

CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT



2015 Annual Crime Report



CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

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Front Cover Photo Credit:

Thank you to Cambridge Police Officer Sean Lowe for providing the pictures showcased on the front cover of this Report.

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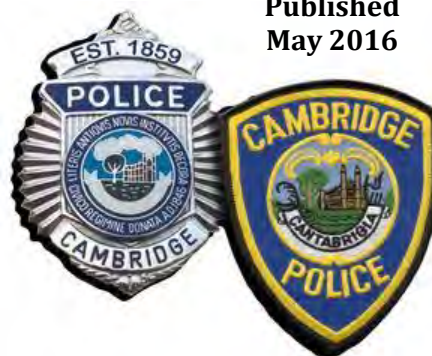
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Cambridge Police Department
2015 Annual Crime Report
 Including Neighborhood and
 Business District Profiles

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

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



Cambridge at a Glance

Established:	1636 (town); 1846 (city)
Government:	Council-Manager
City Manager:	Richard C. Rossi
City Budget:	\$545,870,875
City Employees:	2,950 (including schools)
Area:	7.13 square miles total 6.43 square miles land
Population:	107,289 (July 2013 estimate)
Households:	44,032 (2010)
Police Officer/Population Ratio:	1:385 (2015)
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:	\$94,100 (2014 Metro Boston)
Resident Unemployment Rate:	3.4% (2014)
Median Single-Family Home:	\$1,200,000 (2014)
Median Condominium:	\$575,000 (2014)
Property Tax Rate per \$1,000:	\$6.99 residential (FY2016) \$17.71 commercial (FY2016)
School Enrollment:	6,994 (2015-2016)
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

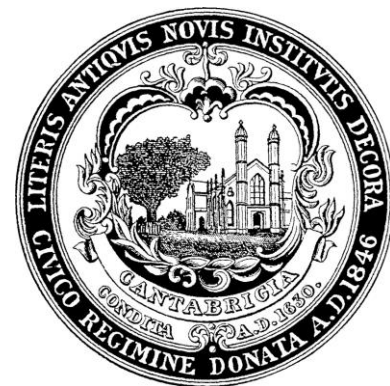
Age Range	2010 Total	Percentage
0-4	4,526	4.3%
5-14	5,798	5.5%
15-19	6,983	6.6%
20-29	34,562	32.9%
30-39	19,487	18.5%
40-65	23,818	22.7%
65+	9,998	9.6%

Top Employers:

1. Harvard University 11,997
2. MIT 8,763
3. City of Cambridge 2,950
4. Biogen Idec 2,700
5. Novartis 2,457
6. Mt. Auburn Hospital 2,115
7. Cambridge Health Alliance 1,713
8. Cambridge Innovation Center 1,678
9. Sanofi / Genzyme 1,600
10. Akamai Technologies 1,544

Cambridge Police Department

Organized:	1859
Sworn Officers:	278
Civilian Personnel:	40
Commissioner:	Robert C. Haas (2007 - 2016)
Acting Commissioner:	Christopher J. Burke (sworn in May 2016)
Headquarters:	125 Sixth St, Cambridge, MA, 02142
Budget (FY 2016):	\$50,646,165
Rank Structure:	Commissioner Superintendent Deputy Superintendent Lieutenant Sergeant Patrol Officer
Marked Patrol Vehicles:	37
Unmarked Patrol Vehicles:	37 (plus 8 narcotics vehicles)
Motorcycles:	14
Special Vehicles:	8 Tactical vehicles, 3 Tactical ATV's, 6 Trailers
Fleet Bicycles:	22
2015 Calls for Service:	108,594
2015 Total Index Crimes:	2,854



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 2015 Annual Crime Report is an attempt to provide detailed information so that citizens can make informed decisions about crime and safety in their neighborhoods. The more information made available to the public, the better the input will be in aiding the Police response to crime.

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

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

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

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

Conventions Used in this Report

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

Part I and Part II Crimes

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

The Hierarchy Rule

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

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

Best Data at the Time

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

all cases, the more recent data is the more correct data.

Weighted Averages

Because crime can fluctuate significantly from year to year, the Crime Analysis Unit makes most of its comparisons based on averages rather than individual years. If burglary increases 53% from 2014 to 2015, there’s no way to tell from that figure whether 2014 was unusually low or 2015 was unusually high. But comparing 2015 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 (2010 in this report) is weighted once and the most recent year in the average (2014) 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 the current year (2015), and to thus determine how unusual 2015’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 2014 (regional numbers are not yet available for 2015), Cambridge had 80 robberies, about 27% more than Malden, which reported 63. However, Cambridge also has about 76% more residents than Malden. When we look at it on the basis of rates, Cambridge had 75 robberies per 100,000 residents, and Malden had 103 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.

2015 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014-2015 Change	5-Year Wtd. Avg.	Avg.-2015 Change
Murder	1	3	2	3	50%	2	50%
Rape	23	17	24	25	4%	22	14%
Stranger	1	1	2	1	-50%	2	-50%
Non-Stranger	22	16	22	24	9%	20	20%
Robbery	128	118	80	77	-4%	114	-32%
Commercial	16	30	28	23	-18%	27	-15%
Street	112	88	52	54	4%	88	-39%
Aggravated Assault	262	189	184	186	1%	215	-13%
Total Violent Crime	414	327	290	291	0%	354	-18%
Burglary	499	390	286	438	53%	399	10%
Commercial	79	63	51	100	96%	67	49%
Residential	420	327	235	338	44%	332	2%
Larceny	2,448	2,376	2,158	2,000	-7%	2,341	-15%
from Building	372	392	385	345	-10%	391	-12%
from Vehicle	686	615	514	404	-21%	610	-34%
From Person	368	341	220	181	-18%	304	-40%
of Bicycle	356	383	328	362	10%	357	1%
Shoplifting	344	393	391	333	-15%	375	-11%
from Residence	225	187	226	289	28%	214	35%
of License Plate	40	20	28	25	-11%	31	-19%
of Services	17	22	17	16	-6%	20	-20%
Miscellaneous	40	23	49	45	-8%	37	22%
Auto Theft	117	106	136	125	-8%	129	-3%
Total Property Crime	3,064	2,872	2,580	2,563	-1%	2,869	-11%
Crime Index Total	3,478	3,199	2,870	2,854	-1%	3,222	-11%

Cambridge Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics, 1996-2015*

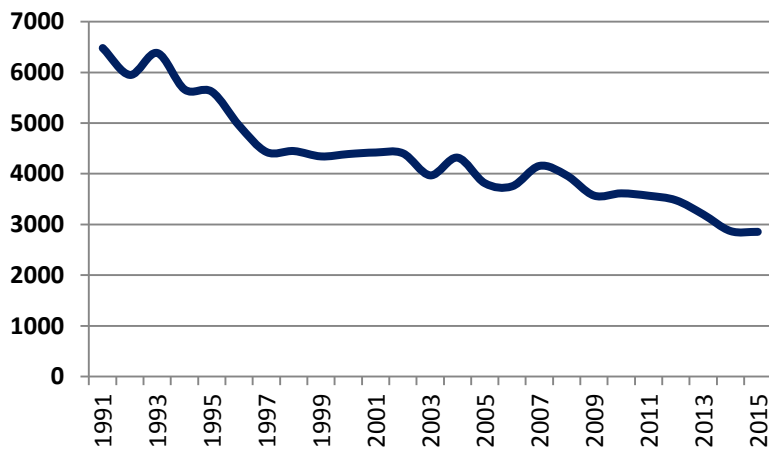
Crime	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Avg. 1996-2005	Avg. 2006-2015	Avg. 1996-2015	Change 2014-2015**	Change 1996-2015**
Murder	1	2	2	2	1	1	6	3	0	3	2	0	1	2	0	5	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	50%	200%
Rape	34	24	25	15	11	15	10	7	10	14	11	16	17	20	23	23	23	17	24	25	17	20	18	4%	-26%
Robbery	227	176	208	165	186	181	195	229	245	239	208	161	177	172	163	147	128	118	80	77	205	143	174	-4%	-66%
Aggravated Assault	381	370	369	348	322	272	284	271	248	244	237	243	274	256	251	258	262	189	184	186	311	234	272	1%	-51%
Burglary	791	596	695	567	552	688	720	651	724	623	685	653	467	429	453	520	499	390	286	438	661	482	571	53%	-45%
Larceny	2,973	2,779	2,753	2,819	2,820	2,740	2,764	2,389	2,654	2,396	2,377	2,838	2,788	2,497	2,555	2,458	2,448	2,376	2,158	2,000	2,709	2,450	2,579	-7%	-33%
Auto Theft	544	483	397	431	498	523	425	419	438	295	233	244	244	196	169	159	117	106	136	125	445	173	309	-8%	-77%
Total Violent	643	572	604	530	520	469	495	510	503	500	458	420	469	450	437	433	414	327	290	291	535	399	467	0%	-55%
Total Property	4,308	3,858	3,845	3,817	3,870	3,951	3,909	3,459	3,816	3,314	3,295	3,735	3,499	3,122	3,177	3,137	3,064	2,872	2,580	2,563	3,815	3,104	3,460	-1%	-41%
Total	4,951	4,430	4,449	4,347	4,390	4,420	4,404	3,969	4,319	3,814	3,753	4,155	3,968	3,572	3,614	3,570	3,478	3,199	2,870	2,854	4,349	3,503	3,926	-1%	-42%

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

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

25-Year Statistical Trends

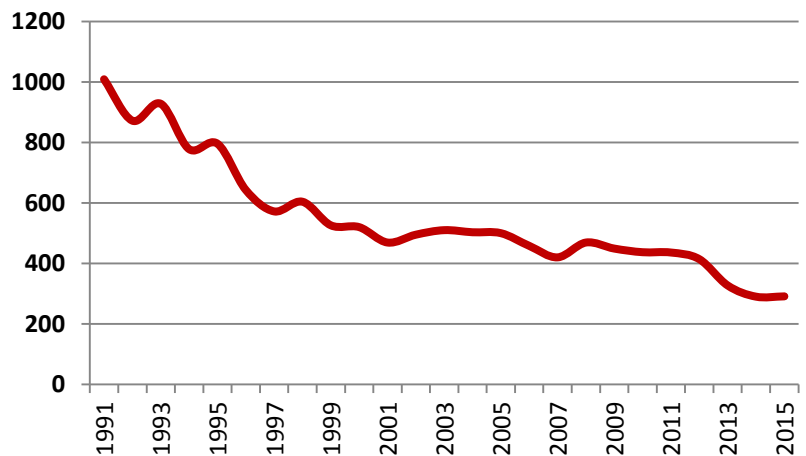
Total Part I (Index Crimes)



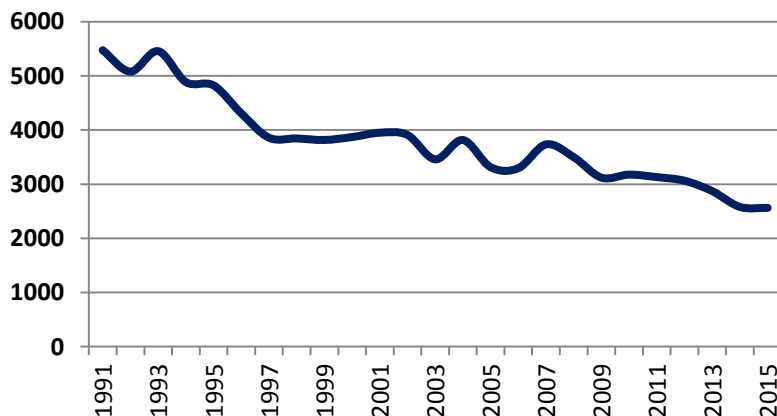
The 2,854 Part I crimes reported in Cambridge in 2015 represent the lowest level in the crime index since 1963. Over the past five years, there has been a consistent drop in recorded crimes. Despite some bumps in the early 1980s and early 1990s, crime has decreased steadily since it peaked in 1974 at more than 10,000 Part I crimes. The last big decrease was between 1990 and 1998. Crime fluctuated around the 3,700 mark for the past decade before dropping below 3,000 for the first time in 2014 and staying there in 2015.

Violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) hit their peak in 1990, amidst a nationwide gang and drug epidemic, but then fell dramatically in the following decade and remained around 450-500 per year throughout the 2000s. The 2014 figure was the lowest since the late 1960s, with robbery showing the most substantial decrease. In 2015 the violent crime number was 291, one more than in 2014. However, robbery continued to see a decline of 4% from 2014, and -32% compared to the five-year average.

Total Part I Violent Crimes



Total Part I Property Crimes



Property crime (burglary, larceny, and auto theft) makes up about 90% of the total Part I crime index, and its graph therefore looks almost identical to the total crime graph. The 50-year low for property crimes in 2015 is primarily due to auto theft, which has dropped 77% in 20 years. Another category that has seen a consistent decline since its peak in 2007 is larcenies from motor vehicles, which has dropped 67% since then. The overall property crime decrease persists despite a 53% spike in burglary in 2015.

2015 Executive Summary

Crime continued its downward slide in 2015, once again dropping to unprecedented levels. For the fifth consecutive year, a decrease in crime was recorded in the City of Cambridge. In 2015, serious crime in the City declined by 1% to 2,854 crimes, down 16 from the previous low of 2,870 crimes recorded in 2014. The number reported in 2015 represents the lowest total of index crimes reported to the FBI since Congress enacted the Omnibus Crime Control Act in 1968. It is also only the second time that the total has dropped below 3,000 incidents. Looking closer at the crime breakdown, there were 17 fewer property crimes reported in 2015 to register a 1% decline when compared with 2014. When gauged against the five-year weighted average, property crime was down 11% in 2015. There were 291 violent crimes in the City in 2015, only one incident more than in 2014. Compared to the five-year weighted average for violent crime in Cambridge, these types of incidents dropped 18%.

Murder

- Cambridge experienced three murders in 2015, all of which resulted in arrests. In April, a 32-year-old Cambridge male was arrested and charged with murder after the human remains of a 26-year-old Somerville male were found in a duffel bag on a walkway off of Binney Street and a crime scene was located in the suspect's apartment nearby. In August, a 31-year-old Cambridge male was shot and killed while in a vehicle departing Newtowne Court; a 25-year-old Medford male was arrested in connection with this incident later in the month. In September, a 33-year-old Cambridge male was arrested and charged with the fatal stabbing of a 35-year-old Roxbury male that had occurred earlier in the month in Central Square.
- The three homicides in Cambridge in 2015 represent a 50% increase over the two murders recorded in 2014. In February, a 40-year-old Cambridge woman was arrested after allegedly stabbing and killing an acquaintance, a 46-year-old Brockton male, following an argument at her apartment on Putnam Avenue. In July, a 22-year-old Boston male, formerly of Cambridge, was shot and killed during a shooting on Windsor Street. This incident remains under investigation, but police do not believe it was random.
- Trend analysis for the past twenty years points to two recurring murder scenarios in Cambridge: a domestic murder in which one family member is killed by another, and the murder of young males by a handgun or knife in acts of retaliatory street violence.
- Twenty-four of the 30 murders in Cambridge since 2000 (80%) have been cleared by an arrest/suicide of the perpetrator, including all three murders in both 2013 and 2015, and one of the two in 2014. For comparison, the 2010 clearance rate for murder was 65% nationally and 50% in New England.
- Since 1990, Cambridge has averaged two murders per year, which is a decrease from the 30-year period between 1960 and 1989 when the average was slightly less than five per year.
- Handguns have been used in 16 of the 30 murders in Cambridge since 2000. Six have involved knives.

Rape

- The total number of rapes in Cambridge rose in 2015 to 25 incidents, after having registered at 24 incidents the previous year.
- Eleven of the rapes in 2015 involved acquaintances, nine involved a contact scenario with the offender being someone the victim had met in a public place, three were domestic situations, and two were blitz rapes, one of which was a stranger-to-stranger rape.

- In the single stranger-to-stranger rape in Cambridge in 2015, a victim was walking home from a friend's house in West Cambridge early in the morning in July when an unknown male attempted to assault her. The victim was able to fend off her attacker and the suspect fled.
- 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 2015, there were only 77 total robberies reported, which translates to a 4% decrease when compared with the 2014 total. When measured against the five-year weighted average of 114 incidents for this crime, a 32% decline is reported. The 2015 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 rose by 4% in 2015, up two incidents to 54. This is a slight increase above the 2014 total of 52, which was the lowest total for this crime in over 50 years. Although 2015 saw an increase, the total was still 39% below the five-year average of 88 incidents. Aside from a general increase in street robbery activity across lower Cambridge in June involving young male suspects using violence to steal wallets and cell phones, no street robbery patterns emerged anywhere in Cambridge in 2015.
- Commercial robbery dropped 18% to 23 incidents in 2015. The 2015 total is also 15% below the five-year weighted average of 27. Banks were the most common targets of commercial robberies in 2015. Six of the nine bank robberies ultimately resulted in arrests this year.

Aggravated Assault

- The total of 186 aggravated assaults reported in Cambridge in 2015 is 1% above the 2014 total of 184 incidents and 13% below the five-year average of 215 assaults.
- Domestic assaults, which typically constitute 30-40% of the assault total each year, dropped from 71 incidents in 2014 to 54 in 2015. Meanwhile, aggravated assaults between acquaintances rose from 23 in 2014 to 37 in 2015.
- Six of the aggravated assaults in 2014 (3%) resulted in serious injury, including three stabbings and two shootings, all of which were non-fatal.
- The most common weapons used in aggravated assaults in 2015 were shod feet (16%), followed by knives (15%). Hands or feet (without shoes) were used in 12%. There were seven aggravated assaults in 2015 that involved the use of a firearm, compared to zero in 2014 and seven in 2013.

Burglary

- Total burglary, the combination of residential and commercial breaks, registered a 10% incline when compared with the five-year weighted average for this crime, with 39 additional incidents recorded, and is up 53% when compared with the 2014 total, with 152 added breaks.
- After seeing housebreaks in Cambridge at their lowest level in over 30 years in 2014, this crime type saw a dramatic increase of 44% from 235 in 2014 to 338 in 2015. Housebreaks also registered at 2% above the five-year weighted average of 332.
- The effects of housebreak patterns were felt mainly in the lower half of Cambridge this year.

- There were 100 commercial burglaries reported in Cambridge in 2015. This is 49 incidents (96%) above the number reported in 2014 and 33 incidents (49%) above the five-year weighted average. Unlike in 2014, a number of patterns emerged across Cambridge in 2015.

Larceny

- In 2015, the property crime of larceny fell by 158 incidents (7%) when measured versus the 2014 total and 15% when compared to the five-year weighted average.
- Larceny is always the most prevalent of the Part One crimes in Cambridge. In 2015, it accounted for 70% of the total Part I crime and 78% of the total 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 (LMVs) this year were down 21% from the 2014 figures. The 2015 total of 404 LMVs was also down 12% when compared with the five-year weighted average. The most common method of entry into vehicles in 2013, 2014, and 2015 was through unlocked doors, which is a change from past years when smashed windows were most typical.
- Larcenies from persons citywide dropped 18% in 2015 and registered a 40% decline when measured against the five-year weighted average for this target crime. The drops in both 2014 and 2015 were fueled by a reduction in dipper activity in the Harvard Square area, likely due to the incarceration of a number of the more prolific thieves that tend to target that area.
- Larceny of bicycles increased by 34 incidents, or 10%, from 328 incidents in 2014 to 362 in 2015. This property crime was also 1% above the five-year weighted average of 357.
- The only other larceny category to register an increase in 2015 besides larceny of bicycles was larceny from residences, which rose 28% from 226 in 2014 to 289 in 2015. By far the most prevalent scenario for this crime type in 2015 involved the theft of packages from the front steps or vestibules of residences, which rose by 42% this year. Concentrations were seen in Cambridgeport, Mid-Cambridge, Peabody, and North Cambridge this year.

Auto Theft

- In 2015, auto thefts in Cambridge slipped 8% below the number reported in 2014. The 125 reported incidents in 2015 and the five-year average of 129 thefts are remarkably low totals for a city that used to see staggering auto theft numbers—in 1974, there were 5,203 cars reported stolen.
- Cambridgeport recorded the largest number of auto thefts for the third year in a row with 18 vehicles reported stolen, followed by North Cambridge with 17 and East Cambridge with 15.
- 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 has continued through 2015. These vehicles made up 38% of the auto theft incidents in Cambridge this year.
- Approximately 60% of the cars reported stolen in Cambridge this year have been recovered to date, which is above the percent recovered in 2014 (52%) and 2013 (51%) but represents a decline from the average of around 70% seen in previous years. The majority (48%) of the recovered cars were located throughout Cambridge, and the most common damage sustained by the recovered vehicles was to the car body and ignition.

Regional Crime Comparison

The following table compares Cambridge to other Massachusetts cities and towns with populations greater than 50,000 residents. The data is from 2014, 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.

2014 Rates per 100,000 residents for selected Massachusetts Cities and Towns

City	Population	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Violent Total	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Property Total	Total
Brockton	94,427	13	68	203	767	1,051	606	2,222	244	3,071	4,122
Brookline	59,413	0	2	29	249	279	155	1,113	20	1,288	1,567
Chicopee	55,831	0	54	106	222	382	815	1,650	181	2,645	3,027
Fall River	88,915	1	90	249	826	1,165	593	1,644	223	2,460	3,625
Framingham*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Haverhill	62,552	0	30	96	571	697	561	1,512	168	2,241	2,938
Lawrence	78,169	8	33	414	638	1,094	503	1,114	995	2,612	3,706
Lowell	109,729	5	36	165	338	545	581	1,670	293	2,544	3,089
Lynn	92,131	5	26	176	570	777	483	1,742	253	2,478	3,255
Malden	60,925	2	11	103	243	359	305	1,334	179	1,819	2,178
New Bedford	95,366	3	90	266	898	1,257	908	2,362	256	3,526	4,784
Newton	88,881	0	7	10	51	68	173	644	27	844	911
Peabody	52,366	2	13	32	220	267	143	1,455	86	1,684	1,952
Quincy	94,035	0	37	77	303	417	431	1,097	66	1,594	2,011
Revere	54,402	0	55	114	388	557	360	1,393	243	1,996	2,553
Somerville	79,798	1	13	73	180	267	241	1,157	137	1,534	1,801
Springfield	153,766	8	61	379	632	1,081	1,166	2,262	411	3,839	4,920
Taunton	56,277	0	27	84	259	370	371	675	84	1,130	1,500
Waltham	62,756	3	13	35	145	196	174	967	49	1,190	1,386
Weymouth	55,996	0	21	29	189	239	209	943	57	1,209	1,448
Worcester	183,248	3	4	219	735	962	772	2,087	200	3,058	4,020
Average**	83,949	3	36	168	473	681	547	1,568	227	2,342	3,023
Cambridge	107,289	2	22	75	171	270	267	2,011	127	2,405	2,675

*Framingham crime statistics were not available for 2014.

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

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

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

National Crime Comparison

The table on this page compares Cambridge to other cities across the nation with a comparable population (and because the populations *are* comparable, we use the actual figures for crimes, not rates). Again, the data is from the most recent year available: 2014.

City	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Total
Antioch, CA	9	54	320	466	1,317	1,850	1,023	5,039
Arvada, CO	1	44	32	92	344	2,162	154	2,829
Billings, MT	10	72	54	281	631	3,746	558	5,352
Boulder, CO	1	41	28	172	481	2,146	150	3,019
Burbank, CA	1	14	55	80	296	1,948	182	2,576
Carlsbad, CA	1	14	44	145	331	1,272	128	1,935
Centennial, CO	0	26	14	102	233	995	70	1,440
Clearwater, FL	7	56	195	383	755	3,318	210	4,924
Daly City, CA	2	17	78	97	304	1,110	271	1,879
Davenport, IA	2	100	166	368	932	3,008	250	4,826
Edison Township, NJ	0	6	49	43	269	743	93	1,203
El Cajon, CA	4	20	134	169	496	1,438	318	2,579
Elgin, IL	3	46	65	107	299	1,614	84	2,218
Erie, PA	10	52	96	248	772	1,794	74	3,046
Fargo, ND	4	80	76	250	539	2,304	199	3,452
Fairfield, CA	6	41	201	271	656	2,582	635	4,392
Green Bay, WI	3	51	63	403	406	1,819	85	2,830
Gresham, OR	2	47	215	285	915	3,500	746	5,710
High Point, NC	4	23	142	336	998	2,628	237	4,368
Lansing, MI	10	117	250	895	955	2,252	369	4,848
Lowell, MA	6	40	181	371	638	1,832	322	3,390
Manchester, NH	3	61	237	382	730	3,118	161	4,692
Norwalk, CA	8	13	110	185	360	1,155	486	2,317
Odessa, TX	11	65	148	844	735	3,004	478	5,285
Palm Bay, FL	4	38	56	502	478	1,621	127	2,826
Pueblo, CO	10	152	183	541	2,002	4,439	636	7,963
Richardson, TX	1	22	75	81	374	1,885	146	2,584
Richmond, CA	11	63	378	391	937	2,114	1,230	5,124
Round Rock, TX	0	29	39	72	247	1,891	51	2,329
South Bend, IN	17	98	341	235	1,222	3,190	332	5,435
Temecula, CA	2	7	54	37	656	1,668	211	2,635
Ventura, CA	1	28	103	144	663	2,994	210	4,143
Waterbury, CT	7	34	220	147	460	3,422	709	4,999
West Palm Beach, FL	15	45	326	463	929	3,567	292	5,637
Westminster, CO	4	40	65	150	335	2,597	316	3,507
Wichita Falls, TX	2	87	130	207	939	3,082	237	4,684
Wilmington, NC	18	36	237	475	1,343	3,475	354	5,938
Average*	5	48	139	282	675	2,359	328	3,837
Cambridge	2	24	80	184	286	2,158	136	2,870

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

Factors Contributing to Crime

Factor	General Effect	Status in Cambridge	Effects in Cambridge
Residential Population & Population Density	High population leads to a higher residential crime rate (residential burglaries, larcenies from motor vehicles, domestic assaults, auto theft). High population <i>density</i> also leads to a higher residential crime rate.	Population of about 107,000; Very high density (about 16,000 per square mile).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher residential crime rate than cities of fewer than 100,000. • Higher residential crime rate in densely populated neighborhoods of Mid-Cambridge, North Cambridge, Cambridgeport. • Low residential crime rate in sparsely populated areas of Cambridge Highlands, Strawberry Hill, Agassiz.
Commerical & Educational Population, number & type of commercial establishments and educational institutions	High commercial population leads to more “business” crimes (commercial burglaries, shoplifting, larcenies from buildings, forgery) and to more crimes against the person often (larcenies from the person, larcenies from motor vehicles, larcenies of bicycles, street robbery, auto theft).	Very high commercial population (many large businesses, shopping areas in Cambridge) and very high educational population (M.I.T. and Harvard).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High overall larceny rate. • High larceny rate in highly-populated commercial areas of East Cambridge, Harvard Square, Central Square, Porter Square, Fresh Pond Mall. • Low larceny, auto theft rate in Agassiz, Strawberry Hill, West Cambridge.
Age composition of population	A higher population in the “at risk” age of 15–29 leads to a higher crime rate.	According to the 2010 Census, almost 40% of the citizens of Cambridge are in the “at risk” population. This number is influenced by the high student population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agassiz, M.I.T., and Riverside have the largest percentage of people in the “at risk” ages, but most of them are college students, which somewhat decreases their chances of involvement in criminal activity. Consequently, Agassiz, M.I.T., and Riverside do not have higher than average crime rates. • However, neighborhoods with the lowest numbers of “at risk” ages—Highlands and Strawberry Hill—<i>do</i> experience smaller amounts of crime.
Stability of Population	Stable, close-knit populations have a lower overall crime rate than transient populations. Neighborhoods with more houses and condominiums (generally signifying a more stable population) have a lower crime rate than neighborhoods with mostly apartments (generally a more transient population).	Historically, more stable population west of Harvard Square; more transient population east of Harvard Square. This is changing rapidly with gentrification taking place in neighborhoods adjacent to Central Square.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower comparative crime rate in neighborhoods of Highlands, Peabody, Agassiz, Strawberry Hill. • Higher comparative crime rate in Mid-Cambridge, The Port, Cambridgeport. This, however, is changing with the stabilization and gentrification of housing in these areas. Notably, West Cambridge has seen a higher crime rate in recent years, despite a relatively stable population.
Street Layout	Areas with major streets offering fast getaways and mass transportation show more crime clusters than neighborhoods with primarily residential streets.	A mix of major and minor streets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher larceny rates in M.I.T., East Cambridge, Cambridgeport, where thieves can make a quick escape over the bridges into Boston. • Higher commercial burglary rate in North Cambridge, with multiple avenues of escape into nearby towns.

