. Arrests were made in 36 of the 41 disorderly conduct incidents in 2013. Twenty-two (54%) of the disorderly incidents took place in Central Square and eight (20%) occurred in Harvard Square, due to the large vagrant population and prevalence of bars and restaurants in both Squares.

## Drinking in public

This crime type increased by 38% in 2013. All of the incidents yielded arrests. Increases in this crime type typically result from increased enforcement in the Central and Harvard Square areas, stemming from complaints from business owners and patrons. The large majority of these incidents involve homeless individuals in these two squares.

Category	2012	2013	Change
Hit & run accidents	512	600	+17%
Threats	200	220	+10%
Traffic arrests	64	73	+14%
Trespassing	49	45	-8%
Disorderly Conduct	30	41	+37%
Drinking in Public	29	40	+38%
OUI	40	29	-28%
Weapons violations	21	26	+24%
Extortion/Blackmail	4	17	+325%
Liquor Violations	8	7	-13%
Kidnapping	5	3	-40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>1101</b>	<b>+14%</b>

## 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 17 incidents of this nature reported in 2013. Uncharacteristic of Cambridge, this increase is due in part to a phone scam where callers claimed to have a kidnapped a relative of the victim and stated they would harm the relative unless the victim paid money.

## Hit and run accidents

The majority of the hit and run incidents this year (approximately 74%) involved parked cars. Alewife/West Cambridge and Inman Square reported the highest numbers (each reporting more than 80 incidents in 2013).

## Kidnapping

There were three reports of kidnapping in 2013. Two of the three incidents involved parental custody issues and one incident involved a cab driver holding his passenger after said passenger refused to pay a fair.

### 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. Only one of the eight incidents in 2013 yielded an arrest; this arrest involved a minor who was caught drinking.

### Operating under the influence (OUI)

In 2013, all 29 OUIs resulted in arrests. More than half of the activity occurred between midnight and 3:00 a.m., typically around the time that bars close (approximately 2:00 a.m.). Central Square had the highest concentration of OUIs (28%).

### Threats

Threats often arise in domestic disputes, arguments between acquaintances and co-workers, and school fights. There were 220 reports of threats in 2013. 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 73 traffic arrests in 2013.

### 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 27 of the 45 incidents of trespassing in 2013.

### 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 2013, there were 26 weapon/gun violations resulting in seven arrests.



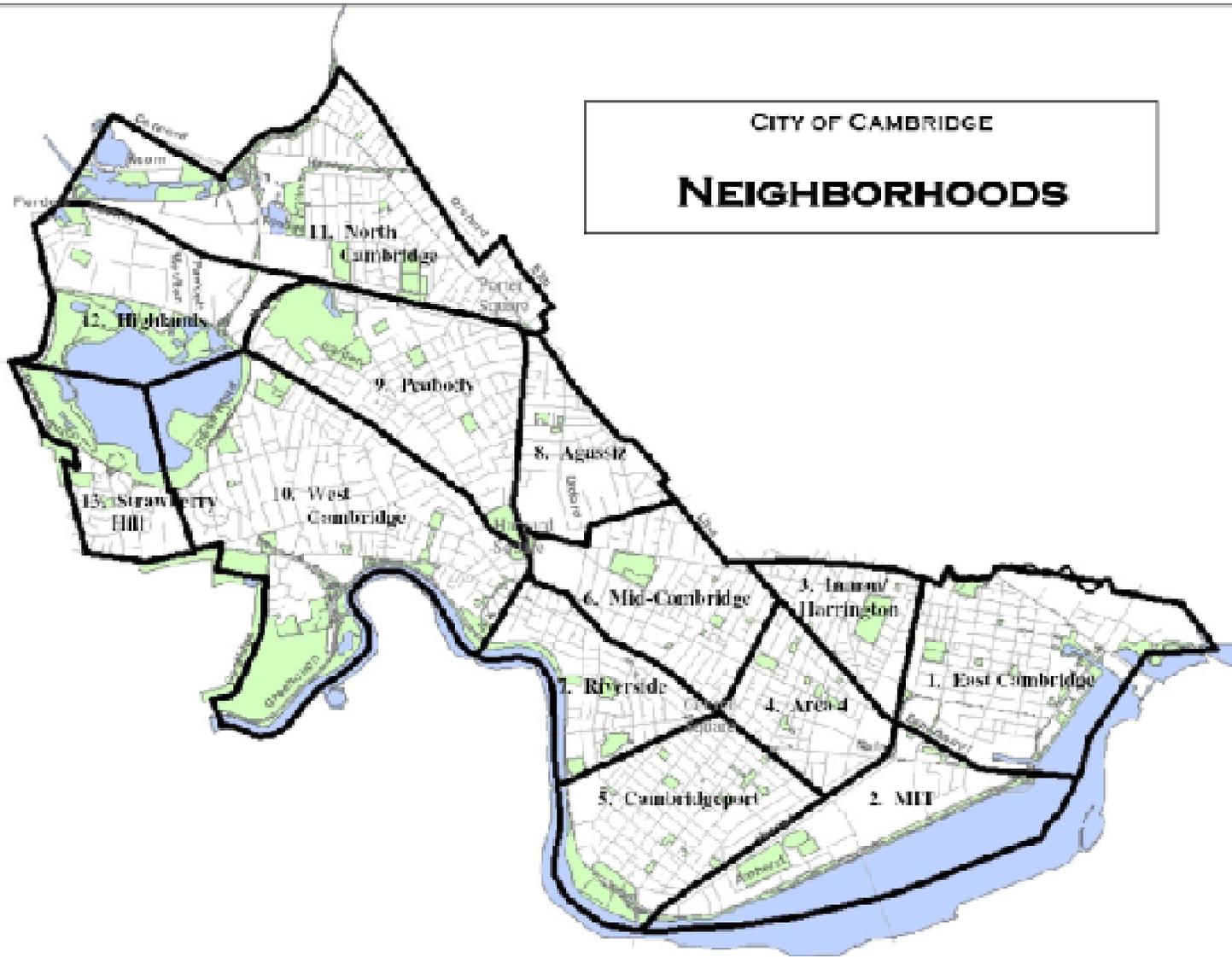
## Section IV

# Neighborhood Profiles

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



CITY OF CAMBRIDGE  
**NEIGHBORHOODS**

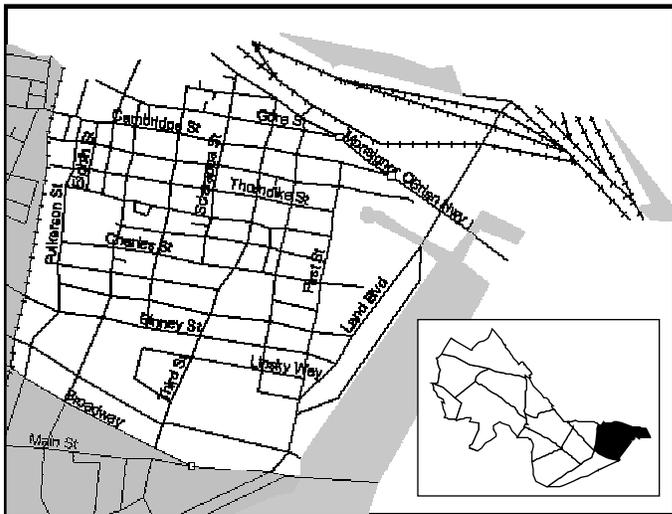


## Neighborhood breakdown of index crimes in 2013

Crime	East Camb	MIT	Inman/Harr.	Area 4	Camb Port	Mid-Camb	River-side	Agassiz	Pea-body	W. Camb	N. Camb	Camb H'lands	Strw. Hill	Total
Aggravated Assault	18	2	21	32	32	16	17	1	9	18	21	1	1	189
Auto Theft	16	4	3	3	22	19	11	5	2	9	10	2	0	106
Commercial Break	10	1	5	4	7	3	4	2	4	10	9	4	0	63
Commercial Robbery	1	1	2	6	4	4	2	2	1	3	3	1	0	30
Drugs	19	1	3	14	19	7	4	1	7	9	3	0	2	89
Flim Flam	17	1	9	9	7	8	8	7	13	16	17	1	3	116
Forgery	44	6	22	24	47	34	24	7	22	34	37	7	6	314
Homicide	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Housebreak	15	0	32	30	40	56	32	14	53	28	22	0	5	327
Indecent Assault	4	3	1	5	5	2	4	1	2	2	4	0	0	33
Indecent Exposure	0	0	1	2	2	3	5	0	2	3	2	0	0	20
Larceny from Building	79	17	13	30	56	38	54	9	17	41	26	10	1	391
Larceny from MV	40	5	24	58	118	101	62	31	33	73	34	7	29	615
Larceny from Person	58	9	6	33	48	29	54	4	5	70	16	9	0	341
Larceny from Residence	21	0	17	12	21	39	18	4	19	16	16	1	3	187
Larceny of Bicycle	37	8	20	46	55	59	46	8	21	47	31	2	3	383
Mal. Dest. Property	49	6	49	66	54	32	52	11	30	27	45	11	6	438
Shoplifting	158	6	9	17	47	7	21	3	0	54	45	23	2	392
Simple Assault	51	11	31	66	86	29	45	4	18	40	43	4	7	435
Street Robbery	10	1	4	12	21	6	8	1	3	9	9	1	3	88

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

# Neighborhood 1: East Cambridge



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

**Population as of 2010:**

9,234 residents  
5,050 households

**Estimated median income (2006-2010)**

\$63,915

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

## COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2009-2013

Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Housebreaks	40	23	43	35	15
Street Robbery	14	13	18	10	10
Auto Theft	20	15	22	12	16
Larceny from MVs	86	58	93	51	40
Malicious Destruction	67	58	76	45	49
Drug Incidents	7	3	13	14	19

Most of the crime series in East Cambridge in 2013 were short-lived. In January, there were multiple thefts from lockers reported at the Cambridge Athletic Club on First St; a Quincy man was arrested for these incidents a few days later, quickly bringing the pattern to a close. On August 29<sup>th</sup>, there was a one-night spree of commercial breaks at three food-related establishments on Cambridge St in East Cambridge; no arrests were made. In the fall, a more established pattern of larcenies from motor vehicles was detected within the parking garage at the Galleria Mall in East Cambridge. A juvenile from Boston was arrested in November in connection with this pattern and the incidents subsequently stopped. Also in November, a male from Revere was arrested in connection with a regional pattern of indecent assaults, including one incident in East Cambridge in mid-November.

No patterns of street robberies, bicycle thefts, or housebreaks emerged anywhere in the neighborhood in 2013. In fact, housebreaks in particular were noticeably absent from this area, experiencing a drop of over 57% from 35 in 2012 to just 15 in 2013. This is the lowest housebreak total seen in East Cambridge in over 20 years.

### Annual Average for East Cambridge Target Crimes

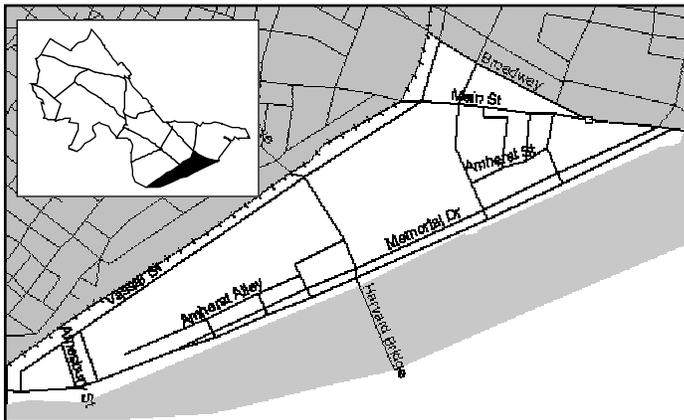
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2013
Housebreaks	38	36	37	31
Street Robbery	10	19	16	13
Auto Theft	156	86	34	17
Larceny from MVs	121	106	101	61
Malicious Destruction	118	110	93	57

### Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

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

- **Street robberies** increased to 25 incidents with the opening of the CambridgeSide Galleria in 1991, but they dropped in 1997 and have remained at or below 20 incidents ever since. Many of these are pack or bullyboy robberies committed by and against juveniles. Other robbery patterns—predatory in nature—sometimes appear on Cambridge Street near the train tracks.
- The motor vehicle-related crimes of **auto theft, larceny from motor vehicles, and malicious destruction of property** have, in the past, occurred at the highest rates here of anywhere in Cambridge due to the level of commercial parking around the CambridgeSide Galleria, along Cambridge Street, and in the vicinity of Cambridge Center. After ranking first or second for all three of these vehicle-related crime types in 2011, all three dropped considerably in the rankings in 2012. In 2013, auto thefts and malicious destruction in East Cambridge ranked in the top third of all neighborhoods, while larcenies from motor vehicles registered in the middle.
- **Assaults, threats**, and related crimes between plaintiffs, victims, complainants, and defendants used to occur in the area of the Middlesex County Courthouse. In 2008, divisions of the court began to relocate to other jurisdictions to allow for renovations at the Cambridge Courthouse, leading to a drop in some of these crime types.

# Neighborhood 2: M.I.T. Area



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

**Population as of 2010:**

5,057 residents  
322 households

**Estimated median income (2006-2010)**

\$56,713

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

## COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2009-2013

Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Housebreaks	0	0	0	0	0
Street Robbery	3	2	2	1	1
Auto Theft	3	1	2	2	4
Larceny from MVs	36	11	11	12	5
Malicious Destruction	6	5	12	8	6
Drug Incidents	3	2	1	1	1

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. With that being said, the MIT area was only involved in one brief pattern in 2013. In November, a male from Revere was arrested in connection with a regional pattern of indecent assaults, including one incident in the MIT neighborhood earlier in the month.

