

2005 Annual Crime Report

Crime Analysis Unit

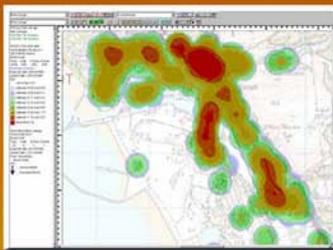
5 Western Ave | Cambridge, MA 02139 | 617-349-3390
crimeanalysis@cambridgepolice.org | www.cambridgepolice.org



Unity, teamwork, professionalism



Homeland security



Connecting the dots



Crime Prevention & Safety Tips

Predict to protect



protect

CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Crime Factors - Chronological Summary

National & Regional Comparisons



Historical statistics



Neighborhoods & Business Section Reports



& Profiles



Crime Patterns & Trends



TABLE OF CONTENTS

City of Cambridge Profile.....	2
Police Department Profile.....	3
Police Department Organizational Chart.....	4
Message from the Commissioner.....	5
Crime Analysis Forward.....	6
2005 Crime Index.....	7
UCR Crime Statistics.....	8
25 Year Statistical Trends.....	9
Executive Summary.....	10
National & Regional Comparison.....	12
Crime Clock.....	15
Crime Factors.....	16
Chronological Highlights.....	18
SECTION I: PART I CRIMES	
Murder.....	23
Rape.....	28
Robbery.....	30
Assault.....	35
Burglary.....	40
Larceny.....	45
Auto Theft.....	53
SECTION II: PART II CRIMES	
Narcotics.....	59
Malicious Destruction.....	62
Fraud & Forgery.....	65
Sex Offenses.....	66
Other Part II Crimes.....	67
SECTION III:	
Neighborhood Reports.....	69
Section IV:	
Business District Profiles.....	113
SECTION V: SPECIAL REPORTS	
Domestic Crimes.....	129
Hate Crimes.....	132
Homelessness.....	133
School Crimes.....	135
CHA Property.....	136
Learn to Protect Yourself.....	137
Cambridge Police Phone Directory.....	142

**CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT
2005 ANNUAL CRIME REPORT
INCLUDING NEIGHBORHOOD
AND BUSINESS DISTRICT PROFILES**



**Produced by the
Cambridge Police
Crime Analysis Unit:**

Susan DeAmato

Heidi Baez

Lisa Frissora

Crime Analysis Interns

Heather Gundersen

Crime Analyst

Richard E. Sevieri

Strategic Analysis Coordinator

Stephen Maywalt

Information Systems Manager

Michael DeSantis

Information Systems Specialist

Officer Daniel Wagner

Information Systems Administrator

Sergeant Frederic Riley

Crime Analysis Unit Supervisor

Deputy Michael Walsh

Deputy Superintendent of Training,
Technical, and Administration

Superintendent Michael Giacoppo

Superintendent of Support Services

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AT A GLANCE

Established:	1636 (town); 1846 (city)
Government:	Council-Manager
City Manager:	Robert W. Healy
City Budget:	\$386,186,000 (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) 32,921, 87.0% families (1950)
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:	\$61,000 (2002)
Property Tax Rate per Thousand:	9.21 residential, 23.39 commercial
School Enrollment 1999 – 2000:	7,491
Colleges and Universities:	7
Hospitals:	5



Top Ten Employers: (2005)

- 1) Harvard (10,282)
- 2) MIT (7,026)
- 3) City of Cambridge (3,251)
- 4) Cambridge Health Alliance(1,777)
- 5) Biogen (1,767)
- 6) Federal Government (1,656)
- 7) Mt Auburn Hospital (1,379)
- 8) Millennium Pharmaceuticals (1,339)
- 9) Genzyme (1,231)
- 10) Draper Lab (1,052)

Predominant Occupations of Cambridge Residents

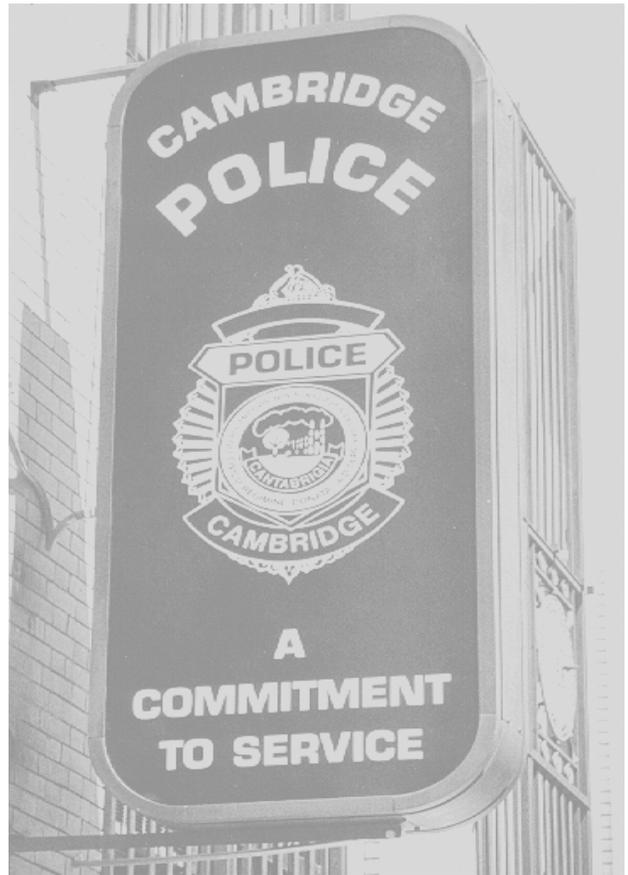
Education, Training, Library ...15%
Office and Administrative Support ...11.6%
Management.....8.6%

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
Headquarters:	5 Western Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139
Budget (FY 04):	\$33,000,000
Rank Structure:	Commissioner Superintendent Deputy Superintendent Captain Lieutenant Sergeant Patrol Officer
Marked Patrol Vehicles:	27
Unmarked Patrol Vehicles:	24
Motorcycles:	14
Bicycles:	12
Special Vehicles	9
2005 Total Calls for Service:	95,000
2005 Total Index Crimes:	3,814



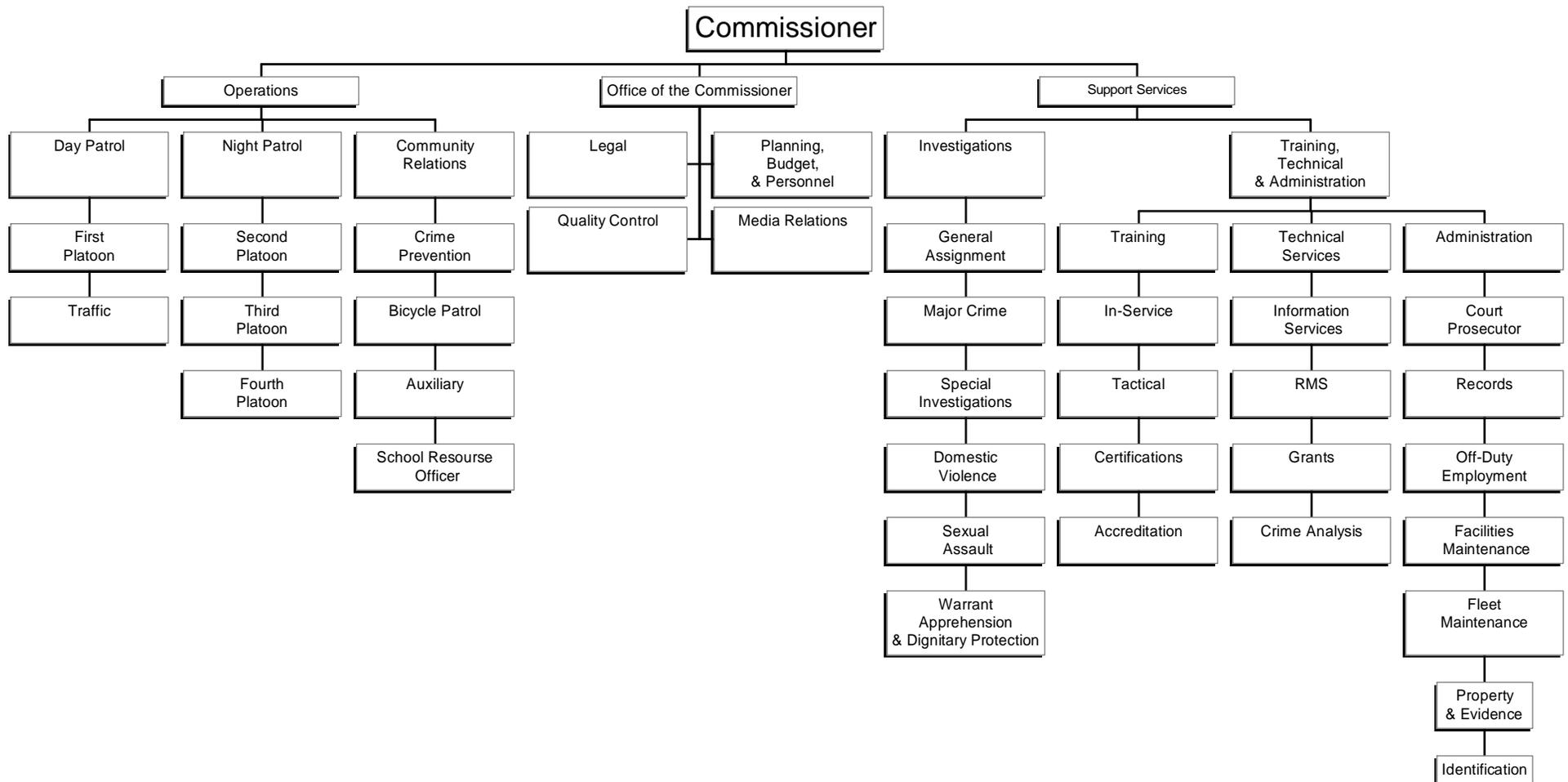
CRIME ANALYSIS IN CAMBRIDGE

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 MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSIONER

It is my pleasure to present the Cambridge Police Department's *Annual Crime Report 2005*, the tenth Annual Report produced during my tenure as Commissioner. 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 3,814 serious crimes recorded in Cambridge in 2005 represents the City's lowest Uniform Crime Reporting Index number reported to the FBI in over forty years. The City of Cambridge has recorded fewer than 4,000 serious crimes only twice since 1960. The serious crime index had not varied from a total of between 4,350 and 4,450 in six of the past seven years. The 2005 decline of 12%, 505 fewer incidents than in 2004, represents the third largest yearly decline since 1980. Further analysis indicates that violent crime remained relatively unchanged in Cambridge in 2005 with three fewer incidents registered in the index count. The 14% decline in burglary, the 10% drop in larceny, and a 33% slide in auto theft propelled the 13% fall in property crime when compared with the 2004 figures. These results represent the past, now we must plan for the future.

The Cambridge Police Department, a first class organization remains committed to the delivery of high quality services to the City in an efficient manner, while insuring that it is a good place for our officers and civilians to work.

To accomplish this, the department embarked upon a Visioning Project in 2003. Surveys of community members and employees were conducted to assess their concerns. Community member's surveys requested more frequent contact with the police and increased visibility as well as improved community participation in problem solving with Police leadership with improved access to information regarding Police programs and services. Our employees sought an improved workplace, better internal communications, a wider application of community policing strategies, as well as access to more specialized training, greater work variety, more leadership visibility and availability.

Over the past year, the Department has successfully improved in the following areas: increased specialized training, improved access to information through the installation of our high speed computer network and a wider application of community policing with the introduction of the Command Staff Community Partnership Program. The department has initiated programs to include participation of residents in problem solving through the Neighborhood Sergeants Program. In addition, the department is working on designing and outfitting the new police station that was acquired in 2005. The entire department is committed to regular and meaningful communication with one another and with the community and simultaneously reducing the incidents of crime in Cambridge.

The *2005 Annual Crime Report* is one of the many resources the Cambridge Police Department provides to the citizens of Cambridge. We believe that we are in the top percentile of police departments in the nation in the quantity and quality of information that we provide to the public on a regular basis, and our Crime Reports have consistently won awards and accolades from international organizations. 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 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

FOREWORD

The Cambridge Police Department's 2005 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 their input would 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 their 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, and larceny and auto theft.

The problem for the public, as well as for the police, is that UCR statistics alone are of little use for 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.

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 ebb and flow of crime in this country has been with us for decades: it was the most violent year of crime the City had ever experienced. There were 15 murders. The majority of crimes were committed with handguns and some were drug and gang related. That City was Cambridge; the year was 1972. By comparison, 2004 represented the first time in twenty years and only the second time in forty-five years that no murders were recorded in Cambridge. Additionally, the 3,814 serious crimes reported in Cambridge in 2005 represented the City's lowest Index number reported to the FBI since the 1950s.

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

2005 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	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004-2005 % Change
Murder	6	3	0	3	Inc.
Rape	10	7	10	14	Inc.
Stranger	1	1	0	3	Inc.
Non-Stranger	9	6	10	11	Inc.
Robbery	195	229	245	239	-2%
Commercial	40	41	60	73	+22%
Street	155	188	185	166	-10%
Aggravated Assault	284	271	248	244	-2%
Total Violent Crime	495	510	503	500	N.C.
Burglary	720	651	724	623	-14%
Commercial	198	134	139	133	-4%
Residential	522	517	585	490	-16%
Larceny	2,764	2,389	2,654	2,396	-10%
from Building	521	518	572	539	-6%
from Motor Vehicle	748	657	734	615	-16%
from Person	394	331	381	343	-10%
of Bicycle	264	212	229	241	+5%
Shoplifting	452	358	383	403	+5%
from Residence	203	183	226	175	-22%
of License Plate	94	75	67	42	-22%
of Services	26	24	30	19	-37%
Miscellaneous	62	31	32	19	-40%
Auto Theft	425	419	438	295	-33%
Total Property Crime	3,909	3,459	3,816	3,314	-13%
Crime Index Total	4,404	3,969	4,319	3,814	-12%

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

CAMBRIDGE UNIFORM CRIME REPORT STATISTICS 1986-2005*

Crime	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Avg. 1986-1995	Avg. 1996-2005	Avg. 1986-2005	% Change 2004-2005**	% Change 1996-2005**
Murder	4	2	7	7	3	5	2	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	6	3	0	3	4	2	3	Inc.	Inc.
Rape	31	36	30	25	29	38	33	30	28	35	34	24	25	15	11	15	10	7	10	14	32	17	24	Inc.	-59%
Robbery	395	417	402	460	431	399	286	253	276	295	227	176	208	165	186	181	195	229	245	239	361	205	283	-2%	5%
Aggravated Assault	304	340	371	365	614	567	551	643	473	463	381	370	369	348	322	272	284	271	248	244	469	311	390	-2%	-36%
Burglary	1,420	1,477	1,337	1,621	1,470	1,098	866	929	774	953	791	596	695	567	552	688	720	651	724	623	1,195	661	928	-14%	-21%
Larceny/Theft	3,029	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	3,313	2,709	3,011	-10%	-19%
Auto Theft	1,250	1,152	1,175	1,170	1,353	1,012	887	964	761	558	544	483	397	431	498	523	425	419	438	295	1,028	445	737	-33%	-46%
Total Violent	734	795	810	857	1,077	1,009	872	928	778	796	643	572	604	530	520	469	495	510	503	500	866	535	700	Inc.	-22%
Total Property	5,699	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	5,556	3,815	4,685	-13%	-23%
Total	6,433	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	6,401	4,349	5,375	-12%	23%

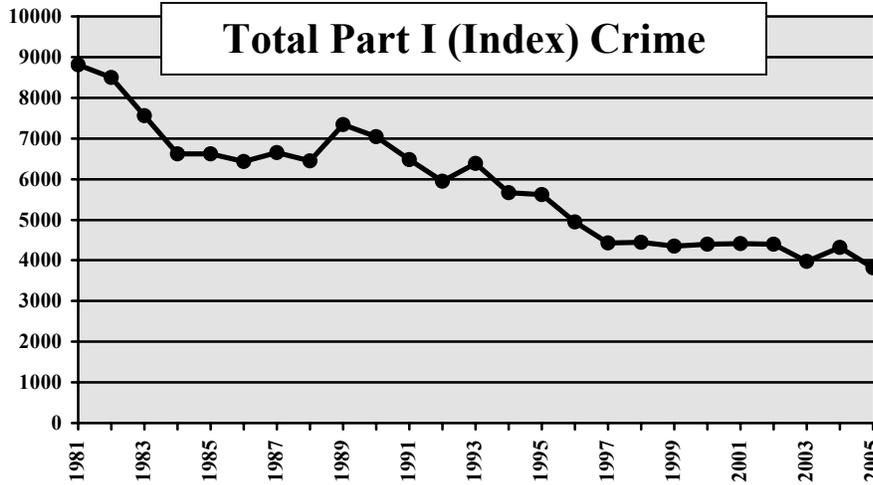
* Note: Inc = percentages are not calculated for numbers so small so as to prevent a statistically misleading percentage.

*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 2005. The total crime index has fallen 57% since 1981. 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 then countered by an even greater decrease in 2005. Crime in Cambridge has not dropped this sharply since the mid-1990s.

Violent crime totals include totals for 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. This year only decreased by 3 incidents from 2004, indicating a leveling off of these incidents over the past five years. Despite this leveling off effect, Cambridge is still reporting its lowest overall amount of crime in over 40 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 58% since 1981 and 31% since 1995. Burglary and auto theft have produced enormous decreases over the past two decades, but larceny (common theft) has remained fairly steady. Again, after 1997, the crime rate leveled off for approximately six years, until it dropped by 12% in 2003. An increase in 2004 was followed by a decrease of 13% in 2005; consequently, making this year’s totals, the lowest in over 40 years.

2005 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE 2005 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 3,814 serious crimes recorded in Cambridge in 2005 represents City's lowest Uniform Crime Reporting Index number reported to the FBI in over forty years. The City of Cambridge has recorded fewer than 4000 serious crimes twice since 1960. The serious crime index had not varied from a total of between 4350 and 4450 in six of the past seven years. The 2005 decline of 12%, 505 fewer incidents than in 2004, represents third largest yearly decline since 1980. Further analysis indicates that violent crime remained relatively unchanged in Cambridge in 2005 with three fewer incidents registered in the index count. The 14% decline in Burglary, a 10% drop in Larceny, and a 33% slide in Auto theft propelled the 13% fall in property crime when compared with the 2004 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. Three people died Cambridge in 2005 as the result of domestic and acquaintance-related incidents.
- Nationally, cities of 100,000 people average 10 murders per year.
- The first incident was domestic in nature. Math teacher Andrea Harvey was found strangled in her bedroom in February 2005. Her husband was tracked to North Carolina and arrested for this offense, for which no motive was indicated.
- The second and third murders took place in early August, when eight year old Regina Antoine and her grandmother Benita Antoine, 76, died as a result of a fire set in their building by suspect Kevin Robinson. Robinson, who was a previous tenant of the same building, allegedly had ongoing problems with the building's landlord. Robinson was indicted on murder and arson charges in September of 2005.
- In the past 10 years there have been 21 people murdered in Cambridge.

RAPE

- Cambridge reported 14 rapes in 2005. This year's total remains below the 10 year average of 16 rapes per year.
- Ten of the 14 rapes in 2005 were completed acts and four of the incidents were categorized as attempts.
- Six of the 10 completed rapes in 2005 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.
- The most notable reports came in late September, and involved a man posing as a taxi driver, picking women up in Boston's Financial District between 1– 3:00 a.m. The suspect transported the women to the vicinity of the Alewife MBTA Station, where he assaulted them. The suspect was linked by DNA in the cases and is awaiting trial for the rapes.

ROBBERY

- Robberies in the City had been slowly increasing in number since 2001. This trend ended in 2005, when robberies decreased 2.4% overall compared to 2004. There were 239 robberies in 2005.
- Convenience stores were the most common target of commercial robbers in 2005. Approximately 23% of the robberies in 2005 were of convenience stores, and the majority of these incidents occurred in the early morning hours between midnight and 3 a.m.
- Robberies of gas stations in 2004 increased 200% over 2003, and gas station targets remained high in 2005. The majority of suspects in these cases were males who appeared to be in their 20's or 30's.

- The number of street robberies reported in 2005 decreased by 10% over the previous year, marking the lowest total since 2002. Approximately 71% of the time, a weapon was used (or threatened) in the commission of a street robbery.
- The majority of street robberies throughout the city occurred between 7 and 11:00 p.m., or between 2-3:00 am. These are common times for street robberies to be reported because people are walking home after work or after the bars close.

BURGLARY

- Cambridge saw a 14% decrease in burglaries between 2004 and 2005.
- There was a 4% decrease in commercial burglaries in the City from 2004 to 2005.
- A professional commercial burglary pattern persisted throughout the City in 2005. These burglaries were marked by methodical entry into buildings, including cutting holes through the walls of adjacent businesses, and the theft of safes and large sums of money.
- Housebreaks were down 16% in Cambridge in 2005 compared to 2004. This total includes 74 incidents that were attempted, but not completed housebreaks.
- Six percent of all reported housebreak victims named an acquaintance as a suspect, including friends, roommates, or neighbors. An additional 4% of incidents were categorized as domestic, perpetrated by family members, ex-boyfriends, etc.

LARCENY

- There was an overall decrease in larceny incidents this year in comparison to 2004. Victims reported 2,396 larcenies in 2005.
- There were 539 larcenies from buildings reported this year. This total represents a 6% decrease from the previous year, and is consistent with the five-year average of 535 incidents annually.
- The three major hot spots of larceny from buildings in 2005 were the Cambridgeside Galleria Mall, Bally's Health Club, and Cambridge Rindge and Latin School.
- There were 615 larcenies from motor vehicles, a 16% decrease over 2004 totals. This total is 11% lower than the five year average of 691 incidents.
- There were two recurrent larceny from motor vehicle patterns throughout the City in 2005: theft of headlights and later in the year the theft of GPS navigation systems.
- Seven percent of all reported larcenies from motor vehicles involved the theft or attempted theft of automobile headlights. Of those incidents, half were headlight thefts from Audi's.
- The most common method of entry into motor vehicles in 2005 was by breaking one or more windows of the vehicle. This method was reported in 35% of the incidents.

AUTO THEFT

- In 2005 Cambridge reported its lowest number of stolen cars in over 20 years, with only 295 incidents.
- Hondas were by far the most commonly stolen automobiles of 2005, constituting 32% of all reports. Toyotas and Fords, approximately 30 incidents each, came in second and third place. This information is consistent with historical and national trends.
- The most targeted model this year was the Honda Civic, followed by the Accord and the Acura Integra.
- Approximately 50% of the cars reported stolen in 2005 have been recovered to date. The majority of the recovered cars were located throughout Cambridge and Boston.

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 2004.

2004 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>
Macon, GA	16	54	253	367	2,003	6,455	1,026	10,174
Berkeley, CA	4	17	355	181	1,382	6,101	1,128	9,168
Wichita Falls, TX	9	71	216	885	1,750	5,378	564	8,873
Davenport, IA	6	53	279	997	1,527	5,446	456	8,764
Richmond, CA	35	36	500	509	1,038	2,765	2,377	7,260
Everett, WA	3	62	185	313	1,346	3,986	1,672	7,567
Gresham, OR	2	73	110	269	1,030	3,400	1,258	6,142
Athens-Clarke County, GA	5	49	166	247	1,199	4,432	358	6,456
Pueblo, CO	7	34	203	422	1,298	4,038	439	6,441
Allentown, PA	11	51	360	230	1,389	3,861	530	6,432
Dearborn, MI	2	17	157	887	607	3,255	1,036	5,961
Albany, NY	10	53	394	674	1,294	3,825	467	6,717
Gary, IN	54	68	346	209	1,500	2,398	1,219	5,794
Miami Gardens, FL	11	84	501	1,331	1,056	4,449	1,043	8,475
Portsmouth, VA	8	30	345	508	1,244	3,574	579	6,288
Charleston, SC	9	51	244	742	928	4,007	506	6,487
Fairfield, CA	3	42	214	495	738	3,276	619	5,387
El Cajon, CA	7	21	164	353	815	2,354	1,090	4,804
Compton, CA	39	28	466	1,031	611	967	968	4,110
Ventura, CA	3	18	94	144	743	2,758	419	4,179
Boulder, CO	0	35	40	89	574	3,049	166	3,953
Cambridge, MA	0	12	245	246	724	2,654	438	4,319
Lowell, MA	5	44	169	771	576	2,002	633	4,200
Arvada, CO	0	19	47	114	528	2,616	509	3,833
South Gate, CA	9	15	290	232	501	1,346	1,295	3,688
Richardson, TX	2	14	96	146	728	2,501	282	3,769
Woodbridge Township, NJ	4	10	58	246	505	2,077	275	3,175
Erie, PA	1	65	206	188	747	2,470	119	3,796
New Bedford, MA	5	50	250	664	892	1,867	448	4,176
Santa Clara, CA	2	37	52	148	463	2,429	371	3,502
Burbank, CA	4	14	82	162	510	1,870	465	3,107
Edison Township, NJ	2	7	68	138	394	1,774	287	2,670
Livonia, MI	1	23	50	91	325	1,700	289	2,479
Daly City, CA	3	19	123	173	209	1,595	531	2,653
Vacaville, CA	2	36	82	211	362	1,690	319	2,702
Cary, NC	1	15	30	48	413	1,520	101	2,128
Mission Viejo, CA	1	4	34	81	228	1,001	83	1,432
Average	8	36	202	393	870	2,997	659	5,164
Cambridge, MA	0	12	245	246	724	2,654	438	4,319

Among similarly sized cities in 2004, 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 16% below than the national average of similarly sized cities. Again, statistics for 2003 are the latest available from cities of similar size to Cambridge for comparative analysis.

How Cambridge Compares Nationally in 2004:

↓ **Murder:** Cambridge had no murders in 2004.

