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**CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT
 2006 ANNUAL CRIME REPORT
 INCLUDING NEIGHBORHOOD
 AND BUSINESS DISTRICT PROFILES**



**Produced by the
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CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AT A GLANCE

| | |
|---|---|
| Established: | 1636 (town); 1846 (city) |
| Government: | Council-Manager |
| City Manager: | Robert W. Healy |
| City Budget: | \$395,500,000 (FY06) |
| City Employees: | 1,384 (excluding schools) |
| Area: | 7.13 square miles total 6.43 square miles land |
| Population: | 101,355 (2000 Census) |
| Households: | 38,336 (2000 Census) |
| Police Officer/Population Ratio: | 1:390 |
| Population Density: | 15,763 per square mile |
| Registered Voters: | 39,293 |
| Total Registered Auto Mobiles: | 56,282 (January 2002) |
| Total Residential Housing Units: | 44,725, 41.3% families (2000) |
| Ownership Rate: | 32% |
| Median Household Income: | \$47,979 (1999) |
| Median Family Income: | \$59,423 (1999) |
| Average Family Income: | \$90,791 (1999) |
| Unemployment Rate: | 2.8% (March 2004) |
| Average Single-Family Home: | \$610,000 (2002) |
| Property Tax Rate per Thousand: | 9.21 residential, 23.39 commercial |
| School Enrollment 1999 – 2000: | 7,491 |
| Colleges and Universities: | 9 |
| Hospitals: | 5 |



Top Ten Employers: (2006)

- 1) Harvard (10,068)
- 2) MIT (7,864)
- 3) City of Cambridge (2,819)
- 4) Mt Auburn Hospital (1,813)
- 5) Cambridge Health Alliance (1,567)
- 6) Federal Government (1,514)
- 7) Biogen (1,434)
- 8) Genzyme Corp. (1,370)
- 9) Novartis (1,200)
- 10) Millennium Pharmaceuticals (1,175)

Predominant Occupations of Cambridge Residents

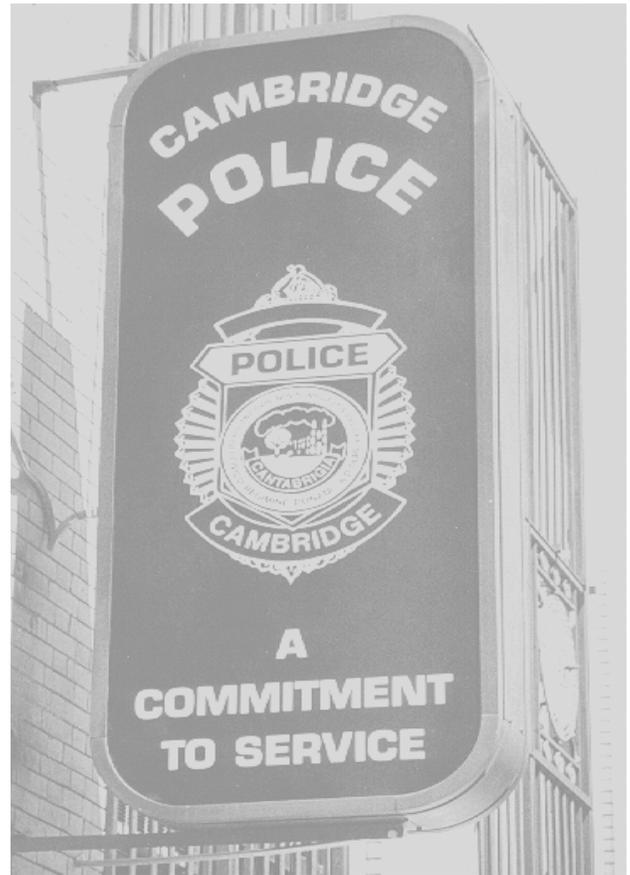
Education, Training, Library ...15%
Office and Administrative Support ...11.6%
Management.....8.6%

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

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

CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT AT A GLANCE

Organized: 1859
Sworn Officers: 275
Civilian Personnel: 37
Commissioner: Ronnie Watson
 (retired March 2007)
Headquarters: 5 Western Avenue, Cambridge,
 MA 02139
Budget (FY 05): \$34,188,000
Rank Structure: Commissioner
 Superintendent
 Deputy Superintendent
 Captain
 Lieutenant
 Sergeant
 Patrol Officer
Marked Patrol Vehicles: 31
Unmarked Patrol Vehicles: 31
Motorcycles: 14
Bicycles: 12
Special Vehicles: 9
2006 Total Calls for Service: 93,800
2006 Total Index Crimes: 3,753