Factors Contributing to Crime

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



Section II

Part I Crimes

Murder
Rape
Robbery
Aggravated Assault
Burglary
Larceny
Auto Theft

Murder

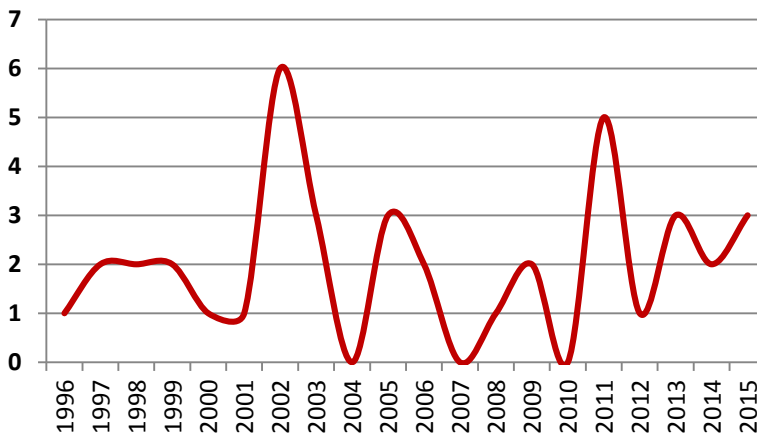
Definition

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

Statistics

Five-Year Average	2
2014	2
2015	3
Change from 2014	+50%
Change from Average	+50%

Murders reported in Cambridge*



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

Three murders were reported in Cambridge in 2015, all of which resulted in arrests. On April 4, human remains were found inside a duffel bag on a walkway off of Binney Street. The deceased individual was later identified as 26-year-old Jonathan Camilien of Somerville. Surveillance cameras led police to a nearby apartment building where a crime scene was located inside the residence of 32-year-old Carlos Colina. On April 14, Colina was arraigned and formally charged with Camilien's murder. The two had been acquaintances.

In the second homicide of the year, 31-year-old Rasaun Nichols of Cambridge was struck by gunshots while in a vehicle that was departing Newtowne Court on August 12. Nichols' wounds proved to be fatal. On August 21, Roosselin Altidor, 25, of Medford was arrested in connection with Nichols' death. The two were known to each other.

The third and final murder of 2015 took place on September 12 in Central Square. Tywann Jones, 35, of Roxbury was stabbed while standing in front of the 7-Eleven on Massachusetts Avenue. Antwan Gonsalves, 33, of Cambridge was arrested and charged with Jones's murder on September 24.

The three homicides in Cambridge in 2015 represent a 50% increase over the two murders recorded in 2014. On February 2, 2014, 40-year-old Malia Gomez admitted to stabbing acquaintance Dana Robinson, 46, of Brockton, following an argument at her Putnam Avenue apartment. Robinson died at Beth Israel Hospital and Gomez was originally charged with multiple assault and battery charges. On April 1, 2014, Malia Gomez was indicted on First Degree Murder. In the second homicide, Kensley David, 22, of Boston but formerly of Cambridge, suffered a single gunshot wound to the head after a shooting on Windsor Street in Cambridge around 10:00 p.m. on July 3. This case remains under investigation.

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, 1990-2015

- 56 people murdered in 51 incidents (in four of the incidents, two or more people were killed)
- 37 victims were male (average age of 34)
- 19 victims were female (average age of 41)
- Most common weapons: handguns (25 incidents) and knives (13 incidents)
- 15 of the 48 cases are still under investigation or remain unsolved.
- 24 of the 30 cases since 2000 have been cleared by arrest or by the death of the suspect, including all three murders in both 2013 and 2015, and one of the two murders in 2014.

Murder in Cambridge, 2005–2015

(See 2010 Annual Report for information on murders committed during the 1990s and early 2000s.)

Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
2/24/2005 14:15	152 Berkshire St. (Inman/ Harrington)	Andrea Harvey, 27, of Cambridge	Damion Linton, of Cambridge	Linton was charged with strangling his wife of one year. Her body was found by her parents in her apartment in Inman Square.	Linton was sentenced to life in prison without parole.
8/6/2005 12:14	17 Warren St. (Inman/ Harrington)	Regina Antoine, 8, & Benita Antoine, 76, both of Cambridge	Kevin Robinson, of Cambridge	Robinson was charged with murder and arson after using gasoline to light a building on fire, causing the deaths of a grandmother and her young granddaughter.	Robinson was found guilty of two counts of 2 nd degree murder.
3/18/2006 23:53	144 Hamilton St. (Cambridgeport)	Corey Davis, 19, of Cambridge	Ahmad Bright, 17, of Dorchester, Sherrod Bright, 22, of Dorchester, and Remele Ahart, 21, of Chelsea	Davis and his cousin were walking down Hamilton St. when a car drove past and someone opened fire on them, striking and killing Davis. Ahart and Ahmad Bright were arrested in connection with this shooting in June 2006. Sherrod Bright was arrested in Nov. 2008.	Ahart was found guilty of 1 st degree murder. A. Bright was found guilty of 2 nd degree murder. S. Bright pled guilty to manslaughter.
3/28/2006 01:13	512 Mass Ave (Cambridgeport)	Doowensky Nazaire, 22, of Somerville	Elysee Bresilla, 28, of Roslindale	Nazaire died from two gunshot wounds to the upper torso after Bresilla allegedly shot him while he was standing in front of the <i>Phoenix Landing</i> .	Bresilla was found guilty of 1 st degree murder and sentenced to life in prison w/o parole.
6/26/2008 22:49	211 Elm St E. (Inman/Harrington)	Steven Raftery, 42, of Cambridge	James Foley, 39, of Cambridge	Foley allegedly stabbed Raftery two times in the chest during an argument in the basement at this address. Raftery was pronounced dead at the scene and Foley was arrested the next day.	Foley was found guilty of 2 nd degree murder and sentenced to life in prison.
1/28/2009 10:15	26 Smith Pl. (Highlands)	Maurice Ricketts, 33, of Malden	Clyde Howard, 65, of Brookline	Howard and Ricketts were in a verbal dispute when Howard pulled out a handgun and shot Ricketts in the head. Ricketts was transported to the hospital and pronounced dead shortly thereafter.	Howard was found guilty of 1 st degree murder.
5/18/2009 16:45	Dunster St & Mt. Auburn St (HARVARD UNIV. CRIME)	Justin Cosby, 21, of Cambridge	Jabrai Jordan Copney, 20, Blayn Jiggetts, 19, and Jason Aquino, 23, all from New York	Cosby was shot and killed inside Kirkland House (a Harvard University dormitory) during a drug-related robbery perpetrated by Copney, Jiggetts, and Aquino. Copney was the alleged shooter.	Copney was found guilty of 1 st degree murder. Jiggetts and Aquino both pled guilty to manslaughter.
6/16/2009 03:05	341 Rindge Ave (North Cambridge)	Jason Ellcock, 33, formerly of Cambridge	Unknown	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.

Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
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 (The Port)	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	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	Holmes was shot while standing outside a residence on Willow Street. She was transported to the hospital with gunshot wounds where she succumbed to her injuries.	Ongoing investigation.
1/16/2013	34 Ash St (West Cambridge)	Rehma Sabir, 1, of Cambridge	Aisling Brady McCarthy, 34, of Quincy	On April 12, 2013, nanny Aisling Brady McCarthy, of Quincy, was charged with murder in the death of 1-year-old Rehma Sabir of Cambridge, who died on January 16, 2013, from injuries sustained on January 14, 2013.	Charges were dropped against Aisling McCarthy in August 2015 after the medical examiner amended the manner of death to "undetermined."
4/18/2013 22:30	Vassar St & Main St (M.I.T.)	Sean Collier, 27, of Somerville	Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, 19, of Cambridge	M.I.T. Officer Sean Collier was found shot in his vehicle on the M.I.T. campus. He was transported to Mass General Hospital and pronounced deceased. The Middlesex Attorney's Office obtained a default warrant against Boston Marathon bombing suspect Dzhokhar Tsarnaev for this incident on 10/7/13.	Tsarnaev was found guilty of Officer Collier's murder on 4/8/15.
11/25/2013 23:50	243 Broadway (The Port)	Jesse Maxwell Jr, 73, of Cambridge	Harold Antoine Maxwell, 33, of Cambridge	The body of Jesse Maxwell was found in his apartment at 243 Broadway, where he died as a result of injuries to the head and neck. The victim's nephew, Harold Maxwell, was arrested and charged with his uncle's murder.	Harold Maxwell is awaiting trial.
2/2/2014 06:00	396 Putnam Ave (Cambridgeport)	Dana Robinson, 46, of Brockton	Malia Gomez, 40, of Cambridge	Gomez admitted to stabbing Robinson, an acquaintance, in her apartment building following an argument. Robinson later died at Beth Israel Hospital.	Gomez is awaiting trial.
7/3/2014 21:57	119 Windsor St (The Port)	Kensley David, 22, of Roxbury	Unknown	David suffered a single fatal gunshot wound to the head during a shooting on Windsor Street. The incident is not believed to be random.	Ongoing investigation.
4/4/2015 07:53	157 Sixth St (East Cambridge)	Jonathan Camilien, 26, of Somerville	Carlos Colina, 32, of Cambridge	Camilien's dismembered body was found inside a duffel bag on a walkway off of Binney Street. A crime scene was later located inside Colina's apartment on Sixth Street and he was arrested. The two were acquaintances.	Colina is awaiting trial.
8/12/2015 20:40	Washington St & Windsor St (The Port)	Rasaun Nichols, 31, of Cambridge	Roosselin Altidor, 25, of Medford	Nichols was struck by gunshots while in a vehicle that was departing Newtowne Court. Altidor was arrested 9 days later. Nichols and Altidor were known to each other.	Altidor is awaiting trial.
9/12/2015 01:40	750 Mass Ave (Riverside)	Tywann Jones, 35, of Roxbury	Antwan Gonsalves, 33, of Cambridge	Jones was stabbed while standing outside the 7-Eleven in Central Square. He later died at MGH. Gonsalves was arrested on September 24 on a warrant for Jones's murder.	Gonsalves is awaiting trial.

Part I Crimes: Murder

Breakdown of Unsolved Murders in Cambridge, 2000–2015

(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 Massachusetts Avenue. A suspect that had left the scene returned with a group of people and a fight ensued. A knife was produced during the altercation and four gunshots were fired, fatally wounding Gray. This case remains open.

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

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

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

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

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

Murder across the state and nation in 2014*

In 2014, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports recorded an estimated 14,249 murders nationwide, representing a decrease of 0.5% from the 14,319 homicides reported in 2013. When population is taken into account, the murder rate experienced a decrease of 1.2% from the previous year, dropping to 4.5 murders per 100,000 people. Over the past 10 years (from 2005 to 2014), the national murder rate has fallen 20.8%.

The murder rate in Massachusetts is well below that for the nation as a whole. In 2014, Massachusetts reported 2.0 murders per 100,000 residents, while the national rate in 2014 was 4.5 per 100,000. Boston experiences the majority of the state's homicides, as it did in 2014 with 53 homicides, which is 36% above the 39 homicides reported to the FBI in 2013. Of the other towns surrounding Cambridge (Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Somerville, and Watertown), only Somerville had any reported homicides in 2014, with one person killed. Only a few Massachusetts cities and towns reported more than two murders in 2014. Those reporting four or more were Boston (53), Springfield (13), Brockton (12), Lawrence (6), Lowell (6), Worcester (6), Lynn (5), and Chelsea (4).

*This source of this data is the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. Statistics for 2015 are not yet available.

Rape

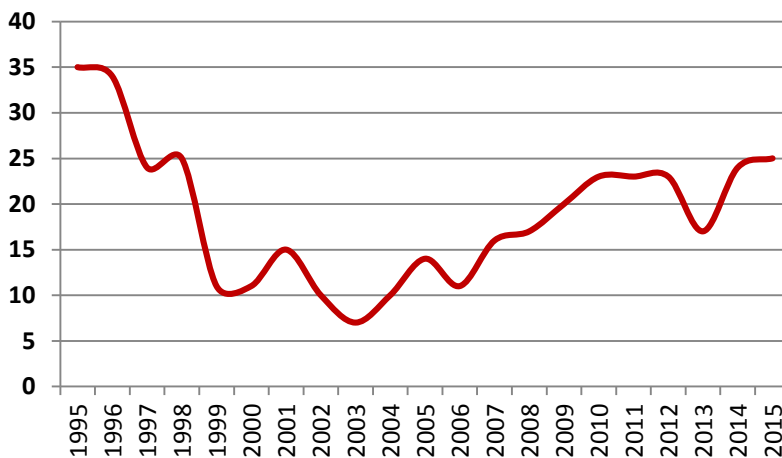
Definition

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
2014	24
2015	25
Change from 2014	+4%
Change from Average	+14%

Rapes reported in Cambridge



There were 25 rapes reported in Cambridge in 2015, up from the 24 incidents reported in 2014, which indicates a 4% increase. When the 2015 total is measured against the five-year average for rapes annually in the city, a 14% rise was recorded.

Eleven of the rapes in 2015 involved acquaintances, nine were categorized as contact scenarios with the offender being someone the victim had met in a public place, three were domestic, and two were blitz incidents, one of which was classified as a stranger-to-stranger

rape.

The only stranger-to-stranger incident reported in 2015 involved the following case: there was a blitz attack reported in the early morning hours of 7/24/15. A woman reported that she was the victim of an attempted sexual assault in West Cambridge. The victim was walking home from a friend's house alone at the time of the assault. She was able to fend off the attacker and the suspect fled the area. Cambridge Police Department detectives are actively investigating this incident. A citywide alert was issued in response to this incident.

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.” Eleven of the 25 incidents in 2015 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

Rapes by Category

Year	Acquaintance	Contact	Blitz	Domestic	Total
2013	5	8	1	3	17
2014	10	7	2	5	24
2015	11	9	2	3	25

Part I Crimes: Rape

blitz rape, or “street rape,” tends to invoke the most fear in the average citizen. There were two blitz rapes recorded in Cambridge in 2015, one of which was classified as a stranger-to-stranger crime.

- **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 nine incidents in Cambridge in 2015 that fit into this category.
- **Domestic Rapes** involve rapes between spouses, romantic partners, or family members. Three domestic rapes were reported in 2015.

Rape across the nation in 2014*

The FBI’s Uniform Crime Report for 2014 reports that:

- There were an estimated 84,041 forcible rapes reported to law enforcement nationally in 2014. This estimate was 2.4% higher than the 2013 estimate, and 1.8% and 10.9% lower than the 2010 and 2005 estimates, respectively.
- The rate of forcible rapes in 2014 was estimated at 26.4 per 100,000 inhabitants.

*Statistics for 2015 are not yet available.

Robbery

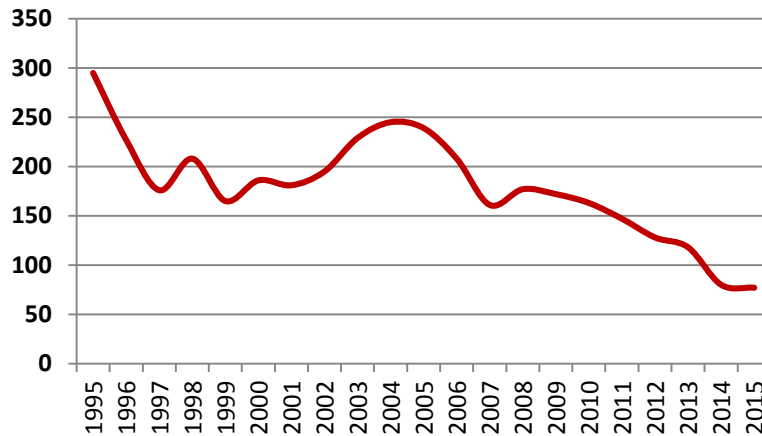
Definition

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	114
2014	80
2015	77
Change from 2014	-4%
Change from Average	-32%

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%. After the single-year spike in 2008, robberies have been steadily decreasing ever since. In 2015, overall robberies dropped by 4% to 77 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.

Robberies by category

Category	2014	2015	Change
Commercial Robbery	28	23	-18%
Street Robbery	52	54	4%
Total	80	77	-4%

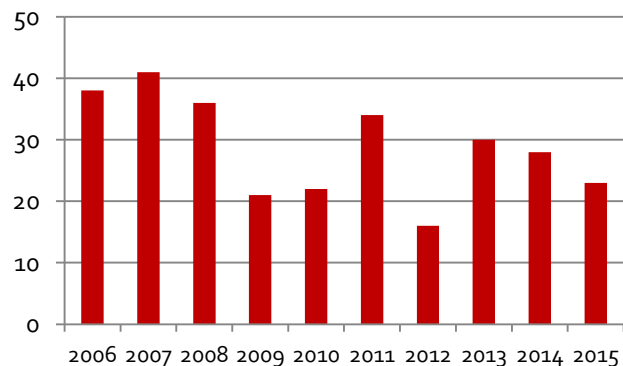
Weapons are brandished in some incidents, but a suspect may simply rely on the victim’s perceived fear of harm. Most incidents involve little physical contact between the suspect and victim, and often result in no harm to the victim, especially when they comply with the suspect’s demands.

Commercial robbery

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

From 1970 to 1990, Cambridge averaged 100 commercial robberies annually. Throughout the 1990s, the number of robberies decreased dramatically to an average of 45 a year (with a high in 1990 of 102 and a low in 1999 of 18).

Commercial robbery, 2006-2015



Part I Crimes: Robbery

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

Commercial robberies dropped by five incidents in 2015, yielding an 18% decrease from 2014 and a 23% decline below 2013. The business district that experienced the most commercial robberies this year was Harvard Square with seven incidents, followed by Central Square and Porter Square, with five and three incidents, respectively. These three districts accounted for 65% of all commercial robberies that occurred in 2015.

In 2015, banks were the most common targets of commercial robberies, returning to the trend seen in the four years before 2014. (Retail establishments were the most common target in 2014.) Banks accounted for nine incidents in 2015, or 39% of the total. Eight took place on weekdays and one occurred on a Saturday. Six of the nine incidents resulted in an arrest either at the time of the incident or upon follow-up investigation.

Convenience store robberies accounted for six of the commercial robberies in 2015. Three of the robberies occurred in the evening or overnight and three took place during the day. Two robberies involved a displayed gun, one involved an implied gun (not shown), one involved a knife, one involved an unknown weapon, and the remaining incident was an unarmed robbery. No locations was targeted twice. Two robberies each occurred in Central Square and Bay Square, and one each in Inman Square and Harvard Square. Two of the incidents resulted in arrests and a suspect was developed in another.

Commercial robberies by location type

Type	2013	2014	2015	Change
Bank/Armored Car	10	3	9	200%
Convenience/Grocery	9	5	6	20%
Misc. Retail	6	11	3	-73%
Café/Restaurant	1	2	2	0%
Other	0	0	2	N/A*
Electronics/Computer	0	3	1	-67%
Drug Store	2	3	0	-100%
Gas Station	2	1	0	-100%
Total	30	28	23	-18%

*N/A = % change cannot be calculated when the 2014 total is zero.

Retail robberies accounted for three of the commercial robberies in 2015, a 73% decrease from 2014. Two of the incidents occurred in Harvard Square and the other occurred in Alewife/West Cambridge.

There were two robberies at cafés and restaurants in 2015. In January, the *Thistle & Shamrock* restaurant was robbed at gunpoint, which was part of a bigger regional series that resulted in the arrest of a Somerville man. The arrested party in this incident was also arrested for a robbery that month at the *Quick Mart* in Cambridge. In the other café robbery, a *Dunkin Donuts* was robbed in February.

There were no drug store robberies or gas station robberies reported in 2015, which is a decline from previous years. In 2014, there had been three drug store robberies and one gas station robbery.

There were two robberies that fell under the category “Other” in 2015. One of the robberies was from a yoga studio and the other was from a construction site. There were no arrests made in either incident.

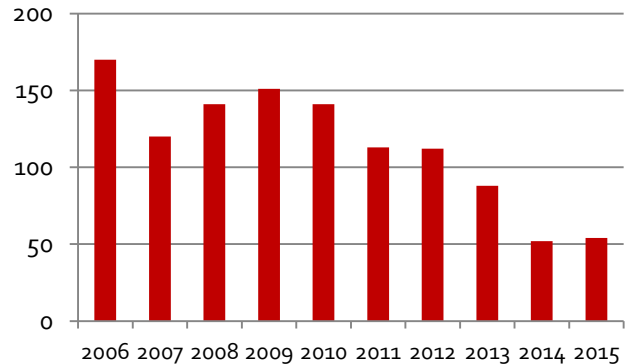
The following incidents are some of the other more notable commercial robberies this year:

- In June, a suspect entered into a *Citizens Bank*, took a lollipop, and stole \$280. A Boston male was identified as the suspect with the help of Stoneham Police, MA State Police, and the FBI and was arrested the same day.
- In August, a convenience store was robbed by a male brandishing a “machete-like” knife and wearing a plastic mask with fake white bushy eyebrows and a moustache.

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 2015 increased by two incidents over 2014, translating to a 4% rise. This is the first time in six years that street robbery has increased in number.

Street robbery, 2006-2015



Street robberies by neighborhood

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2014	2015	Change from Avg.
East Cambridge	10	3	3	-70%
MIT	3	1	0	-100%
Inman/Harrington	6	2	4	-33%
The Port	12	6	11	-8%
Cambridgeport	15	10	16	7%
Mid-Cambridge	8	2	2	-75%
Riverside	10	10	6	-40%
Agassiz	1	0	0	-100%
Peabody	4	1	2	-50%
West Cambridge	10	10	3	-70%
North Cambridge	7	7	6	-14%
Cambridge Highlands	1	0	1	0%
Strawberry Hill	1	0	0	-100%
Total	88	52	54	-39%

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 The Port are more densely populated than other neighborhoods and are closer to train stations and drinking establishments. These are factors that contribute to higher numbers of potential targets for street robbers. Individuals can become targets when they are walking alone late at night, distracted or intoxicated. The neighborhoods that experienced the

most robberies in 2015 were Cambridgeport and The Port, with 16 and 11 incidents, respectively. These two neighborhoods accounted for 50% of all street robberies reported in 2015. Both neighborhoods saw an increase of five to six incidents over 2014. West Cambridge saw the most notable decrease in activity in 2015 with seven fewer street robberies throughout the year when compared with 2014.

In 2015, 36 (67%) of the street robberies were unarmed, involving either no weapon at all or just the use of hands and/or feet without shoes. One of the unarmed robberies involved no weapons but the suspect pushed the victim into a wall, knocking them out before robbing them. The remaining 18 robberies (33%) involved the use or threat of a weapon. Knives and shod feet (feet with shoes) were each used in four incidents, while handguns or implied guns were used in nine and a BB gun was used in one.

The breakdown of street robberies by quarter in 2015 was as follows: 10 during the first quarter, 19 in the second quarter, 13 in the third quarter, and 12 during the fourth quarter. Arrests were made in 13 of the 54 robberies at the time of the incident, although upon follow-up investigation more parties may have been linked to the crimes. Aside from a general increase in street robbery activity across lower Cambridge in June involving young male suspects using violence to steal wallets and cell phones, no street robbery patterns emerged anywhere in Cambridge in 2015. However, Citizen Alerts were issued twice during the year; once in February after a victim was reportedly assaulted and robbed of cash and a cell phone by two

suspects on Main Street, and the other in early July following two armed robberies on Bow Street and Putnam Avenue. The two July robberies were part of a regional one-night spree that also affected Boston, Brookline, and Lawrence, and resulted in the arrests of four males from the North Shore. See the map later in this section for information on some of the more notable street robberies and hotspot locations in 2015.

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, 83% of all street robberies in 2015 occurred on a street or sidewalk. As for the other notable premise types, six of the robberies this year took place in buildings: two in residences, two in a mall, and two in a restaurant or café. About 57% of the street robberies throughout the city in 2015 happened between 7:00 p.m. and 3:00 a.m. This is a common timeframe for robberies to occur because people are walking home after work or are out when the bars close.

Our Crime Analysis Unit breaks down street robbery incidents into categorizations of similar types for more accurate analysis. Approximately 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 20% of the total. Robberies between homeless individuals accounted for 9% of the robberies in 2015, while domestic robberies and robberies by acquaintances represented 6% of the total.

Frequently occurring street robbery scenarios

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

- **Acquaintance Robberies (2)**: Related to domestic robbery and homeless robbery (read below), acquaintance robberies are committed by someone the victim knows. Common scenarios include drinking buddies robbing each other after a night at the bar, friends turning on each other, and robberies between co-workers.

- **ATM Robberies (0):** In this type of robbery, the suspect may approach the victim immediately after the victim withdraws money from an ATM and demand that he or she hand over the cash, or the suspect may wait behind the victim as they make a transaction, then take the money directly from the ATM and run. An ATM robbery can also occur when suspects approach a victim on the street, threaten the victim by displaying or implying a weapon, and demand the victim go to an ATM and withdraw money for them.
- **Bikejackers (2):** Juvenile robberies where the primary property targets are bicycles.
- **Bully Boys (1):** 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 (0):** 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 (0):** These robberies target delivery service personnel. In these situations, suspects usually brandish a knife or gun to intercept a delivery person.
- **Domestic (1):** 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 (1):** One of the most serious robbery types. Home invasions involve robbers entering their victims' homes, subduing the residents, and robbing the home. Fortunately this type of robbery is rare in Cambridge, and when it occurs, the victim generally knows the perpetrator.
- **Homeless Robberies (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 (11):** 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 (28):** 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 (1):** 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.

2015 Street Robbery Hotspot Map



Aggravated Assault

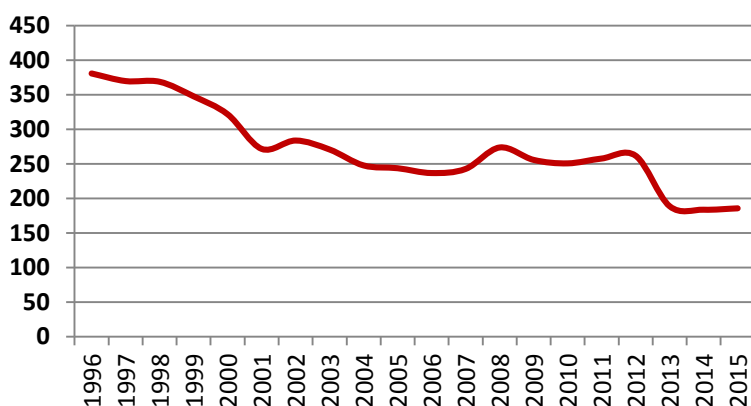
Definition

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

Statistics

Five-Year Average	215
2014	184
2015	186
Change from 2014	1%
Change from Average	-13%

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.	2014	2015	Change from Avg.	% of Total (2015)
East Cambridge	21	19	15	-29%	8%
M.I.T.	5	8	3	-40%	2%
Inman/Harrington	24	17	23	-4%	12%
The Port	31	25	29	-6%	16%
Cambridgeport	40	38	42	5%	23%
Mid-Cambridge	19	16	12	-37%	6%
Riverside	22	19	18	-18%	10%
Agassiz	2	2	0	-100%	0%
Peabody	9	9	9	0%	5%
West Cambridge	16	10	15	-6%	8%
North Cambridge	21	14	18	-14%	10%
Cambridge Highlands	3	4	2	-33%	1%
Strawberry Hill	3	3	0	-100%	0%
Total	215	184	186	-13%	

Aggravated assaults in Cambridge peaked in the early 1990s (violent crime was very high throughout the country then) and fell significantly between 1993 and 2001. For the past decade, it remained static with some small year-to-year fluctuations but no overall significant increase or decrease, until 2013 when aggravated assaults decreased by 73 incidents (28%) from 262 assaults to 189. Following the large drop in 2013, the number of aggravated assaults in Cambridge has leveled off. In 2014, aggravated assaults declined by just five incidents to 184, registering a 22% decrease from the five-year average. In 2015, aggravated assaults rose slightly by two incidents, up to 186 assaults for the year. This is 1% more than

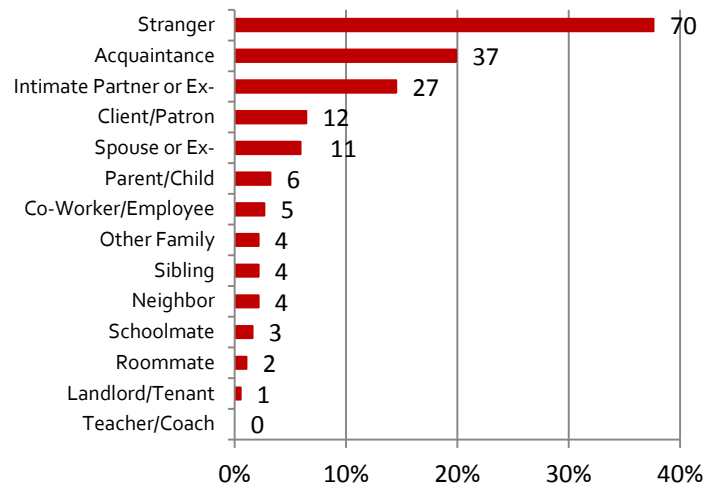
Part I Crimes: Aggravated Assault

reported in 2014 but 13% below the five-year average of 215. Simple assaults saw a small decline of four incidents (1%) in 2015 (see next page for more details).