↓ **Rape:** 63% lower than the national average per 100,000 inhabitants, continuing the downward trend, which began in 1998.

↑ **Robbery:** 79% higher than the national average per 100,000 inhabitants, likely resulting from the close proximity of Cambridge to other large cities.

↓ **Assault:** 15% below the national average per 100,000 inhabitants.

↓ **Burglary:** 8% below the national average per 100,000 inhabitants, continuing the downward trend, which began in the early 1980s.

↓ **Larceny:** 12% 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:** 4% higher than the national average.

2004 TOTAL NUMBER AND RATE OF CRIMES IN SELECT MASSACHUSETTS CITIES AND TOWNS

<i>City</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Rape</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Burglary</i>	<i>Larceny</i>	<i>Auto Theft</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total Rate*</i>
Fall River	92,516	1	81	229	802	1,334	1,492	536	4,475	4,837
Brockton ¹	94,838	6	52	233		670	2,283	945	4,189	4,417
Lynn	89,340	4	16	179	791	677	1,662	592	3,921	4,389
Chicopee	54,847	1	28	43	275	427	1,038	268	2,080	3,792
Lawrence	72,301	4	22	129	292	518	613	599	2,177	3,011
Cambridge	101,320	0	12	245	246	724	2,654	438	4,319	4,263
Lowell	104,081	5	44	169	771	576	2,002	633	4,200	4,035
New Bedford	93,863	5	50	250	664	892	1,867	448	4,176	4,449
Haverhill	60,167	1	27	54	212	679	612	206	1,791	2,977
Somerville	76,095	3	13	114	128	468	1,002	359	2,087	2,743
Framingham	92,516	1	81	229	802	1,334	1,492	536	4,475	4,837
Quincy	88,824	3	17	100	261	516	914	253	2,064	2,324
Brookline ¹	56,493	0	12	46		215	741	91	1,105	1,956
Waltham	58,739	0	9	17	70	145	624	85	950	1,617
Newton	84,101	0	3	5	42	147	677	32	906	1,077
Average	81,336	2	31	136	412	621	1,312	401	2,861	3,382
Cambridge	101,320	0	12	245	246	724	2,654	438	4,319	4,263

*Rate is calculated per 100,000 residents.

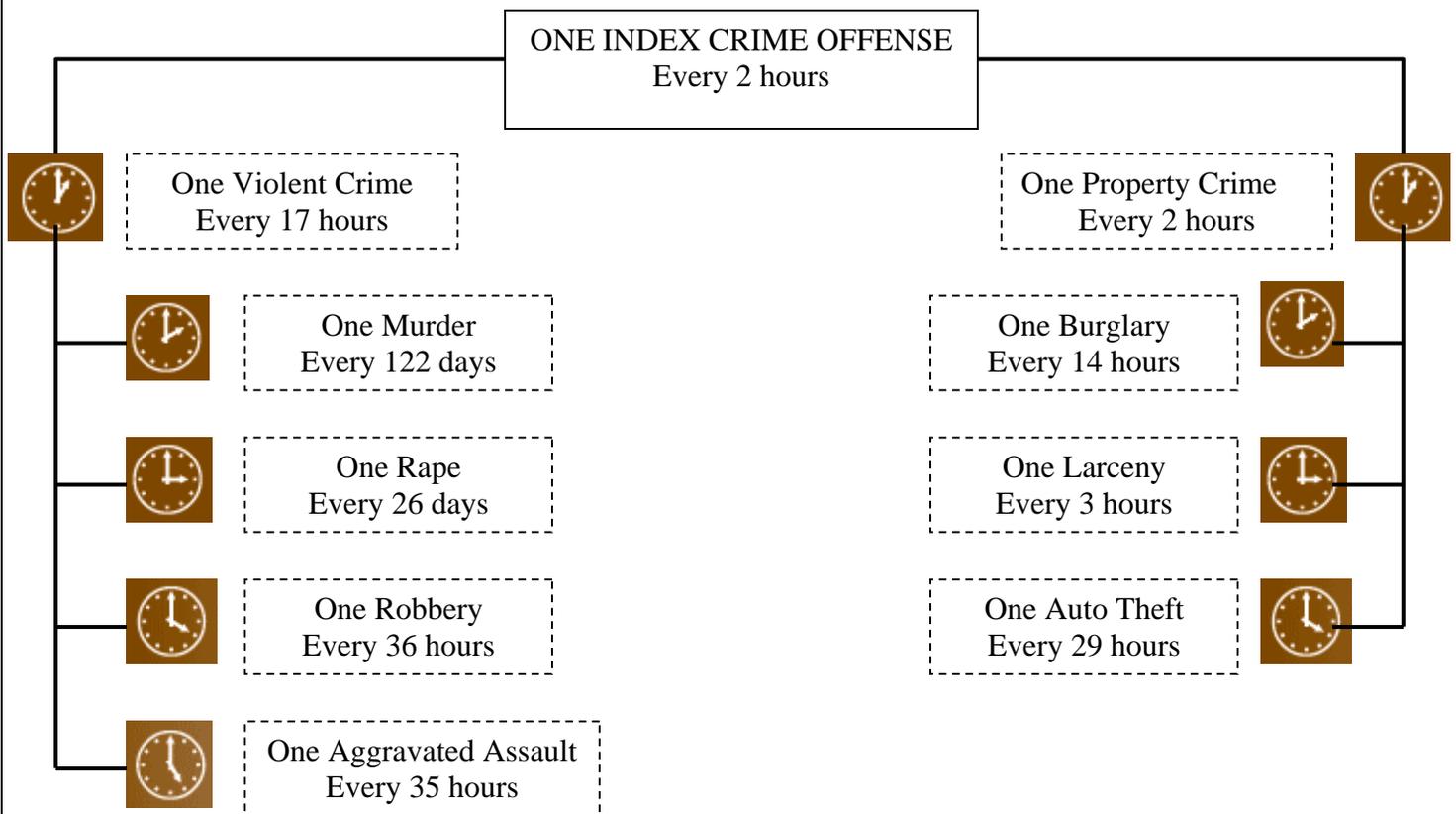
*Statistics for 2004 for select Massachusetts cities are the latest available for comparative analysis with Cambridge.

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

There were approximately 3,814 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 2005



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 a regularity in the commission of crimes; rather, it represents the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO CRIME

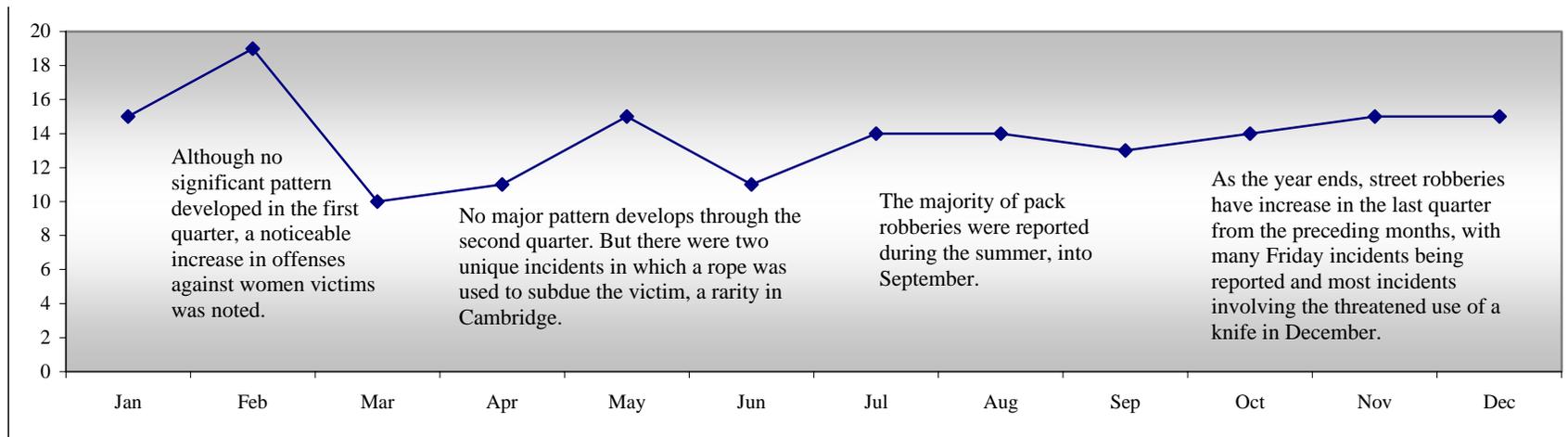
Throughout the 2005 Annual Report, the Department tries to place statistics in context—to explain *why* crime occurs in a particular area, instead of just where and how often. It is impossible, however, to analyze every crime factor within the pages of this report. As a general rule, readers should consider 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.

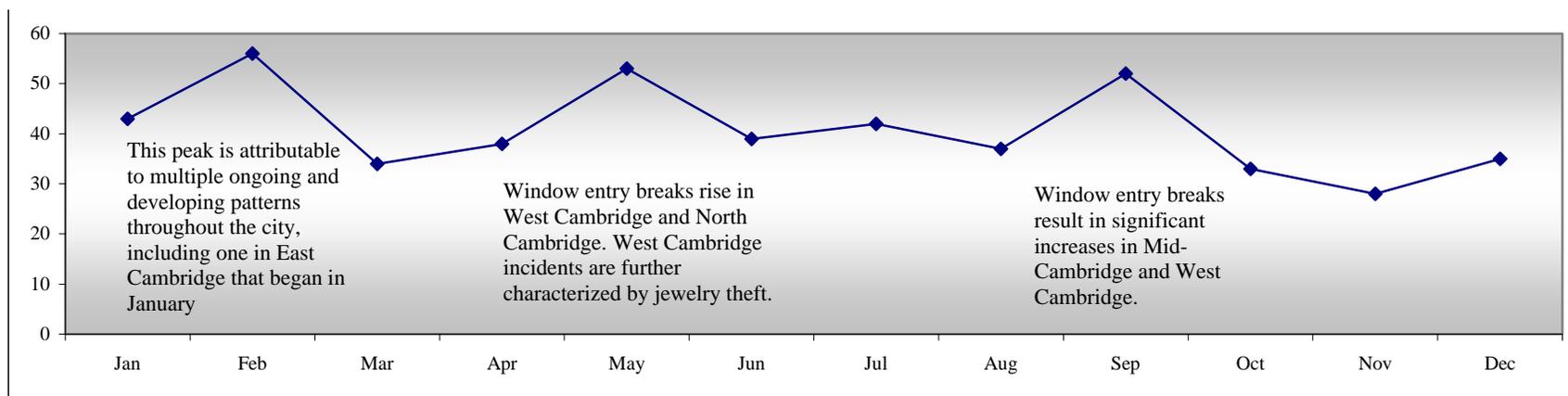
Street Layout	Areas with major streets offering fast getaways and mass transportation show more crime clusters than neighborhoods with primarily residential streets.	A mix of major and minor streets	Higher auto theft rates in MIT, East Cambridge, Cambridgeport, where thieves can make a quick jump over 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 from 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

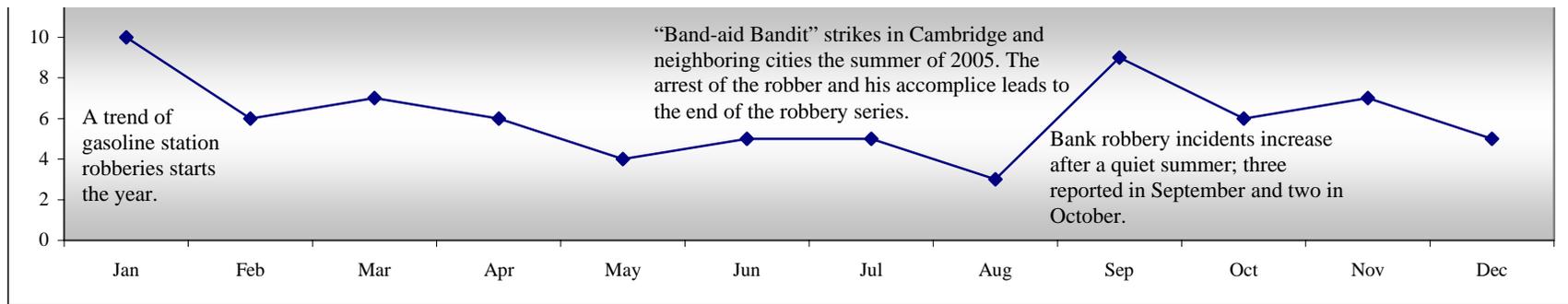
STREET ROBBERY



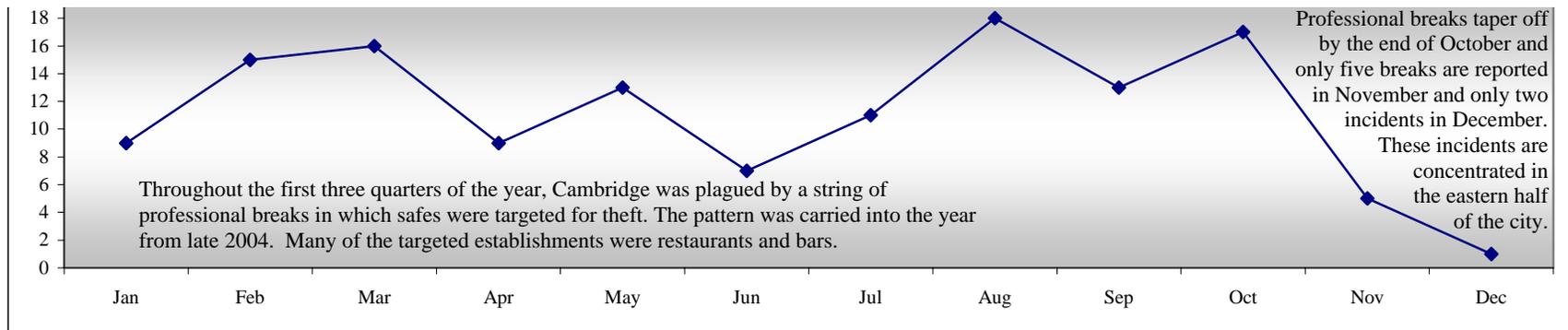
HOUSEBREAKS



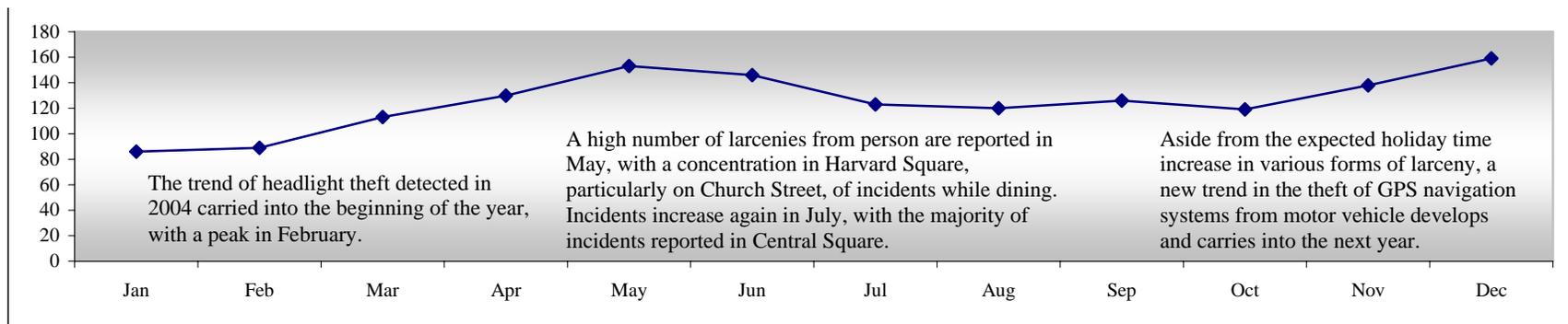
COMMERCIAL ROBBERY



COMMERCIAL BREAKS



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

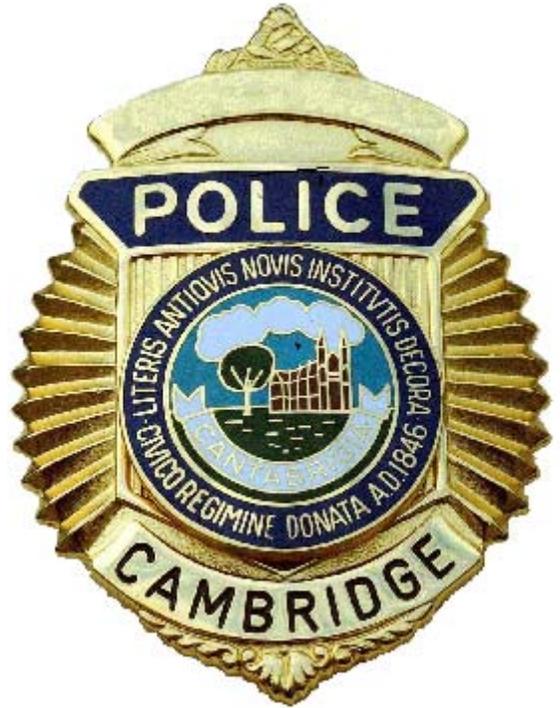




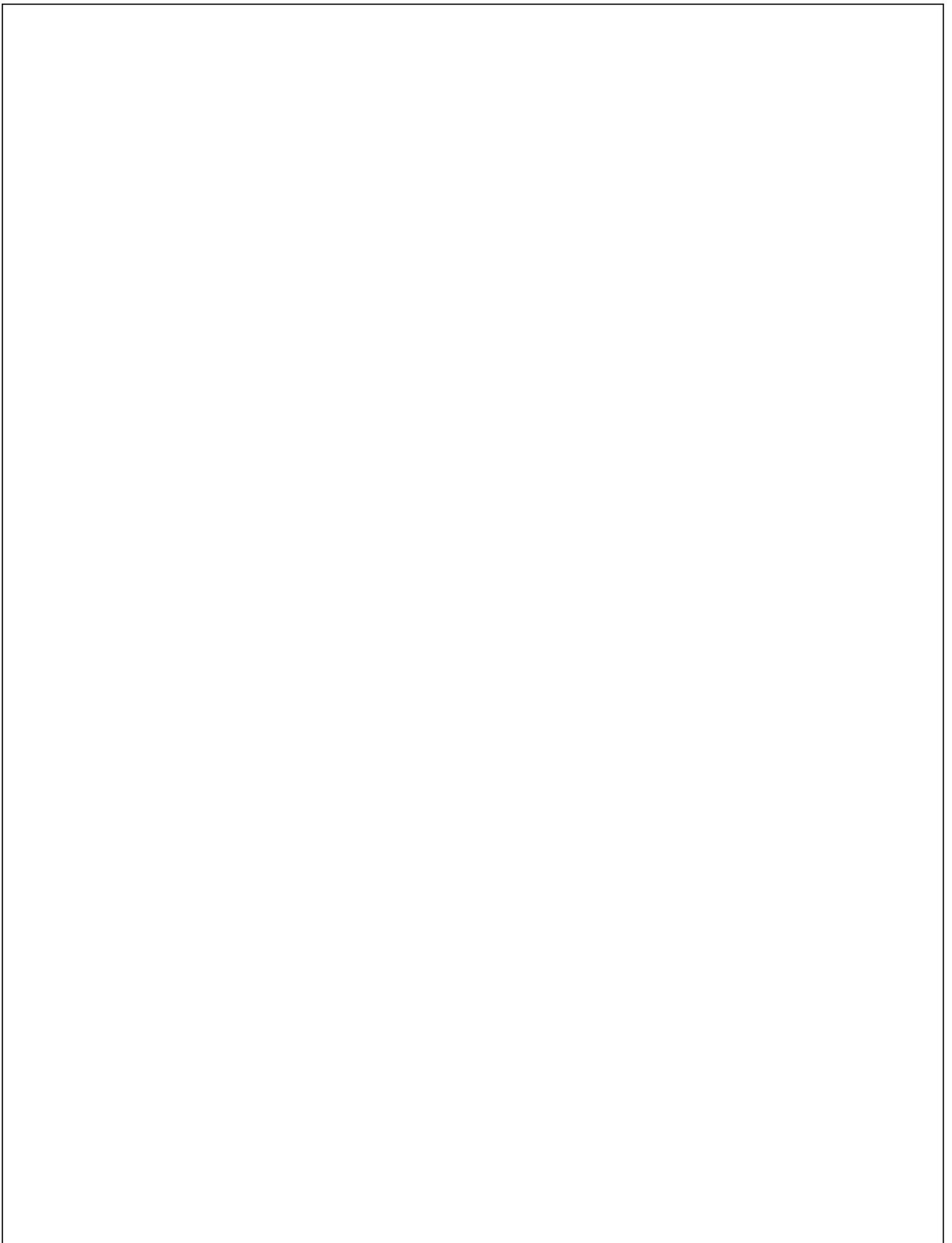
SECTION I

PART I CRIMES

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



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

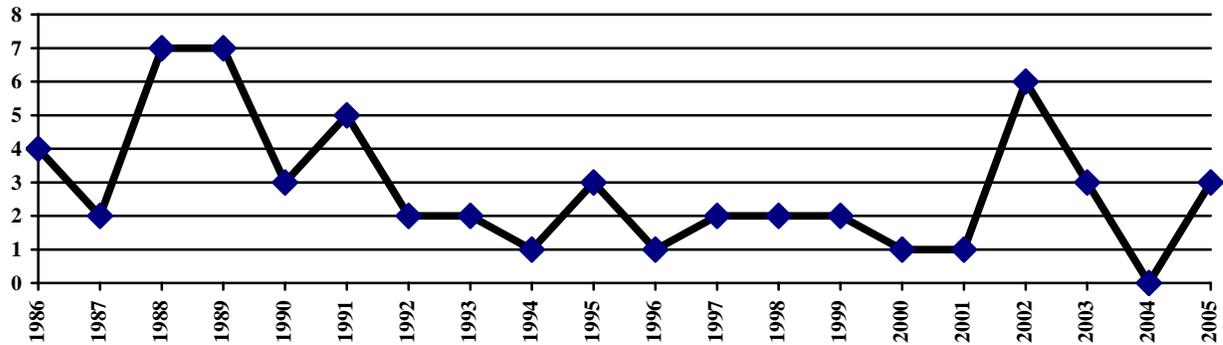


MURDER

OR NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER,

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

**Twenty Year Review:
Murder in Cambridge, 1986-2005**



*Note that this graph represents the total number of individuals murdered in Cambridge, rather than the total number of incidents. (One incident can have multiple victims).

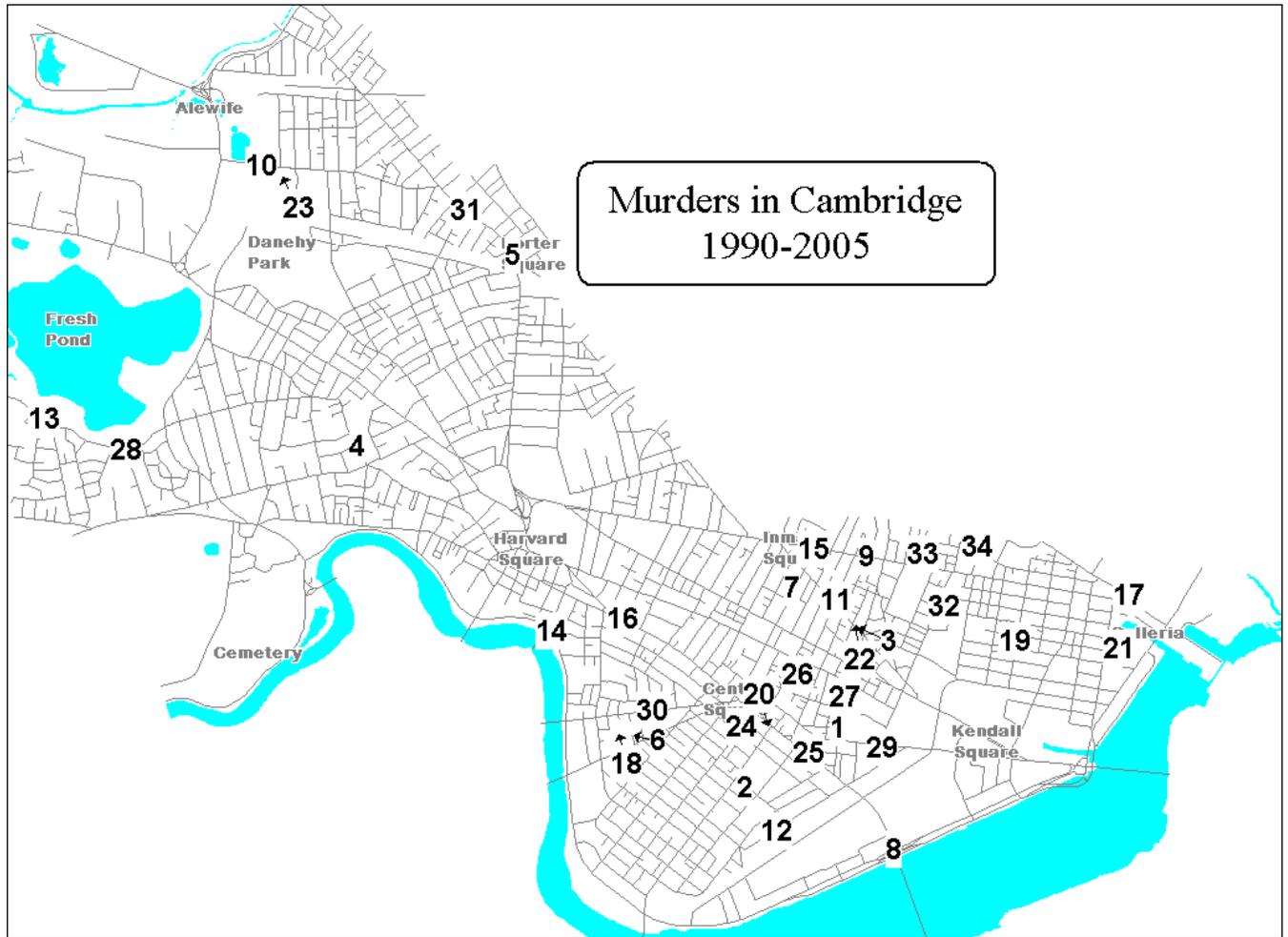
0 reported in 2004 • 3 reported in 2005

Three people died in Cambridge in 2005, each a result of a domestic or acquaintance-related incident. Math teacher Andrea Harvey was found strangled in her bedroom in February 2005. Her husband was tracked to North Carolina and arrested for this offense, for which no motive was indicated. In August, eight year old Regina Antoine and her grandmother Benita Antoine, 76, died as a result of a fire set in their building by suspect Kevin Robinson. Robinson, who was a previous tenant of the same building, allegedly had ongoing problems with the building's landlord. Robinson was indicted on murder and arson charges in September of 2005.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MURDER IN CAMBRIDGE

For the 30-year period between 1960 and 1989, the City of Cambridge averaged approximately 5 murders per year. The annual average in the 1990s has fallen to approximately two per year. Nationally, cities of 100,000 residents average 10 murders each year. Trend analysis over the past few years points to three recurring murder scenarios in Cambridge: domestic murder, in which one spouse is brutally killed by the other in a homicidal rage; arguments among the homeless that, often fueled by drugs or alcohol, escalate into deadly violence; and the murder of young males by a handgun or knife in street robberies or drug deals gone awry.