### Annual Average for M.I.T. Area Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2013
Housebreaks	19	4	1	0
Street Robbery	11	5	3	1
Auto Theft	102	55	8	3
Larceny from MVs	56	49	24	9
Malicious Destruction	47	28	8	9

## Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

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

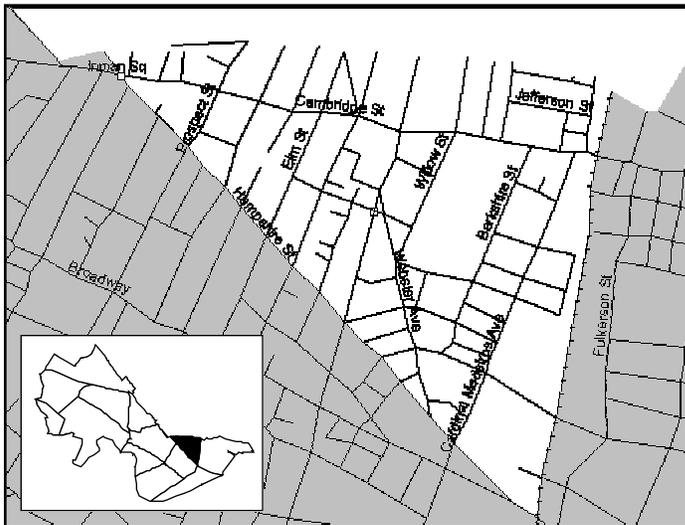
*The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has its own police force, which reports its own crime statistics to the Uniform Crime Reporting system. Statistics contained in this profile—and in the rest of the report—do not include crimes on M.I.T. property except for arrests and incidents in which Cambridge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

## Neighborhood 2: M.I.T. Area

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- The large number of automobiles parked each day on Vassar Street, Ames Street, Amherst Street, and at the Hyatt Regency Hotel have traditionally accounted for high numbers of **auto thefts and larcenies from motor vehicles** (LMVs). In 2013, however, the M.I.T. neighborhood had the sixth lowest number in the city for auto thefts and the lowest for LMVs.
- **Street robbery** patterns have sometimes emerged at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Vassar Street, and outside the Bank of America ATM on Main Street. These are often predatory, targeting college students who are walking in the area late at night. Over the course of 20 years, however, M.I.T. has maintained a street robbery level well below most other neighborhoods.
- Bicycles parked at racks on sidewalks all around M.I.T. have been targeted by thieves in large numbers. M.I.T. and Cambridge Police make several arrests per year for **larcenies of bicycles**.

# Neighborhood 3: Inman/Harrington



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

**Population as of 2010:**

6,516 residents  
2,882 households

**Estimated median income (2006-2010)**

\$48,470

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

## COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2009-2013

Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Housebreaks	27	41	29	35	32
Street Robbery	8	8	14	9	4
Auto Theft	13	16	15	8	3
Larceny from MVs	19	42	47	30	24
Malicious Destruction	86	56	46	59	49
Drug Incidents	10	11	6	13	3

Every crime type featured in the chart above decreased in Inman/Harrington in 2013. With these reductions in crime, very few notable patterns emerged. One of the only crimes to exhibit patterns in this area in 2013 was housebreaks. During March and April, a series of daytime housebreaks emerged in the 300 to 400 blocks of Columbia St and Elm St. A majority of the incidents involved side window entry into apartments with multiple roommates and the primary targets were laptops. A second series of housebreaks emerged in this area and along the border into Area 4 in June, this time occurring mainly on weekend afternoons. This series became sporadic in July. In October and November, two separate convenience stores were robbed by a male armed with a handgun. This suspect was arrested in November in connection with a regional series of armed commercial robberies, including the two in Inman and one in the Peabody neighborhood.

### Annual Average for Inman/Harrington Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2013
Housebreaks	57	38	46	32
Street Robbery	14	15	11	9
Auto Theft	89	48	30	9
Larceny from MVs	66	45	45	34
Malicious Destruction	94	79	67	51

## Neighborhood 3: Inman/Harrington

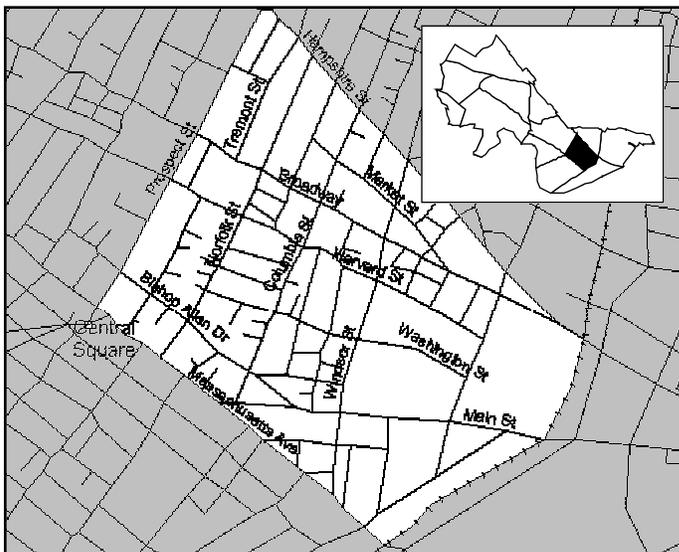
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### Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

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

- Inman/Harrington typically has an average number of **housebreaks**, given its population. Cambridge St, Marney St, Cardinal Medeiros Ave, Columbia St, and Plymouth St have been "hotspots" for this crime in the past. The density of housebreaks generally increases in the lower half of the neighborhood, nearing the Area 4 border.
- **Auto theft** and **malicious destruction** have remained at median levels over the past decade. The related crime of larceny from motor vehicles (LMVs), on the other hand, was lower than Inman in only two other neighborhoods in 2013. 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:** Bounded by the B&A Railroad, Massachusetts Avenue, Prospect Street, and Hampshire Street.

**Population as of 2010:**

6,792 residents  
2,653 households

**Estimated median income (2006-2010)**

\$55,857

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

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2009-2013					
Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Housebreaks	30	47	53	40	30
Street Robbery	23	27	11	24	12
Auto Theft	17	21	14	17	3
Larceny from MVs	69	73	51	56	58
Malicious Destruction	52	47	58	76	66
Drug Incidents	20	21	12	23	14

Although most crime types in Area 4 dropped in 2013, including a substantial 50% reduction in street robberies and 82% decrease in auto thefts, this neighborhood still experienced a moderate amount of criminal activity in 2013. Larcenies from motor vehicles were seen in waves throughout the year, including a series of incidents on Bishop Allen Drive during the first quarter, an increase in activity near Central Square in April and May, and a cluster of car breaks around Pine, Cherry, Washington, and Windsor Streets during late June and July (see Larceny section of this Annual Report for more information). Housebreaks were similar to larcenies from motor vehicles, with ebbs and flows of activity throughout the year. Area 4 was the housebreak hotspot in January, continuing into February with multiple breaks targeting laptops. A series of weekend housebreaks also emerged in Area 4 and Inman in June and continued into July. Last but not least, bicycle thefts were a problem in the Central Square area of this neighborhood throughout the warmer months of 2013. Activity was centered in the 400-700 blocks of Massachusetts Ave, with a majority of the bikes stolen from bike racks on weekdays.

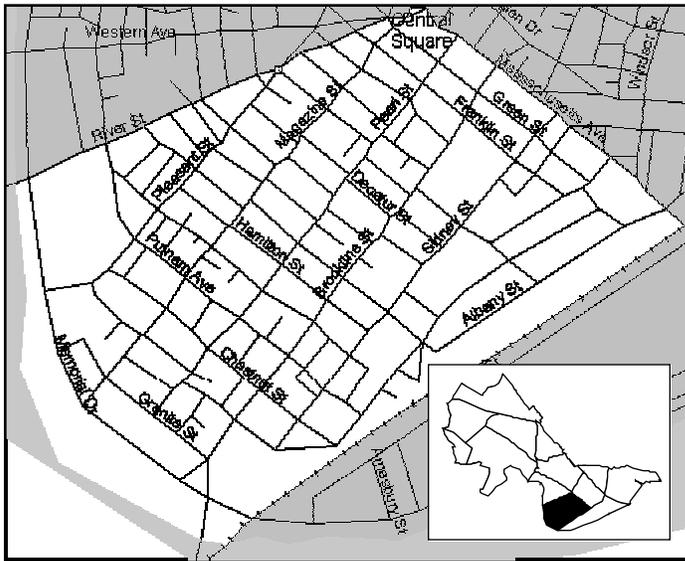
Annual Average for Area 4 Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2013
Housebreaks	101	62	53	41
Street Robbery	75	47	28	16
Auto Theft	147	78	39	11
Larceny from MVs	134	77	78	55
Malicious Destruction	131	109	80	67

### Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

Area 4 has a slightly less-than-average residential population among Cambridge neighborhoods, but it has a higher population density than most due to the smaller size of the neighborhood. 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.
- **Larceny from motor vehicles** is often a problem in Area 4. In 2011 and 2012, Area 4 saw fewer incidents of this nature than normal and dropped to seventh in the City both years, while in 2013, it rose slightly to fifth.
- Historically, Area 4 has ranked among the top neighborhoods for **drug incidents** in Cambridge. This is likely due to the existence of Central Square in this neighborhood, which tends to be a hotspot of drug activity in Cambridge. In 2013, Area 4 had the third most drug incidents in the city.

# Neighborhood 5: Cambridgeport



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

**Population as of 2010:**

12,220 residents  
5,049 households

**Estimated median income (2006-2010)**

\$63,830

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

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2009-2013					
Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Housebreaks	38	44	66	62	40
Street Robbery	32	22	19	14	21
Auto Theft	28	26	29	14	22
Larceny from MVs	160	102	78	86	118
Malicious Destruction	53	73	89	61	54
Drug Incidents	32	21	22	18	19

Cambridgeport was an active neighborhood for crime patterns in 2013, particularly those involving housebreaks and larcenies from motor vehicles. Series of housebreaks were seen in January and February (a few sporadic weekend incidents), June (daytime breaks), mid-July (nighttime breaks in upper Cambridgeport), and the most notable pattern in September and October, which involved multiple housebreaks in lower Cambridgeport. A suspect was identified in this last pattern and was eventually arrested on warrants in early November. He was connected to the series via fingerprints and video surveillance. As for larcenies from motor vehicles, Cambridgeport was the major hotspot in the city for this crime type in 2013. Beginning in June and continuing through much of the year, multiple thefts from unlocked vehicles were reported overnight on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights. Area juveniles were believed to be responsible for much of this activity. There was also a one-night spree of car breaks in a parking garage on Erie Street in May, likely involving some of the same juveniles.

The Central Square section of Cambridgeport was a hotspot in 2013 for street robberies between homeless individuals and weekday, daytime thefts of bicycles from bike racks along Mass Ave.

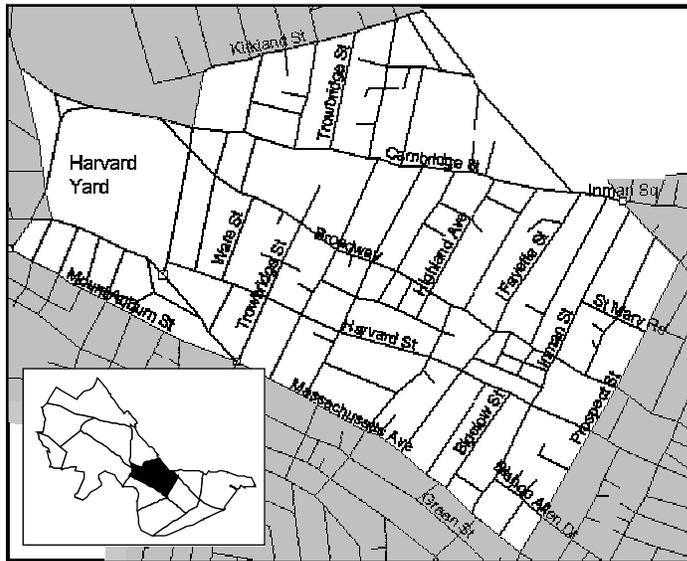
Annual Average for Cambridgeport Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2013
Housebreaks	156	66	57	56
Street Robbery	57	31	26	18
Auto Theft	165	85	44	22
Larceny from MVs	126	92	103	94
Malicious Destruction	106	106	99	68

### Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

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

- **Street robberies** had been the most serious crime problem in Cambridgeport until recent years when they began to decline. 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 and even more so in 2011 and 2012. In 2013, street robberies in this neighborhood rose back to the level seen in 2010, with Cambridgeport experiencing the most robberies in the city this year. Similar to Area 4, Cambridgeport's street robberies tend to be concentrated near Massachusetts Avenue and Central Square.
- **Housebreaks**, usually higher than average in Cambridgeport, have declined significantly since the 1980s. The average number of housebreaks since 1991 is less than half of the 1980s' average. Cambridgeport's housebreak rate can be attributed to its large, densely packed residential population.
- **Larceny from motor vehicles** usually registers high in Cambridgeport. In 2013, this neighborhood reported the largest number of incidents in the City.
- The homeless shelter located on Albany Street is often a scene for **street robberies** and **aggravated assaults** between its patrons.

# Neighborhood 6: Mid-Cambridge



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

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

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

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

## COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2009-2013

Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Housebreaks	36	65	68	59	56
Street Robbery	16	14	17	11	6
Auto Theft	20	18	22	18	19
Larceny from MVs	115	117	71	78	101
Malicious Destruction	47	34	41	37	32
Drug Incidents	10	13	16	17	7

Mid-Cambridge was one of the more active neighborhoods for crime in 2013. In January, a series of 15 larcenies from motor vehicles (LMVs) was reported, ending with the arrest of a Cambridge juvenile and a Somerville resident. In May and June, a series of LMVs emerged in the periphery of Harvard Square in which high-end liquor was being stolen from delivery trucks. In total, four similar larcenies were reported (one in Mid-Cambridge, one in West Cambridge, and two in Agassiz). In June, LMVs re-emerged in the area of Harvard Street and Broadway. This series came to a close in late June after a known offender was arrested in the area. During the warmer months of the year in general, multiple bicycle thefts were reported in Mid-Cambridge, with hotspots in the 300 to 400 blocks of Broadway and the 200 to 300 blocks of Harvard Street. Thefts in these areas tended to be more from porches and yards as opposed to bike racks, which was a more typical location of bicycle thefts in the Central and Harvard Square sections of Mid-Cambridge.