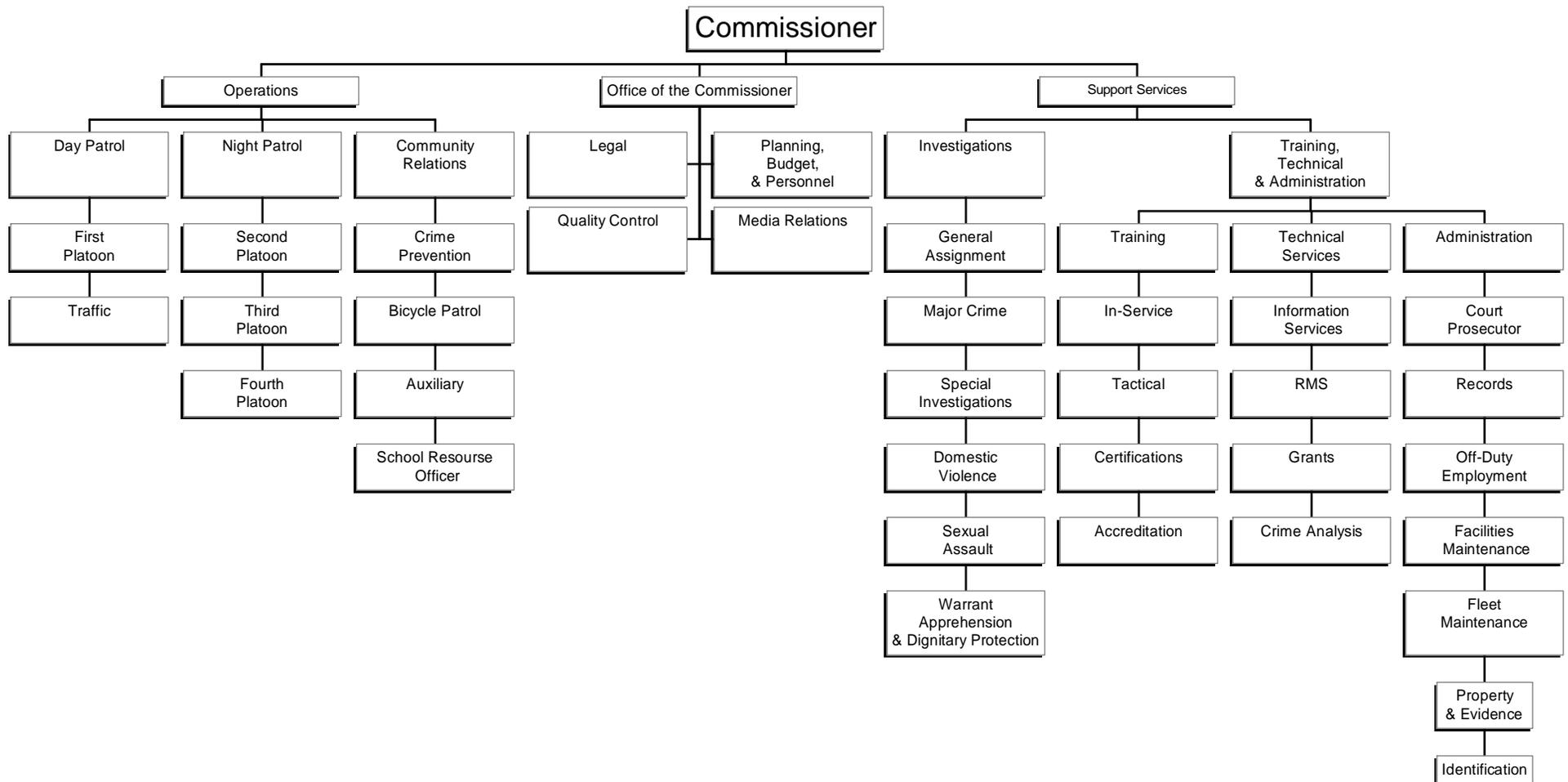
CRIME ANALYSIS IN CAMBRIDGE

Crime Analysis is the process of turning crime data into information, and then turning that information into knowledge about crime and safety in a particular community. While it is a growing field across this country and internationally, Cambridge has had a Crime Analysis Unit in operation for over 27 years.

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

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

CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



A FAREWELL MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSIONER

It is my pleasure to present the Cambridge Police Department's *Annual Crime Report 2006*, the eleventh Annual Report produced during my tenure as Commissioner. This will also be the final Annual Report produced under my leadership in Cambridge, as I will be retiring in March of 2007. The objective of this report is to give Cambridge residents a realistic view of their risk of victimization and to provide detailed information on criminal activity in our City.

The 3,753 serious crimes recorded in Cambridge in 2006 represent the City's lowest Uniform Crime Reporting Index number reported to the FBI in over 40 years. This number represents a decline of 2% from the previous low of 3,814 crimes reported in 2005. This is only the third time since 1960 that the City of Cambridge has recorded fewer than 4,000 serious crimes. Further analysis of the 2006 figures indicates that property crime remained relatively unchanged in Cambridge this year with only a 1% reduction, translating to 19 fewer incidents than in 2005. A 10% increase in burglary over the year was counteracted by drops in both auto thefts and larcenies to produce this overall decline. Violent crime, on the other hand, experienced decreases in all categories, resulting in an 8% drop when compared with the 2005 figures.

Despite the recent reductions in crime, the Cambridge Police Department continues to work as hard as ever to improve the conditions in which people live and work everyday in this great city. One way the City of Cambridge has strived to do this is through an increased focus on social services throughout the city, with an emphasis on providing safer after-school environments for children. Programs offered through Tutoring Plus, the Margaret Fuller Neighborhood House, the North Cambridge Crime Task Force, and other neighborhood organizations are all part of the citywide effort to keep our children safe. In addition, the Police Department is now taking a more proactive approach to reducing violent crime. Investigations of crime in the city have revealed that a small number of individuals are often responsible for a large number of violent crimes. Therefore, one of the focuses this year has been to increase targeted surveillance of those particular individuals in an attempt to stop more crime from occurring, or at least to improve the chances of successfully apprehending suspects when crimes do occur. This initiative has also included an increased uniformed presence in area parks and other locations reporting increased violence. Even as overall violent crime figures decline in Cambridge, fighting violence must remain a top priority.

As my time in this Department grows short, I look back at my years here in Cambridge and I am proud of the work that has been done and the positive changes that have been made. The move towards community policing and citizen involvement over the years, through such initiatives as the Neighborhood Sergeants Program, has proved to be beneficial for both the Department and the community as a whole. By improving the Police Department's ability to communicate and foster partnerships with the citizens of Cambridge, we have enhanced our image in the community and our ability to prevent and investigate crime. There has also been a significant improvement in the association between the Police Department and the Police Review & Advisory Board, transitioning from a relationship of contention to one of professionalism and cooperation. This cooperation, in turn, has led to an advancement in police performance and a reduction in complaints brought against the Department.

In the future, it is imperative that this Department remain constantly alert to the effect that the violence in other communities has on Cambridge. We must continue to monitor the activity of surrounding communities to ensure that the spillover from those communities does not adversely affect this city. We must be vigilant to the quality of life issues that affect those who live and work here. I am confident that the Cambridge Police Department will accomplish this mission as it transitions to new leadership.

That being said, the *2006 Annual Crime Report* is one of the many resources the Cambridge Police Department provides to the citizens of Cambridge. This Department is committed to providing timely and relevant information to the community, and I urge you to visit our website at <http://www.cambridgepolice.org> for current information on crime and for important community alerts. Armed with this knowledge, the community and the Police Department can work together to develop effective strategies to ensure a high quality of life and to reduce crime and fear in the City of Cambridge.



Ronnie Watson
Police Commissioner

A MESSAGE FROM POLICE COMMISSIONER ROBERT C. HAAS

It is my pleasure to be a part of the Cambridge Police Department's Annual Crime Report 2006, the first Annual Report produced since my appointment by Robert W. Healy as Police Commissioner on April 9, 2007.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank members of the department for their hard work and support over the past few weeks. I realize that this continues to be an important project for the department and is valuable to personnel, city officials, and the community. The thoughtful planning of the 2006 Annual Report has presented the police department with an exciting opportunity with the departure of Commissioner Ronnie Watson and my appointment. The Department will remain committed to providing timely and relevant information to the community. I urge you to visit our website at <http://www.cambridgepolice.org> for current information on crime and community alerts. I look forward to working with the community to develop strategies to ensure a high quality of life and to reduce crime and the elements that impact crime.