Since 1990, there have been 37 murders in the city of Cambridge. These 37 murders occurred during 34 separate incidents, meaning that in three incidents two people were killed. Of the 37 homicides, 19 of the victims were male (average age of 29) and 18 were female (average age of 42). The most common weapons used in Cambridge murders since 1990 were knives (10 incidents) and handguns (6 incidents). Twelve of the 37 murder cases reported since 1990 are still under investigation. The highest total of homicides in Cambridge in the past 30 years was in 1972 when 14 murders were registered. The following map shows all of the murder locations since 1990.



The map above and table below summarize the 34 incidents of murder—resulting in the deaths of 37 people—between 1990 and 2005.

Map #	Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
1	1/25/90 01:00	Windsor St. & School St. (Area 4)	Jessie McKie, 21 and Rigoberto Carrion, 30, of Cambridge	Ventrey Gordon, 20, and Sean Lee, 21, of Mattapan.	McKie and Carrion were walking on the street when a group of men approached them. The men tried to steal McKie's leather jacket and stabbed both victims to death.	Gordon and Lee both convicted of murder. One other man convicted of accessory to murder. A fourth man tried and acquitted.
2	4/3/90 00:00 to 06:00	100 Pacific St. (Cambridgeport)	Jacqueline W. Blenman, 39, of Cambridge	Unknown	The victim was found strangled and dumped on the street.	Unsolved
3	3/15/91 23:00	97 Hampshire St. (Inman/Harrington)	Uri Woods, 29, of Cambridge	Unknown	The victim was shot to death on the street.	Unsolved
4	4/4/91 20:58	Sparks St. & Brewster St. (West Cambridge)	Mary Joe Frug, 49, of Cambridge	A white male in his 20's in a black leather jacket	Frug was walking a few blocks from her residence when an unknown assailant stabbed her to death.	Unsolved

Map #	Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
5	5/7/91	Porter Square (North Cambridge)	Derrick Chance, 24, of Cambridge	Courtney Lewis, 24, of Cambridge	The victim was slashed to death with a razor during an argument in a fast food restaurant.	Lewis was convicted of manslaughter.
6	9/29/91 03:30	16 Mildred Hamilton Pl. (Riverside)	Bobbie Schley, 45, of Cambridge	Morris King, 48, of Barbados	Schley was stabbed to death in an argument with King, her boyfriend.	King was convicted of murder.
7	12/5/91 15:00	162 Hampshire St. (Area 4)	Esther Olofson, 49, of Cambridge	Unknown	Olofson was reported missing by her friends and family. Her body was later found in her bed. She had apparently been strangled.	Unsolved
8	9/19/92 20:30	Massachusetts Av. & Memorial Dr. (MIT)	Yngye Raustein, 21, an MIT student	Shon McHugh, 16; Joseph Donovan, 17; and Alfredo Velez, 18, all of Cambridge	Raustein was stabbed to death in a robbery gone sour.	All three suspects were convicted of murder
9	11/28/92 00:30	Cambridge St. & Columbia St. (Inman/Harrington)	Tyrone Phoenix, 18, of Dorchester	Shawn Carter, 21, of Cambridge	Phoenix and other youths were driving in Cambridge. When they came to a stoplight, Carter came over and tapped on the window. After being told to get away from the car, he pulled out a pistol and started shooting.	Carter was convicted of murder
10	9/22/93 21:30	324 Rindge Ave. (North Cambridge)	Michael Garner, 23, of Cambridge	Three young black males	Michael Garner was walking home when three young black males confronted him and tried to rob him of his gold chains. The robbery went astray, and Garner was shot twice and killed.	Unsolved
11	9/25/93 19:30	160 Elm St. (Inman/Harrington)	Rosalie Whalen, 54, of Cambridge	Dennis Whalen, 54, of Cambridge	Whalen bludgeoned his wife to death with a hammer.	Whalen was convicted of murder
12	3/31/94 16:00	Rear of CASPAR shelter, 240 Albany St. (Cambridgeport)	Edward Semino	Unknown	The victim was beaten to death in a fight between homeless people.	Unsolved
13	1/24/95	700 Huron Ave. (Strawberry Hill)	Claire Downing, 60, of Cambridge	Ken Downing, 62, of Cambridge	Downing beat his wheelchair-bound wife to death with a blunt object.	Downing was tried and convicted of murder
14	5/30/95 08:00	Harvard University Dunster House (Riverside)	Trang Phuong Ho, 22, Harvard student	Sinedu Tadesse, Harvard student	After Ho told Tadesse she did not want to room with her the following year, Tadesse stabbed Ho to death and then hung herself.	Tadesse committed suicide.
15	8/9/95 15:30	304 Prospect St. (Inman/Harrington)	Lilia Fagundes, 42, owner of market	Black male, 15-16 years old, with a thin build	Fagundes was shot to death in her store, possibly in a robbery gone awry	Unsolved
16	11/22/96 18:40	1033 Massachusetts Ave. (Mid-Cambridge)	Laurence Cooper, 50s, a homeless veteran	Richard Kachadorian, 50, of Cambridge	Kachadorian stabbed Cooper in the throat and chest during a street argument.	Kachadorian was tried and convicted of murder
17	3/26/97 01:25	East Street trailer yards (East Cambridge)	Helena Gardner, 19, homeless	Nicole Fernandes, 19, homeless; Randy Williams, homeless; Mark McCray, homeless	Fernandes lured Gardner, with the promise of a drink, to an abandoned trailer. Fernandes bound Gardner to a chair, whipped her with a metal rod and rose thorns, and then bludgeoned her to death with a sledgehammer before setting the trailer on fire. The two men watched.	All three suspects were convicted of murder.
18	8/19/97 20:55	Hoyt Field (Riverside)	Benny Rosa, 19, of Cambridge	Anthony Cole, 20, and Craig Joseph, 25, of Boston	Cole and Joseph encountered each other in Hoyt Field and fired on each other. Rosa was caught in the crossfire. Two others were wounded.	Cole was convicted of 1 st degree murder and Joseph was convicted of 2 nd degree murder.
19	10/16/98 10:56	157 Fifth St. (East Cambridge)	Joseph Beranger, 64, and Mary Beranger, 64, of California	John J. Hinds, 56, of Cambridge	Hinds and his half-brother, Joseph, and sister were involved in an on-going dispute over their mother and her residence. At the time of the incident, Joseph and his wife Mary were on their way to see their mother. Hinds got there first, an argument ensued, and Hinds shot his sister in the head. Then he fatally shot Joseph and Mary Beranger.	Hinds was convicted of 1 st degree murder.

Map #	Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
20	9/18/99 03:15	496 Massachusetts Ave. (Cambridgeport)	Colin Burton, 30, of Dorchester	2 or more black males in a Ford Explorer	Burton and two friends stopped at Hi-Fi Pizza in Central Square. A green Ford Explorer pulled up outside the restaurant. While Burton was talking with the occupants, he banged on the hood of the vehicle. The man in the passenger seat fired through the open window, striking Burton once in the chest. Burton died the following Monday.	Under active investigation
21	12/23/99 17:10	CambridgeSide Galleria parking garage (East Cambridge)	Gary M. Chatelain, 20, of Roslindale	Jose N. Correia, 20, of Roxbury	Chatelain and Correia, known to each other, were part of two groups involved in a fight in the garage. Correia shot Chatelain in the chest.	Correia was convicted of manslaughter.
22	7/6/2000 02:06	101 Hampshire St. (Inman/ Harrington)	Jeffrey Williams, 33, of Cambridge	Frederick J. Howard, 22, of Cambridge	Police responded to a call that someone had been shot in the leg at 101 Hampshire St. Once on scene Williams was found shot in the chest and died later at Mass General Hospital. A suspect identified as Howard was seen running away from the scene. The victim had called a friend stating that the man and woman he was out with were arguing and that he had escorted the woman back to her residence.	Pled guilty to voluntary manslaughter.
23	1/7/2001 14:30	Jefferson Park (North Cambridge)	11-month old female	John Forbes, 30, of Roxbury	Cambridge police and fire units responded to an apartment in Jefferson Park. When officers arrived, they found an eleven-month-old baby lying on the bed unresponsive and not breathing. The baby was transported to the hospital, but later died. The baby's father, John Forbes of Roxbury stated that the baby had choked on an orange peel. The medical examiner determined that the infant had died from massive trauma to her head, consistent with "shaken baby" syndrome.	Forbes was convicted of 2 nd degree murder.
24	2/11/2002 14:30	522 Massachusetts Ave. (Cambridgeport)	Azedine Lachhab, 42, of East Boston	Jason Girouard, 32, of Waltham	Lachhab died after 11 days in the hospital from severe head trauma that resulted from a fight at the Hi-Fi in Central Square.	Girouard was found not guilty at trial.
25	4/5/2002	315 Massachusetts Ave. (Area 4)	Ian Gray, 19, of Mattapan	Black male	An argument that transpired inside the Rhythm & Spice restaurant spilled out onto Mass Ave. One person left the scene of the argument and then returned with 7-8 more people when a fight ensued. A knife was produced during the fight, and four gunshots were fired, fatally wounding Gray.	Under Active Investigation
26	4/17/2002	16 Worcester St. (Area 4)	Desiree Saunders, 36, of Cambridge	Scott Saunders, 37, of Cambridge	Police arrived to the scene to find the victim lying on her back in her bed with gunshot wounds. Her assailant and husband was found at the foot of the bed with one gunshot wound to his head after he had committed suicide.	Scott Saunders committed suicide.
27	6/17/2002	167 Windsor St. (Area 4)	Ricardo Williams, 27, of Malden	Unknown	Police responded to possible gunshots to find Williams in the driver's seat of a 2002 Infiniti with gunshot wounds to the left side of his face. Williams was taken to Cambridge City Hospital where he was pronounced dead.	Under Active Investigation
28	6/18/2002	Aberdeen Ave. & Huron Ave. (Strawbery Hill)	Sean A. Howard, 19, of Dorchester	Andrew Power-Koch, 20, of Cambridge	Power-Koch confessed to accidentally shooting his best friend, Howard, in the chest at the railroad track area of Aberdeen Ave.	Power-Koch was found guilty of manslaughter.
29	10/21/2002	29 Newtowne Ct. (Area 4)	Gregory Robinson of Boston	Anthony Jakes, 23, of Milton	Robinson and Jakes got into an altercation in front of the victim's apartment. Jakes then stabbed Robinson and fled. Jakes later turned himself into police custody. Robinson was taken to Mass General Hospital where he died the following day.	Jakes was found not guilty at trial.

Map #	Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
30	4/12/2003	Western Ave. & Jay St. (Riverside)	Michael Colono, 18, of Cambridge	Alexander Pring-Wilson, 25, of Cambridge	Colono and Pring-Wilson were outside of the Pizza Ring when they got into a verbal altercation. The altercation escalated and Pring-Wilson stabbed Colono to death.	Pring-Wilson pled self defense but was found guilty at trial. He is currently out on bail awaiting a retrial.
31	6/8/2003	2067 Mass. Ave. (North Cambridge)	Robert Scott, 26, of Cambridge	Markendy Jean, 26, of Malden	Scott was waiting for the bus with his girlfriend when Jean started shooting at him. Scott ran into the parking lot of the Kentucky Fried Chicken while Jean continued to shoot, striking him and killing him on scene. Jean fled to Florida but later turned himself in to authorities.	Awaiting Trial
32	11/24/2003	124 Berkshire St. (Inman/Harrington)	Mary Toomey, 75, of Cambridge	Anthony DiBenedetto, 47, of Cambridge	DiBenedetto had been living with Toomey for about seven years when they got into an argument and DiBenedetto stabbed Toomey in the neck. Toomey fell to the ground and DiBenedetto then stabbed her in the back two times and put her body in a duffle bag. Police later found the duffle bag in Toomey's apartment and arrested DiBenedetto.	Convicted to life in prison.
33	2/24/2005	152 Berkshire St. (Inman/ Harrington)	Andrea Harvey, 27, of Cambridge	Damien Linton, of Cambridge	Linton was charged with strangling his wife of one year. Her body was found by her parents in her apartment in Inman Square.	Currently awaiting trial
34	8/6/2005	17 Warren St. (Inman/ Harrington)	Regina Antoine, 8 & Benita Antoine, 76, both of Cambridge	Kevin Robinson, of Cambridge	Robinson was charged with murder and arson after using gasoline to light a building on fire, causing the deaths of a grandmother and her young granddaughter.	Currently awaiting trial.

MURDER ACROSS THE STATE & NATION IN 2004*

In 2004, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports reported an estimated 16,137 murders nationwide, representing a decrease of 2.4% from the 16,528 homicides recorded in 2003. When population is taken into account, the murder rate decreased 3.3% from the previous year.

Across the nation, female murder victims typically make up approximately 23% of the total number of victims while males approximate 77%. By comparison, Cambridge has a higher percentage of female murder victims, probably due to our relatively low number of gang-related homicides, in which the victims are usually male. The average male murder victim nationwide is in his mid-20s and the average female murder victim is either in her early 20s or late 30s. Male murder victims in Cambridge are usually in their mid-20s, consistent with the national trend; however female victims are usually close to 40 years old.

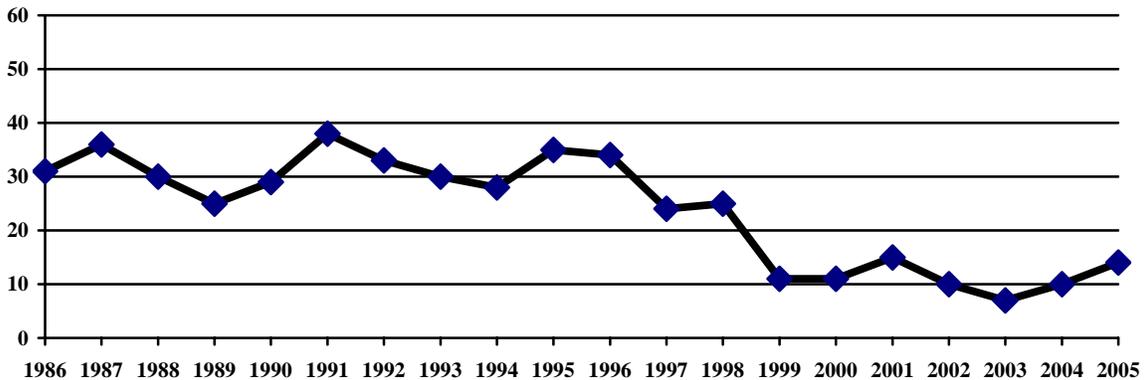
The murder rate in Massachusetts is far below that for the nation as a whole. On average, Massachusetts reports 2.2 murders per 100,000 residents, while the national rate (in 2004) is 5.5 per 100,000. Boston experiences the majority of the state's homicides, as it did in 2004 with 61 homicides, up 56% from 2003. Of the towns surrounding Cambridge (Watertown, Belmont, Arlington, Somerville, and Brookline) only Somerville reported any homicides (3) in 2004.

**Statistics for 2005 are not yet available.*

RAPE

, as defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force, and assaults with the intent to commit rape, are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

**Twenty Year Review:
Rape in Cambridge, 1986-2005**



10 reported in 2004 • 14 reported in 2005

The Cambridge Police Department's Sexual Assault Unit reports that 4 attempted rapes and 10 completed rapes were reported in 2005. This is an increase of 4 incidents over 2004. Two of the rapes were committed by the same individual who had been operating a taxi cab. This individual picked up his female victims in Boston and took them to an area near the Alewife T station and raped them. This individual was later arrested and connected to these crimes with DNA evidence. He is currently awaiting trial. Note that the number of rapes that go unreported each year is uncertain. Experts estimate as many as 50% of domestic and acquaintance rapes are not reported by the victim.

	Acquaintance.	Contact	Blitz	Domestic	Total
Completed	6	3	0	1	10
Attempt	3	0	1	0	4
Total	9	3	1	1	14

CATEGORIES OF RAPE

- **Acquaintance Rapes** are non-domestic rapes committed by someone who knows the victim. They include rapes of co-workers, schoolmates, friends, and other acquaintances, including "date rapes." Nine of the 14 incidents in 2005 were perpetrated by acquaintances.
- **Blitz Rapes** are rapes in which the suspect "comes out of nowhere." Usually, the attacker is a stranger but this is not necessarily the case. Among all of the categorizations of rape, the blitz rape, or "street rape," tends to provoke the most fear in the average citizen. In mid-August, a victim reported that an unknown person grabbed her and tried to rape her in an alley. This woman was able to fight off her attacker, and he was arrested a short time later.
- **Contact Rapes** are **stranger** 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, lure them

into their cars or houses, or otherwise try to coerce the victim into a situation in which they can begin their assault. These rapes include the taxi driver incidents described previously.

- **Domestic Rapes** involve rapes between spouses, romantic partners, and family members. One domestic rape was reported in 2005 and was committed by the victim's ex-husband.

2004* NATIONAL AND REGIONAL RAPE STATISTICS

The FBI's Uniform Crime Report for 2004 reports that:

- Cities with a population between 50,000 and 99,999 residents reported a rate of **35 rapes per 100,000 persons**.
- Cities with a population of 100,000 to 249,999 reported a rate of **40 rapes per 100,000 persons**.

With a population of approximately 101,896, Cambridge's rate (approx. 14 per 100,000 persons) falls far below that of cities of comparable size.

In 2004, the FBI reported an increase of 0.8% in the number of *incidents* of female forcible rape known to the police nationwide. Between 1994 and 2003, the incidence of rape decreased 8.6%. Like the Cambridge Police Department, the FBI cautions that a significant portion of rapes go unrecorded, making the validity of the statistics uncertain.

Locally, cities with populations comparable to Cambridge reported averages notably above Cambridge's total. Examples of these cities include Brockton (55 per 100,000 population), Fall River (88 per 100,000 population), Lowell (42 per 100,000 population), Lynn (18 per 100,000 population), and Quincy (19 per 100,000 population).

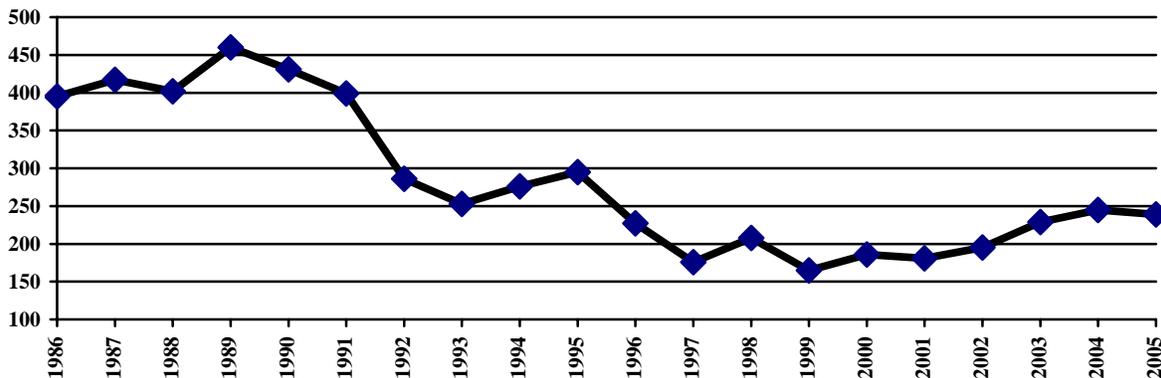
**National and regional statistics for 2005 are not yet available.*

Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 137 for tips on how you can protect yourself against becoming a victim of rape, and how to handle the situation if you do find yourself in dangerous circumstances.

ROBBERY

is the taking or attempted taking of anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. This crime includes muggings, purse snatchings, and bank hold-ups.

**Twenty Year Review:
Robbery in Cambridge, 1986-2005**



245 reported in 2004 • 239 reported in 2005

Robberies in the City had been slowly increasing in number since 2001. This trend ended in 2005, when robberies decreased 2.4% overall compared to 2004. A closer look at different types of robbery reveals that a decrease was recorded in street robberies, whereas commercial robbery reports increased by 22%.

	2004	2005	% Change
Commercial Robbery	60	73	+22%
Street Robbery	185	166	-10%
Total	245	239	-2.4%

Due to its violent nature, robbery is one of the most feared crimes. It is one of the top crimes considered by residents when they estimate the relative “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 cases, however a suspect may just rely on the victim’s perceived fear of harm to commit the crime. Most incidents involve little physical contact between the suspect and victim, and often result in no harm to the victim, especially when they do not resist the suspect’s demands.

COMMERCIAL ROBBERY

From 1970-1990, Cambridge averaged 100 commercial robberies annually. Throughout the 1990’s the number of robberies decreased dramatically to an average of 45 a year (with a high in 1990 of 102 and a low in 1999 with 18). Since 2000, the number of reported commercial robberies has been steadily increasing.

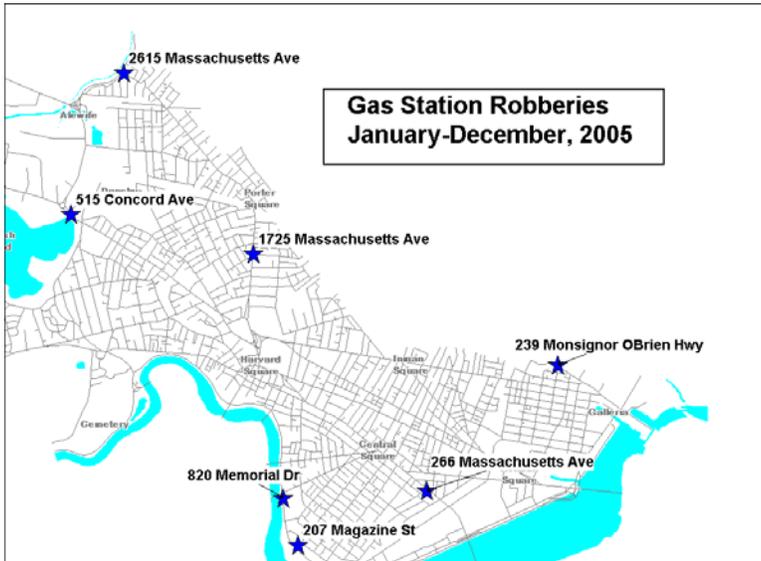
Commercial robbery is described as the taking by force or threat of force anything of value from the care or custody of a commercial or financial establishment. Examples of this crime include the bank heist, the cab stick-up, and the convenience store hold-up. Commercial incidents tend to occur early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

Convenience stores were the most common target of commercial robbers in 2005. Approximately 23% of the robberies in 2005 were of convenience stores, and the majority of these incidents occurred in the early morning hours between midnight and 3 a.m.

A regional commercial robbery pattern developed which affected Cambridge, Somerville, Bedford, and Watertown. Dubbed the “Band-aid Bandit”, the suspect, a man with a band-aid on his face, entered convenience stores and gas stations

and asked for a carton of cigarettes. He then claimed to have a gun, although one was never shown, and demanded money from the register. After combining intelligence from neighboring departments and Crime Analysis, the Major Crimes Unit detectives made an arrest of a 44-year-old homeless man and a 45-year-old Dorchester woman who was his accomplice. This individual later confessed to these robberies spanning numerous jurisdictions.

Robberies of gas stations in 2004 increased 200% over 2003, and gas station targets remained high in 2005. The Shell Station at 239 Monsignor O'Brien Highway was by far the most frequent target of robbers; they reported 8 (50%) of the gas station robberies. This location was targeted sporadically throughout the year, and while they reported two robberies in September 2005, a discernable pattern did not develop.



The majority of suspects in these cases were males who appeared to be in their 20's or 30's. In at least 6 incidents, a gun was implied but not shown. In approximately eight cases, a weapon was shown, commonly a firearm, but knives were also used. In a number of incidents, the suspect pretended to need assistance, or began to make a purchase before demanding money from the clerk.

Bank robberies were the third most common type of commercial robbery reported in Cambridge. Of the 13 bank robberies, 12 of them occurred

between 11 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., with Wednesdays and Thursdays having been the most common days. A pattern developed in April, ending in a high profile arrest by Cambridge officers. Two incidents occurred in which a man entered separate banks, passed a note and demanded money. Based on analysis of these incidents, the locations of the perpetrator's next hit, including the Wainwright Bank on Alewife Brook Parkway, were identified by Crime Analysis and detectives. A week after the second robbery, the perpetrator entered the Wainwright Bank and passed a note demanding money, and fled into a waiting vehicle with a female accomplice. Cambridge officers in the area of this incident were able to pursue the pair as they fled into Boston and ultimately made the arrests.