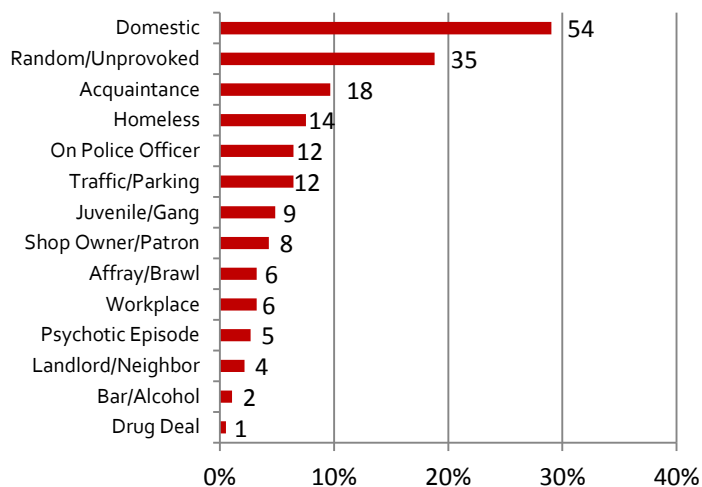
The large drop in aggravated assaults from 2012 to 2013 was at least in part because fewer domestic-related incidents were reported. Domestic assaults dropped from 87 in 2012 to 62 in 2013, but rose back up to 71 in 2014, with a notable increase in assaults between parents and children (up from four in 2013 to 14 in 2014). In 2015, there was another large drop in domestic assaults from 71 in 2014 to 54 in 2015, with this category accounting for 29% of the year's aggravated assaults. However, when considering assault statistics, one must keep in mind that this 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 38% of all assaults, "stranger" is the largest single category, comprised of most of the cases in the "random," "traffic/parking," "bar/ alcohol," and "on police officer" categories. But the other categories combined outweigh "strangers" by almost two-to-one. For the majority of aggravated assault victims, violence comes from a familiar place: intimate partners, spouses, parents, children, friends, customers, co-workers, and other relationships. Simple assaults, disputes, and other incidents between the offender and victim often precede an aggravated assault.



Aggravated assault by categorization



In any year, domestic assaults typically make up 30-40% of the total (29% in 2015). 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 parents/children. These unique circumstances are covered in the "Domestic Crimes" section of this report, as aggravated assault is only one of many crimes that may be a result of an abusive relationship. Traffic and parking assaults are usually the result of road rage incidents, which tend to be high in Cambridge since vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians share the road. Homeless is another category that typically accounts for a large portion of assaults, due to the sizeable homeless population and numerous shelters in Central and Harvard Squares.

Notable findings on aggravated assault in 2015

- Six of the aggravated assaults in 2015 (3%) resulted in serious injury. These included a stabbing between known acquaintances in an apartment on Mount Auburn Street (an arrest was made), an incident at a homeless shelter in which one resident was severely assaulted, an incident in which a male was shot in the shoulder while sitting in his vehicle at an unknown location, a stabbing on Massachusetts Avenue in which the victim received life threatening injuries and an arrest resulted, an incident in which a party self-applied to Cambridge City Hospital following a fight that resulted in a stabbing, and a shooting during a major city event in Kendall Square that left a victim with a gunshot wound to the ankle.
- Weekends, specifically Friday through Sunday, accounted for 52% of the reported aggravated assaults.
- The most common weapons used in aggravated assaults in 2015 were shod feet (16%), followed by knives (15%). Hands and/or feet (without shoes) were used in 12%. There were seven aggravated assaults in 2015 that involved the use of a firearm, compared to zero in 2014 and seven in 2013.
- 43% of aggravated assaults resulted in an arrest in 2015, compared to 27% of simple assaults.

Simple assault

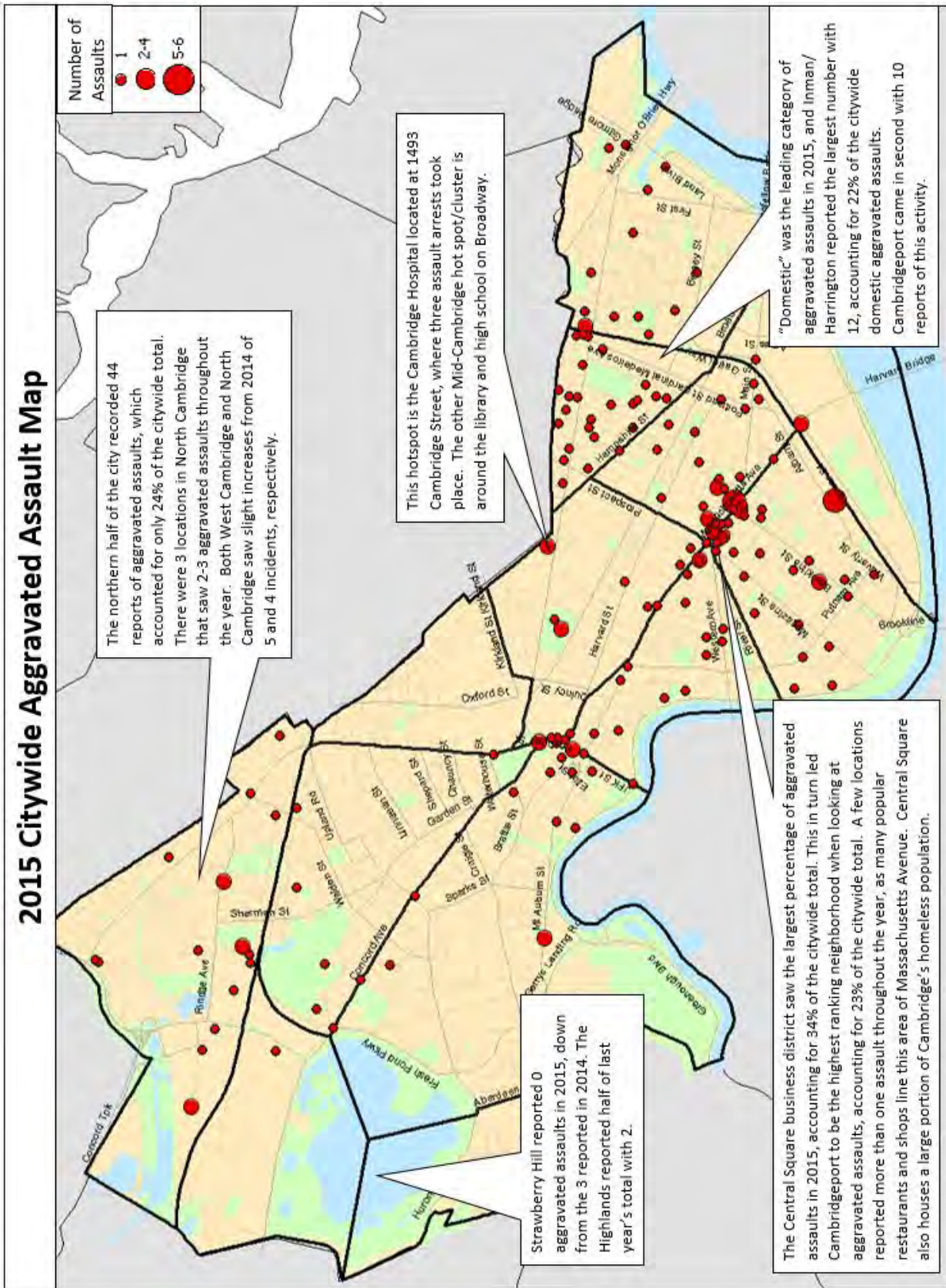
When analyzing aggravated assault, it is important to keep tabs on simple assault as well. (The difference between the two is often a matter of luck rather than intent.) Because simple assaults do not result in serious injury and do not involve the use of a deadly weapon, the underreporting rate is probably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

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

aggravated assault, which experienced a peak and subsequent decline about a decade earlier than simple assault. Aggravated assaults also saw a large decrease in 2013 and remained low in 2014, while simple assaults have changed very little in recent years, fluctuating between 400 and 460 incidents since 2006. In 2015, simple assaults saw a slight decline of four incidents, or 1%. For the first time in at least 15 years, the simple assault total registered under 400, coming in at 397 incidents for the year. Simple assaults do mirror aggravated assaults in categories and relationships.

Simple assaults reported in Cambridge





Burglary

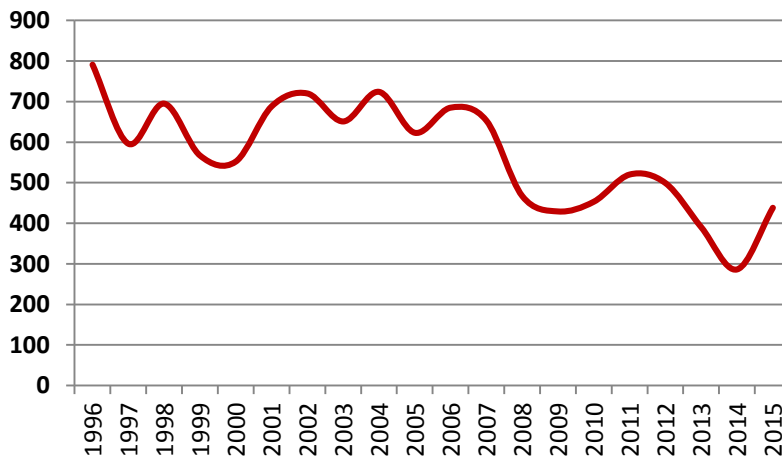
Definition

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	399
2014	286
2015	438
Change from 2014	+53%
Change from Average	+10%

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	2014	2015	Change
Commercial Burglary	51	100	+96%
Residential Burglary	235	338	+44%
Total	286	438	+53%

Top items targeted in 2015

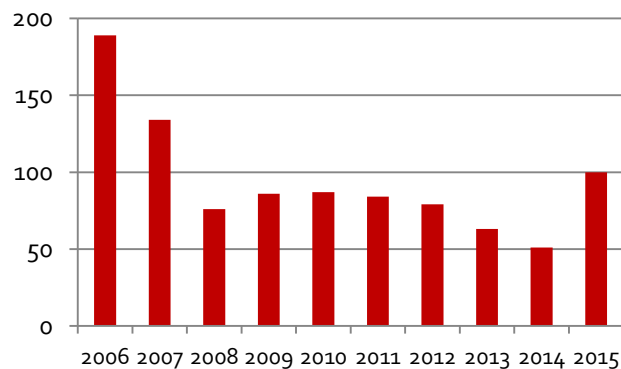
Rank	Residential	Commercial
1	Computers	Cash
2	Jewelry	Computers
3	Cash	Cell Phones
4	Cameras	Tools
5	Cell Phones	Cameras / Clothing

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

Commercial burglary

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

Commercial burglary, 2006-2015



Part I Crimes: Burglary

religious, or retail establishments. From 2014 to 2015, there was a 96% increase in commercial breaks in Cambridge. Over the past 10 years, commercial breaks have dropped by 47%, from 189 in 2006 to 100 in 2015.

All but two of the business districts in Cambridge experienced an increase in commercial break activity from 2014 to 2015. The Bay Square/Upper Broadway district recorded the most substantial increase with 14 incidents reported, which was up 10 incidents from the average and 11 from 2014. Only the Galleria/East Cambridge district reported a drop from 2014, with four fewer breaks reported. Approximately 14% of the breaks in 2015 were attempts in which no entry was gained, and nine incidents (9%) were considered an “inside job” in which an employee or known associate was believed to be responsible.

Commercial burglaries by business district

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2014	2015	Change from Avg.	% of Total (2015)
Galleria/East Cambridge	8	6	2	-75%	2%
Kendall/M.I.T.	2	1	2	0%	2%
Inman Square	5	4	8	60%	8%
Central Square	11	11	13	18%	13%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	3	0	5	67%	5%
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	4	3	14	250%	14%
Harvard Square	9	7	17	89%	17%
1500-1900 Massachusetts Avenue	7	4	8	14%	8%
Porter Square/North Cambridge	9	9	16	78%	16%
Alewife/West Cambridge	9	6	15	67%	15%
Total	67	51	100	49%	

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 large increase in commercial burglaries in 2015 was due to the emergence of a number of patterns across the city this year, where there had been none in 2014. During the first quarter of the year, a series of construction site breaks and larcenies were reported across the city. This was also a regional problem at the time. In late February into March, multiple similar breaks were reported at small businesses and retail outlets along Massachusetts Ave in North Cambridge and in Huron Village in West Cambridge. These incidents dropped off by the end of March. A series of breaks into commercial offices in Central Square was seen in April, while small businesses north of Porter Square experienced sporadic breaks throughout the second quarter (April – June). Commercial break activity cooled considerably during the summer months of June, July, and August, but picked back up again slightly with six late night breaks into offices and retail locations in the Harvard Square area in September and October. Otherwise, the rest of the year was quiet for pattern activity across the city.

Commercial burglaries by location type

Type	2014	2015
Business offices	7	27
Convenience/gas	1	14
Industrial/construction	6	13
Retail establishments	12	12
Bar/restaurant/social	13	11
Government building	0	7
Other	8	7
Church	2	5
School/youth center	2	4
Total	51	100

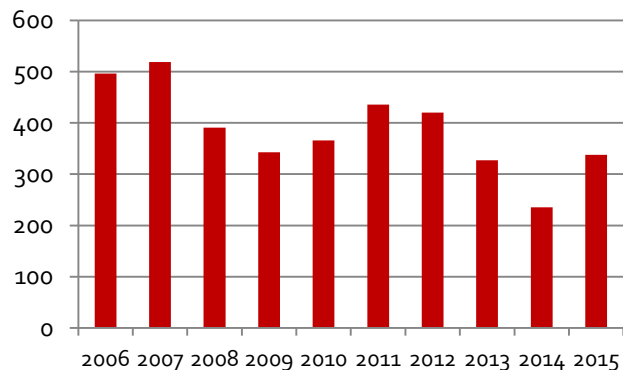
A handful of locations experienced multiple incidents during the year. In April, *Solutions at Work* in Inman/Harrington was broken into multiple times throughout the month, with items found disturbed and clothing reported missing. In April and again in July, the *J and C Adams* glass company warehouse in the Peabody neighborhood was broken into, with two young males arrested for the July incident. *Broadway Market* in Mid-Cambridge was broken into twice, in April and in August. There were at least three reports in May of breaks into offices at a large office building in the 800 block of Massachusetts Ave. In June and again in August, the *Elephant Walk* restaurant in Porter Square was broken into but nothing was reported missing. In June and September, *Hidden Sweets* in Harvard Square was broken into, but both incidents were believed to be inside jobs. In July and September, the *Tannery* in Harvard Square experienced two separate smash-and-grab incidents in which sunglasses and purses were stolen. *St. Sava Serbian Church* in North Cambridge was broken into twice in August and September; a homeless male was arrested in connection with the second incident.

Residential burglary

After two years of substantial decreases in 2013 and 2014 that dropped the residential burglary totals to 30-year lows, this crime type flipped directions in 2015 and registered a 44% increase citywide. The 2015 total of 338 housebreaks was 103 incidents above the 235 reported in 2014 and six incidents (2%) above the five-year average of 332 breaks.

The most substantial increases by percentage in housebreaks in 2015 were in East Cambridge (+113%) and Inman (+70%), while the largest numerical rise was seen in Cambridgeport, where 24 additional housebreaks were reported in 2015. Cambridgeport also had the highest per

Residential burglary, 2006-2015



Part I Crimes: Burglary

capita rate in 2015 (57 per 10,000 people) and experienced one of the larger housebreak patterns of the year, which is described in more detail along with other 2015 housebreak patterns in the map below. Other neighborhoods that saw notable increases in housebreak activity in 2015 in comparison to 2014 were Mid-Cambridge (up 15 incidents, or 44%), Riverside (up 13 incidents, or 62%), and North Cambridge (up nine incidents, or 50%).

With the large rise in housebreaks this year, it is not surprising that only one neighborhood experienced a decrease in 2015 when compared with the previous year. That neighborhood was Peabody, which descended two incidents (13%) from 16 in 2014 to 14 in 2015. Meanwhile, West Cambridge, Strawberry Hill, and the MIT neighborhood reported no change in their housebreak numbers.

Housebreaks most commonly occur during the daytime or early evening while victims are not home, or while the homeowners are away on vacation. Suspects are often long gone by the time the victim returns home and calls police. A large number of housebreaks are simply attempts in which a suspect tries but is unable to gain entry to a residence. The victim later discovers signs that someone tried to enter. This was the case in 13% of the housebreaks in 2015. Unknown suspects are typically the perpetrators in Cambridge housebreaks, although a small percentage of incidents involve acquaintances or family members. For example, 3% of all reported housebreak victims in 2015 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.).

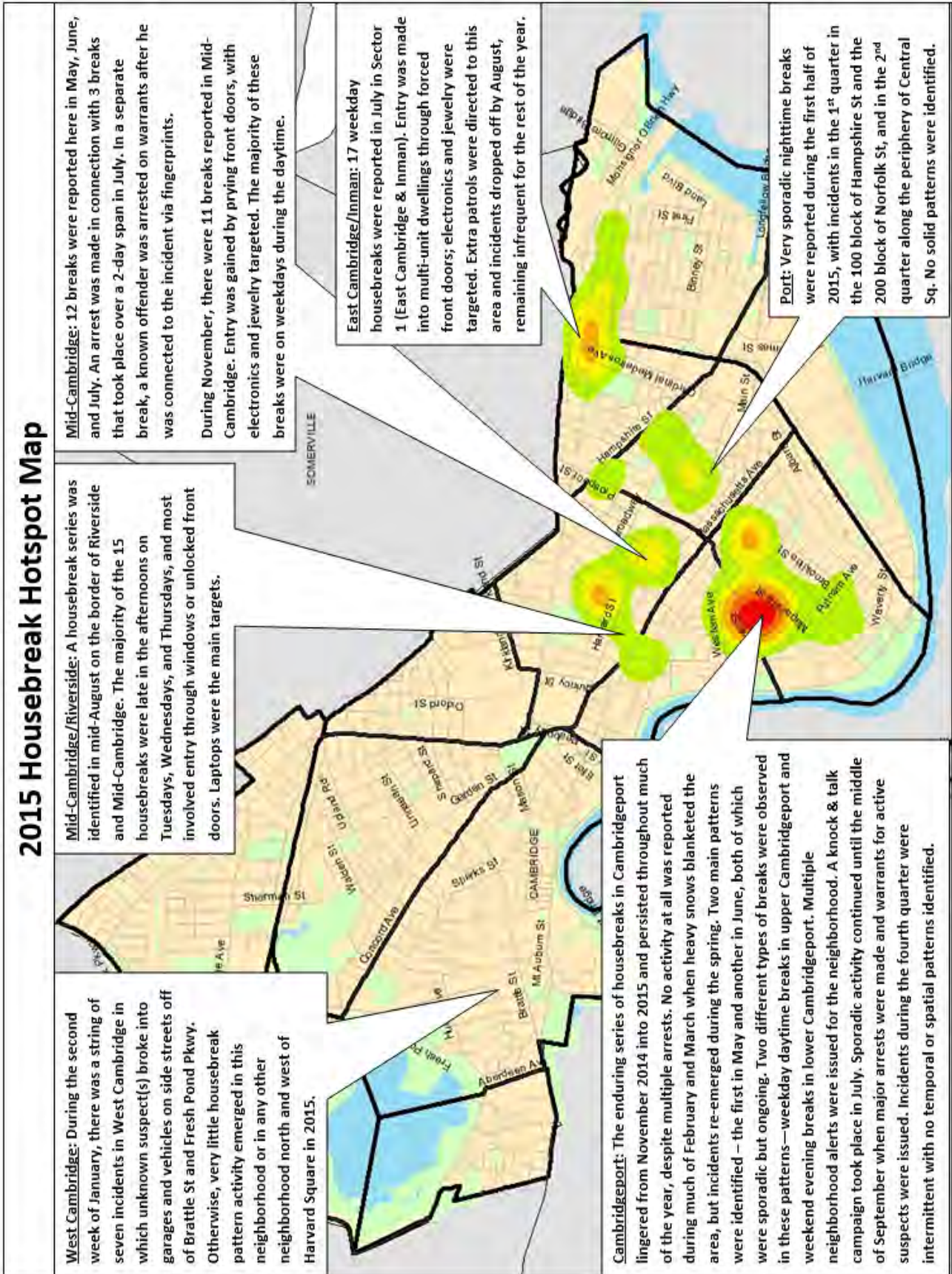
Entry is gained into a residence by various methods. The most common point of entry is through a door, whether it is a front door, rear door, basement door, or unknown. This point of entry accounted for 52% of housebreaks in 2015. Residence doors were pried/forced/broken in 23% of the housebreaks. Unlocked doors also accounted for 17%. Entry is also often made via windows, especially during the summer months. This point of entry accounted for 32% of the incidents in 2015. Window entry was significant regarding three different methods: open/unlocked windows accounted for 11% of the housebreaks, cut/removed window screens accounted for 9%, and pried/forced/broken windows accounted for 7%.

Residential burglaries by neighborhood

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2014	2015	Change from Avg.	Population	2015 Rate/10,000
East Cambridge	24	16	34	42%	9,234	37
M.I.T.	0	0	0	0%	5,057	0
Inman/Harrington	29	20	34	17%	6,516	52
The Port	34	24	32	-6%	6,792	47
Cambridgeport	50	46	70	40%	12,220	57
Mid-Cambridge	51	34	49	-4%	12,991	38
Riverside	29	21	34	17%	12,695	27
Agassiz	13	9	12	-8%	4,977	24
Peabody	35	16	14	-60%	11,399	12
West Cambridge	36	26	26	-28%	8,023	32
North Cambridge	25	18	27	8%	11,908	23
Cambridge Highlands	1	1	2	100%	832	24
Strawberry Hill	5	4	4	-20%	2,518	16
Total	332	235	338	2%	105,162	

Housebreak activity tends to be concentrated in a few specific areas each year. See the next page for a hotspot map containing information on the housebreak concentrations and pattern areas in 2015.

2015 Housebreak Hotspot Map



Larceny

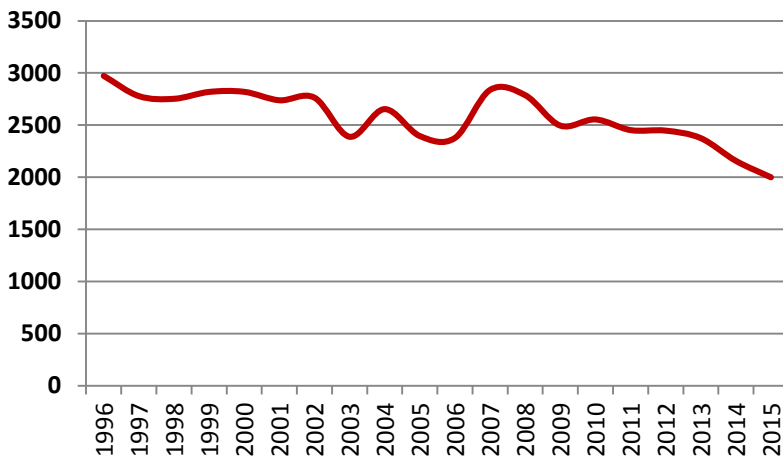
Definition

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	2,341
2014	2,158
2015	2,000
Change from 2014	-7%
Change from Average	-15%

Larcenies reported in Cambridge



Larceny is always the most common of the Part I crimes in Cambridge. This year it accounted for 70% of the total Part I crime and 78% of the total property crime. Larceny often produces the most patterns. Three categories that produce some of the highest numbers—larcenies from motor vehicles, buildings, and persons—are often fueled by changes in technology. As electronics such as laptops, cell phones, and portable music players become more popular and evolve, they become easier targets, easier to conceal, and ultimately easier to sell. This

year's larceny total decreased by 7% from last year, dropping 158 incidents from 2,158 in 2014 to 2,000 in 2015.

Larceny is broken down into the nine categories listed in the table below. The larceny categories that experienced the most substantial reductions from 2014 to 2015 were larcenies from motor vehicles (-21%), larcenies from the person (-18%), and shopliftings (-15%). Meanwhile, the only larceny types that experienced increases in 2015 over 2014 were larcenies from residences (+28%) and larcenies of bicycles (+10%). Looking at changes from the five-year average, all larceny types except larcenies from residences, bicycle thefts, and miscellaneous larcenies experienced notable decreases in 2015.

Larcenies by type

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2014	2015	Change from Avg.	% of Total (2015)
Larcenies from buildings	391	385	345	-12%	17%
Larcenies from motor vehicles	610	514	404	-34%	20%
Larcenies from persons	304	220	181	-40%	9%
Larcenies from residences	214	226	289	35%	14%
Larcenies of bicycles	357	328	362	1%	18%
Larcenies of license plates	31	28	25	-19%	1%
Larcenies of services	20	17	16	-20%	1%
Shoplifting	375	391	333	-11%	17%
Other (unclassifiable) larcenies	37	49	45	22%	2%
Total	2,341	2,158	2,000	-15%	

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

Business District	2014	2015	Change
Galleria/East Cambridge	67	58	-13%
Kendall/M.I.T.	17	26	53%
Inman Square	14	22	57%
Central Square	87	74	-15%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	9	19	111%
Bay Sq./Upper Broadway	30	25	-17%
Harvard Square	82	55	-33%
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	18	12	-33%
Porter Sq./N. Cambridge	26	26	0%
Alewife/West Cambridge	35	28	-20%
Total	385	345	-10%

There were 345 larcenies from buildings reported in 2015. This total represents a decrease of 10% from 2014 and 12% from the five-year average of 391.

Top hot spots of 2015

1. **CambridgeSide Galleria**
100 CambridgeSide Place
31 incidents
2. **CASPAR Shelter**
240 Albany Street
10 incidents
3. **Hyatt Regency Hotel**
575 Memorial Drive
9 incidents
4. **Cambridge Public Library**
449 Broadway
6 incidents
5. **Rock’N Fitness Gym**
1 Porter Square
6 incidents

Larceny from building scenarios

The following are the most common larceny from building scenarios in Cambridge in 2015:

1. Someone knowingly leaves his or her belongings unattended for a short time and then comes back to find the property missing. An example would be leaving a coat in a public coat closet at a bar and returning to find it stolen. Unattended items accounted for 24% of the incidents in 2015. Another 16% of the incidents in 2015 involved a related situation in which victims accidentally forgot their property at a location and later returned to find it missing.

2. An employee of a commercial establishment leaves his or her personal property in a “back room” where he or she thinks it will be safe. Later, the employee notices that the property is missing. The most common targets in this crime include purses, bags, and cell phones. Approximately 13% of the larcenies from buildings reported in 2015 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 his or her wallet down while buying an item and the property is stolen. This scenario accounted for 10% of the total reported in 2015.

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, cell phones, and purses tend to be the favorite targets. This scenario accounted for 8% of the total reported larcenies from buildings this year.

5. A thief pries open a locker at a fitness club, commonly targeting wallets and cash. In 2015, 6% of larceny from building incidents occurred in this manner. An arrest was made during summer in connection with a pattern of gym thefts at Rock’N Fitness in Porter Square in May and June.

Larcenies from motor vehicles

Larcenies from motor vehicles (LMVs) 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. However, due the substantial drop in LMVs in 2015, this year's car break total accounted for only 14% of the Crime Index Total.

This crime type hit its peak in 2007—when GPS units became a hot target—and has been steadily decreasing by 10-18% each year since then, with only one slight increase in 2012. The 21% decline recorded in 2015 proved to be the largest drop in over a decade. The 404 car breaks reported in 2015 was also 34% below the five-year weighted average of 610.

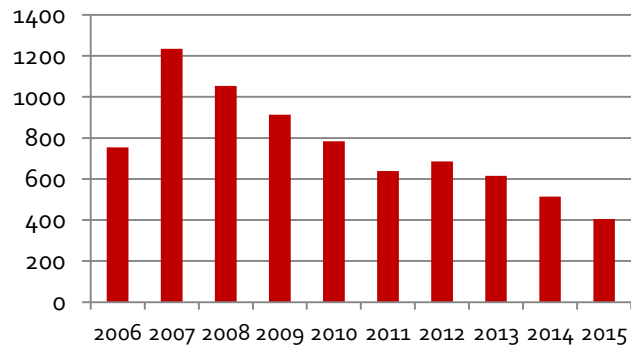
The Cambridgeport neighborhood reported the most LMVs in 2015 with 70 incidents, due to the emergence of numerous series throughout the year, followed by Peabody with 58. Strawberry Hill saw the largest percentage increase this year, up 200%, due to two one-night sprees in this normally quiet neighborhood in February and July.

As the neighborhood chart to the right shows, most areas of Cambridge experienced substantial decreases in reported LMVs in 2015. Many of these large declines were due to the reduction in notable patterns this year, after numerous series were reported in many of these neighborhoods in 2014.

In 2015, the main target in LMVs was cash or coins, accounting for 33% of the incidents citywide. This property was often stolen from unlocked vehicles, which has been the most common method of entry for the past three years. Prior to 2013, the top method of entry typically involved breaking windows.

LMV activity tends to be concentrated in a few specific areas each year. See the next page for a hotspot map containing more information on these focus areas in 2015.