Two of the most substantial crime patterns in this neighborhood in 2013 took place during the second half of the year. In late August and continuing through mid-October, LMV activity resumed in Mid-Cambridge. This series resulted in over 35 reported car breaks, many of which involved weekend nighttime thefts from unlocked vehicles. In mid-October, a pattern of evening housebreaks at apartments emerged in the 300 to 400 blocks of Harvard Street and Broadway, and shifted to the 900 to 1100 blocks of Massachusetts Ave in November. In this pattern in which over 25 similar incidents were reported, the suspects were targeting first floor apartments in multi-unit buildings, gaining entry through side windows and stealing electronics, jewelry, and cash. A male and female team believed to be responsible for a similar housebreak pattern in the Peabody/Agassiz neighborhoods in September and October may also have been responsible for this pattern in Mid-Cambridge.

## Neighborhood 6: Mid-Cambridge

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Annual Average for Mid-Cambridge Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2013
Housebreaks	226	103	77	61
Street Robbery	49	18	15	11
Auto Theft	147	69	31	20
Larceny from MVs	198	103	104	83
Malicious Destruction	149	102	71	37

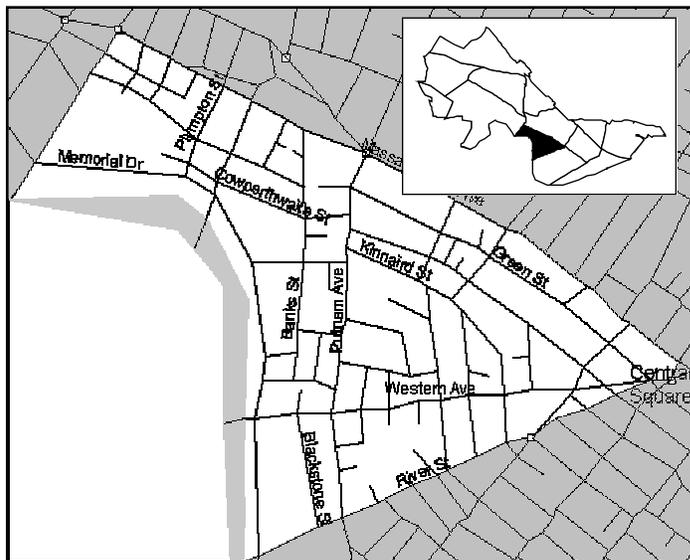
### Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

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

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

- **Residential burglary** is naturally higher in a neighborhood with the largest number of residences. Though the rate of this crime has been cut by more than half since the 1980s, it still remains a problem. Mid-Cambridge reported the most housebreaks in the city in 2013.
- Mid-Cambridge also typically ranks high in **larceny from motor vehicles** and the related crime of auto theft. In 2013, it ranked second in both of these crimes.
- For the population size of Mid-Cambridge, **street robbery** is usually comparably low. Typically, most of the incidents that do occur happen on Massachusetts Avenue and Cambridge Street, and in Inman Square.
- The high amount of pedestrian traffic on Massachusetts Avenue leads to a large number of **bicycle thefts** each year, particularly in or near Harvard Square.

# Neighborhood 7: Riverside



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

**Population as of 2010:**

12,695 residents  
4,069 households

**Estimated median income (2006-2010)**

\$50,928

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

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2009-2013					
Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Housebreaks	32	29	39	32	32
Street Robbery	14	8	12	10	8
Auto Theft	10	10	11	12	11
Larceny from MVs	48	75	64	63	62
Malicious Destruction	45	52	52	51	52
Drug Incidents	7	5	4	15	4

Most of the crime patterns in Riverside this year took place either in the Central or Harvard Square areas or along the borders of Cambridgeport or Mid-Cambridge. Bicycle thefts were prominent in the Squares during the warmer months of the year, particularly on weekdays along Massachusetts Avenue in Central Square and on weekend afternoons in Harvard Square. Beginning in June and continuing through much of the year, multiple thefts from unlocked vehicles were reported overnight on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights in Cambridgeport and across the border into Riverside. Area juveniles were believed to be responsible for much of this activity. A pattern of evening housebreaks into first floor apartments emerged in Mid-Cambridge in mid-October and shifted to include incidents along Massachusetts Avenue, Franklin Street, and Kinnaird Street in Riverside in November. This pattern came to a close in late November when two suspects were identified in connection with a similar pattern of housebreaks in the Peabody/Agassiz neighborhoods.

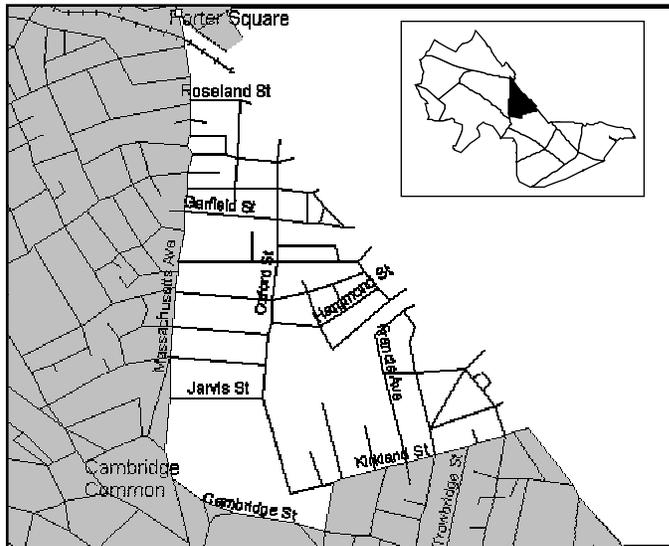
Annual Average for Riverside Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2013
Housebreaks	83	43	37	34
Street Robbery	34	17	14	10
Auto Theft	92	41	21	11
Larceny from MVs	87	47	49	63
Malicious Destruction	78	75	64	52

### Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

As of the 2010 census, Riverside has the second highest population in the city, but it typically ranks well below the average for almost all index crimes. Along with its 12,000+ residents, Riverside has two housing developments (Putnam Gardens and the River-Howard homes), two major parks (Hoyt Field and Riverside Press Park), and many commercial establishments along Massachusetts Avenue, River Street, and Western Avenue. Several Harvard University dormitories and other properties occupy the northwestern quarter. Riverside's borders also encompass the United States Post Office located in Central Square. Harvard University, which has its own police department, patrols Harvard property in the northwestern part of this neighborhood. Our statistics do not reflect most incidents that occur on university property.

- **Malicious destruction** has not shown a significant average decline in Riverside since the 1980s, though it is typically low compared to the rest of the city. Most of this vandalism targets motor vehicles. Occasional patterns of this crime over long holiday weekends have been a problem in the past.
- **Street robberies** are low for a neighborhood of Riverside's population, but they remain a pressing problem. Riverside also has an exceptionally low number of housebreaks reported for its size.
- The only neighborhoods that usually have lower **auto theft** and **larceny from motor vehicles** totals have less than half of Riverside's population. However, Riverside was ranked higher than usual in larcenies from motor vehicles in 2013, possibly due to heightened larceny activity in the bordering neighborhoods of Cambridgeport and Mid-Cambridge.

# Neighborhood 8: Agassiz



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

**Population as of 2010:**

4,977 residents  
1,755 households

**Estimated median income (2006-2010)**

\$62,117

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

## COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2009-2013

Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Housebreaks	14	21	17	14	14
Street Robbery	7	5	2	0	1
Auto Theft	12	4	5	0	5
Larceny from MVs	58	50	31	30	31
Malicious Destruction	7	21	14	12	11
Drug Incidents	1	2	0	0	1

Although crime is still relatively low in Agassiz compared to most other neighborhoods in Cambridge, most of the crime types featured above either rose slightly or stayed the same in this neighborhood in 2013. A number of patterns emerged throughout the year that involved Agassiz, at least in part. In April and May, the Agassiz/Peabody border area was the hotspot in the city at that time for larceny from motor vehicle (LMV) activity with 25 thefts reported, most of which involved unlocked cars that were broken into on weekday nights. In May and June, another LMV series emerged in the area involving the thefts of high-end liquor from delivery trucks in the Harvard Square periphery. In total, four similar larcenies were reported (two in Agassiz and one each in Mid-Cambridge and West Cambridge). A pattern of housebreaks was identified along the Massachusetts Avenue border between Agassiz and Peabody in late September. Over 20 late-night incidents were reported in this pattern, which targeted first floor apartments in multi-unit buildings. A male and female team was linked to this pattern in late November through a series of stolen credit cards. In late October through mid-November, a pattern of commercial breaks emerged across upper Cambridge. As many as seven smash-and-grab incidents (including one in Agassiz) may have been related to this pattern, which ended in November with the arrest of two suspects. Also in November, a male from Revere was arrested in connection with a regional pattern of indecent assaults, including one incident in Agassiz in mid-November.

## Neighborhood 8: Agassiz

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Annual Average for Agassiz Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2013
Housebreaks	67	26	25	15
Street Robbery	11	7	4	1
Auto Theft	45	19	11	3
Larceny from MVs	47	30	49	31
Malicious Destruction	45	28	18	12

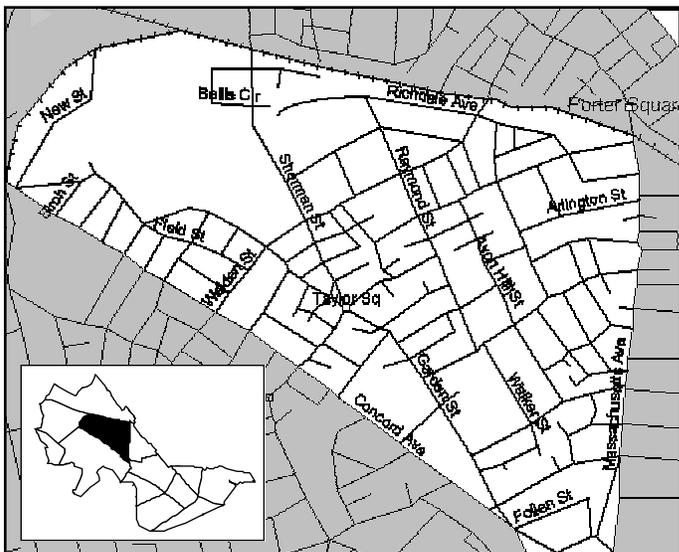
### Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

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. On average, only three other neighborhoods have lower average totals of **housebreaks**, **auto thefts** and **street robberies**, and only one or two neighborhoods have fewer **malicious destruction** incidents.
- Juveniles entering the neighborhood from Somerville were suspected in a pattern of **street robberies** in 1996 and 1997; such patterns arise occasionally, usually clustered at the intersections of Massachusetts Avenue and Wendell Street or Oxford Avenue and Sacramento Street. These occasional patterns generally occur in the late night on weekends.
- Somerville juveniles have also been associated with occasional tire-slashings on Forest Street and Massachusetts Avenue. The **malicious destruction** statistics have also reflected incidents of spray-painting at the Baldwin School in the past.

# Neighborhood 9: Peabody



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

**Population as of 2010:**

11,399 residents  
5,427 households

**Estimated median income (2006-2010)**

\$70,704

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

## COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2009-2013

Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Housebreaks	43	27	35	46	53
Street Robbery	11	10	3	10	3
Auto Theft	20	14	9	17	2
Larceny from MVs	104	59	61	74	33
Malicious Destruction	45	50	27	27	30
Drug Incidents	2	0	4	12	7

The Peabody neighborhood was moderately active in 2013. The larceny from motor vehicle and housebreak patterns that took place in Peabody this year also affected the Agassiz neighborhood (see the Agassiz section above for information on those patterns). In other patterns, multiple thefts were reported from patrons at churches in the Harvard Square area from January through April, including two churches in Peabody. No arrests were made, but incidents subsided in late April. In July, a convenience store on Walden Street was robbed by a male armed with a handgun. This suspect was arrested in November in connection with a regional series of armed commercial robberies, including this one in Peabody and two others in Inman in October and November.

### Annual Average for Peabody Target Crimes

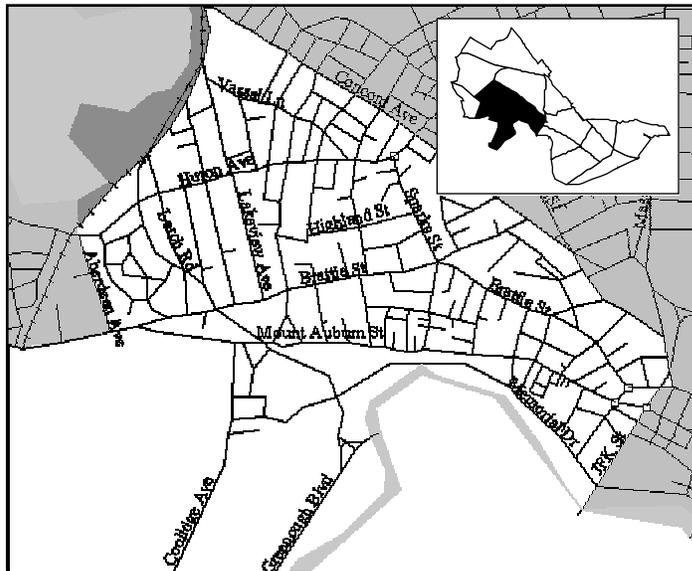
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2013
Housebreaks	150	53	49	45
Street Robbery	21	14	10	5
Auto Theft	94	42	30	9
Larceny from MVs	74	60	80	56
Malicious Destruction	135	72	74	28

### Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

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

- Cambridge Common has traditionally experienced after-dark crimes ranging from **public drinking** and **drug use** to **robbery** and **sexual assault**. Increased preventive patrol has diminished occurrences in recent years.
- Summer **housebreak** patterns sometimes plague Richdale Avenue and Upland Road.
- **Auto theft** and **larceny from motor vehicles** typically rank high in Peabody compared to most other neighborhoods in Cambridge. However, in 2013, Peabody had the second fewest auto thefts citywide and ranked eighth in larcenies from motor vehicles.