STREET ROBBERY

Street robberies historically take place during the evening hours, particularly after drinking establishments close, and in dark areas.

“Street robbery” describes all robberies committed against individuals, as opposed to commercial establishments. Examples of street robberies are

“muggings,” “car-jackings,” and “purse snatchings.”

The number of street robberies reported in 2005 decreased by 10% over the previous year, marking the lowest total since 2002. The numbers of street robberies across each neighborhood varied widely, and is a reflection of the residential and commercial mixture in each area. For example, Cambridgeport, Area 4 and Mid-Cambridge are much more densely populated, and are closer to train stations and drinking establishments, each factors which contribute to higher numbers of potential targets for street robbers. Individuals can become targets when they are walking alone late at night, distracted or intoxicated.

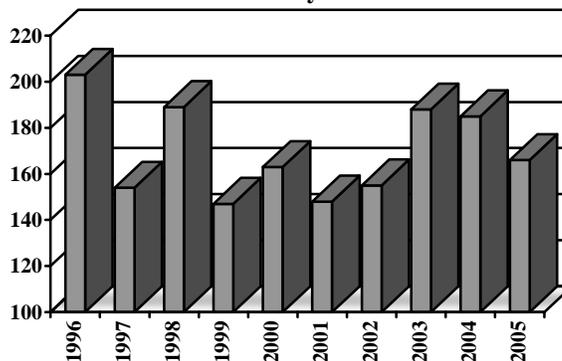
COMMERCIAL ROBBERIES BY LOCATION TYPE			
Type	2003	2004	2005
Bank/Armored Car	18	14	13
Cab	0	7	3
Café	1	5	2
Convenience	6	10	17
Gas Station	5	15	16
Drug Store	4	0	4
Fast Food	0	2	1
Hotel/Motel	0	2	1
Jewelry Store	0	0	0
Liquor Store	0	0	1
Misc. Retail	7	5	2
Parking Garage	1	1	0

Approximately 71% of the time, a weapon was used (or threatened) in the commission of a street robbery. The most commonly used weapons in 2005 were knives (22% of cases), followed by hands/fists/feet (21% of cases) and a handgun (19% of cases). A rope was used around the neck of the victim in two cases in May, causing minor injuries to each victim. These rope-related incidents were very unique in Cambridge; no similar crimes had been reported prior or since that date.

Despite the name, street robberies can take place in many different places, including parks, parking lots, or apartment hallways. Still, nearly 78% of all street robberies occurred on the street or sidewalk. Five percent of incidents took place in local parks, and approximately 1% occurred in an ATM. Three incidents were classified as home invasions because suspects broke into victims' homes and threatened them and demanded money. Victims in two of these cases knew the suspects. In one case, a woman was impersonating an elderly care nurse, and when she entered the victim's apartment, she locked him in the bathroom and stole money from his home.

The majority of street robberies throughout the city occurred between 7 and 11:00 p.m., or between 2-3:00 am. These are common times for street robberies to be reported because people are walking home after work or after the bars close.

Street Robbery 1996-2005



FIVE HISTORICAL STREET ROBBERY HOT SPOTS

1. **CENTRAL SQUARE**, specifically the area of Massachusetts Avenue between Washington and Franklin Streets, down Pearl Street. This is also a prime location for homeless on homeless robberies. Mostly predatory, but also purse snatchings concentrated in the late afternoon and late evening.
2. **CAMBRIDGESIDE GALLERIA**, particularly the First Street entrance, including the Lechmere MBTA Station area. These are usually juveniles robbing each other between 3:30PM and 6:00PM
3. **HARVARD SQUARE**, around Church Street, Brattle Street and Harvard Yard. Predatory robberies in the late evening mixed with early evening pack robberies.
4. **RUSSELL FIELD AND THE ALEWIFE MBTA STATION**. The 300-400 blocks of Rindge Avenue hold the major concentration for these incidents. Bully boy and pack robbers target people leaving the station and crossing through the field.
5. **UPPER CAMBRIDGEPORT**, the area surrounded by Franklin and Erie Streets, between Brookline and Pleasant Streets. These incidents are predatory in nature and concentrated during the late night and predawn hours of weekends.

The Crime Analysis Unit breaks down incidents of street robbery into similar types for further analysis. Approximately 52% of the street robberies were “predatory”, where the victim is approached by one or two suspects, threatened and robbed. The second most common type reported in 2005 was purse snatchings. A breakdown of street robbery types can be found on the following pages.

STREET ROBBERIES BY NEIGHBORHOOD			
AREA	2003	2004	2005
East Cambridge	18	15	17
M.I.T. Area	6	2	1
Inman/Harrington	6	9	15
Area 4	31	40	27
Cambridgeport	39	43	30
Mid-Cambridge	16	13	20
Riverside	19	22	14
Agassiz	2	6	4
Peabody	9	8	11
West Cambridge	9	7	5
North Cambridge	27	18	16
Cambridge Highlands	1	1	4
Strawberry Hill	3	1	2

Protect yourself and your business!! Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 137 for tips on how you can protect yourself against becoming a robbery victim, and how to handle the situation if you do find yourself in dangerous circumstances.

Frequently Occurring Scenarios in Cambridge

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

Acquaintance Robberies (5): Related to domestic robbery and homeless robbery (see below), Acquaintance Robberies are committed by someone the victim knows. Common scenarios include drinking buddies robbing each other after a night at the bar, friends turning on each other, drug disputes, and robberies between co-workers.

ATM Robberies (4): In this type of robbery, the suspect may approach the victim immediately after the victim withdraws money from an ATM and demand for them to 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.

Bully Boys (4): 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, and skating rinks. Two to four juvenile males usually strong-arm their victim, stealing such things as his jacket, hat, or lunch money.

Carjacking (2): In this scenario, a lone predator approaches a victim entering or exiting his or her car, or when stopped at a traffic light. The robber orders the victim out of the vehicle and demands the keys.

Dial-A-Victim (4): These robberies target delivery service personnel. In these situations, suspects usually brandishing a knife or gun intercept a delivery person.

Domestic (5): This type of scenario occurs when someone close to the victim, like a family member, romantic partner or roommate, takes money or property from them by the use or threat of violence.

Drug Deal (1): Typically drug deals gone awry.

Homeless Robberies (7): These are incidents of homeless people robbing each other. The majority of these robberies occur in the vicinity of Central and Harvard Squares, or at various shelters. The victim is usually acquainted with the perpetrator, and in many cases, both are intoxicated. Property stolen ranges from a bottle of wine to a blanket to a pair of shoes. Like domestic robberies, homeless robberies are sometimes precipitated by past debts, real or imaginary.

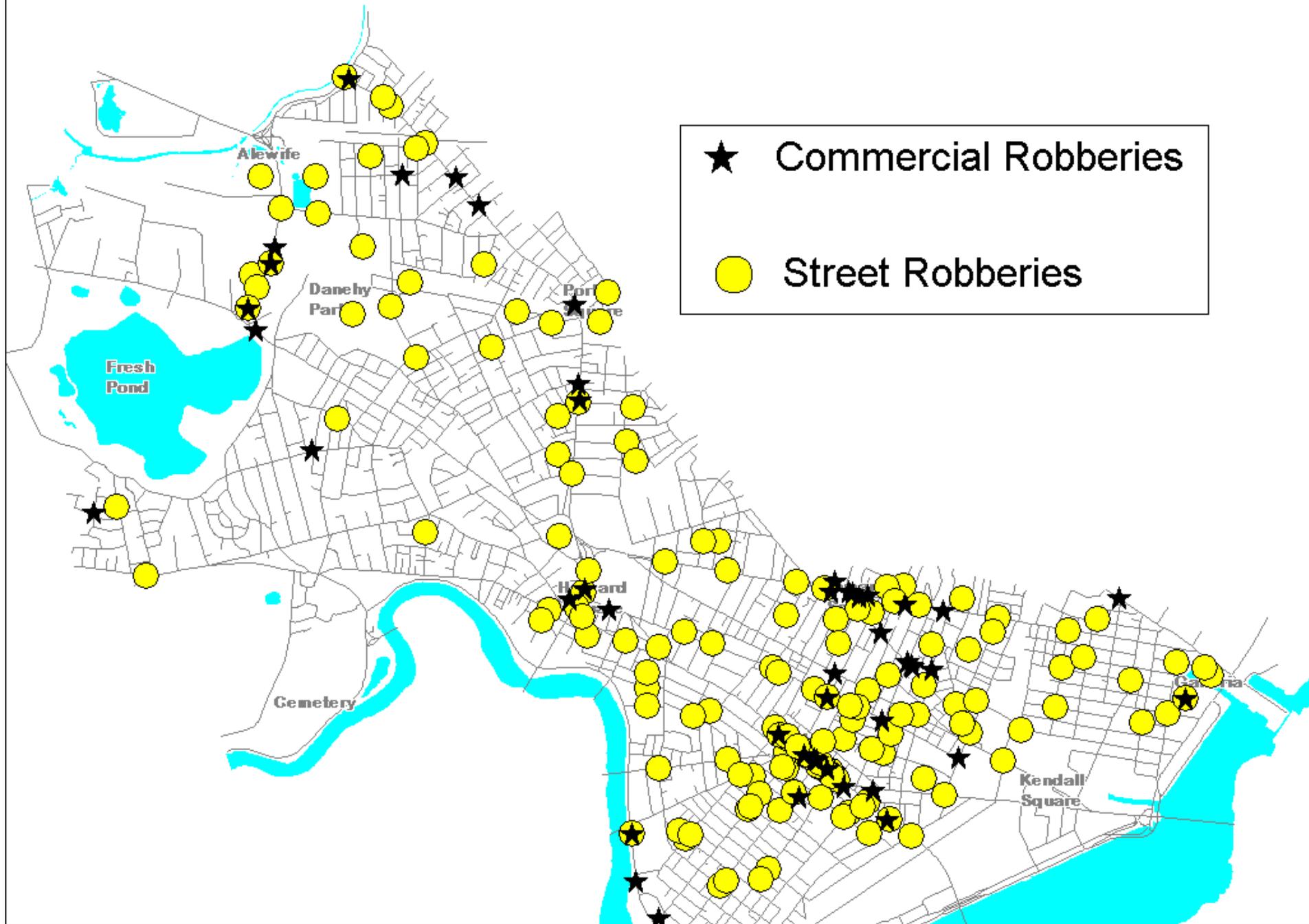
Pack Robberies (19): In this situation, a group of three to eight individuals will stalk victims around shopping malls, MBTA stations, streets, and recreational areas. The majority of these robberies occur on Friday or Saturday nights, when the “pack” is returning from a dance or party. The robberies are not always premeditated, but the victim—typically a male between the ages of 15-25, walking alone—simply ends up on the wrong place at the wrong time.

Predatory Robberies (87): This type of street robbery has the most pronounced effect on a citizen’s perception of safety. Predatory robberies are synonymous with “muggings.” In the typical scenario, one or two men approach the victim with knife or gun and demand cash. The danger of serious injury is constantly present. Cambridge typically experiences more two-person predatory robberies than any other type.

Purse Snatch (23): The purse-snatcher is generally unarmed, and has little intent to cause injury. After “casing” a victim—usually a female carrying a purse, bag, or wallet—this robber approaches quickly—on foot or on a bicycle—and snatches the item out of the victim’s hands or off her shoulder before she has a chance to react, often effecting a “body check” in the process. Many incidents also involve the snatching of purses from the ground at outdoor cafes where accessibility is easy.

Bikejackers (2): Juvenile robberies of intimidation where the primary property target are bicycles.

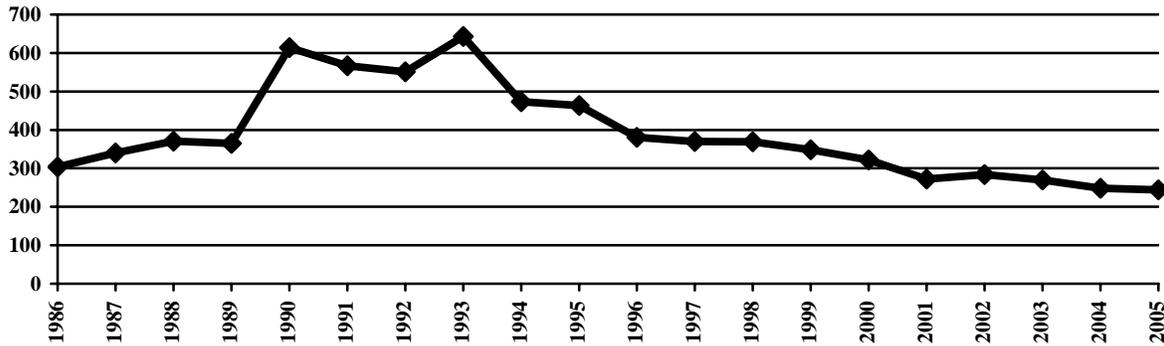
Home Invasion (3): One of the most serious robbery types. Home invasions involve robbers entering their victim’s homes, usually at night, subduing the residents, and robbing the home. Fortunately this type of robbery is rare in Cambridge, and when it occurs the victim generally knows the perpetrator.



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

describes an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

**Twenty Year Review:
Aggravated Assault in Cambridge, 1986-2005**



248 reported in 2004 • 246 reported in 2005

Analysis of the past twenty years shows that aggravated assault reached its peak in the early 1990's. Between 1984 and 1989, Cambridge registered about 350 incidents per year; in 1990, it suddenly jumped by 41% to an unprecedented 614 reports. It peaked at 643 in 1993 and has been on a steady decline over the past ten years. Within the last five years, aggravated assaults have averaged 265 incidents a year, a 26% decrease from the five previous years.

Assault is a violent crime that typically arises in "the heat of the moment". Unlike the crime of robbery, assault seldom involves a motivation of personal gain. Offenders in aggravated assaults will often regret the incident subsequent to its occurrence, as the offender typically knows his or her victim.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS FROM 2003 TO 2005

NEIGHBORHOOD	2003	2004	2005
East Cambridge	23	27	22
M.I.T. Area	6	4	7
Inman/Harrington	30	31	20
Area 4	53	48	51
Cambridgeport	32	37	29
Mid-Cambridge	16	17	26
Riverside	37	24	28
Agassiz	1	3	3
Peabody	15	10	9
West Cambridge	13	13	15
North Cambridge	34	28	26
Cambridge Highlands	3	1	3
Strawberry Hill	7	4	5
Unknown	1	1	0
	270	247	244

*Please note that 1 incident in 2003, and 1 incident in 2004 occurred at unknown locations, therefore these incidents were not included in this breakdown.

Aggravated assault is a very serious crime and is not taken lightly by the Cambridge Police. The severity of aggravated assault lies in the serious injury caused to victims, which can range from bruises to knife or gun wounds. Approximately 9% of 2005 aggravated assaults resulted in serious to life threatening injuries; over a third of incidents resulted in no injury, as the victim was merely threatened with the use of a weapon.

IN FOCUS: DOMESTIC ASSAULTS

A good portion of the fluctuation in the rate of incidents can be attributed to the frequency of which the crime is *reported* rather than the frequency of its actual occurrence. One area with a historically low reporting rate is domestic assault. As domestic violence awareness has increased over the last decade, so has the willingness of domestic violence victims to report abuse to the police. A quarter of 2005 aggravated assaults were domestic incidents. Over the past five years the rate of domestic incidents has been closer to about a third of all reported incidents.

Despite advances made by domestic violence victim advocates in recent years, experts estimate that between 60 and 80% of domestic assaults are never reported to the police. However, lack of reporting is not unique to domestic incidents. It is very likely that factors including apathy, fear of police contact, embarrassment, and other factors lead to underreporting of various assaults involving acquaintances, gangs, and conflicts among the homeless. Due to the estimated high rate of underreporting, *assault statistics must be viewed with extreme care.*

Since domestic assaults and assaults among acquaintances dominate the percentages, the crime naturally registers higher in areas that have a high residential population. These neighborhoods include Area 4, Cambridgeport, and Riverside. Domestic assaults and other domestic crimes are reviewed in the *Domestic Crimes* section of this report.

NEIGHBORHOOD PATTERNS AND TRENDS OBSERVED IN 2005

The following is a synopsis of neighborhoods with concentrations of particular aggravated assault categories as well as detailed accounts of some of the most serious incidents of the year (not including domestic incidents).

- **NEIGHBORHOODS:**
 - **Inman/Harrington** experienced the greatest decrease in aggravated assaults, declining by 35%, followed by **Cambridgeport**, which experienced a 22% decrease. **Mid-Cambridge** incurred the most notable increase, a 53% rise over 2004.
 - **Riverside** and **Area 4** were the top areas of bar and alcohol related incidents, followed by **Cambridgeport**. This type of activity, which was highest in the Central Square vicinity, can be attributed to the high density of foot traffic around restaurants, bars and nightclubs in the area, particularly in the nighttime.
 - **Area 4** experienced a large number of juvenile/gang related aggravated assaults. Similar to incidents in 2004, in 2005 many juvenile incidents citywide involved the use of a knife or handgun, but the use of a BB gun was also reported in three of the 21 reported juvenile/gang assaults.
 - Two-thirds of the incidents involving homeless individuals took place in **Area 4**, the Central Square area, where there is a large homeless population. The typical homeless incident will involve homeless on homeless assaults, usually among acquainted individuals.

Relationships

Another way to look at aggravated assaults is to classify the relationship between the offender and the victim. Many, but not all, of the assault categorizations are based on this relationship. This list shows the relationship between the offender and the victim in the 246 aggravated assaults in 2005:

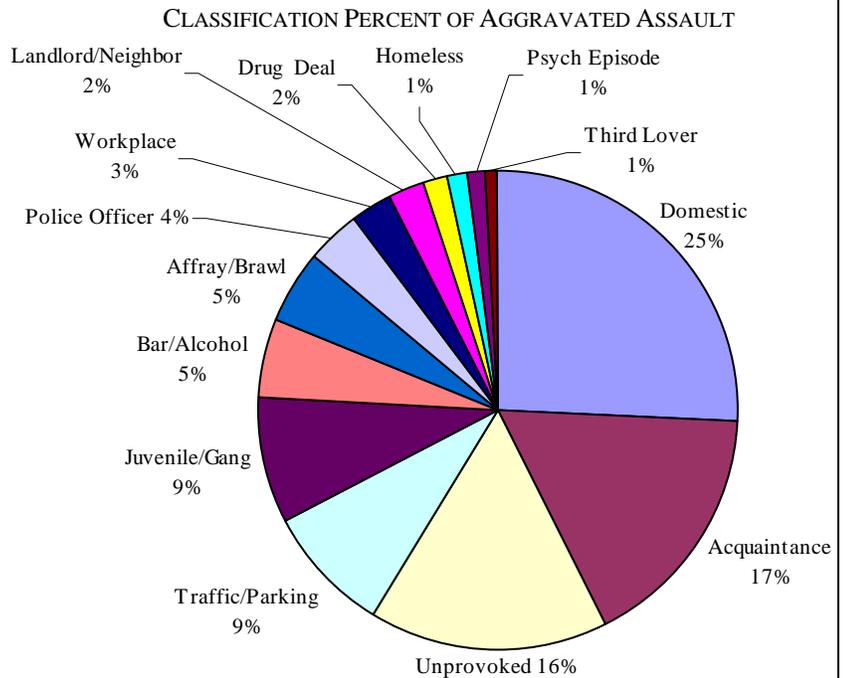
Relationship	Total	%
Stranger	81	33%
Acquaintance	60	25%
Romantic Partner	19	8%
Unknown	13	5%
Ex-Romantic Partner	11	5%
Parent/Child/Step Parent/Step Child	9	4%
Neighbor	8	3%
Spouse	8	3%
Sibling	7	3%
Co-Worker/Employee	5	2%
Client/Patron	5	2%
Schoolmate	5	2%
Roommate	3	1%
Grandparent/Grandchild/Cousin	3	1%
Patron/Client	2	1%
Ex-Spouse	2	1%
Third Lover	2	1%
Teacher/Coach	1	0%

- Unprovoked incidents were highest in **North Cambridge**. However, there was no discernable pattern to these incidents, and the numbers may be credited to the density of residences in the neighborhood.
- The most serious (non-domestic) incidents this year were unrelated events. The following incidents are still under investigation.
 - One incident this year took place in Jefferson Park in August, when an unknown suspect stabbed a local man. The victim was unable to provide much information subsequent to the incident.
 - In December, a man was shot in the vicinity of MIT, near where he worked, by a man known to his family. The Hamilton victim was located, and promptly transported to the hospital.
- Due to prompt police response and on scene investigations an arrest was made in approximately 38% of the assaults at the scene of the crime.
- See the map on page 39 which show all aggravated assaults this year in which a handgun was used or threatened.

Protect yourself!! Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 137 for tips on how you can protect against becoming a victim of assault, and what do in case of an assault or abuse.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT CLASSIFICATIONS

TYPE	2004	2005
Domestic	84	63
Acquaintance	37	41
Unprovoked	27	39
Juvenile/Gang	18	21
Traffic/Parking	15	21
Bar/Liquor	10	13
Affray/Brawl	17	12
On Police Officer	7	9
Workplace	13	7
Landlord/Neighbor	4	6
Drug Deal	1	4
Homeless	9	3
Psychotic Episode	1	3
Third Lover	0	2
Shop Owner/Patron	5	0



SIMPLE ASSAULT

594 reported in 2004 • 531 reported in 2005

SIMPLE ASSAULT CATEGORIZATION			
Categorization	2004	2005	% Change 04-05
Domestic	222	203	-9%
Acquaintance	89	78	-12%
Unprovoked	58	44	-24%
Traffic/Parking	33	39	18%
Workplace	35	32	-9%
Juvenile/Gang	40	30	-25%
Bar/Alcohol	35	24	-31%
Police Officer	27	22	-19%
Shop Owner/Patron	15	22	47%
Homeless	10	17	70%
Landlord/Neighbor	22	12	-45%
Psychotic Episode	3	4	33%
Third Lover	5	2	-60%
Other	0	2	NA
Total	594	531	-11%

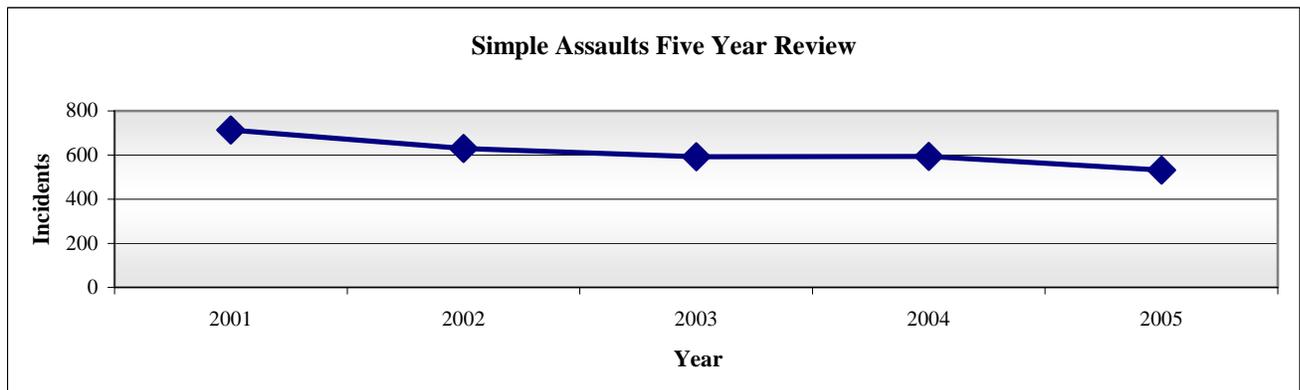
Simple Assaults, unlike aggravated assaults, are not scored among the Part I Crimes (Index Crimes). They do not involve the use of a dangerous weapon and do not cause serious injury. Examples of simple assault include a shove, a punch in the stomach, or a slap in the face.

During the past year, 531 simple assaults were reported to the Cambridge Police Department. This number of incidents represents an 11% decrease over the 594 incidents reported in 2004. The 714 assaults registered in 2001 were the highest in over a decade, given that on average, Cambridge reports 500 to 600 simple assault incidents annually.

Lack of reporting is a problem for calculating exact numbers of simple assaults, because most incidents result in minimal or no injury. Consequently, simple assaults are sometimes dismissed by both victims and offenders as inconsequential.

Similar to aggravated assaults, domestic incidents make up over a third of the total reported simple assaults. Assaults among acquaintances made up 15% of the simple assaults in 2005, and unprovoked incidents follow, accounting for approximately 8% of reports.