Larcenies from motor vehicles, 2006-2015



Larcenies from vehicles by neighborhood

Neighborhood	2014	2015	Change
East Cambridge	49	19	-61%
M.I.T.	13	1	-92%
Inman/Harrington	32	18	-44%
The Port	33	42	27%
Cambridgeport	61	70	15%
Mid-Cambridge	68	44	-35%
Riverside	34	27	-21%
Agassiz	22	11	-50%
Peabody	60	58	-3%
West Cambridge	80	47	-41%
North Cambridge	53	49	-8%
Cambridge Highlands	4	3	-25%
Strawberry Hill	5	15	200%
Total	514	404	-21%

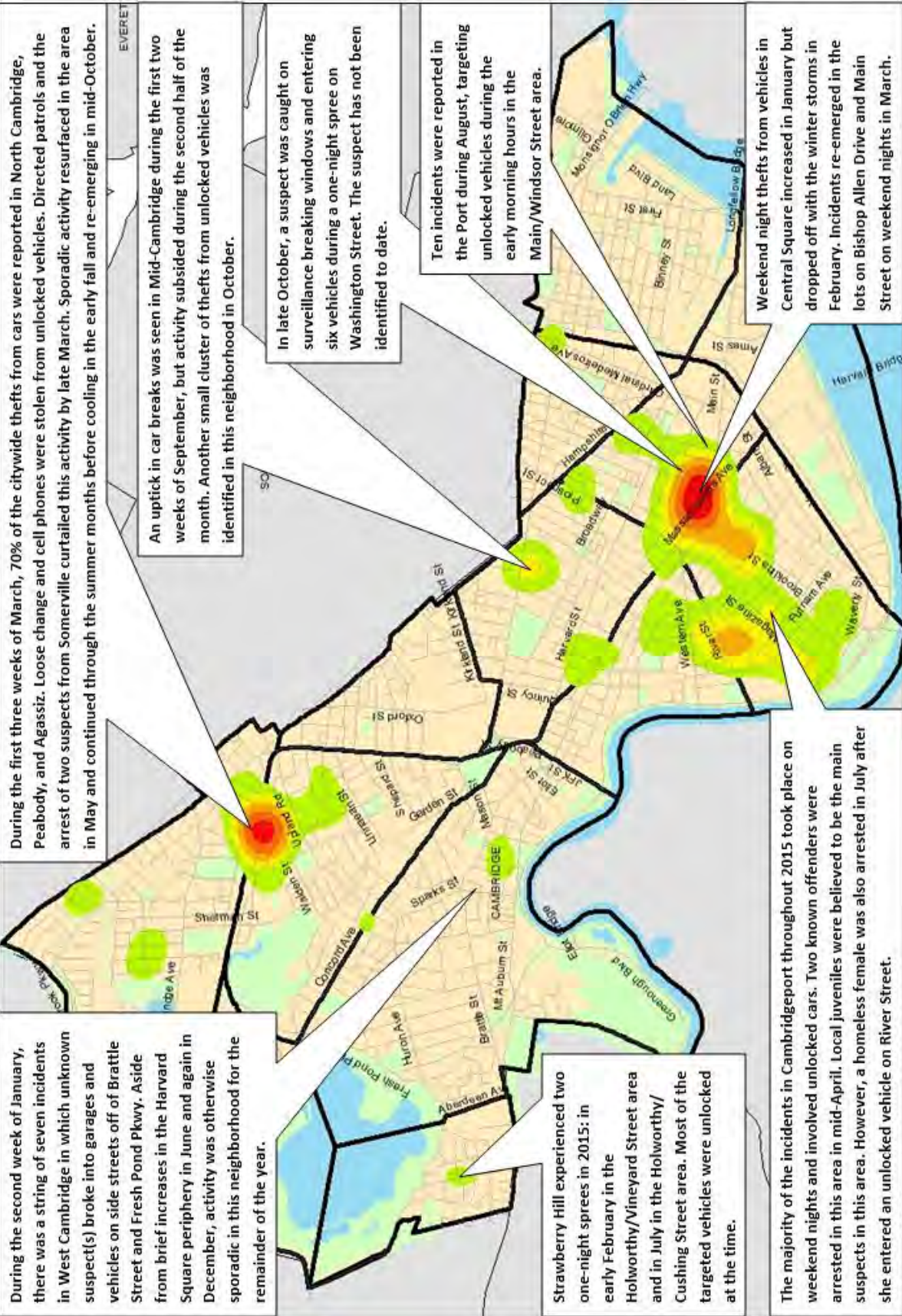
Top stolen items of 2015

- 1. Cash/Coins 133
- 2. Backpacks/Bags/
Purses/Wallets 58
- 3. Laptop computers 39
- 4. Clothing 30
- 5. GPS systems 29
- 6. Auto parts 27
- 7. Glasses/Sunglasses 25
- 8. Cellular phones 23
- 9. MP3 players 13
- 10. Credit/ATM cards 12

Top methods of entry

- 1. Entry through unlocked door or open window, accounting for 42% in 2015.
- 2. In 33% of cases, means of entry were unknown, with no signs of force.
- 3. Breaking a window, this accounted for 13% of larcenies in 2015.

2015 Larceny from Motor Vehicle Hotspot Map



Larcenies from persons

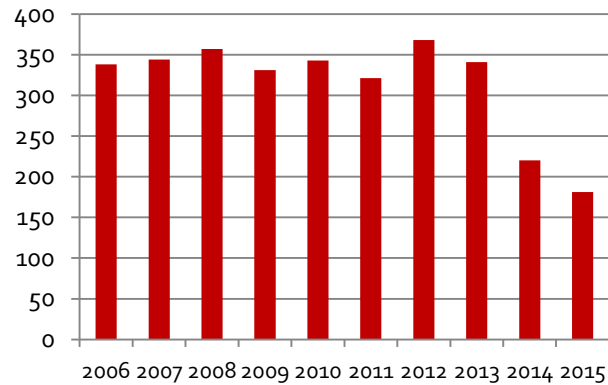
Larceny from the person describes pocket-picking or any theft that occurs within the victim’s area of control. The thefts are non-confrontational, and often the victim is not aware of the theft until after it has occurred. If any physical confrontation between offender and victim takes place, the crime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

Larcenies from persons in 2015 were 18% lower than the number reported in 2014 and 40% below the five-year average. The total of 181 incidents in 2015 is the lowest total reported in Cambridge in at least 20 years. For the third year in a row, the substantial decrease in this crime type was driven at least in part by reductions in dipper activity in Harvard and Central Squares. Arrests for this crime type were also down in 2015. Only one incident resulted in the arrest of a suspect this year. See the scenarios below for more information on larcenies from the person in 2015.

Larcenies from persons by business district

Business District	2014	2015	Change
Galleria/East Cambridge	32	30	-6%
Kendall/M.I.T.	7	2	-71%
Inman Square	11	10	-9%
Central Square	71	51	-28%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	5	6	20%
Bay Sq./Upper Broadway	6	3	-50%
Harvard Square	63	52	-17%
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	6	5	-17%
Porter Sq./N. Cambridge	11	12	9%
Alewife/West Cambridge	8	10	25%
Total	220	181	-18%

Larcenies from persons, 2006-2015



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

1. For the past two years, the most common larceny from person scenario in Cambridge was the theft of items left unattended by their owners. This scenario accounted for approximately 31% of the larcenies from persons in 2015. This includes purses and wallets left briefly unattended in bars, restaurants, churches, schools, bus stops, parks, etc. In one typical scenario of this type, a student leaves his or her cell phone in a backpack near a basketball court while playing with friends and returns to find that the phone is missing. Another repeat scenario tends to be the theft of belongings from residents of local homeless shelters while those residents are asleep.

2. One of the other 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 20% of the larcenies from persons in 2015. This is usually the most common larceny scenario in the city, but came in second to thefts of unattended items in both 2014 and 2015. Incidents at restaurants and cafes located in Central Square (seven incidents) and Harvard Square (20 incidents) dominated this categorization, although these business districts saw substantial reductions from the previous year, down 28% and 17%, respectively. In Central Square, only the 1369 Coffee House experienced more than one incident in 2015. In Harvard Square, multiple incidents were seen at 30 Church St (Starbucks), 27 Brattle St (Crema Café), 1288 Massachusetts Ave (Panera), and 1360 Massachusetts Ave (Au Bon Pain). There were no patterns of this scenario anywhere in Cambridge this year.

3. Yet another popular scenario is pocket-picking. While a victim is walking through a public place, a pickpocket stealthily reaches into the victim’s coat, purse, or backpack and removes valuables. This scenario accounted for about 19% of the larceny from person reports in 2015. Central Square and Harvard Square reported the highest pocket-picking numbers in 2015 with 12 and 8 incidents, respectively.

4. Similar to the above-mentioned category of thefts of unattended property is the thefts of items from victims as they shop in local commercial establishments. In this situation, a shopper leaves a purse or shopping bag in a cart while looking at items on a shelf; upon returning to the cart, the belongings are gone. This category accounted for 15% of the larcenies from persons in 2015.

Larcenies from residences

Larcenies from Residences are non-burglary thefts from apartments, hallways, garages, or yards. “Non-burglary” means that no force or trespass was involved in the theft. Typically, these thefts are committed by someone known to the victim or by people who have a right to be on the property.

There were 289 of these larcenies reported in Cambridge in 2015, a 28% increase over 2014. By far the most prevalent scenario for this crime type in both 2014 and even more so in 2015 involved the theft of packages from the front steps or vestibules of residences, which rose by 42% this year (from 111 incidents in 2014 to 158 in 2015). Although package thefts were up in 2015 when compared with the previous year, no definite spatial or temporal patterns were identified for most of the year. Towards late fall and into the holiday season, incidents became more numerous citywide, with Mid-Cambridge, Cambridgeport, Peabody, and North Cambridge seeing the most activity, particularly on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons. Four people were arrested in two separate package theft incidents this year in May (in Cambridgeport) and in December (in Riverside).

The most common larceny from residence scenarios are:

- Thefts of mail/packages delivered by a parcel service: 55%
- Thefts committed by visitors or guests of a residence: 13%
- Thefts committed by someone working in the residence, such as a painter, plumber, contractor, or maintenance worker: 9%
- Thefts from a yard, porch, or other area surrounding a residence: 8%
- Thefts committed by a family member, spouse, or romantic partner (i.e., “domestic thefts”): 6%
- Thefts from a common area of an apartment building: 4%
- Thefts committed while victims are in the process of moving: 2%
- Thefts from a storage area of an apartment building or complex: 2%

Larcenies from residences by neighborhood

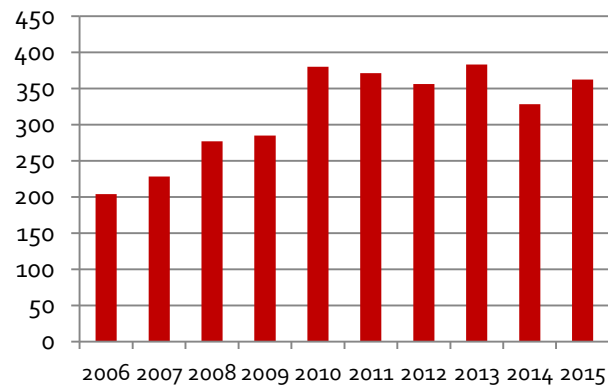
Neighborhood	2014	2015	Change
East Cambridge	30	18	-40%
MIT	1	0	-100%
Inman/Harrington	14	14	0%
The Port	27	24	-11%
Cambridgeport	25	39	56%
Mid-Cambridge	40	53	33%
Riverside	26	20	-23%
Agassiz	4	17	325%
Peabody	20	38	90%
West Cambridge	11	18	64%
North Cambridge	24	40	67%
Cambridge Highlands	2	4	100%
Strawberry Hill	2	4	100%
Total	226	289	28%

Larcenies of bicycles*

Larcenies of bicycles by neighborhood

Neighborhood	2014	2015	Change
East Cambridge	31	49	58%
M.I.T.	8	7	-13%
Inman/Harrington	32	22	-31%
The Port	36	35	-3%
Cambridgeport	34	46	35%
Mid-Cambridge	57	46	-19%
Riverside	33	39	18%
Agassiz	9	12	33%
Peabody	29	23	-21%
West Cambridge	31	35	13%
North Cambridge	24	32	33%
Cambridge Highlands	2	13	550%
Strawberry Hill	2	3	50%
Total	328	362	10%

Larcenies of bicycles, 2006-2015

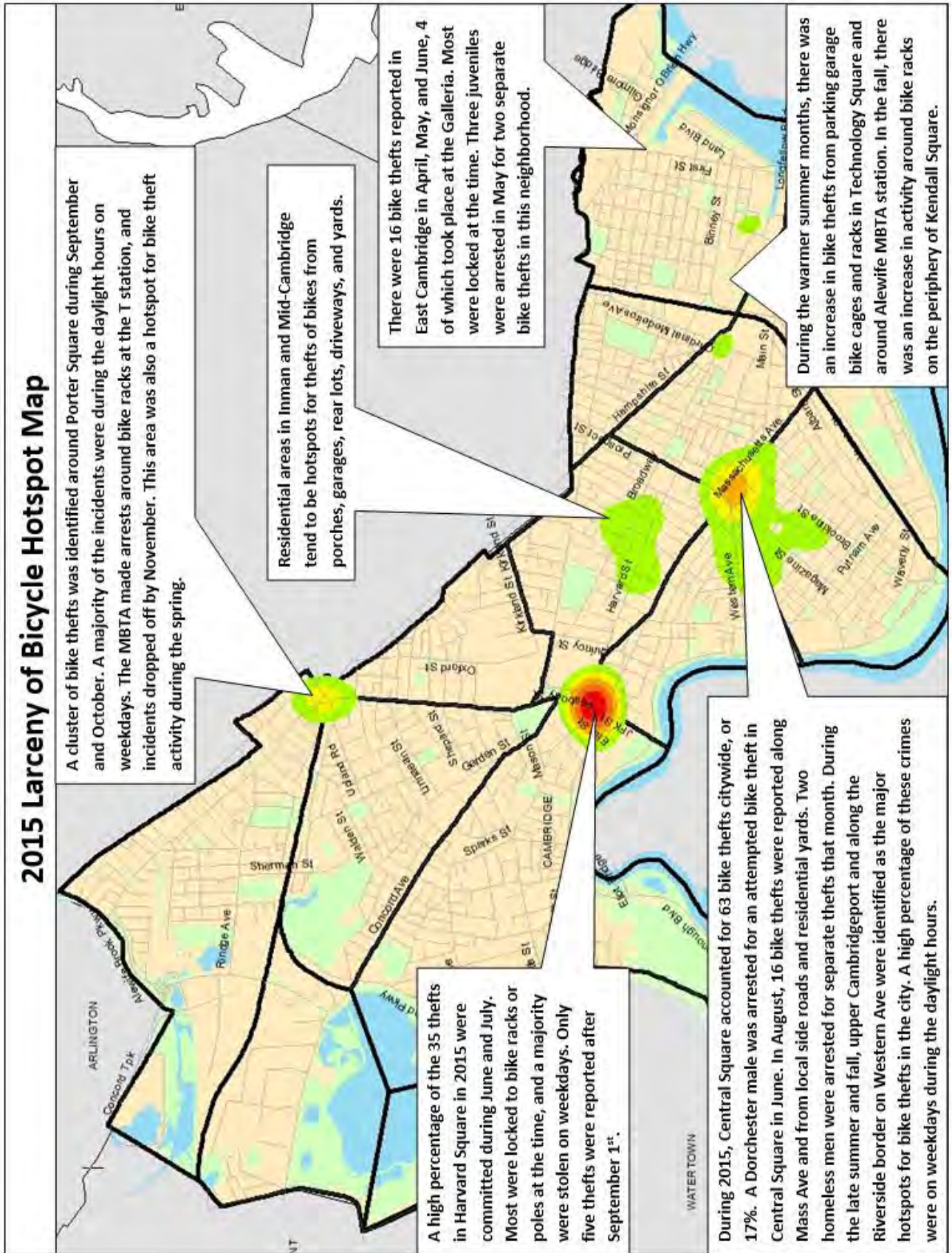


This year saw 362 incidents of stolen bicycles, an increase of 10% over 2014 and 1% over the weighted average. Not surprisingly, the largest numbers of bicycle thefts in 2015 occurred in the summer months of June, July, and August (48, 72, and 63 incidents, respectively), when bicycles typically pack the streets and sidewalks because of warmer weather. May, September, and October also experienced higher levels of these incidents (between 30 and 44 incidents each). The business district with the most incidents in 2015 was Central Square (63), followed Alewife/West Cambridge, Inman Square, and the Galleria/East Cambridge area (each with 41), while fewer than usual were reported in Harvard Square (35).

Locks present little difficulty to bicycle thieves, who often bring bolt cutters or pry bars with them. Approximately 60% of all reported bicycle thefts this year involved locked and unattended bicycles on a street, sidewalk, or rack. Roughly 11% of thefts involved locked bicycles on private property, such as in private back yards or in apartment building hallways. Another 19% percent of the larcenies involved bicycles that were left unlocked and unprotected. Unlocked bicycles that were on private property followed, making up the remaining 10% of reported incidents.

See the next page for a hotspot map containing information on the larceny of bicycle concentrations in 2015.

* 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 15% in 2015, dropping from 391 incidents in 2014 to 333 this year. As is typical, the CambridgeSide Galleria / East Cambridge area experienced the majority of the shopliftings this year with 35% of the incidents. Harvard Square, Alewife/West Cambridge, and Central Square reported the next highest amounts. It is important to note that since shoplifting incidents are often only reported when an arrest is made, underreporting can be a serious problem. The actual shoplifting total may be six to ten times greater than the statistic given. However, 67% of the reported incidents in 2015 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

Business District	2014	2015	Change
Galleria/East Cambridge	159	116	-27%
Kendall/MIT	1	2	100%
Inman Square	3	3	0%
Central Square	38	48	26%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	6	10	67%
Bay Sq./Upper Broadway	2	3	50%
Harvard Square	88	65	-26%
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	9	6	-33%
Porter Sq./N. Cambridge	50	29	-42%
Alewife/West Cambridge	35	51	46%
Total	391	333	-15%

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

City/Town	2015
Boston	48
Cambridge	26
Revere	8
Malden	6
Somerville	6
Chelsea	3
Lynn	2
Mansfield	2
Melrose	2
Quincy	2
Watertown	2

Larcenies of services

This crime includes taxicab fare evasion, “dining and ditching,” “gassing and going,” and other failures to pay for services already rendered. There were 16 of these crimes reported in 2015. Taxi fare evasion incidents were reported most often this year (eight incidents), followed by “dining and ditching” (seven incidents), and one incident in which a guest failed to pay for a rented room. There were no gasoline thefts in 2015.

Miscellaneous larceny

This category includes all other unclassifiable larcenies. Miscellaneous larcenies in 2015 decreased by 8% from 2014 and rose by 22% over the five-year weighted average. There were no notable patterns of any miscellaneous types of larceny this year.

Auto Theft

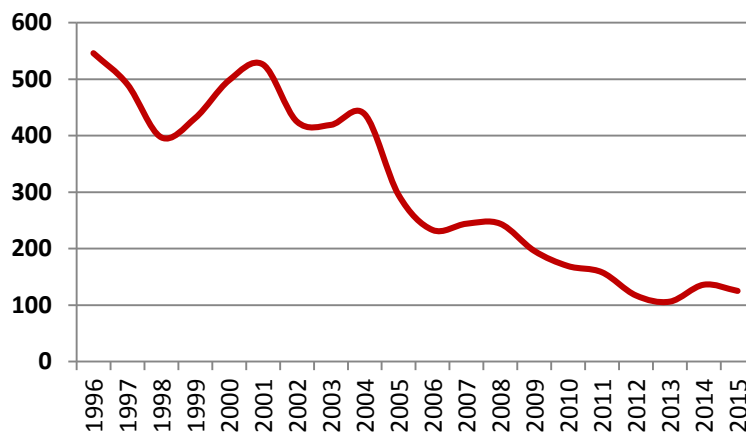
Definition

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

Statistics

Five-Year Average	129
2014	136
2015	125
Change from 2014	-8%
Change from Average	-3%

Auto thefts reported in Cambridge



Forty years ago, there were nearly 3,000 cars reported stolen yearly in Cambridge. These figures declined to less than 1,000 thefts yearly in the 1990's and today's figures represent one of the most dramatic reported decreases in a single crime type. In 2013, Cambridge reported a 50-year low in auto thefts with 106. However, in 2014, auto thefts turned out to be one of the few Part I crimes to show an increase, up 28% from 2013. In 2015, auto thefts dropped by 11 incidents from 2014, decreasing to 125 thefts for the year. As is evident from the chart, the

slight blip last year with an additional 30 cars stolen was still low in comparison to years past, and it would appear that auto theft is back on a downward trend. The overall major decline can be attributed to the virtual elimination of "chop shops" and interstate auto theft rings, crackdowns on insurance fraud, advances in automobile security, and new technology that enables patrol officers to quickly check a vehicle's registry listing and determine if it is stolen.

Although auto thefts tend to stay relatively consistent in each neighborhood, there were two outliers with large changes recorded in 2015. Thefts in North Cambridge increased by 11 incidents over 2014 and registered at 70% above the five-year average of 10. This increase, however, must be considered in context, as the total of six thefts reported in this area in 2014 was below average and was the only time in the past five years that a single digit total was reported in this neighborhood. The other outlying area in 2015 was The Port. When only comparing 2015 to the previous year, the 13 reported auto thefts in this area would appear to indicate a notable

Auto thefts by neighborhood

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2014	2015	Change from Avg.	% of Total (2015)
East Cambridge	16	17	15	-6%	12%
MIT	3	3	3	0%	2%
Inman/Harrington	9	12	13	44%	10%
The Port	14	21	13	-7%	10%
Cambridgeport	22	23	18	-18%	14%
Mid-Cambridge	17	14	12	-29%	10%
Riverside	11	10	6	-45%	5%
Agassiz	4	6	6	50%	5%
Peabody	9	10	7	-22%	6%
West Cambridge	10	13	12	20%	10%
North Cambridge	10	6	17	70%	14%
Cambridge Highlands	1	1	3	200%	2%
Strawberry Hill	1	0	0	-100%	0%
Total	129	136	125	-3%	

Part I Crimes: Auto Theft

decrease of 38% below the 21 thefts reported in 2014. However, in reality the 2015 total is in line with the five-year average of 14 thefts. The rest of the neighborhoods in Cambridge recorded auto theft numbers in 2015 that were relatively consistent with those seen in 2014, with minor fluctuations above or below last year's numbers. Seven of the 13 neighborhoods saw reductions in auto thefts in 2015, leading to the overall decrease of 11 incidents this year compared to 2014.

Only 16% of all auto thefts in 2015 occurred in the first quarter, possibly due to the record-breaking snowfall covering the ground. The other quarters ranged from 22%-34% of the yearly total, with the most (43 auto thefts) reported during the third quarter.

Makes and models

Hondas continue to be the most commonly stolen automobiles in Cambridge, constituting 20% of all reports in 2015, or 25 incidents. They are also typically the most commonly stolen vehicles nationwide and continued to be this year. Toyota dropped to third place in 2014, but it reclaimed second place in 2015 with 13 thefts reported. Ford came in at a solid 3rd place in 2015 with 11 vehicles stolen throughout the year. Although Subaru came in second place in 2014 with 16 thefts, in 2015 it was ranked 4th in a 7-way tie with Nissan, Hyundai, Chevy, Acura, Vespa, and Yamaha, all of which recorded four thefts. This information, while typically consistent with historical and national trends, had changed drastically over the past few years. In 2012, Yamahas appeared on the list; in 2013, Genuine scooters appeared in the top three; and in 2014, Subarus and Vespa scooters ranked in the top five. It appears that the 2015 statistics are more stable with the national trends. As is shown in the table, four of the top five vehicle model types stolen in Cambridge in 2014 also made the national and/or statewide top listings.

Top 5 stolen makes and models in 2015

Makes		Models	
Honda	25	Honda Civic*+	6
Toyota	13	Honda Accord*+	6
Ford	11	Ford Fusion	6
7 way tie	4	Toyota Camry*+	5
		Toyota Corolla+	4

*Also in the national top 10 (for 2014)

+Also in the Massachusetts top 10 (for 2014)

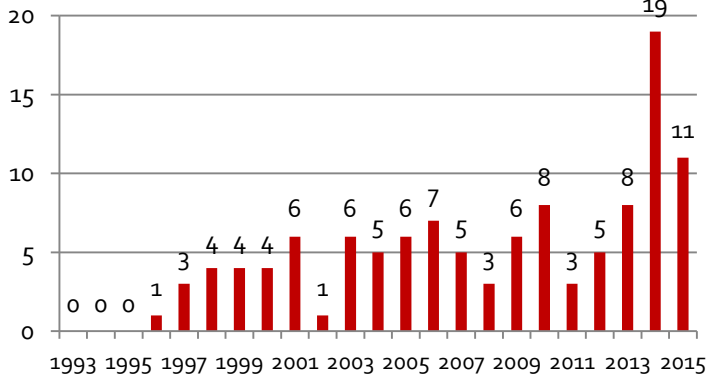
(2015 national/MA top 10 data not yet available)

In 2015, Cambridge kept in line with the state and national trends that report that Hondas and Toyotas are most heavily targeted. The most targeted model for the fourth year in a row in Cambridge was the Honda Civic. However, this year it shares the top spot with the Honda Accord and the Ford Fusion. Toyota also had two models in the top five most stolen cars in Cambridge: the Camry and the Corolla. Typically, Hondas and Toyotas are stolen more than others due to the following factors. First, these cars are some of the most commonly owned models in the nation, making them more widely available. Statistical probability alone would place them near the top of the theft list. Second, car thieves tend to look for average-cost, commonly owned, inconspicuous cars. High-priced luxury cars are not stolen very often because they are too easy for someone to spot and are more likely to be equipped with expensive alarm systems.

Thefts of motorcycles and other brands of scooters have been common throughout the city over the past few years. This has been an emerging trend and accounted for 27% of all auto thefts in Cambridge in both 2013 and 2014. In 2015, this number increased to 38% of all auto thefts when accounting for thefts of scooters, mopeds, and motorcycles combined. Unlike the previous two years, however, specific scooter models did not rank high in the stolen vehicle types in 2015.

Three auto thefts resulted in arrests in 2015. In June, two Boston juveniles were arrested for stealing a scooter and were subsequently found in possession of drugs. In July, a Boston male was arrested after he was seen riding a moped without a helmet or an ignition key on Cambridge Street. In September, a Salem resident was arrested for driving a stolen motor vehicle after he crashed into multiple cars on Cambridge Street. There were no known patterns that emerged anywhere in Cambridge in 2015, due to the limited number of auto thefts reported throughout the city.

Auto thefts in 2015 by model year



The table to the left 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). Two models were from prior to 1993 and did not fit on the graph. Therefore, there are 10 model years of cars stolen in 2015 that are not depicted in the graph. Analysis of the age of stolen vehicles shows that the highest demand is typically for cars less than 10 years old. Surprising is the steady number of stolen cars from the year 2003-2007, as some are more than a decade old. The

years with the most targeted vehicles were 2014 and 2015, which accounted for 26% of all known motor vehicle years stolen in 2015. Thieves that target these newer models are often “joyriders” who steal vehicles to increase their sense of status, or they intend to sell the entire car for profit. Another scenario that seems to be emerging involves people who rent cars, assumingly newer models, and fail to return them in a timely manner, resulting in the rental company reporting them stolen. This could account for part of the spike in 2014-2015 models reported stolen this year. Thieves that are looking for transportation steal cars 5-10 years old because they are inconspicuous. Thieves looking to make a profit target the older model year vehicles because parts for these cars are in higher demand.

