

Cambridge Police Department

# 2022 Annual Crime Report



Crime Analysis Unit  
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Cambridge Police Department  
2022 Annual Crime Report



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# Cambridge at a Glance

## Cambridge Police Department

Organized:	1859
Sworn Officers:	288
Civilian Personnel:	43
Commissioner:	Christine Elow
Budget (FY 2023):	\$73,529,240
2022 Calls for Service:	106,027
2022 Total Index Crimes:	2,894

## City of Cambridge Top Employers

1. Harvard University	12,553
2. MIT	9,043
3. Takeda Pharmaceuticals	3,634
4. Cambridge Innovation Center	3,499
5. City of Cambridge	3,480
6. Novartis	2,254
7. Sanofi	2,200
8. Broad Institute	2,119
9. Google	2,100
10. Phillips North America	2,000

# 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 40 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 CAU ultimately aims to assist the Department in its criminal apprehension and crime reduction strategies.

The Cambridge Police Department's 2022 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 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, 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.

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 and helps residents, business owners, and visitors have a fuller understanding of crime problems in their areas.

This report outlines two distinctions that make up criminal incidents: (1) whether offenses are committed against strangers or against relatives and acquaintances; and (2) 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's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program and National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), 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 housebreaks increase by 65% from 2021 to 2022, there's no way to tell from that figure whether 2021 was unusually low or 2022 was unusually high. But comparing 2022 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 (2017 in this report) is weighted once and the most recent year in the average (2021) 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 (2022), and to thus determine how unusual 2022'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 2021, Cambridge had 209 aggravated assaults, 71% more than Malden, which reported 122. However, Cambridge has double the number of residents that Malden has. When we look at it on the basis of rates, Cambridge had 172 assaults per 100,000 residents, while Malden had 202 assaults per 100,000 residents, which means that a Malden resident's *risk* of aggravated assault 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.

# 2022 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	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021-2022 Change	5-Year Wtd. Avg.	Avg. -2022 Change
<b>Murder</b>	1	1	1	0	n/a	1	-100%
<b>Rape</b>	28	27	36	43	19%	30	43%
Stranger	2	5	7	8	14%	4	100%
Non-Stranger	26	22	29	35	21%	26	35%
<b>Robbery</b>	73	67	68	95	40%	75	27%
Commercial	11	14	11	18	64%	17	6%
Street	62	53	57	77	35%	58	33%
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	189	191	209	258	23%	195	32%
<b>Total Violent Crime</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>32%</b>
<b>Burglary</b>	155	186	196	258	32%	196	32%
Commercial	36	57	72	53	-26%	57	-7%
Residential	119	129	124	205	65%	139	47%
<b>Larceny</b>	1,704	1,884	1,958	2,088	7%	1,835	14%
from Building	217	124	146	216	48%	180	20%
from Vehicle	236	351	446	465	4%	345	35%
From Person	159	99	106	122	15%	126	-3%
from Residence	248	387	350	381	9%	316	21%
of Bicycle	425	602	623	481	-23%	514	-6%
of License Plate	18	9	27	23	-15%	20	15%
of Services	15	5	6	15	150%	12	25%
Miscellaneous	39	41	62	87	40%	48	81%
Shoplifting	347	266	192	298	55%	274	9%
<b>Auto Theft</b>	109	84	129	152	18%	108	41%
<b>Total Property Crime</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>2,283</b>	<b>2,498</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>2,139</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Crime Index Total</b>	<b>2,259</b>	<b>2,440</b>	<b>2,597</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>2,441</b>	<b>19%</b>

# Cambridge Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics, 2003-2022

Crime	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Avg. 2003-2012	Avg. 2013-2022	Avg. 2003-2022	Change 2021-2022**	Change 2003-2022**
<b>Murder</b>	3	0	3	2	0	1	2	0	5	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	-100%	-100%
<b>Rape</b>	7	10	14	11	16	17	20	23	23	23	17	24	25	27	19	29	28	27	36	43	16	28	22	19%	514%
<b>Robbery</b>	229	245	239	208	161	177	172	163	147	128	118	81	77	81	104	99	73	67	68	95	187	86	137	40%	-59%
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	271	248	244	237	243	274	256	251	258	262	189	184	186	161	173	188	189	191	209	258	254	193	224	23%	-5%
<b>Burglary</b>	651	724	623	685	653	467	429	453	520	499	390	286	438	308	252	252	155	186	196	258	570	272	421	32%	-60%
<b>Larceny</b>	2,389	2,654	2,396	2,377	2,838	2,788	2,497	2,555	2,458	2,448	2,376	2,159	2,000	1,931	1,679	1,704	1,704	1,884	1,958	2,088	2,540	1,948	2,244	7%	-13%
<b>Auto Theft</b>	419	438	295	233	244	244	196	169	159	117	106	136	125	110	91	111	109	84	129	152	251	115	183	18%	-64%
<b>Total Violent</b>	510	503	500	458	420	469	450	437	433	414	327	291	291	271	298	317	291	286	314	396	459	308	384	26%	-22%
<b>Total Property</b>	3,459	3,816	3,314	3,295	3,735	3,499	3,122	3,177	3,137	3,064	2,872	2,581	2,563	2,349	2,022	2,067	1,968	2,154	2,283	2,498	3,362	2,336	2,849	9%	-28%
<b>Total</b>	3,969	4,319	3,814	3,753	4,155	3,968	3,572	3,614	3,570	3,478	3,199	2,872	2,854	2,620	2,320	2,384	2,259	2,440	2,597	2,894	3,821	2,644	3,233	11%	-27%

\*\*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)**



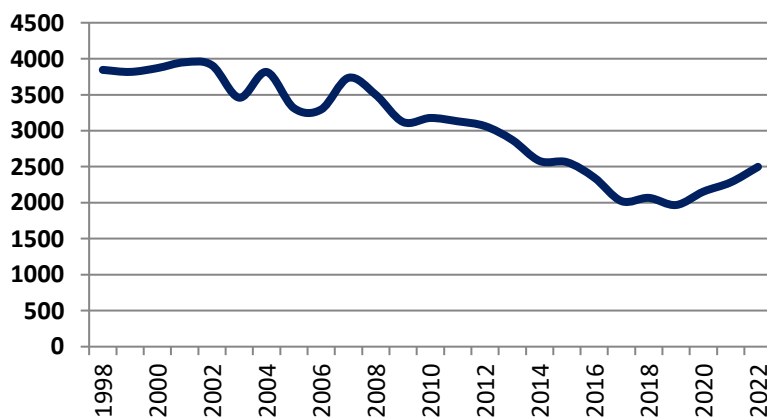
Despite some bumps in the early 1980s, 1990s, and early 2000s, crime had been decreasing steadily since it peaked in 1974 at more than 10,000 Part I crimes. Crime fluctuated around the 3,700 mark for about a decade before dropping below 3,000 for the first time in 2014 and below 2,500 for the first time in 2017. Despite increases over the last three years, the crime index continues to register below 3,000 incidents. The final number in 2022 was 2,894 crimes, the largest recorded total since 2013.

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 early 2000s. The 2016 violent crime total of 271 incidents was the lowest number recorded since the late 1960s. In 2022, there was a total of 396 violent crimes reported, which was 46% above the low seen in 2016 but still well below the 25-year high of 604 shown on the chart in 1998.

**Total Part I Violent Crimes**



**Total Part I Property Crimes**



Property crime (burglary, larceny, and auto theft) makes up about 85-90% of the total Part I crime index each year, and its graph therefore looks almost identical to the total crime graph above. The 50-year low for property crime was recorded in 2019 with 1,968 incidents. Numbers have been on the rise since then, with 2,498 reported in 2022, the highest since 2015. These increases over the past two years have mostly been due to upsurges in commercial burglaries, bicycle thefts, larcenies from motor vehicles, and package thefts.



# 2022 Executive Summary

As pandemic-related shutdowns and social distancing decreased considerably in 2022, the City of Cambridge experienced another increase in total Part 1 Crimes this year. Despite registering increases for the past three years, the crime index total continues to register below 3,000 incidents in Cambridge.

Further analysis of the crime breakdown indicates that there were 2,498 property crimes recorded in 2022, 215 more than the number reported in 2021, equating an increase of 9%. Meanwhile, there were 396 violent crimes reported in 2022, 82 more than in 2021, which translates to a rise of 26%. Overall, the total of 2,894 serious crimes reported in 2022 was 11% above the 2021 total of 2,597 incidents and 19% above the five-year weighted average of 2,441 incidents.

## Murder

- There were no murders reported anywhere in Cambridge in 2022. This is the first time in over a decade that Cambridge did not record a single homicide in a year and is only the fourth time in the past 20 years that this occurred—the other years being 2004, 2007, and 2010.
- On March 27, 2021, 19-year-old Xavier Louis-Jacques of Cambridge was found unconscious outside his vehicle on Pemberton Street. Louis-Jacques was transported to a nearby hospital, where he was later pronounced deceased as a result of multiple gunshot wounds. No suspects have been identified and the incident remains under investigation. This was the only homicide recorded in Cambridge in 2021.
- 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.
- Trend analysis for the past 20 years points to two recurring murder scenarios in Cambridge: a domestic murder in which one family member is killed by another, and the murder of young males by a handgun or knife typically in acts of retaliatory street violence.
- Handguns have been used in 21 of the 38 murders in Cambridge since 2000. Seven have involved knives.
- Twenty-seven of the 38 murders in Cambridge since 2000 (71%) have been cleared by an arrest/suicide of the perpetrator. For comparison, the 2020 clearance rate for murder was approximately 50% nationally.

## Rape

- The total number of reported rapes in Cambridge rose from 36 in 2021 to 43 in 2022.
- Twenty-three of the rapes in 2022 involved acquaintances, ten were domestic, four were classified as contact rapes, and six were classified as blitz assaults.
- The number of stranger-to-stranger rapes each year—usually between one and ten—remains extremely low. Patterns of reported rape are very rare in Cambridge.

### Robbery

- In 2022, there were 95 total robberies reported, translating to a 40% increase over the 2021 total. When measured against the five-year weighted average of 75 incidents, a 27% incline was recorded.
- Street robberies rose from 57 incidents in 2021 to 77 in 2022. The 2022 street robbery total was also 19 incidents (33%) above the five-year average of 58 incidents. No established street robbery patterns emerged anywhere in Cambridge in 2022.
- A 64% increase in commercial robberies was reported in 2022. Incidents rose from 11 robberies in 2021 to 18 this year. Commercial robberies in 2021 were also 6% above the five-year weighted average of 17. After zero banks were robbed in 2021, the location type saw the most robberies in 2022 with five.

### Aggravated Assault

- The total of 258 aggravated assaults reported in Cambridge in 2022 was 23% above the 2021 total of 209 incidents and 32% above the five-year average of 195 assaults.
- Domestic assaults, which typically constitute 30-40% of the assault total each year, rose from 40 incidents in 2021 to 55 in 2022, but still only made up 21% of the assault total this year. Unprovoked assaults also rose from 42 incidents in 2021 to 55 in 2022, as did assaults between acquaintances (up nine over 2021) and assaults between juveniles (up eight over 2021).
- Aggravated assaults between individuals who are unhoused dropped from 18 in 2021 to 15 in 2022.
- Only six of the aggravated assaults in 2022 (2%) resulted in serious or life-threatening injuries.
- The most common weapons used in aggravated assaults in 2022 were knives (18%), followed by shod feet (feet with shoes) in 14% of the incidents, and a bottle/glass in 9%. There were 11 aggravated assaults that involved the use of a firearm in 2022, down ten from the previous year.
- A little over 20% of aggravated assaults resulted in an arrest in 2022 (down 3% from 2021), compared to 22% of simple assaults.

### Burglary

- Total burglary, the combination of residential and commercial breaks, registered a 32% incline in 2022 when compared to both the 2021 total of 196 and the five-year weighted average of 196 for this crime. The citywide total for 2022 was 258 incidents.
- After two years of increases, there was a reduction in commercial burglaries in Cambridge in 2022. Incidents dropped 26% from 72 breaks in 2021 to 53 in 2022. This total was also 7% below the five-year weighted average of 57. No significant commercial burglary patterns emerged in Cambridge this year.
- Housebreaks saw a sizeable incline of 65% this year, rising from 124 in 2021 to 205 in 2022. This crime type also increased by 47% over the five-year weighted average of 139. The only discernable pattern of this crime type in 2022 was a series of nighttime housebreaks along the Arlington and Belmont borders in the spring and early summer that ended with an arrest in a neighboring town in July.

## Larceny

- In 2022, the property crime of larceny rose 7% (or 130 incidents) when measured against the 2021 total of 1,958 incidents and increased 14% when compared to the five-year weighted average of 1,835. There were 2,088 total larcenies reported this year.
- Larceny is always the most prevalent of the Part One crimes in Cambridge. In 2022, it accounted for 72% of the total Part I crime and 84% of the total property crime.
- Larcenies from motor vehicles (LMVs) this year were up 4% from the 2021 figures, mostly due to the continuing trend of catalytic converter thefts across the city. The 2022 total of 465 LMVs was also up 35% when compared with the five-year weighted average of 345.
- Larceny from the person increased by 15% in 2022, up 16 incidents above the 106 reported in 2021. Meanwhile, the 2022 total of 122 incidents was 3% below the five-year weighted average of 126.
- After two years of increases, larceny of bicycles experienced a noteworthy decrease in 2022, dropping 23% from 623 incidents in 2021 to 481 in 2022. This property crime was also 6% below the five-year weighted average of 514.
- Larceny from residences saw an increase in 2022, rising 9% from 350 incidents in 2021 to 381 this year. By far the most prevalent scenario for this crime type in recent years has involved the theft of packages from the front steps or vestibules of residences. Due to the continuation of an understandably large increase in pandemic-related online shopping when compared with pre-pandemic levels, the 253, 236, and 284 package thefts reported in 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively, were all up considerably from the 149 package thefts reported in 2019. This scenario accounted for 66% of the larcenies from residences in 2022.

## Auto Theft

- In 2022, auto thefts in Cambridge increased by 18%, up 23 incidents from the 2021 total of 129 thefts. The total of 152 incidents reported in 2022 was also 41% above the five-year average of 108. Despite the increase this year, these totals are still remarkably low 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 in 2022 with 21 incidents reported, while The Port experienced the largest increase this year with a 186% rise from seven thefts in 2021 to 20 in 2022. No defined auto theft patterns were reported anywhere in the city in 2022.
- Approximately 36% of the auto thefts reported in 2022 involved the theft of a motorcycle, scooter, or moped.
- Roughly 46% of the cars reported stolen in Cambridge in 2022 have been recovered to date. Just over half (or 53%) of the recovered cars in 2022 were located in Cambridge.

# Regional Crime Comparison

The following table compares Cambridge to other selected Massachusetts cities and towns across the region. The data is from 2021, as this is the most recent year for which data is available from the FBI NIBRS 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.

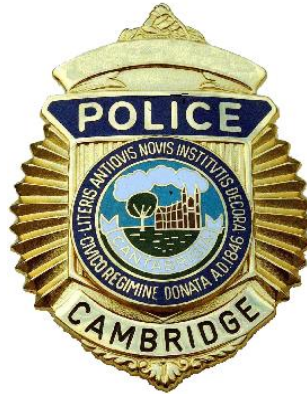
## 2021 Rates per 100,000 residents for selected Massachusetts Cities and Towns

City	Population	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Violent Total	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Property Total	Total
Arlington	45,767	0	2	9	31	42	70	223	13	306	347
Belmont	26,206	4	4	4	38	50	218	427	23	668	717
Boston	704,758	5	31	110	410	556	184	1,317	164	1,666	2,221
Brockton	100,516	8	63	97	515	682	173	1,089	465	1,727	2,410
Brookline	59,748	0	2	23	42	67	102	802	47	951	1,018
Everett	46,959	2	51	26	224	302	149	907	183	1,239	1,542
Fall River	90,618	3	58	102	795	958	401	551	137	1,088	2,046
Framingham	75,042	1	1	15	272	289	124	951	101	1,177	1,466
Haverhill	64,944	2	29	18	534	584	205	676	92	973	1,557
Lawrence	81,021	9	22	53	368	452	80	789	185	1,054	1,506
Lowell	112,230	5	14	53	258	331	181	1,047	168	1,395	1,726
Lynn	95,727	1	28	50	398	477	144	656	136	936	1,413
Malden	60,433	5	17	43	202	266	172	905	154	1,231	1,498
Medford	61,819	0	16	29	110	155	79	709	73	861	1,016
Methuen	51,691	0	15	21	130	166	46	687	77	811	977
New Bedford	96,346	5	52	87	496	640	271	1,322	187	1,780	2,420
Newton	88,769	0	9	6	47	62	83	469	21	573	635
Peabody	53,669	0	30	26	216	272	91	678	67	837	1,109
Plymouth	66,289	0	54	9	216	279	66	899	33	999	1,278
Quincy	95,737	1	28	26	264	320	234	889	146	1,269	1,589
Revere	52,860	0	34	47	219	301	136	933	166	1,235	1,536
Somerville	82,123	4	19	35	134	192	146	921	102	1,169	1,361
Springfield	154,098	12	34	200	700	946	383	1,688	332	2,403	3,349
Taunton	58,333	5	45	33	309	391	127	735	153	1,015	1,406
Waltham	62,693	0	14	13	93	120	64	400	30	494	614
Watertown	36,858	0	16	11	71	98	71	594	60	724	822
Weymouth	59,242	2	15	19	206	241	59	793	64	917	1,158
Worcester	186,365	5	24	102	516	648	400	1,346	206	1,951	2,599
<b>Average*</b>	<b>98,959</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>1,814</b>
<b>Cambridge</b>	<b>121,699</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>2,134</b>

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

The statistics for these selected cities above show that Cambridge had less per-capita crime in six categories (murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and auto theft) in 2021, while conversely registering very slightly above the average in rapes and well above the average in larcenies. The rate for the overall crime total in 2021 in Cambridge was also consequently above the average for these selected jurisdictions across the region.

The high larceny figure for Cambridge is consistent with past data. Cambridge's large 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.



## Section II

# Part I Crimes

Murder  
Rape  
Robbery  
Aggravated Assault  
Burglary  
Larceny  
Auto Theft

# Murder

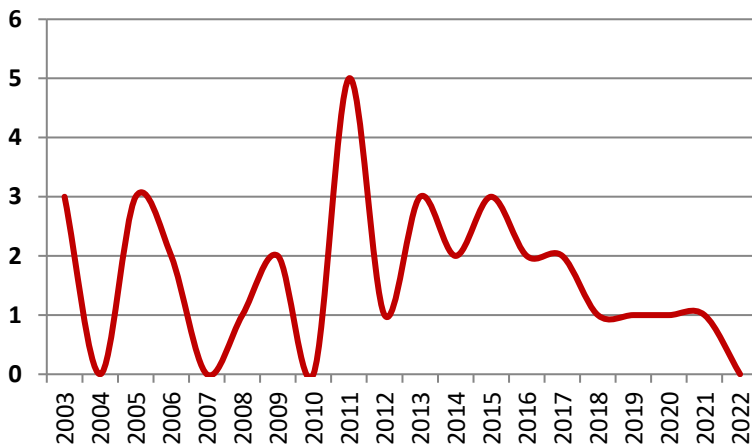
## Definition

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	1
2021	1
2022	0
Change from 2021	-100%
Change from Average	-100%

## Murders reported in Cambridge\*



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

There were no murders reported anywhere in Cambridge in 2022. This is the first time in over a decade that Cambridge did not record a single homicide in a year and is only the fourth time in the past 20 years that this occurred—the other years being 2004, 2007, and 2010.