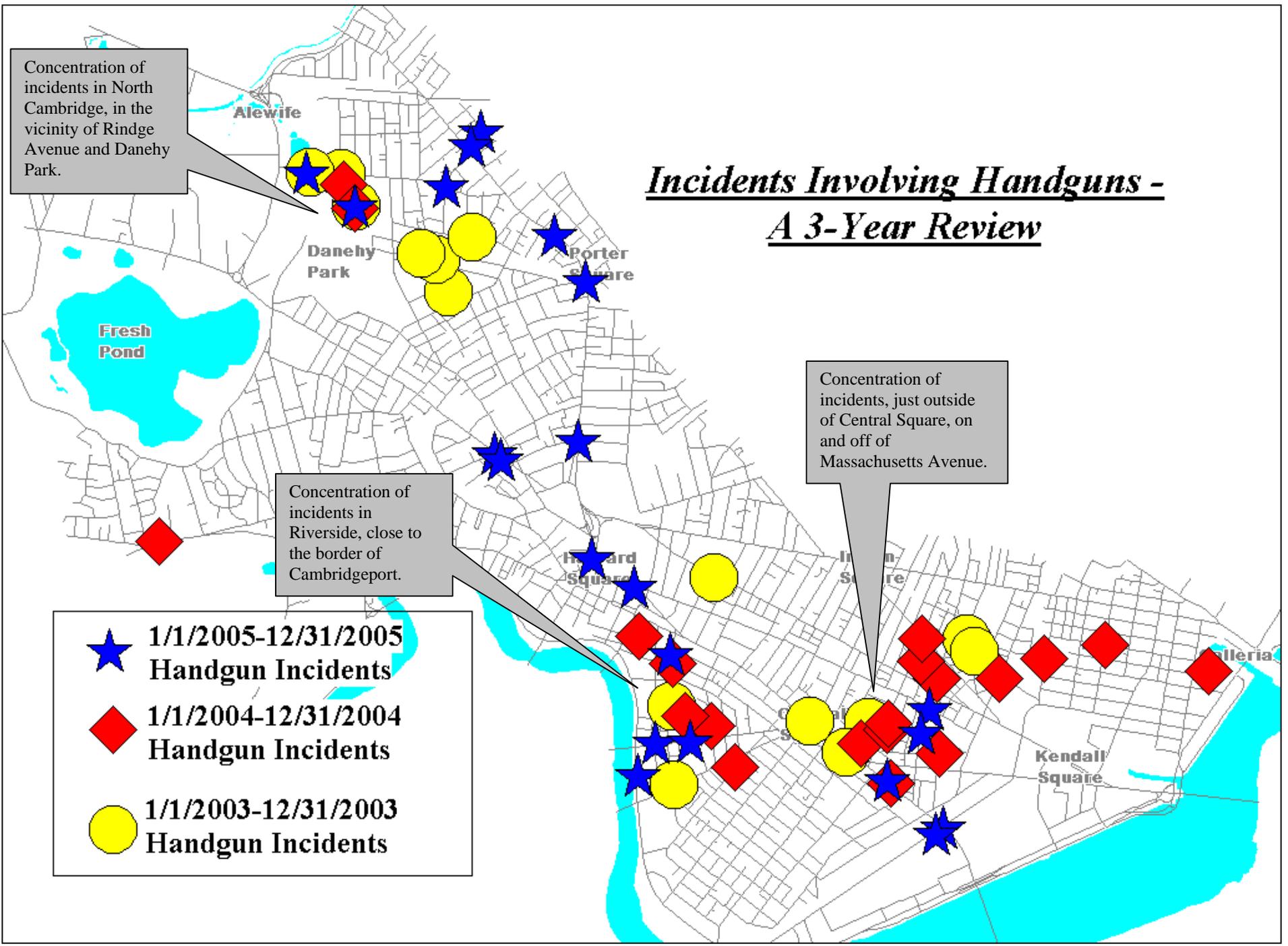
Cambridgeport, Area 4 and Riverside reported the most simple assault activity in 2005. All three neighborhoods combined made up half of the reported assaults on police officers. Bar and alcohol related incidents were highest in Riverside, and juvenile/gang incidents were highest in Area 4.



WHERE ASSAULTS TAKE PLACE...

Many assaults take place in the home, particularly family, roommate or acquaintance-related incidents. Assaults taking place on the street are the most common, as these involve domestic disputes as well as arguments that may begin in a commercial establishment and spill onto the street. Restaurant/Bar incidents are common, and can be the result of intoxicated parties becoming disorderly and sometimes violent. Aggravated assaults on school grounds have not significantly increased over the past five years, basically making up between one to two percent of all aggravated assaults. While many juvenile simple assaults take place on school grounds, the more violent aggravated assaults take place on the street in the proximity of residential housing and parks.

Incidents Involving Handguns - A 3-Year Review



Concentration of incidents in North Cambridge, in the vicinity of Rindge Avenue and Danehy Park.

Concentration of incidents in Riverside, close to the border of Cambridgeport.

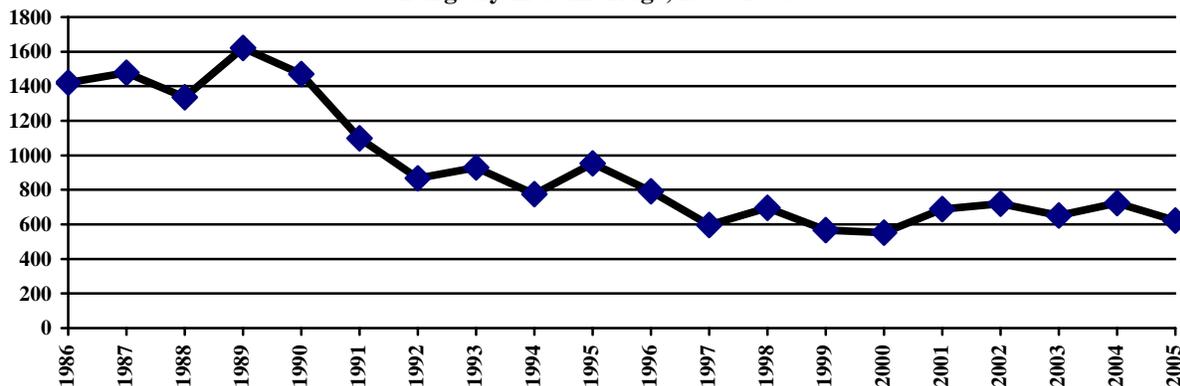
Concentration of incidents, just outside of Central Square, on and off of Massachusetts Avenue.

- ★ 1/1/2005-12/31/2005 Handgun Incidents
- ◆ 1/1/2004-12/31/2004 Handgun Incidents
- 1/1/2003-12/31/2003 Handgun Incidents

BURGLARY

describes the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary. Burglary attempts are included in the total.

**Twenty Year Review:
Burglary in Cambridge, 1986-2005**



724 reported in 2004 • 623 reported in 2005

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

	2004	2005	% Change
Commercial Burglary	139	133	-4%
Residential Burglary	585	490	-16%
Total	724	623	-14%

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

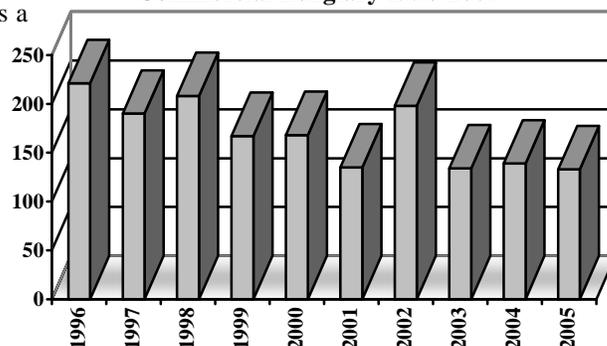
For the purposes of analysis, burglary is divided into two main categories: *commercial* and *residential*.

Over the past twenty years, burglary in Cambridge has decreased by approximately 47%. Burglary crimes peaked in the late 1980’s and dramatically decreased, beginning in the early 1990’s.

COMMERCIAL BURGLARY

A commercial burglary, more commonly referred to as a *commercial break*, is an unlawful entry into a commercial establishment, including business, government, religious or retail establishments. Between 2004 and 2005 there was a 4% decrease in commercial breaks in Cambridge. Over the past five years commercial breaks have averaged approximately 148 incidents a year, a 23% decrease from the previous five-year average.

Commercial Burglary 1996-2005



A wide variety of establishment types are targeted for commercial burglary using an array of methods. Most breaks fall into one of the following categories:

- ◆ **Smash & Grab** burglaries target display windows along major routes. The burglar runs or drives up, smashes the window, steals valuables from the immediate area of the window, and runs off. The entire endeavor may take less than a minute.
- ◆ **Retail** burglars pry or smash their way into stores, and other locations with cash registers on the premises. They are hoping for cash left in the register or the safe and may grab some cigarettes or a stack of lottery tickets on the way out.
- ◆ **Restaurant/Bar** burglars often cross multiple jurisdictions, breaking into similar franchises, looking for safes. Safes and registers were targeted in a majority of the cases in 2005.
- ◆ **Business** burglars enter real estate offices, law firms, technology companies, and other offices, looking for laptop computers and other expensive equipment. The majority of these incidents were repeat locations in which an intruder gained entrance into locked offices and stole computer equipment.
- ◆ **Construction Site** thieves are a special breed of burglars who know how to select, steal, and sell expensive power tools, building supplies, and heavy equipment. They are often in the business themselves, and may have done some sub-contract work on the site that they target. Of the five 2005 incidents, the three at the end of the year appeared to have been related.
- ◆ **Safe Crackers** are a more professional type of burglar in the City. In these instances, the perpetrators are entering businesses with high cash intake, such as restaurants and bars, and take cash in most instances.
- ◆ **Church** burglars are usually homeless individuals with substance abuse problems. They enter lightly secured houses of worship, looking for petty cash and easily fenced items.
- ◆ **School** burglars are generally juveniles, breaking into their own schools to vandalize or to steal

TYPE OF PREMISE	2004	2005
Bar/Restaurant	24	50
Other: includes miscellaneous establishments.	24	38
Business Offices	41	10
Retail Establishments	24	10
Industrial/Construction	5	7
Church	3	7
Convenience Store	7	6
School	8	4
Laundromat/Cleaners	3	1
TOTAL	139	133

computers and other expensive goods they see every day.

IN FOCUS: PROFESSIONAL COMMERCIAL BURGLARY PATTERN

A series of commercial burglaries, which began in early November of 2004, was active throughout the year and affected many of the jurisdictions around Cambridge, including Boston, Somerville, and Arlington. Restaurants and bars were the most common business type targeted in this series, although flower shops and convenience stores were also affected. The majority of these incidents displayed a level of sophistication employed by a professional burglary crew. For example, alarm or telephone wires were being cut, and entry was often made by cutting holes in walls from adjacent businesses, or by cutting holes in roofs. Many incidents were reported on Sunday nights into early Monday morning, when the safes were full with cash from weekend business. In most of these cases, these professional burglars stole or peeled open the safe, stealing large sums of cash. In some instances they also targeted lottery tickets, although this may have been a separate underlying pattern and not necessarily related to the safe theft pattern. The Cambridge Police have been working tirelessly with members of neighboring police departments, private security companies and business owners to solve these cases.

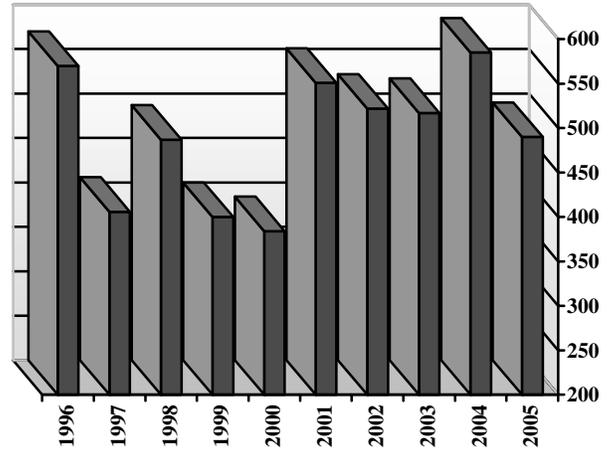
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF COMMERCIAL BURGLARIES					
Business District	2003	2004	2005	% Change 04-05	% of Total
Massachusetts Avenue 1500-1900	3	10	16	60%	12%
Porter Square/North Cambridge	13	6	16	167%	12%
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	15	4	16	300%	12%
Central Square	18	49	15	-69%	11%
Inman Square/Harrington	21	13	15	15%	11%
East Cambridge/Galleria	10	8	15	88%	11%
Harvard Square	22	20	14	-30%	11%
Alewife/West Cambridge	18	16	14	-13%	11%
Kendall Square/M.I.T.	10	11	8	-27%	6%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	4	2	4	100%	3%

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

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

Housebreaks were down 16% in the City in 2005 compared to 2004. This total includes 74 (15%) incidents that were attempted, but not completed housebreaks. The greatest decreases were recorded in Area 4 and Inman. Totals in those neighborhoods had spiked in 2004, so their 2005 totals are more reflective of the typical averages in those areas. East Cambridge recorded a 63% increase, due to a couple of patterns during the year, which had targeted houses and apartments under construction. For detailed synopses of 2005 neighborhood housebreak activity, please refer to the Neighborhood Section.

Residential Burglary, 1996-2005



GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

Area	2003	2004	2005	% Change 04-05	% of Total
Mid-Cambridge	114	89	74	-17%	15%
Cambridgeport	51	68	68	N/A	14%
East Cambridge	35	38	62	63%	13%
North Cambridge	70	49	52	6%	11%
Peabody	58	66	48	-27%	10%
West Cambridge	47	47	41	-13%	8%
Area 4	41	70	37	-47%	8%
Riverside	38	47	36	-23%	7%
Inman/Harrington	20	61	34	-44%	7%
Agassiz	24	36	26	-28%	5%
Strawberry Hill	15	11	8	-27%	2%
M.I.T. Area	1	2	3	50%	1%
Cambridge Highlands	3	1	1	N/A	0%

* Please note that due to reclassification these numbers may differ slightly from those reported in the UCR.

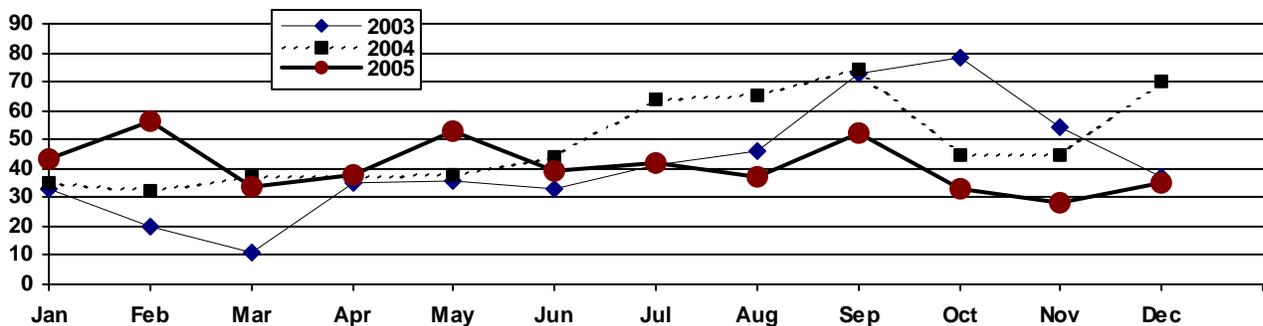
Housebreaks in Cambridge are most often perpetrated by unknown suspects, although a small percentage of incidents involve acquaintances or family members. For example, 6% of all reported housebreak victims named an *acquaintance* as a suspect, including friends, roommates or neighbors. An additional 4% of incidents were categorized as *domestic*, perpetrated by family members, ex-boyfriends, etc. The most common method of entry is by forcing the front door, however, a large number of breaks take place during the summer months, in which entry is made via unlocked/open windows. The property targeted in housebreaks classically include cash and jewelry, but in a society where valuable electronics are owned by many, laptops, Ipods, digital cameras and DVD players are now a common target of theft.

Top Five Items Stolen/Targeted		
	In Housebreaks:	In Commercial Burglaries:
1	Laptops	Cash
2	Jewelry	Tools
3	Cash	Laptop/Computer
4	Cameras	Cigarettes
5	DVD Players	Safes

Housebreaks most commonly occur during the daytime while victims are not home. Suspects are often long gone by the time victims return home and call the police. Despite this, an arrest was made in nearly 30 housebreaks in 2005. Victims calling police immediately after walking in on the suspects in their homes helped in effecting some arrests, while attentive neighbors assisted in other instances. Seven arrests were of perpetrators in domestic –related incidents.

Entry is gained into homes by various methods. Doors or windows are broken or pried open in 60% of the housebreaks in 2005, and was the most common method reported. However, unlocked windows or doors enabled suspects to enter without force in at least 13% of all housebreaks in 2005. Often, warm weather during the year causes people to leave windows open, and this makes for very tempting targets for housebreakers.

2003 – 2005 MONTHLY HOUSEBREAK TOTAL COMPARISON



Protect your home or business! Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 137 for tips on how you can protect against becoming a victim of a commercial burglary or housebreak.

2005 TIMELINE OF CAMBRIDGE HOUSEBREAK PATTERNS

January started with a continuing pattern from late 2004 in Cambridgeport. The daytime forced entry breaks ceased with the arrest of a professional burglar. During this month incidents in East Cambridge also rose.

The East Cambridge pattern remained into **February**. Repeat incidents of these daytime breaks were recorded on Winter and Spring Streets. Part of the high rate of housebreaks reported in February can be attributed to incidents in Mid-Cambridge, including a six-incident rash of breaks early in the month.

March was not characterized by the emergence of new patterns, but the activity in East Cambridge continued through mid-March.

In **June** incidents began to increase again in Mid-Cambridge. Half of the forced door entry breaks were the result of multiple burglaries at a single location.

Incidents in West Cambridge continued to increase into **May**. These incidents were characterized by forced window entry during the daytime. Incidents in North Cambridge of this nature also rose. In both neighborhoods laptops were targeted for theft, but in West Cambridge a discernable pattern of jewelry theft developed.

Housebreaks did not significantly increase from March to **April**, but Mid-Cambridge incurred an increase in burglaries. Incidents in West Cambridge also indicated an increase.

From **July** to **August** incidents increased in North Cambridge and Cambridgeport. Housebreaks in Cambridgeport were characterized by window entry and various property was targeted for theft, including DVD players and laptops.

September brought a pattern of window entry breaks to Mid-Cambridge. In these incident suspects were mainly stealing laptops. Window entry breaks also re-emerged in West Cambridge, where a similar pattern had taken place in the early summer.

Housebreaks incidents decreased significantly in **October**. The window break pattern in Cambridgeport continued into this month, but dissipated by mid-October.

By year's end, 2005 had brought a 16% decrease in housebreaks. The neighborhoods with the most significant declines were Area 4 and Inman/Harrington.

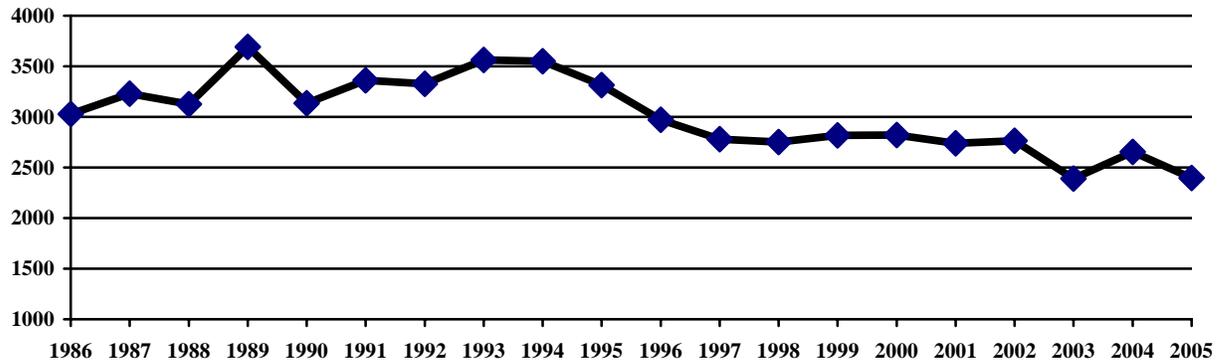
December was marked by the return of window entry breaks in Cambridgeport and Mid-Cambridge. During this month, the highest number of housebreak arrests were made; five incidents resulted in arrests.

November experienced the year's lowest rate of housebreak reports. Many of the month's incidents were characterized by incidents in which multiple residences were targeted in the same residential complex or street. This was the case in Agassiz where a notable increase was experienced.

L A R C E N Y

is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of auto parts and accessories, horse thefts, and bicycle thefts, in which no use of force, violence, fraud, or trespass occurs. In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, and worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is also excluded from this category, as it is a separate crime index offense.

**Twenty Year Review:
Larceny in Cambridge, 1986-2005**



2,654 reported in 2004 • 2,396 reported in 2005

Larceny is the most common of the Part One crimes, accounting for just over 60% of the serious crime total. Larceny often produces the most patterns. Numbers and patterns will undoubtedly remain high as we continue into the 21st century. The three categories that produced some of the highest numbers – larcenies from buildings, motor vehicles, and persons – are often fueled by changes in technology. As electronics such as laptops, cellular phones and portable music players evolve, they become easier to steal, conceal, and ultimately sell. Despite the high number of incidents reported, it remains unclear how accurately this number reflects the actual number of larcenies committed. Larceny remains one of the most underreported crimes. Note that the larceny total only includes incidents reported to the Cambridge Police.

Larceny is further broken down into the nine categories listed below. As can be seen from the table, there was an overall decrease in larceny totals this year in comparison to 2004 numbers. The exceptions were larceny of bicycles and shoplifting, both of which increased by five percent.

Categorization	2004	2005	% Change
Larcenies from Buildings	572	539	-6%
Larcenies from MV	734	615	-16%
Larcenies of Bicycles	229	241	5%
Larcenies from Persons	381	343	-10%
Shoplifting	383	403	5%
Larcenies of Services	30	19	-37%
Larcenies from Residences	226	175	-23%
Larcenies of License Plates	67	42	-37%
Other (Unclassifiable) Larcenies	32	19	-41%

LARCENY FROM BUILDINGS

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

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN BY BUSINESS DISTRICT		
Area	2004	2005
Galleria/East Cambridge	104	86
Kendall Square/MIT	31	37
Inman Square	35	30
Central Square	82	87
Cambridgeport/Riverside	26	26
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	50	47
Harvard Square	90	78
1500–1900 Mass. Ave.	46	52
Porter Square	37	36
Alewife/West Cambridge	71	60

There were 539 larcenies from buildings reported this year. This total represents a 6% decrease from the previous year, and is consistent with the five-year average of 535 incidents annually. Larceny from building has shown a steady decline over the past decade.

The following are the most common larceny from building scenarios:

TOP 5 HOT SPOTS OF 2005

1. Cambridgeside Galleria Mall
100 Cambridgeside Place - 51 incidents
2. Bally’s Health Club
1815 Massachusetts Avenue – 33 incidents
3. Cambridge Rindge and Latin School
459 Broadway – 27 incidents
4. Hyatt Regency Hotel
575 Memorial Drive – 9 Incidents
5. YMCA
820 Massachusetts Avenue – 8 Incidents

1. The theft of forgotten property at a business. For example a shopper forgets his/her wallet at a store counter after paying. When the victim returns to the location, the property is gone. Thirteen percent (13%) of incidents reported occurred in this manner.

2. A thief walks into an office building during open business hours, posing as a delivery person or claiming to be looking for an employee that does not exist. The thief moves unnoticed into an empty office and takes personal or company property. Wallets and laptops are favorite targets. This scenario accounted for 12% of the total reported larcenies from buildings.

3. A thief asks to see store property, such as a ring at a jewelry store, and when the salesperson turns or is not looking, the thief pockets the property and flees the establishment with the merchandise. Approximately 12% of reported larceny from building incidents were of this nature.

4. A thief waits for or finds the opportunity to steal property left unattended in classrooms or left unlocked in school desks or lockers. This scenario accounted for 11% of the total reported.

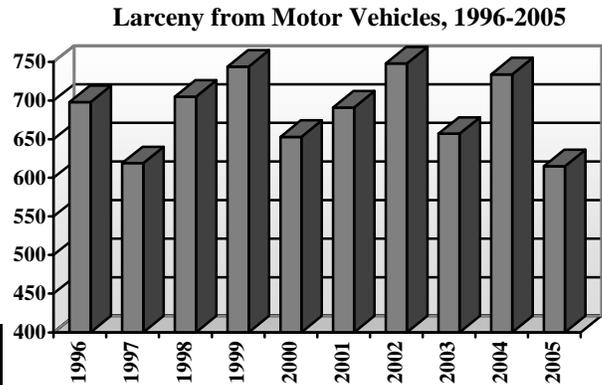
5. Someone leaves his or her belongings unattended for a short time, such as leaving a coat in a public coat closet, and then comes back to find the property missing. In 11% of incidents property was stolen in this manner.

6. A thief pries open a locker at a fitness club, commonly targeting credit cards for unauthorized use. In 2005 11% of larceny from building incidents occurred in this manner.

LARCENY FROM MOTOR VEHICLES

Larcenies from Motor Vehicles involve an offender either breaking into a car and stealing valuables within or stealing an exterior accessory (such as tires and hubcaps) from an automobile.

Larcenies from motor vehicles reached a significant low over the past decade, at 615 incidents, a 16% decrease from the previous year. This year's incidents were over 70 reports below the five-year average of 691 annual incidents. The majority of neighborhoods experienced decreases in larceny from motor vehicles. While Strawberry Hill incurred the greatest increase in car breaks, Mid-Cambridge experienced the most significant decrease.



Neighborhood	2004	2005	% Change
East Cambridge	86	62	-28%
MIT	18	16	-11%
Inman/Harrington	52	30	-42%
Area 4	70	54	-23%
Cambridgeport	94	89	-5%
Mid-Cambridge	93	65	-30%
Riverside	39	43	10%
Agassiz	40	29	-28%
Peabody	76	61	-20%
West Cambridge	68	76	12%
North Cambridge	60	53	-12%
Cambridge Highlands	22	16	-27%
Strawberry Hill	15	21	40%
Unknown	1	0	Inc

Overall, trends in larceny from motor vehicle have been the regular theft of stereos by breaking windows. Hondas continued to be the most targeted car make for stereo thefts, but unlike the popular entry via a broken window, Honda's are regularly entered by unknown means, incidents in which no damage can be detected to indicate a method of entry. The increase in larceny from motor vehicles can be attributed, in part, to two patterns that have risen from the past years. The two recurrent patterns, which were experienced throughout the city, in larceny from motor vehicle were: theft of headlights and later in the year the theft of GPS navigation systems. The trend of Honda and Acura tires decreased this year in comparison to 2004 incidents, but is still a continuous problem in the city.