Auto theft recoveries

Approximately 60% of the cars reported stolen in 2015 have been reported as recovered to date. The majority of the recovered cars in 2015 were located throughout Cambridge, with the rest found in surrounding cities and towns. In 2015, the number of vehicles recovered within Cambridge, 36, was relatively consistent with the average of 33 recorded over the past two years (42 in 2014 and 24 in 2013). Inman/Harrington was the leading recovery neighborhood in 2015 with five. For the first time, numerous cars were recovered out of state, as far away as New York and Ohio. When damage was reported on recovered vehicles, there were a few instances in which more than one area of the car had been affected. In total, 21 recovered cars had sustained some type of damage, and of those 21, multiple parts had been damaged in three. The most common was overall body damage (11 vehicles), followed by ignition damage (nine vehicles). 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

Auto thefts by recovery location	
Boston	15
Boston (general)	11
Dorchester	2
Brighton	1
Roxbury	1
Cambridge	36
Inman/Harrington	5
North Cambridge	4
Cambridgeport	3
East Cambridge	3
Mid-Cambridge	3
West Cambridge	3
Agassiz	2
The Port	2
Highlands	2
Unknown	9
Other Cities/States	24
Somerville	10
Other states	5
Arlington	1
Bolton	1
Brighton	1
Everett	1
Lynn	1
Quincy	1
Revere	1
West Springfield	1
Wilmington	1

2015 Citywide Auto Theft Map

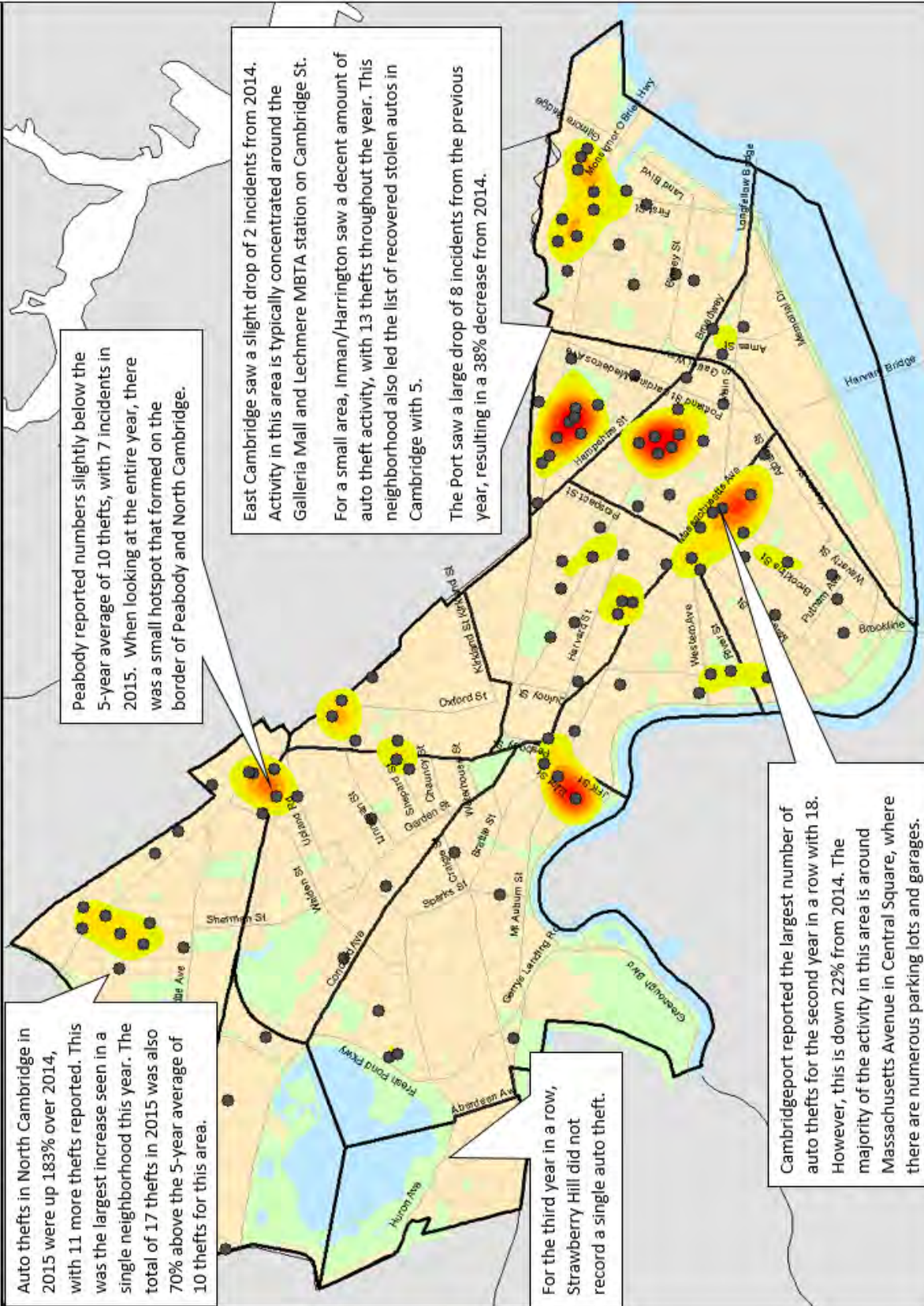
Auto thefts in North Cambridge in 2015 were up 183% over 2014, with 11 more thefts reported. This was the largest increase seen in a single neighborhood this year. The total of 17 thefts in 2015 was also 70% above the 5-year average of 10 thefts for this area.

Peabody reported numbers slightly below the 5-year average of 10 thefts, with 7 incidents in 2015. When looking at the entire year, there was a small hotspot that formed on the border of Peabody and North Cambridge.

East Cambridge saw a slight drop of 2 incidents from 2014. Activity in this area is typically concentrated around the Galleria Mall and Lechmere MBTA station on Cambridge St. For a small area, Inman/Harrington saw a decent amount of auto theft activity, with 13 thefts throughout the year. This neighborhood also led the list of recovered stolen autos in Cambridge with 5. The Port saw a large drop of 8 incidents from the previous year, resulting in a 38% decrease from 2014.

For the third year in a row, Strawberry Hill did not record a single auto theft.

Cambridgeport reported the largest number of auto thefts for the second year in a row with 18. However, this is down 22% from 2014. The majority of the activity in this area is around Massachusetts Avenue in Central Square, where there are numerous parking lots and garages.





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, or complaint 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. Note: These incidents are ones in which the highest offense is drug-related. Incidents that also involve a more serious Part 1 offense (such as Larceny, Burglary, etc.) are not counted in this section.

Statistics

Five-Year Average	87
2014	54
2015	58
Change from 2014	7%
Change from Average	-33%

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

Below is a geographic breakdown of drug incidents across the 13 neighborhoods in Cambridge. Cambridgeport and the Port, both of which include part of Central Square, accounted for the most drug activity in the City in 2015, registering 13 and 10 incidents, respectively. There were no large-scale operations focused on reducing drug use in Cambridge in 2015. However, through various smaller undercover operations, the SIU continues its dedication to minimizing the drugs and drug-related crime in Cambridge.

In total, 58 drug incidents were reported in 2015 and 61 people were arrested in 42 of these incidents.

Drug Tip Hotline

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

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

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

Lastly, you can download the free MyPD smartphone app to send anonymous crime tips.

Drug incidents by neighborhood

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2014	2015	% of Total (2015)*
East Cambridge	12	5	5	9%
MIT	1	1	1	2%
Inman/Harrington	6	2	4	7%
The Port	14	7	10	17%
Cambridgeport	16	9	13	22%
Mid-Cambridge	11	8	6	10%
Riverside	7	6	6	10%
Agassiz	1	1	0	0%
Peabody	6	3	2	3%
West Cambridge	8	6	6	10%
North Cambridge	5	5	3	5%
Cambridge Highlands	0	0	1	2%
Strawberry Hill	2	1	1	2%
Total	87	54	58	

Drug offense scenarios

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

1. The Cambridge Police Department’s Special Investigation Unit initiates an investigation or conducts surveillance resulting in an arrest. Many of these investigations are due to information supplied by confidential sources: 22 cases in 2015
2. A police officer on patrol observes suspicious street activity and upon further investigation discovers narcotics: 19 cases in 2015
3. A Cambridge school official or court officer observes drug use: 2 cases in 2015
4. During a routine motor vehicle stop, a police officer observes narcotics inside the vehicle: 5 cases in 2015
5. A citizen witnesses a person or persons using drugs and notifies the police: 2 cases in 2015
6. During an arrest for another crime, the arresting officer or booking officer finds narcotics on the arrested person: 6 case in 2015
7. Pharmacists discover patrons attempting to fill fake prescriptions: 2 cases in 2015

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	2015
Possession	23
Possession with intent to distribute*	29
Trafficking**	2
Drug sale (observed)	4

*Carrying a significant amount of drugs not for personal use

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

Type of drug found in incidents

Category	2015
Marijuana	23
Prescription drugs	13
Heroin	17
Cocaine or crack cocaine	3
Hallucinogens	2
Designer Drugs	0

Summary of overdose incidents

Although overdose incidents are generally medical in nature, police often respond to assist Fire and EMS agencies. In 2015, 188 overdose incidents (with 16 fatalities) were reported to the Cambridge Police, which is up 20% over the 157 overdoses (with 11 fatalities) reported to the police in 2014. Much of the increase in 2015 was a result of the surge in reports of opioid/heroin overdoses across the city, particularly involving overdoses that were fatal. This trend was also seen statewide and across the nation, beginning in 2014. A public health emergency was declared in March 2014 in Massachusetts due to the growing number of opioid overdoses and deaths, and the concern has continued throughout 2015. When a victim cannot or will not report what substance was involved in an overdose, officers must often rely on witness statements, medical personnel evaluations, and/or evidence at the scene to make a determination. The chart provides a breakdown of the suspected drug type involved in each overdose report for 2014 and 2015.*

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

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

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

In 2015, there were 16 fatal overdoses:

- 11 definite heroin overdoses
- 2 possible heroin overdoses (or other opioids)
- 2 possible overdoses by way of pills (prescription or otherwise)
- 1 overdose involving alcohol and an unknown drug

Suspected drug ingested		
Drug	2014	2015
Heroin	55	95
Other Opioids	15	10
Prescription OTC Meds	57	53
Alcohol	2	3
Cocaine	3	1
Marijuana	4	0
Other (Designer Drugs, Hallucinogens, etc.)	6	12
Unknown	15	14
Total	157	188

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

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	84
2014	91
2015	91
Change from 2014	0%
Change from Average	+8%

Sex offenses by type

Category	5-Yr. Avg.	2014	2015	Change from Avg.
Indecent assault	40	49	39	-3%
Indecent exposure	26	28	32	23%
Annoying & accosting	8	6	5	-38%
Peeping & Spying	4	4	9	125%
Obscene phone calls	5	4	5	0%
Prostitution & solicitation	1	0	3	200%
Total	84	91	91	8%

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 2015, the offender was a stranger to the victim in 54% of the incidents reported. The third quarter (July, August, and September) saw the most incidents

with 16, while the other three quarters held steady with seven to eight incidents each. Six of the incidents in 2015 resulted in arrests at the time of the incident.

There was one series of indecent assaults in Cambridge in 2015 that started at the end of July and continued throughout August. The series took place in Harvard Square, with the most similar incidents occurring on the Garden Street side of the Cambridge Common between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. There were four incidents in this series in which the victims provided similar suspect descriptions. There were also six other indecent assaults that took place along Massachusetts Avenue from the Langdon Street area in Agassiz/Peabody (north of Harvard Square), down into the Square and along JFK Street to Memorial Drive. Not all of these incidents were reported directly to the Cambridge Police Department (some were reported to other agencies) and suspect descriptions varied in these incidents, which made it difficult to determine which, if any, were related. A Citizen Alert was issued on September 1st following an arrest in the area, and only one incident was reported after that.

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. Fifteen (47%) of the 32 indecent exposure incidents in 2015 involved suspects masturbating or engaging in sexual acts in public, 13 individuals (41%) were seen urinating/defecating in public, and four (13%) incidents were flashing incidents. Arrests were made in 15 incidents.

Annoying & Accosting

Annoying and accosting a member of the opposite sex is a form of criminal harassment. (Note: Incidents involving phone call harassment are not considered annoying and accosting. Phone calls are a separate category.) Often, annoying and accosting involves a man repeatedly following, shouting, making off-color suggestions, hooting, repeatedly asking for a date, or otherwise harassing a woman. It happens most often on the street and in the workplace. All five incidents in 2015 were perpetrated by strangers and none resulted in arrests.

Peeping and Spying

Peeping and spying occurs most often in Cambridge when offenders peer through windows of houses or apartments, generally at night. Six of the nine incidents reported in Cambridge in 2015 involved this situation. The other three incidents reported this year involved the videotaping and/or photographing of unsuspecting victims during situations in which privacy is expected. One of these took place at the Galleria Mall, while the other two occurred at residences. Arrests were made in two of the electronic incidents, including the one at the Galleria Mall.

Obscene Telephone Calls

Obscene telephone calls are unwanted phone calls of an offensive or repulsive nature. Often the caller uses sexual or vulgar language to cause discomfort and possibly fear to the victim receiving the calls. The caller was unknown to the victim in three of the five incidents in 2015. The other two involved a schoolmate and an ex-romantic partner.

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.

More recently, there were three reported incidents of prostitution in Cambridge in 2015. One incident involved an online solicitation, one was at a massage parlor, and one involved an investigation of reported activity at a local hotel. The three incidents resulted in two arrests, one of a prostitute and one of a john. Another incident resulted in a suspect being summonsed to court.

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	467
2014	420
2015	422
Change from 2014	0%
Change from Average	-10%

There were 422 incidents of malicious destruction, or "vandalism," reported in 2015. Malicious destruction in Cambridge rose by approximately 0.5% (2 incidents) from 2014 to 2015. The Cambridge Highlands neighborhood saw the largest percentage increase with an 83% rise in the number of vandalism reports (from six to 11 incidents), followed by the M.I.T., which rose by 60% (from five to eight incidents). The largest numerical increase was reported in The Port, which saw an increase of 11 incidents over 2014, translating to a 20% increase. The neighborhoods with the most noticeable decreases in 2015 were Strawberry Hill and North Cambridge, which had the largest percentage drops (-33% and -17%, respectively), and North Cambridge and East Cambridge, which saw the leading numerical drops (down eight and seven incidents, respectively).

While damage to cars experienced a rise in some categories from 2014 to 2015, the most notable were increases in dents/miscellaneous damage (+67%) and tire slashing (+59%). There was a one-night spree in May in which nine motor vehicles parked on Cambridge Street near Prospect Street were found with their tires slashed. Meanwhile, incidents of smashed car windows dropped by 38% in 2015, recording the lowest total in the past three years.

In other damage types, destruction to residences in 2015 fell by 43% compared to 2014, and overall damage to businesses in 2015 fell by 5%. Graffiti also saw a drop of 20%, down to the lowest total reported in the past three years. In March, there were multiple reports of graffiti in North Cambridge that involved the tags of "Cruz" and "Cream".

Vandalism by neighborhood

Neighborhood	2014	2015	% of Total (2015)*
East Cambridge	56	49	12%
M.I.T.	5	8	2%
Inman/Harrington	45	40	9%
The Port	54	65	15%
Cambridgeport	47	54	13%
Mid-Cambridge	31	34	8%
Riverside	41	37	9%
Agassiz	6	7	2%
Peabody	30	33	8%
West Cambridge	39	36	9%
North Cambridge	48	40	9%
Cambridge Highlands	6	11	3%
Strawberry Hill	12	8	2%
Total	420	422	

Vandalism by category

Category	2014	2015	% of Total (2015)
Total damage to autos	228	267	63%
Car window broken	82	51	12%
Dents/damage to car	69	115	27%
Scratches, "pinstripes"	38	41	10%
Tires slashed or punctured	32	51	12%
Attempted theft	7	9	2%
Total damage to residences	46	26	6%
Misc. damage to residences	32	19	5%
Residence window broken	14	7	2%
Total damage to businesses	64	61	14%
Business window broken	39	27	6%
Misc. damage to businesses	25	34	8%
Graffiti	71	57	14%
Miscellaneous damage	11	11	3%
Total	420	422	

*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	497
2014	621
2015	578
Change from 2014	-7%
Change from Average	+16%

Across the nation, police departments are seeing fraud become an increasingly popular crime. In 2015, this crime type decreased by 7% in Cambridge from the previous year. Despite the decrease this year, this crime type is expected to rise in the coming years due to the electronic age in which we live.

Counterfeiting

In 2015, there were 27 incidents of counterfeiting, down 21% from the 34 incidents reported in 2014. This crime category almost always involves counterfeit bills. In Cambridge, these incidents tend to occur most often at grocery stores, convenience stores, and gas stations, and at the Galleria Mall. In 2015, there was one arrest and a suspect was developed in five other cases.

Bad Check

This is defined as the writing of checks on insufficient funds or closed accounts. The Cambridge Police took 31 reports in 2015.

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 38 forged checks reported in 2015.

ATM/Credit Card Fraud

The most common fraud reported in Cambridge typically involves the use of credit and ATM cards. There were 163 reports of ATM/credit card fraud in 2015, 19 more than in 2014. Major commercial areas such as Harvard/Central Squares and the Galleria Mall are typical hotspots for this activity, although Harvard Square was relatively quiet for this activity in 2015 with only 16 incidents, compared to the East Cambridge/Galleria area, which had 37. 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/stolen/skimmed. Occasionally a victim reports fraudulent activity while they are still in possession of their card. Credit card fraud is the

Fraud by type

Category	2014	2015	Change from 2014
Counterfeiting	34	27	-21%
Forgery/Uttering	336	369	10%
Credit/ATM cards	144	163	13%
Identity theft	123	128	4%
Forged check	27	38	41%
Bad check	36	31	-14%
Prescription	2	5	150%
Other/miscellaneous	3	3	0%
Application	1	1	0%
Con Games	229	165	-28%
Internet-related	44	40	-9%
Housing Scam	18	31	72%
Government	65	29	-55%
Miscellaneous	22	18	-18%
Extortion/Kidnap	41	17	-59%
Housework/Utilities	37	13	-65%
Big Carrot	0	7	N/A*
Cash shuffle	2	4	100%
Travel	0	3	N/A*
Charity	0	2	N/A*
Pigeon Drop	0	1	N/A*
Embezzlement	22	17	-23%
Total	621	578	-7%

*N/A = % change cannot be calculated when the 2014 total is zero.

main type of forgery that is expected to consistently increase, as many criminal enterprises have taken to electronic methods due to the complexity of solving such cases. One trend that was seen across Cambridge and the region in 2015 involved skimming devices that were placed in ATM machines to discreetly collect ATM card numbers and PINs. These compromised numbers were then used in other locations, either immediately or up to months later, to withdraw money from the cardholders' accounts.

Identity Theft

This scenario is when a known or unknown person opens accounts in the victim's name with his or her social security number. This can include utilities, credit cards, or even filing tax returns. Cambridge saw an increase of 4% in this type of crime in 2015, rising from 123 incidents to 128.

Embezzlement

This occurs when employees take advantage of their position for financial gain, diverting company funds to their own account. There were 17 reports of embezzlement in 2015, down 23% from the 22 incidents reported in 2014. Historically, retail stores in Harvard/Central Squares and the Galleria are most affected by this crime. Often, incidents of this type involve employees stealing several thousand dollars from the companies for which they work.

"Con" Games

There were 165 swindles, con games, or flimflams in 2015, which is 28% lower than the 229 incidents reported in 2014. Internet-related incidents continue to account for a high number of con games. In recent years, there has also been a large increase in new scam scenarios, contributing to our need to create new categories in our data collection process. These new categories include "Housing Scam", "Government," and "Extortion/Kidnap." These categories were previously listed as miscellaneous con games when they were less prevalent or non-existent prior to 2014. The Housing Scam category refers to online rental scams in which a victim sends money and later discovers there is no apartment to rent. The call-out box below details some of the more prevalent phone scams reported in Cambridge in 2015.

The Cambridge Police issued several alerts in 2014 and 2015 about on-going phone scams affecting residents and businesses in the area. Many of the scams involved victims transferring money via Western Union or "Green Dot MoneyPak" cards, which are reloadable prepaid cards.

The following is a list of some of the scams that were reported in 2015:

- A caller claims to be from the IRS and says that the victim has been audited and owes money. This scam was prevalent throughout tax season.
- A caller claims to work for the government and states that there is a warrant out for the victim's arrest unless s/he pays a fee to clear it up. ("Government" scam category)
- A caller claims to be from a utility company and demands payment on an outstanding bill.
- A caller claims to have either kidnapped or been in an accident with a victim's relative and states that the relative is being held for ransom. ("Extortion/Kidnap" scam category)
- A caller claims to be offering computer services/anti-virus software and needs access to a victim's computer where they are able to remotely gain personal information.

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

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

Other Part II Crimes

Definition

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

Statistics

Five-Year Average	1071
2014	1057
2015	1073
Change from 2014	+2%
Change from Average	0%

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 20 of the 25 disorderly conduct incidents in 2015. Nine (36%) of the disorderly incidents this year took place in Central Square and ten (40%) occurred in Harvard Square, due to the large vagrant population and prevalence of bars and restaurants in both Squares.

Drinking in public

This crime type fell by 67% in 2015. Five of the nine incidents yielded arrests this year. Decreases in this crime type typically result from either officer presence deterring individuals from partaking in the act, or less calls from establishments or patrons reporting the crime. The large majority of these incidents typically involve homeless individuals in Harvard and Central Squares, although the East Cambridge area accounted for more than Harvard Square in 2015, due to an increasing problem with homeless individuals drinking in Gore Street Park.

Category	2014	2015	Change from 2014
Hit & run accidents	614	681	11%
Threats	158	193	22%
Trespassing	61	46	-25%
Traffic arrests	81	44	-46%
OUI	47	42	-11%
Disorderly Conduct	35	25	-29%
Weapons violations	21	24	14%
Drinking in Public	27	9	-67%
Liquor Violations	10	8	-20%
Kidnapping	1	1	0%
Extortion/Blackmail	2	0	-100%
Total	1,057	1,073	2%

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 no incidents of this nature reported in 2015, down from two the previous year.

Hit and run accidents

The majority of the hit and run incidents this year (76%) involved parked cars. Cambridgeport saw the largest number of hit and runs in 2015 with 75 incidents, followed by East Cambridge, Inman/Harrington, and West Cambridge, each with 70 incidents. Strawberry Hill saw the fewest with only 15.

Kidnapping

There was one reported kidnapping in 2015; it involved a parental custody issue.

Liquor violations

Liquor violations generally involve minors drinking, though they can also include the sale of liquor to a minor, or the unlicensed sale of liquor. None of the eight incidents in 2015 yielded an arrest, but because most involved juveniles, the involved parties were typically either taken to the hospital, taken into protective custody, or summonsed to court.

Operating under the influence (OUI)

In 2015, all 42 OUIs resulted in arrests. More than half of the activity occurred on weekends (Friday – Sunday) and typically between 10:00 p.m. and 3:00 a.m. when people are out at bars or clubs. Central Square and Inman Square had the highest concentrations of OUIs this year, with 12 and 7 incidents respectively.

Threats

Threats often arise in domestic disputes, arguments between acquaintances and co-workers, and school fights. There were 193 reports of threats in 2015. The majority of the specifically classified incidents this year were related to domestic issues or were between acquaintances.

Traffic arrests

Most traffic offenses are minor in nature and result in a warning or citation. Other crimes, like driving to endanger, driving with a suspended or revoked license, or attaching false license plates, may result in an arrest. These arrests decreased significantly after 2003 because the courts requested that summonses be issued for license suspension/revocation offenses, as opposed to arrests being made. There were 44 traffic arrests in 2015.

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 25 of the 46 incidents of trespassing in 2015.

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 2015, there were 24 weapon/gun violations resulting in 11 arrests.

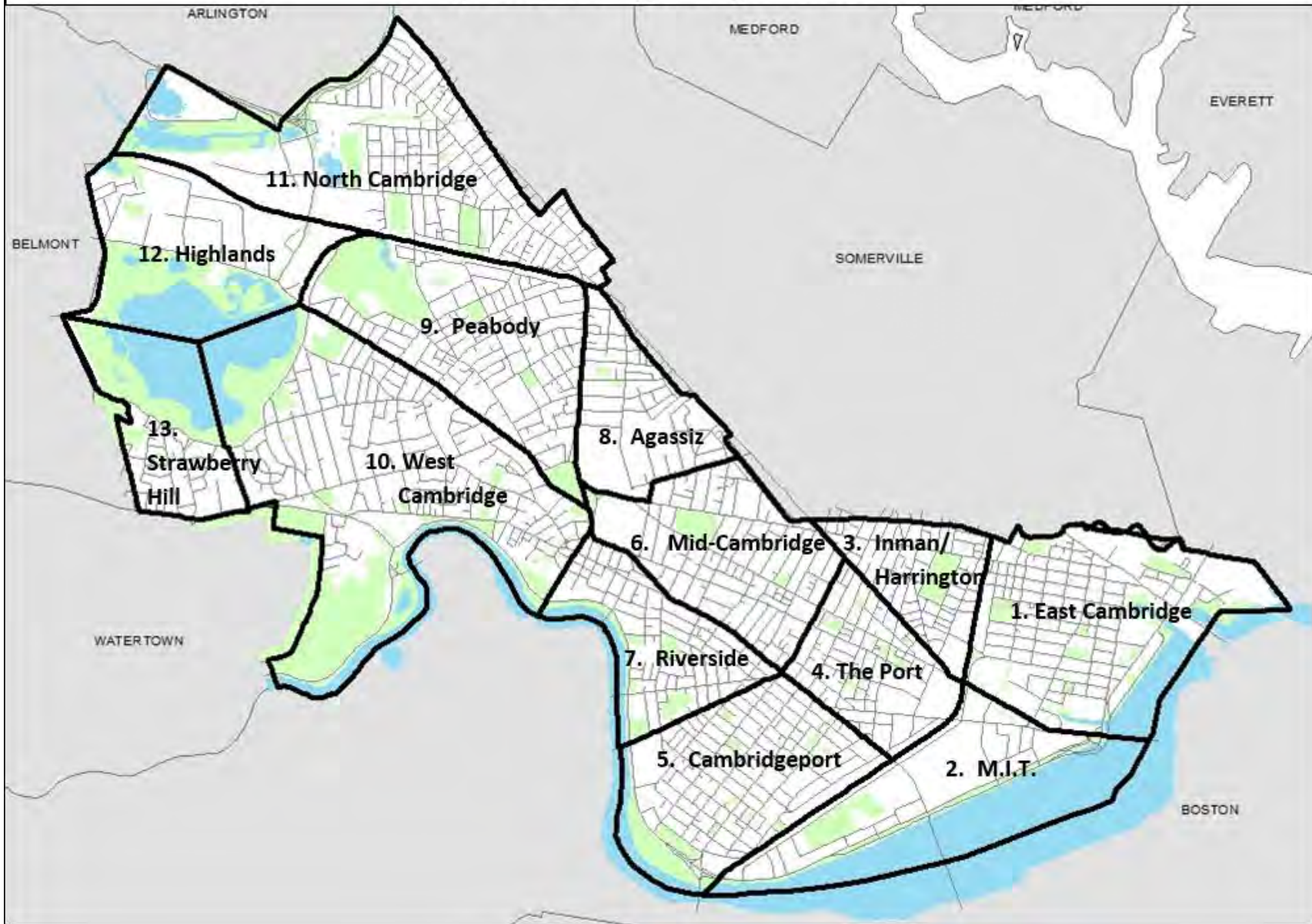


Section IV

Neighborhood Profiles

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

City of Cambridge Neighborhoods

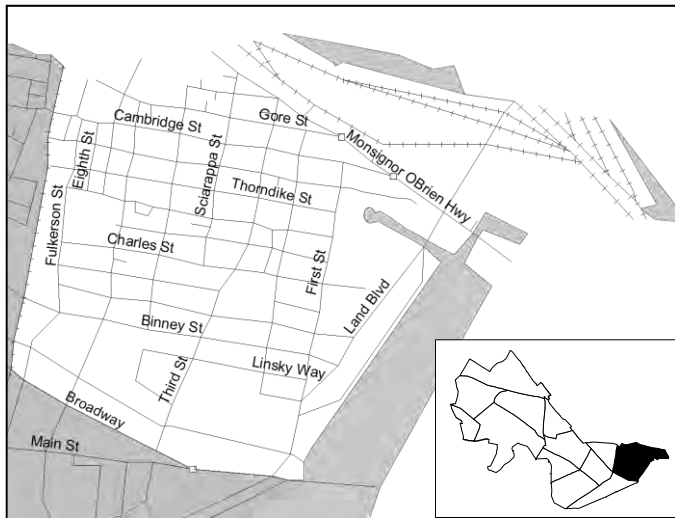


Neighborhood breakdown of index crimes in 2015

Crime	East Camb	M.I.T.	Inman/Harr.	The Port	Camb Port	Mid-Camb	River-side	Agassiz	Pea-body	W. Camb	N. Camb	Camb H'lands	Strw. Hill	Total
Aggravated Assault	15	3	23	29	42	12	18	0	9	15	18	2	0	186
Auto Theft	15	3	13	13	18	12	6	6	7	12	17	3	0	125
Commercial Break	4	0	8	8	5	14	10	2	8	19	18	3	1	100
Commercial Robbery	2	0	2	3	0	2	6	0	1	3	3	1	0	23
Drugs	5	1	4	10	13	6	6	0	2	6	3	1	1	58
Flim Flam	26	4	10	21	18	17	13	5	10	15	24	1	1	165
Forgery	60	7	18	30	39	50	30	12	22	33	50	10	8	369
Homicide	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Housebreak	34	0	34	32	70	49	34	12	14	26	27	2	4	338
Indecent Assault	4	2	1	1	5	4	2	3	7	9	1	0	0	39
Indecent Exposure	2	1	1	4	6	5	5	0	0	1	6	0	1	32
Larceny from Building	62	26	16	22	48	36	40	3	16	36	31	8	1	345
Larceny from MV	19	1	18	42	70	44	27	11	58	47	49	3	15	404
Larceny from Person	31	1	7	14	26	10	36	1	7	30	12	4	2	181
Larceny from Residence	18	0	14	24	39	53	20	17	38	18	40	4	4	289
Larceny of Bicycle	49	7	22	35	46	46	39	12	23	35	32	13	3	362
Mal. Dest. Property	49	8	40	65	54	34	37	7	33	36	40	11	8	422
Shoplifting	116	1	3	20	36	2	33	4	2	39	29	29	19	333
Simple Assault	43	1	32	42	63	40	48	5	19	40	46	11	7	397
Street Robbery	3	0	4	11	16	2	6	0	2	3	6	1	0	54

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, 2011-2015					
Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Housebreaks	43	35	15	16	34
Street Robbery	18	10	10	3	3
Auto Theft	22	12	16	17	15
Larceny from MVs	93	51	40	49	19
Malicious Destruction	76	45	49	56	49
Drug Incidents	13	14	19	5	5

Similar to 2014, very little crime pattern activity was seen in East Cambridge in 2015. In late March, at least seven thefts from hotel rooms were reported at the Marriott Residence Inn on Broadway; the suspect was believed to be part of a contracted company doing work in the hotel. In July, a series of daytime housebreaks through forced front doors was reported in East Cambridge and Inman/Harrington. With extra patrols in the area, the pattern came to an end by early August.