In the last reported homicide in Cambridge, on March 27, 2021, 19-year-old Xavier Louis-Jacques of Cambridge was found unconscious outside his vehicle on Pemberton Street. Louis-Jacques was transported to a nearby hospital, where he was later pronounced deceased as a result

of multiple gunshot wounds. No suspects have been identified and the incident remains under investigation. This was the only homicide recorded in Cambridge in 2021.

Similarly, only one homicide was reported in 2020. On April 14, 2020, 35-year-old Danilo Gonzalez (aka Danilo Perez) was allegedly stabbed multiple times by 55-year-old Jose Bermudez after a verbal altercation between the two escalated into violence in the area of Green Street and Sidney Place. Gonzalez was transported to a local hospital where he was pronounced deceased. Bermudez fled the area after the incident but was arrested in Allston on April 23, 2020. Gonzalez and Bermudez were both part of the unhoused community in Cambridge.

## Cambridge murder statistics, 1990-2022

- 64 people murdered in 59 incidents (in four of the incidents, two or more people were killed)
- 44 victims were male (average age of 34)
- 20 victims were female (average age of 39)
- Most common weapons: handguns (30 incidents) and knives (14 incidents)
- 20 of the 59 cases are still under investigation or remain unsolved.
- 27 of the 38 cases since 2000 have been cleared by arrest or by the death of the suspect.

## Murder in Cambridge, 2010–2022

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

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 was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter and sentenced to 8-10 years in prison.
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, 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 was found guilty of 1 <sup>st</sup> degree murder and sentenced to life in prison w/o parole.
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 pled guilty to 2 <sup>nd</sup> degree murder and was sentenced to life in prison w/ possibility of parole after 15 yrs

## Part I Crimes: Murder

Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
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 was found guilty of 1 <sup>st</sup> degree murder and sentenced to life in prison w/o parole.
3/22/16 21:57	321 Mount Auburn St (West Cambridge)	Armando Hernandez, 30, of Belmont	Unknown	Hernandez was shot and killed while walking on Mount Auburn St. A second male was non-fatally shot in the leg.	Ongoing Investigation.
6/25/16 00:18	140 Harvard St (The Port)	Anthony Clay, 49, of Cambridge	Unknown	Clay was shot while standing outside of 140 Harvard St. He was pronounced deceased at Mass General Hospital.	Ongoing Investigation.
10/14/17 03:40	Windsor St & Evereteze Way (Inman)	Ednilson DaCosta, 28, of Dorchester	Unknown	DaCosta was shot while sitting in a vehicle at Windsor St & Evereteze Way. He was pronounced deceased at Cambridge City Hospital.	Ongoing investigation.
11/16/17 19:30	Tremont St & Hampshire St (The Port)	Malachi Mims, 28, of Cambridge	Kevin Reddick, 17, and Osiris Chambers, 16, both of Cambridge	Mims was shot outside a vehicle in the area of Tremont & Hampshire St. He was pronounced deceased at Cambridge City Hospital. On December 31, 2017, Reddick was arrested in Boston in connection with this homicide. On November 29, 2018, Chambers was also arraigned in connection with Mims' death.	Reddick and Chambers pled guilty to voluntary manslaughter and were sentenced to 11 to 13 years in prison.
7/22/18 18:43	Cambridge St & Warren St (Inman)	Richelle Robinson, 15, of Cambridge	Isaias Plaza, 18, unhoused	Robinson died following an assault in which she was shoved to the ground on Cambridge Street. Cause of death was determined to be blunt force trauma. Plaza was arraigned in July 2019 on charges of manslaughter and A&B causing serious bodily injury in connection with Robinson's death.	Plaza pled guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to 2.5 years in the House of Corrections.
1/2/19 18:48	Danehy Park, New St side (North Cambridge)	Paul Wilson, 60, of Cambridge	Unknown	Wilson was assaulted and sustained fatal blunt force injuries to the head while walking through Danehy Park.	Ongoing Investigation.
4/14/20 17:18	Green Street & Sidney Place (Cambridgeport)	Danilo Gonzalez (aka Danilo Perez), 35, unhoused	Jose Bermudez, 55, unhoused	A verbal altercation between Gonzalez and Bermudez escalated and Bermudez allegedly stabbed Perez multiple times. Perez was pronounced deceased at a local hospital, and Bermudez was arrested on 4/23/20 in Allston.	Bermudez is awaiting trial.
3/27/21 00:36	144 Pemberton St (North Cambridge)	Xavier Louis-Jacques, 19, of Cambridge	Unknown	Louis-Jacques was located with apparent gunshot wounds outside his vehicle on Pemberton St. He was pronounced deceased at a local hospital.	Ongoing investigation.

### Murder across the state and nation in 2021\*

In 2021, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recorded 26,031 murders nationwide. With population taken into consideration, 7.8 murders per 100,000 people were recorded in 2021.

The murder rate in Massachusetts is well below that for the nation as a whole. In 2021, Massachusetts reported approximately 2.3 murders per 100,000 residents, while the national rate in 2021 was approximately 7.8 per 100,000. There were 160 homicides reported in Massachusetts in 2021. Boston experiences the majority of the state's homicides, as it did in 2021 with 40 homicides (down from 56 in 2020). Of the five towns surrounding Cambridge (Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Somerville, and Watertown), only Belmont (1) and Somerville (3) reported homicides in 2021. Only a few Massachusetts cities and towns reported more than two murders in 2021. Those reporting four or more were Boston (40), Springfield (19), Worcester (10), Brockton (8), Lawrence (7), Lowell (6), and New Bedford (5).

\*The source of this data is the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) National Center for Health Statistics and the FBI's Crime Data Explorer (CDE). Statistics for 2022 are not yet available.



# Rape

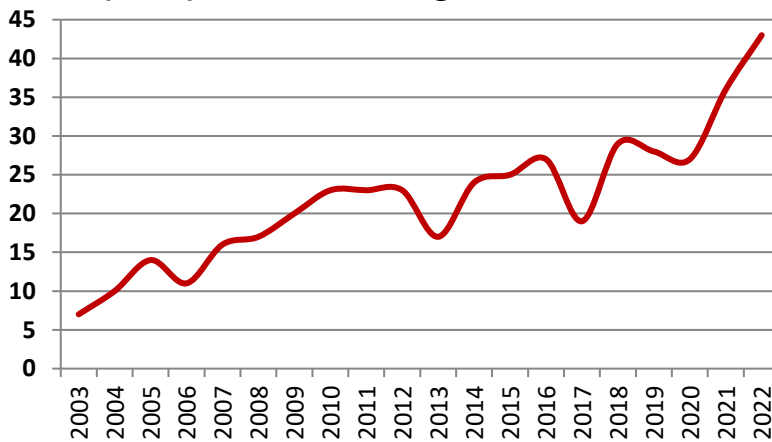
## Definition

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	30
2021	36
2022	43
Change from 2021	+19%
Change from Average	+43%

Rapes reported in Cambridge



There were 43 rapes reported in Cambridge in 2022, up seven crimes from the 36 incidents reported in 2021, which indicates a 19% increase. When the 2022 total is measured against the five-year average for rapes annually in the city, a 43% increase was also recorded.

Twenty-three of the rapes in 2022 involved acquaintances, ten were domestic, four were classified as contact rapes, and six were classified as blitz assaults (see below for definitions).

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 in Cambridge—usually between one and ten—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. Twenty-three of the 43 incidents in 2022 were perpetrated by acquaintances.

Rapes by Category

Year	Acquaintance	Contact	Blitz	Domestic	Total
2020	9	5	4	9	27
2021	17	5	3	11	36
2022	23	4	6	10	43

- Blitz Rapes** are rapes in which the suspect “comes out of nowhere.” Usually, the attacker is a stranger, but this is not necessarily the case. Among all of the categorizations of rape, the blitz rape, or “street rape,” tends to invoke the most fear in the average citizen. There were six blitz rapes recorded in Cambridge in 2022.
- Contact Rapes** are rapes in which the suspect contacts the victim and tries to gain his/her confidence before assaulting him/her. Contact rapists typically pick up their victims in bars and lure them into their cars or houses, or otherwise try to coerce the victim into a situation in which they can begin their assault. There were four rapes in Cambridge in 2022 that fit into this category.
- Domestic Rapes** involve rapes between spouses, romantic partners, or family members. Ten domestic rapes were reported in 2022.

## Part I Crimes: Rape

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In 2013, the FBI UCR Program began collecting rape data under a revised definition within the Summary Reporting System. Previously, offense data for forcible rape were collected under the legacy UCR definition: the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Beginning with the 2013 data year, the term “forcible” was removed from the offense title and the definition was changed. The revised UCR definition of rape is: penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. Attempts or assaults to commit rape are also included in the statistics presented here.

# Robbery

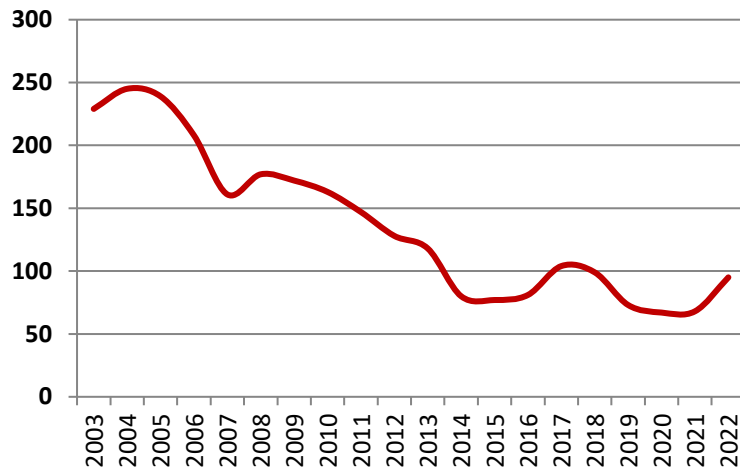
## Definition

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	75
2021	68
2022	95
Change from 2021	40%
Change from Average	27%

## Robberies reported in Cambridge



Due to its violent nature, robbery is one of the most feared crimes. For this reason, it is often considered by a citizen when he or she gauges the general “safety” of an area. It is also one of the main concerns of business owners.

Often, suspects approach their target, threatening to cause harm if the victim does not relinquish money or property. Weapons are brandished in some incidents, but a suspect may simply rely on the victim’s perceived fear of harm. Most incidents involve little physical contact, especially when victims comply with the suspect’s demands.

## Robberies by category

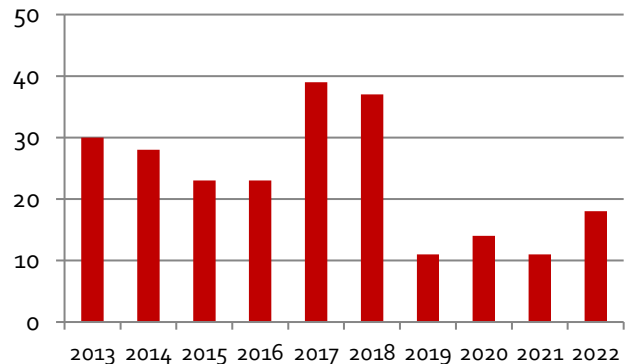
Category	2021	2022	Change
Commercial Robbery	11	18	64%
Street Robbery	57	77	35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>40%</b>

## Commercial robbery

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

Commercial robberies dropped an incredible 70% from 37 robberies in 2018 to just 11 in 2019. These low numbers continued in 2020 and 2021, due to the pandemic and subsequent closure of many businesses. There was a slight increase of incidents in 2022 compared to the last three years, but commercial

## Commercial robbery, 2013-2022



## Part I Crimes: Robbery

robberies are still notably lower than they were during the years prior to 2019. The business district that experienced the most commercial robberies in 2022 was Harvard Square with five incidents, followed by the CambridgeSide/East Cambridge area and the Cambridgeport/Riverside area with three incidents each.

**Commercial robberies by location type**

Type	2020	2021	2022	Change *2021- 2022
Bank/Armored Car	4	0	5	N/A
Convenience/Grocery	6	4	3	-25%
Misc. Retail	1	3	3	0%
Gas Station	0	0	2	N/A
Liquor Store	0	0	2	N/A
Electronics/Computer	1	0	1	N/A
Drug Store	2	2	1	-50%
Café/Restaurant	0	1	1	0%
Other	0	1	0	-100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>64%</b>

\*N/A = % change cannot be calculated when the 2021 total is zero.

In 2022, eight different location-types experienced robberies. For the first time in three years, banks were the most common establishment to experience commercial robberies with five reported incidents, followed by convenience / grocery stores and miscellaneous retail establishments with three in each category.

In more recent years, there has been an increase in commercial robberies in which shoplifting incidents become elevated when a suspect attempts to leave a store with merchandise and ultimately threatens or assaults employees who try to intervene.

In total, six of the 18 commercial robberies in 2022 resulted in charges against named suspects, while possible suspects were developed in another four incidents.

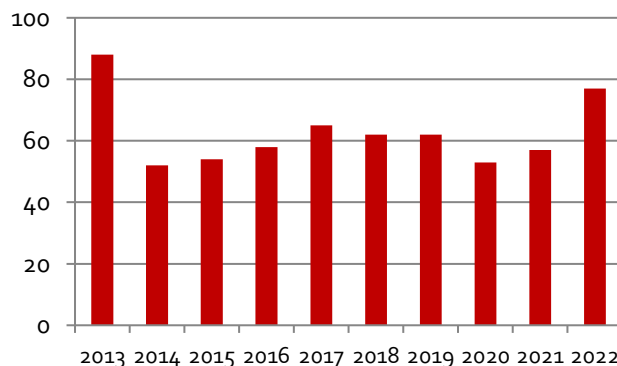
## Street robbery

Street robbery involves all robberies committed against individuals, as opposed to commercial establishments. Examples of street robberies are “muggings,” “carjackings,” and “purse snatchings.” The number of street robberies this year increased by 20 incidents (or 35%), from 57 in 2021 to 77 in 2022.

Despite the name, a “street” robbery does not necessarily have to occur on the street, although the majority of them do. In 2022, 82% of all street robberies in 2022 occurred on a street, alleyway, parking lot, or sidewalk. The remaining premise types in 2022 included residences, ATMs, retail establishments, a hotel, and a fast-food location (where the targets were not the stores or establishments themselves).

In 2022, 37 (48%) of the street robberies were unarmed, involving either no weapon at all or just the use of hands and/or feet without shoes. The remaining 40 robberies (52%) involved the use or threat of a weapon. Knives were used in 15 incidents, while a firearm was used in ten incidents and implied in another two. Shod feet (feet with shoes) were reportedly used in three incidents, a bottle or glass was used in four, and an umbrella was used in one. The remaining five were classified as unknown as the victim stated a weapon was used but was unable to articulate what it was.

**Street robbery, 2013-2022**



Street robberies by neighborhood

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2021	2022	Change from Avg.
East Cambridge	5	8	3	-40%
MIT	1	0	1	0%
Inman/Harrington	1	1	4	300%
The Port	8	4	12	50%
Cambridgeport	11	8	21	91%
Mid-Cambridge	7	6	8	14%
Riverside	11	16	16	45%
Baldwin	1	1	0	-100%
Peabody	2	2	2	0%
West Cambridge	4	3	2	-50%
North Cambridge	4	7	5	25%
Cambridge Highlands	1	0	2	100%
Strawberry Hill	1	1	1	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>33%</b>

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, as individuals can become targets when they are walking alone late at night, distracted or intoxicated. The neighborhood that experienced the most robberies in 2022 was Cambridgeport with 21 incidents, which is 13 more than the neighborhood saw in 2021. Cambridgeport and Riverside together accounted for 48% of the citywide robberies, which can be attributed to an increase in

activity in Central Square, an area that borders both neighborhoods.

In 2020 and 2021, people were more cautious about going out in public, but as the pandemic came to an end in 2022, street robbery numbers surged with the highest total reported since 2013. Despite the large increase, the emergence of an established street robbery pattern never took place this year. In total, arrests were made in only seven of the 77 robberies in 2021 at the time of the incident. However, upon follow-up investigation, more individuals were linked to their crimes, as possible suspects were developed in an additional 20 incidents.

### 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 (4):** Related to domestic robbery and unhoused robbery, 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 (2):** 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 (4):** Juvenile robberies where the primary property targets are bicycles.
- **Bully Boys (2):** Juvenile robberies of intimidation. In most occurrences, the victim knows the perpetrators. Committed by and against school-aged youths, they occur on the way home from school, or at playgrounds, malls, parks, or skating rinks. They usually involve two to four juveniles strong-arming their victims, stealing such things as cell phones, other electronics, or lunch money.
- **Carjacking (3):** In this scenario, a predator confronts a victim entering or exiting his or her car, or when stopped at a traffic light. The robber orders the victim out of the car and demands the keys.
- **Dial-A-Victim (1):** In these situations, suspects usually brandish a knife or gun to rob a delivery person.

## Part I Crimes: Robbery

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- **Domestic** (2): A scenario in which someone close to the victim, like a family member, romantic partner, or roommate, takes money or property from them by the use or threat of violence.
- **Drug Deal** (2): Typically drug deals gone awry.
- **Home Invasion** (2): 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.
- **Robberies Involving Unhoused Individuals** (11): These are incidents of people who are unhoused 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 blanket or a pair of shoes to a cell phone to prescription drugs.
- **Pack Robberies** (7): 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** (33): 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 weapon or otherwise threaten violence and demand cash. Cambridge typically experiences more two-person predatory robberies than any other type.
- **Purse Snatch** (4): The purse-snatcher is generally unarmed and has little intent to cause injury. After "casing" a victim—usually a female carrying a purse or bag—this robber approaches quickly on foot or on a bicycle and snatches the item out of the victim's hands or off her shoulder before she has a chance to react, often effecting a "body check" in the process.