IN FOCUS: GPS NAVIGATION SYSTEM THEFTS

A new trend in larceny from motor vehicle in Cambridge this year was the theft of Global Positioning System (GPS) navigation systems. Global Positioning uses satellites to pinpoint the user's location, locate the position of the technology (i.e. navigation system in a vehicle or cellular phone), and report that to the user. GPS systems in vehicles are used to direct a driver from one location to another, providing the driver with instructions of where to make necessary turns to arrive at a given destination. GPS navigation systems have become a more popular option that comes installed in many new vehicle models. Like any other new technology that becomes popular, the advancements in GPS technology have also made this an affordable feature for owners of older models to add to their vehicles.

Three percent of all reported car breaks involved the theft of GPS systems, 21 incidents in all. This is a significant increase over 2004, when only four incidents of GPS system thefts were reported. No incidents

of GPS thefts were reported until May of 2005, but the trend peaked during the month of December, when two thirds of all incidents were reported. These incidents were concentrated in East Cambridge, particularly at the Cambridgeside Galleria parking garage, as the result of a rash of thefts. In all but one of the GPS system car breaks, the thieves gained entry into the targeted vehicle by smashing a window, stole the GPS system, and in many cases, other visible property. The East Cambridge incidents were concentrated between 12 p.m. and 2 p.m., but in other areas the thefts took place at later hours and overnight. There was no pattern to the vehicle models of the cars targeted. The arrest of a suspect in early 2006 quieted this pattern after the new year. As we enter 2006, the theft of GPS navigation systems is a trend to watch.

IN FOCUS: HEADLIGHT THEFTS

Approximately seven percent of all reported larcenies from motor vehicles involved the theft or attempted theft of automobile headlights, a slight increase over reported headlight thefts and attempts were reported in 2004 and into 2005. Of those 42 incidents, 50% were headlight thefts from Audis. This trend of headlight theft from motor vehicles was seen on a very small scale in 2003, with only four incidents in 2004, the trend emerged as a citywide and regional problem. Incidents of this nature were ten times greater in 2004 when compared to 2003 incidents. Key observations concerning these thefts are:



- Incidents were highest in the month of February, with a concentration in Agassiz and Peabody on weekend days.
- Over 75% of tire theft incidents occurred between Thursday and Sunday, particularly between the hours of 1 a.m. and 3 a.m.
- In some instances, the same vehicles were targeted at different times of the year.

The theft of Audi headlights as a trend in larceny from motor vehicle has not only affected Cambridge, but has also affected surrounding jurisdictions, such as Somerville and Boston and has been seen in other parts of the east coast, such as New York and New Jersey.

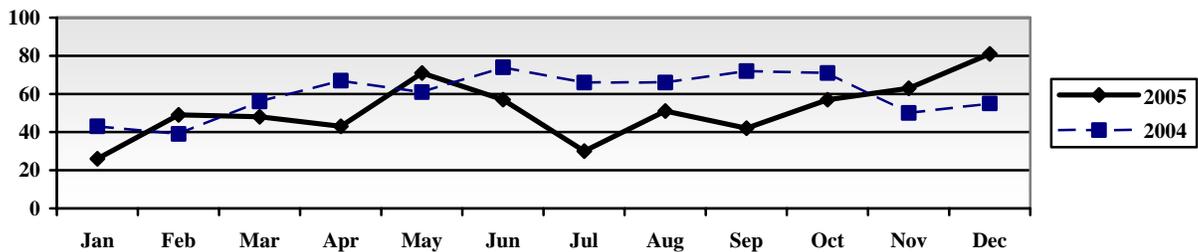
Top Three Methods of Entry

1. The most common method of entry into motor vehicles in 2005 was by breaking one or more windows of the vehicle. This method was reported in 35% of the incidents.
2. The second most common larceny from motor vehicle MO was the theft of exterior parts, which involved no entry to the vehicle. The theft of vehicle parts made up 20% of all car break incidents.
3. The third most common method of entry into motor vehicles was by unknown means. That is, that there are no signs of forced entry to the vehicle. This method was reported in 20% of reported incidents.

Top Ten Stolen Items of 2005

1. Car Stereos/CD players – 119 reported stolen
2. Auto Parts Misc. – 86 reported stolen
3. Cash – 53 reported stolen
4. CDs/Tapes – 43 reported stolen
5. Tires – 35 reported stolen
6. Bags – 30 reported stolen
7. Cellular Telephones – 27 reported stolen
8. Portable CD Player/Digital Music Player – 26 reported stolen
9. Misc. Electronics – 26 reported stolen
10. Clothing – 22 reported stolen

Monthly Totals for Larceny from Motor Vehicles



HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

- Larcenies from motor vehicles have consistently averaged between 16-20% of the total serious crime index in Cambridge for over 20 years. This year's total is above this average, making up nearly 25% of all larceny. Nationally, thefts from vehicles made up 20% of all crime reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigations.
- For the first five years of the 1980s, Cambridge averaged 1,050 larcenies from motor vehicles. This average increased to 1,175 per year between 1986 and 1990. Between 1990 and 1995, incidents leveled off to between 850 and 900 incidents per year.
- Throughout 1996, the Cambridge Police Department assigned high priority to the early intervention of larceny from motor vehicle patterns. Target areas were flooded with directed patrols to combat chronic problem areas where spatial and temporal trends had been identified. The result of these efforts was the lowest larceny from motor vehicle total in 16 years. This number continued to decline in 1997.

LARCENY OF BICYCLES

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

Between 1989 and 1994, bicycle theft exhibited a sharp ascent, soaring from an average of 270 per year in the 1980s to 584 in 1994. Since 1994, the crime has been steadily decreasing, with the exception of the slight increase reported in 2000. These declines reflect, perhaps, the increased publicity given to this crime, the greater availability of bicycle racks, and a crime-prevention conscious public.

After a steady three-year decline in larceny of bicycles, 2004 marked an increase in incidents which continued into 2005.

Not surprisingly, the majority of bicycle thefts fell in the summer months, when bicycles pack the streets and sidewalks. However, the high rate of incidents continued into the first months of fall, possibly due to the abnormally warmer months we saw in 2005. The highest number of thefts was reported in July and September. Temporally, the

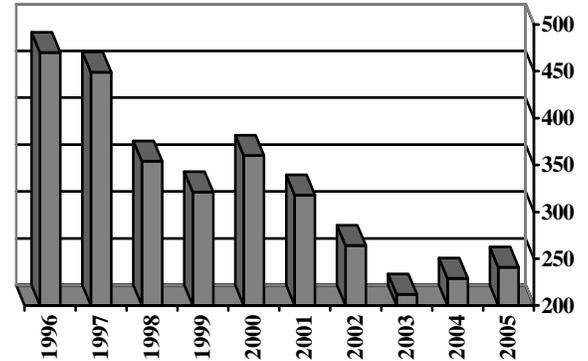
only reportable pattern is that the majority of incidents take place during the afternoon hours, when victims are at work or classes, with no concentration on any day of the week.

Incidents were scattered throughout busy commercial areas, where visitors and employees commute on bikes. Larceny of bicycle activity throughout the year was most concentrated in Harvard and Central Squares. Specific areas of repeat incidents included the Cambridge Rindge and Latin School premises and the Cambridge Galleria.

NEIGHBORHOOD	2004	2005
East Cambridge	15	20
MIT	7	4
Inman/Harrington	14	20
Area 4	23	34
Cambridgeport	21	22
Mid-Cambridge	34	29
Riverside	30	27
Agassiz	8	7
Peabody	12	19
West Cambridge	14	36
North Cambridge	36	16
Cambridge Highlands	4	7
Strawberry Hill	11	0
Unknown	15	0

Locks present little difficulty to bicycle thieves, who often bring bolt cutters or pry bars with them. Fifty-four percent of all reported bicycle thefts involved a locked and unattended bicycle on the street, sidewalk or rack. Unlocked bicycles that were on private property followed, making up 19% of reported incidents. These thefts occur in apartment building hallways, or when bicycles are left in private yards.

Bicycle Larceny, 1996-2005



LARCENIES FROM PERSONS

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

Typically, larcenies from persons dominate the larceny subcategories, but in 2005 it dropped to fourth highest of all larceny types. Thefts from people shopping and dining in Harvard Square and the Central Square drove this total.

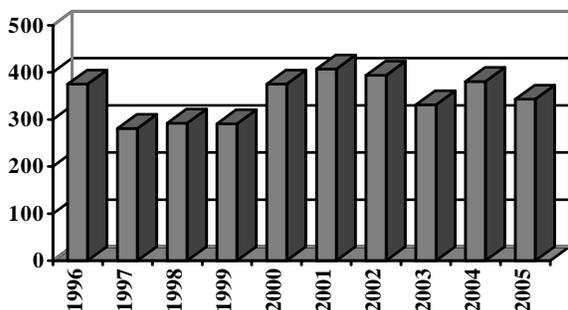
BUSINESS DISTRICT	2004	2005
Galleria/East Cambridge	44	45
Kendall Square/MIT	15	6
Inman Square/Harrington	18	15
Central Square	86	98
Cambridgeport/Riverside	6	7
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	14	9
Harvard Square	136	114
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	15	12
Porter Square/North Cambridge	23	12
Alewife/West Cambridge	24	25

The following represents three recurring scenarios that dominate larcenies from persons:

1. A diner places his or her jacket over the back of a chair, or places her purse under her chair. Someone sitting behind the victim goes through the coat or purse, taking the valuables within, or takes the coat or purse entirely. This accounted for 48% of larcenies from persons in 2005. Incidents at restaurants

and cafes located in Harvard and Central Square dominated this categorization. Concentrations were reported at and around The Garage in Harvard Square, between the 500 to 700 blocks of Massachusetts Avenue in Central Square and the Cambridgeside Galleria. Larcenies from person are generally easy to prevent. Remember to always keep your belongings within your control. Do not leave purses on the floor,

Larcenies from Persons, 1996-2005

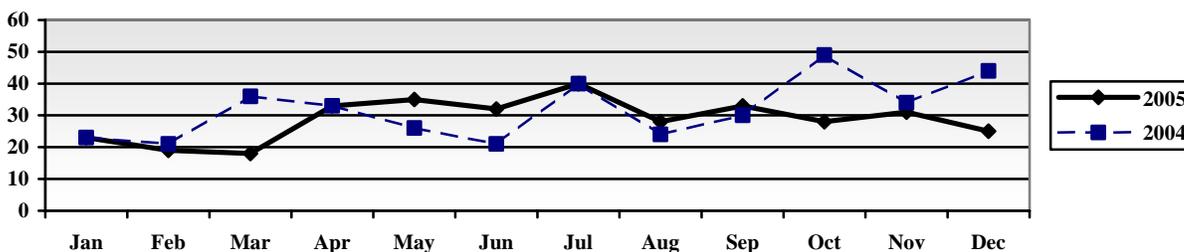


on the back of your chair, or otherwise unattended. Do not leave wallets or cell phones in the pockets of hanging coats.

2. A shopper, usually in a supermarket, keeps her purse in her shopping cart. While she is distracted selecting merchandise, someone pilfers the purse from the cart. This accounted for about 16% of reported thefts. The highest concentrations were at the Cambridgeside Galleria, the Porter Square retailers, and the shopping center at Alewife Brook Parkway.

3. While the victim is walking through a public place, a pickpocket stealthily reaches into the victim's coat, purse, or backpack and removes valuables. This scenario accounted for about 8% of the larceny from the person reports in 2005, but this percentage is ever decreasing. Pocket-picking requires a particular skill that modern criminals are increasingly failing to develop. Harvard Square and Central Square report the highest pocket-picking numbers, with concentrations in the early to mid-afternoons.

Monthly Totals for Larceny from Person



SHOPLIFTING

One of two larceny subcategories to increase in 2005, shoplifting incidents rose by five percent over 2004. The Cambridgeside Galleria and Central Square reported the most incidents, and Central Square also experienced the highest increase from last year. It is important to note however, that since shoplifting incidents are generally only reported when an arrest is made, underreporting is a serious problem. The actual shoplifting number may be six to ten times the statistic given in this report. This year over 50% of all reports did not result in an arrest. This rate indicates an increase in shoplifting reports, but a decrease in arrests.

BUSINESS DISTRICT	2004	2005
Galleria/East Cambridge	146	134
Kendall Square/MIT	0	4
Inman Square/Harrington	3	4
Central Square	78	119
Cambridgeport/Riverside	8	13
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	3	4
Harvard Square	63	52
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	2	3
Porter Square/North Cambridge	31	31
Alewife/West Cambridge	49	39

Shoplifters usually fall into one of five categories:

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

LARCENY FROM RESIDENCES

Larcenies from Residences are non-burglary thefts from apartments, hallways, garages, and yards. “Non-burglary” means that no force or trespass was involved in the theft: the thefts are committed by people who have the right to be on the property. They include thefts committed by guests, roommates, family members, workers, and home health care providers. They also include thefts committed from common areas of apartment buildings, and thefts committed from property surrounding a house, such as the front yard, walkway, or tool shed.

Since larcenies from residences are usually committed by someone known to the victim, pattern identification and intervention by the police department is difficult. The most common larceny from residence scenarios are:

- *Thefts committed by visitors or guests to a residence: 22%*
- *Thefts from a yard, porch, or other area surrounding a residence: 15%*
- *Thefts committed by someone working in the apartment, such as a painter, plumber, contractor, or maintenance man: 12%*
- *Thefts committed by a family member, spouse, or romantic partner (i.e., “domestic thefts”): 10%*
- *Thefts of mail or packages delivered by a parcel service: 9%*
- *Thefts from a common hallway, foyer, or storage area of an apartment building: 8%*

NEIGHBORHOOD	2004	2005
East Cambridge	15	18
MIT	1	1
Inman/Harrington	20	15
Area 4	12	20
Cambridgeport	37	27
Mid-Cambridge	43	28
Riverside	23	12
Agassiz	7	6
Peabody	19	16
West Cambridge	18	16
North Cambridge	19	12
Cambridge Highlands	3	1
Strawberry Hill	9	3

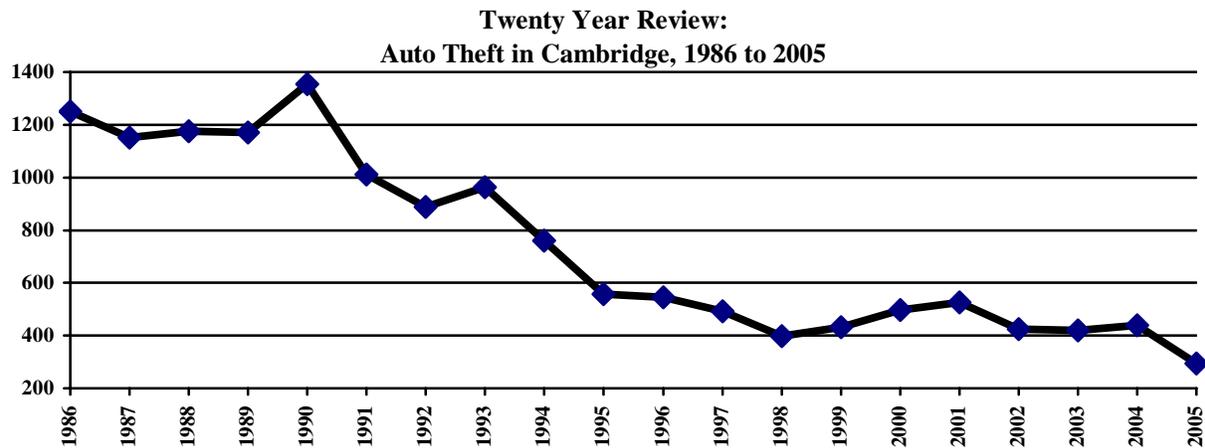
LARCENY OF SERVICES

This crime includes taxicab fare evasion, “dining and ditching,” “gassing and going,” and other failures to pay for services already rendered. There were 19 of these crimes reported in 2005. Nearly half of incidents involved gasoline theft, 21% each taxi fare evasion and restaurant check evasion. Evasion of auto repair and parking fees made up 11% of the total.

Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 137 for ways to protect yourself from larceny

AUTO THEFT

is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This offense category includes the theft of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, and snowmobiles. This definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by persons having lawful access.



438 reported in 2004 • 295 reported in 2005

In the mid-1970's there were nearly 3,000 cars reported stolen yearly in Cambridge. These figures declined to approximately 1,700 thefts in the 1980's, and to less than 1,000 thefts yearly in the 1990's. Today's figures represent one of the most dramatic reported decreases in a single crime type. The decline can be attributed to the virtual elimination of "chop shops" and interstate auto theft rings, crackdowns on insurance fraud, advances in automobile security, and new technology that enables patrol officers to quickly check a vehicle's registry listing and determine if it is stolen.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF AUTO THEFT

Neighborhood	2003	2004*	2005*	CHANGE 04-05	% OF TOTAL
East Cambridge	43	56	34	-40%	11%
M.I.T. Area	12	15	4	-73%	1%
Inman/Harrington	56	45	23	-47%	8%
Area 4	58	43	26	-40%	9%
Cambridgeport	69	56	38	-32%	13%
Mid-Cambridge	36	36	34	-6%	12%
Riverside	33	26	14	-46%	5%
Agassiz	15	10	11	+10%	4%
Peabody	25	53	26	-51%	9%
West Cambridge	30	38	30	-21%	10%
North Cambridge	32	41	41	N/A	14%
Cambridge Highlands	5	12	5	-58%	1%
Strawberry Hill	5	5	8	+60%	3%
Total	419	436	294	-32%	100%

*Please note that two incidents in 2004 and one in 2005 took place at unknown locations, therefore they are not included in this breakdown.

In 2005 Cambridge reported its lowest number of stolen cars in over 20 years. The North Cambridge neighborhood reported the highest number of thefts. Cambridgeport, which reported the highest number of thefts in 2004, managed to cut the number of thefts by a third yet still reported the second highest number of auto thefts in

2005. Multiple incidents were reported on Green, Magazine, Massachusetts Ave, Memorial Drive, Pearl, and River Streets. Mid-Cambridge followed with the second highest number of incidents in 2005. The neighborhood's totals were relatively consistent from the previous year. The majority of the thefts occurred in repeat locations on Bigelow, Cambridge, Harvard, Kirkland, Trowbridge, and Ware Streets. Although auto thefts in Strawberry Hill totals increased by 60%, they only had three new incidents. The number of auto thefts in this neighborhood only make up of 3% of the total number of cars stolen in all of Cambridge. Peabody saw a decrease of 51% in the number of stolen cars from 2004 to 2005.

The first quarter of the year saw the least amount of incidents with only 60 cars stolen. The second quarter of the year, from April to June saw the most incidents with 82 auto thefts. The summer months of July, August, and September saw 78 cars stolen, while the last quarter from October to December saw 75. The month of September saw the most incidents with 36 (12%) reported stolen vehicles.

MAKES AND MODELS

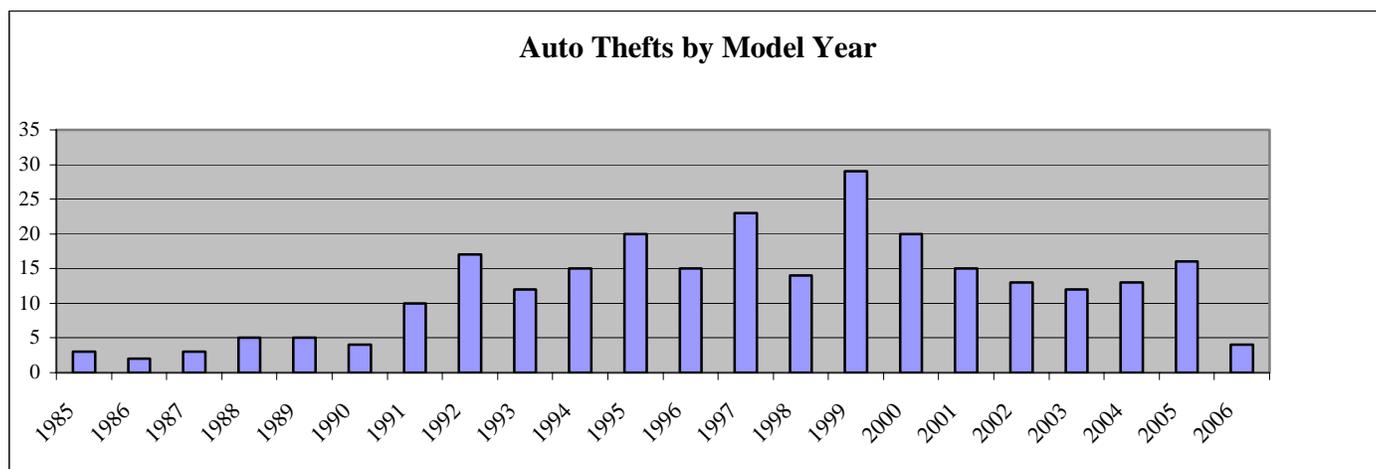
Hondas were by far the most commonly stolen automobiles of 2005, constituting 32% of all reports. Toyotas and Fords, approximately 30 incidents each, came in second and third place. This information is consistent with historical and national trends, as Hondas are the most commonly stolen vehicles nationwide. As is clear in the table below, the top five vehicle model types stolen mirrors the top five stolen statewide in Massachusetts.

The most targeted model this year was the Honda Civic, followed by the Accord and the Acura Integra. The Toyota Camry, traditionally a commonly stolen model, was just behind the Integra. These particular models are stolen more than any other due to several factors. These cars are some of the most commonly *owned* models in the nation, making them more widely available. Statistical probability alone would place them near the top of the theft list. Car thieves tend to look for average-cost, commonly owned, inconspicuous cars. High-priced luxury cars are not stolen very often because they are too easy for someone to spot, and are more likely to be equipped with expensive alarm systems. Scooters have also become a more common target, making up 2% of the total motor vehicles stolen in 2005, as they have grown in popularity in recent years.

TOP FIVE STOLEN MAKES & MODELS STOLEN			
Makes		Model type	
Honda	95	Honda Civic*+	57
Ford	29	Honda Accord*+	33
Toyota	28	Acura Integra+	13
Acura	18	Toyota Camry+	12
Chevrolet	7	Toyota Corolla*+	9
*Also in the National Top Five			
+Also in the Massachusetts Top Five			

Analysis of the age of stolen vehicles shows that the highest demand is for cars that are eight to nine years old. Thieves looking for transportation steal these cars because they are inconspicuous. Thieves looking to make a profit target these years because parts for these cars are in higher demand. The other high cluster, with 1999-2002 cars, represents "joyriders," looking for newer models to increase their sense of status, and thieves intending to sell the entire car for profit. The table below shows the incidence of auto theft by year of the model.

AUTO THEFT RECOVERIES



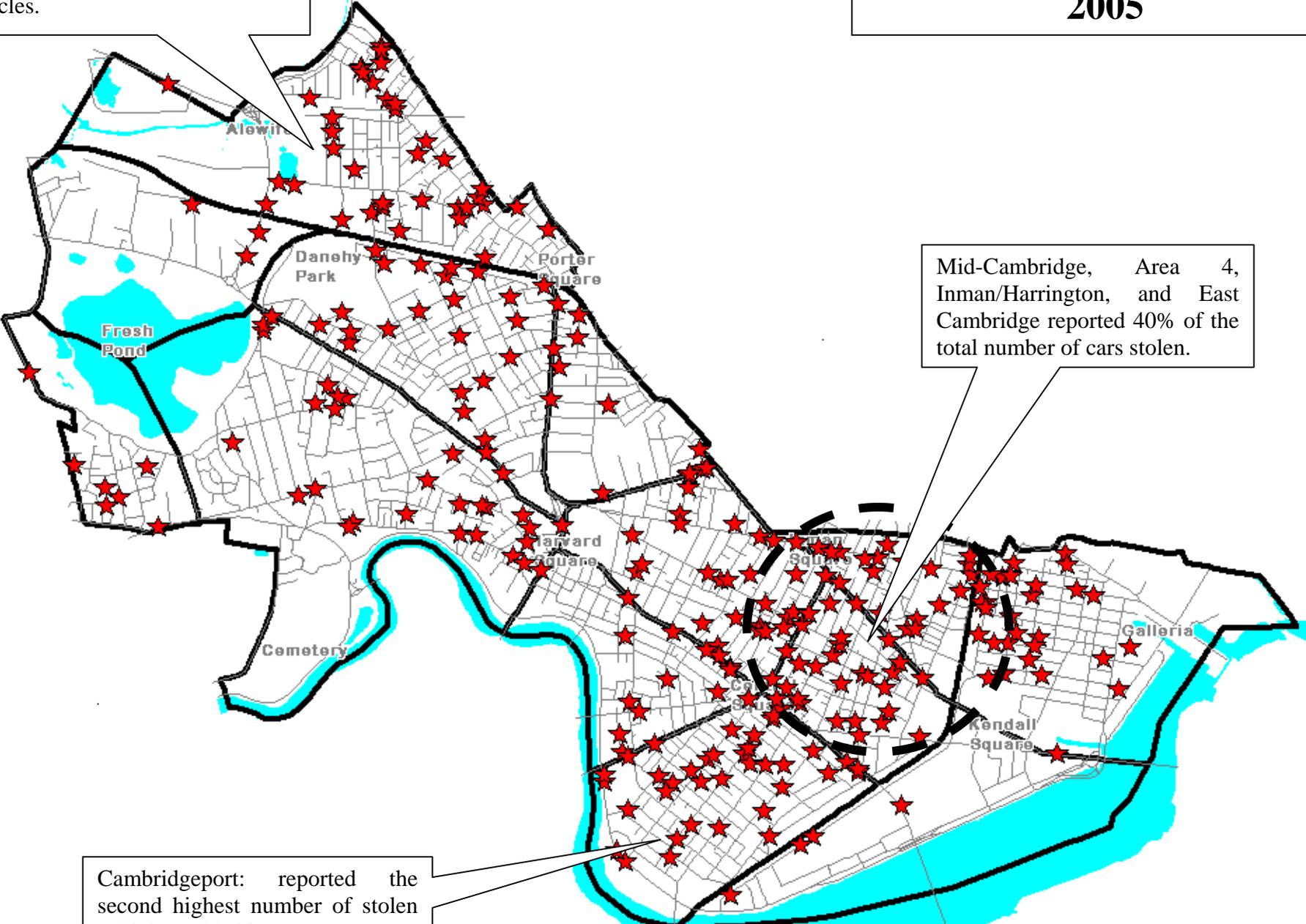
Approximately 50% of the cars reported stolen in 2005 have been recovered to date. The majority of the recovered cars were located throughout Cambridge and Boston. Autos were also recovered in as far away as New Hampshire and Tennessee. When damage is reported on recovered vehicles, it is most commonly ignition damage and body damage. Seven cars were fully or partially stripped for parts, and tires were missing from 10 cars. Radios and/or stereos were missing in 7 vehicles. Note that additional information regarding parts stolen from vehicles that were not themselves stolen can be found in the Larceny section of this report. The following table shows a breakdown of recovery locations.