# Neighborhood 10: West Cambridge



**Boundaries:** Bounded by the Charles River, JFK Street, Garden Street, Concord Avenue, Fresh Pond, Aberdeen Avenue, and the Watertown line.

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

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

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

## COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2009-2013

Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Housebreaks	23	24	43	62	28
Street Robbery	4	14	9	13	9
Auto Theft	25	20	13	3	9
Larceny from MVs	116	101	64	114	73
Malicious Destruction	40	47	47	49	27
Drug Incidents	5	4	8	11	9

Every crime type featured above except for auto thefts registered a decrease in West Cambridge in 2013. Despite these reductions, quite a few patterns were reported in this area, although many were short-lived. During the first quarter of the year, a sporadic pattern of afternoon/evening housebreaks emerged in the area of Mt. Auburn Street and Memorial Drive. Also during the first quarter, multiple thefts were reported from patrons at churches in the Harvard Square area from January through April, including incidents at four churches in West Cambridge. No arrests were made, but the thefts subsided in late April. In late January and again in June, tight clusters of larceny from motor vehicle (LMV) activity were reported in the area of Mt. Auburn Street and Sparks Street. Arrests of a Somerville resident in late June and a Cambridge juvenile in mid-July eradicated this series and the area remained relatively quiet for the rest of the year. In May and June, a brief LMV series emerged in the area involving the thefts of high-end liquor from delivery trucks in the Harvard Square periphery. In total, four similar larcenies were reported, including one in West Cambridge. During the warm summer months, an increase in bicycle thefts in Harvard Square was reported, mainly on weekend afternoons in the area of Dunster, Mt. Auburn, JFK, and Brattle Streets. In late September and early October, there was a series of unrelated street robberies of a violent nature in the Harvard Square periphery. The suspect descriptions varied considerably and no suspects were arrested, but incidents ceased in early October following the release of an alert by the police department. In late October through mid-November, a pattern of commercial breaks emerged across upper Cambridge. As many as seven smash-and-grab incidents (including two in West Cambridge) may have been related to this pattern, which resulted in the arrests of two suspects in November.

## Neighborhood 10: West Cambridge

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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. In both 2012 and 2013, Crema Café on Brattle St in West Cambridge emerged as the hotspot in the city for this type of crime (see Larceny section of this Annual Report for more information on this crime).

Annual Average for West Cambridge Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2013
Housebreaks	105	38	37	44
Street Robbery	18	11	9	10
Auto Theft	105	41	25	8
Larceny from MVs	134	72	81	84
Malicious Destruction	92	76	58	41

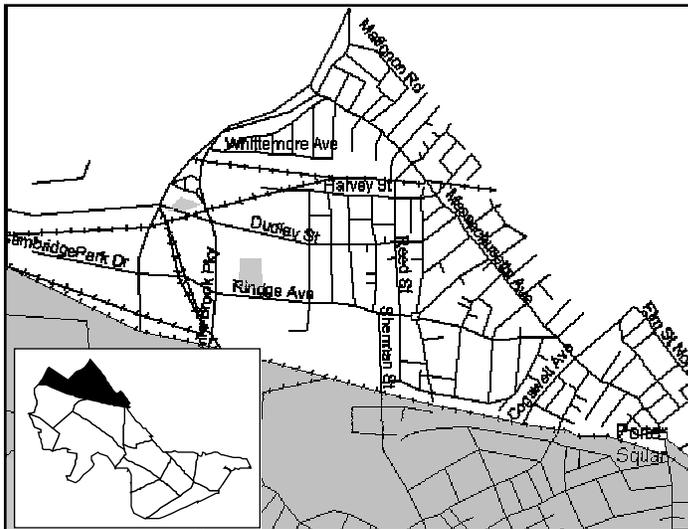
### Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

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

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

- Although West Cambridge's population is roughly average for Cambridge, almost all of its target crimes are typically lower than average. **Larceny from motor vehicles** is often one of the exceptions, however. Larcenies in this neighborhood tend to be concentrated in the area bordered by Sparks Street, Concord Avenue, and Mt. Auburn Street.
- **Housebreaks**, once a pressing problem, have been reduced substantially since the 1980s. Summertime residential burglary patterns, once the scourge of West Cambridge, only emerge occasionally now.
- **Bicycle theft** patterns strike the Harvard Square area each spring and summer. The large number of bicycles used by college students and Harvard Square visitors and parked in the area lead to high levels of theft.
- **Larcenies from persons** become a problem every spring and summer around Harvard Square and in its many commercial establishments. In 2013, this problem was not as prominent as in previous years, but Harvard Square was still the hotspot for this type of activity in Cambridge.

# Neighborhood 11: North Cambridge



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

**Population as of 2010:**

11,908 residents  
5,359 households

**Estimated median income (2006-2010)**

\$62,650

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

## COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2009-2013

Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Housebreaks	54	40	37	27	22
Street Robbery	12	14	6	9	9
Auto Theft	20	20	12	13	10
Larceny from MVs	74	67	50	79	34
Malicious Destruction	54	73	51	61	45
Drug Incidents	11	4	9	4	3

Almost all major crime types featured above dropped in North Cambridge in 2013. Housebreaks registered a decline for the fourth consecutive year, and larcenies from motor vehicles were down nearly 57% in 2013. Consequently, similar to the past two years, very few patterns affected North Cambridge this year. In May, a one-night spree of two similar armed street robberies was reported in North Cambridge and lower Cambridge. No arrests were made, but no additional incidents were reported. In late October through mid-November, a series of commercial breaks was identified across upper Cambridge involving as many as seven smash-and-grab incidents (including one in North Cambridge). This pattern ended with the arrests of two suspects in November.

### Annual Average for North Cambridge Target Crimes

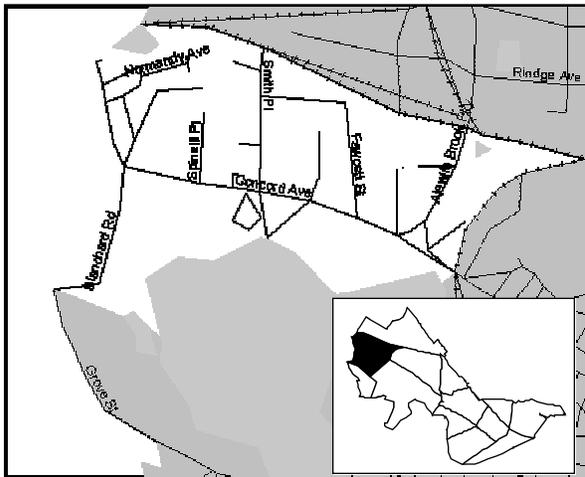
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2013
Housebreaks	100	64	49	29
Street Robbery	30	21	16	8
Auto Theft	130	68	32	12
Larceny from MVs	105	62	71	54
Malicious Destruction	125	112	89	52

### Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

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

- **Housebreak** patterns tend to occur during the summer months. Incidents are scattered quite liberally throughout the neighborhood's residential population. North Cambridge's housebreak average has dropped by two-thirds since the 1980s.
- **Street robberies** have traditionally been problematic in Russell Field, Linear Park, and around the Alewife MBTA Station. In the most common scenario, local (Cambridge or Somerville) youths will form packs and strong-arm victims walking in these areas late at night. No defined street robbery patterns emerged in North Cambridge in 2012 or 2013.

# Neighborhood 12: Cambridge Highlands



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

**Population as of 2010:**

832 residents  
371 households

**Estimated median income (2006-2010)**

\$62,499

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

## COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2009-2013

Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Housebreaks	2	0	0	1	0
Street Robbery	5	2	0	1	1
Auto Theft	4	1	2	0	2
Larceny from MVs	9	11	11	10	7
Malicious Destruction	10	7	14	6	11
Drug Incidents	0	1	0	2	0

The only pattern in this neighborhood in 2013 involved one incident that was part of a brief series of smash-and-grab commercial breaks across upper Cambridge in late October and early November. This pattern ended with the arrests of two suspects in November.

### Annual Average for Cambridge Highlands Target Crimes

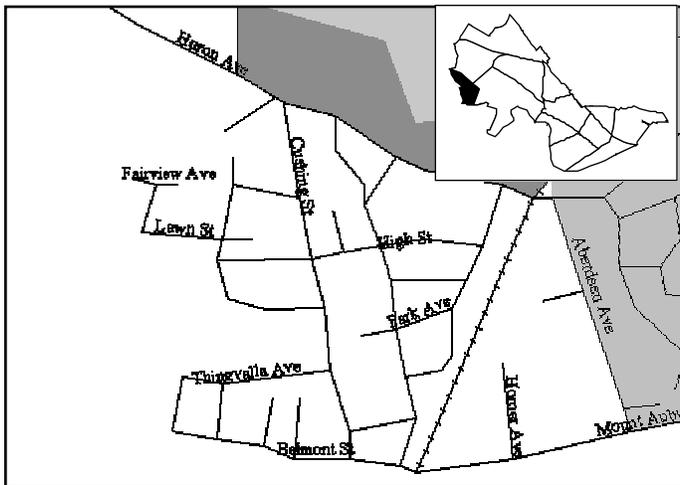
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2013
Housebreaks	6	2	2	0
Street Robbery	8	2	2	1
Auto Theft	54	16	5	1
Larceny from MVs	38	23	16	9
Malicious Destruction	28	26	19	10

## Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

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

- Cambridge Highlands typically vies with Strawberry Hill for the lowest index crime totals in the city. For almost all index crimes this decade, it has ranked 12th or 13th out of the neighborhoods.
- **Auto theft, larceny from motor vehicles, and malicious destruction** have occasionally become a problem in the Fresh Pond Mall and Fresh Pond Cinema parking lot. Mall security, however, has reduced such incidents in recent years—almost to the point of statistical insignificance. Small patterns of auto-related crimes have been known to emerge on Smith Place and Mooney Street.

# Neighborhood 13: Strawberry Hill



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

**Population as of 2010:**

2,518 residents  
1,140 households

**Estimated median income (2006-2010)**

\$69,941

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

## COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2009-2013

Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Housebreaks	4	5	6	7	5
Street Robbery	2	2	0	0	3
Auto Theft	4	3	2	1	0
Larceny from MVs	19	18	7	3	29
Malicious Destruction	18	21	13	15	6
Drug Incidents	0	2	1	3	2

The only notable crime pattern in Strawberry Hill in 2013 was a one-night spree of at least 12 larcenies from motor vehicles along Huron Avenue and Grove Street in mid-July. The Belmont Police Department arrested two thieves for similar incidents in their jurisdiction the following weekend.

### Annual Average for Strawberry Hill Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2013
Housebreaks	17	10	9	6
Street Robbery	4	3	2	1
Auto Theft	17	8	7	1
Larceny from MVs	22	12	18	13
Malicious Destruction	25	23	21	11

## Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

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

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

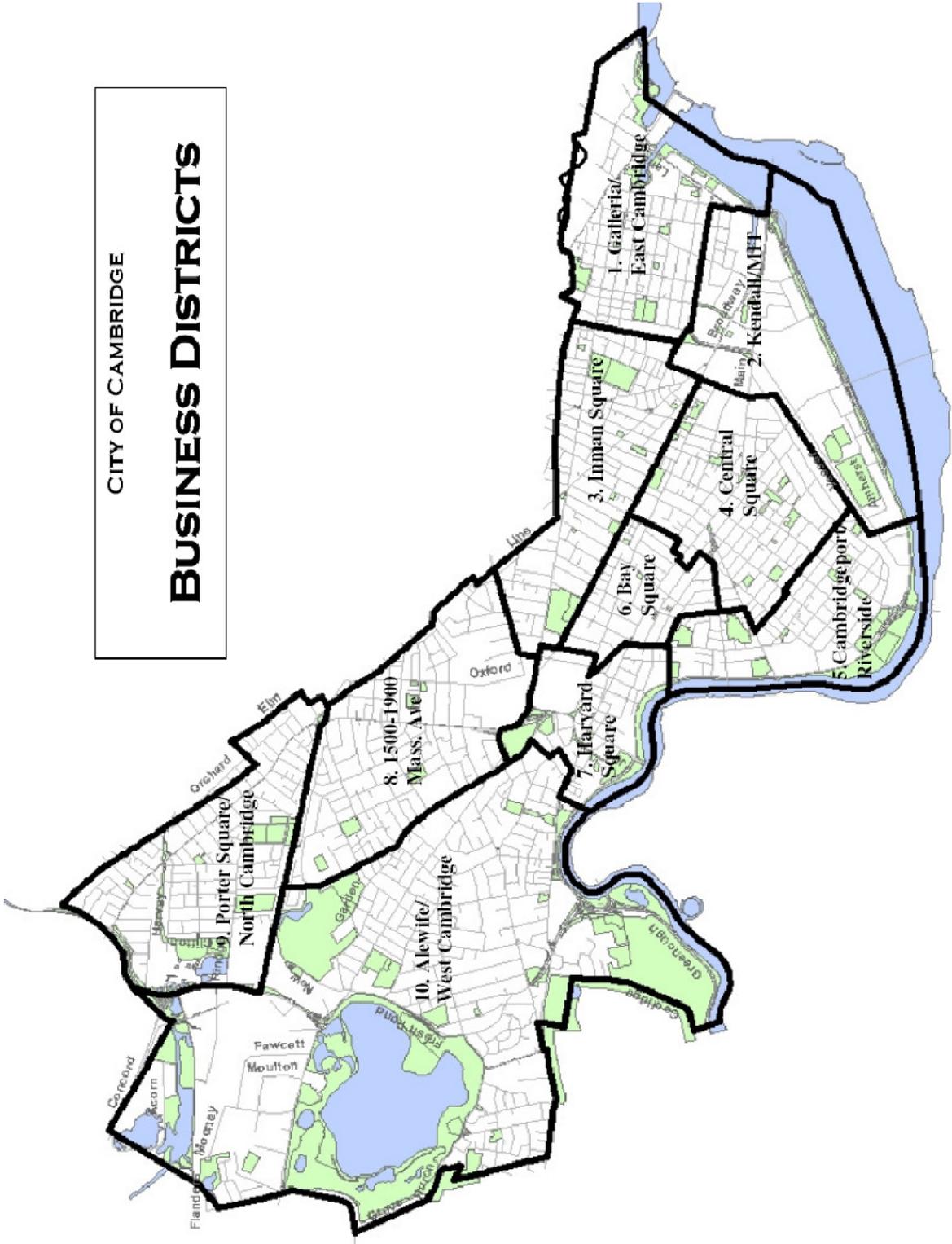


## Section V

# Business District Profiles

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

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE  
**BUSINESS DISTRICTS**



# District 1: East Cambridge/Galleria

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

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



**Commercial Burglaries** decreased from fourteen incidents down to nine in 2013 for the East Cambridge / Galleria Business District. This is an ongoing trend regarding this crime type, which has dropped from thirty incidents in 2006 to a historic low of three incidents in 2010. The type of smash & grab patterns that plagued retailers on lower Cambridge Street has not been repeated in the past seven years. • There have been only six **commercial robberies** in this busy business district in the past five years. The lone commercial robbery in the East Cambridge / Galleria area in 2013 was the escalation of a shoplifting at Sears in January that resulted in an arrest. • **Larceny from the person** jumped from 35 to 55 thefts in the area in 2013. Three quarters of these incidents occurred at the Galleria Mall. The trend of a high percentage of these thefts being from diners at the Food Court has changed over the past three to five years. Pickpockets have also been targeting shoppers who leave their purses or cell phones unattended while searching for bargains. Further analysis reveals that nearly half of these incidents occurred on weekend afternoons. • **Shoplifting** increased by 13 incidents and posted a 9% increase in this business district in 2013. Ninety-five percent of the shoplifting reports were at the Galleria Mall. Temporal analysis of this crime points to a trend of thefts between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. on Monday and Friday nights. For the most part, professional boosting teams avoided the Galleria in 2013. • **Larceny from buildings** recorded a 20% increase in this business district in 2013. Nearly 60% of this type of theft occurred in and around the Galleria Mall. Half of these incidents were committed when thieves stole unattended items in backroom storage areas.

Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Larceny from Building	50	43	49	56	67
Larceny from Person	45	39	44	35	55
Commercial Burglary	4	3	8	14	9
Commercial Robbery	2	1	0	2	1
Shoplifting	165	179	141	144	157
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	53	46	56	48	55

# District 2: Kendall Square

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

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



As we have stated in prior Annual Reports, despite the fact that it is one of the fastest growing commercial areas in the country, the total of business-related crimes in Kendall Square are remarkably few in number. • **Larcenies from buildings** in this area had averaged less than 30 incidents per year between 2006 and 2010. The total of larceny from buildings continued to nosedive (down 65%), to a 30-year low of 15 incidents in 2012. However, this crime type recorded an increase of fourteen incidents in 2013. There was no significant increase in scenario types identified (office thefts, health clubs, etc.) that could have triggered this increase. • The first **commercial robbery** in Kendall Square since December of 2011 occurred in April of 2013 at a convenience store. There was also a bank robbery in this business district in July. • Despite the fact that **shoplifting** increased from 2 to 11 incidents in this area in 2013, the numbers of shoplifting arrests here are very unsubstantial. As in previous years, the majority of the arrests are of homeless or juveniles at the MIT Coop or a local convenience store. • The lone **commercial burglary** in Kendall Square for 2013 was the theft of a laptop from an office building that was later linked to the arrest of a career criminal. • **Larceny from the person** has never been considered a problem crime type for this business district. Surprisingly, the influx of a number of new restaurants has not brought about the expected increase in the theft of property from diners.

Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Larceny from Building	23	34	43	15	29
Larceny from Person	8	13	12	11	11
Commercial Burglary	2	2	3	4	1
Commercial Robbery	0	1	5	0	2
Shoplifting	2	3	10	2	11
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	26	16	8	12	15

# District 3: Inman Square

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

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



**Identity theft and the fraudulent use of credit cards** increased by ten incidents in this Business District in 2013. The majority of this rise can be attributed to a rise in bad checks at local retail outlets. • There were five **commercial robberies** in and around the periphery of Inman Square in 2013. All five of the robberies were in the third and fourth quarters of the year, with three of the incidents being at convenience stores. Arrests were made in each of the incidents. The November robbery of a Cambridge Street convenience store was linked to a serial robber from Everett who has been tied to series of crimes throughout Greater Boston last year. • **Commercial Burglary** has remained relatively stable in this area over the past four years, averaging between five and seven incidents from 2010 to 2013. Five of the six commercial breaks in 2013 occurred between 900 to 1200 Cambridge Street after midnight on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights. Restaurants and bars were the target in four of the incidents. • **Larceny from buildings** rose by a single incident in Inman Square in 2013 when compared with 2012's total. The majority of these incidents involved either thefts from construction sites along the 1200 block of Cambridge Street or the stealing of unattended property in schools and hospitals. • **Larceny from the person** remained unchanged from the 2012 figure with ten incidents reported in each of the last two years. Thefts of unattended property such as purses and cell phones at public buildings including schools and hospitals accounted for the majority of these incidents.

Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Larceny from Building	13	23	25	18	19
Larceny from Person	15	7	15	10	10
Commercial Burglary	14	7	5	7	6
Commercial Robbery	3	2	4	2	5
Shoplifting	2	8	10	10	11
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	36	37	45	35	45

# District 4: Central Square

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

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



There were no large fluctuations in the numbers of crime types associated with businesses around Central Square in 2013. **Larceny from buildings** rose from 83 to 87 reports in this area with the majority of crimes confined to retail establishments in the 500 to 700 blocks of Mass Ave. Thefts from health clubs remained a problem in this area (17 incidents), though there was no temporal pattern identified as in 2012. • **Commercial robberies** have been on a roller coaster ride in Central Square over the past four years, going from 3 in 2010 up to 12 the next year, then down to 2 in 2012 and up to 11 in 2013. The 11 robberies were spread throughout the year and included four bank heists and three convenience store stick-ups. Arrests were made in three of the four bank robberies. • **Shoplifting** arrests in Central Square have remained consistent over the past three years with 47, 45, and 46 reported respectively. A high percentage of the shoplifting crimes in Central Square can be attributed to the theft of items from local convenience stores by juveniles and the homeless. • After recording a 15-year low for **commercial burglaries** in Central Square in 2012, the numbers for this crime type remained low with only eight incidents recorded in 2013. For the third year in a row, no commercial break patterns were identified in Business District #4 in 2013. An arrest was made at a Brookline Street smash-and-grab break in November. • **Larceny from the person** fell from 101 thefts in 2012 to 93 in this area in 2013 (an 8% drop). Central Square ranks just behind Harvard Square as the pickpockets' favorite hunting ground in Cambridge. These thieves target diners in cafes, restaurants, and coffee shops between 500 and 700 Massachusetts Avenue. Professional thieves preyed on female victims who left purses hanging over the backs of chairs in coffee shops as well as prowled bars on Friday and Saturday nights, stealing unattended items such as coats, cell phones, and purses.

Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Larceny from Building	69	77	89	83	87
Larceny from Person	91	86	83	101	93
Commercial Burglary	21	19	16	7	8
Commercial Robbery	7	3	12	2	11
Shoplifting	54	31	47	45	46
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	70	68	81	69	74

# District 5: Cambridgeport/Riverside

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

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



When measured against the other business districts, the Cambridgeport / Riverside area accounts for the fewest commercially related crimes each year. There were no **commercial robberies** in this business district in 2013 and only three since the end of 2010. • After recording only eight **commercial burglaries** over the previous four years, this crime type jumped from one incident in 2012 to seven in 2013. Three of the seven incidents were at a River Street restaurant in October and remain under investigation. • The majority of the **shoplifting** arrests in Business District #5 are at Whole Foods on River Street and Microcenter on Memorial Drive. • **Larceny from the person**, which is rather inconsequential in this business district with an annual average of ten incidents, decreased by one crime in 2013. A high percentage of the incidents this year involved the theft of wallets from shopping carts at local grocery stores. No temporal trend has been identified with this crime type. • There was a slight increase of five incidents in **larcenies from buildings** in Cambridgeport/Riverside in 2013. Larcenies from buildings in this area consisted of a combination of thefts of wallets, cell phones, and iPods from health clubs, classrooms, and hotels.

Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Larceny from Building	7	17	10	13	18
Larceny from Person	8	10	9	14	13
Commercial Burglary	1	2	4	1	7
Commercial Robbery	1	3	2	1	0
Shoplifting	20	20	12	19	19
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	34	26	33	33	36

# District 6: Bay Square/Upper Broadway

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

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



For the second year in a row, there were no **commercial robberies** in Business District #6. Commercial robberies occur very infrequently in the Bay Square business district, with only four reported in the past seven years. The two robberies in this area in 2011 were in the 800 block of Mass Ave on Thursday afternoons. • **Larcenies from persons** increased by six incidents in Bay Square in 2013 and posted a 67% increase. A high percentage of the larcenies from persons in the area this year were on weekend nights in bars between 900 and 1100 Massachusetts Avenue, while others targeted unattended property at area schools and the library. This larceny type generates low numbers for the amount of pedestrians and shoppers that pass through this district's boundaries. • **Commercial burglary** plummeted from nine incidents in 2012 to two crimes in 2013. The two incidents this year were smash-and-grab thefts at a Mass Ave bicycle store that were eleven months apart. • **Shoplifting** is a very rare crime in Bay Square. There have been only five shoplifting incidents in this business district since 2009. • In 2013, **larceny from the building** fell by six incidents (-17%) when compared with the 2012 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 17 incidents reported in 2013.

Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Larceny from Building	24	37	36	36	30
Larceny from Person	9	8	8	9	15
Commercial Burglary	6	1	8	9	2
Commercial Robbery	1	0	2	0	0
Shoplifting	0	1	0	2	2
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	27	39	29	28	34

# District 7: Harvard Square

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

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



Just as in 2012, there were four **commercial robberies** recorded in Harvard Square in 2013. The robberies in 2013 for Business District #7 were at a bank, drug store, liquor store, and parking garage. Arrests were made in three of the crimes. • **Larceny from the person**, which fell by 26% in 2013, is the major business-related crime concern for Harvard Square. 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 2013 were in coffee shops on weekends between 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. and in bars on weekend nights. • **Commercial burglary** registered a significant decline of 47%, with seven fewer incidents recorded in 2013. All seven of the incidents occurred over the final two quarters of the year with no spatial or temporal pattern identified among the incidents. • **Shoplifting** increased for the fourth year in a row, up 11% in Harvard Square in 2013. The majority of shoplifting incidents in the Square are at clothing stores and a smattering of other retail outlets. Nearly two out of every three thefts occurred between 3:30 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. • **Larceny from building** increased by 11 crimes (20%) in Harvard Square in 2013. However, there was a marked decrease in the theft of employee property from the backrooms of retail stores in 2013.

Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Larceny from Building	41	69	75	56	67
Larceny from Person	102	127	107	144	107
Commercial Burglary	8	13	4	15	8
Commercial Robbery	1	8	7	4	4
Shoplifting	46	57	61	66	73
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	33	39	34	48	40

# District 8: 1500–1900 Mass. Ave.

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

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



In a Business District that was once plagued with **commercial burglary** patterns, there has not been a series of this crime type identified in over five years in the Mass Ave Corridor. Commercial burglary dropped from ten incidents in 2012 to five in 2013. The five breaks in 2013 were scattered throughout the year and were unrelated illegal entries at a church, gas station, hair salon, convenience store, and office. • **Larceny from the person** remained unchanged from the previous year with seven crimes reported in both 2012 and 2013. The trend identified in 2009 of pick-pockets targeting patrons of bars in the 1700 to 1900 blocks of Mass Ave on weekend nights has not materialized in four years. • After recording only four **commercial robberies** from 2009 to 2012, there were three incidents in the Mass Ave corridor that took place this year. Two banks and a convenience store were victimized in 2013 in this area. An arrest was made in one of the two bank robberies and a suspect was identified in the other. • The total number of **larcenies from buildings** dropped from 21 thefts in 2012 to 19 in 2013. Thefts of property from health club lockers have become less of a problem for this area, dropping from an average of 15 annually to 5 in 2013. The thefts of laptops and cell phones from local colleges and other schools in the area is also an ongoing problem. • For an area with such a high concentration of retail establishments and pedestrian activity, the total of only seven **shoplifting** incidents in the corridor over the past three years is a remarkable statistic.

Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Larceny from Building	35	28	35	21	19
Larceny from Person	20	15	9	7	7
Commercial Burglary	9	5	12	10	5
Commercial Robbery	1	2	0	1	3
Shoplifting	1	7	2	2	3
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	46	40	35	39	40

# District 9: Porter Square

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

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



After recording a significant decline in **commercial burglary** in the Porter Square Business district in 2012, this crime type jumped from three incidents to nine in 2013. Although six of the incidents were in the 1900 block of Mass Ave, they appeared to be unrelated and no pattern was identified. • For the second year in a row, there were three **commercial robberies** in Porter Square. The three incidents occurred during the fourth quarter of the year and involved a bank, convenience store, and grocery store. These incidents remain under investigation. • There was a dramatic increase in **shoplifting** reports for the business district in 2013, rising from 15 to 45 incidents this year. The majority of this increase can be attributed to increased activity at the retail establishments at the Porter Square Mall. • **Larceny from the person** fell by one incident in Porter Square in 2013. The majority of these incidents occurred on weekday afternoons at the Porter Square Shopping Center. Patterns with pickpockets and professional dippers are seldom identified in this business district. • A 15% decrease in **larceny from building** was recorded for the Porter Square business district in 2013 with four fewer thefts reported. Nearly 60% of this type of thievery can be associated with the theft of personal property from local health clubs. • The increase in **fraud / flim flam / counterfeiting** was driven by a rise in bad checks attempting to be kited at the Porter Square Mall.

Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Larceny from Building	18	31	28	27	23
Larceny from Person	21	18	16	16	15
Commercial Burglary	13	18	12	3	9
Commercial Robbery	2	1	1	3	3
Shoplifting	49	25	23	15	45
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	41	44	50	27	52

# District 10: Alewife/West Cambridge

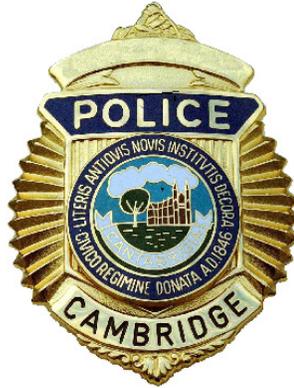
**Boundaries:** Bordered by the Charles River, the Watertown, Belmont, and Arlington Lines, Alewife Brook Parkway, the B&M Railroad, Sherman Street, Garden Street, Mason Street, and Ash Street

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



**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 for the past four years there has been one robbery annually. The lone incident here in 2013 was an attempted robbery of the Eastern Bank in July that was quickly curtailed with an arrest. • **Shoplifting** fell by 14 crimes (-36%) in the Alewife District in 2013. This number represented the lowest shoplifting total for this business district in over a decade. • **Larcenies from buildings** decreased by 32% in this business district when compared with the figures for 2012. A high percentage of these thefts were either of laptops from local research companies or involved the pilfering of personal property at health clubs, hotels, and schools. • There was a decrease of six reports of **larceny from the person** in Business District #10 in 2013. As in previous years, the majority of these incidents can be attributed to the thefts of wallets from the purses of distracted shoppers in supermarkets. • **Commercial burglary** dropped by an incident (-11%) in 2013. For the first time since 2008, a commercial burglary pattern was identified in this area. During the fourth quarter, as many as six smash-and-grab commercial breaks were reported across upper Cambridge, including three in the Alewife / West Cambridge business district. This pattern ended with the arrests of two males in November.

Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Larceny from Building	41	34	43	47	32
Larceny from Person	12	19	17	21	15
Commercial Burglary	8	17	12	9	8
Commercial Robbery	3	1	1	1	1
Shoplifting	30	34	46	39	25
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	41	46	33	62	52



## Section VI

# Special Reports

Domestic Crimes

Hate Crimes

Homeless Crimes

Juvenile Crimes

School Crimes

Cambridge Housing Authority Incidents

Learn to Protect Yourself



# Domestic Crimes

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

In 2013, there were a total of 936 incidents between individuals in a domestic relationship, down 2% from last year. As stated earlier, domestic crime is often underreported. One of the most common reasons is that the police are not always the first to be called in domestic cases, as is typically the case with other crime types. Victims of abuse often seek assistance from a local battered women's shelter, a court, a hospital, or a friend before calling the police.

The majority of domestic calls that Cambridge officers do respond to involve loud arguments, classified as "domestic disputes." In 2013, these calls made up 56% of all domestic reports. Domestic disputes in 2013 are down 6% from 2012, which may indicate that people are calling the police less frequently when engaged in arguments. While not technically a crime, these domestic disturbances can still be a form of abuse, and they may escalate into more serious offenses if they go unaddressed.

Categorical Breakdown of Domestic Incidents*	2012 Total*	2013 Total*	% change from 2012
Dispute/Disturbance - No Physical Abuse	560	528	-6%
Simple Assault	160	181	+13%
Aggravated Assault	86	60	-30%
Threats to Commit a Crime	32	49	+53%
Violation of a Restraining Order	44	42	-5%
Larceny	17	22	+29%
Harassment	20	14	-30%
Malicious Destruction of Property	4	11	+175%
Forgery	0	6	Inc
Housebreak	4	5	+25%
Harassing or Obscene Telephone Calls	4	4	0%
Auto Theft	0	3	Inc
Rape/Attempted Rape	5	3	-40%
Street Robbery	4	2	-50%
Child Porn	0	2	Inc
Homicide	0	1	Inc
Extortion/Blackmail	0	1	Inc
Indecent Exposure	0	1	Inc
Kidnapping	2	1	-50%
Arson	1	0	-100%
Indecent Assault	5	0	-100%
Other Misc	1	0	-100%
Stalking	1	0	-100%
Violation of Harassment Order	1	0	-100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>-2%</b>

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

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.

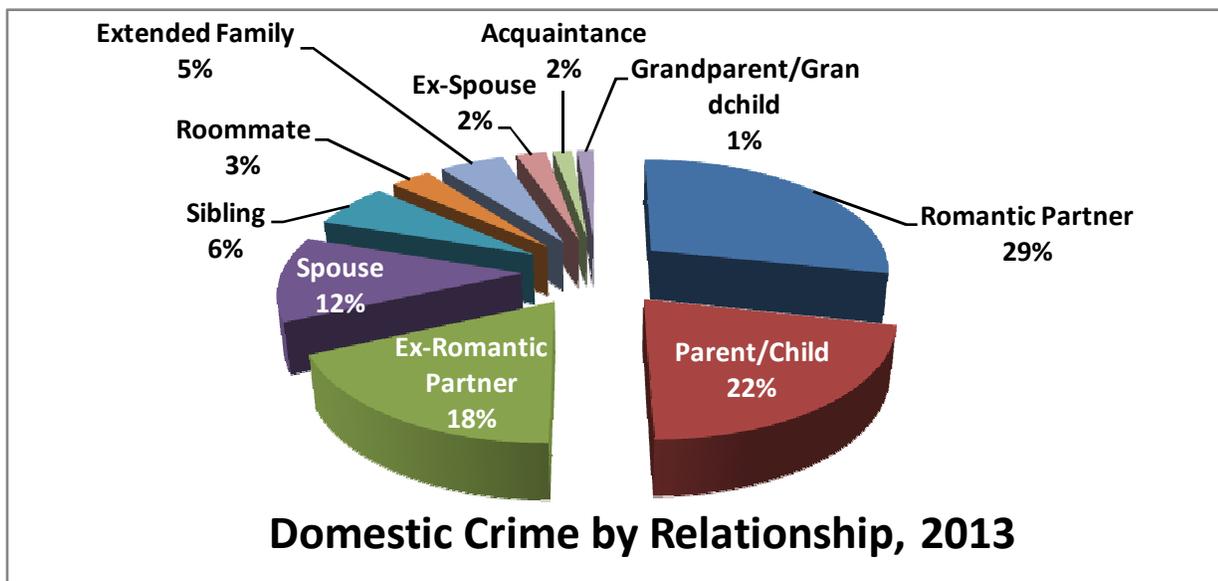
## Special Reports: Domestic Crimes

The most common type of violent domestic incidents reported in Cambridge involves simple assaults—assaults without a weapon and with no serious injuries. This category accounted for 19% of all domestic incidents in 2013 and saw an increase of 13% over 2012. Aggravated assaults made up an additional 6% and although they accounted for the third highest domestic category, they were down 30% from 2012.

### Did You Know?

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

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



### Police Response to Domestic Violence Calls

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



### What to Do If You Are a Victim

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

**IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS:**

**Cambridge Police Department’s Domestic Violence Unit** ..... 617-349-3371  
**Shelters:**

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

**Counseling:**

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

**Legal Services:**

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

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

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

**Elder Abuse Services and reporting**..... 800-922-2275  
**The Network/La Red** ..... 617-742-4911  
**Gay Men’s Domestic Violence Project**..... 800-832-1901

### What to Do If You Are an Abuser

Learn to recognize your behavior for what it is. If you assault your spouse, romantic partner, children, or other family members, you need to seek help. Likewise, if you insult, threaten, blame, feel you need to control your spouse or romantic partner, or destroy things during arguments, you should seek assistance. Your behavior may escalate into violence.

**There is Help for Men Who Abuse:**

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

Both of these services provide counseling and treatment for abusers.

**Remember:**

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

### Applying for a Restraining Order

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

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

After 5:00 p.m. on a Friday, or on a weekend or holiday

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

Once the order is issued

For the restraining order to take effect, it has to be served in hand to the defendant. If the temporary restraining order is not served, it can be continued for another ten days.

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

### Going to Court

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

- During a hearing, the defendant and the victim will be in the presence of a clerk magistrate. The detective assigned to the case will start the hearing by reading the police report and disclosing any crucial information that was given to them in reference to the case. The victim will give their story, followed by the defendant. The clerk magistrate will decide whether there is enough to go forward with the complaint. This step is only for misdemeanor crimes; if it is a felony charge, it will automatically go to the next step.
- When a complaint is made, the defendant will appear in front of the judge. The judge will hear the victim’s story and the defendant’s before deciding if there is enough to go forward with an arraignment.
- During the arraignment, the judge will determine whether there is enough to charge the defendant with a crime. The defendant will have a 58A hearing that will determine whether s/he is a threat to society. If not, s/he will be released, but if so, s/he will be held until the trial .
- The trial will be either by jury or bench and if the defendant is found guilty, s/he will have a sentencing hearing and then be sentenced. Once s/he is in jail, the victim in the case can be asked to be notified of a release date or other information they would want to know regarding the defendant, such as programs they are participating in.

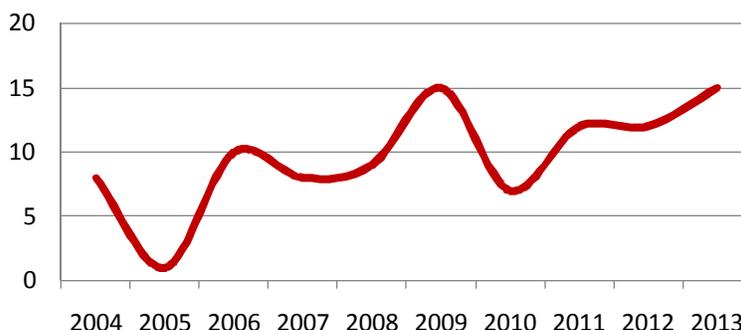
# Hate Crimes

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

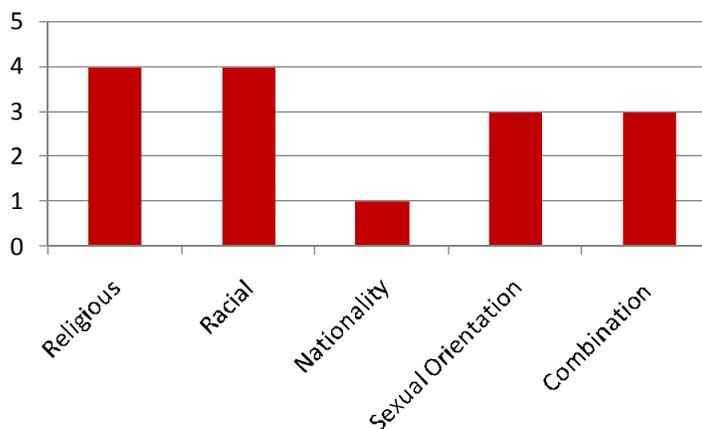
There were fifteen hate crimes reported in Cambridge in 2013, which is tied with 2009 for the largest number reported in the past decade. The number reported has varied over the years, with the lowest number of incidents in the last 10 years reported in 2010 with only one. The 15 reported incidents in 2013 break down into the following categories: racially motivated (27%), sexually motivated (20%), religiously motivated (27%), anti nationality (7%), and the remaining 20% fit into multiple categories. What follows is a chronological synopsis of those events:

- In February, a business owner was threatened by an acquaintance that he should change the restaurant sign to one of a religious nature and if he did not he would be hurt.
- In February, a gay men's advocacy group reported receiving harassing obscene phone calls tying up their hotline.
- In March, a victim felt that his neighbors were making anti-homosexual remarks and threats. He told officers that he felt there had been a history of harassment.
- In March, a homeless female was assaulted and called anti-homosexual and anti-racial comments by an unknown suspect.
- In March, a taxi driver approached another driver stating that because he was a taxi from another city, he couldn't pick up a fare in Cambridge. As a result, the customer exited and began racially berating the Cambridge taxi driver, pushing, and threatening him.
- In April, a letter was sent to a teacher at a public school in Cambridge that was anti-religious in nature.
- In April, a student was standing on the sidewalk when a vehicle pulled up and an unknown male exited, punched him in the face and yelled an anti-religious epithet.
- A number of buildings near Harvard Square reported anti-religious and anti-racial graffiti spray painted on the sides of the businesses in August.

Hate Crimes Reported in Cambridge



Type of Bias



- In August, two women walking in Harvard Square were approached by an intoxicated suspect who yelled anti-nationality slurs at them.
- A male was arrested in August after displaying tumultuous behavior in the area of City Hall and calling another party racial slurs after the victim refused to give him a ride.
- A homeless male was arrested after he held his cane in a threatening manner to a victim in Central Square in September while calling the victim racially motivated names.
- In October, a male was summonsed to court after calling a woman racial slurs and threatening her during what appeared to be a psychotic episode.
- In November, letters were mailed to a business on Memorial Drive that contained a number of comments and threats.
- A victim of an anti-religious drawing reported that words were written in the dust on her car after it was parked on the street for six days in November.
- In December, there was an incident between juveniles in which anti-homosexual remarks were made.

# Homeless Crimes

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

Homeless arrests accounted for 12.8% of the citywide arrest total in 2013, which is down slightly from the 14.5% of 2012.

## Violent crime

### Murder

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

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

### Rape

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

### Street Robbery

Throughout the decade of the 1990s, there were 10 to 12 street robberies per year classified as homeless scenarios. That number fell to an average of two incidents per year from 2006 to 2009, and none were reported in 2010. A series of street robberies in Central Square was the major contributor to the rise in homeless robberies from zero in 2010 to six incidents in 2011. This scenario continued to rise in 2012 with 11 homeless-on-homeless robberies reported. Seven of these occurred in September and

October during the mid-afternoon to late evening hours. There were five street robberies categorized as homeless situations in 2013. Four of the five robberies took place within the confines of Central Square and produced two arrests.