# Aggravated Assault

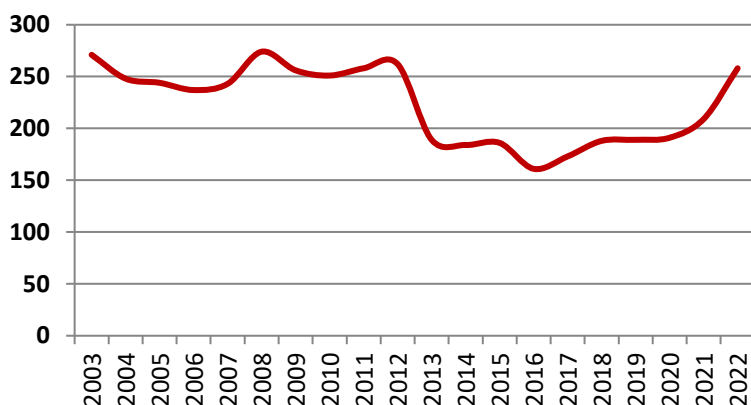
## Definition

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

## Statistics

Five-Year Average	195
2021	209
2022	258
Change from 2021	23%
Change from Average	32%

## 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: typically, 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*.

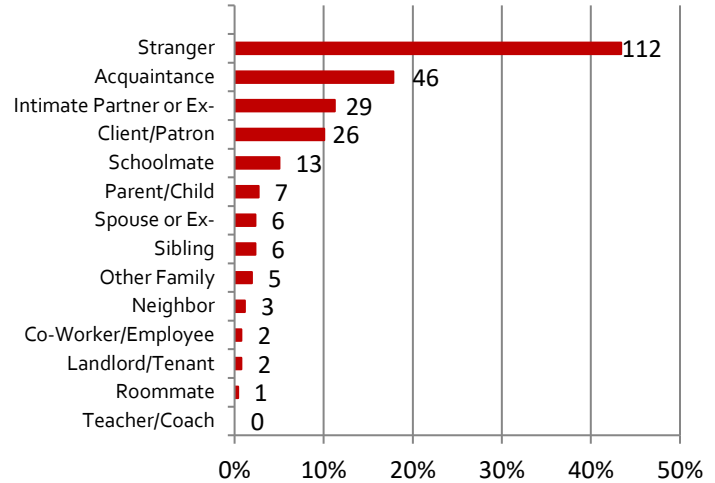
## Aggravated assaults by neighborhood

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2021	2022	Change from Avg.	% of Total (2022)
East Cambridge	17	19	22	29%	9%
M.I.T.	3	1	3	0%	1%
Inman/Harrington	14	14	17	21%	7%
The Port	28	41	39	39%	15%
Cambridgeport	34	29	47	38%	18%
Mid-Cambridge	22	28	32	45%	12%
Riverside	23	24	29	26%	11%
Baldwin	2	3	7	250%	3%
Peabody	10	12	6	-40%	2%
West Cambridge	14	7	16	14%	6%
North Cambridge	20	23	26	30%	10%
Cambridge Highlands	5	5	11	120%	4%
Strawberry Hill	4	3	3	-25%	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>32%</b>	

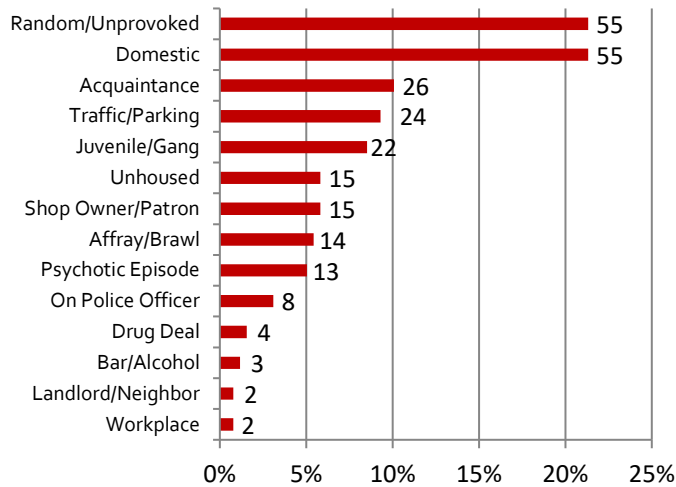
## Part I Crimes: Aggravated Assault

### Aggravated assault by relationship

Although making up only 43% 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. However, 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

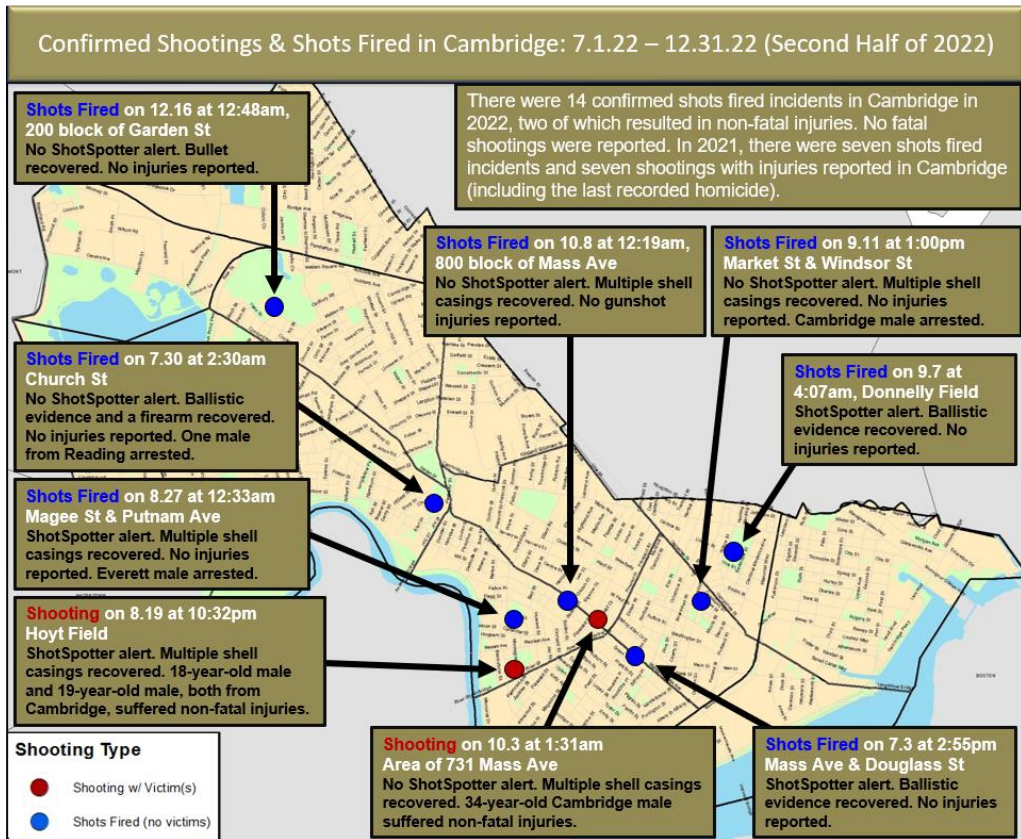
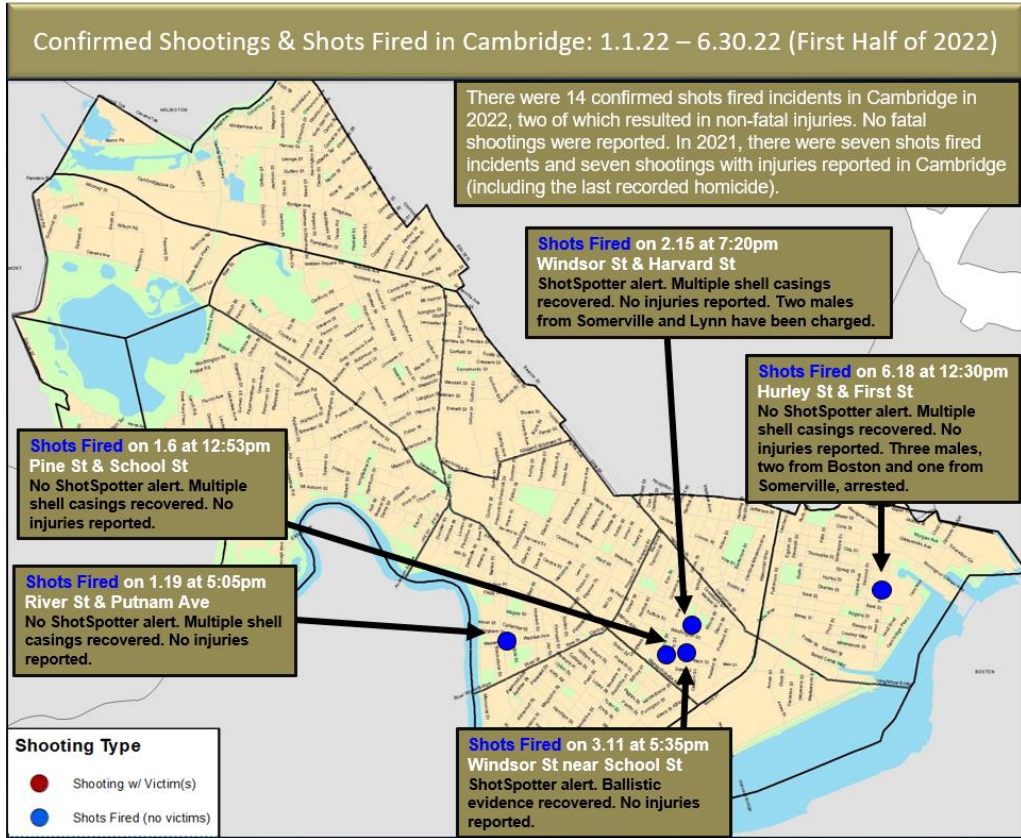


In any year, domestic assaults typically make up 30-40% of the total. However, in 2022, this category registered slightly lower at 21% of the aggravated assault total. Domestic incidents involve a variety of relationships, but as the chart above shows, some of the most common are among intimate/ex-intimate partners, spouses/ex-spouses, and parents/children. These unique circumstances are covered in the “Domestic Incidents” section of this report, as aggravated assault is only one of many crimes that may be the result of an abusive relationship. Other categories that saw notable changes this year were unprovoked incidents (up 13 above 2021), assaults between acquaintances (up 9 incidents above 2021) and assaults between juveniles (up 8 above 2021).

### Notable findings on aggravated assault in 2022

- Only six of the aggravated assaults (2%) in 2022 resulted in serious or life-threatening injuries.
- There were 14 confirmed shots fired incidents in 2022, two of which resulted in non-fatal injuries. No fatal shootings were reported. In 2021, there were seven shots fired incidents and seven shootings with injuries reported in Cambridge (including the last recorded homicide). See the maps on the next page for more information.
- The most common weapons used in aggravated assaults in 2022 were knives (18%), followed by shod feet (feet with shoes) in 14% of the incidents, and a bottle/glass in 9%. There were 11 aggravated assaults that involved the use of a firearm in 2022, down ten from the previous year.
- A little over 20% of aggravated assaults resulted in an arrest in 2022 (down 3% from 2021), compared to 22% of simple assaults.





### Simple assault

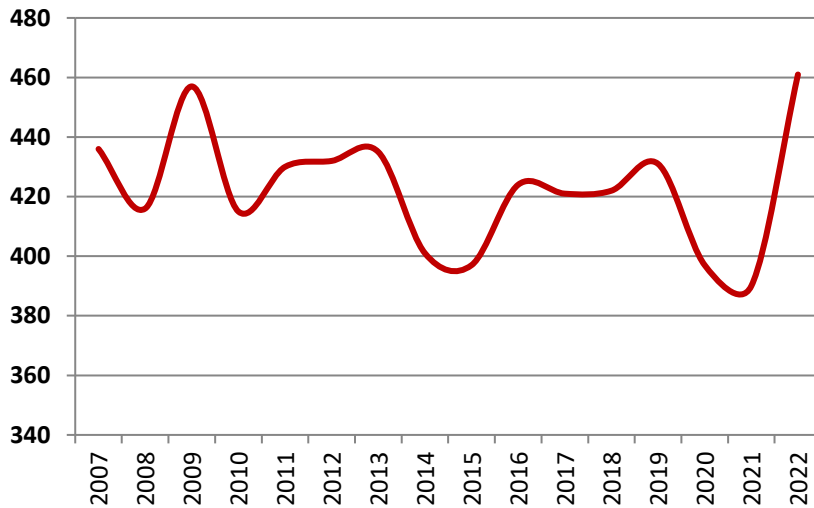
When analyzing aggravated assault, it is important to keep tabs on simple assault as well. (The difference between the two is often a matter of luck rather than intent.) Unlike aggravated assaults, simple assaults do not result in serious injury and do not involve the use of a deadly weapon, so the underreporting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

Simple assaults changed very little in recent years, fluctuating

between 390 and 460 incidents since 2006. In 2021, the lowest number in 15 years was reported with 390 simple assaults. Conversely, in 2022, the highest number in 15 years was reported with 461 assaults. The last time the simple assault total was close to this number was in 2009 when the total was 457. The previous two years were affected by the pandemic, as can be seen by the dramatic drops between 2019 to 2021. Simple assaults tend to mirror aggravated assaults in categories and relationships, although aggravated assaults did not experience the substantial drop in 2020 and 2021 that simple assaults did.

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Simple assaults reported in Cambridge



# Burglary

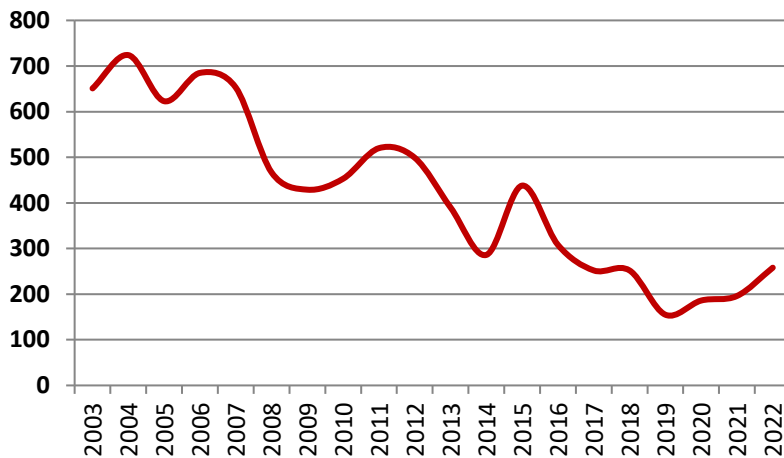
## Definition

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	196
2021	196
2022	258
Change from 2021	32%
Change from Average	32%

## 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	2021	2022	Change
Commercial Burglary	72	53	-26%
Residential Burglary	124	205	65%
<b>Total</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>32%</b>

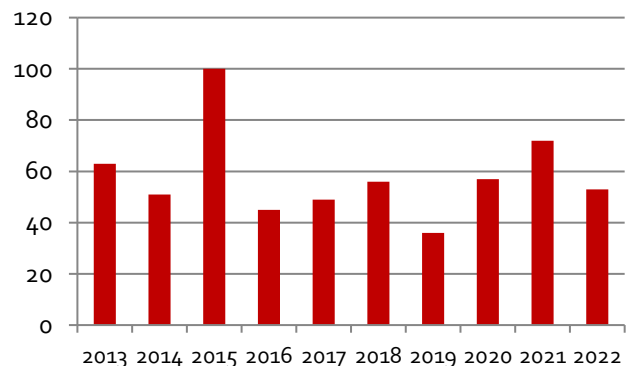
### Top items targeted in 2022

1	Computers	Cash/Credit Cards
2	Jewelry	Misc. Electronics
3	Cash/Credit Cards	Computers
4	Bicycles	Clothing/Shoes
5	Clothing/Shoes	Autos/Food/Keys/Tools

## Commercial burglary

A commercial burglary, more commonly referred to as a *commercial break*, is the unlawful entry into a commercial establishment, including business, government, religious, or retail establishments. From 2021 to 2022, there was a 26% decrease in commercial breaks in Cambridge. The 2022 total was also down 7% below the five-year average of 57 incidents.

### Commercial burglary, 2013-2022



## Part I Crimes: Burglary

### Commercial burglaries by business district

Business District	5-Yr. Avg.	2021	2022	Change from Avg.	% of Total (2022)
CambridgeSide/East Cambridge	6	7	9	50%	17%
Kendall/M.I.T.	3	5	3	0%	6%
Inman Square	5	7	2	-60%	4%
Central Square	10	14	8	-20%	15%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	1	2	3	200%	6%
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	8	14	3	-63%	6%
Harvard Square	10	9	12	20%	23%
1500-1900 Massachusetts Avenue	4	5	2	-50%	4%
Porter Square/North Cambridge	3	3	3	0%	6%
Alewife/West Cambridge	7	6	8	14%	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>-7%</b>	

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

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

### Commercial burglaries by location type

Type	2021	2022
Business offices	19	15
Bar/restaurant/social	22	9
Retail establishments	5	5
Parking Structure	0	4
Industrial/construction	3	3
Convenience/gas	2	3
Church	3	2
School/youth center	3	2
Government building	1	2
Hotel/Shelter	7	1
Other	7	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>53</b>

### Commercial burglary patterns

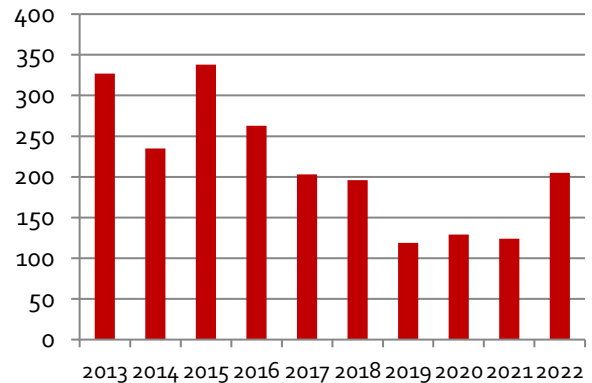
In 2022, commercial breaks decreased by 19 incidents (26%) below 2021, resulting in a total of 53 burglaries. The 2021 total was the largest number reported in Cambridge since 2015, due at least in part to the actions of one individual. The male was sentenced in October of 2021 to two-and-a-half years in the House of Corrections. Aside from a few incidents that were part of two larger, unrelated regional series targeting restaurants and convenience stores in 2022, no significant commercial burglary patterns emerged in Cambridge this year. Eight of the commercial breaks (15%) in 2022 were attempts in which no entry was gained, and four incidents (8%) were considered an “inside job” in which an employee or known associate was believed to be responsible. Overall, six incidents this year resulted in an arrest and suspects were developed or summonsed in an additional seven.

## Residential burglary

From 2019 - 2021, residential burglaries, also known as housebreaks, dropped to levels not seen in over 30 years in Cambridge. In 2022, that trend reversed directions and this crime type rose 81 incidents (65%) over the 124 housebreaks reported in 2021. The 2022 total of 205 breaks was also 66 incidents (47%) above the five-year average of 139.