Sincerely,



Robert C. Haas
Police Commissioner

F O R E W O R D

The Cambridge Police Department's 2006 Annual Crime Report is an attempt to provide detailed information so that citizens can make informed decisions about crime and safety in their neighborhoods. The more information made available to the public, the better the input will be in aiding the Police response to crime.

The Annual Report offers a comprehensive analysis of the crimes reported by the Cambridge Police Department to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The UCR Program has been collecting national crime statistics from local police departments since 1930. Based on seriousness and frequency, police departments are required to report their statistics on seven crimes which comprise the UCR Crime Index: murder, forcible rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft.

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

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

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

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

Cambridge Police Department Crime Analysis Unit

2006 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 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2005-2006 % Change |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Murder | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | Inc. |
| Rape | 7 | 10 | 14 | 11 | Inc. |
| Stranger | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | Inc. |
| Non-Stranger | 6 | 10 | 11 | 9 | Inc. |
| Robbery | 229 | 245 | 239 | 208 | -13% |
| Commercial | 41 | 60 | 73 | 38 | -48% |
| Street | 188 | 185 | 166 | 170 | +2% |
| Aggravated Assault | 271 | 248 | 244 | 237 | -3% |
| Total Violent Crime | 510 | 503 | 500 | 458 | -8% |
| Burglary | 651 | 724 | 623 | 685 | +10% |
| Commercial | 134 | 139 | 133 | 189 | +42% |
| Residential | 517 | 585 | 490 | 496 | +1% |
| Larceny | 2,389 | 2,654 | 2,396 | 2,377 | -1% |
| from Building | 518 | 572 | 539 | 386 | -28% |
| from Motor Vehicle | 657 | 734 | 615 | 754 | +23% |
| from Person | 331 | 381 | 343 | 337 | -2% |
| of Bicycle | 212 | 229 | 241 | 204 | -15% |
| Shoplifting | 358 | 383 | 403 | 342 | -15% |
| from Residence | 183 | 226 | 175 | 246 | +41% |
| of License Plate | 75 | 67 | 42 | 30 | -29% |
| of Services | 24 | 30 | 19 | 21 | +11% |
| Miscellaneous | 31 | 32 | 19 | 57 | +200% |
| Auto Theft | 419 | 438 | 295 | 233 | -21% |
| Total Property Crime | 3,459 | 3,816 | 3,314 | 3,295 | -1% |
| Crime Index Total | 3,969 | 4,319 | 3,814 | 3,753 | -2% |

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

CAMBRIDGE UNIFORM CRIME REPORT STATISTICS 1987-2006*

| Crime | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | Avg. 1987-1996 | Avg. 1997-2006 | Avg. 1987-2006 | % Change 2005-2006** | % Change 1997-2006** |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Murder | 2 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Inc. | No change |
| Rape | 36 | 30 | 25 | 29 | 38 | 33 | 30 | 28 | 35 | 34 | 24 | 25 | 15 | 11 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 32 | 14 | 23 | -21% | -54% |
| Robbery | 417 | 402 | 460 | 431 | 399 | 286 | 253 | 276 | 295 | 227 | 176 | 208 | 165 | 186 | 181 | 195 | 229 | 245 | 239 | 208 | 345 | 203 | 274 | -13% | +18% |
| Aggravated Assault | 340 | 371 | 365 | 614 | 567 | 551 | 643 | 473 | 463 | 381 | 370 | 369 | 348 | 322 | 272 | 284 | 271 | 248 | 244 | 237 | 477 | 297 | 387 | -3% | -36% |
| Burglary | 1,477 | 1,337 | 1,621 | 1,470 | 1,098 | 866 | 929 | 774 | 953 | 791 | 596 | 695 | 567 | 552 | 688 | 720 | 651 | 724 | 623 | 685 | 1,132 | 650 | 891 | +10% | +15% |
| Larceny/Theft | 3,229 | 3,127 | 3,692 | 3,136 | 3,363 | 3,326 | 3,563 | 3,351 | 3,313 | 2,973 | 2,779 | 2,753 | 2,819 | 2,820 | 2,740 | 2,764 | 2,389 | 2,654 | 2,396 | 2,377 | 3,307 | 2,649 | 2,978 | -1% | -14% |
| Auto Theft | 1,152 | 1,175 | 1,170 | 1,353 | 1,012 | 887 | 964 | 761 | 558 | 544 | 483 | 397 | 431 | 498 | 523 | 425 | 419 | 438 | 295 | 233 | 958 | 414 | 686 | -21% | -52% |
| Total Violent | 795 | 810 | 857 | 1,077 | 1,009 | 872 | 928 | 778 | 796 | 643 | 572 | 604 | 530 | 520 | 469 | 495 | 510 | 503 | 500 | 458 | 857 | 516 | 686 | -8% | -20% |
| Total Property | 5,858 | 5,639 | 6,483 | 5,959 | 5,473 | 5,079 | 5,456 | 5,086 | 4,824 | 4,308 | 3,858 | 3,845 | 3,817 | 3,870 | 3,951 | 3,909 | 3,459 | 3,816 | 3,314 | 3,295 | 5,417 | 3,713 | 4,565 | -1% | -15% |
| Total | 6,653 | 6,449 | 7,340 | 7,036 | 6,482 | 5,951 | 6,384 | 5,664 | 5,620 | 4,951 | 4,430 | 4,449 | 4,347 | 4,390 | 4,420 | 4,404 | 3,969 | 4,319 | 3,814 | 3,753 | 6,253 | 4,230 | 5,241 | -2% | -15% |

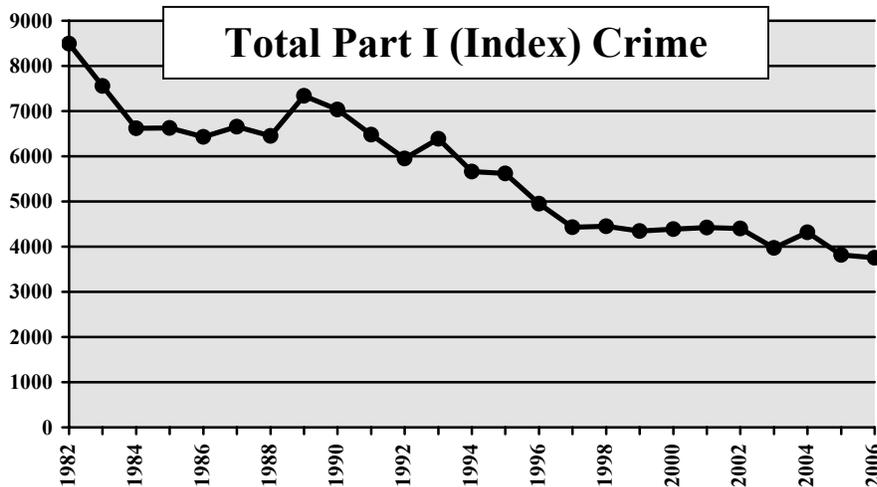
* Note: Inc = percentages are not calculated for numbers so small so as to prevent a statistically misleading percentage.