Boston	
Dorchester	7
Roxbury	4
Hyde Park	3
Allston/Brighton	2
Mattapan	1
Unknown/Other	0
Cambridge	
North Cambridge	10
Unknown	9
Mid-Cambridge	8
Inman/Harrington	6
Area 4	5
Cambridgeport	5
Peabody	4
Riverside	2
Agassiz	2
West Cambridge	2
Cambridge Highlands	2
Strawberry Hill	2
East Cambridge	1
MIT Area	1
Other Cities	
Somerville	10
Everett	5
Medford	3
Lynn	2
Brockton	2
Framingham	2
Chelsea	5
Watertown	2
Woburn	2
Other	36

Protect your car!! Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 137 for tips on how you can protect your car from auto theft.

Auto Theft in Cambridge 2005

North Cambridge: reported the most incidents with 41 stolen vehicles.



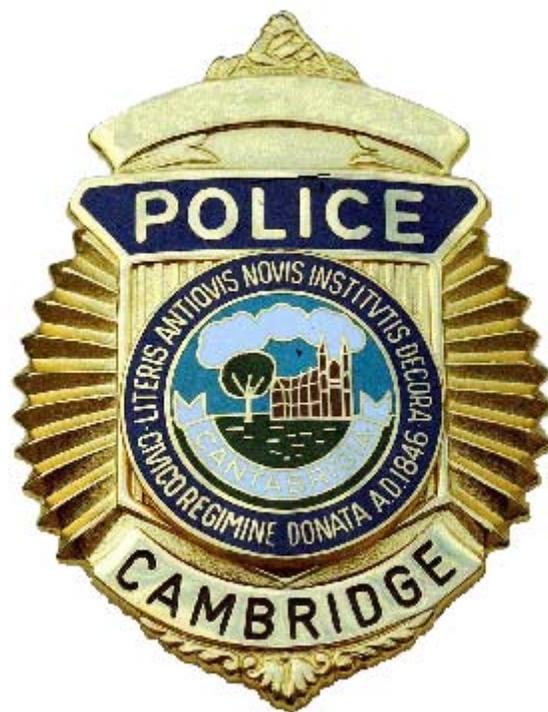
Mid-Cambridge, Area 4, Inman/Harrington, and East Cambridge reported 40% of the total number of cars stolen.

Cambridgeport: reported the second highest number of stolen vehicles, with 38 reports.

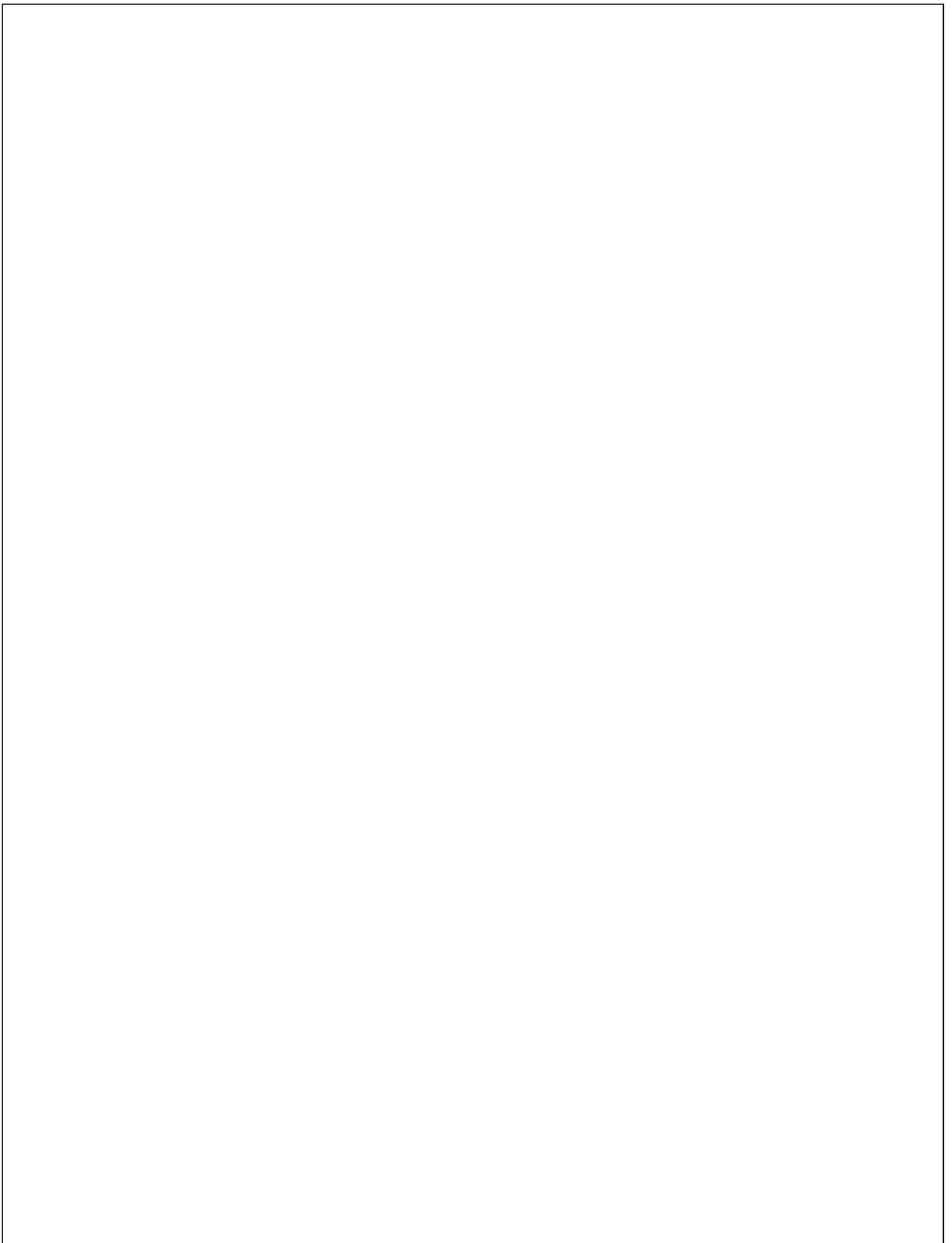
SECTION II

PART II CRIMES

- **DRUG OFFENSES**
- **FRAUD AND FORGERY**
- **VANDALISM**
- **SEX CRIMES**
- **OTHER CRIMES**



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



N A R C O T I C S

includes all incidents in which the police made an arrest, complaint, or warrant for the possession or distribution of illegal narcotics. Narcotics statistics do not include all instances of narcotics use or distribution; they only reflect those cases that are known to the police.

124 reported in 2004 • 139 reported in 2005

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

Below is a chart containing the geographic breakdown of drug incidents across the thirteen neighborhoods in Cambridge. As shown, Area 4, which includes part of upper Central Square, accounted for the most drug activity. In total, 139 incidents were reported in 2005 and 127 arrests were made.

Geographic Breakdown of Drug Incidents				
Area	2003	2004	2005	% of Total
East Cambridge	20	15	16	12%
M.I.T. Area	1	0	1	1%
Inman/Harrington	21	11	11	8%
Area 4	24	22	37	27%
Cambridgeport	16	19	24	17%
Mid-Cambridge	5	8	20	14%
Riverside	15	14	10	7%
Agassiz	1	1	2	1%
Peabody	6	9	3	2%
West Cambridge	3	7	5	4%
North Cambridge	6	15	9	6%
Cambridge Highlands	1	1	1	1%
Strawberry Hill	2	2	0	0%

Unlike almost all other crimes, the numbers given reflect only arrests and complaints and do not include all drug activity in a particular area. It is impossible to ascertain how many times an individual uses or possesses narcotics during any given time period. A high number of arrests does not necessarily reflect negatively on an area, as it shows that drug dealers and users are being taken off the street.

DRUG ARREST SCENARIOS

There are several means by which a drug arrest develops. In 2005 there were seven different scenarios that resulted in an arrest for drugs. It is important to note that there can be multiple arrests for each drug incident reported.

1. The Cambridge Police Department Special Investigation Unit initiates an investigation or conducts a surveillance resulting in an arrest. Many of these investigations are due to information supplied by confidential sources: **36 cases**
2. A police officer on patrol observes suspicious street activity and upon further investigation discovers narcotics resulting in an arrest: **38 cases**

DRUG TIP HOTLINE

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

3. During an arrest for another crime such as disorderly conduct, the arresting officer or booking officer finds narcotics on the arrested person: **28 cases** (since this scenario often times occurs at the police station itself, the number of drug incidents for the Riverside neighborhood, where the station is located, can be inflated by as much as five incidents a year)
4. During a routine motor vehicle stop a police officer observes or smells narcotics inside the vehicle resulting in an arrest: **16 cases**
5. A citizen witnesses a person or persons using drugs and complains to the police: **2 cases**
6. A Cambridge school official or court officer observes drugs use leading to an arrest: **3 cases**
7. Miscellaneous circumstances of possession: **4 cases**

Drug Activity Breakdown	
Activity	2005
Possession	72
Possession with intent to distribute (the carrying of a significant amount of narcotic not for personal use)	36
Drug Sale (observed)	18
Trafficking (the selling, possessing or transporting of copious amounts of narcotics)	6

Drug Type Breakdown	
Drug	2005
Marijuana	51
Cocaine/crack	36
Multiple drugs	17
Heroin	9
Hypodermic needles	7
Prescription drugs	5
Designer drug	1
Drug paraphernalia	1
Hallucinogens	0
Total	127

Among the major arrests for narcotics in 2005 was one incident in May involving the seizure of 202 grams of cocaine in the Area 4 neighborhood. Another apprehension netted 2,204 pills of Clonazepam in Cambridgeport. A subsequent search of a motor vehicle also in Cambridgeport revealed 179 grams of cocaine and over \$18,00 in cash.

UNDERSTANDING NARCOTICS

Note: The following information was gathered from the following sources: <http://www.drugfreeamerica.com>; [Massachusetts Drug Threat Assessment](#), published by the National Drug Intelligence Center of the U.S. Department of Justice; <http://www.erowid.org>; <http://www.gazettenet.com/12192002/news/2941.htm>; and http://www.Townonline.com/Lincoln/news/local_regional/lin_newljdrugs12242002.htm.

Massachusetts Drug Classifications

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

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



MARIJUANA (AKA: grass, pot, weed, Mary Jane, dope)

Marijuana is the most widely used drug in America. This green or brown dried mixture of leaves, stems, seeds and flowers from the hemp plant is smoked through a pipe, bong or marijuana cigarette often called a joint or blunt, to produce a gradual high. Less common forms of the drug are hashish or hashish oil.

Smoke from marijuana contains 50-70% more carcinogenic hydrocarbons than that of tobacco cigarettes. Besides health factors, marijuana affects a user's alertness, concentration, perception, coordination and reaction time. Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the main active chemical in marijuana, changes the way sensory information gets into and is processed by the part of the brain that is crucial for learning and memory.



HERION (AKA: *dope, smack, horse*)



Heroin is a highly addictive drug derived from morphine, which is obtained from the opium poppy. It is a “downer” that affects the brain’s pleasure systems and interferes with the ability to feel pain. Heroin can be used in many ways, depending on the user’s preference and drug purity. Heroin is fast acting, especially when injected or smoked. Injected heroin reaches the brain in 15 to 30 seconds; when smoked, it causes a reaction in seven seconds. The high from heroin is experienced as intense pleasure. Once a person begins using heroin, they quickly develop a tolerance to the drug and need more and more to get the same effect.

Epidemiologists agree that heroin is the most under-reported drug in terms of usage and that any usage statistics are unreliable. Estimates range from 428,000 past-year users (National Household Survey, 1995) to 600,000 past week heroin users (Office of National Drug Control Policy). On the other hand, some experts estimate that as many as 2 to 3 million people in the United States use heroin recreationally. In 1980 the average bag of street heroin was 4% pure; the average bag today is 40% pure and can be as pure as 70%. Increased purity results in snorting and smoking rather than injecting. Heroin use in the state has risen sharply over the last decade, particularly among young men ages 18-24, who are buying cheaper and purer forms of the drug.

COCAINE + CRACK COCAINE (AKA: *coke, snow, blow, rock, freebase*)



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



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

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

DESIGNER DRUGS (Ex. Ecstasy, X, E)



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



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

are found with the needle still in their arm.



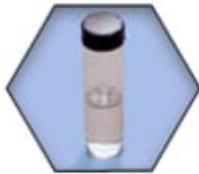
OXYCONTIN

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

OxyContin abusers remove the sustained-release coating to get a rush of euphoria similar to heroin. They chew the tabs...crush them for snorting...or boil the powder for injection. The most serious risk associated with opioids, including OxyContin, is respiratory depression. Common opioid side effects are constipation, nausea, sedation, dizziness, vomiting, headache, dry mouth, sweating, and weakness. OxyContin is oxycodone in a sustained release form and that is why the tablet should not be broken. Taking broken, chewed, or crushed tablets could lead to the rapid release and absorption of a potentially toxic dose of oxycodone.

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

GHB (GAMMA HYDROXYBUTYRIC ACID) (Liquid Ecstasy)



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

METHAMPHETAMINE (Meth, Speed, Crank)



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

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

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.

830 reported in 2004 • 794 reported in 2005

There were 794 incidents of malicious destruction, or “vandalism,” reported in 2005. This is a 4% decrease over 2004. Sharp drop-offs in Cambridgeport and Cambridge Highlands contributed to this decrease. In the Cambridge Highlands area, malicious destruction has decreased by 57% since 2004. Mid-Cambridge, North Cambridge, and East Cambridge have increased the most in the year 2005.

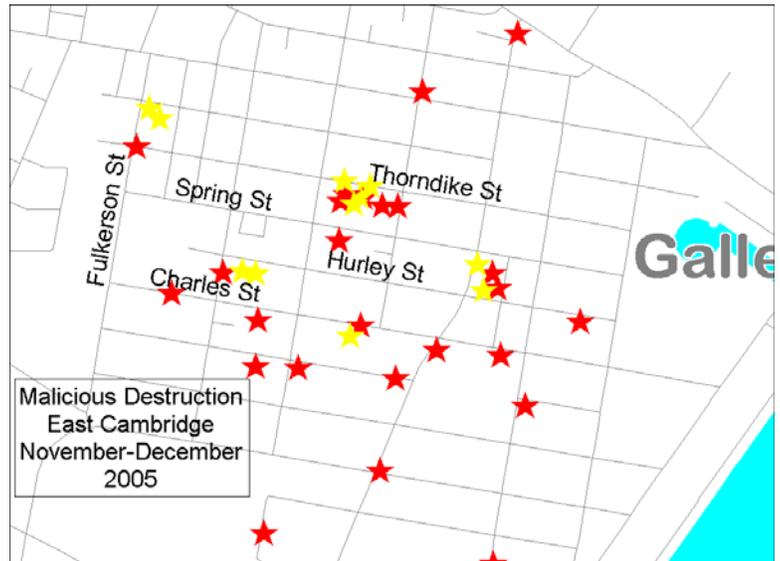
VANDALISM BY CATEGORY

Category	2004	2005
Car window smashed	182	159
Dents/other damage to car	135	134
Tires slashed or punctured	123	113
Scratches, "pinstripes"	61	67
Attempted theft	27	16
Total Damage to Autos	528	489
Misc. damage at residences	64	50
Window of residence smashed	37	27
Total Damage to Residences	101	77
Window of business smashed	38	53
Misc. damage to businesses	34	41
Total Damage to Businesses	72	94
Graffiti	97	107
Miscellaneous damage	32	27

Neighborhood	2004	2005	% Change
East Cambridge	87	108	24%
MIT	10	11	10%
Inman/Harrington	70	67	-4%
Area 4	90	80	-11%
Cambridgeport	148	75	-49%
Mid-Cambridge	63	91	44%
Riverside	65	66	1%
Agassiz	18	19	6%
Peabody	80	79	-1%
West Cambridge	62	61	-2%
North Cambridge	77	96	25%
Cambridge Highlands	42	18	-57%
Strawberry Hill	18	23	28%

IN FOCUS: EAST CAMBRIDGE

Damage done to motor vehicles dominated the type of malicious destruction reported in East Cambridge. Approximately 75% of the reports were for tire slashings, broken car windows, or other damage. Toward the end of the year, East Cambridge experienced a particularly high number of incidents, including a spree of tire slashings over one weekend which affected approximately 23 vehicles along Thorndike, Spring and Charles Streets. The map below illustrates the area most affected during the last 2 months of 2005 in East Cambridge.

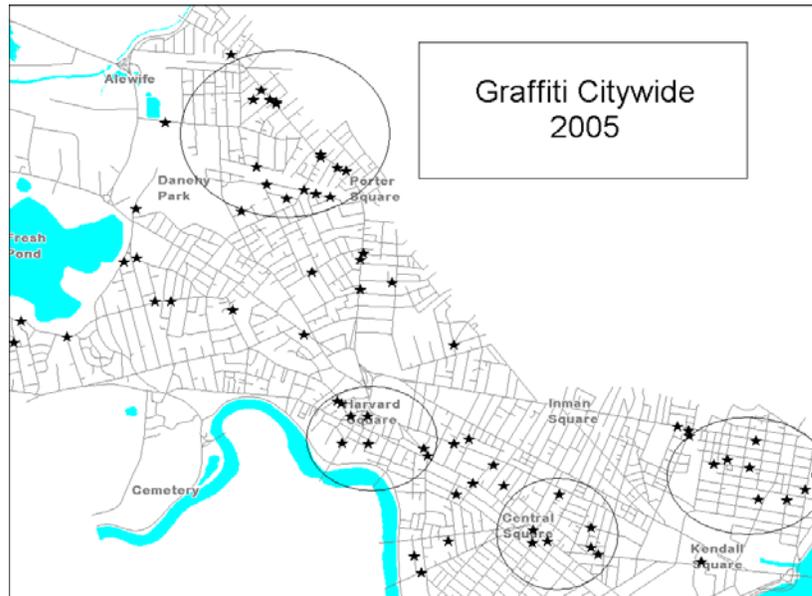


GRAFFITI CITYWIDE

Graffiti is a citywide issue that affects public, private, and institutional property owners. Both graffiti prevention and removal are time-consuming, expensive, and require continuous intervention. Perpetrators of graffiti include gang members, bored juveniles, and self-styled "artists" who regard other people's property as their canvas.

Incidents of graffiti accounted for 13% of the malicious destruction total in 2005. It is important to note, however, that a high percentage of graffiti incidents are not regularly reported to the police. As was true in 2004, Peabody reported the highest total number (31) of graffiti incidents in 2005. This was reflective of a single hotspot on Richdale Avenue, which accounted for 20 of the 30 reports.

The map below shows the location of each of the graffiti incidents reported in 2005. Note that the majority of incidents cluster near the city squares, where businesses are more abundant. Much of the City's graffiti is located along sides of businesses or schools.



The City of Cambridge plays a central role in the eradication of graffiti by coordinating prevention and enforcement efforts, acting as a clearinghouse for graffiti identification and removal, and setting an example by providing good maintenance of its own property. Citizens, community groups, businesses, residential property owners, and other public agencies and institutions are strongly encouraged to work together with the city to effectively combat graffiti.

How You Can Help:

- 1) Use the Graffiti Hotline (349-INFO) to report addresses of vandalized sites.
 - a) To report locations where graffiti exists. The information will be forwarded to the appropriate agency or property owner for removal and to the Police Department for investigation.
 - b) To provide information to help apprehend “taggers.” Your information will be kept confidential.
 - c) For information on removal supplies and techniques if you have graffiti on your property.
 - d) For resources to help organize community clean-up days.
- 2) Organize community clean-up days.
- 3) Remove graffiti promptly from your property.
- 4) Educate your children about the costs and impact of graffiti.
- 5) Read the U.S. Department of Justice’s Problem-Oriented Policing Guide to understanding and responding to graffiti problems <http://www.popcenter.org/Problems/problem-graffiti.htm>.

OTHER GRAFFITI REMOVAL TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

If you witness someone “tagging” property

• Cambridge Housing Authority property	Call 911 864-3020
• Traffic Department (<i>Traffic Signs, Meters, Signals</i>)	349-4700
• Water Department (Fire Hydrants, Fresh Pond Area)	349-4781
• Harvard Real Estate Office (Harvard Property)	495-2234
• Postal Service (Mail Boxes)	876-0620
• MBTA Complaint Line	222-5215
• MDC Bridges, Pools, Facilities	727-5114 Ext. 530
• MIT Real Estate Office (MIT Property)	253-1483
• Middlesex County Courthouse, Registry, Other Facilities	494-4100
• Electrical Department (Pay Phones, Fire Boxes)	349-4925
• School Department Property	349-6854

F R A U D

, 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.

438 reported in 2004 • 463 reported in 2005

Across the nation, police departments are seeing fraud become an increasingly popular crime.

Counterfeiting

In 2005, there were 21 incidents of counterfeiting. In one incident, a man was arrested on First Street with a total of 119 pirated CDs. The individual had been selling counterfeit CD's on the street claiming he was promoting his own music career. In another incident a Cambridge man was found purchasing a beer at Marriott Hotel bar with \$20.00 counterfeit note. After police searched the suspect they recovered several more \$20.00 counterfeit notes. Nearly all of the incidents involved individuals attempting or successfully passing counterfeit bills when making purchases.

Application

Seven incidents of forged applications were reported during 2005. Four of these incidents involved individuals attempting or successfully opening credit cards under different identities. Two incidents involved opening cell phone lines on other individual's accounts.

Bad Check

This is defined as the writing of checks on insufficient funds or closed accounts. The Cambridge Police took 23 reports for this crime in 2005, two of which resulted in arrests.

Forged Check

Writing a forged check includes any incidents in which a suspect forges the signature of the victim, or changes the amount written on the check. In one incident a Somerville man stole checks that were mailed to an old address of the victim. The suspect cashed four checks totaling \$500.00. There were 82 forged checks reported in 2005, resulting in eight arrests.

ATM/Credit Card Fraud

The most common fraud reported in Cambridge involves the use of credit and ATM cards. There were 145 reports of ATM/credit card fraud in 2005. Six arrests were made for this crime during the year. Major commercial areas such as the Galleria and Harvard/Central Square are hotspots for this activity.

Embezzlement

This occurs when an employee takes advantage of their position for financial gain, diverting company funds to their own account. In Cambridge this crime has most often involved juvenile store clerks. Historically, retail stores in Harvard Square and the Galleria are most affected by this crime. There were 12 incidents of embezzlement in 2005, half of those occurring at the Galleria/East Cambridge area. Two resulted in arrests of employees, each embezzling from the same location. In one of the two incidents that resulted in arrest was a store employee of H&M was caught undercharging clothing for their friends.

FRAUD TYPE	2004	2005
Counterfeiting	15	21
Forgery/Uttering	279	269
Application	7	7
Bad Check	14	23
Forged Check	64	82
Credit/ATM Card	177	145
Other/Misc.	17	12
Con Games	37	44
Big Carrot	6	7
Utility Impostor	3	0
Pigeon Drop	7	5
Charity Impostor	2	2
Psychic Swindle	1	2
Odd Jobs/ Housework	2	1
Internet Related	8	16
Miscellaneous	8	11
Embezzlement	3	12
Identity Theft	104	117

“Con” Games

There were 44 swindles, con games or flim-flams in 2005. Many of these incidents involve a suspect using a “con” in order to swindle money out of unsuspecting victims. Internet related cons have increased 50% from 2004. Four of the Internet related incidents were individuals selling or purchasing items that were not legitimate on eBay.

Protect your property and your business!! Please see the section starting on page 137 for tips on how you can protect against different types of fraud.

SEX OFFENSES

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

97 reported in 2004 • 89 reported in 2005

Annoying & Accosting

Annoying and accosting a member of the opposite sex is a form of criminal harassment. Often, it involves a man repeatedly following, shouting, making off-color suggestions, hooting, repeatedly asking for a date, or otherwise harassing a woman. It happens most often on the street and in the workplace. In all 2005 incidents the perpetrators were strangers to the victims.

Indecent Assault

Indecent assault is the unwanted touching of a person by another in a private area or with sexual overtones. Any incident where force or injury occurs would be considered an aggravated assault rather than an indecent assault. In most cases the victim knows the offender. This was true in 11 of the 21 incidents in 2005.

Although indecent assaults have a low reporting rate, the 32% decrease in 2005 reported incidents may be attributable to several series of incidents observed in 2004, in which the same suspects were assaulting women in particular areas of the city. A third of 2005 incidents were reported in June. However, none of the incidents appeared to be related. Five arrests were made in the reported 21 incidents.

<i>Crime</i>	2004	2005
Annoying & Accosting	15	10
Indecent Assault	31	21
Peeping & Spying	12	7
Prostitution and Soliciting	1	10
Indecent Exposure	29	41

Peeping & Spying

Peeping and spying occurs most often when offenders will peer through windows of houses or apartments, generally at night. All the incidents this year have involved men peeking through the windows of women’s residences. One of the most serious incidents involved a roommate, since arrested, videotaping his female roommate without the victim’s knowledge. In all except the aforementioned incident, the suspects were strangers.