No patterns of street robberies or larcenies from motor vehicles emerged anywhere in this neighborhood in 2015. However, the first homicide of the year occurred in East Cambridge on April 4. Carlos Colina of Cambridge was arrested and charged with murder after the human remains of Somerville resident Jonathan Camilien were found in a duffel bag on a walkway off of Binney Street. The incident was not random; Colina and Camilien had been acquaintances.

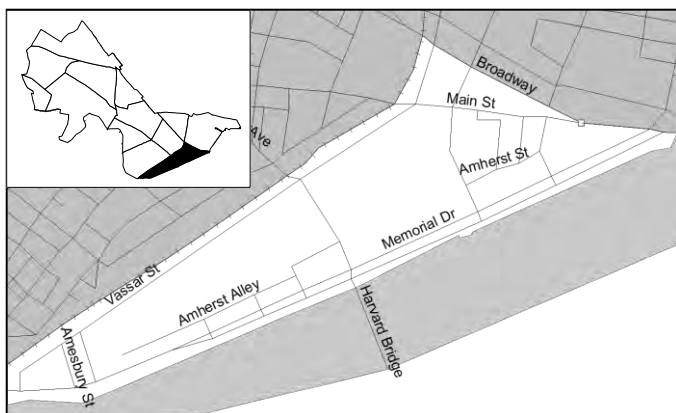
Annual Average for East Cambridge Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2015
Housebreaks	38	36	37	29
Street Robbery	10	19	16	9
Auto Theft	156	86	34	16
Larceny from MVs	121	106	101	50
Malicious Destruction	118	110	93	55

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, and the Cambridge Police Department. This neighborhood also contained the Cambridge Jail until it closed in June of 2014.

- **Street robberies** increased to 25 incidents with the opening of the CambridgeSide Galleria in 1991, but they dropped in 1997 and have remained at or below 20 incidents ever since. Many of these are pack or bullyboy robberies committed by and against juveniles. Other robbery patterns—predatory in nature—sometimes appear on Cambridge Street near the train tracks.
- The motor vehicle-related crimes of **auto theft, larceny from motor vehicles, and malicious destruction of property** have, in the past, occurred at the highest rates here of anywhere in Cambridge due to the level of commercial parking around the CambridgeSide Galleria, along Cambridge Street, and in the vicinity of Cambridge Center. In recent years, auto thefts and malicious destruction have placed East Cambridge in the top third of all neighborhoods, while larcenies from motor vehicles in this area registered in the middle or lower end of the neighborhood spectrum.
- **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, 2011-2015					
Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Housebreaks	0	0	0	0	0
Street Robbery	2	1	1	1	0
Auto Theft	2	2	4	3	3
Larceny from MVs	11	12	5	13	1
Malicious Destruction	12	8	6	5	8
Drug Incidents	1	1	1	1	1

The majority of the crime in the M.I.T. area is reported to the M.I.T. police, contributing to the low numbers tallied by the Cambridge Police Department. These low numbers make it difficult to pinpoint information significant to pattern identification. In 2015, no significant pattern activity emerged anywhere in this neighborhood, unlike in 2014 when a number of patterns were seen here.

Annual Average for M.I.T. Area Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2015
Housebreaks	19	4	1	0
Street Robbery	11	5	3	1
Auto Theft	102	55	8	3
Larceny from MVs	56	49	24	8
Malicious Destruction	47	28	8	8

Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

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

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

Neighborhood 2: M.I.T. Area

- The large number of automobiles parked each day on Vassar Street, Ames Street, Amherst Street, and at the Hyatt Regency Hotel have traditionally accounted for high numbers of **auto thefts and larcenies from motor vehicles** (LMVs). In 2014, however, the M.I.T. neighborhood had the third lowest number in the city for both auto thefts and LMVs.
- **Street robbery** patterns have sometimes emerged at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Vassar Street, and outside the Bank of America ATM on Main Street. These are often predatory, targeting college students who are walking in the area late at night. Over the course of 20 years, however, M.I.T. has maintained a street robbery level well below most other neighborhoods.
- Bicycles parked at racks on sidewalks all around M.I.T. have been targeted by thieves in large numbers. M.I.T. and Cambridge Police make several arrests per year for **larcenies of bicycles**.

Neighborhood 3: Inman/Harrington



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

Population as of 2010:

6,516 residents
2,882 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$48,470

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

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2011-2015

Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Housebreaks	29	35	32	20	34
Street Robbery	14	9	4	2	4
Auto Theft	15	8	3	12	13
Larceny from MVs	47	30	24	32	18
Malicious Destruction	46	59	49	45	40
Drug Incidents	6	13	3	2	4

After a relatively busy crime pattern year in 2014, very little activity was seen in the Inman/Harrington neighborhood in 2015. In June, there was an increase in street robbery activity across lower Cambridge in which young male suspects were using or threatening violence to steal wallets and cell phones. One of these robberies took place in the area of Donnelly Field in mid-June, but due to varying suspect descriptions, methods, and incident times and locations, it is unknown if any of the robberies were actually related. In July, a pattern of daytime housebreaks through forced front doors emerged in Inman/Harrington and East Cambridge. At least ten incidents were reported in this area during the month, but with the help of added police patrols in the area, this series came to an end by early August.

Annual Average for Inman/Harrington Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2015
Housebreaks	57	38	46	30
Street Robbery	14	15	11	7
Auto Theft	89	48	30	10
Larceny from MVs	66	45	45	30
Malicious Destruction	94	79	67	48

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.

Neighborhood 3: Inman/Harrington

- Inman/Harrington typically has an average number of **housebreaks**, given its population. Cambridge Street, Marney Street, Cardinal Medeiros Avenue, Columbia Street, and Plymouth Street have been “hotspots” for this crime in the past. The density of housebreaks generally increases in the lower half of the neighborhood, nearing The Port border.
- **Auto theft** and **malicious destruction** have remained at median levels over the past decade. The related crime of larceny from motor vehicles (LMVs), on the other hand, was lower than Inman in only four other neighborhoods in 2015. This is consistent with the past, as LMVs tend to be lower in Inman than in most other neighborhoods in Cambridge.
- The King Open School and Donnelly Field guarantee a certain share of **juvenile-related crime**, such as vandalism, fights, and petty larcenies.
- **Drug sales** are sometimes a problem between the stretch of Roosevelt Towers and Inman Square.

Neighborhood 4: The Port (formerly known as 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. **The name of this neighborhood officially changed from Area 4 to The Port in October 2015.**

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2011-2015

Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Housebreaks	53	40	30	24	32
Street Robbery	11	24	12	6	11
Auto Theft	14	17	3	21	13
Larceny from MVs	51	56	58	33	42
Malicious Destruction	58	76	66	54	65
Drug Incidents	12	23	14	7	10

In 2014, numbers for all of the featured crime types in the chart above dropped in The Port except auto thefts. Conversely, numbers for all of the featured crimes above except auto thefts rose in 2015. Many of the crime increases this year in The Port were due to the presence of a few patterns and series in the neighborhood throughout the year. During the first half of 2015, very sporadic nighttime housebreaks were reported, with a focus in the area of Hampshire Street and Norfolk Street during the first quarter and a focus along the periphery of Central Square during the second quarter. No solid patterns were identified and the activity dissipated during the summertime. The Port also experienced multiple series of larcenies from motor vehicles during the course of the year. In January and again in March, weekend night thefts from vehicles were seen around Central Square, particularly in parking lots on Bishop Allen Drive and Main Street. In August, multiple vehicles were targeted during the early morning hours in the area of Main Street and Windsor Street. In late October, a suspect was caught on surveillance breaking windows and entering vehicles during a one-night spree on Washington Street; the suspect has not been identified.

Street robberies also saw a general increase in The Port in 2015, partly due to a series of robberies reported in June across lower Cambridge. The incidents varied in suspect descriptions, methods, etc., but generally involved young male suspects using or threatening violence to steal wallets and cell phones. Three of the robberies took place in The Port in mid-June, but it is unknown how many of the incidents in this series were actually related.

Neighborhood 4: The Port

Also notable for this neighborhood in 2015 was the occurrence of the city's second homicide of the year. On August 12, Rasaun Nichols of Cambridge was shot and killed while in a vehicle that was departing Newtowne Court. Acquaintance Roosselin Altidor of Medford was arrested and charged with murder.

Annual Average for The Port Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2015
Housebreaks	101	62	53	36
Street Robbery	75	47	28	13
Auto Theft	147	78	39	14
Larceny from MVs	134	77	78	48
Malicious Destruction	131	109	80	64

Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

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

- **Housebreaks** in The Port have increasingly rated higher than average. The Port 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 The Port. In 2015, The Port ranked sixth in the city for this crime type.
- Historically, The Port 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 2015, The Port had the second largest number of 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, 2011-2015

Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Housebreaks	66	62	40	46	70
Street Robbery	19	14	21	10	16
Auto Theft	29	14	22	23	18
Larceny from MVs	78	86	118	61	70
Malicious Destruction	89	61	54	47	54
Drug Incidents	22	18	19	9	13

Cambridgeport was one of the most active neighborhoods for crime in 2015. Most of the activity in this area this year was not so much a product of specific patterns as much as it was due to an overall increase in certain crimes throughout the year. This was particularly true for larcenies from motor vehicles (LMVs) and housebreaks. The majority of the LMVs in Cambridgeport in 2015 took place on weekend nights and involved unlocked vehicles. These incidents were seen sporadically throughout the year and resulted in multiple arrests, but no defined patterns were identified. Similarly, housebreaks in this neighborhood persisted throughout much of the year, despite multiple arrests. Spikes in housebreak activity were seen in January (which was a continuation of activity that began in November of 2014 and eventually disappeared with the heavy snows in February), and in May, lasting through the summer months. Multiple Citizen Alerts were issued and knock-and-talk campaigns took place in July and November. Incidents became intermittent towards the fall and remained that way through the end of the year.

Other crimes in this neighborhood were more season-specific. Bike thefts became problematic, as they typically do, during the warmer summer months in the Central Square area and in residential sections of upper Cambridgeport. Another crime increase seen during the summer in Cambridgeport in 2015 involved street robberies. In June, there was an increase in street robbery activity across lower Cambridge in which young male suspects were using or threatening violence to steal wallets and cell phones. Two of these robberies took place in this neighborhood in mid to late June on Landsdowne Street and at the corner of Pleasant Street & Fairmont Street, but due to varying characteristics of the crimes, it is unknown if any of the robberies were actually related. Finally, this neighborhood was one of the city's hotspots for package theft activity from residences, particularly during the holiday season. Arrests were made for this crime type in May in Cambridgeport and close by in Riverside in December.

Neighborhood 5: Cambridgeport

Annual Average for Cambridgeport Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2015
Housebreaks	156	66	57	57
Street Robbery	57	31	26	16
Auto Theft	165	85	44	21
Larceny from MVs	126	92	103	83
Malicious Destruction	106	106	99	61

Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

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

- **Street robberies** had been the most serious crime problem in Cambridgeport until recent years when they began to decline. Similar to The Port, 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 1980's average. Cambridgeport's housebreak rate can be attributed to its large, densely packed residential population.
- **Larceny from motor vehicles** usually registers high in Cambridgeport. This neighborhood reported the largest number of incidents in the city in 2015.
- 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, 2011-2015

Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Housebreaks	68	59	56	34	49
Street Robbery	17	11	6	2	2
Auto Theft	22	18	19	14	12
Larceny from MVs	71	78	101	68	44
Malicious Destruction	41	37	32	31	34
Drug Incidents	16	17	7	8	6

Mid-Cambridge was a relatively active neighborhood in 2015, particularly for housebreaks. In May, June, and July, a series of sporadic breaks was reported across this neighborhood. One arrest was made in connection with three breaks in July, and another suspect was arrested on warrants in July after he was connected to a housebreak via fingerprints. In mid-August, a pattern of weekday afternoon housebreaks emerged in Mid-Cambridge and Riverside; most of these breaks involved entry through unlocked windows or doors, and laptops were the main targets. Extra patrols were deployed to the area, and this pattern dissipated by mid-September, but activity re-emerged in November with at least 11 breaks throughout the month, most involving pried front doors and stolen electronics and jewelry. This series of incidents cooled by early December.

Other crime types plagued Mid-Cambridge to a lesser degree. There was a one-night spree of tire slashings reported along Cambridge Street near Prospect Street in May. A brief uptick in larceny from motor vehicle activity was reported in this neighborhood during the first half of September and again in October, but no patterns were identified. Most involved unlocked vehicles. Mid-Cambridge was also the top neighborhood for package thefts from front steps and vestibules of residences throughout the year, with a spike in activity seen both here and across the city during the holiday season.

Neighborhood 6: Mid-Cambridge

Annual Average for Mid-Cambridge Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2015
Housebreaks	226	103	77	53
Street Robbery	49	18	15	8
Auto Theft	147	69	31	17
Larceny from MVs	198	103	104	72
Malicious Destruction	149	102	71	35

Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

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

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

- **Residential burglary** is naturally higher in a neighborhood with the largest number of residences. Though the rate of this crime has been cut by more than half since the 1980s, it still remains a problem. Mid-Cambridge reported the second largest number of housebreaks in the city in 2014 and 2015.
- Mid-Cambridge also typically ranks high in **larceny from motor vehicles (LMVs)** and the related crime of auto theft. In 2015, it ranked fourth in LMVs and sixth in auto thefts.
- For the population size of Mid-Cambridge, **street robbery** is usually comparably low. Typically, most of the incidents that do occur happen on Massachusetts Avenue and Cambridge Street, and in Inman Square.
- The high amount of pedestrian traffic on Massachusetts Avenue leads to a large number of **bicycle thefts** each year, particularly in or near Harvard Square.

Neighborhood 7: Riverside



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

Population as of 2010:

12,695 residents
4,069 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$50,928

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

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2011-2015

Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Housebreaks	39	32	32	21	34
Street Robbery	12	10	8	10	6
Auto Theft	11	12	11	10	6
Larceny from MVs	64	63	62	34	27
Malicious Destruction	52	51	52	41	37
Drug Incidents	4	15	4	6	6

Riverside experienced a few different crime problems in 2015. Bicycle thefts were prominent in Harvard Square during June and July, particularly on weekday afternoons. Most bicycles were locked to bike racks or poles at the time. On July 3, there were two street robberies reported on Putnam Avenue and Bow Street that were part of a regional one-night spree in Cambridge, Boston, and Brookline. The four alleged suspects—young men from North Shore communities—were arrested that night during a robbery in Lawrence and have since been charged with the Cambridge incidents. In late July through early September, a series of indecent assaults were reported in and around the Harvard Square area. Most of the incidents were north of Harvard Square along the Cambridge Common, Massachusetts Avenue, and Garden Street, but a few possibly related incidents were reported south of the Square along the border between Riverside and West Cambridge. Most of the incidents in this series took place between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m., but due to varying suspect descriptions, it was difficult to determine which incidents might have been related. Extra patrols were deployed to the area and this series came to an end by mid-September.

One crime type that was not a problem in Riverside in 2014 or 2015 was larceny from motor vehicles. This crime dropped 45% in 2014 and another 21% in 2015 in this neighborhood, thanks to an absence of any notable patterns in the area.

Not pattern-related, but worthy of mention is that Riverside was the location of the third and final homicide of 2015, which involved the September stabbing death of Roxbury resident Tywann Jones while he stood in front of the 7-Eleven in Central Square. Antwan Gonsalves was arrested and charged with this murder later in the month.

Neighborhood 7: Riverside

Annual Average for Riverside Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2015
Housebreaks	83	43	37	32
Street Robbery	34	17	14	9
Auto Theft	92	41	21	10
Larceny from MVs	87	47	49	50
Malicious Destruction	78	75	64	47

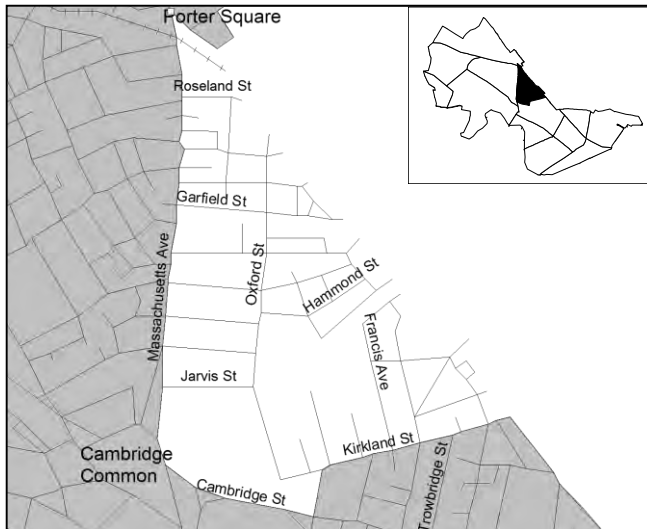
Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

As of the 2010 census, Riverside has the second largest population in the city, but it typically ranks well below the average for almost all index crimes. Along with its 12,000+ residents, Riverside has two housing developments (Putnam Gardens and the River-Howard homes), two major parks (Hoyt Field and Riverside Press Park), and many commercial establishments along Massachusetts Avenue, River Street, and Western Avenue. Several Harvard University dormitories and other properties occupy the northwestern quarter. Riverside's borders also encompass the United States Post Office located in Central Square.

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

- **Malicious destruction** has not shown a significant average decline in Riverside since the 1980s, though it is typically low compared to the rest of the city. Most of this vandalism targets motor vehicles. Occasional patterns of this crime over long holiday weekends have been a problem in the past.
- **Street robberies** are low for a neighborhood of Riverside's population, but they remain a pressing problem. Riverside also has an exceptionally low number of housebreaks reported for its size.
- The only neighborhoods that usually have lower **auto theft** and **larceny from motor vehicles** totals have less than half of Riverside's population. However, Riverside was ranked higher than usual in larcenies from motor vehicles in 2013, possibly due to heightened larceny activity in the bordering neighborhoods of Cambridgeport and Mid-Cambridge. These numbers dropped back down again in 2014 and stayed low in 2015.

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, 2011-2015					
Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Housebreaks	17	14	14	9	12
Street Robbery	2	0	1	0	0
Auto Theft	5	0	5	6	6
Larceny from MVs	31	30	31	22	11
Malicious Destruction	14	12	11	6	7
Drug Incidents	0	0	1	1	0

For the second year in a row, Agassiz was notably devoid of any major crime patterns in 2015. The only series that emerged nearby was a series of indecent assaults in and around the Harvard Square area in late July through early September. Most of the incidents were reported around the Cambridge Common, specifically on Massachusetts Avenue or Garden Street, but a few possibly related incidents were seen slightly further north on Massachusetts Avenue between the Agassiz and Peabody neighborhoods. Most of the incidents took place between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m., but due to varying suspect descriptions, it is unknown which incidents, if any, were related. Extra patrols were deployed to the area and this series came to an end by mid-September. No other crime problems were seen in Agassiz in 2015.

Annual Average for Agassiz Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2015
Housebreaks	67	26	25	13
Street Robbery	11	7	4	1
Auto Theft	45	19	11	4
Larceny from MVs	47	30	49	25
Malicious Destruction	45	28	18	10

Neighborhood 8: Agassiz

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.
- Patterns of **street robberies** arise occasionally in this neighborhood, usually clustered at the intersections of Massachusetts Avenue and Wendell Street or Oxford Avenue and Sacramento Street. These sporadic patterns generally occur in the late night on weekends.
- Somerville juveniles have 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, 2011-2015					
Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Housebreaks	35	46	53	16	14
Street Robbery	3	10	3	1	2
Auto Theft	9	17	2	10	7
Larceny from MVs	61	74	33	60	58
Malicious Destruction	27	27	30	30	33
Drug Incidents	4	12	7	3	2

A few crime series were seen in the Peabody neighborhood in 2015. In March, this neighborhood—particularly the area around Richdale Avenue—was the city’s hotspot for larcenies from motor vehicles. Loose change and cell phones were stolen from unlocked vehicles parked either on the street or in the private garages of apartment buildings in the area. Extra patrols and the arrests of two suspects from Somerville curtailed this activity by late March. Only sporadic car break activity was seen throughout the rest of the year, with brief upticks in May and October.

A series of indecent assaults emerged in and around the Harvard Square periphery in late July. Most of the incidents were reported around the Cambridge Common, specifically on Massachusetts Avenue or Garden Street, with a few reported north of the Square along Massachusetts Avenue between Agassiz and Peabody. A majority of the incidents took place between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m., but due to varying suspect descriptions, it is unknown which incidents were related. Extra police attention was focused in the area and this series came to an end by mid-September.

This neighborhood was also one of the city’s hotspots in 2015 for package theft activity from the front steps and vestibules of residences, particularly during the holiday season.

Neighborhood 9: Peabody

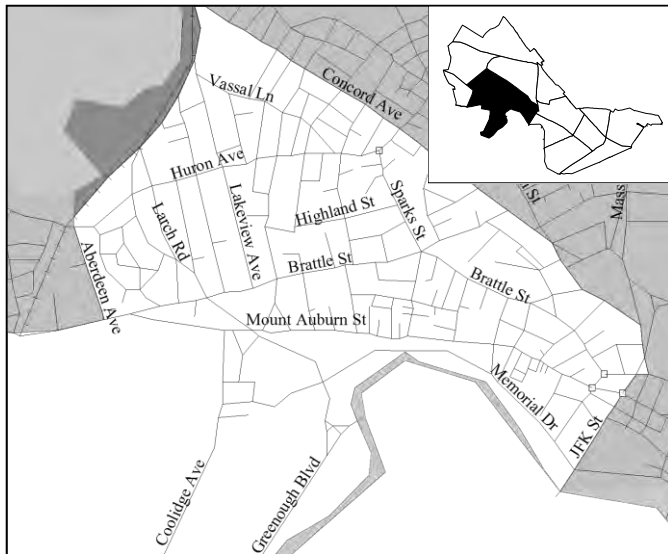
Annual Average for Peabody Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2015
Housebreaks	150	53	49	33
Street Robbery	21	14	10	4
Auto Theft	94	42	30	9
Larceny from MVs	74	60	80	57
Malicious Destruction	135	72	74	29

Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

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

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

Neighborhood 10: West Cambridge



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

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

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

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

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2011-2015

Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Housebreaks	43	62	28	26	26
Street Robbery	9	13	9	10	3
Auto Theft	13	3	9	13	12
Larceny from MVs	64	114	73	80	47
Malicious Destruction	47	49	27	39	36
Drug Incidents	8	11	9	6	6

West Cambridge was a relatively active neighborhood in 2015, although not as busy as the previous year. In March, a pattern of overnight commercial breaks was reported at small businesses and retail outlets in Huron Village. There was also a series of six late night commercial breaks into offices and retail locations in the Harvard Square area of West Cambridge in September and October. Bicycle thefts were also a prominent crime type in Harvard Square during June and July, particularly on weekday afternoons. Most bicycles were locked to bike racks or poles at the time.

In late July through early September, a series of indecent assaults were reported in and around the Harvard Square area. Most of the incidents were in or just north of Harvard Square along the Cambridge Common, Massachusetts Avenue, and Garden Street, with a few possibly related incidents north of the Square between Peabody and Agassiz and south of the Square between Riverside and West Cambridge. Most of the incidents in this series took place between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m., but due to varying suspect descriptions, it was difficult to determine which incidents might have been related. Extra patrols were deployed to the area and this series came to an end by mid-September.

Unlike in previous years when then neighborhood was affected by numerous patterns of larcenies from motor vehicles, 2015 was exceptionally quiet for this crime type. In fact, it dropped 41% (33 incidents) this year. The only notable pattern of this crime in West Cambridge in 2015 occurred during the second week of January, when a string of seven incidents were reported in which unknown suspects broke into garages and vehicles on side streets off of Brattle Street and Fresh Pond Parkway.

Neighborhood 10: West Cambridge

Annual Average for West Cambridge Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2015
Housebreaks	105	38	37	37
Street Robbery	18	11	9	9
Auto Theft	105	41	25	10
Larceny from MVs	134	72	81	76
Malicious Destruction	92	76	58	40

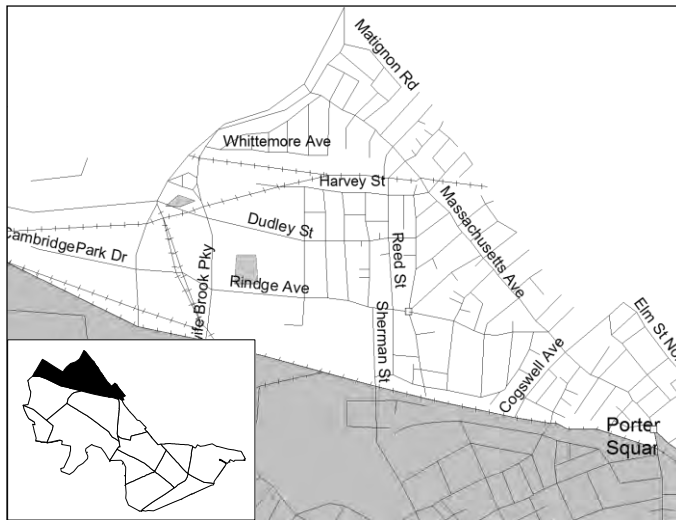
Neighborhood profile and historical synopsis

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

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

- Although West Cambridge's population is roughly average for Cambridge, almost all of its target crimes are typically lower than average. **Larceny from motor vehicles** is often one of the exceptions, however. Larcenies in this neighborhood tend to be concentrated in the area bordered by Sparks Street, Concord Avenue, and Mount Auburn Street.
- **Housebreaks**, once a pressing problem, have been reduced substantially since the 1980s. Summertime residential burglary patterns, once the scourge of West Cambridge, only emerge occasionally now.
- **Bicycle theft** patterns strike the Harvard Square area each spring and summer. The large number of bicycles used by college students and Harvard Square visitors and parked in the area lead to high levels of theft.
- **Larcenies from persons** typically become a problem every spring and summer around Harvard Square and in its many commercial establishments. In 2014 and 2015, this problem was not as prominent as in previous years, but Harvard Square still tends to be a hotspot for this type of activity in Cambridge.

Neighborhood 11: North Cambridge



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

Population as of 2010:

11,908 residents
5,359 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$62,650

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

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2011-2015

Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Housebreaks	37	27	22	18	27
Street Robbery	6	9	9	7	6
Auto Theft	12	13	10	6	17
Larceny from MVs	50	79	34	53	49
Malicious Destruction	51	61	45	48	40
Drug Incidents	9	4	3	5	3

Similar to the past three years, very few patterns affected North Cambridge in 2015. In late February, multiple similar overnight breaks were reported at small businesses and retail outlets along Massachusetts Avenue in and north of Porter Square. Also business-related, a pattern of locker thefts was reported at Rock'N Fitness in Porter Square in May and June; an arrest was made in connection with these incidents later in the summer. Also in June, a one-night spree of vehicle mirror thefts was reported around the area of Clifton Street and Dudley Street; at least six vehicles were involved. A cluster of weekday daytime bicycle thefts was identified around Porter Square during September and October. The MBTA made arrests around bike racks at the T Station and incidents cooled off by November. This neighborhood was also one of the hotspots in Cambridge in 2015 for package thefts from residences, particularly during the holiday season.

Annual Average for North Cambridge Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2015
Housebreaks	100	64	49	26
Street Robbery	30	21	16	7
Auto Theft	130	68	32	12
Larceny from MVs	105	62	71	53
Malicious Destruction	125	112	89	49

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 almost three-quarters since the 1980s.
- **Street robberies** have traditionally been problematic in Russell Field, Linear Park, and around the Alewife MBTA Station. In the most common scenario, local (Cambridge or Somerville) youths will form packs and strong-arm victims walking in these areas late at night. No defined street robbery patterns emerged in North Cambridge or anywhere else in the City in 2015.

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, 2011-2015					
Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Housebreaks	0	1	0	1	2
Street Robbery	0	1	1	0	1
Auto Theft	2	0	2	1	3
Larceny from MVs	11	10	7	4	3
Malicious Destruction	14	6	11	6	11
Drug Incidents	0	2	0	0	1

No notable patterns were reported anywhere in the Cambridge Highlands in 2015.

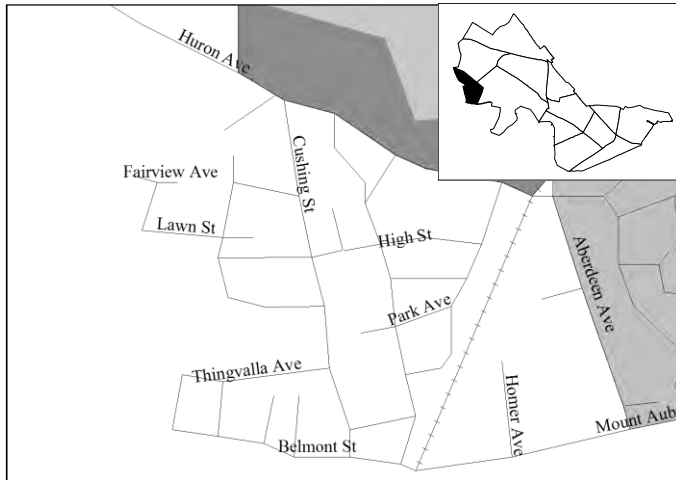
Annual Average for Cambridge Highlands Target Crimes				
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2015
Housebreaks	6	2	2	1
Street Robbery	8	2	2	1
Auto Theft	54	16	5	2
Larceny from MVs	38	23	16	7
Malicious Destruction	28	26	19	10

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, 2011-2015

Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Housebreaks	6	7	5	4	4
Street Robbery	0	0	3	0	0
Auto Theft	2	1	0	0	0
Larceny from MVs	7	3	29	5	15
Malicious Destruction	13	15	6	12	8
Drug Incidents	1	3	2	1	1

Strawberry Hill experienced two one-night sprees of larcenies from motor vehicles in 2015: in early February in the area of Holworthy and Vineyard Streets, and in July in the area of Holworthy and Cushing Streets. Most of the targeted vehicles were unlocked. No other patterns were identified here in 2015.