Part of the reason housebreak numbers had been so low the past few years was due to the lack of any prolific or long-lasting patterns of this crime type emerging across the city. Even with the sizeable increase in 2022, only one discernable housebreak pattern emerged in Cambridge this year. In that pattern, a series of nighttime breaks were reported along the Arlington & Belmont borders in the spring and early summer. The pattern ended with the arrest of a career housebreaker in a neighboring town in late July.

Residential burglary, 2013-2022



Relation of Offender to Victim in Residential Burglaries

Type	2021	2022
Stranger/Unknown	112	177
Domestic (family member, romantic partner, etc.)	7	15
Acquaintance (friend, landlord, etc.)	5	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>205</b>

Point/Method of Entry into Homes

Category	2020	2021	2022
<b>Door Entry</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>149</b>
Pried/forced/broken	30	25	58
Other/unknown	26	30	50
Unlocked/open	33	31	41
<b>Window Entry</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>
Unlocked/open	8	6	15
Pried/forced/broken	6	6	10
Cut/removed screens	5	11	8
Other/unknown	0	1	2
<b>Other/Unknown entry</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>205</b>

Residential burglaries by neighborhood

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2021	2022	Change from Avg.	Population (2020)	2022 Rate/10,000
East Cambridge	17	20	15	-12%	13,246	11
M.I.T.	1	1	0	-100%	6,238	0
Inman/Harrington	11	8	10	-9%	6,718	15
The Port	13	11	15	15%	7,280	21
Cambridgeport	25	23	30	20%	13,083	23
Mid-Cambridge	19	21	29	53%	13,974	21
Riverside	12	8	19	58%	12,114	16
Baldwin	4	3	7	75%	5,146	14
Peabody	12	9	24	100%	12,471	19
West Cambridge	8	5	13	63%	8,450	15
North Cambridge	14	11	30	114%	15,372	20
Cambridge Highlands	1	2	9	800%	1,646	55
Strawberry Hill	3	2	4	-33%	2,665	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>118,403</b>	

# Larceny

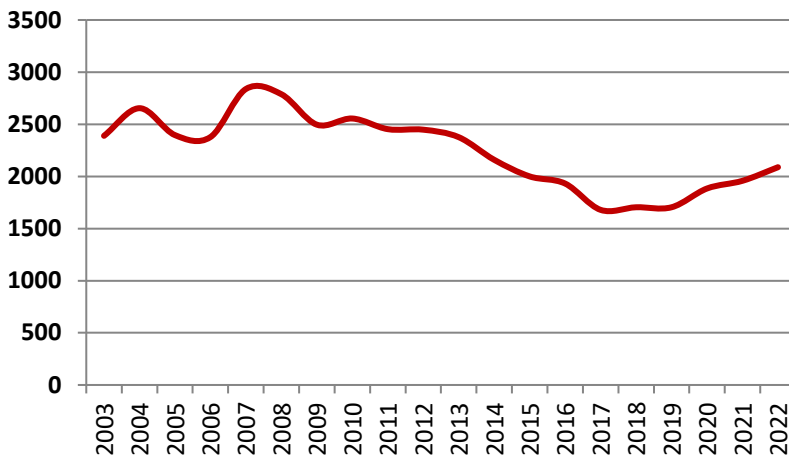
## Definition

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	1,835
2021	1,958
2022	2,088
Change from 2021	7%
Change from Average	14%

## Larcenies reported in Cambridge



Larceny is always the most common of the Part I crimes in Cambridge. This year it accounted for 72% of the total Part I crime and 84% of the total property crime. Larceny often produces the most patterns. Many of the categories can be 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.

Larceny is broken down into the nine categories listed in the table below. Larceny categories were very much affected by the pandemic in 2020. More than half of the larceny categories experienced substantial reductions from 2019 to 2020, mostly because of the lack of people venturing out in the city for work, dining, shopping, and recreation. As businesses and restaurants slowly began to reopen in 2021, there was a moderate rebound in some of the affected larceny types, but it was not until 2022 that larcenies fully returned to their pre-pandemic levels—and beyond.

Larcenies by Type	5-Yr. Avg.	2021	2022	Change from Avg.	% of Total (2022)
Larcenies from buildings	180	146	216	20%	10%
Larcenies from motor vehicles	345	446	465	35%	22%
Larcenies from persons	126	106	122	-3%	6%
Larcenies from residences	316	350	381	21%	18%
Larcenies of bicycles	514	623	481	-6%	23%
Larcenies of license plates	20	27	23	15%	1%
Larcenies of services	12	6	15	25%	1%
Shoplifting	274	192	298	9%	14%
Other (unclassifiable) larcenies	48	62	87	81%	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>14%</b>	

## Larcenies from buildings

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

There were 216 larcenies from buildings reported in 2022. This total represents an increase of 70 incidents (48%) over 2021 and a 20% rise over the five-year average of 180.

**Larcenies from buildings by business district**

Business District	2021	2022	Change
CambridgeSide/East Cambridge	18	28	56%
Kendall/M.I.T.	10	15	50%
Inman Square	6	10	67%
Central Square	30	41	37%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	10	9	-10%
Bay Sq./Upper Broadway	7	10	43%
Harvard Square	13	29	123%
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	17	48	182%
Porter Sq./N. Cambridge	14	9	-36%
Alewife/West Cambridge	21	17	-19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>48%</b>

## Larceny from building scenarios

The following are the most common larceny from building scenarios in Cambridge in 2022:

1. Thefts of property intentionally left unattended for a short time: **55 incidents**
2. Thefts from a health club: **46 incidents**
3. Thefts of property accidentally left behind at a location: **27 incidents**
4. Thefts of personal/company property from an office building during business hours: **21 incidents**
5. Thefts of property left unattended on a store counter: **20 incidents**
6. Thefts of employee property from the “back room” of a commercial establishment: **10 incidents**
7. Thefts of company property by an employee (“inside job”): **9 incidents**
8. Thefts from a construction site: **9 incidents**
9. Thefts from a safe/depository: **8 incidents**
10. Thefts from the area immediately surrounding a building: **5 incidents**
11. Thefts from a hotel room: **4 incidents**
12. Thefts from a school: **2 incidents**

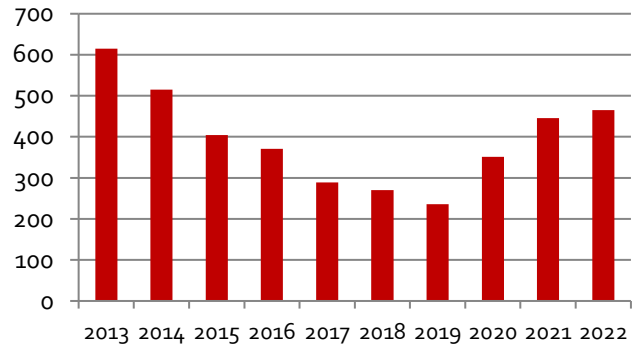
## Larcenies from motor vehicles

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.

This crime type hit its peak in 2007—when GPS units became a hot target—and had been steadily decreasing almost every year since. However, over the past three years, this trend has reversed and LMVs have been on the rise again. The total of 465 car breaks reported in 2022 was 4% above the 2021 total of 446 and 35% above the five-year weighted average of 345.

The rise in 2021 and 2022 can be attributed to a new hot target in Cambridge: the catalytic converter. Catalytic converters are part of the exhaust systems of motor vehicles and are stolen because of the expensive metals they contain. In 2022, catalytic converter thefts were reported throughout the city, with heavier concentrations seen in East Cambridge, Mid-Cambridge, and North Cambridge. These thefts accounted for at least 128 (or 28%) of the 465 LMVs reported in Cambridge in 2022. Unfortunately, due to the time of day of these incidents (typically in the early morning hours under darkness) and the speed in which they can be stolen (some organized theft teams can steal the part in under two minutes), no arrests were made in any of these incidents in Cambridge in 2021 or 2022.

Larcenies from motor vehicles, 2013-2022



Larcenies from vehicles by neighborhood

Neighborhood	2021	2022	Change
East Cambridge	35	37	6%
M.I.T.	2	4	100%
Inman/Harrington	32	15	-53%
The Port	33	39	18%
Cambridgeport	74	63	-15%
Mid-Cambridge	77	62	-19%
Riverside	54	48	-11%
Baldwin	10	20	100%
Peabody	43	55	28%
West Cambridge	28	48	71%
North Cambridge	47	61	30%
Cambridge Highlands	3	8	167%
Strawberry Hill	8	5	-38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>4%</b>

**Top stolen items of 2022**

- 1. Auto Parts 135
- 2. Cash/Coins 86
- 3. Backpacks/Bags/  
Purses/Wallets 78
- 4. Misc. Electronics  
(Phones, MP3 Players,  
GPS Units, etc.) 44
- 5. Glasses/Sunglasses 23
- 6. Credit/ATM cards 20
- 7. Clothing/Coats/  
Shoes 20
- 8. Laptops 19
- 9. Auto Registrations 16
- 10. Identification 13

**Top methods of entry**

- 1. In 31% of the incidents in 2022, parts were stolen from the exterior of vehicles.
- 2. In 30.5% of cases, means of entry were unknown, with no signs of force.
- 3. Entry through unlocked doors or open windows accounted for 28% in 2022.



## 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.

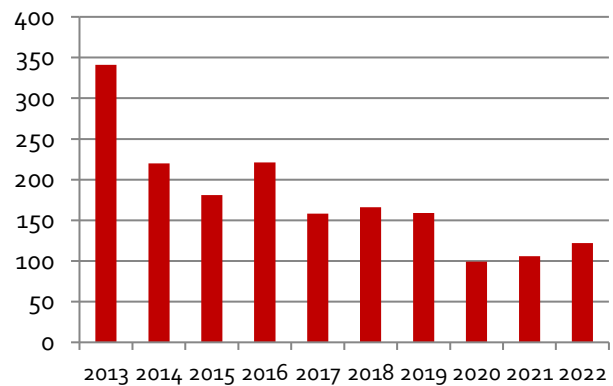
Due to the numerous pandemic-related closures of and restrictions at restaurants and shops across the city that began in 2020 and continued into 2021, larcenies from the person dropped considerably during these two years. This crime type experienced an increase 2022, but still has not quite reached pre-pandemic levels. The total of 122 thefts in 2022 was 16 incidents (+15%) above the 2021 total, but was still 3% below the five-year weighted average of 126 and 23% below the 2019 total of 159. Five larcenies from the person in 2022 resulted in an arrest at the time of the incident, and a suspect was developed in an additional 10 incidents. See the scenarios below for more on larcenies from the person in 2022.

Larcenies from persons by business district

Business District	2021	2022	Change*
CambridgeSide/ East Cambridge	3	5	67%
Kendall/M.I.T.	6	3	-50%
Inman Square	0	3	N/A
Central Square	63	64	2%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	4	4	0%
Bay Sq./Upper Broadway	3	2	-33%
Harvard Square	10	20	100%
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	2	3	50%
Porter Sq./N. Cambridge	14	11	-21%
Alewife/West Cambridge	1	7	600%
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>15%</b>

\*N/A = % change cannot be calculated when the 2021 total is zero.

Larcenies from persons, 2013-2022



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

1. The most common larceny from person scenario in Cambridge in 2022 involved the theft of items after they were left unattended by their owners. This scenario accounted for approximately 37% of the larcenies from persons in 2022. In the years prior to 2020, this would include thefts of purses, wallets, and other belongings left briefly unattended in bars, restaurants, churches, schools, bus stops, parks, etc. There is still some of this activity reported, but the most typical scenario over the past two years has involved the theft of property from unhoused individuals while they were asleep or away from their property, particularly in the Central Square area.
2. Another frequent larceny scenario in Cambridge this year involved pocket-picking, in which items are stolen from a victim’s pocket, purse, or backpack without his or her knowledge. This scenario accounted for 30% of the larcenies from persons in 2022. Again, pocket-picking incidents were most common in Central Square this year, which makes sense given that over 52% of larcenies from the person were reported in Central Square in 2022.
3. The third most frequent scenario in 2022 was the grab-and-run incident. An example of this scenario is when a commuter is sitting at a bus stop with his backpack on the bench next to him and someone takes the backpack and flees. Another scenario involves when two people meet in person to make an exchange for property that was arranged online, but during the trade, the suspect manages to escape with both the property and the money. Grab-and-run incidents accounted for 12% of the larceny from person reports citywide in 2022.

## Part I Crimes: Larceny

4. The fourth most common larceny from person scenario in Cambridge in 2022 involved the theft of items from victims as they shopped in local commercial establishments. In this situation, a shopper might leave a purse or bag in a cart while looking at items on a shelf; upon returning to the cart, the belongings are gone. This category accounted for 11% of the larcenies from persons in 2022. Similar to the thefts of unattended items, shopping incidents were also most common in Central Square this year, where multiple incidents were reported at *The Goodwill Store* and *Target*.

Note: One of the larceny from person scenarios that we used to see frequently in Cambridge—thefts from diners in the Squares—was noticeably reduced in both 2020 and 2021 because of pandemic closures. Despite the reopening of most restaurants by 2022, there were still only 12 dining incidents reported citywide in 2022, which is down noticeably from 38 dining thefts reported in 2019 prior to Covid.

### 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, around a quarter of these thefts are committed by someone known to the victim or by people who have a right to be on the property.

There were 381 larcenies from residences reported in Cambridge in 2022, a 9% increase over 2021. Similar to recent years, the thefts of packages from the front steps or vestibules of residences continued to dominate this crime category in 2022, with 253 incidents reported. Due to the continuation of an understandably large increase in pandemic-related online shopping when compared with pre-pandemic levels, the 253 package thefts reported in 2022, the 236 reported in 2021, and the 284 in 2020 were all up considerably from the 149 package thefts reported in 2019. It should also be noted that even with the larger numbers in 2020 - 2022, these incidents are believed to be vastly underreported, so the actual number of packages stolen is likely even greater.

#### The most common larceny from residence scenarios are:

- Thefts of mail/packages delivered by a parcel service: **66%**
- Thefts committed by visitors or guests of a residence: **8%**
- Thefts from a common area of an apartment building: **7%**
- Thefts from a yard, porch, or other area surrounding a residence: **4%**
- Thefts committed by someone working in the residence, such as a painter, plumber, contractor, or maintenance worker: **4%**
- Thefts committed by a family member, spouse, or romantic partner (i.e., “domestic thefts”): **4%**
- Thefts from a storage area of an apartment building or complex: **4%**
- Thefts committed while victims are in the process of moving: **2%**

#### Larcenies from residences by neighborhood

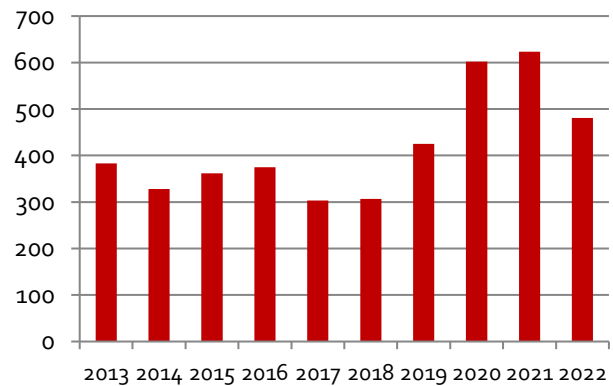
Neighborhood	2021	2022	Change
East Cambridge	29	28	-3%
MIT	8	6	-25%
Inman/Harrington	14	26	86%
The Port	28	55	96%
Cambridgeport	74	53	-28%
Mid-Cambridge	44	54	23%
Riverside	46	36	-22%
Baldwin	7	11	57%
Peabody	31	37	19%
West Cambridge	10	16	60%
North Cambridge	45	44	-2%
Cambridge Highlands	6	10	67%
Strawberry Hill	8	5	-38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>9%</b>

## Larcenies of bicycles\*

Larcenies of bicycles by neighborhood

Neighborhood	2021	2022	Change
East Cambridge	67	40	-40%
M.I.T.	13	11	-15%
Inman/Harrington	33	20	-39%
The Port	42	65	55%
Cambridgeport	103	76	-26%
Mid-Cambridge	75	51	-32%
Riverside	68	47	-31%
Baldwin	25	18	-28%
Peabody	47	58	23%
West Cambridge	26	20	-23%
North Cambridge	101	63	-38%
Cambridge Highlands	20	9	-55%
Strawberry Hill	3	3	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>-23%</b>

Larcenies of bicycles, 2013-2022



There were 481 reported thefts of bicycles in 2022, a decrease of 142 incidents (-23%) below 2021 and a 6% drop below the five-year weighted average of 514 thefts. Unlike in past years when the largest numbers of bicycle thefts occurred during the warmer summer months and then dropped off with the arrival of colder weather, bike thefts numbers in 2022 rose more gradually and did not peak until the late summer and cooler fall months.

Larcenies of bicycles by month in 2022

Month	Number of thefts
January	12
February	13
March	23
April	29
May	35
June	48
July	40
August	44
September	82
October	77
November	62
December	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>481</b>

Locks present little difficulty to bicycle thieves, who often bring bolt cutters or pry bars with them. Approximately 56% of all reported bicycle thefts this year involved locked and unattended bicycles on a street, sidewalk, or rack. Another 19% of thefts involved locked bicycles on private property, such as in private back yards or in apartment building hallways. Nearly 18% of the larcenies involved bicycles that were left unlocked and unprotected. Unlocked bicycles that were on private property followed, making up the remaining 7% of reported incidents.

Similar to recent years, one of the hardest hit areas for bicycle thefts in 2022 was Central Square, with 114 incidents, the majority of which involved thefts of bicycles from streets and sidewalks in the Square and peripheral side streets. Another area that had been seeing an increase over the past few years was the Alewife/West Cambridge business district, where bike thefts rose from 29 in 2018 to 80 in 2021, due to an emerging trend of thefts from parking garages and storage areas around the city. However, this business district saw a reduction in bicycle thefts in 2022, dropping 28% to 58 incidents. In fact, thefts from parking garages and storage areas citywide dropped off in 2022, lowering from 152 thefts in 2021 to 108 this year.

Two bicycle thefts in 2022 resulted in an arrest at the time of the incident, and a suspect was developed in at least seven additional incidents.

\* 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

Mostly due to the pandemic-related closures of many stores across Cambridge in 2020 and 2021, shoplifting decreased by 23% in 2020 and another 28% in 2021, dropping a total of 155 incidents from 2019 to 2021. However, this trend reversed directions in 2022 with a 55% increase over the previous year. The total of 298 incidents reported in 2022 was also 9% above the five-year weighted average of 274 incidents, as shoplifting began to return to pre-pandemic levels.

However, one characteristic of this crime in Cambridge that will likely not return to levels seen prior to 2020 is the hotspot in the CambridgeSide/East Cambridge area, where the majority of the shoplifting in the city used to take place. Over the past three years, shoplifting in this business district has dropped a staggering 81%, from 146 incidents in 2019 to only 28 in 2022. This decrease can be attributed to both the pandemic-related store closures and the construction and redevelopment currently taking place at the CambridgeSide Shopping Center.