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

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

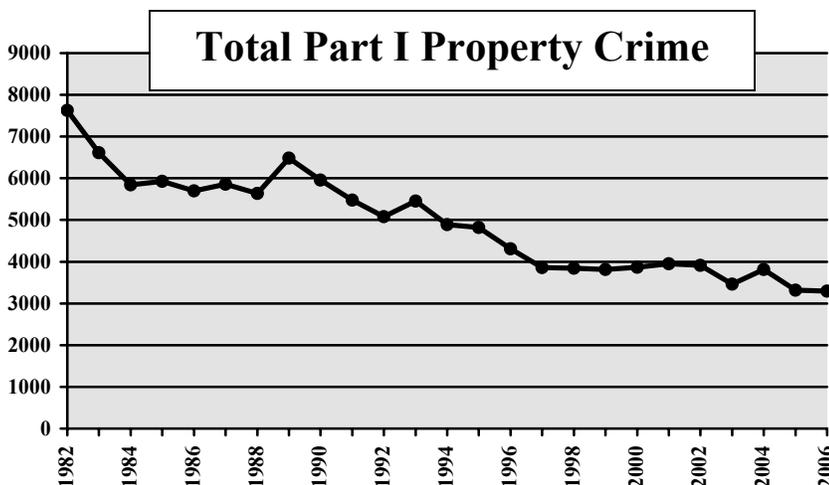
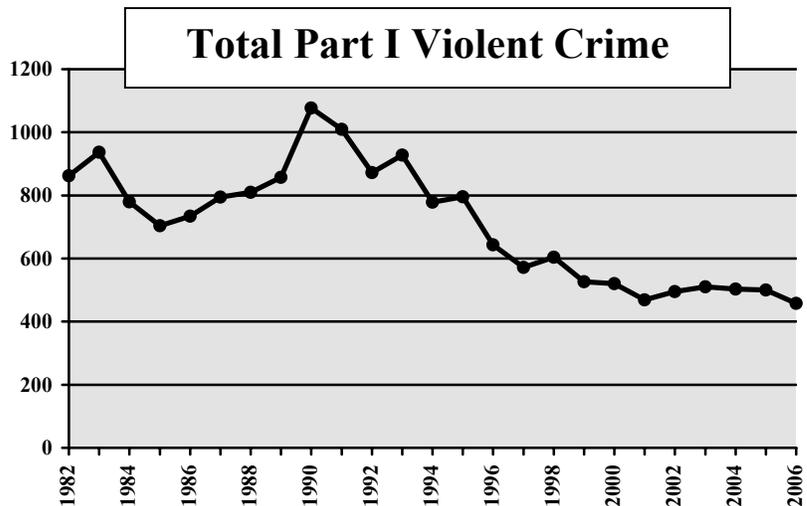
Please Note: Due to reclassification year to year, final numbers are subject to change.

25-YEAR STATISTICAL TRENDS



Cambridge reported its lowest amount of crime in over 40 years in 2006. The total crime index has fallen 56% since 1982. Serious crime numbers have been on a steady decline since the late 1970s, with the exception of spikes at the turn of two decades. These spikes were caused by a sharp increase in property crimes in 1980 and a sharp increase in violent crimes in 1990. After 1997, the crime rate leveled off for approximately six years, until it dropped by 10% in 2003. A small increase in 2004 was countered by two subsequent decreases in 2005 and 2006. Overall, crime in Cambridge has dropped approximately 15% in the past five years.

Violent crime totals include the crimes of murder, rape, robbery, and assault. Totals were fairly unsteady in the 1980s. The late years of the decade were marked by a great increase in incidents—reflective of the nation’s epidemic of gang and drug violence combined with greater reporting of domestic assaults. Since 1990, violent crime totals have been steadily declining, but have been marked by small spikes every other year or so. This year, reported violent crimes decreased by 42 incidents (8%) from 2005, indicating the lowest number in the past 25 years.



Property crime totals include burglary, larceny, and auto theft. Property crime usually accounts for 80-90% of the Part I total, which explains why the graph to the left mirrors the graph at the top so closely. Totals have fallen 57% since 1982 and 15% since 1997. Burglary and auto theft have experienced significant decreases over the past two decades, but larceny (common theft) has remained fairly steady. Auto theft is at its lowest rate in 50 years. After 1997, crime rates leveled off for approximately six years, until they dropped by 12% in 2003. An increase in 2004 was followed by a decrease of 14% over the next two years; consequently, this year’s totals are lowest in over 40 years.

2006 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE 2006 INDEX TOTAL

The Crime Index is composed of selected offenses used to gauge fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime reported to police. The offenses included are the violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny, and auto theft. The Crime Index was developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting program to standardize the way in which law enforcement agencies report crime statistics.

The 3,753 serious crimes recorded in Cambridge in 2006 represent the City's lowest Uniform Crime Reporting Index number reported to the FBI in over 40 years. The City of Cambridge has recorded fewer than 4,000 serious crimes only three times since 1960. The 2006 decline of 2%, with 61 fewer incidents than in 2005, represents the city's lowest recorded crime index total since the mid-1960s. Further analysis indicates that violent crime decreased by 8% in 2006, with 42 fewer incidents, and property crime declined by 1%, with 19 fewer incidents. The three biggest declines for 2006 were in commercial robbery (-48%), larceny of license plate (-29%), and larceny from building (-28%), when compared with the 2005 figures.

MURDER:

- Murders in Cambridge most often fall into three distinct scenarios: domestic situations, drug or gang related altercations, and homeless against homeless street fights. Two people died in Cambridge in 2006 as a result of handgun violence among young males in the city.
- Nationally, cities of 100,000 people average 10 murders per year.
- In the first incident, Corey Davis, 19, was walking down the street when he was shot in a drive by. Davis was shot three times in the back and was pronounced dead later that night. A month later, U.S. Marshals in Virginia arrested James Miller, 23, of Dorchester for Davis' murder. In June of 2006, Remele Ahart, 21, of Chelsea and Ahmad Bright, 17, of Dorchester were also arrested in connection with this murder.
- The second shooting occurred just ten days after Davis was killed. Doowensky Nazaire, 22, of Somerville died from two gunshot wounds he sustained while standing in front of a club in Cambridge. Officers apprehended Elysee Bresilla, 28, of Roslindale as he fled from the scene and charged him with murder when Nazaire succumbed to his injuries a short time after the shooting.
- 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.