Crime	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Street Robbery	5	3	9	2	3	2	3	0	6	11	5
Aggravated Assaults	8	9	10	3	20	15	7	11	14	21	20

- There have been 25 homeless scenario street robberies reported in the past five years. Eighteen of the crimes were in the confines of Central Square, four were in the area of Harvard Square, and the three remaining robberies were near Inman Square.
  - Arrests were made in 9 of the 25 street robberies.
  - The victim knew his or her assailant in 14 of the incidents.

### Aggravated assault

Homeless-related aggravated assaults usually occur as a result of arguments that escalate to altercations. They fluctuate each year in number from a low of 3 incidents in 2006 to a high of 21 altercations in 2012. The annual average for the past decade has been 13 incidents. There was one fewer aggravated assault involving the homeless this year, down from 21 last year to 20 in 2013.

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 in 2013:

- 76% of the aggravated assaults involving the homeless in 2013 happened on weekdays.
- The majority (52%) of aggravated assaults in 2013 involving homeless people were within the confines of Central Square between the 400 and 700 blocks of Mass Ave.
- The scenario in the majority of these incidents is two homeless individuals who are known to each other and are in an inebriated state, fighting each other over property, debts, or a romantic partner.

### Other crimes associated with the homeless

- **Shoplifting** was the second most frequent homeless-related crime in 2013, with 29 incidents. The majority of these arrests were made in local convenience and drug stores around Harvard and Central Squares.
- **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 dipped slightly from 11 in 2012 to 10 in 2013.
- **Disorderly** arrests involving homeless individuals rose from seven in 2012 to nine in 2013. 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.

- **Drinking in public** arrests account for the majority of homeless arrests (outside of warrants). In 2013, this crime accounted for 39 homeless arrests throughout the year, concentrated around the Central Square area.
- **Simple assaults** often occur for similar reasons as aggravated assaults. There were 22 homeless-related simple assaults in 2013. One of the more typical scenarios is when arguments develop as the result of domestic situations between two homeless people.

### A Tale of Two Squares: The Homeless Scene in Central and Harvard Square

By Officer Matthew Price

Community Relations Unit - Homeless Outreach

The homeless communities in Central Square and Harvard Square are vastly different. The homeless from each area help to define the character of the squares themselves and describing them is like comparing and contrasting Paris and London (although perhaps Down and Out in Paris and London<sup>1</sup>).

The past two homeless censuses in Cambridge have recorded between 350 and 500 counted on the streets and in the shelters (this is a conservative estimate).

The largest shelter in Cambridge is a “wet” shelter. (“Wet” indicates that people can be under the influence of drugs or alcohol). That is to say the shelter accepts all comers. This shelter is located on the periphery of Central Square. It has a 110 bed capacity. There are also several smaller shelters that include a shelter for homeless families and church and student-run shelters that have criteria for admittance that can include needing a reference and/or being drug and alcohol free.

Central Square has a gritty ambiance. It is busy and aggressive. It is the first major stop on the train line from Boston to Cambridge, it is a major bus transfer point, and it is bisected by Mass Ave, which is the main artery coming directly from Boston. There are two liquor stores that face each other and tucked just off the main thoroughfare is the AIDS Action needle exchange program frequented by intravenous drug users. Also, within walking distance of Central Square is the Albany Street “wet” shelter.

Historically, the homeless that gravitate to this area tend to be older. They are a more hardened group. Many have been homeless for years, and some for decades. The common drink of choice is Ruble vodka (bottled in Somerville). They suffer from numerous health problems and many have been incarcerated multiple times. A common occurrence is that the chronic homeless, chronic alcoholics require transportation to the hospital for conditions related to intoxication such as alcohol poisoning, seizures, hypothermia and injuries due to falls. The crimes most often committed by and to this group are petty in nature: drinking in public, open and gross behavior (urinating in public), mutual assaults (fighting each other), shoplifting, trespassing and disorderly conduct. However, the older chronic alcoholics are dying off and the vacuum is being filled by a younger group of homeless that is much more involved in drug dealing and drug using.

Over the years the homeless in Central Square have been spread out over several blocks from City Hall to Norfolk Street. They occupied the benches on either side of the street that separated the sidewalk from the curb. These benches were initially intended for pedestrian traffic, tourists, shoppers and workers in the area to enjoy. However, more often than not these benches were filled throughout the day by homeless people and were not available to others. This is also a current issue in Harvard Square.

Services that are available in Central Square include a multiservice center, a not-for-profit housing advocacy agency, a needle exchange program and an outreach team from the shelter that helps transport people into the shelter for the night or provides necessities to those that prefer to stay outside.

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<sup>1</sup> George Orwell, 1933

As the result of police and public works department initiatives, the space populated by the homeless is now primarily located in the area at Mass Ave and Western Ave known as Karl Barron Plaza, the area across from the plaza on Western Ave, and to a lesser extent the benches across from 5 Western Ave and the park at Western Ave and Franklin Street and in front of 7-11 at Mass Ave and Pleasant Street. The area where the homeless are most prevalent is much smaller than it has been in the past.

Harvard Square has a much different atmosphere and the homeless that populate it reflect that as well. This area is adjacent to the university, has a more relaxed atmosphere and presents a more refined image. The large number of students in the area gives the square a younger feel and over the past several years a lot of young homeless people have come to Harvard Square.

Harvard Square, like Central, is a major bus and train hub. It is an international attraction for tourism and is filled with stores, bars, restaurants and cafés. Despite its name it is of an amorphous shape and its roads are looping and twist which make it a more interesting walking experience.

The homeless in Harvard Square are made of two basic age groups. The older group is small and has been in the area for many years, but unlike their peers in Central Square this group tends not to attract negative attention and public intoxication is much less pervasive. However, this group is overshadowed by the number of younger homeless people in the area.

The younger homeless can be defined by three basic sub-groups. The first group comes from the greater Boston area. Among them are also people that have been drawn to Harvard Square from other parts of New England. This is a fixed group that populates the area all year round.

The second group is the “travelers”. Travelers come from as far away as the west coast and come on a seasonal basis. When the warm weather arrives, the travelers are soon to follow. Like many of the other Harvard Square homeless, the travelers sleep outdoors in parks, the Cambridge Common or other nooks and crannies (i.e. around local churches and businesses). There are groups of travelers that are law abiding and there are travelers that are not. The last group of young homeless is the “housies”, which are young people that flee their parents’ suburban homes for the weekend and return by Monday.

Along with the population spikes during the warm months due to the travelers there is an increase in issues related to drug use, public intoxication, panhandling, thefts and fighting. (In 2013, there were two stabbings involving travelers and an attack on a police officer that is suspected to have been a traveler.) Among this younger culture, drug use is more common. Heroin and marijuana are popular and inexpensive in the northeast and it is not unusual for drugs or alcohol to be used among some of the social groups. Despite the fact that there is a general increase in drugs in both areas, there is still a clear division between whether someone is of Harvard Square or Central Square.

Services that are available around Harvard Square include a handful of small shelters that are more organized than the “wet” shelter outside of Central Square. This is because these shelters have requirements that include sobriety and a stricter standard of behavior. There is a soup kitchen within walking distance of Harvard Square that provides a free lunch in the afternoon and there is a day safe haven program designed for young street people that are ages 14 to 24. The latter program, funded by AIDS Action, provides case management support, daily hygienic necessities, showers, lockers, offers needle exchanges and a safe space that is animal friendly because some travelers have animals (such as dogs and rats).

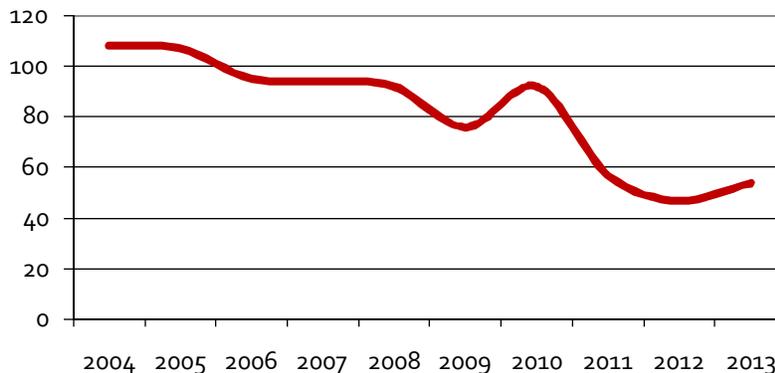
During the cold weather months the homeless population in Harvard Square drops dramatically.

Cambridge is a city of squares. Of the squares, Harvard and Central are the largest and most popular. Each has its own distinct personality. People often times prefer one over the other for any number of reasons. For the homeless, their square is their home.

# Juvenile Crimes

Prior to 2013, offenders were considered juveniles if they were 16 years of age or less. As of September 18, 2013, a new law resulted in the change of the juvenile age range to include 17-year-olds. Between 2004 and 2013, juvenile offenders made up approximately 5.2% of the total arrests in Cambridge, ranging from 3.5% to 6% each year. The number of juvenile arrests for all offenses during this time frame peaked in 2004 at 108 arrests and bottomed out at 47 arrests in 2012. Arrests rose just slightly in 2013 to 54. The reduction in juvenile arrests in 2011 and 2012 can be attributed at least in part to the Diversion Program instituted within the Family Services Unit. The minor increase in 2013 is due to the new inclusion of 17-year-olds in juvenile arrest numbers.

**Number of Juvenile Arrests by Year  
(2004-2013)**



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 18 juvenile shoplifting arrests, followed by 11 arrests for larceny. Other crimes that consistently have high juvenile arrest numbers are street robberies and assaults.

**Juvenile Arrests by Crime, 2009-2013**

Violent Crimes	
Street Robbery	28
Aggravated Assault	26
Commercial Robbery	2
Rape	0
Homicide	0
<b>Total Violent</b>	<b>56</b>
Property Crimes	
Shoplifting	103
All Larceny Offenses*	36
Housebreak	5
Auto Theft	2
Commercial Break	0
<b>Total Property</b>	<b>146</b>

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

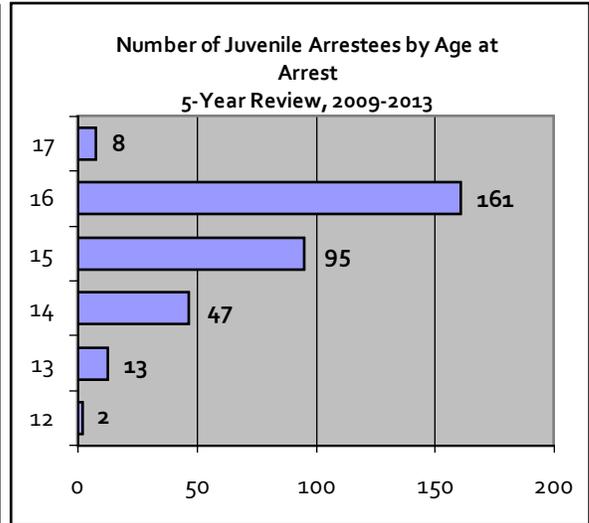
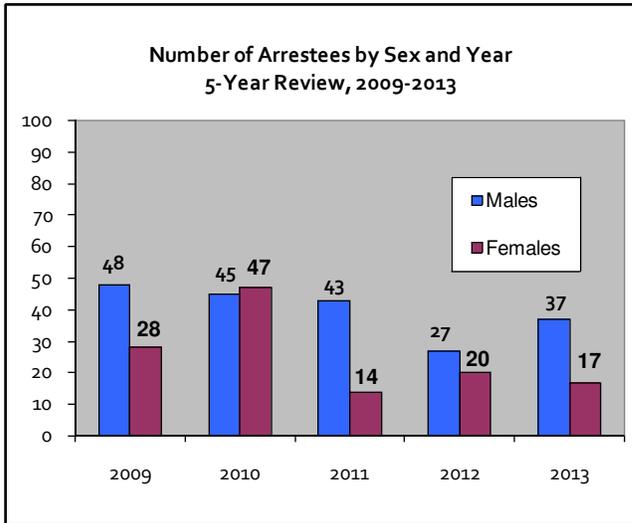
**Other Offenses, 2009-2013**

Child in Need of Services	33
Simple Assault	33
Misc. Offenses	12
Disorderly	10
Receiving Stolen Prop.	9
Drugs	7
Trespassing	5
Malicious Destruction	5
Weapon Violations	4
Driving Offenses	3
Liquor Possession/Sale	1
Indecent Assault	1
Domestic Dispute	1
Arson	0
Drinking in Public	0
Indecent Exposure	0
Peeping & Spying	0
Threats	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>

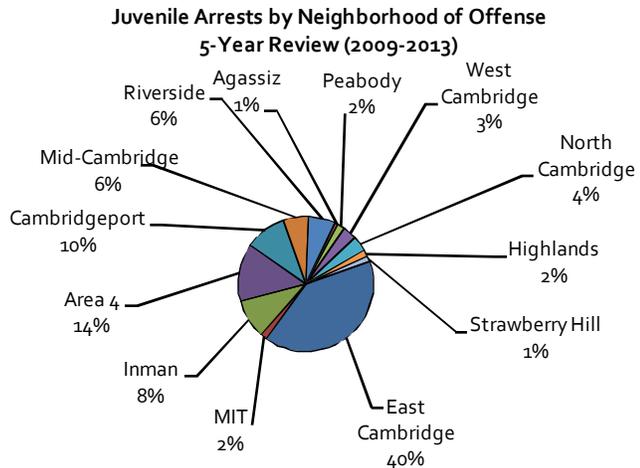
Approximately 69% of the juveniles arrested in Cambridge in 2013 were male, compared to 79% of adult arrestees. These numbers for 2013 are even with national totals, as roughly 70% of juvenile arrestees nationally each year are male. The graph below to the left breaks down the numbers of juvenile arrestees per year by sex between 2009 and 2013.