It is important to note that because shoplifting incidents are often only reported when an arrest is made, underreporting can be a serious problem. However, 86% of the reported incidents in 2022 did *not* result in an arrest, which indicates 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.

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 lack of money.
3. **Unhoused persons and/or individuals with substance abuse disorders**, who might steal erratically or clumsily, are sometimes more likely than other shoplifters to get violent when caught.
4. Shoplifters who steal to **satisfy a psychological need**.
5. **Professionals**, who steal expensive items and resell them to fences or “flea markets.”

## 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 15 of these crimes reported in 2022, which is up 150% over the six reported in 2021. “Dining and ditching” incidents were reported most often this year (six incidents), followed by three incidents of gasoline theft, and two incidents each of failure to pay for auto repair services and failure to pay for hotel accommodations.

## Miscellaneous larceny

This category includes all other unclassifiable larcenies. Miscellaneous larcenies in 2022 rose by 40% from 62 in 2021 to 87 in 2022. There were no notable patterns of any miscellaneous types of larceny this year.

Shoplifting by business district

Business District	2021	2022	Change*
CambridgeSide/ East Cambridge	31	28	-10%
Kendall/MIT	3	2	-33%
Inman Square	0	5	N/A
Central Square	69	100	45%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	4	20	400%
Bay Sq./Upper Broadway	0	4	N/A
Harvard Square	25	53	112%
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	1	3	200%
Porter Sq./N. Cambridge	38	33	-13%
Alewife/West Cambridge	21	50	138%
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>55%</b>

\*N/A = % change cannot be calculated when the 2021 total is zero.

# 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.

## Statistics

Five-Year Average	108
2021	129
2022	152
Change from 2021	18%
Change from Average	41%

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 per year in the 1990's and today's figures represent one of the most dramatic reported decreases in a single crime type. The overall decrease can be attributed to the virtual elimination of "chop shops" and interstate auto theft rings, crackdowns on insurance fraud, advances in automobile security, and technology that enables patrol officers to quickly check a vehicle's registry listing to determine if it is stolen.

In 2020, auto thefts dropped to a record low of 84 incidents. The dramatic decrease in 2020 may have, at least in part, been due to the pandemic, as significantly fewer people were traveling about, eliminating some of the opportunity for auto thefts. This trend reversed over the last two years, with auto thefts in 2022 rising 41% (44 incidents) over the five-year average. In 2022, Cambridge recorded the largest auto theft total in at least ten years. The 2022 total of 152 auto thefts was also 18% higher than 2021 total of 129.

More than half the neighborhoods in Cambridge saw at least slight increases in auto thefts in 2022, with the most notable rise occurring in The Port, which rose 186% in 2022. All the neighborhoods that border Central Square tend to see higher numbers of auto thefts. A few locations in the city are home to local auto rental companies, where theft reports are filed when customers do not return vehicles. The Port, Cambridgeport, and West Cambridge all reported at least two thefts of this type in 2022.

Auto thefts by neighborhood

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2021	2022	Change from Avg.	% of Total (2022)
East Cambridge	13	13	18	38%	12%
MIT	3	1	3	0%	2%
Inman/Harrington	6	4	8	33%	5%
The Port	10	7	20	100%	13%
Cambridgeport	15	18	21	40%	14%
Mid-Cambridge	7	11	10	43%	7%
Riverside	18	27	21	17%	14%
Baldwin	3	5	3	0%	2%
Peabody	6	8	14	133%	9%
West Cambridge	12	13	15	25%	10%
North Cambridge	13	17	18	38%	12%
Cambridge Highlands	2	4	0	-100%	0%
Strawberry Hill	0	1	1	N/A	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>19%</b>	

## Part I Crimes: Auto Theft

A trend that also started to affect auto theft numbers in 2021 and continued in 2022 was a rise in incidents targeting delivery drivers that left their cars running while they grabbed orders from local restaurants.

### Makes and models

In 2022, Toyota was the most stolen automobile make in Cambridge, with 22 total. Toyota accounted for 14% of all auto theft reports this year. Honda dropped from first place into second with 11 thefts. Coming in 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> were Yongfu (a motorcycle / scooter manufacturer) and Ford with 12 and eight, respectively. This information, while typically consistent with historical and national trends, can change from year to year with different targeted models rising in the ranks. Honda Civics had been the most commonly stolen vehicle in Cambridge (either alone or tied with another model) since 2002. This changed in 2019 when, for the first time in nearly 20 years, Civics dropped out of first place. Since then, Honda Civics had not made it onto the list of top stolen car models at all until this year, when it took second place. Typically, Toyotas and Hondas are stolen more than other cars due to the following factors. First, these cars are some of the most commonly owned makes/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 police to spot and are more likely to be equipped with expensive GPS and alarm systems.

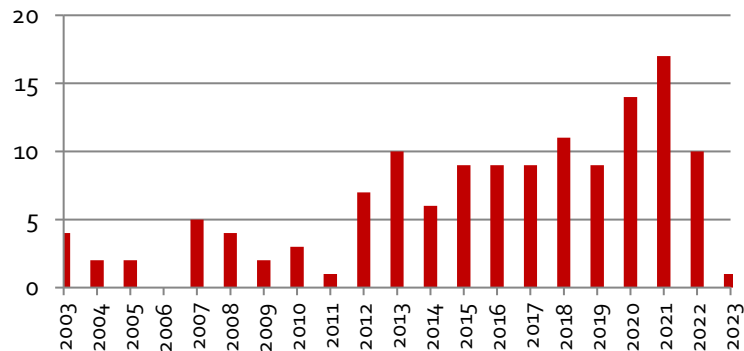
Thefts of motorcycles, scooters, and mopeds have also become more common throughout the city and region over the past few years. In 2022, this vehicle type accounted for 36% of all auto thefts in Cambridge.

The table to the right shows the incidence of auto thefts by model year (12 vehicles did not report the model year, as a lot of scooter and moped owners are not aware of this information, and five thefts involved a model year prior to 2003). Analysis of the age of stolen vehicles shows that the highest demand is typically for cars less than 10 years old.

**Top 4 stolen makes and models in Cambridge in 2022**

Makes		Models	
Toyota	22	Toyota Camry	6
Honda	18	Honda Civic	5
Yongfu	12	Yamaha Zuma	4 each
Ford	8	Honda Accord Jeep Cherokee	

**Auto thefts in 2022 by model year**

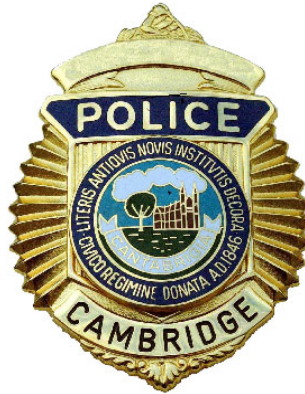


### Auto theft recoveries by location

Approximately 46% of the cars reported stolen in 2022 have been recovered to date. A little over half of the recovered cars this year were located within Cambridge. Cambridgeport, Riverside, and The Port, the neighborhoods with the largest numbers of cars stolen this year, also reported the most recoveries in 2022.

Recoveries in Other Cities/Towns	33
Boston	17
Somerville	4
Lynn	2
Out of State	2
Revere	2
Fall River	1
Lowell	1
Marion	1
Medford	1
Southboro	1
Webster	1

Cambridge Recoveries	37
Riverside	6
The Port	6
Cambridgeport	5
MIT	4
Inman	3
Peabody	3
East Cambridge	2
Mid-Cambridge	2
West Cambridge	2
Baldwin	1
Highlands	1
North Cambridge	1
Unknown Cambridge	1



### Section III

# Part II Crimes

Drug Offenses

Sex Crimes

Fraud

Vandalism

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	57
2021	43
2022	30
Change from 2021	-30%
Change from Average	-47%

To the right is a geographic breakdown of drug incidents across the 13 neighborhoods in Cambridge. Cambridgeport and Mid-Cambridge accounted for the most drug activity in the city in 2022, with seven incidents each.

In total, 30 drug incidents were reported in 2022 and 19 people were arrested in 17 of these incidents.

### Drug incidents by neighborhood

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2021	2022	% of Total (2022)
East Cambridge	4	0	0	0%
MIT	2	4	1	3%
Inman/Harrington	3	1	2	7%
The Port	9	6	2	7%
Cambridgeport	10	3	7	23%
Mid-Cambridge	6	6	7	23%
Riverside	12	16	4	13%
Baldwin	0	0	0	0%
Peabody	1	0	1	3%
West Cambridge	3	1	2	7%
North Cambridge	3	4	2	7%
Cambridge Highlands	2	2	2	7%
Strawberry Hill	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>30</b>	

## Drug offense scenarios

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

1. A police officer on patrol observes suspicious street activity and upon further investigation discovers narcotics: **15 cases in 2022**
2. During a routine motor vehicle stop, a police officer observes narcotics inside the vehicle: **5 cases in 2022**
3. During an arrest for another crime, the arresting officer or booking officer finds narcotics on the arrested person: **5 cases in 2022**
4. A citizen witnesses a person or persons using drugs and notifies the police: **2 cases in 2022**
5. A Cambridge school official or court officer observes drug use: **3 cases in 2022**

### Type of drug involved in incidents

Category	2022
Heroin/Opioids	8
Cocaine or crack cocaine	10
Prescription drugs	5
Methamphetamine	5
Marijuana	1
Hallucinogens	0
Other (inhalants, etc.)	1

### Drug-related activities for which persons are arrested

Category	2022
Possession	23
Possession with intent to distribute*	5
Drug sale (observed)	0
Trafficking**	2

\*Carrying a significant amount of drugs not for personal use, or any amount indicative of distribution

\*\*Selling, possessing, or transporting an amount of drugs in excess of the amount established by statute, which carries enhanced penalties



# 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	71
2021	66
2022	90
Change from 2021	36%
Change from Average	27%

Sex offenses by type

Category	5-Yr. Avg.	2021	2022	Change from Avg.
Indecent assault	30	28	45	50%
Indecent exposure	24	26	29	21%
Peeping & Spying	6	2	4	-33%
Annoying & accosting	9	9	8	-11%
Obscene phone calls	2	1	3	50%
Prostitution & solicitation	1	0	1	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>27%</b>

## 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 2022, the offender was a stranger to the victim in 31% of the reported assaults. Three of the incidents in 2022 resulted in an arrest at the time of the incident and a suspect was

identified in 22 others. A brief pattern of indecent assaults emerged in the Kendall Square area in mid to late January 2022, lasting only four days before a suspect was apprehended.

## Indecent Exposure

Indecent exposure is the offensive, often suggestive display of one's body (usually the genitals) in public. The main offenders are typically unhoused or inebriated individuals. Flashing accounted for 11 (38%) of the 29 indecent exposure incidents in 2022. Nine incidents (31%) involved suspects masturbating or engaging in sexual acts in public, and another nine individuals (31%) were seen urinating/defecating in public. Arrests were made in five incidents and suspects were identified in an additional nine.

## Peeping and Spying

Two of the four instances of peeping and spying reported in Cambridge in 2022 involved offenders peering through windows of houses or apartments; one was at night, and one was mid-day. The other two peeping and spying incidents in 2022 involved offenders using a cell phone to record unsuspecting victims.

## Annoying & Accosting

Annoying and accosting 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, following, or otherwise harassing a woman. It happens most often on the street. There were eight incidents in 2022 with one (13%) committed by a co-worker/employee, two (25%) by a neighbor, and five (63%) by a stranger. One of the incidents resulted in an arrest, and suspects were developed in the other seven incidents.

## Obscene Telephone Calls

Obscene telephone calls are unwanted phone calls or electronic communications 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. There were three incidents of this nature in 2022, and the suspect was a stranger in each incident.

### **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. In recent years, the problem has re-emerged in Cambridge in a less public fashion, particularly through internet advertisements. There was one incident of prostitution reported in 2022.

# 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	802
2021	628
2022	600
Change from 2021	-4%
Change from Average	-25%

Across the nation, police departments are seeing fraud become an increasingly popular crime. However, in 2022, this crime type in Cambridge dropped 4% from the previous year.

## Counterfeiting

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 CambridgeSide Shopping Center.

## Bad Check

This is defined as the writing of checks on insufficient funds or closed accounts.

## 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.

## ATM/Credit Card Fraud

One of the most common types of fraud reported in Cambridge typically involves the use of credit and ATM cards. 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. Victims may also report fraudulent activity while they are still in possession of their card. This type of fraud decreased in 2022 with nine fewer incidents (-9%) than in 2021. Under-reporting can be an issue with ATM/credit card fraud due to the tendency for fewer victims to report fraudulent charges on their credit or debit cards when their credit card companies take care of the charges without requiring a police report.

Fraud by type

Category	2021	2022	Change from 2021*
<b>Counterfeiting</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>70%</b>
<b>Forgery/Uttering</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>-6%</b>
Identity theft	265	237	-11%
Credit/ATM cards	101	92	-9%
Forged check	30	39	30%
Bad check	8	9	13%
Prescription	0	1	N/A
Application	0	2	N/A
Other/miscellaneous	2	2	0%
<b>Con Games</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>-8%</b>
Internet-related	110	100	-9%
Housing Scam	31	30	-3%
Government	33	37	12%
Extortion/Kidnap	2	0	-100%
Housework/Utilities	14	7	-50%
Travel	4	3	-25%
Lottery	4	4	0%
Charity	4	3	-25%
Big Carrot	2	0	-100%
Cash shuffle	1	0	-100%
Pigeon Drop	0	0	N/A
Miscellaneous	5	10	100%
<b>Embezzlement</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>250%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>-4%</b>

\*N/A = % change cannot be calculated when the 2021 total is zero.

### 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, and even filing tax returns. Reported false unemployment claims skyrocketed in 2020 during the pandemic followed by a large drop in 2021. In 2022, the number of incidents in this category continued to trend toward pre-pandemic numbers and decreased by 11%, or 28 incidents.

### Embezzlement

This occurs when employees take advantage of their position for financial gain, often diverting company funds to their own account. Historically, retail stores in Harvard/Central Squares and CambridgeSide 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

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 categories include "Lottery", "Travel", "Housing Scam", "Government," and "Extortion/Kidnap,". These were previously listed as miscellaneous con games when they were less prevalent or non-existent prior to 2014. The call-out box below details some of the more prevalent phone/internet scams reported in Cambridge recently.

The Cambridge Police issued several alerts in recent years about on-going scams affecting residents and businesses in the area.

The following is a list of some of the recent scams:

- Online rental scams in which a victim sends money and later discovers that there is no apartment to rent. ("Housing Scam" category)
- A caller claims to be from the IRS and says that the victim has been audited and owes money. This scam is often 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. Another variant is the victim receives a call from someone posing as a court official and states a relative has been arrested and needs bail money. ("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 access to personal information. ("Internet" scam category)
- Someone approaches a victim on the street stating they need money for gas. ("Travel" scam category)

The following tips can help 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 gift 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 gift card.
- If you have doubts about a phone call or communication you received, contact the company or organization who allegedly contacted you.
- If you experience this type of activity, please report it to the Cambridge Police at 617-349-3300.

# 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	337
2021	364
2022	335
Change from 2021	-8%
Change from Average	-1%

### Vandalism by neighborhood

Neighborhood	2021	2022	% of Total (2022)
East Cambridge	51	36	11%
M.I.T.	3	4	1%
Inman/Harrington	30	31	9%
The Port	50	45	13%
Cambridgeport	31	27	8%
Mid-Cambridge	31	30	9%
Riverside	24	31	9%
Baldwin	9	6	2%
Peabody	18	22	7%
West Cambridge	21	25	7%
North Cambridge	77	66	20%
Cambridge Highlands	9	6	2%
Strawberry Hill	10	6	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>335</b>	

### Vandalism by category

Category	2021	2022	Change from 2021
<b>Total auto damage</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>-21%</b>
Dents/damage to car	57	55	-4%
Car window broken	53	31	-42%
Scratches, "pinstripes"	23	26	13%
Tires slashed or punctured	41	20	-51%
Attempted theft	19	21	11%
<b>Total residence damage</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>35%</b>
Misc. damage to residences	25	35	40%
Residence window broken	15	19	27%
<b>Total business damage</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>-4%</b>
Misc. damage to businesses	32	45	41%
Business window broken	38	22	-42%
<b>Graffiti</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-16%</b>
<b>Miscellaneous damage</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>41%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>-8%</b>

# 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.

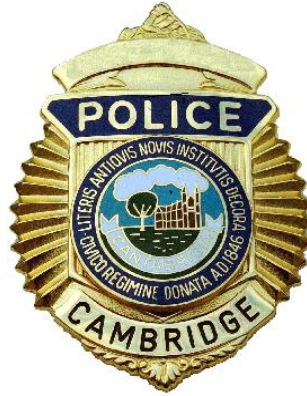
## Statistics

Five-Year Average	945
2021	970
2022	1008
Change from 2021	4%
Change from Average	7%

Category	2021	2022	Change from 2021*
Hit & Run Crashes	531	569	7%
Threats	234	243	4%
Trespassing	57	45	-21%
Drinking in Public	9	8	-11%
Disorderly Conduct	19	24	26%
Traffic Arrests	24	17	-29%
Weapons Violations	31	34	10%
OUI	30	37	23%
Extortion/Blackmail	32	28	-13%
Liquor Violations	3	2	-33%
Kidnapping	0	1	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>1008</b>	<b>4%</b>

\*N/A = % change cannot be calculated when the 2021 total is zero.