RAPE

- Cambridge reported 11 rapes in 2006, a total that remains below the 10-year average of 14 rapes per year.
- Nine of the eleven rapes in 2006 were completed acts, and two were categorized as attempts.
- Five of the nine completed rapes in 2006 were acquaintance rapes where the victim knew the perpetrator.
- Since 1980, there has only been one stranger-to-stranger "street" rape pattern in Cambridge: the "Rainy Day Rapist" who preyed on victims in the Fresh Pond area on rainy days in 1981.

ROBBERY

- The steady increase in robberies that began in 2002 has reversed over the past two years, with an overall decrease of 15% since 2004. 2006's decline of 13% dropped the total to 208 incidents.
- Commercial robberies fell by 35 incidents from 2005's total, translating to a 48% decrease. This is the lowest number of commercial robberies in nearly three years.
- Convenience stores continued to be the common target of commercial robberies in 2006. Approximately 29% of the robberies in 2006 were of convenience stores, with the majority of these incidents occurring late at night between 8:00 p.m. and midnight.
- Robberies of gas stations declined by 69%, helping to contribute to the overall decline in commercial robbery.
- The number of street robberies reported in 2006 increased slightly by four incidents, translating to a 2% increase over the previous year. Nearly 83% of all street robberies occurred on the street or sidewalk.

- The majority of the street robberies throughout the city occurred between 7:00 p.m. and 1:00 a.m. These are common times for street robberies to be reported because people can become targets when they are walking alone late at night, distracted or intoxicated.

BURGLARY

- Cambridge saw a 10% increase in burglaries between 2005 and 2006, which can be wholly attributed to the 42% increase in commercial burglary.
- Construction site breaks alone increased by 24 incidents in 2006. This translates to a 343% increase (7 in 2005 vs. 31 in 2006).
- Housebreaks were up 1% in Cambridge in 2006 compared to 2005, increasing from 490 incidents to 496. This total includes 80 housebreaks that were attempted, but not completed.
- In a number of the summer breaks, entry was gained through cut window screens and the perpetrators stole electronics and money left in plain sight.

LARCENY

- There was an overall decrease in larceny incidents in 2006, with the most significant drop coming from the categories of larceny from building and larceny of license plates, down 28% and 29%, respectively.
- There were 386 larcenies from buildings reported this year, representing a 28% decrease from the previous year. This number is considerably below the five-year average of 535 incidents.
- The three major hot spots of larcenies from buildings in 2006 were the Cambridgeside Galleria Mall, the Cambridge Rindge and Latin School, and Bally's Health Club.
- Larcenies from motor vehicles reached a significant high in 2006 at 754 incidents, translating to a 23% increase from the previous year. This year's high is also the decade's high.
- There were two recurrent larceny from motor vehicle patterns throughout the City in 2006: thefts of GPS navigation systems and thefts of stereo systems.
- The most common method of entry into motor vehicles in 2006 was by breaking one or more windows of the vehicle. This method was reported in half of the incidents.
- A two-year increase of larcenies of bicycles in 2004 and 2005 came to a halt in 2006 when only 204 incidents were reported, representing a 15% decrease from 2005.

AUTO THEFT

- In 2006, Cambridge reported its lowest number of stolen cars in over 20 years, with only 233 incidents.
- Hondas continue to be the most commonly stolen automobiles, constituting 32% of all reports. Toyotas and Fords, involved in approximately 25-30 incidents each, came in second and third place, respectively. This information is consistent with historical and national trends.
- The most targeted model in 2006 was the Honda Civic, followed by the Toyota Camry and the Honda Accord.
- Approximately 40% of the cars reported stolen in 2006 have been recovered to date. The majority of the recovered cars were located throughout Cambridge and Boston.

CITYWIDE SHOOTING VICTIMS IN 2006

- There were 12 shootings in 2006 producing 13 victims with gunshot wounds: five victims from four incidents in Area 4, three incidents in Cambridgeport, two in Inman/Harrington and one each in North Cambridge, Riverside, and Mid-Cambridge.
- Four of the incidents were during a three-week period from late February to mid-March that produced the two homicides recorded in 2006. Arrests were made in both homicide cases.
- Twelve of the gunshot victims were male and one was female.
- Ten of the victims were Cambridge residents. The other three victims were from Everett, Somerville, and Dorchester.
- The youngest of the victims was 14 years old, the oldest 27. Nine of the thirteen victims were between 19 and 25 years of age.
- There were 11 known offenders, all males, with an average age of 23. Two were Cambridge residents and nine were non-residents. There were also six cases where the offender was not substantiated.
- There were arrests made in 6 of the 12 incidents. In four of the open cases, solid suspects were established but victims and witnesses were uncooperative. In the six incidents involving the arrest of a suspect, three cases involved multiple arrests/offenders.

NATIONAL/REGIONAL CRIME COMPARISON

Note that the following tables are based on information from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports and the latest available data available for comparison was from 2005.