Annual Average for Strawberry Hill Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2015
Housebreaks	17	10	9	5
Street Robbery	4	3	2	1
Auto Theft	17	8	7	1
Larceny from MVs	22	12	18	12
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.

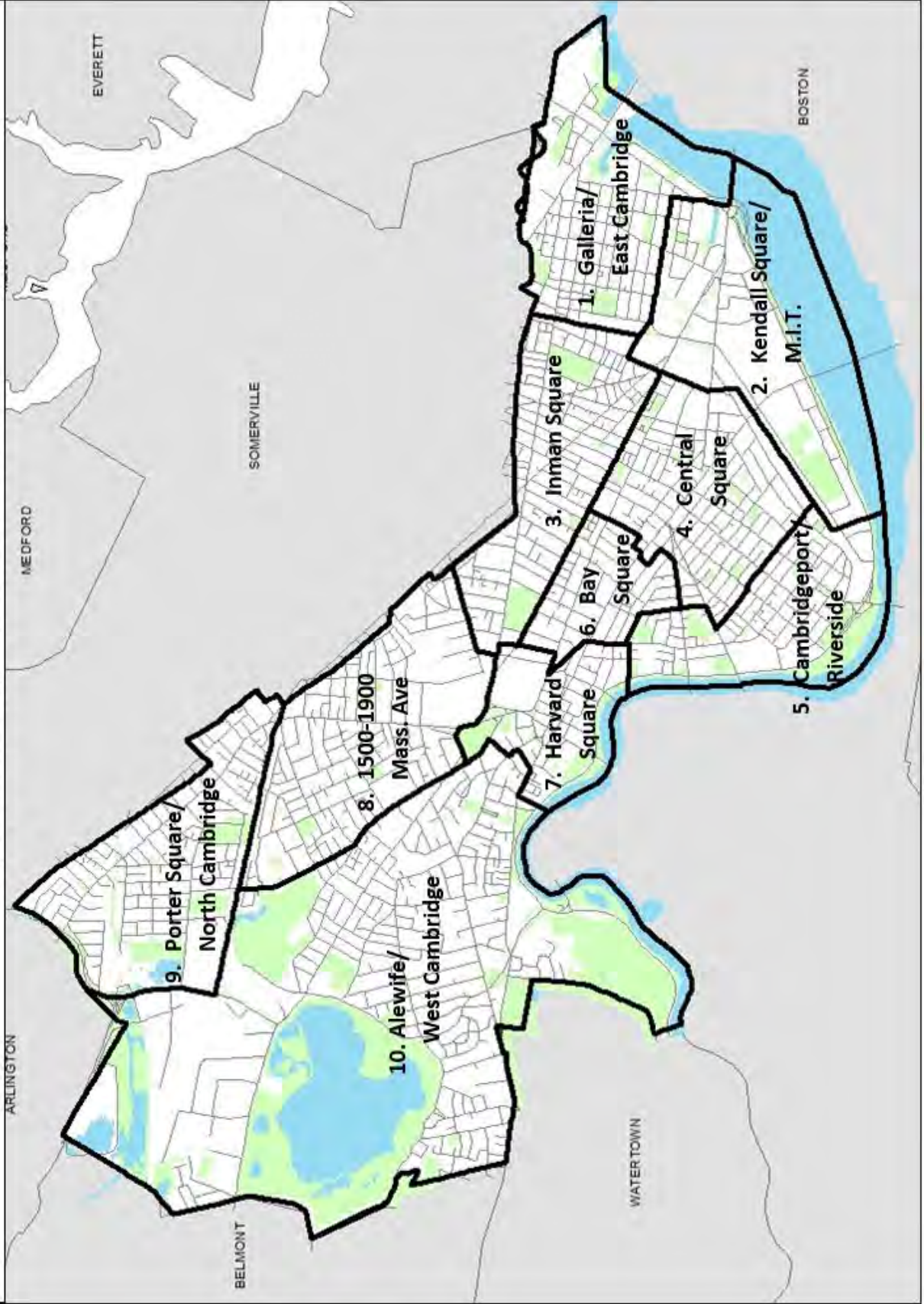


Section V

Business District Profiles

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

City of Cambridge Business Districts



District 1: East Cambridge/Galleria

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

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



The two most significant crime trends to emerge in the East Cambridge / Galleria Business District in 2015 were the sizeable declines registered in **larceny from buildings** (-13%) and in shoplifting incidents (-27%). Fifty-three percent of larcenies from buildings in East Cambridge were committed at the Galleria Mall. Larceny from the building falls into three distinct scenarios in this business district: the theft of employee's property from the rear of stores at the Mall, larcenies from lockers at health spas, and the pilfering of laptop computers from offices. The majority of the recent decrease in larceny from buildings can be traced to increased security practices in local office buildings. • All of the 58 **shoplifting** arrests for this business district were at the Galleria Mall. Shoplifting at the Galleria falls into two distinct temporal patterns: weekday pilferers work between the hours of 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m., while weekend thieves prefer the early evening hours on Friday and Saturday nights between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. • The total of two **commercial burglaries** recorded in this business district is the lowest number for this area in the past 50 years. The two commercial breaks in 2015 included forced entry into an office on Second Street and an incident at a church basement in November where no property was stolen. • **Commercial robberies** in East Cambridge fell from five crimes in 2014 down to two heists in 2015. A Braintree resident was arrested hours after robbing a Cambridge Street bank in June. As a historical perspective, during the 1990s, the area averaged 20 commercial robberies per year. • **Larceny from the person**, down two incidents from 2014, occurs at the Galleria on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights between the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. while targets are shopping or dining in the food court. This crime has been down in recent years.

Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Larceny from Building	49	56	67	67	58
Larceny from Person	44	35	55	32	30
Commercial Burglary	8	14	9	6	2
Commercial Robbery	0	2	1	5	2
Shoplifting	141	144	157	159	116
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	56	48	55	75	84

District 2: Kendall Square

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

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



As we have stated in prior Annual Reports, despite the fact that it is one of the fastest growing commercial areas in the country, the total of business-related crimes in Kendall Square is remarkably low in number. There were zero **commercial robberies** in Business District #2 in 2015 and only one recorded in the past 30 months. • There were two **commercial breaks** reported in Kendall Square in 2015 and only four in the past three years. The commercial break into an office building in September was an “inside job” and produced an arrest. Copper wiring was the target at a Binney Street construction site in December. • **Larceny from the person** has never been considered a problem crime type for this business district. That trend continued in 2015 with a 71% decline registered for this type of thievery. Surprisingly, the influx of a number of new restaurants has not brought about the expected increase in the theft of property from diners. • There have been only three **shoplifting** reports in this business district over the past two years. Both of the incidents in 2015 occurred in convenience stores. • For years, Kendall Square, the city’s hi-tech business district, had been plagued by **larceny from buildings**, producing an average of 250 larcenies from buildings per year between 1980 and 1990. That number has been reduced dramatically over recent years with substantial technological advances for internal security of office buildings. The total of 17 thefts from building in 2014 represented the second lowest number recorded for this area in the past 40 years. There was an increase in this crime type of nine thefts in 2015. The majority of this increase can be attributed to a spike in larcenies from hotel guests.

Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Larceny from Building	43	15	29	17	26
Larceny from Person	12	11	11	7	2
Commercial Burglary	3	4	1	1	2
Commercial Robbery	5	0	2	1	0
Shoplifting	10	2	11	1	2
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	8	12	15	28	21

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.



For the second year in a row, there were two **commercial robberies** reported in the Inman Square Business District. In January of 2015, a Cambridge Street convenience store was robbed by a gun-wielding bandit. An arrest quickly followed the attempted robbery of a note-passing Hampshire Street bank robber in August. • **Larceny from buildings** in Inman Square increased from 14 thefts in 2014 to 22 in 2015. Thefts of unattended personal items at schools, hospitals, and recreational areas accounted for over 50% of these incidents. A surprisingly high percentage of these incidents occurred on Wednesday afternoons. • **Larceny from person** and **shoplifting** are typically infrequent in and around Inman Square. This is especially true when compared to other nightlife areas such as Harvard and Central Squares, where the crimes are five to ten times in number. Thefts of unattended property such as purses and cell phones at public buildings or on the street accounted for the majority of these incidents around Inman Square. Over the past two years, the total incidents for both of these crimes in Business District #3 has been but 27 crimes, with only 22% being shopliftings. • **Commercial burglary** increased to its highest total in five years in Inman Square in 2015 with eight incidents reported, up from four in 2014. Three of the eight commercial breaks were multiple crimes at a social service agency on Evereteze Way. • **Identity theft and the fraudulent use of credit cards** fell from 65 incidents in 2014 down to 56 crimes in 2015. Sporadic passing of small denomination counterfeit bills occurs in area businesses.

Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Larceny from Building	25	18	19	14	22
Larceny from Person	15	10	10	11	10
Commercial Burglary	5	7	6	4	8
Commercial Robbery	4	2	5	2	2
Shoplifting	10	10	11	3	3
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	45	35	45	65	56

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 was a significant decrease of 20 incidents for **larcenies from the person** in Central Square in 2015, which translates to a 28% decline. This target crime remains a primary concern in this area, ranking only behind Harvard Square as a dipper “hot spot.” Pickpockets target diners in cafes, restaurants, and coffee shops between 400 and 700 Massachusetts Avenue. Professional thieves prey upon females’ purses on the backs of chairs during the afternoon, then turn their attention to coats, cell phones, and wallets while victims shop or dine in cafes during weekday afternoons in the 300 to 400 block of Massachusetts Avenue. • **Commercial robberies** slipped from six incidents in 2014 down to five crimes in 2015. The five commercial robberies in Central Square during 2015 consisted of three bank heists and two convenience store stick-ups. Arrests were made in all but one convenience store incident. • **Commercial burglary** totals rose by two incidents from 11 to 13 in 2015. Six of the 13 breaks in Central Square in 2015 were forced entries into restaurants and commercial establishments during the first six months of the year that were determined to be unrelated. The third and fourth quarters only registered four breaks spanning an entire six months. • **Larceny from the building** slipped down 15% in Business District #4 in 2015. A large majority (16%) of larcenies from building took place in the 400 block of Massachusetts Avenue and involved the thefts of people’s unattended property while at restaurants and bars. Another 10 incidents took place at the CASPAR shelter on Albany Street in which patrons reported belongings missing. • **Shoplifting** incidents have consistently averaged between 40 and 50 incidents in Central Square for over a decade. A high percentage of these incidents are on weekday afternoons in drug stores and food markets in the 400 to 600 blocks of Massachusetts Avenue.

Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Larceny from Building	89	83	87	87	74
Larceny from Person	83	101	93	71	51
Commercial Burglary	16	7	8	11	13
Commercial Robbery	12	2	11	6	5
Shoplifting	47	45	46	38	48
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	81	69	74	97	105

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.



No **commercial robberies** were recorded in the Cambridgeport Business District in 2015. There has been only one commercial robbery in Business District #5 in the past three years. That incident occurred at a Cambridgeport convenience store in October of 2014 when a shoplifting escalated into a confrontation between the shop owner and patron. The suspect was arrested. • There were only twelve **commercial burglaries** recorded for the three years between 2011 and 2013. In 2014, the trend reverted back and not one commercial break was registered in all of Business District #5. Five breaks were then recorded in 2015. Two of the commercial breaks in this area were professional in nature and occurred at gas stations in April and October; both remain under investigation. • **Larceny from the person** has never been identified as a serious crime problem in this business district, with an average of ten that has been on the decline in recent years. There were six incidents in 2015, up one crime from the previous year. Four of the six larcenies from persons involved the theft of wallets and personal items that were unattended at a local recreation area. • The jump from nine to nineteen **larcenies from buildings** were fueled by the theft of personal items from hotel rooms and employee areas at a hotel in this district. • The majority of the **shoplifting** incidents in this business district each year are made at Microcenter, Trader Joe's, and Whole Foods. • **Forgery and fraudulent use of credit cards** is not a significant problem in this business area and has consistently averaged between 30 and 40 incidents on an annual basis.

Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Larceny from Building	10	13	18	9	19
Larceny from Person	9	14	13	5	6
Commercial Burglary	4	1	7	0	5
Commercial Robbery	2	1	0	1	0
Shoplifting	12	19	19	6	10
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	33	33	36	53	32

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.



The first **commercial robberies** in nearly four years were registered in the Bay Square business district in 2015. Prior to the two robberies at convenience stores on Kirkland Street in April and Massachusetts Avenue in August of this year, there were two robberies in 2011 in the 800 block of Massachusetts Avenue on Thursday afternoons. • **Larceny from the person** has never been a major problem for Business District # 6. After jumping up to 15 larcenies in 2013, that number dropped down to six thefts in 2014 and fell further to three thefts in 2015. Professional dippers seldom ply their wares in the Bay Square restaurants and coffee shops in the corridor between Central and Harvard Squares. • **Shoplifting** is limited to the occasional grab, between zero and three incidents annually, to the occasional grab and dash from haberdashers in the Massachusetts Avenue corridor. • **Larcenies from buildings** in Bay Square have remained relatively unchanged, with the total staying between 30 and 36 incidents and dipping to 25 in 2015. Twenty-five percent of these larcenies are connected to thefts of cell phones and laptops at the Cambridge Rindge and Latin high school and the main library branch. • **Commercial breaks** recorded the highest total for this area in over a decade with 14 counted in Bay Square in 2015. Forty-three percent of these incidents were scattered throughout the year into offices in the 900 to 1100 blocks of Massachusetts Avenue with electronic items the main target. A convenience store and a cafe on upper Broadway were hit three times, with two occurring at the same location.

Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Larceny from Building	36	36	30	30	25
Larceny from Person	8	9	15	6	3
Commercial Burglary	8	9	2	3	14
Commercial Robbery	2	0	0	0	2
Shoplifting	0	2	2	2	3
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	29	28	34	53	49

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.



Larceny from the person, the major business-related crime concern for Harvard Square, continues the dramatic decline that commenced in 2013. After registering a significant 26% reduction in 2013, this target crime fell from 107 incidents to 63 in 2014, a 41% slide. In 2015 this fell another 17% to its lowest number in over 40 years, with 52 crimes reported. As in previous years, the most common scenario for these incidents is the theft of a laptop or cell phone in a restaurant, coffee shop, or bar. • **Commercial Robbery** increased from five to seven incidents in Harvard Square in 2015. A Medford man was arrested and charged with one of the two bank robberies in the Square during August. In three of the other five robberies, the incidents fit the emerging citywide scenario of shoplifters escalating their thefts into robberies with the use of force. These crimes were attempted at an electronics store, a dance complex, and a convenience store. • **Larceny from the building** recorded a 33% decline in 2015 after falling by 27 incidents from 2014. For a historical perspective, Harvard Square averaged over 200 larcenies from buildings during the 1990s. Past modus operandi of this type of thief is to prey on employee's wallets and personal property from the rear of retail establishments. The professional laptop lifter is on the decline in this business area as well, due to increased internal security in office buildings. • **Shoplifting** trends have dropped down from 88 events in 2014 to 65 incidents in 2015. Frequent places that are targeted include clothing, cell phone, and drug stores. • **Commercial burglary** jumped from 7 to 17 incidents in this area in 2015. There has not been a spatial or temporal pattern of commercial burglary identified in Business Area #7 in nearly a decade.

Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Larceny from Building	75	56	67	82	55
Larceny from Person	107	144	107	63	52
Commercial Burglary	4	15	8	7	17
Commercial Robbery	7	4	4	5	7
Shoplifting	61	66	73	88	65
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	34	48	40	43	37

District 8: 1500–1900 Mass. Ave.

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

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



In the past 12 years, there have been only 20 **commercial robberies** in Business District #8. This is an exceptionally low number for this busy retail area. The only commercial robbery in this area in 2015 was an incident with a gun-wielding suspect at a Walden Square convenience store that was linked to a regional pattern and subsequent arrest of the offender. • **Larceny from the person** has remained relatively unchanged over the previous four years in this area, with seven crimes reported in both 2012 and 2013, six in 2014, and five in 2015. The five larceny from person scenarios were broken down as being two while dining, two grab-and-runs, and one unattended at a park. • **Larceny from the building** declined by six incidents from 18 in 2014 to 12 in 2015. Four incidents took place during a spree in the area of Langdon Street and Chauncy Street involving thefts of coins from apartment laundry machines. • **Shoplifting**, which is not considered a major problem here, involved four thefts in clothing stores and two in drug stores. • There has not been a significant **commercial break** pattern in the corridor in over a decade. Directed patrols have been effective in eradicating the weekend night breaks into restaurants and variety stores that plagued this business district in the past. Despite the lack of an identifiable series, commercial breaks jumped up from four to eight incidents in 2015. Three of the commercial breaks were at scattered construction sites throughout the Massachusetts Avenue corridor in the first six months of the year.

Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Larceny from Building	35	21	19	18	12
Larceny from Person	9	7	7	6	5
Commercial Burglary	12	10	5	4	8
Commercial Robbery	0	1	3	1	1
Shoplifting	2	2	3	9	6
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	35	39	40	47	43

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.



Commercial robbery fell from five incidents in 2014 to three in 2015. The three robberies in this area included two bank heists during the summer, one of which was cleared by an arrest, and the unarmed robbery of a coffee shop in February. • **Larceny from the person**, which has never been a serious problem in Porter Square, increased by one incident from 11 thefts in 2014 to 12 in 2015. The majority of these incidents involved the thefts of purses from female victims in assorted retail stores in the Porter Square shopping center. No temporal trend could be identified from this series of incidents. • After peaking at 50 **shoplifting** incidents around Porter Square in 2014, this type of thefts declined 42% in 2015. Sixty-six percent of the shopliftings in this area in 2015 were at the Porter Square Mall, with the majority of the incidents at Radio Shack, CVS, Star Market, and a local convenience store. A high percentage of thefts occurred on weekdays. • **Larcenies from buildings** have consistently averaged between 23 and 28 incidents annually in the Porter Square business area over the past five years. The majority of the incidents in this business district remain at health clubs, office buildings, grocery stores, and retail establishments. There was an arrest made clearing three of the health club larcenies that took place in May and June. • **Commercial breaks** surged from nine incidents in 2014 to 16 in 2015. Nine of the 16 commercial breaks around Porter Square occurred during the first six months of the year, with the majority clustered in the 2300 to 2400 blocks of Massachusetts Avenue with computer equipment and laptops being the major target of these thieves. Two forced entries into a church on Alewife Brook Parkway were cleared by the arrest of a career criminal in Maine in 2016.

Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Larceny from Building	28	27	23	26	26
Larceny from Person	16	16	15	11	12
Commercial Burglary	12	3	9	9	16
Commercial Robbery	1	3	3	5	3
Shoplifting	23	15	45	50	29
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	50	27	52	66	60

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.



Laptop lifters are on the wane in this area. Increased internal security at consulting firms and offices has deterred this professional thief. **Larcenies from building** declined from 35 thefts to 28 incidents in this business district when compared with the figures for 2014 registering, a 20% drop. These thefts continue to be an eclectic mix of thefts from locker rooms, construction sites, schools, hospitals, and offices of hi-tech companies with laptops and credit cards the prime target of these thieves. • For the second consecutive year, the Alewife business district has registered a sharp increase in **shoplifting** reports. After recording a 40% rise in 2014, this property crime rose from 35 incidents in 2014 up to 51 (+46%) in 2015. The previously identified trend involving a large percentage of Boston residents being arrested for shoplifting at the Fresh Pond Mall surfaced once again in 2015. These shoplifters tended to be older in age and more professional than arrestees in other business districts. Nearly 70% of all shoplifting arrests in Business District #10 in 2015 involved the scenario of the thief stealing food at the Mount Auburn Street Star Market or items from TJ Maxx. • The increase in **commercial burglary** in this area in 2015 from six incidents in 2014 to 15 this year was fueled by a series of weekend forced entries into businesses in Huron Village in March and again in July. • For the fourth time in the last five years, there was one **commercial robbery** perpetrated in the Alewife Business District in 2015. The one commercial robbery in 2015 resulted from an escalated shoplifting incident at the Fresh Pond Mall in October.

Crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Larceny from Building	43	47	32	35	28
Larceny from Person	17	21	15	8	10
Commercial Burglary	12	9	8	6	15
Commercial Robbery	1	1	1	2	1
Shoplifting	46	39	25	35	51
Fraud/Flim Flam/ Counterfeiting	33	62	52	72	74



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 2015, there were a total of 762 incidents between individuals in a domestic relationship, down 9% 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 domestic violence agency, 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 2015, these calls made up 55% of all domestic incident reports. Domestic disputes in 2015 were down 6% from 2014,

which may indicate that people are calling the police less frequently when engaged in arguments. While not technically a crime, these domestic disturbances can still be a form of abuse, and they may escalate into more serious offenses if they go unaddressed.

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

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 18% of all domestic

Categorical Breakdown of Domestic Incidents*	2014 Total*	2015 Total*	% change from 2014
Dispute/Disturbance - No Physical Abuse	445	420	-6%
Simple Assault	158	134	-15%
Aggravated Assault	71	55	-23%
Violation of a Restraining Order	47	36	-23%
Threats to Commit a Crime	39	34	-13%
Larceny	15	29	+93%
Harassment	12	16	+33%
Malicious Destruction of Property	6	8	+33%
Housebreak	10	7	-30%
Other Misc.	7	6	-14%
Harassing or Obscene Telephone Calls	6	5	-17%
Rape/Attempted Rape	5	3	-40%
Gun Violations	0	2	N/A**
Street Robbery	4	2	-50%
Forgery	5	1	-80%
Indecent Assault	2	1	-50%
Peeping & Spying	0	1	N/A**
Stalking	0	1	N/A**
Trespassing	3	1	-67%
Rec Stolen Property	1	0	-100%
Auto Theft	3	0	-100%
Total	839	762	-9%

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

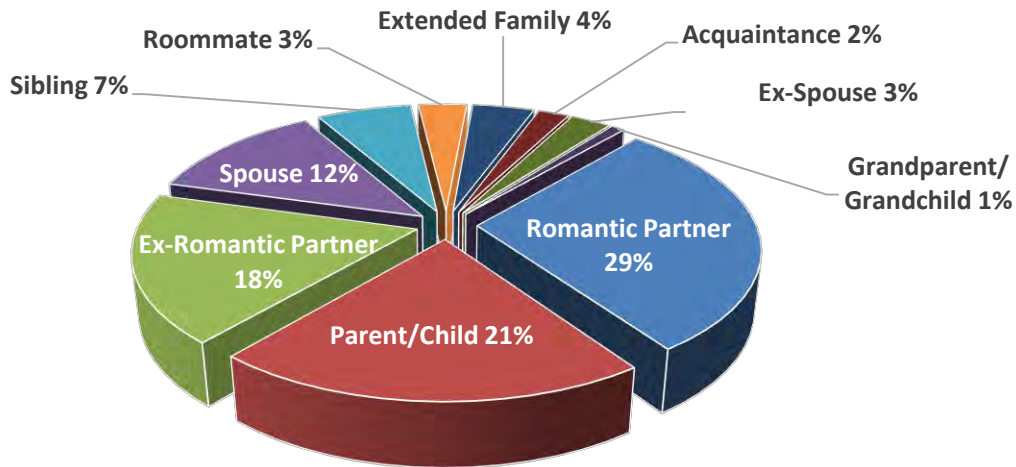
**N/A = % change cannot be calculated when the 2014 total is zero.

incidents in 2015 (down 15% from 2014 and down 26% from 2013). Aggravated assaults made up an additional 7% and accounted for the third highest domestic category. This was down 23% from 2014. As you can see by the continually declining numbers, domestic violence is likely underreported and possibly may be affected by the changing demographics of the city. The past few years have seen an influx of single professionals with the buildup of biotech companies.

Did You Know?

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

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



Domestic Crime by Relationship, 2015

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 abuser 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. If no arrest was made at the scene, the assigned detective will further investigate the case and may then take the case to court, or get a warrant issued depending on the seriousness of the incident, and the criminal history of the abuser.

What to Do If You Are a Victim

You are not alone. You do not deserve to be hurt. Please keep in mind that hurting is not just physical, it can also be verbal, emotional, mental, financial, or sexual. There is help available if you have concerns about being in an abusive relationship either through the Cambridge Police Department's Domestic Violence Unit or through a local domestic violence agency. You may also want to consider seeking help from a family member or friend, and create a safety plan for you and your children.

IF YOU ARE IN IMMEDIATE DANGER, CALL 911

Cambridge Police Department's Domestic Violence Unit: 617-349-3371
Investigates domestic related assaults and abuse incidents. Domestic Violence Liaison assigned to the unit can help you identify available services in the community. www.camb.ma/DVInfo

Social Work Contact at Cambridge Police Department: Catherine Pemberton, LICSW 617-349-9345

SAFELINK: 877-785-2020 (access to emergency shelter statewide)
Offers 24/7 toll free, multilingual domestic violence hotline offering supportive listening, safety planning, information and referrals to local domestic violence and community services.

Community Agencies

Transition House (Cambridge): 617-661-7203
Provides 24 hour crisis line, emergency shelter, education and prevention, long and short term support

Dating Violence Intervention Program (teen dating violence) @Transition House: 617-868-1650

The Guidance Center (Cambridge/Somerville): 617-354-2275
Provides services to children who have witness domestic violence and non-offending parents. Support is also available for those without children, who have experienced domestic violence.

Respond Inc. (Somerville): 617-623-5900

Reach Beyond Domestic Violence (Waltham, services Belmont/Arlington Residents): 800-899-4000

Fenway Health: 617-927-6250
Offers free counseling, advocacy, support groups, info/referrals for LGBT survivors of domestic violence/partner abuse, Sexual assault and hate violence.

Somerville Cambridge Elder Services and Elder Abuse hotline: 800-922-2275

Legal Resources

Community Legal Services Center: 617-661-1010

Cambridge/Somerville Legal Services: 617-603-2700

Middlesex District Attorney's Office Victim Witness Advocates: 781-897-8550 Provides info on your rights as a victim or witness to domestic violence, helps you seek a protection order, and explains the criminal justice process.

Applying for a Restraining Order

Between 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

During these times, a restraining order must be applied for at the Third District Court located at 4040 Mystic Valley Parkway, Medford, MA. This type of restraining order is called a Temporary Restraining Order and is good for ten days. An advocate at the court can assist you with the application. There is no cost to obtain a restraining order.

After 5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday, 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. When the year is up, you must appear in court for your scheduled extension hearing, and 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.