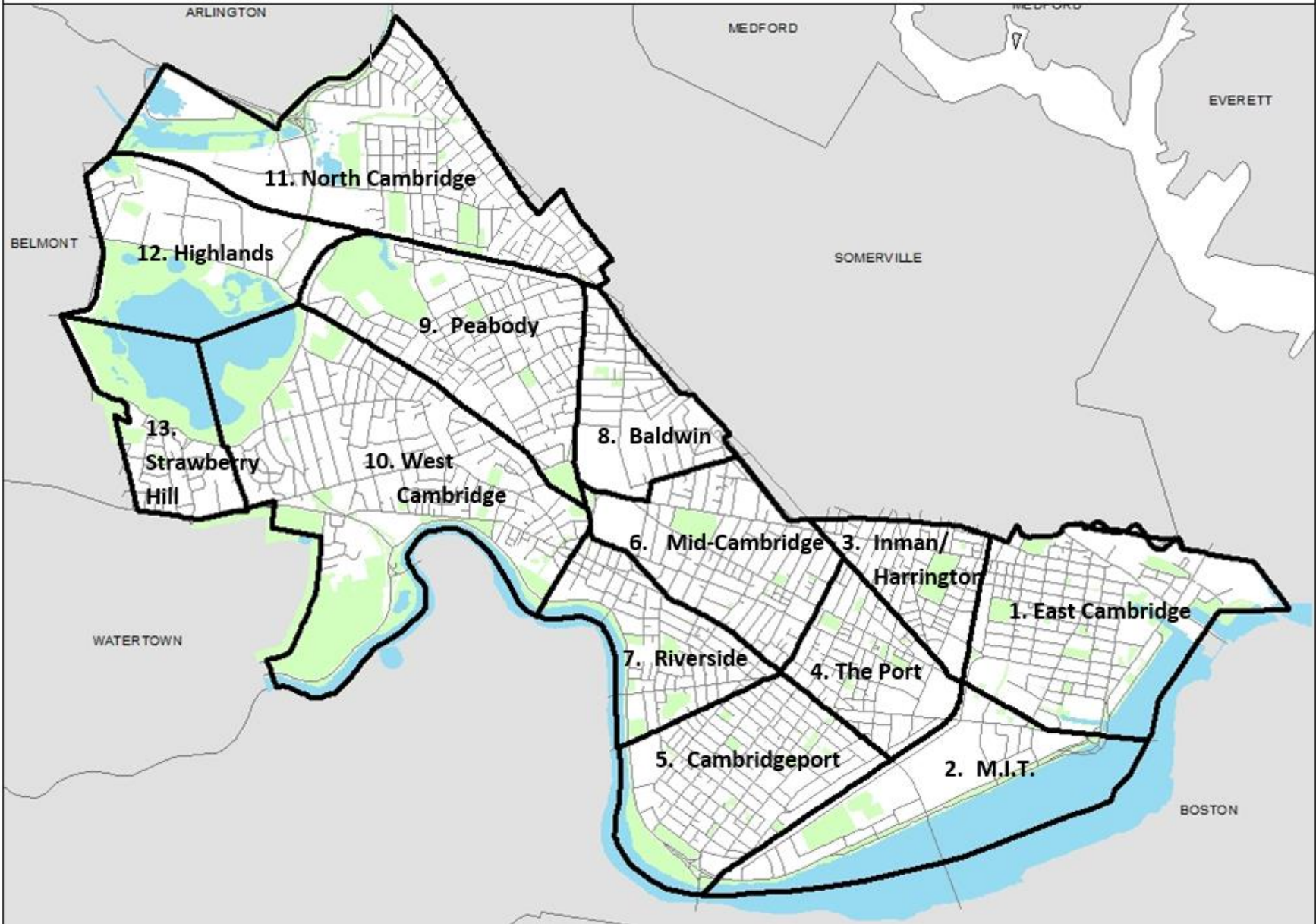


## Section IV

# Neighborhood Profiles

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

# City of Cambridge Neighborhoods



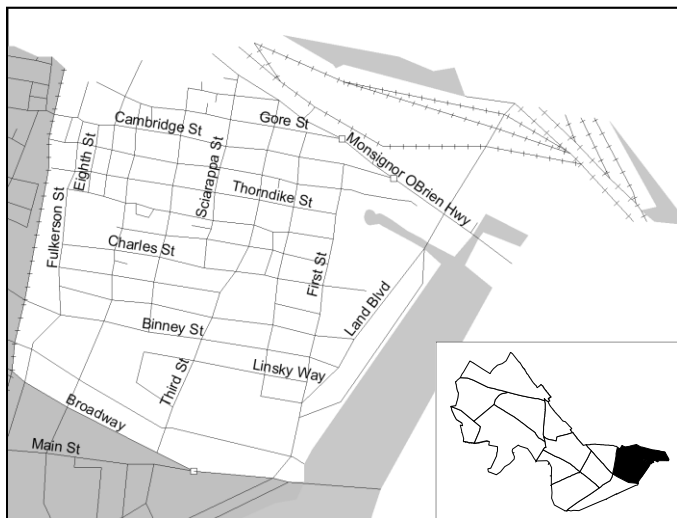


## Neighborhood breakdown of index crimes in 2022

Crime	East Camb	M.I.T.	Inman/Harr.	The Port	Camb Port	Mid-Camb	River-side	Bald-win	Pea-body	W. Camb	N. Camb	Camb H'lands	Strw. Hill	Total
Aggravated Assault	22	3	17	39	47	32	29	7	6	16	26	11	3	258
Auto Theft	18	3	8	20	21	10	21	3	14	15	18	0	1	152
Commercial Break	11	0	1	3	4	3	9	0	3	10	5	3	1	53
Commercial Robbery	3	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	1	2	2	0	18
Drugs	0	1	2	2	7	7	4	0	1	2	2	2	0	30
Flim Flam	26	2	10	10	20	20	12	8	29	21	29	4	3	194
Forgery	50	8	20	26	57	37	31	10	42	41	39	13	8	382
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housebreak	15	0	10	15	30	29	19	7	24	13	30	9	4	205
Indecent Assault	6	1	3	5	10	5	2	4	1	6	2	0	0	45
Indecent Exposure	4	0	1	0	4	8	5	0	2	2	2	1	0	29
Larceny from Building	36	8	6	18	23	16	23	44	5	16	10	10	1	216
Larceny from MV	37	4	15	39	63	62	48	20	55	48	61	8	5	465
Larceny from Person	6	2	3	10	46	5	13	3	1	18	11	4	0	122
Larceny from Residence	28	6	26	55	53	54	36	11	37	16	44	10	5	381
Larceny of Bicycle	40	11	20	65	76	51	47	18	58	20	63	9	3	481
Mal. Dest. Property	36	4	31	45	27	30	31	6	22	25	66	6	6	335
Shoplifting	28	0	5	10	107	5	16	0	3	41	33	48	2	298
Simple Assault	27	13	28	67	82	57	61	5	17	32	49	15	8	461
Street Robbery	3	1	4	12	21	8	16	0	2	2	5	2	1	77

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 2020 Census data. The estimated median incomes are from the 2006-2010 American Community Survey data set, as analyzed by the Cambridge Community Development Department.

# East Cambridge



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

**Population as of 2020:**  
13,246 residents  
7,471 households

**Median Household Income (2013-2017)**  
\$89,818

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

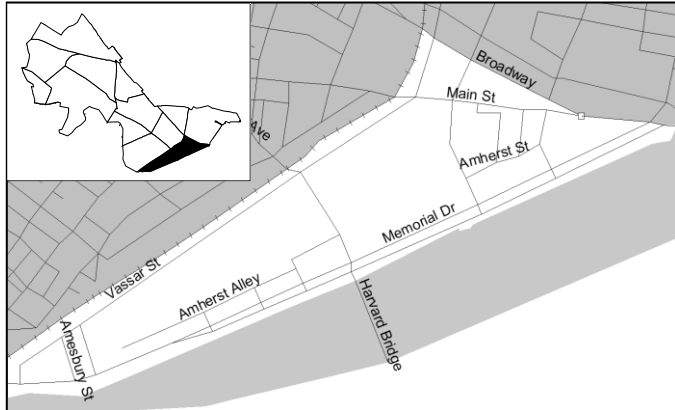
## COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2018-2022

Crime	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Housebreaks	12	20	13	20	15
Street Robbery	2	5	4	8	3
Auto Theft	13	13	11	13	18
Larceny from MVs	22	22	41	35	37
Malicious Destruction	43	51	38	51	36
Drug Incidents	6	4	6	0	0

## Annual Average for East Cambridge Target Crimes by Decade

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2020	2021-2030
Housebreaks	38	36	37	22	18
Street Robbery	10	19	16	7	6
Auto Theft	156	86	34	15	16
Larceny from MVs	121	106	101	40	36
Malicious Destruction	118	110	93	48	44

# M.I.T.



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

**Population as of 2020:**  
6,238 residents  
1,046 households

**Median Household Income (2013-2017)**  
\$104,101

The MIT Neighborhood 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 as well. The Cambridge Police Department’s crime statistics do not include incidents that are reported to the M.I.T. Police Department.

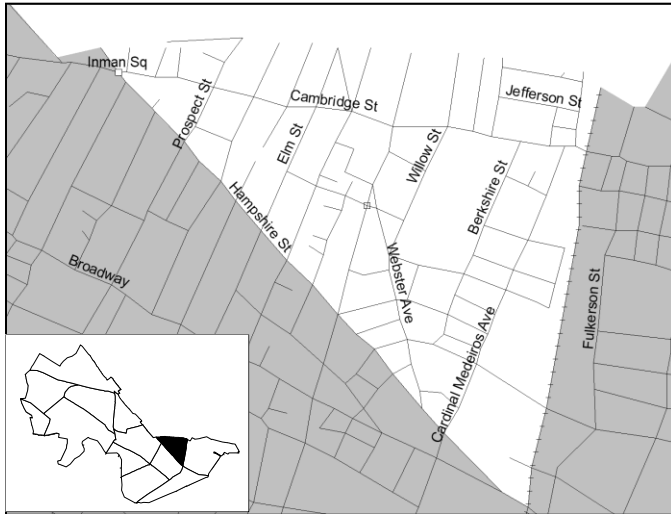
## COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2018-2022

Crime	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Housebreaks	0	2	0	1	0
Street Robbery	0	2	1	0	1
Auto Theft	4	9	1	1	3
Larceny from MVs	2	0	3	2	4
Malicious Destruction	8	3	5	3	4
Drug Incidents	0	2	1	4	1

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

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2020	2021-2030
Housebreaks	19	4	1	0	1
Street Robbery	11	5	3	1	1
Auto Theft	102	55	8	3	2
Larceny from MVs	56	49	24	6	3
Malicious Destruction	47	28	8	7	4

# Inman/Harrington



**Boundaries:** Bounded by the CSX Railroad, Hampshire Street, and the Somerville line.

**Population as of 2020:**

6,718 residents  
3,131 households

**Median Household Income (2013-2017)**

\$78,490

The Inman/Harrington Neighborhood 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, 2018-2022

Crime	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Housebreaks	18	5	10	8	10
Street Robbery	0	1	1	1	4
Auto Theft	15	7	3	4	8
Larceny from MVs	16	19	14	32	15
Malicious Destruction	16	23	20	30	31
Drug Incidents	3	2	6	1	2

## Annual Average for Inman/Harrington Target Crimes by Decade

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2020	2021-2030
Housebreaks	57	38	46	24	9
Street Robbery	14	15	11	4	3
Auto Theft	89	48	30	9	6
Larceny from MVs	66	45	45	23	24
Malicious Destruction	94	79	67	36	31

# The Port



**Boundaries:** Bounded by the B&A Railroad, Massachusetts Avenue, Prospect Street, and Hampshire Street.

**Population as of 2020:**  
7,280 residents  
3,267 households

**Median Household Income (2013-2017)**  
\$83,700

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

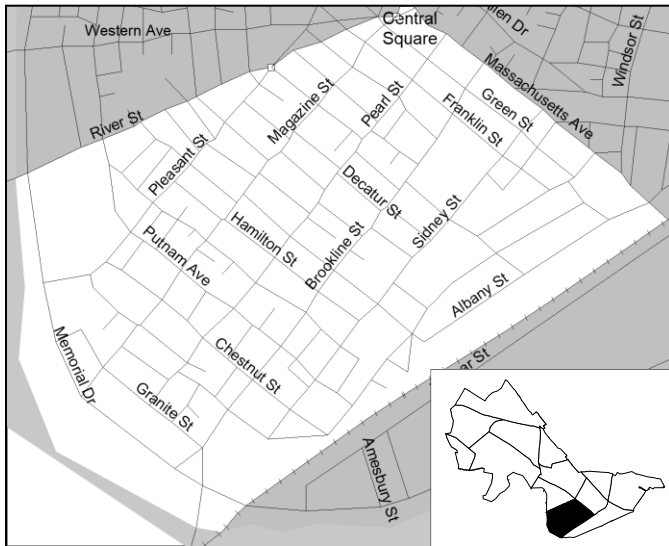
## COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2018-2022

Crime	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Housebreaks	20	9	17	11	15
Street Robbery	14	7	10	4	12
Auto Theft	13	13	10	7	20
Larceny from MVs	7	15	49	33	39
Malicious Destruction	43	32	41	50	45
Drug Incidents	15	11	6	6	2

## Annual Average for The Port Target Crimes by Decade

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2020	2021-2030
Housebreaks	101	62	53	28	13
Street Robbery	75	47	28	11	8
Auto Theft	147	78	39	13	14
Larceny from MVs	134	77	78	37	36
Malicious Destruction	131	109	80	52	48

# Cambridgeport



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

**Population as of 2020:**

13,083 residents  
5,688 households

**Median Household Income (2013-2017)**

\$99,377

The Cambridgeport Neighborhood 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. The new Cambridge Police Central Square Substation opened in this neighborhood in 2018, located at Carl Barron Plaza on Massachusetts Avenue.

## COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2018-2022

Crime	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Housebreaks	37	16	24	23	30
Street Robbery	11	12	13	8	21
Auto Theft	17	10	16	18	21
Larceny from MVs	35	35	42	74	63
Malicious Destruction	47	36	33	31	27
Drug Incidents	15	21	5	3	7

## Annual Average for Cambridgeport Target Crimes by Decade

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2020	2021-2030
Housebreaks	156	66	57	45	27
Street Robbery	57	31	26	15	15
Auto Theft	165	85	44	18	20
Larceny from MVs	126	92	103	62	69
Malicious Destruction	106	106	99	53	29

# Mid-Cambridge



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

**Population as of 2020:**  
13,974 residents  
6,863 households

**Estimated median income (2013-2017)**  
\$86,585

The Mid-Cambridge Neighborhood 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.

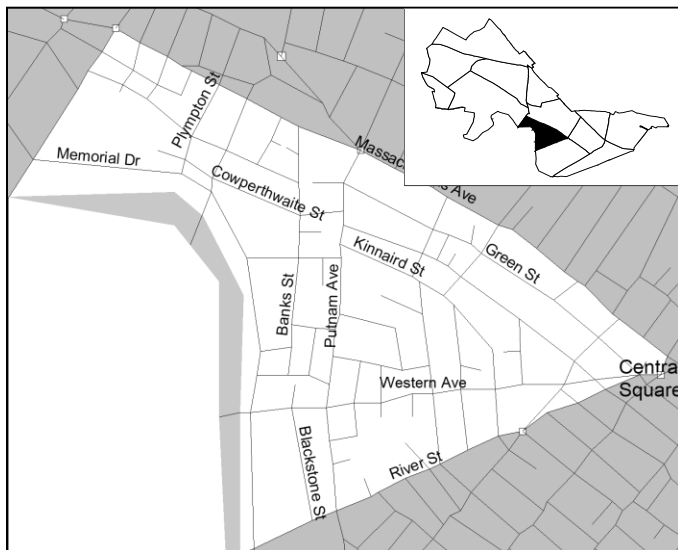
## COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2018-2022

Crime	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Housebreaks	22	14	15	22	29
Street Robbery	6	9	8	6	8
Auto Theft	6	4	4	11	10
Larceny from MVs	16	13	47	77	62
Malicious Destruction	23	37	30	30	30
Drug Incidents	4	8	7	6	7

## Annual Average for Mid-Cambridge Target Crimes by Decade

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2020	2021-2030
Housebreaks	226	103	77	38	26
Street Robbery	49	18	15	7	7
Auto Theft	147	69	31	12	11
Larceny from MVs	198	103	104	50	70
Malicious Destruction	149	102	71	33	30

# Riverside



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

**Population as of 2020:**

12,114 residents  
4,364 households

**Median Household Income (2013-2017)**

\$67,700

The Riverside Neighborhood 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, 2018-2022

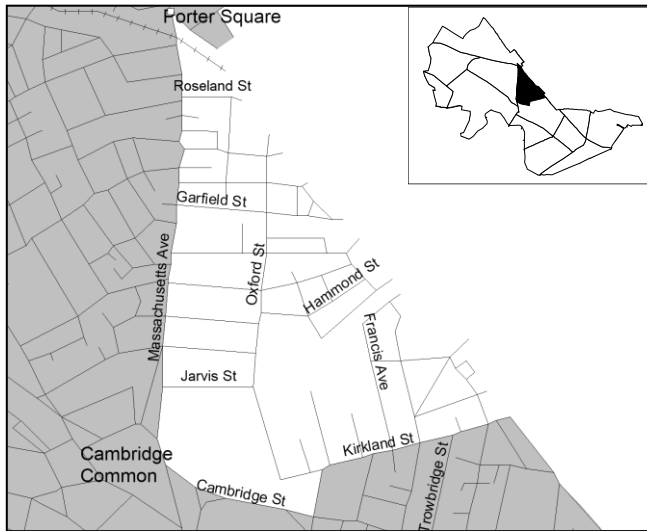
Crime	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Housebreaks	22	8	10	8	19
Street Robbery	15	9	6	16	16
Auto Theft	8	21	11	27	21
Larceny from MVs	33	19	33	54	48
Malicious Destruction	28	35	32	24	31
Drug Incidents	10	12	9	16	4

## Annual Average for Riverside Target Crimes by Decade

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2020	2021-2030
Housebreaks	83	43	37	25	14
Street Robbery	34	17	14	9	16
Auto Theft	92	41	21	10	24
Larceny from MVs	87	47	49	39	51
Malicious Destruction	78	75	64	39	28



# Baldwin (formerly Agassiz)



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

**Population as of 2020:**  
5,146 residents  
1,987 households

**Median Household Income (2013-2017)**  
\$96,858

The Baldwin Neighborhood 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, 2018-2022					
Crime	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Housebreaks	8	4	2	3	7
Street Robbery	0	0	1	1	0
Auto Theft	4	5	0	5	3
Larceny from MVs	7	6	9	10	20
Malicious Destruction	5	4	3	9	6
Drug Incidents	0	1	0	0	0

Annual Average for Baldwin Target Crimes by Decade					
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2020	2021-2030
Housebreaks	67	26	25	11	5
Street Robbery	11	7	4	0	1
Auto Theft	45	19	11	4	4
Larceny from MVs	47	30	49	17	15
Malicious Destruction	45	28	18	8	8

# Neighborhood Nine/Peabody



**Boundaries:** Bounded by the MBTA Fitchburg commuter railway, Concord Avenue, Garden Street, and Massachusetts Avenue.

**Population as of 2020:**

12,471 residents  
6,123 households

**Median Household Income (2013-2017)**

\$86,013

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

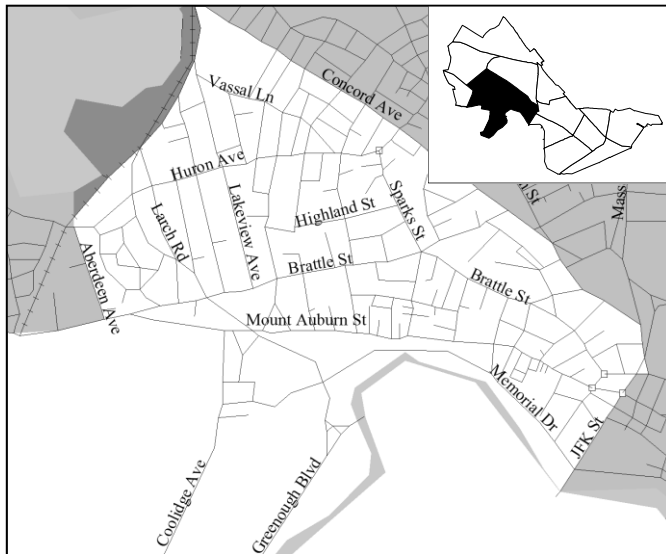
## COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2018-2022

Crime	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Housebreaks	26	12	9	9	24
Street Robbery	1	4	2	2	2
Auto Theft	6	2	7	8	14
Larceny from MVs	29	24	24	43	55
Malicious Destruction	15	17	24	18	22
Drug Incidents	1	3	1	0	1

## Annual Average for Peabody Target Crimes by Decade

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2020	2021-2030
Housebreaks	150	53	49	23	17
Street Robbery	21	14	10	3	2
Auto Theft	94	42	30	8	11
Larceny from MVs	74	60	80	42	49
Malicious Destruction	135	72	74	28	20

# 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 2020:**  
8,450 residents  
4,251 households

**Median Household Income (2013-2017)**  
\$108,695

The West Cambridge Neighborhood 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, 2018-2022

Crime	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Housebreaks	15	5	8	5	13
Street Robbery	8	5	3	3	2
Auto Theft	13	12	10	13	15
Larceny from MVs	34	35	27	28	48
Malicious Destruction	28	40	32	21	25
Drug Incidents	3	7	4	1	2

## Annual Average for West Cambridge Target Crimes by Decade

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2020	2021-2030
Housebreaks	105	38	37	24	9
Street Robbery	18	11	9	7	3
Auto Theft	105	41	25	11	14
Larceny from MVs	134	72	81	57	38
Malicious Destruction	92	76	58	36	23

# North Cambridge



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

**Population as of 2020:**

15,372 residents  
7,544 households

**Median Household Income (2013-2017)**

\$87,882

The North Cambridge Neighborhood 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.