2005 CRIMES IN CITIES OF 94,000-106,000 RESIDENTS, NATIONWIDE

| <i>City</i> | <i>Murder</i> | <i>Rape</i> | <i>Robbery</i> | <i>Assault</i> | <i>Burglary</i> | <i>Larceny</i> | <i>Auto Theft</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Albany, NY | 8 | 68 | 439 | 760 | 1328 | 3186 | 369 | 6158 |
| Allentown, PA | 21 | 45 | 512 | 285 | 1393 | 3905 | 473 | 6634 |
| Arvada, CO | 2 | 23 | 52 | 119 | 524 | 2772 | 581 | 4073 |
| Athens-Clarke County, GA | 5 | 41 | 135 | 176 | 1047 | 4185 | 361 | 5950 |
| Berkeley, CA | 3 | 18 | 354 | 195 | 1229 | 5503 | 1244 | 8546 |
| Brockton, MA ¹ | 10 | 47 | 211 | N/A | 687 | 2282 | 738 | 3975 |
| Burbank, CA | 3 | 13 | 67 | 163 | 586 | 1690 | 495 | 3017 |
| Cambridge, MA | 3 | 14 | 239 | 244 | 623 | 2396 | 295 | 3814 |
| Cary, NC | 0 | 13 | 50 | 70 | 432 | 1428 | 103 | 2096 |
| Charleston, SC | 10 | 49 | 290 | 654 | 810 | 3464 | 482 | 5759 |
| Compton, CA | 65 | 40 | 474 | 1152 | 638 | 971 | 1006 | 4346 |
| Daly City, CA | 2 | 20 | 122 | 142 | 251 | 39 | 468 | 1044 |
| Davenport, IA | 7 | 54 | 272 | 990 | 1451 | 5213 | 416 | 8403 |
| Dearborn, MI | 3 | 30 | 223 | 315 | 651 | 3191 | 1082 | 5495 |
| Denton, TX | 5 | 72 | 76 | 225 | 684 | 3180 | 246 | 4488 |
| Erie, PA | 6 | 75 | 200 | 191 | 632 | 2129 | 106 | 3339 |
| Everett, WA | 3 | 48 | 173 | 313 | 1272 | 4243 | 2085 | 8137 |
| Fairfield, CA | 9 | 38 | 218 | 320 | 748 | 2876 | 836 | 5045 |
| Gary, IN | 58 | 70 | 306 | 284 | 1593 | 2556 | 1161 | 6028 |
| Gresham, OR | 3 | 69 | 148 | 280 | 882 | 3216 | 1249 | 5847 |
| Livonia, MI | 3 | 13 | 62 | 92 | 444 | 1574 | 383 | 2571 |
| Lowell, MA | 2 | 41 | 213 | 753 | 644 | 1942 | 689 | 4284 |
| Macon, GA | 20 | 58 | 332 | 406 | 2028 | 6124 | 1065 | 10033 |
| Miami Gardens, FL | 11 | 57 | 540 | 1305 | 1395 | 4235 | 968 | 8511 |
| Miramar, FL | 3 | 35 | 152 | 296 | 939 | 1831 | 442 | 3698 |
| Mission Viejo, CA | 2 | 3 | 36 | 69 | 225 | 953 | 81 | 1369 |
| Odessa, TX | 3 | 12 | 72 | 503 | 756 | 2785 | 179 | 4310 |
| Portsmouth, VA | 22 | 41 | 366 | 472 | 1049 | 3708 | 407 | 6065 |
| Pueblo, CO | 13 | 22 | 162 | 489 | 1525 | 4978 | 478 | 7667 |
| Richardson, TX | 2 | 12 | 98 | 149 | 764 | 2437 | 277 | 3739 |
| Richmond, CA | 40 | 35 | 526 | 573 | 1062 | 2350 | 2396 | 6982 |
| Santa Clara, CA | 5 | 18 | 49 | 118 | 553 | 2470 | 397 | 3610 |
| South Gate, CA | 6 | 19 | 305 | 197 | 444 | 1164 | 1289 | 3424 |
| Vacaville, CA | 2 | 23 | 69 | 168 | 353 | 1899 | 266 | 2780 |
| Ventura, CA | 1 | 19 | 107 | 170 | 815 | 2695 | 401 | 4208 |
| Wichita Falls, TX | 6 | 43 | 239 | 445 | 1703 | 5386 | 552 | 8374 |
| Woodbridge Township, NJ | 2 | 17 | 81 | 203 | 347 | 2168 | 294 | 3112 |
| Average | 10 | 36 | 215 | 359 | 879 | 2895 | 658 | 5052 |
| Cambridge, MA | 3 | 14 | 239 | 244 | 623 | 2396 | 295 | 3814 |

Among similarly sized cities in 2005, Cambridge ranked below the nationwide *average* for all but one of the index crimes (robbery). Overall, the total number of serious crimes in Cambridge ranked 25% below than the national average of similarly sized cities. Again, statistics for 2005 are the latest available from cities of similar size to Cambridge for comparative analysis.

How Cambridge Compares Nationally in 2005:

↓ **Murder:** 70% lower than the national average per 100,000 inhabitants.

↓ **Rape:** 61% lower than the national average per 100,000 inhabitants, continuing the downward trend, which began in 1998.

↑ **Robbery:** 11% higher than the national average per 100,000 inhabitants, likely resulting from the close proximity of Cambridge to other large cities.

↓ **Assault:** 32% below the national average per 100,000 inhabitants.

↓ **Burglary:** 29% below the national average per 100,000 inhabitants, continuing the downward trend, which began in the early 1980s.

↓ **Larceny:** 17% below the national average. Larceny typically accounts for the highest percentage of index crimes in Cambridge but traditionally reports lower numbers than the national average.

↓ **Auto Theft:** 55% below the national average per 100,000 inhabitants.

2005 TOTAL NUMBER AND RATE OF CRIMES IN SELECT MASSACHUSETTS CITIES AND TOWNS

| City | Population | Murder | Rape | Robbery | Assault | Burglary | Larceny | Auto Theft | Total | Total Rate* |
|------------------------|----------------|----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Medford | 54,047 | 1 | 8 | 47 | 15 | 327 | 944 | 189 | 1,531 | 2,833 |
| Brockton ¹ | 94,746 | 10 | 47 | 211 | N/A | 687 | 2,282 | 738 | 3,975 | 4,195 |
| Lynn | 89,234 | 5 | 12 | 270 | 783 | 816 | 1,527 | 582 | 3,995 | 4,477 |
| Chicopee | 54,686 | 2 | 27 | 46 | 268 | 479 | 1,048 | 223 | 2,093 | 3,827 |
| Lawrence | 71,659 | 0 | 17 | 159 | 408 | 601 | 577 | 533 | 2,295 | 3,203 |
| Cambridge | 101,355 | 3 | 14 | 239 | 244 | 623 | 2396 | 295 | 3,814 | 3,763 |
| Lowell | 103,370 | 2 | 41 | 213 | 753 | 664 | 1,942 | 689 | 4,304 | 4,164 |
| New Bedford | 93,720 | 8 | 52 | 257 | 707 | 877 | 1,924 | 315 | 4,140 | 4,417 |
| Haverhill | 60,315 | 0 | 13 | 52 | 231 | 593 | 708 | 116 | 1,713 | 2,840 |
| Somerville | 75,412 | 1 | 7 | 139 | 115 | 521 | 833 | 319 | 1,935 | 2,566 |
| Framingham | 65,416 | 0 | 12 | 48 | 124 | 312 | 1,025 | 219 | 1,740 | 2,660 |
| Quincy | 89,661 | 2 | 26 | 92 | 219 | 387 | 883 | 152 | 1,761 | 1,964 |
| Brookline ¹ | 56,032 | 0 | 7 | 59 | N/A | 219 | 749 | 45 | 1,079 | 1,926 |
| Waltham | 32,513 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 46 | 116 | 518 | 518 | 1,214 | 3,734 |
| Newton | 83,570 | 1 | 6 | 15 | 92 | 269 | 783 | 46 | 1,212 | 1,450 |
| Average | 75,049 | 2 | 19 | 124 | 308 | 499 | 1,209 | 332 | 2,453 | 3,201 |
| Cambridge | 101,355 | 3 | 14 | 239 | 244 | 623 | 2396 | 295 | 3,814 | 3,763 |

*Rate is calculated per 100,000 residents.