Forty-nine percent (49%) of the juveniles arrested between 2009 and 2013 were 16 years old at the time of their arrest, making it the most common age of an arrested juvenile. Juveniles at 15 years of age were not far behind with 29% of the arrests. No arrests of children under the age of 12 were made in the

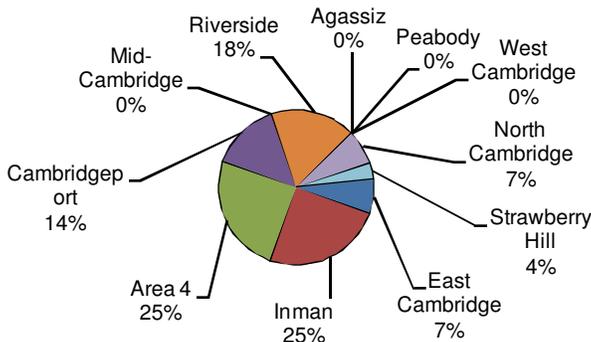
past five years, and in both 2012 and 2013, no one under the age of 13 was arrested. The number of arrests of 17-year-olds is low compared to arrests of 15- and 16-year-olds because 17-year-olds were not considered juveniles until a law change in September of 2013.



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.



Cambridge Juvenile Arrestees in 2013 by Neighborhood of Residence



A little more than half (52%) of the juveniles arrested in 2013 were Cambridge residents. Of these, Area 4 and Inman/Harrington were the most common neighborhoods of residence, followed by Riverside.

## Crimes on Cambridge school property in 2013

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	Misc.	Total
<b>Baldwin School</b> 28 Sacramento St.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
<b>Cambridgeport School</b> 89 Elm St.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
<b>Andrew Peabody School</b> (Formerly the M.E. Fitzgerald School) 70 Rindge Ave.	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	8
<b>Fletcher-Maynard Academy</b> 225 Windsor St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Graham &amp; Parks School</b> 44 Linnaean St.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
<b>Haggerty School</b> 110 Cushing St.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	5
<b>King Open School</b> (Formerly the Harrington School) 850 Cambridge St.	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	8
<b>Kennedy - Longfellow School</b> 158 Spring St.	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
<b>MLK, Jr. School</b> 100 Putnam Ave.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
<b>Morse School</b> 40 Granite St.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Tobin School</b> 197 Vassal Ln.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	6
<b>CRLS High School</b> 459 Broadway	8	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	1	0	2	21
<b>Total</b>	15	4	2	6	8	0	1	2	8	1	1	19	67

## Incidents on Cambridge Housing Authority property in 2013\*

Property	Agg. Assault	Simple Assault	Robbery	Drugs	Burg.	Auto Theft	Larc. Res.	Larc. MV	Vandal.	Threats/Harass.	Trespass	Indecent Assault	Domest. Disp.	R.O. Viol.	Total
2 Chestnut	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8-10 Lancaster	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
45 Linnaean	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
226 Norfolk St	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Aberdeen House	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Burns Apts.	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	8
Corcoran Pk	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	5	0	12
Hingham St.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Fairmont St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Inman St.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Jefferson Park	4	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	7	3	0	14	3	45
JFK Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
LBJ Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	5
Lincoln Way	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lopez St.	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Manning Apts.	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	3	0	12
Miller's River	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	12
Newtowne Ct	2	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	5	1	0	12	1	32
Putnam Gardens	1	7	2	0	0	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	6	0	23
Putnam School	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
River Howard Homes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
Roosevelt Towers	1	2	0	1	1	0	3	0	5	3	0	0	8	1	25
Russell Apt.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	6
St. Paul's	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Truman Apts.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5
Washington Elms	6	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	0	1	6	0	26
Willow St.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Woodrow Wilson Ct.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>247</b>

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

# Protect Yourself Against Crime

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

## Protect yourself against violent crime

- Be aware of your surroundings.
  - Try to avoid walking alone after dark. If you must walk alone at night, use well-lit roads with as much car traffic as possible.
  - Keep an arm's length away from strangers and make eye contact with everyone you pass. If you think someone suspicious is approaching or following you, cross to the other side of the street and head for the nearest public place.
  - Avoid walking with headphones on, as you may not be able to hear someone approach.
  - Know which stores and other public places are open along your route and try to vary your route frequently.
  - When parking at night, try to park in well-lit spots. When returning to your car, have your keys ready, and keep your doors locked when driving.
  - At night, avoid public parks, vacant lots, and areas with excessive trees and bushes.
  - When waiting for a bus or subway, if the station is deserted, keep your back against a wall in a well-lit section.
  - Try to avoid using ATMs late at night.
  - Don't carry your purse loosely around your shoulder. Clutch it tightly under your arm or avoid carrying a purse and keep a wallet in your pocket instead.
  - If you are robbed, obey the robber's demands. Keeping your cash in a separate money clip or pouch will allow you to hand it over without sacrificing your credit cards, identification, and personal papers.
  - Try to memorize your robber's physical features, clothing, motor vehicle, and direction of flight. Call the police from the nearest available telephone.
  - Know the full name of each person you date, his/her occupation, and where s/he lives.
- Never invite a person whom you have met online, on the street, in a bar, or in another public place to be alone with you.
- If you are a victim of rape, report the crime. Counseling, shelters, and other services are available for you, and you may prevent another person from being victimized.
  - The Boston Area Rape Crisis Center is available at (800) 841-8371. The Center supports a 24-hour hotline, support groups, one-on-one counseling, and education programs. All its services are free.
  - The Cambridge Police Department offers a 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 Services Unit at (617) 349-3236.
  - If you have been abused by, or are in fear of, your partner or spouse, get help. The problem usually becomes worse if it is not addressed. The "Domestic Crime" section of this report lists telephone numbers that you or your partner can call to seek assistance.
  - Report assault when it happens, even if you do not believe it to be "serious." Assaults that are not reported cannot be considered by police administrators when they make decisions about how to allocate manpower and funds. If there is a problem with a bar, a household, a school, or any other place where assaults are likely to happen, the police need to know about it.
  - Do not allow yourself to be drawn into arguments about traffic or parking incidents. If another driver commits a violation or threatens you, take down his registration and report it to the police.

### Protect yourself against property crime

#### Preventing auto theft and larcenies from motor vehicles

- Always take your keys and lock your car.
- Park in well-lit areas or in attended lots. If you park in an attended lot, leave only the ignition/door key.
- Never leave your car running, even if you will only be gone for a minute.
- Take valuables with you when leaving your vehicle unattended. If you cannot, at least move them to the trunk or under the seat where they will not be seen. Leaving expensive items out in the open creates an easy target, attracting thieves that may be casing the area. This is particularly important with GPS units, laptops, iPods, and cell phones.
- Always remove detachable GPS systems and their bases from dashboards and windshields.

#### Preventing residential burglary

- Try “casing” your own home. Attempt to gain access when the doors and windows are locked and “secure.” Have identification on you in case your neighbors call the police.
- Doors should be made from strong wood or metal and should be locked with a deadbolt. Install guards on windows that prevent them from being raised more than a few inches.
- If you live in an apartment building, make sure that security is enforced at the main door. Never prop open the door or let someone in behind you.
- When you go away, even for the evening, leave a light or two on (perhaps on a timer).
- Install motion sensor lights outside your home.
- Request a Cambridge Police Department Residential Security Survey at (617) 349-3236, which provides a general assessment of the vulnerability of your residence.

#### Preventing larcenies from buildings or persons

- Employees should be encouraged to question suspicious/unfamiliar people in office buildings, or to report them to the security department.
- Don’t leave expensive personal property in health club lockers.
- Retail establishments should provide individual lockers, with locks, for employee property. Leaving it behind the counter or in a “back room” is an invitation for theft.
- Take care of your personal property while shopping and dining. Never leave it unattended.
- Do not hang purses on the back of your chair, as you will not be able to see someone lift it off.
- Report all thefts, no matter how minor, to the police department. Reporting will allow us to identify and attack patterns and series of crime.

#### Preventing bicycle theft

- No lock will stop a determined bicycle thief, but using a lock is better than not using one, and you can maximize the protection a lock provides by: 1) using a steel “U” lock rather than a cable lock; 2) locking the *frame* of the bicycle rather than the tire; and 3) locking your bike at a bicycle rack.
- Register your bicycle with the Cambridge Police Department. If your bike is stolen and recovered, it will be easier to find you and return your bicycle. Registration cards are available at the Cambridge Police Department and local bicycle shops. Call Community Services, (617) 349-3236, for more info.
- Removing an essential part of the bicycle, such as the seat or one of the wheels, and taking it with you provides some protection against theft. Don’t assume your bicycle is safe because it is in your yard, porch, or in your apartment hallway. Bikes should be locked in a secured area, such as a garage or shed.

### Preventing fraud

- Keep your credit card numbers and the telephone numbers of your credit card companies at home and work. If your cards are stolen, call these numbers immediately and report the theft.
- Never write your ATM card PIN number on the card or on a slip of paper in your wallet or purse.
- When someone comes to your door claiming to work for a utility company, always ask for official identification and call

the company to make sure it is valid. Do not let “utility impostors” into your home.

- Learn to recognize potential fraud scenarios. Any of the following activities could involve a scam:
  - Someone approaches you on the street claiming to have found money.
  - Any circumstance in which you have to pay money in order to get money or a prize.
  - You receive an unsolicited telephone call from someone offering a great deal on a piece of merchandise.

### More crime prevention resources

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

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

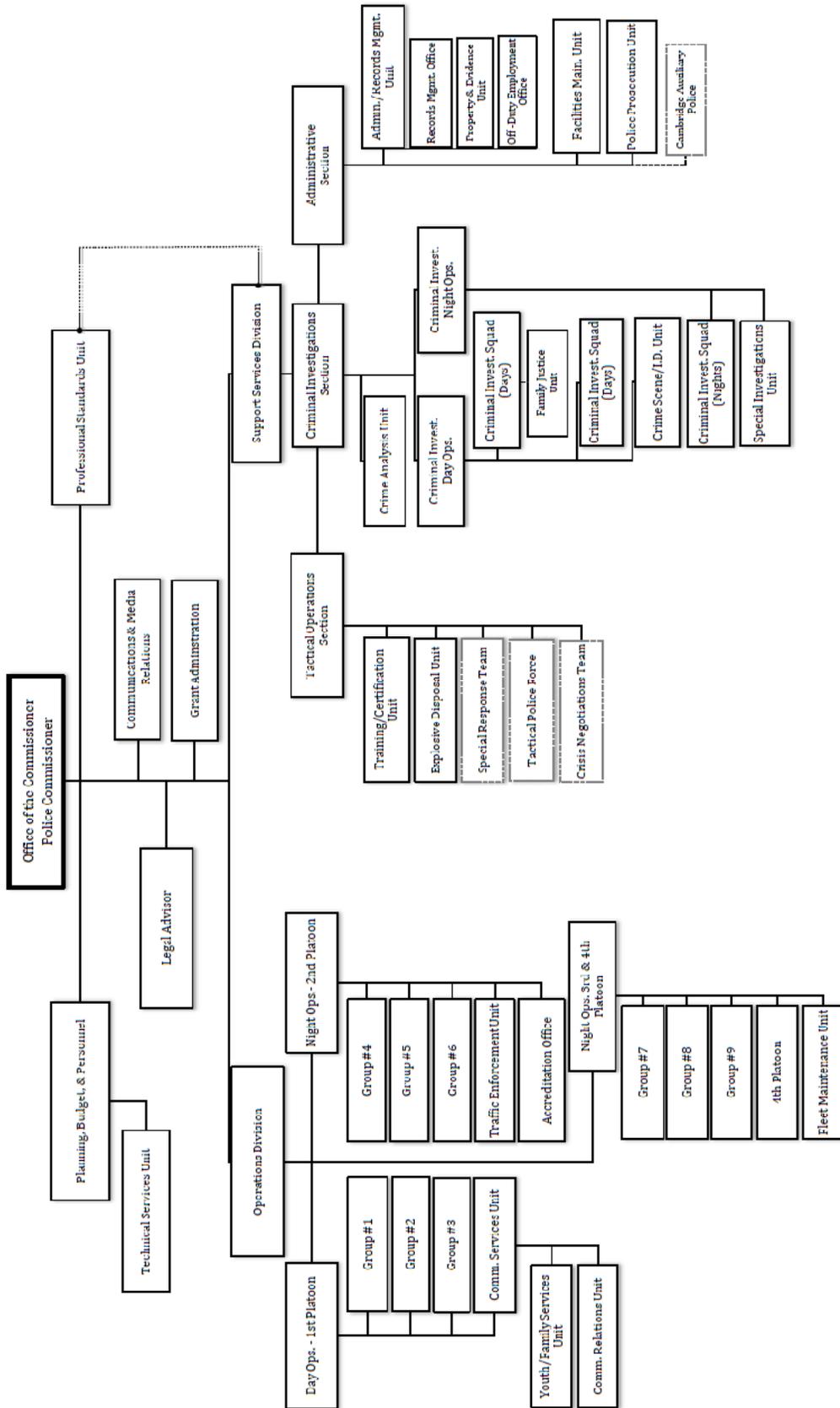
Or visit the National Crime Prevention Council at:

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



# CPD Organizational Chart

Cambridge Police Department  
Table of Organization - Effective January 5, 2014



# Cambridge Police Directory

## EXECUTIVE OFFICES

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

## KEY OPERATIONAL SERVICES:

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

## KEY INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES

Narcotics Unit .....(617) 349-3360  
Drug Tip Hotline..... (617) 349-3359  
Domestic Violence Unit..... (617) 349-3371  
Sexual Assault Hotline .....(617) 349-3381  
Accident Investigations.....(617) 349-3307  
Investigations Section .....(617) 349-3370

## MISCELLANEOUS:

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



## Cambridge Police Department

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

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

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

### Cambridge Police Anonymous Crime Tip E-Mail

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