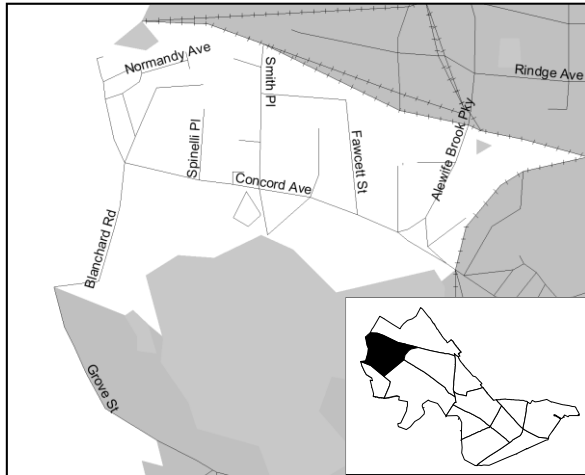
## COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2018-2022

Crime	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Housebreaks	12	16	17	11	30
Street Robbery	4	3	2	7	5
Auto Theft	11	11	10	17	18
Larceny from MVs	52	35	40	47	61
Malicious Destruction	27	31	49	77	66
Drug Incidents	2	3	5	4	2

## Annual Average for North Cambridge Target Crimes by Decade

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2020	2021-2030
Housebreaks	100	64	49	21	21
Street Robbery	30	21	16	6	6
Auto Theft	130	68	32	11	18
Larceny from MVs	105	62	71	48	54
Malicious Destruction	125	112	89	43	72

# Cambridge Highlands



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

**Population as of 2020:**

1,646 residents  
950 households

**Median Household Income (2013-2017)**

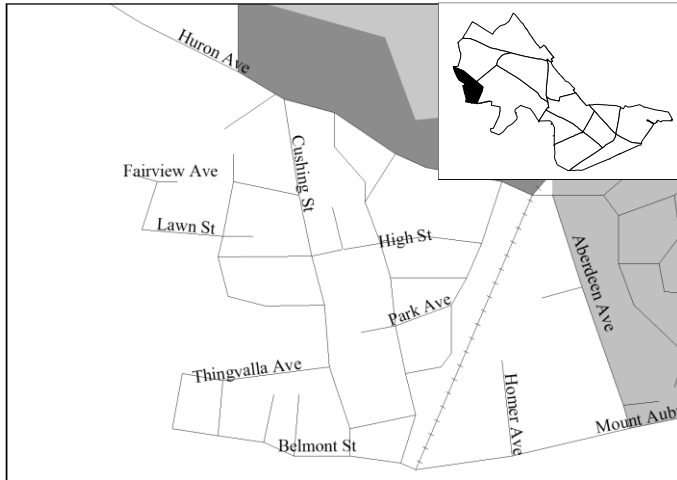
\$82,364

The Cambridge Highlands Neighborhood 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, 2018-2022					
Crime	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Housebreaks	1	2	0	2	9
Street Robbery	1	3	2	0	2
Auto Theft	1	2	1	4	0
Larceny from MVs	11	5	9	3	8
Malicious Destruction	3	8	10	9	6
Drug Incidents	2	6	1	2	2

Annual Average for Cambridge Highlands Target Crimes by Decade					
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2020	2021-2030
Housebreaks	6	2	2	1	6
Street Robbery	8	2	2	1	1
Auto Theft	54	16	5	1	2
Larceny from MVs	38	23	16	7	6
Malicious Destruction	28	26	19	9	8

# Strawberry Hill



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

**Population as of 2020:**

2,665 residents  
1,222 households

**Median Household Income (2013-2017)**

\$71,065

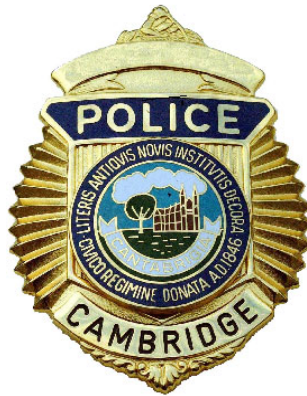
The Strawberry Hill Neighborhood is encompassed within the patrol boundaries of Car 4 (2 officers) and Car 13R (1 officer). Also included are walking routes 13A and 13B.

## COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2018-2022

Crime	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Housebreaks	3	6	4	2	4
Street Robbery	0	2	0	1	1
Auto Theft	0	0	0	1	1
Larceny from MVs	6	8	13	8	5
Malicious Destruction	14	5	9	10	6
Drug Incidents	1	0	0	0	0

## Annual Average for Strawberry Hill Target Crimes by Decade

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2020	2021-2030
Housebreaks	17	10	9	4	3
Street Robbery	4	3	2	1	1
Auto Theft	17	8	7	1	1
Larceny from MVs	22	12	18	10	7
Malicious Destruction	25	23	21	9	8



Section V

# Traffic Analysis

### TRAFFIC SAFETY & THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The COVID-19 pandemic radically affected the lives of those living and working in the City of Cambridge. These changes were particularly pronounced in traffic patterns in 2020. Workers, students, and residents were forced to perform many tasks remotely that were once done in person. These wide-ranging changes in behavior resulted in sharp decreases in crashes citywide that year. Conversely, in 2021, as people started to re-emerge from their homes, crash numbers began to rise again. This return to normalcy was even more pronounced in 2022, when crash totals were much closer to what one would see in a pre-pandemic year. The number of crashes reported in Cambridge in recent years is summarized in the table below.

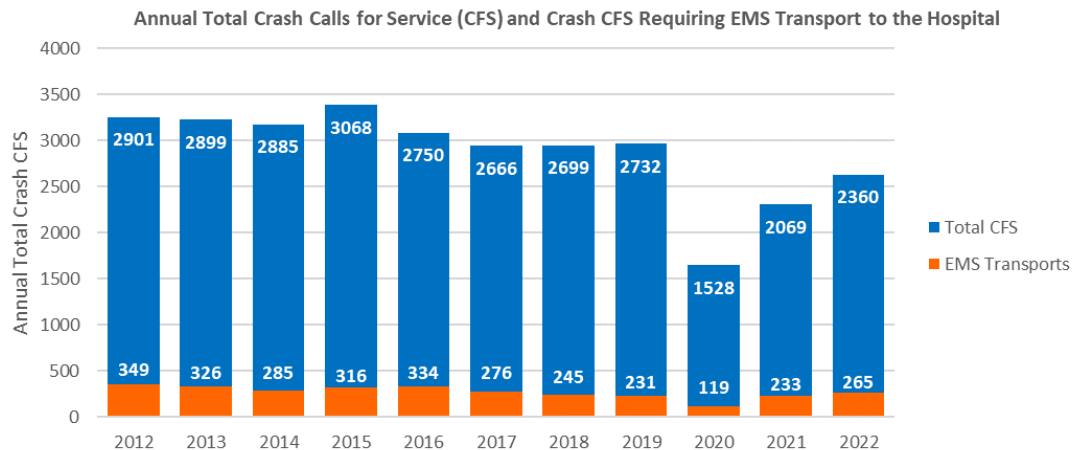
Categories of Motor Vehicle Crashes	10-Year Average	2019 Total	2020 Total	2021 Total	2022 Total	% Change from 2021
Crash Calls for Service	2,620	2,732	1,528	2,069	<b>2,360</b>	14%
Crash CFS with EMS Transport	271	231	119	233	<b>265</b>	14%
Total Crash Reports*	1,425	1,450	833	1,172	<b>1,371</b>	17%
Auto Crash Reports	1,191	1,207	732	1,038	<b>1,152</b>	11%
Bicycle Crash Reports	145	142	66	76	<b>139</b>	83%
Pedestrian Crash Reports	89	101	35	58	<b>80</b>	38%

**\*NOTE:** Police crash reports are only required for crashes involving at least one motor vehicle (and either resulting in an injury and/or at least \$1000 in property damage or involving a crime such as Leaving the Scene of Property Damage, regardless of injury or damage). If a crash does not involve a vehicle—such as those involving a bicycle versus a pedestrian—a crash report is not required, although the crash may be covered by a police incident report. Because of this, crashes not involving at least one vehicle are not included in the crash numbers analyzed in this section of the Annual Report. Over the past 20 years, between one and five non-vehicle crashes per year have been documented via a police crash report, the majority involving either a bicycle versus another bicycle or a bicycle versus a pedestrian.

### CALLS FOR SERVICE

A Crash Call for Service is any instance in which a person in Cambridge calls to request police assistance for a traffic collision. The Police Department responded to 2,360 calls for service (CFS) relating to traffic crashes in 2022, which is up 14% when compared with the 2,069 calls recorded during the recovery year of 2021. However, compared to the pre-pandemic year of 2019, the 2022 CFS total is still registering a decrease of 14%.

A useful metric for understanding crash severity is whether an involved party required transport to the hospital by Emergency Medical Services (EMS Transport). There were 265 CFS involving EMS transport in 2022, representing an incline of 14% over 2021, but running almost even with the ten-year average of 271.

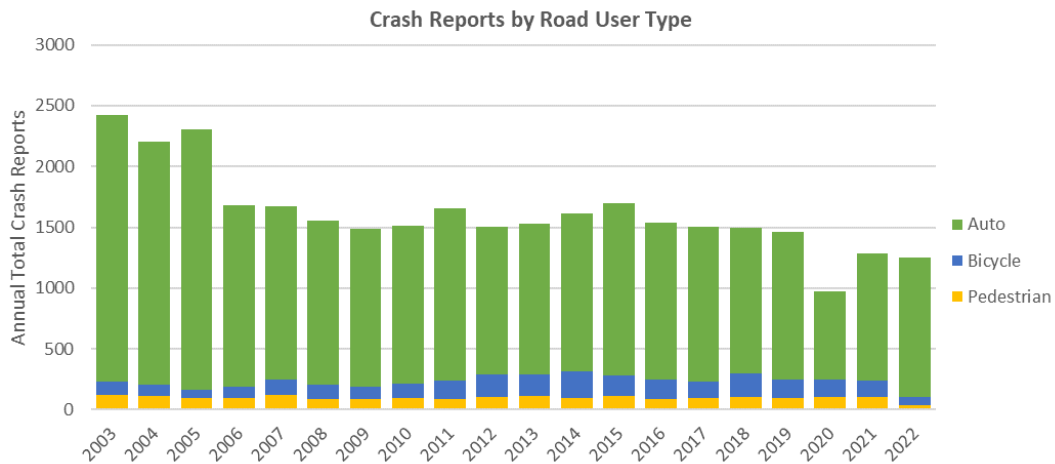




## CRASH REPORTS

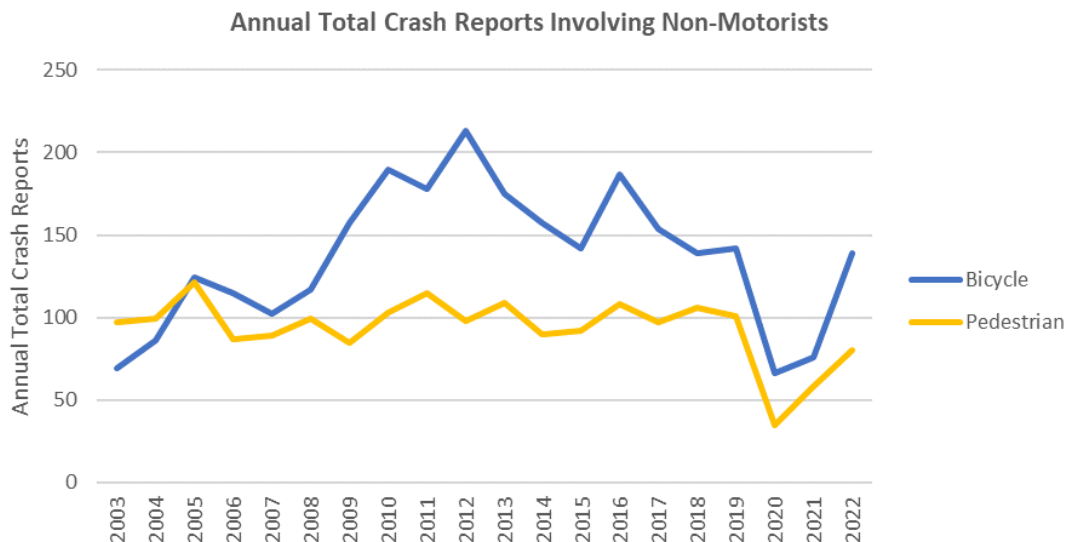
### CRASH REPORTS BY ROAD USER TYPE

Massachusetts General Law requires that a police crash report be filed for any motor vehicle crash resulting in any degree of injury or at least \$1,000 of property damage, or a crash in which another person unlawfully left the scene. On average, approximately half of crash calls for service result in the filing of a police crash report. In 2022, there were 1,371 crashes reported, up 17% over the recovery year of 2021, but still down 4% when compared to the ten-year average of 1,425 crash reports.



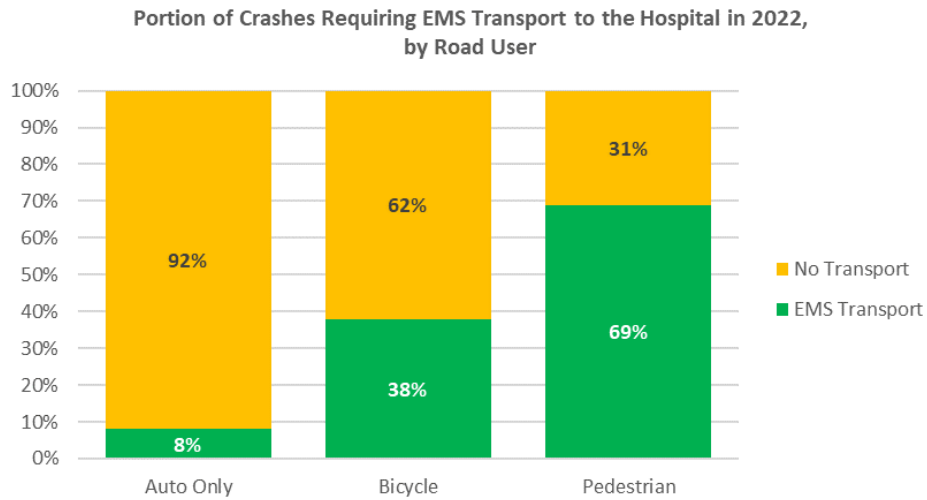
**Annual Total Police Crash Reports by Type of Road User Involved. Bicycle and Pedestrian Crashes involve one or more motor vehicles and a cyclist or pedestrian, while Auto Only crashes involve only motor vehicles.**

When a crash report is filed, the responding officer records detailed information about the circumstances of the crash, including crash location and the type of road users involved. Of the 1,371 crash reports in 2022, 16% (219 crashes) involved a non-motorist. This represents an increase of over 63% compared to the 134 non-motorist crashes in 2021, and a decline of 6% compared to the 10-year average (234 non-motorist crashes). Motor-vehicle-only crashes accounted for 84% of crashes in 2022, followed by vehicle-versus-cyclist crashes at 10%, and vehicle-versus-pedestrian crashes at 6%.



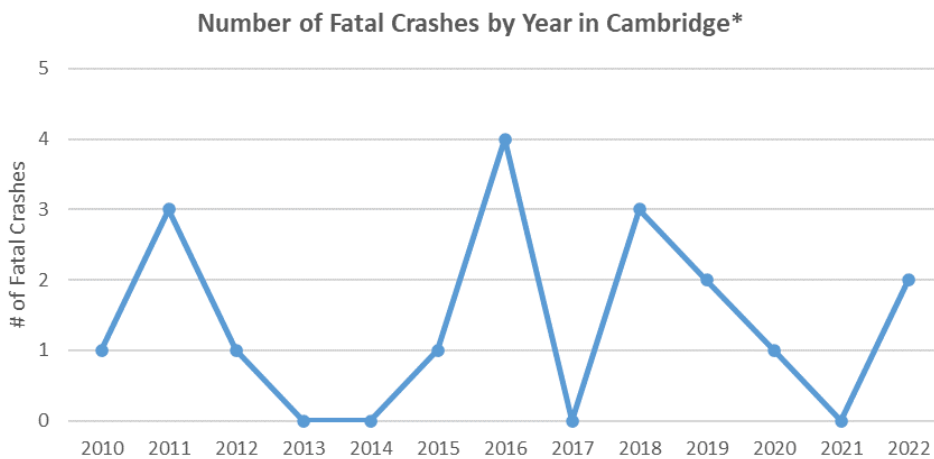
**EMS TRANSPORTS BY ROAD USER TYPE**

Non-motorists are the road users most vulnerable to injury. Pedestrian-involved crashes had the highest percentage of EMS transports at 69% in 2022, which is up from 55% in 2021. Cyclist-involved crashes had the next highest percentage of EMS transports at 38% in 2022, down from 41% in 2021. Motor-vehicle-only crashes experienced the lowest proportion of EMS transports at 8%, which was a 1% decrease below the previous year.