*Statistics for 2005 for select Massachusetts cities are the latest available for comparative analysis with Cambridge.

¹Note that assault statistics for the City of Brockton and Brookline were unavailable.

There were approximately 3,762 crimes per 100,000 residents in Cambridge. Note that this number does not reflect the increased daytime population, which exceeds 250,000 people on any given day.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE CRIME CLOCK

2006



1 Index Crime Offense
Every 2 hours

1 Violent Crime
Every 19 hours

1 Property Crime
Every 3 hours

1 Murder
Every 183 days

1 Burglary
Every 13 hours

1 Rape
Every 33 days

1 Larceny
Every 4 Hours

1 Robbery
Every 42 hours

1 Auto Theft
Every 38 Days

1 Aggravated Assault
Every 37 hours

Please note: the Crime Clock should be viewed with care. Being the most aggregate representation of Cambridge crime data, it is designed to convey the annual reported crime experience by showing the relative frequency of occurrence of the index offenses. This mode of display should not be taken to imply regularity in the commission of crimes; rather, it represents the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO CRIME

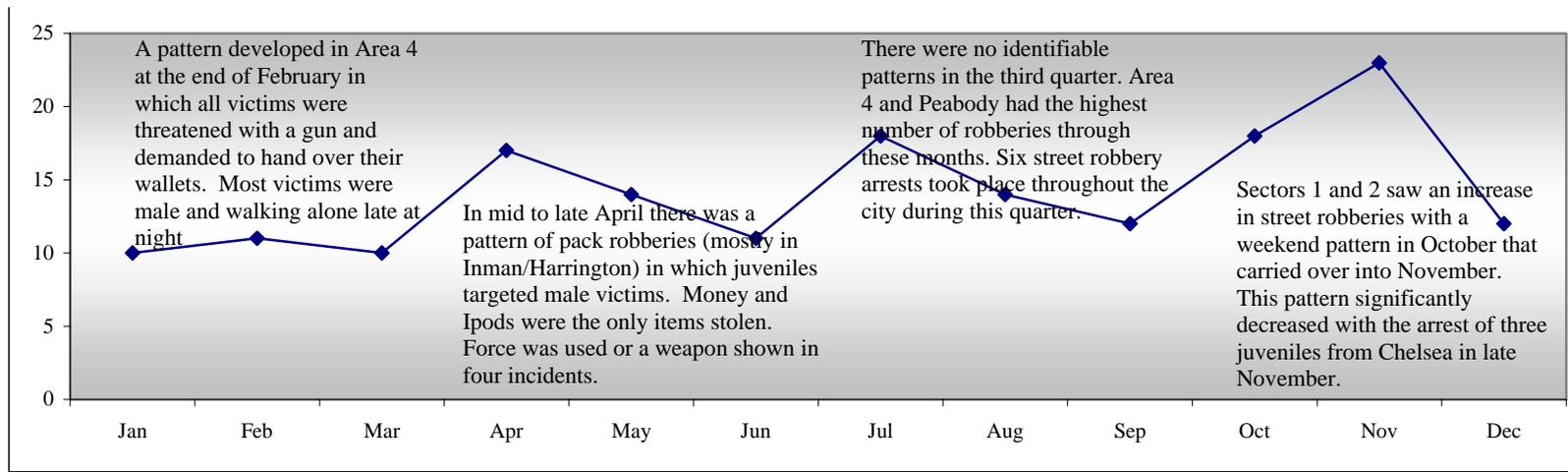
Throughout the 2006 Annual Report, the Department tries to place statistics in context—to explain *why* crime occurs in a particular area, instead of just where and how often. It is impossible, however, to analyze every crime factor within the pages of this report. As a general rule, readers should consider the following factors when gauging the relative safety of any city, neighborhood, or business district. The FBI, in its Uniform Crime Reports, provides most of these factors:

| Factor | General Effect | Status in Cambridge | Effects in Cambridge |
|---|--|---|---|
| Residential Population & Population Density | High population leads to higher residential crime rate (residential burglaries, larcenies from motor vehicles, domestic assaults, auto theft). High population <i>density</i> also leads to a higher residential crime rate. | Population of about 101,000; Very high density (about 15,000 per square mile) | Higher residential crime rate than cities of fewer than 100,000 Higher residential crime rate in densely populated neighborhoods of Mid-Cambridge, North Cambridge, Cambridgeport Low residential crime rate in sparsely populated areas of Cambridge Highlands, Strawberry Hill, Agassiz |
| Commerical & Educational Population, number & type of commercial establishments and educational institutions | High commercial population leads to more “business” crimes (commercial burglaries, shoplifting, larcenies from buildings, forgery) and to more crimes against the person often committed in commercial areas (larcenies from the person, larcenies from motor vehicles, larcenies of bicycles, street robbery, auto theft) | Very high commercial population (many large businesses, shopping areas in Cambridge) and very high educational population (M.I.T. and Harvard). | High overall larceny rate High larceny rate in highly-populated commercial areas of East Cambridge, Harvard Square, Central Square, Porter Square, Fresh Pond Mall High auto theft rate in East Cambridge, MIT Area Low larceny, auto theft rate in Agassiz, Strawberry Hill, West Cambridge |
| Age composition of population | A higher population in the “at risk” age of 15–24 leads to a higher crime rate. | 22 percent of the citizens of Cambridge are in the “at risk” population. This number is influenced by the high student population. | Agassiz, MIT, and Riverside have the largest percentage of people in the “at risk” ages, but most of them are college students, which somewhat decreases their chances of involvement in criminal activity. Consequently, Agassiz, MIT, and Riverside do not have higher than average crime rates. However, neighborhoods with the lowest numbers of “at risk” ages—West Cambridge, Cambridge Highlands, and Strawberry Hill— <i>do</i> experience smaller amounts of crime. |
| Stability of Population | Stable, close-knit populations have a lower overall crime rate than transient populations. Neighborhoods with more houses and condominiums (generally signifying a more stable population) have a lower crime rate than neighborhoods with mostly apartments (generally a more transient population). | Historically, stabler population west of Harvard Square; more transient population east of Harvard Square. This is changing rapidly with gentrification taking place in neighborhoods adjacent to Central Square. | Lower comparative crime rate in neighborhoods of West Cambridge, Highlands, Peabody, Agassiz, Strawberry Hill. Higher comparative crime rate in Mid-Cambridge, Area 4, Cambridgeport. This, however, is changing with the stabilization and gentrification of housing in these areas. |