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Going to Court

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

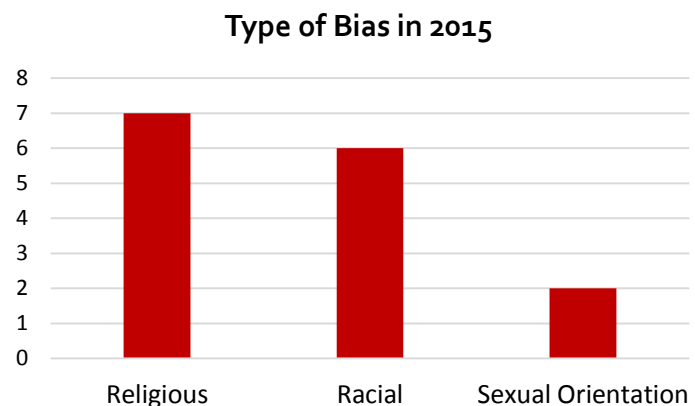
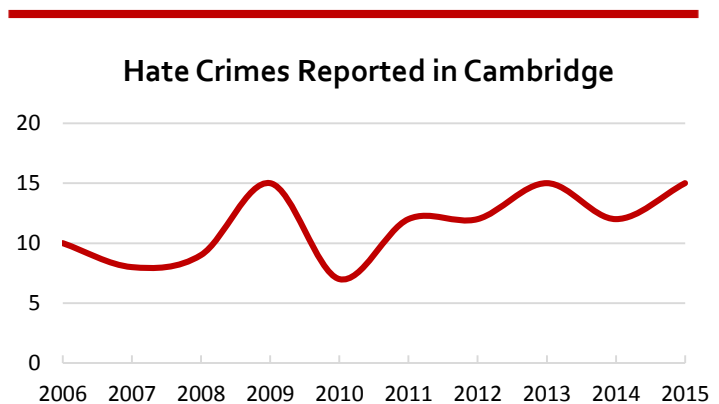
- During a hearing, the defendant (person accused of committing the crime), the victim, and the detective will be in the presence of a clerk magistrate. The detective assigned to the case will start the hearing by reading the police report and disclosing any crucial information that was given to them in reference to the case. The victim will provide their story, followed by the defendant. The clerk magistrate will decide whether there is enough information to issue the complaint.
**This step is only for misdemeanor crimes; if it is a felony charge, the complaint can issue at the request of the detective, and a summons to appear in court will be sent to the defendant by the court.
- When the complaint is issued, the defendant will be required to appear in front of the Judge for an arraignment hearing. At the arraignment, the Judge will formally charge the defendant with the crime(s) and the defendant will enter a plea. Almost always a not guilty plea is entered because a defendant is innocent until proven guilty or until they plead guilty, keep in mind this does not mean the case is over. A defense attorney will be appointed to represent the defendant and a prosecutor from the District Attorney's Office will be assigned to prosecute the defendant for the charges.
**Victims are not required to have an attorney for criminal prosecution cases.
- At the arraignment the Judge will determine if the defendant should be held on bail or released. At this stage, a Judge may also order conditions that the defendant has to abide by while the case is pending in court. These could include no contact orders. If the defendant is held on bail, and is eventually released, victims have the right to be notified of the release.
- After the arraignment a victim can expect to be contacted by the District Attorney's Office regarding the status and prosecution of the case. Victims will also be advised of their rights under Mass General Law 258B, The Victim Bill of Rights. It is important to communicate any thoughts, concerns, or wishes for the case with the District Attorney's Office.
- The defendant has the right to decide to plead guilty to the charges or ask for a trial. If the defendant decides to plea, there will be no trial, and the defendant will be sentenced by the Judge.
- If the defendant does not plead guilty, it is possible that a victim may receive a summons to appear in court for a trial. A summons means the person is ordered by the court to appear in person, and can be required to testify regarding the reported incident.
- When there is a trial, then it can either be heard by a jury or by the Judge alone (this is called a bench trial). The defendant is allowed to decide which type of trial they will have. If a jury trial is held, then it is the jurors who decide on the verdict. If a bench trial is held, then it is the Judge who decides.
- If the defendant is found guilty the next step is a sentencing hearing. A victim has the right to be present at the sentencing hearing, and to provide a statement to the Judge if they wish to do so. This statement is called a Victim Impact Statement.
- The Judge is the only person with the authority to decide what the defendant's sentence will be. If s/he is sentenced to jail, the victim can ask to be notified of a release date or other information they would want to know regarding the defendant, such as programs and probation. If the defendant is found not guilty, he/she is released and the case is over.

Hate Crimes

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

There were 15 hate crimes reported in Cambridge in 2015, which is up three incidents from the 12 reported in 2014 but in line with the 15 reported in 2013. The number reported in Cambridge has varied over the past decade, ranging from a low of seven in 2010 to a high of 15 in 2009, 2013, and 2015. The 15 reported incidents in 2015 break down into the following categories: racially motivated (33%), sexually motivated (33%), religiously motivated (8%), and the remaining 25% fit into multiple categories. What follows is a chronological synopsis of those events:

- In January, a store owner was the recipient of anti-religious statements from a customer.
- In March, a tenant berated a member of his housing management staff after receiving numerous complaints. He shouted derogatory words at the victim about being Muslim.
- In April, a city employee received harassing mail targeting their sexual orientation.
- In May, a church reported swastika graffiti sprayed in their parking lot overnight.
- In June, a dispute took place at a worksite; punches were thrown and racial epithets were yelled.
- In June, a victim was called racial slurs by a neighbor.
- In June, a family with biracial children found graffiti painted on their home.
- At the end of June, a swastika was keyed into the hood of a vehicle.
- In July, a victim on foot was approached by a group in a vehicle that shouted racial remarks and exited the car to assault her.
- In August, religious banners were stolen from a university.
- In September, a victim was verbally harassed by an individual regarding her faith.
- At the end of September, after confronting a neighbor about smoking habits, the suspect responded with anti-religious slurs.
- In October, a patron of a café threatened other customers, stating that he kills Muslims.
- In late October, during a driving incident one vehicle's occupants were threatened by another based on their culture.
- In late October, an inebriated suspect made vulgar and inappropriate comments to passersby about sexual orientation and then proceeded to follow them.



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 15.8% of the citywide arrest totals in 2015. This number increased slightly compared to the three previous years. Previous years were recorded at 14.2% in 2014, 12.8% in 2013, and 14.5% in 2012.

Violent crime

Murder

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

- On March 31, 1994, a homeless man was beaten to death in a fight with multiple offenders. This case remains unsolved.
- On November 22, 1996, a 50-year-old homeless veteran was stabbed to death on Massachusetts Avenue 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. There were no rapes in 2013 or 2014 that were classified as a homeless scenario. In 2015, there were four reported rapes that involved homeless individuals as either the victim or perpetrator. Note that the number of rapes that go unreported each year is uncertain.

Street Robbery

Throughout the decade of the 1990s, there were 10 to 12 street robberies per year classified as homeless scenarios. That number fell to an average of two incidents per year from 2006 to 2010, with none reported in 2010. A series of street robberies in Central Square was the major contributor to the rise in homeless robberies from zero in 2010 to six incidents in 2011. This scenario continued to rise in 2012 with 11 reported homeless-on-homeless robberies. In 2013, the total dropped back down to five street robberies categorized as homeless situations. The total continued to decline in 2014 with only one homeless street

robbery reported all year. For the first year since 2013, homeless robberies rose with five reported incidents in 2015. Four took place in the Central Square area and one took place in Harvard Square, with two resulting in arrests. This puts the average for the past five years (2011 to 2015) at six robberies per year.

- There have been 28 homeless scenario street robberies reported in the past five years. Twenty of the crimes were in the confines of Central Square, four were reported in Harvard Square, three in Inman Square, and the remaining incident occurred in the Alewife/West Cambridge area.
 - Arrests were made in 9 of the 28 street robberies.
 - The victim knew his or her assailant in only 8 of the incidents.

Crime	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Street Robbery	2	3	2	3	0	6	11	5	1	5
Aggravated Assault	3	20	15	7	11	14	21	20	10	14

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 three incidents in 2006 to a high of 21 altercations in 2012. The annual average for the past decade has been 14 incidents. After recording high numbers of aggravated assaults between the homeless in 2012 and 2013, 2014 saw a notable decrease with only 10 reported. In 2015, there were 14 reports, a slight increase over 2014 but in line with the 10-year average. This may be due in part to some of the more prolific combative homeless individuals having died or been incarcerated in recent years.

A high percentage of these incidents are fueled by liquor and drugs. A majority of these crimes take place within the confines of Central Square. Also, police officers are frequently victims of simple assaults when dispersing disruptive homeless or attempting to arrest the subjects. Homeless assaults are also precipitated by domestic altercations or when service is denied at retail establishments. Further analysis reveals the following data on aggravated assaults involving homeless in 2015:

- 71% of the aggravated assaults involving the homeless in 2015 happened on weekdays.
- Ten of the 14 aggravated assaults in 2015 that involved the homeless were within the confines of Central Square, specifically between the 600 and 800 blocks of Massachusetts Avenue. Of the remaining four assaults, three took place in Harvard Square and one took place in Porter Square.
- Arrests were made in half of the incidents and suspects were identified in another two.
- 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

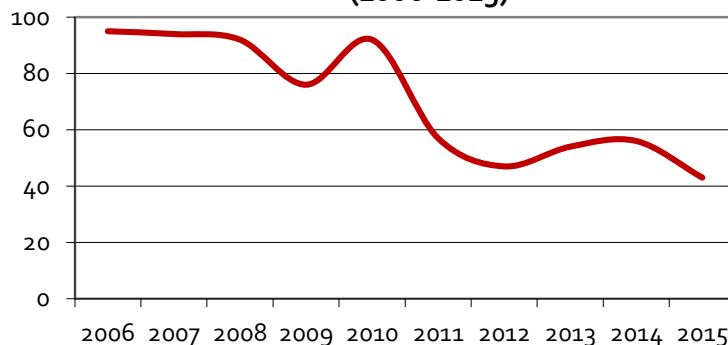
- **Shoplifting** was the second most frequent (after warrant arrests) homeless-related crime in 2015, with 18 incidents. The majority of these arrests are typically made in local convenience and drug stores around Harvard and Central Squares. However, in 2015, three occurred at the Cambridge Galleria Mall and one took place in the Porter Square shopping area.
- **Trespassing** arrests are usually the result of homeless individuals sleeping in ATMs, attempting to enter commercial locations that these persons have been denied access to, or entering campuses/buildings where they do not belong at M.I.T. and Harvard. Trespassing arrests have continued to drop slightly citywide from 11 in 2012 to 10 in 2013 to 8 in 2014 and down yet again in 2015 to 7. Notably, Harvard and MIT have their own police departments and their numbers are not counted by the Cambridge Police Department. If they were included, these trespassing numbers would be much higher.
- **Disorderly** arrests involving homeless individuals have risen steadily over the past few years, from seven in 2012 to nine in 2013 to ten in 2014. However, in 2015, this number declined with only five arrests made, three of which took place in the 1400 block of Massachusetts Avenue. These incidents typically involve situations that range from homeless not cooperating with the police to individuals acting belligerently or yelling obscenities due to intoxication.
- **Drinking in public** arrests historically accounted for the majority of homeless arrests (outside of warrants). However, in recent years this has declined substantially. In 2014, this crime accounted for only 11 of the incidents involving homeless individuals, and in 2015 there were only four. Previously in 2013, there were 39 homeless arrests related to drinking in public throughout the year, concentrated around the Central Square area. The drop in numbers could be the result of fewer direct enforcement efforts to combat public drinking in recent years; usually, as long as individuals dispose of their beverages without incident, they are typically not arrested.
- **Simple assaults** often occur for similar reasons as aggravated assaults. There were 34 simple assaults in 2015 between homeless individuals, with three resulting in an arrest. One of the more typical scenarios is when arguments develop as the result of domestic situations between two homeless people. Additionally 15 homeless individuals were arrested for simple assault on non-homeless victims, likely against staff at the shelter, hospital or against police officers.

*It should be noted that the crimes of disorderly conduct, drinking in public, and simple assault can often take place all in the same incident as a situation progresses. However, for analysis purposes, only the most serious offense is counted.

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 2006 and 2015, juvenile offenders made up approximately 5% of the total arrests in Cambridge, ranging from 3.5% to 6% each year. The number of juvenile arrests for all offenses during this 10-year time frame peaked in 2006 at 95 arrests and first bottomed out at 47 arrests in 2012. Arrests rose slightly in 2013 to 54 and again in 2014 to 56, but dropped again to its lowest level in over a decade in 2015 with only 43 juvenile arrests. The reduction in juvenile arrests in 2011 and 2012 can be attributed at least in part to the Diversion Program instituted within the Family Services Unit. The minor increases in 2013 and 2014 may be due to the new inclusion of 17-year-olds in juvenile arrest numbers.

Number of Juvenile Arrests by Year (2006-2015)



Cambridge Safety Net Collaborative

Through the Cambridge Safety Net Collaborative, the Cambridge Police Department, Cambridge Health Alliance, Cambridge Public Schools, and Department of Human Service Programs work to foster positive youth development, promote mental health, support safe school and community environments, and limit youth involvement in juvenile justice system through coordinated prevention, intervention, and diversion services.

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 13 juvenile shoplifting arrests, followed by 9 arrests for aggravated assaults. Other crimes that consistently have high juvenile arrest numbers are simple assaults, street robberies, and larcenies.

Juvenile Arrests by Crime, 2011-2015

Violent Crimes	
Aggravated Assault	21
Street Robbery	18
Commercial Robbery	2
Rape	0
Homicide	0
Total Violent	41
Property Crimes	
Shoplifting	85
All Larceny Offenses*	31
Housebreak	5
Auto Theft	5
Commercial Break	2
Total Property	128

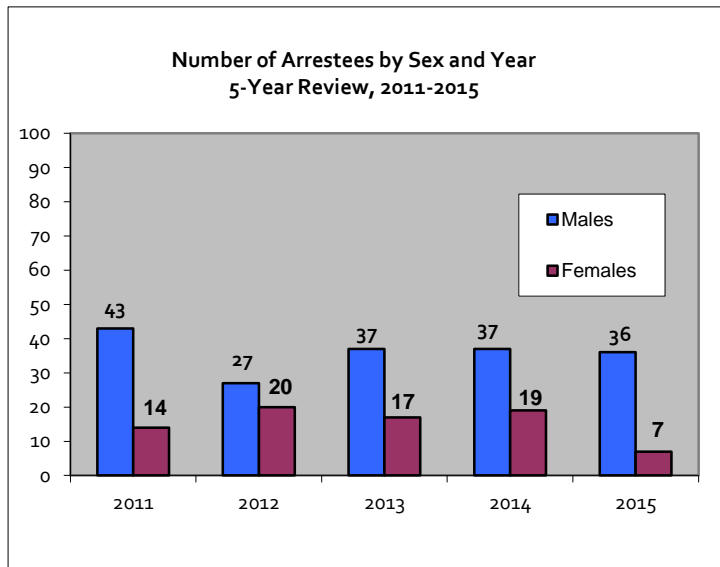
*Larceny types include larceny from building, from motor vehicle, from person, of bicycle, from residence, of license plate, of services, and miscellaneous larcenies. Although larceny typically includes shoplifting, this crime type is broken out separately in the chart above to show the large number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

Other Offenses, 2011-2015

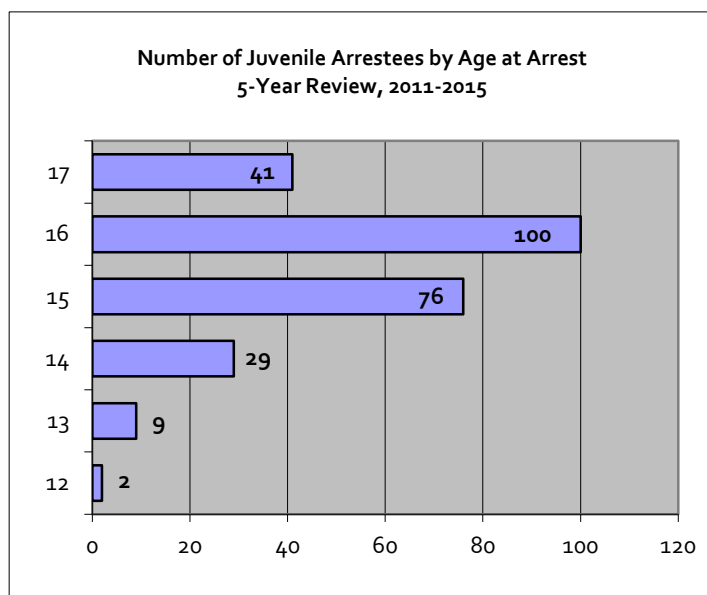
Simple Assault	35
Receiving Stolen Prop.	10
Child in Need of Services	8
Disorderly	7
Malicious Destruction	6
Trespassing	6
Misc. Offenses	4
Drugs	4
Weapon Violations	4
Driving Offenses	1
Indecent Assault	1
Threats	1
Indecent Exposure	1
Total	88

Special Reports: Juvenile Crimes

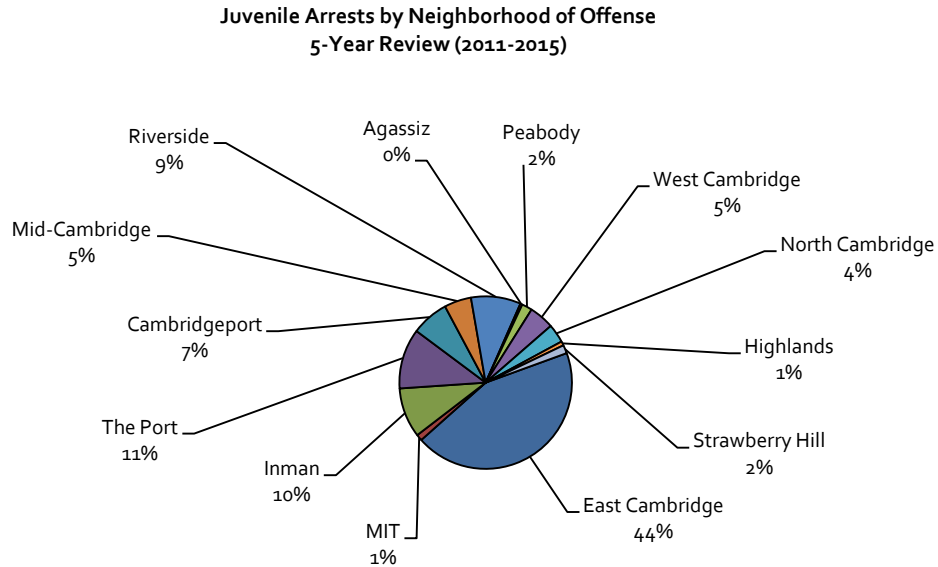
Approximately 84% of the juveniles arrested in Cambridge in 2015 were male, compared to 81% of adult arrestees. These numbers for 2015 are above national totals, as roughly 70% of juvenile arrestees nationally each year are male. The graph below to the left breaks down the numbers of juvenile arrestees per year by sex between 2011 and 2015.



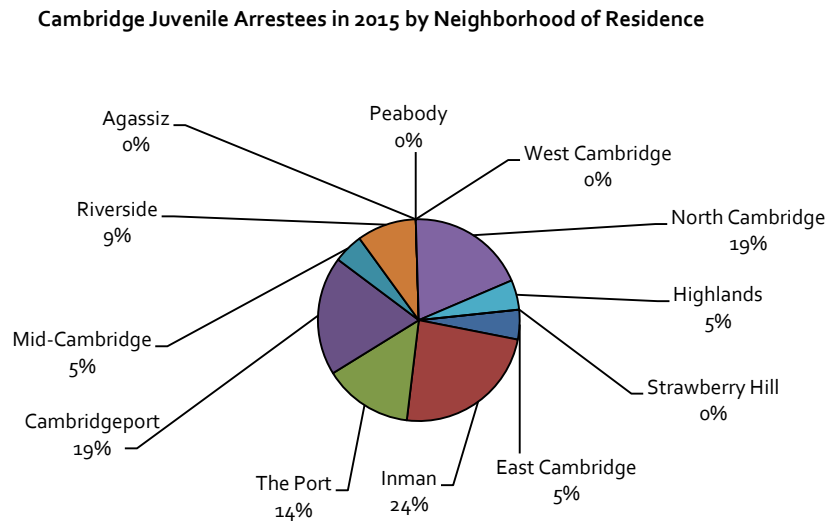
Thirty-nine percent (39%) of the juveniles arrested between 2011 and 2015 were 16 years old at the time of their arrest, making it the most common age of an arrested juvenile. Juveniles at 15 years of age were not far behind with 30% of the arrests. No arrests of children under the age of 12 were made in the past five years. The total number of arrests of 17-year-olds is low compared to arrests of 15- and 16-year-olds because 17-year-olds were not considered juveniles until a law change in September of 2013.



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



Just under half (49%) of the juveniles arrested in 2015 were Cambridge residents. Of these, Inman was the most common neighborhood of residence, followed by Cambridgeport and North Cambridge.



Crimes on Cambridge school property reported to the Cambridge Police in 2015

School	Agg. Assault	Simple Assault	Street Rob.	Comm. Break	Arson	Drugs	Vandalism	Harass./ Threats	Larc. from Build.	Larc. from Person	Larc. Of Bike	Larc. from MV	Misc.	Total
Baldwin School 28 Sacramento Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Cambridgeport School 89 Elm Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
MLK, Jr. School 359 Broadway	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	7
Fletcher-Maynard Academy 225 Windsor Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Graham & Parks Alternative School 44 Linnaean Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Haggerty School 110 Cushing Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Kennedy - Longfellow School (K-5) & Putnam Ave Upper School (6-8) 158 Spring Street	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	3	10
King Open School (K-5) & Cambridge St Upper School (6-8) (Formerly the Harrington School) 850 Cambridge Street	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	5	13
Morse School 40 Granite Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Peabody School (K-5) & Rindge Ave Upper School (6-8) (Formerly the M.E. Fitzgerald School) 70 Rindge Avenue	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	6	14
Tobin Montessori School (K-5) & Vassal Lane Upper School (6-8) 197 Vassal Lane	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	2	10
Amigos School 15 Upton Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
CRLS High School 459 Broadway	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	0	1	0	7	21
Total	2	11	0	1	1	1	7	5	20	2	5	0	31	86

Incidents on Cambridge Housing Authority property in 2015*

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 St	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
45 Linnaean St	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
8-10 Lancaster St	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
87 Amory St	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
88 Hancock St	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aberdeen House	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Burns Apts.	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	8
Corcoran Pk	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	10
Jefferson Park	5	3	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	4	0	0	9	0	27
LBJ Apts.	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	7
Lincoln Way	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Manning Apts.	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	7
Miller's River	2	5	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	16
Newtowne Ct	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	5	0	0	5	1	19
Prince St.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Putnam Gardens	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	19
Putnam School	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
River Howard Homes	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Roosevelt Towers	3	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	11	0	23
Russell Apt.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Truman Apts.	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Washington Elms	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	8	1	18
Woodrow Wilson Ct.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5
Total	17	30	2	1	14	3	10	0	15	26	1	0	63	2	184

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

Protect Yourself Against Crime

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

Protect yourself against violent crime

- Be aware of your surroundings.
- Try to avoid walking alone after dark. If you must walk alone at night, use well-lit roads with as much car traffic as possible.
- Keep an arm's length away from strangers and make eye contact with everyone you pass. If you think someone suspicious is approaching or following you, cross to the other side of the street and head for the nearest public place.
- Avoid walking with headphones on, as you may not be able to hear someone approach.
- Know which stores and other public places are open along your route and try to vary your route frequently.
- When parking at night, try to park in well-lit spots. When returning to your car, have your keys ready, and keep your doors locked when driving.
- At night, avoid public parks, vacant lots, and areas with excessive trees and bushes.
- When waiting for a bus or subway, if the station is deserted, keep your back against a wall in a well-lit section.
- Try to avoid using ATMs late at night.
- Don't carry your purse loosely around your shoulder. Clutch it tightly under your arm or avoid carrying a purse and keep a wallet in your pocket instead.
- If you are robbed, obey the robber's demands. Keeping your cash in a separate money clip or pouch will allow you to hand it over without sacrificing your credit cards, identification, and personal papers.
- Try to memorize your robber's physical features, clothing, motor vehicle, and direction of flight. Call the police from the nearest available telephone.
- Know the full name of each person you date, his/her occupation, and where s/he lives.

Never invite a person whom you have met online, on the street, in a bar, or in another public place to be alone with you.

- If you are a victim of rape, report the crime. Counseling, shelters, and other services are available for you, and you may prevent another person from being victimized.
- The Boston Area Rape Crisis Center is available at (800) 841-8371. The Center supports a 24-hour hotline, support groups, one-on-one counseling, and education programs. All its services are free.
- The Cambridge Police Department offers a self-defense course for women seeking to learn how to physically protect themselves against rape and other forms of violence. The course is free and is taught by Cambridge Police officers. For more information, call the Cambridge Police Department's Community Services Unit at (617) 349-3236.
- If you have been abused by, or are in fear of, your partner or spouse, get help. The problem usually becomes worse if it is not addressed. The "Domestic Crime" section of this report lists telephone numbers that you or your partner can call to seek assistance.
- Report assault when it happens, even if you do not believe it to be "serious." Assaults that are not reported cannot be considered by police administrators when they make decisions about how to allocate manpower and funds. If there is a problem with a bar, a household, a school, or any other place where assaults are likely to happen, the police need to know about it.
- Do not allow yourself to be drawn into arguments about traffic or parking incidents. If another driver commits a violation or threatens you, take down his registration and report it to the police.

Protect yourself against property crime

Preventing auto theft and larcenies from motor vehicles

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

Preventing residential burglary

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

Preventing larcenies from buildings or persons

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

Preventing bicycle theft

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

Protect yourself against crime

Preventing package thefts

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

Preventing fraud

- Keep your credit card numbers and the telephone numbers of your credit card companies at home and work. If your cards are stolen, call these numbers immediately and report the theft.
- Never write your ATM card PIN number on the card or on a slip of paper in your wallet or purse.
- Do not give personal information over the phone, and be cautious when sending personal identifying information over the internet.
- When someone comes to your door claiming to work for a utility company, always ask for

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

- Learn to recognize potential fraud scenarios. Any of the following activities could involve a scam:
 - Someone approaches you on the street claiming to have found money.
 - Any circumstance in which you have to pay money in order to get money or a prize.
 - You receive an unsolicited telephone call from someone offering a great deal on a piece of merchandise.
 - A caller claims to be from the IRS and says that you have been audited and owe money.
 - You receive a call from someone claiming to work for the government who states that there is a warrant out for your arrest unless you pay a fee to clear it up.
 - A caller claims to have either kidnapped or been in an accident with one of your relatives and states that the relative is being held for ransom.

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:

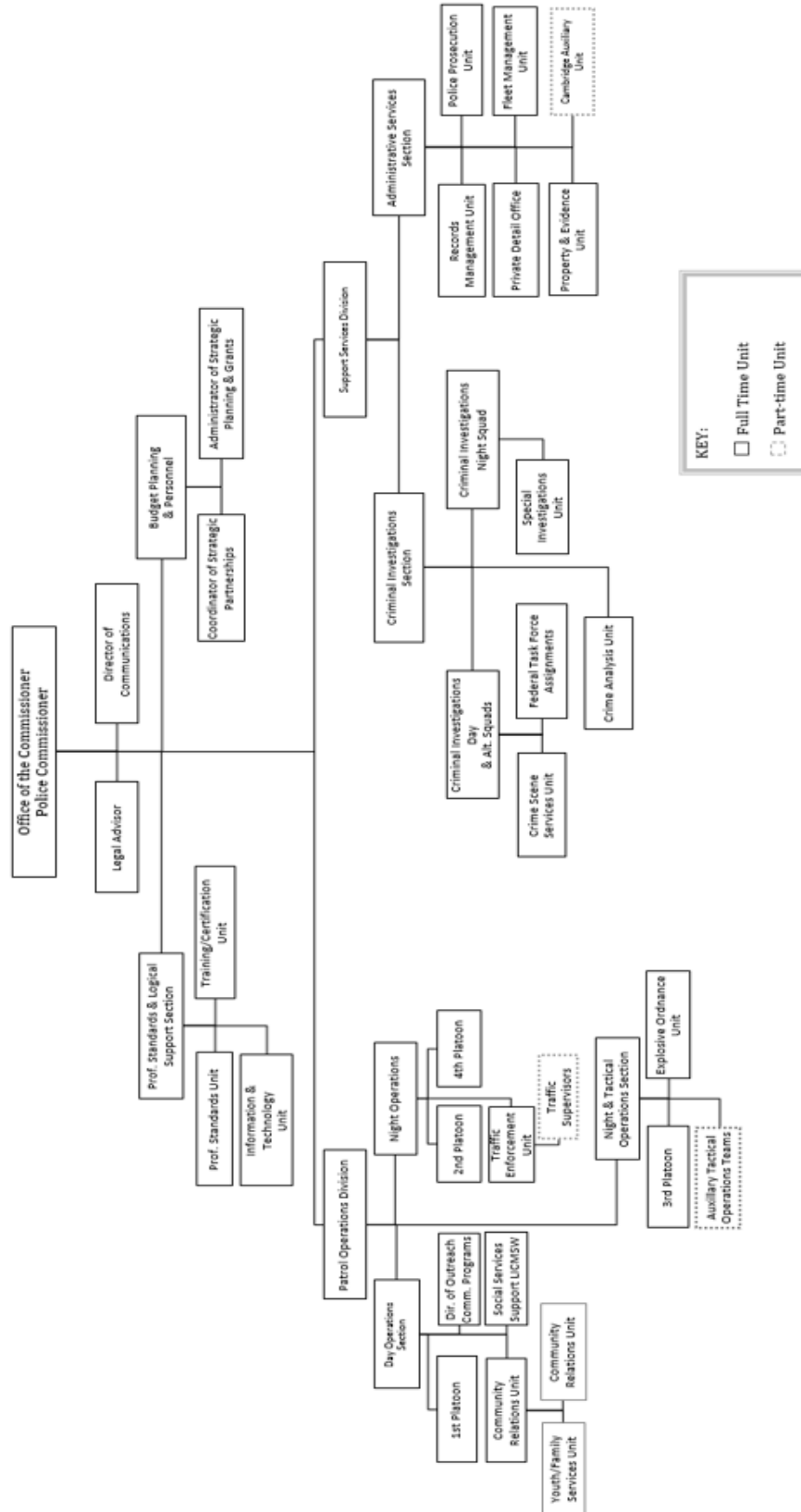
<http://www.ncpc.org/>



CPD Organizational Chart

Cambridge Police Department

Table of Organization – Effective May 3, 2015



Cambridge Police Directory

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

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

KEY OPERATIONAL SERVICES:

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

KEY INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES

Narcotics Unit(617) 349-3360
Drug Tip Hotline..... (617) 349-3359
Domestic Violence Unit (617) 349-3371
• Social Work Contact(617) 349-9345
Sexual Assault Hotline(617) 349-3381
Accident Investigations..... (617) 349-3307
Investigations Section.....(617) 349-3370

MISCELLANEOUS:

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



Cambridge Police Department

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

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

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

Cambridge Police Anonymous Crime Tip E-Mail

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

MyPD Smartphone App

Download the free MyPD smartphone app to send anonymous crime tips.