**VISION ZERO & TRAFFIC FATALITIES**

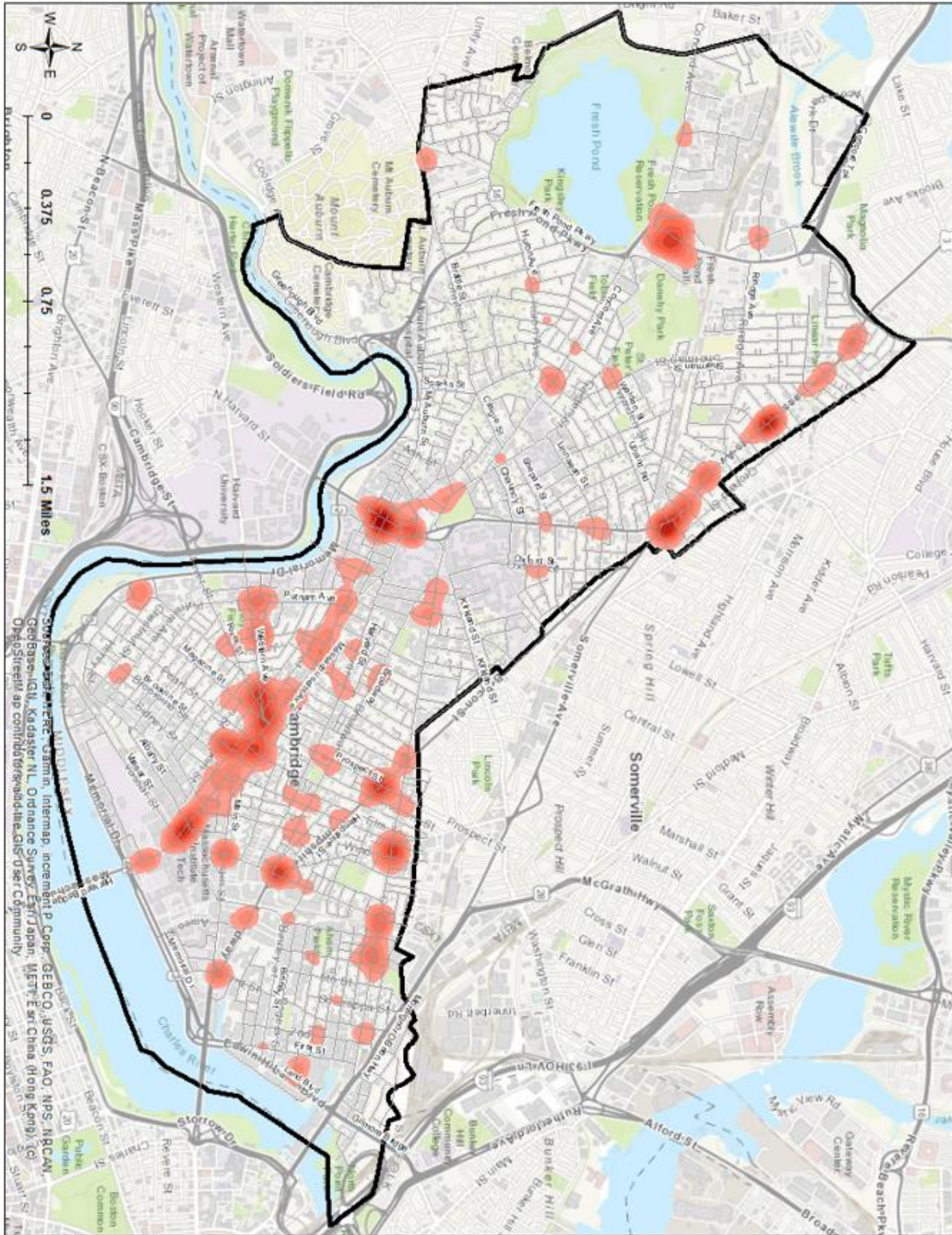
The City continued its Vision Zero efforts throughout 2022, working to reduce the number of crash-related fatalities and serious injuries to zero. Vision Zero actions have included infrastructure improvements, enforcement strategies, and education efforts. After seeing a drop in fatal crashes during the pandemic years of 2020 and 2021, two fatal incidents were reported in 2022, one on State Street and one on Concord Avenue. Both fatalities involved a vehicle versus a pedestrian. While these metrics for traffic safety experience variability from year to year, the City continues to work hard to keep crashes and crash-related injuries trending downward.



\*NOTE: Not all roads in Cambridge fall under City jurisdiction. Some of the larger roadways, including Memorial Drive, Fresh Pond Parkway, and Alewife Brook Parkway, are monitored and maintained by the State. Traffic crashes and fatalities that occur on roadways under State jurisdiction are investigated by the Massachusetts State Police and are not counted in the crash numbers for Cambridge.

### CRASH LOCATIONS

In general, crashes in Cambridge occur most frequently along major corridors (Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge Street, Hampshire Street) and in the squares (Central Square, Inman Square, Porter Square, Harvard Square). Bicycle crashes are more tightly clustered along the Massachusetts Avenue, Hampshire Street, and Broadway corridors, while pedestrian crashes are more tightly clustered in Porter Square, Harvard Square, and in pockets along lower Massachusetts Avenue between Central Square and Memorial Drive. Crashes requiring EMS Transport are indicative of areas with higher risk of crash-related injury, including areas along Massachusetts Avenue and Cambridge Street, especially near Harvard Square, Central Square, MIT, and Inman Square. **The map on the following page depicts the locations of Crash Reports with all road user types in the year 2022.**



Crash Density - All Crashes in 2022



Section VI

# Special Reports

Domestic Incidents  
Hate Crimes

# Domestic Incidents

Domestic incidents include all offenses committed against family members, spouses and ex-spouses, romantic partners and ex-romantic partners, and roommates. Underreporting is a serious problem when it comes to domestic incidents (domestic violence experts estimate that the police department receives a report for only a third of domestic crimes), so the actual figures are likely quite a bit greater than what is reported to police.

Over the past few years, domestic incident reports had been declining. However, in 2022, the total returned to pre-pandemic levels with 820 incidents reported, which was 17% (or 118 incidents) more than in 2021. One of the major changes and contributing factors to the increase this year was the large rise in incidents categorized as other or miscellaneous. These incidents typically involved a dispute that occurred during or prior to an incident such as a missing person report, a mental health interaction, or a warrant arrest. In these cases, officers were not usually called specifically for a domestic situation, but upon investigating further, it was discovered that elements of a domestic dispute were present or had contributed to the main situation.

Categorical Breakdown of Domestic Incidents*	2020 Total	2021 Total	2022 Total	% change from 2021*
Dispute/Disturbance - No Physical Abuse	397	397	389	-2%
Simple Assault	164	130	157	21%
Aggravated Assault	50	42	54	29%
Violation of a Restraining Order/HPO	44	27	46	70%
Other Miscellaneous	12	10	46	360%
Threats to Commit a Crime	49	29	28	-3%
Larceny	13	13	25	92%
Harassment	16	13	20	54%
Housebreak	9	7	16	129%
Malicious Destruction of Property	11	7	14	100%
Rape/Attempted Rape	9	11	10	-9%
Indecent Assault	3	3	5	67%
Forgery	5	1	3	200%
Auto Theft	3	4	2	-50%
Street Robbery	1	4	2	-50%
Harassing or Obscene Telephone Calls	3	2	1	-50%
Stalking	1	1	1	0%
Kidnapping	0	0	1	n/a
Disorderly	1	1	0	-100%
Peeping & Spying	1	0	0	n/a%
<b>Total</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>17%</b>

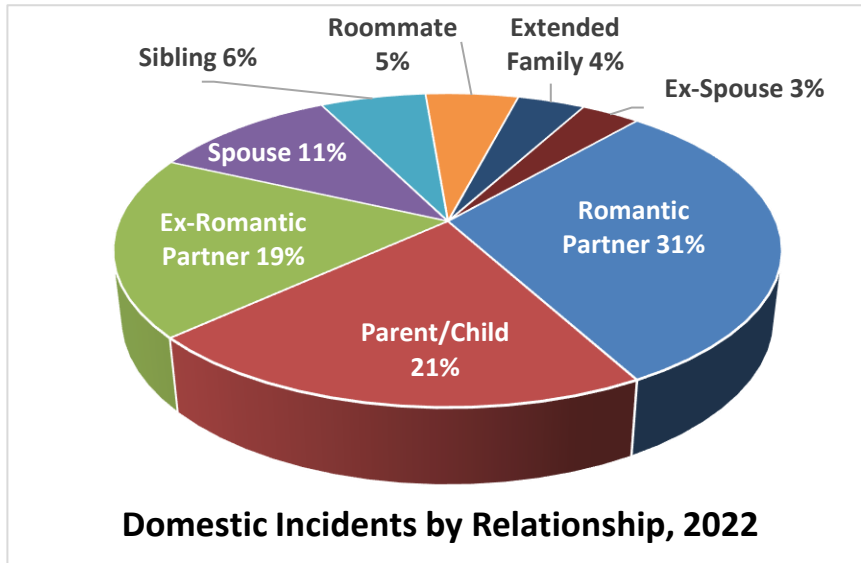
Often domestic crime is underreported. One of the most common reasons is that the police are not always the first to be called in domestic cases, as is typically the case with other crime types. Individuals who survive abuse often seek assistance from a local domestic violence agency, a court, a hospital, a family member, 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 2022, these calls made up 47% of all domestic incident reports. While not technically a crime, these domestic disturbances can still be a form of abuse, and they may escalate into more serious offenses if they go unaddressed.

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

## Special Reports: Domestic Incidents

The most common type of violent domestic incident reported in Cambridge involves simple assaults—assaults without a weapon and with no serious injuries. This category accounted for 19% of all domestic incidents in 2022. Aggravated assault made up an additional 7% and was the 3rd largest domestic category this year. For the last five years, aggravated assaults have accounted for 5-7% of the overall domestic crime totals reported.

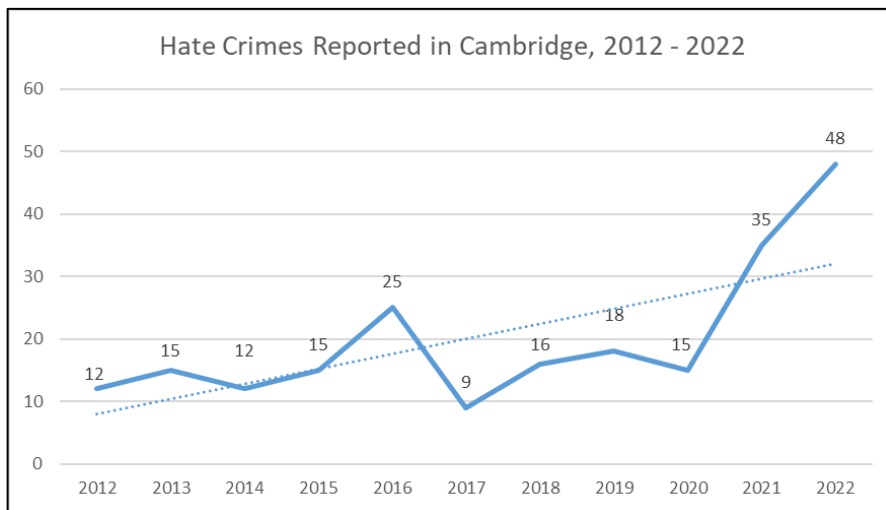


When looking at the relationship breakdown in domestic incidents, there is no surprise that the highest percentage is between parties that spend the most time together. Although the percentages vary from year to year, the top four relationships typically remain consistent: romantic partner, ex-romantic partner, parent/child, and spouse.

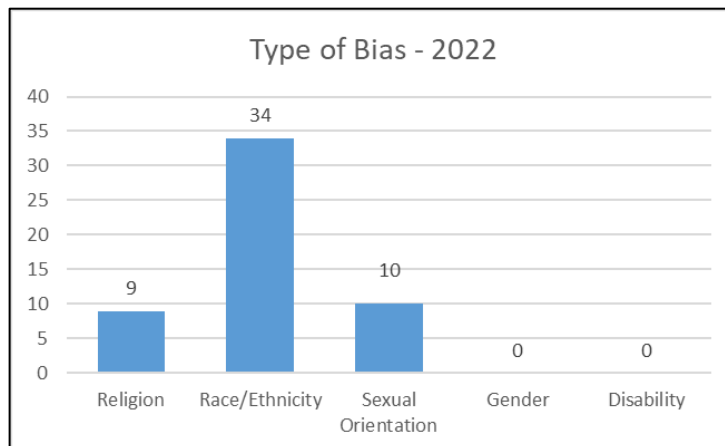
# Hate Crimes

The Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990 (28 U.S.C. § 534) was enacted by Congress on April 23rd, 1990, and amendments added in 2009, requiring the Attorney General to collect data “about crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, gender and gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity.” “Hate Crime” is the common term for federal and state Civil Rights Violations. Hate crimes include any crimes principally or partially motivated by bias toward the victim’s actual or perceived race, gender or gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, nationality, or ethnicity. 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.

The total of 48 hate crime incidents reported in 2022 is 37% above the 35 reported in 2021 and 182% above the 10-year average of 17 (from 2012 – 2021). In recent years, we have ranged from a low of 9 in 2017 to the previous high of 35 in 2021. Despite the marked increase in 2022, no distinct hate crime patterns emerged anywhere in the city this year. Almost all of the incidents were unrelated.



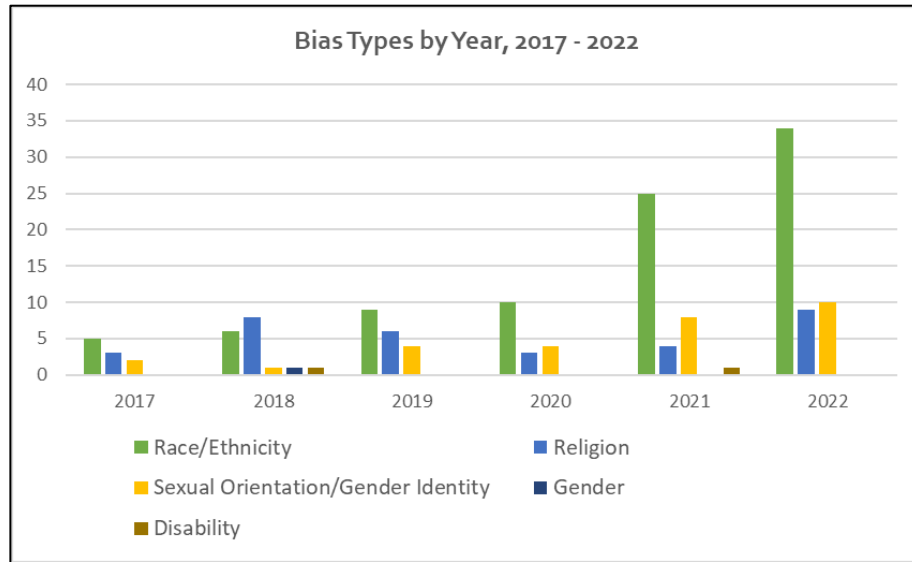
The bar graph below features the breakdown of each hate crime in 2022 by bias type. The graph actually features 53 types of bias because five incidents this year involved more than one bias type, so both categories were counted for each. The 48 incidents (with 53 bias types) in 2022 break down into the following categories: religious biases (17%), racial/ethnic biases (64%), and biases based on sexual orientation (19%). There were no gender or disability biases reported in 2022.



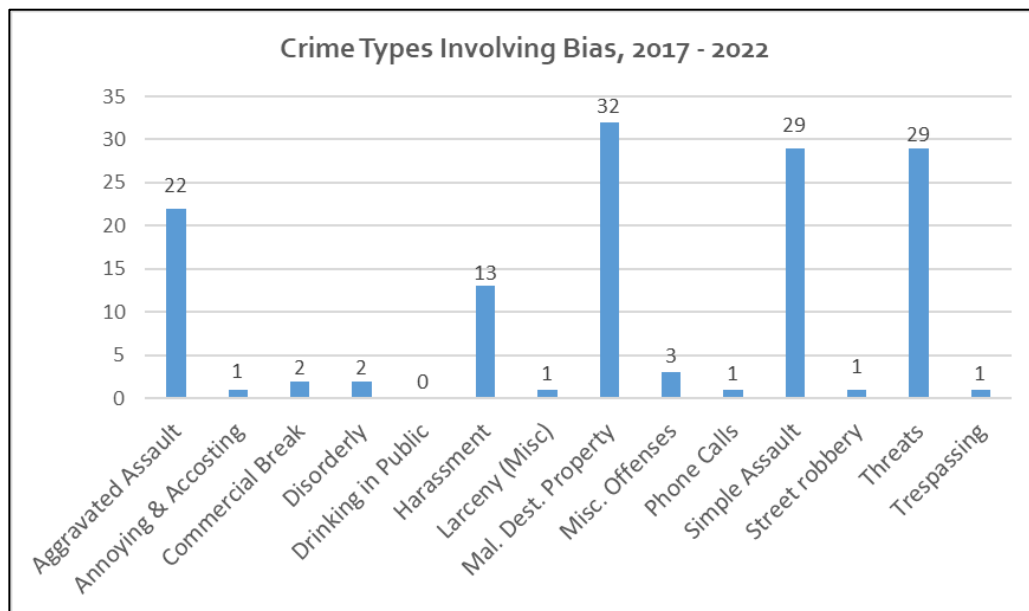


## Special Reports: Hate Crimes

The next chart provides a breakdown of bias type by year for 2022 and the five years prior. Race, religion, and sexual orientation/gender identity (not necessarily in that order) are consistently the bias types that tend to be most prevalent in Cambridge.



What types of crime are typically involved when hate crimes are reported? During 2022 and the previous five years, as many as 14 different crime types were reported to involve a bias of some sort. But there are some crimes that lend themselves much more to motivated biases. Those crimes include assaults (both aggravated and simple), malicious destruction of property, threats, and harassment. Of the 137 hate crimes reported since 2017, 125 (or 91%) involved one of these five crime types. And 2022 was no different. The main crime types involving bias this year were threats (15), aggravated assault (12), simple assault (12), and malicious destruction of property (10).



# 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 Office .....(617) 349-3237

Records Unit .....(617) 349-3336

Family & Social Justice Section (formerly the  
Community Services Unit) .....(617) 349-3236

Clinical Support Unit ..... (617) 349-9320

Crime Scene Services Unit .....(617) 349-3347

Police Academy .....(617) 349-3343

Property Office .....(617) 349-3380

## KEY INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES

Criminal Investigations Section (617) 349-3370

Domestic Violence Unit .....(617) 349-3371

Sexual Assault Hotline ..... (617) 349-3381

Drug Tip Hotline ..... (617) 349-3359

Accident Investigations ..... (617) 349-3307

## 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](http://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/Tips](http://www.cambridgepolice.org/Tips).