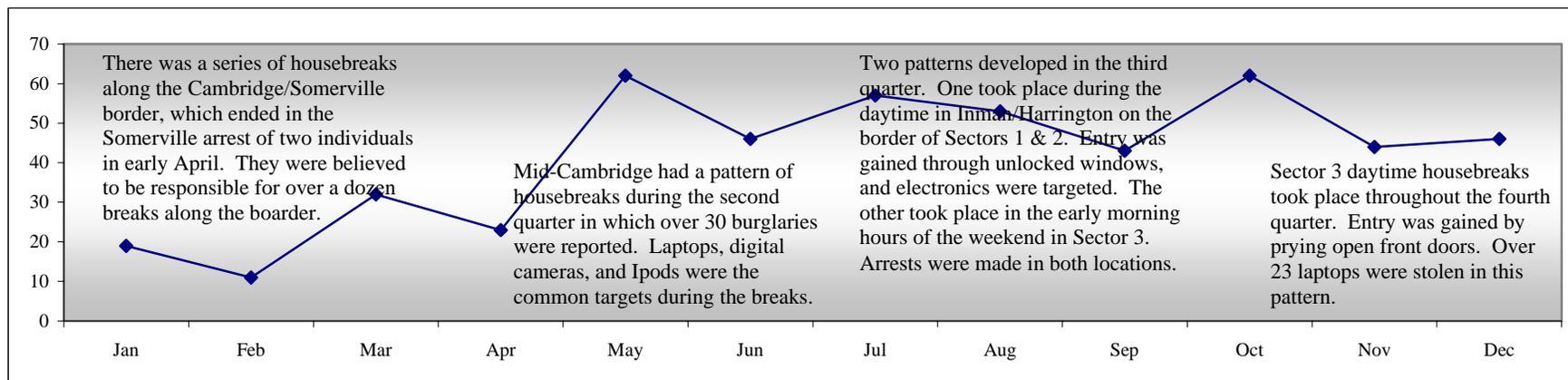
| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Street Layout | Areas with major streets offering fast getaways and mass transportation show more crime clusters than neighborhoods with primarily residential streets. | A mix of major and minor streets | Higher auto theft rates in MIT, East Cambridge, Cambridgeport, where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

CHRONOLOGICAL HIGHLIGHTS

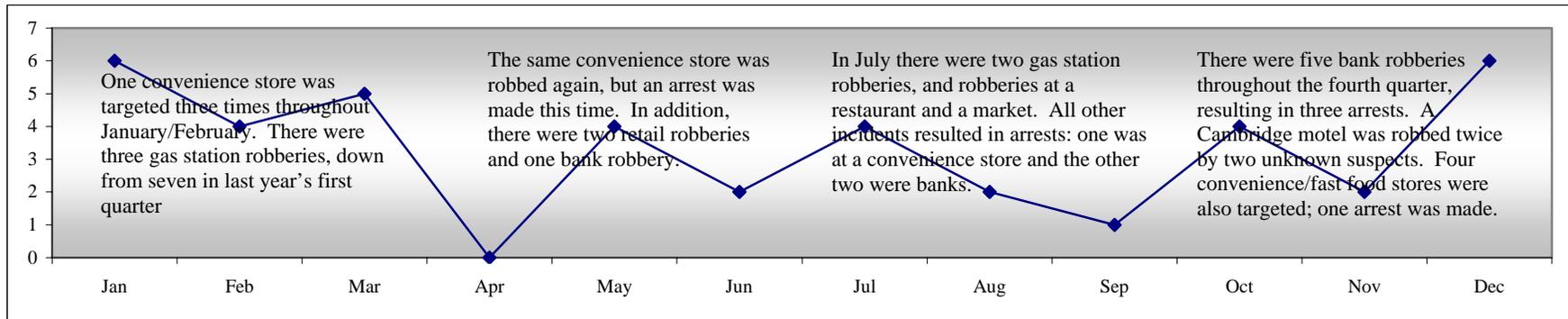
STREET ROBBERY



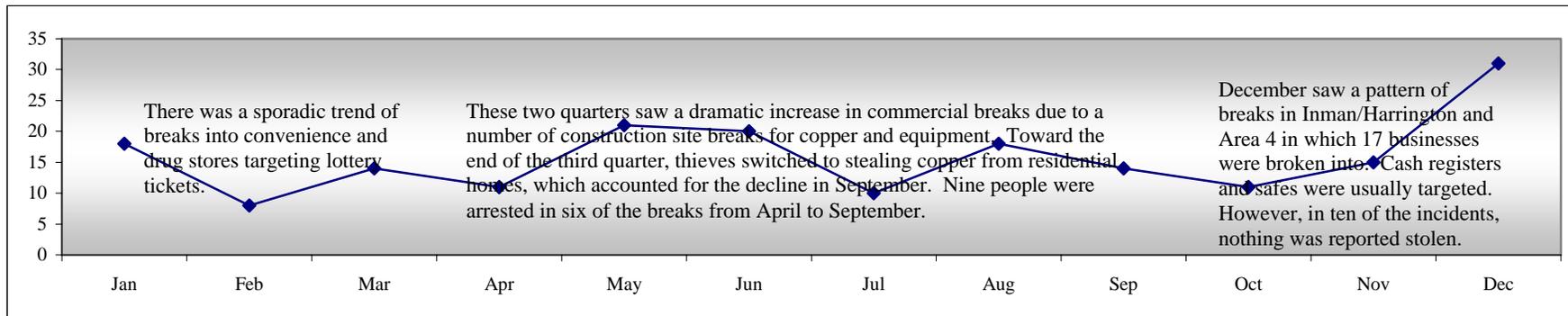
HOUSEBREAKS



COMMERCIAL ROBBERY



COMMERCIAL BREAKS



LARCENY FROM MOTOR VEHICLE • LARCENY FROM PERSON • LARCENY FROM BUILDING