Prostitution & Soliciting Sex for a Fee

Prostitution is commonly associated with “streetwalking,” (prostitutes working the streets) but also includes escort services, where a “john” (client) will call and a prostitute will be sent to the “john’s” location. In the 1990’s, the Special Investigations Unit proactively fought the visible “streetwalking” problem, nearly eradicating this problem in Cambridge. Ten arrests were made in 2005, all of which were for indoor services. All of the arrests were made in series of stings by the Special Investigations Unit. One series of stings was executed at a Harvard Square salon, where massages were being sold with other sexual activities.

Indecent Exposure

Indecent exposure is the offensive display of one’s body in public, especially the genitals, often done in a suggestive manner. The main offenders are vagrants or inebriated individuals. Twenty-seven percent of indecent exposure incidents in 2005 were incidents of vagrancy, individuals witnessed urinating in public. Twenty-two incidents involved suspects masturbating or engaging in sexual acts in public, categorized as indiscretions. There were also six flashings incidents. Arrests were made in 46% of incidents.

OTHER PART II CRIMES

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

1,550 reported in 2004 • 1,467 reported in 2005

Crime	2004	2005
Disorderly Conduct	36	29
Drinking in Public	33	33
Liquor Violations	4	3
Extortion/Blackmail	3	0
Hit & Run Accidents	643	787
Kidnapping	0	2
OUI	65	50
Threatening	366	344
Traffic Arrests	316	161
Trespassing	60	50
Weapons Violations	24	8

Disorderly Conduct

Police make an arrest for this crime when a person disrupts the peace enough to pose a danger. Examples include bar disputes, homeless altercations, and public shouting of profanity and threats. The majority of arrests (48%) occurred in Central Square due to its large vagrant population. Out of the 29 incidents 27 arrests were made for disorderly conduct in 2005. Alcohol was involved in the majority of these incidents.

Drinking in Public

The 25 incidents of this type occurred in Central Square with most offenders being homeless. Most incidents took place between 2 – 4:00 p.m.

Extortion/Blackmail

This is a rare crime, involving an offender taking money from a victim by threatening them with a nonviolent act. There were no incidents of Extortion/Blackmail reported in 2005.

Hit and Run Accidents

Hit and runs increased in 2005 largely due to longer periods of inclement weather than in 2004. Most incidents are reported in or around the Alewife/West Cambridge and Central Square area. Two arrests were made.

Kidnapping

There were two incidents of kidnapping in 2005. In one of the two incidents, the suspect, later arrested, picked up a child (not biological) from day care without notifying the child's biological parent. The offender was in a romantic relationship with the victim's parent. The second incident was between ex-romantic partners where the victim was held captive in an automobile for a few hours against their will.

Liquor Violations

Liquor violations generally involve minors drinking, though it can also include the sale of liquor to a minor, or the unlicensed sale of liquor. Two out of the three incidents in 2005 were for the sale of alcohol to minors.

Operating Under the Influence (OUI)

In 2005, 43 out of 50 OUI's resulted in an arrest. High activity hours tend to be in the early morning mostly between 12:00 a.m. and 3:00 a.m. The majority of incidents have occurred in the Cambridgeport and Inman Square areas.

Threatening

A self-explanatory crime that often arises in domestic disputes, arguments between acquaintances and co-workers, school fights, and in other environments. Though many of these reports are domestic, other cases often arise due to traffic and parking arguments. A total of 344 such crimes were reported in 2005.

Traffic Arrests

The average traffic stop for speeding, running a red light, or related offenses results in only a warning or citation. Some traffic offenses, however, are crimes for which you can be arrested: driving to endanger, driving after suspension or revocation of a license, possession of a counterfeit inspection sticker, and attaching false license plates. Such arrests are often made during routine traffic stops, after the police officer learns of the driver's suspension or revocation. Traffic arrests decreased significantly after 2003 because the courts have requested that summonses be issued for license suspension/ revocation offenses. In 2005 there were 161 traffic arrests.

Trespassing

Arrests for trespassing are generally made at establishments where the offender has been previously warned not to tread. Often, the same offender is arrested multiple times. Harvard, Inman, and the Porter Square MBTA station areas are locations where this activity is particularly monitored. These areas are targeted due to the nightlife they attract. Again, homeless persons are often arrested for this crime. Arrests were made in 30 of the 50 reports of trespassing in 2005. Central Square and MIT/Kendall had the highest rates of trespassing.

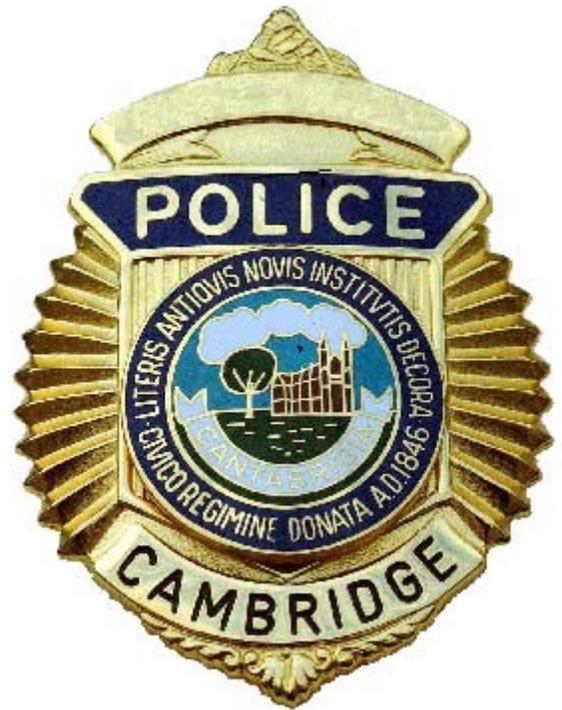
Weapons Violations

Incidents in this category may include possession of weapons, the discharge of weapons within city limits and occasionally, bomb threats. Most often, these incidents involve arrested persons in possession of concealed weapons. In 2005 there were eight reports of this crime. Half of reports taken where of gunshots being made. The remainder of these violations were of concealed weapons; three resulted in arrests.

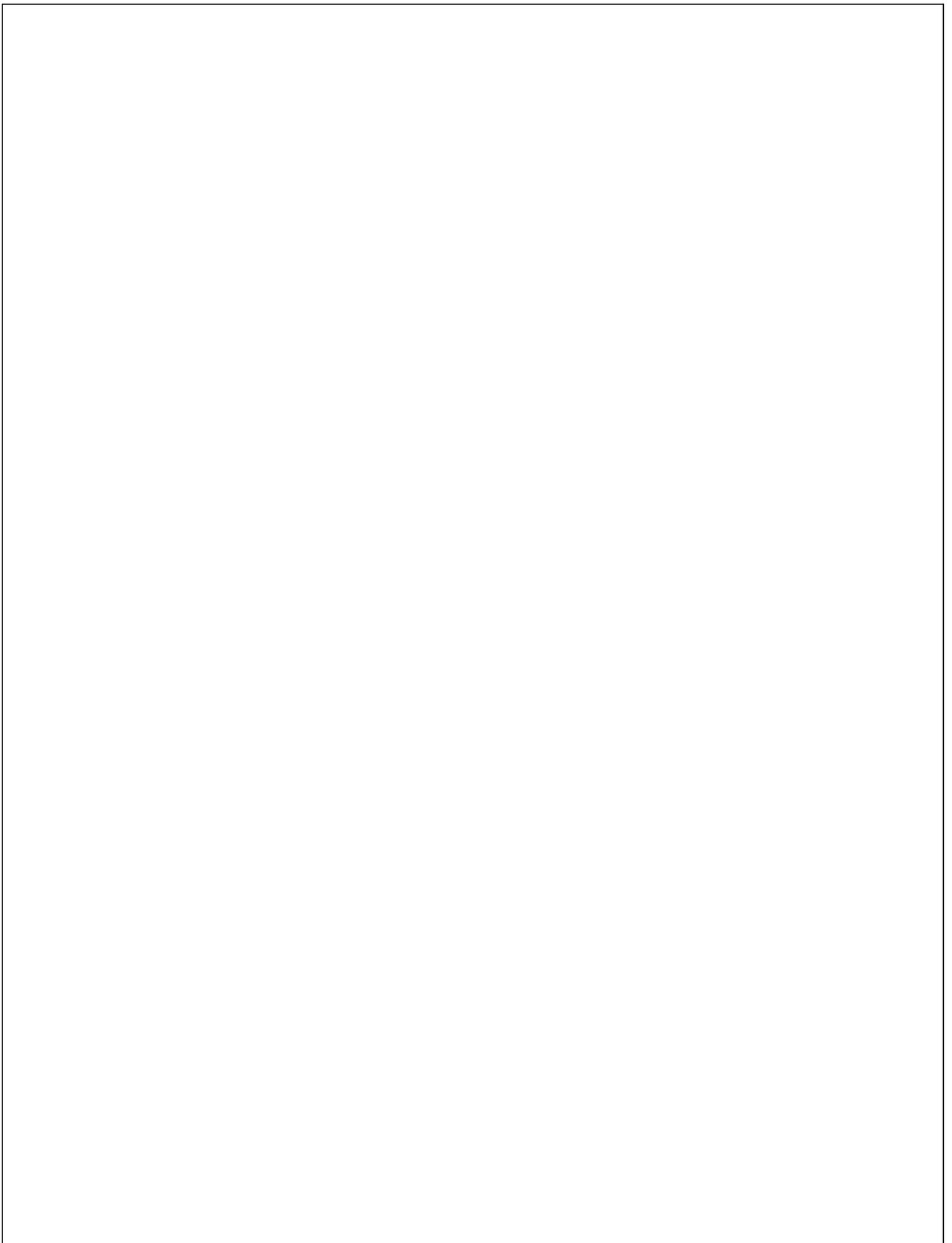
SECTION III

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILES

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



THE FOLLOWING IS AN OVERVIEW
OF TARGET CRIMES IN
CAMBRIDGE NEIGHBORHOODS

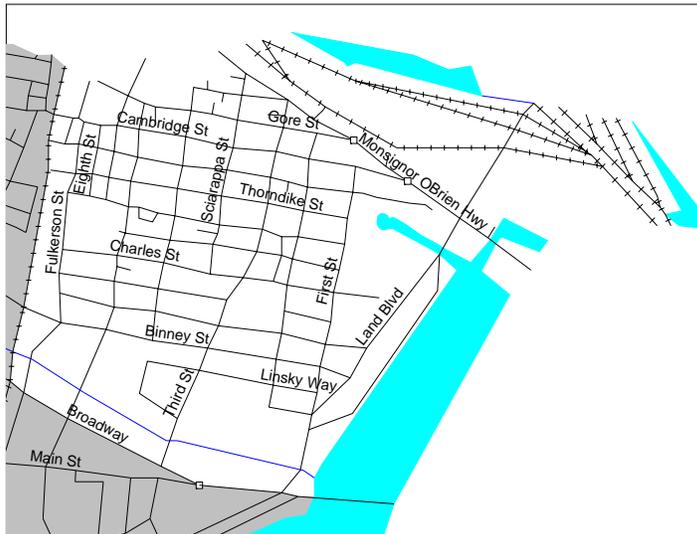
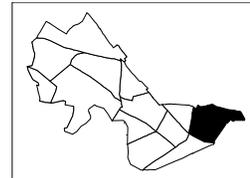


NEIGHBORHOOD BREAKDOWN OF INDEX CRIMES IN 2005

Crime	East Camb	MIT	Inman/Harrington	Area 4	Camb. Port	Mid-Camb	Riverside	Peabody	Agassiz	W. Camb	N. Camb	Camb Highlands	Strw. Hill
Aggravated Assault	22	7	20	51	29	26	28	3	9	15	26	3	5
Arson	0	0	2	0	5	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0
Auto Theft	34	4	23	26	38	34	14	11	26	30	41	5	8
Commercial Break	18	5	11	15	4	13	12	2	15	13	19	4	2
Commercial Robbery	10	0	16	9	8	4	4	1	2	4	10	3	2
Drugs	16	1	11	37	24	20	10	2	3	5	9	1	0
Flim Flam	3	1	3	3	8	7	2	3	5	2	5	1	1
Forgery	53	13	19	29	34	40	43	11	20	29	34	13	7
Homicide	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housebreak	62	3	34	37	68	74	36	26	48	41	52	1	8
Indecent Assault	0	0	1	3	2	0	7	1	1	2	3	0	0
Indecent Exposure	2	0	2	4	11	3	4	0	3	6	3	0	3
Larceny (Misc)	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	0
Larceny from Building	95	32	20	43	37	61	47	38	18	79	42	24	3
Larceny from MV	62	16	30	54	89	65	43	29	61	76	53	16	21
Larceny from Person	45	7	8	30	52	22	68	6	10	68	14	10	2
Larceny from Residence	18	1	15	20	27	28	12	6	16	16	12	1	3
Larceny of Bicycle	20	4	20	34	22	29	27	7	19	36	16	7	0
Larceny of Plate	8	1	1	3	6	6	3	0	3	2	6	0	0
Larceny of Services	2	0	5	3	3	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Mal. Dest. Property	108	11	67	80	75	91	66	19	79	61	96	18	23
Peeping & Spying	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shoplifting	134	3	3	60	67	5	11		3	50	31	28	8
Simple Assault	53	12	63	90	81	47	64	9	30	30	34	4	14
Street Robbery	17	1	15	27	30	20	14	4	11	5	16	4	2

NEIGHBORHOOD 1

EAST CAMBRIDGE



BOUNDARIES: bordered by the Charles River, Main Street, Broadway, the B&A Railroad, and the Somerville border

POPULATION: 7,294 residents
2,726 households

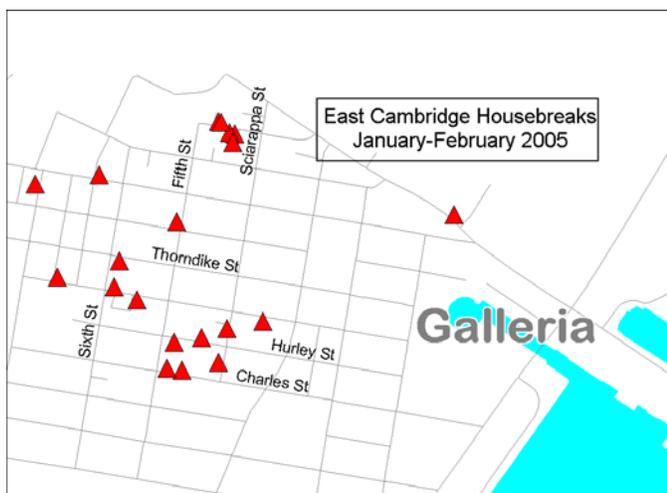
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$47,979

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

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2001-2005

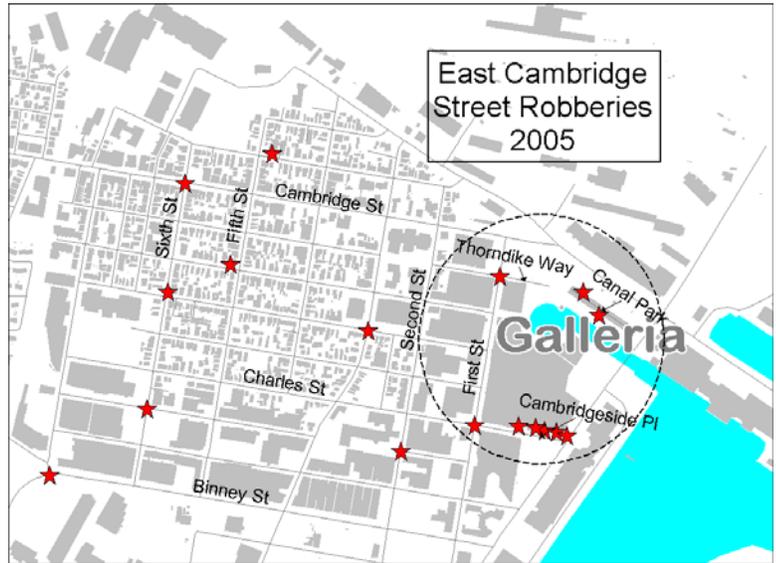
CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Housebreaks	37	39	35	38	62
Street Robbery	13	18	18	15	17
Auto Theft	55	55	43	56	34
Larceny from MVs	74	112	129	86	62
Malicious Destruction	96	141	111	86	108
Drug Incidents	15	12	20	15	16

2005 YEAR END REVIEW



- Housebreaks in East Cambridge increased 63% in 2005, reflecting the highest number of housebreaks in over 10 years. The neighborhood reported a series of housebreak patterns in the early part of the year that targeted locations under construction. One third of all the breaks for the year occurred between January and February in the area shown in the map, with clusters forming between Charles and Hurley Streets and between Sciarappa and Fifth Streets. In many cases windows or doors had been forced open and tools, laptops, and other electronic equipment (IPODs, cameras, etc.) were taken.

- Street robberies** in East Cambridge increased by two incidents (13%) in 2005 compared to 2004. Nine of the 17 incidents occurred on Cambridgeside Place, Canal Way or First Street. A pattern did not form among these incidents, as they were generally isolated incidents throughout the year. However these incidents often targeted people walking alone to or from the Galleria or the Lechmere train station. An incident that occurred on Sixth and Cambridge Street at approximately 2 a.m. involved two suspects approaching the victim, pulling a rope around his neck and demanding his money. A very similar incident was reported within the same hour that evening in the Inman neighborhood, where the suspects strung a rope around the neck of the victim before robbing him. These incidents were very unique in that rope had not been used previously as a weapon in street robberies in Cambridge, and a similar incident has not been reported since that night.



- Auto theft** decreased 39% in East Cambridge from 2004, mirroring a trend experienced across the city. Approximately 30% of the cars stolen were Hondas, which is the most commonly stolen vehicle in the City. Thefts were generally spread throughout the year, with the exception being October and November when 12 vehicles (various makes and years) were stolen. The majority of thefts were on weekend days. To date, 21 (61%) of the vehicles stolen from East Cambridge have been recovered.

- Larcenies from motor vehicles** decreased by 28% in East Cambridge, and they are down nearly 52% from the high in 2003. Despite this low total, East Cambridge experienced a rash of incidents in December where GPS navigation systems were being stolen from vehicles. Fourteen incidents were reported in the last two weeks of the year; 12 of those involved the theft of GPS systems. Detectives were able to identify a suspect with the help of intelligence received from neighboring departments, and the suspect was arrested in early 2006. He admitted to a number of incidents across the City and had apparently been able to resell the expensive navigation systems to cab drivers in the Boston area.

- Malicious destruction** increased 26% over the year. This total was driven by a couple of tire slashing/damage sprees: one occurred during a weekend in June, leaving 10 cars with tires slashed or mirrors and headlights smashed. November was also a very active month in East Cambridge-33 incidents were reported and 25 of those were tire slashings that occurred in the first week. Police responded by increasing patrol and visibility in the areas most affected and the activity in that area has since cooled.

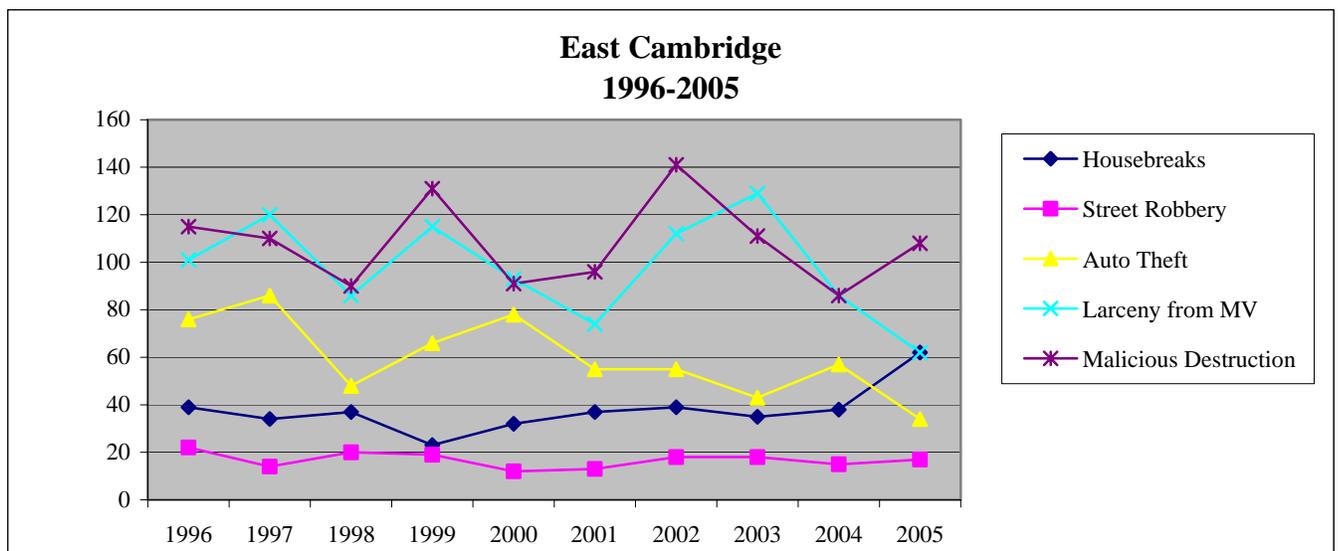
- Drug incidents** increased by one in 2005, but have remained relatively stable over the past 5 years. The majority of these incidents arrests were for possession or distribution. In some instances, Drug Unit surveillance and warrants uncovered stashes of drugs including heroin and cocaine; other circumstances involved small amounts of drugs, usually marijuana, found on individuals being arrested for shoplifting. Three incidents of heroin overdosing were also reported.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR EAST CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES		
Crime	1981-1990	1993-2004
Housebreaks	38	38
Street Robbery	10	18
Auto Theft	156	71
Larceny from MVs	121	103
Malicious Destruction	118	110

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

With the booming Cambridgeside Galleria and the fringe of Cambridge Center as its most prominent features, East Cambridge may be the most heavily trafficked commercial region in the city. It has a smaller than average residential population. Other features of the neighborhood include the Lechmere MBTA station, the Kennedy-Longfellow Elementary School, and the Middlesex County Courthouse.

- **Street robberies** ballooned with the opening of the Cambridgeside Galleria in 1991, but have abated in recent years. Most of these are pack or bullyboy robberies committed by and against juveniles. Other robbery patterns—predatory in nature—sometimes appear on Cambridge Street near the B&A Railroad.
- The motor vehicle-related crimes of **auto theft**, **larceny from motor vehicles**, and **malicious destruction of property** occur at the highest rates here of anywhere in Cambridge due to the level of commercial parking around the Cambridgeside Galleria, along Cambridge Street and in the vicinity of Cambridge Center.
- **Assaults, threats** and related crimes between plaintiffs, victims, or complainants and defendants sometimes occur in the area of the Middlesex County Courthouse.

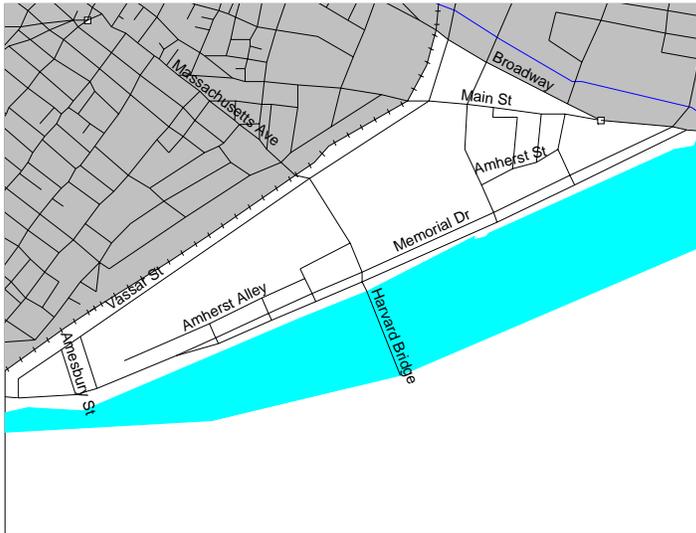
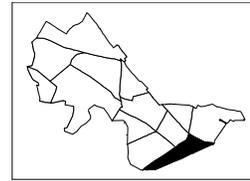


2004 YEAR END REVIEW

The number of **housebreaks** reported in East Cambridge is average for this area during the course of the year. Scattered breaks throughout the beginning of the year included a spree on Thorndike Street where two males used a crow bar to break into apartments in the late morning and early afternoons. •The majority of the **street robbery** suspects were teenage males with guns or knives who demanded money from their victims on weekdays between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. The robberies were scattered over the course of the year and no significant patterns developed. The one minor exception involved three street robberies in March, all of which involved two males (with knives/ sharp instruments in 2 cases) robbing male victims walking alone between 8 and 9:30 p.m. • The majority of **auto thefts** occurred in repeat locations such as along Bent, Otis, Second and Hurley Streets. •Over the past 6 years, East Cambridge has been a hotspot for **larcenies from motor vehicles**. In approximately 50% of the incidents, the perpetrator broke a car window in order to steal items on the inside. Approximately 12% of the incidents involved the theft of items on the exterior of the vehicles, such as tires and headlights. •There were 15 arrests for **drug sale or possession** in this neighborhood over the course of the year. Three of those arrests were effected at the courthouse of individuals found to be in possession or marijuana or cocaine. There were seven arrests for marijuana sales/possession and five arrests for cocaine possession/ or sales. Illegal prescription pain killer possession led to two arrests.

NEIGHBORHOOD 2

M.I.T. AREA



BOUNDARIES: bounded by Main Street, Broadway, the B&A Railroad, and the Charles River

POPULATION: 5,486 residents
794 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$37,287

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

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2001-2005

CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Housebreaks	0	0	1	2	3
Street Robbery	4	0	6	2	1
Auto Theft	17	9	12	15	4
Larceny from MVs	28	15	28	18	16
Malicious Destruction	11	10	16	10	11
Drug Incidents	2	4	1	0	1

2005 YEAR END REVIEW

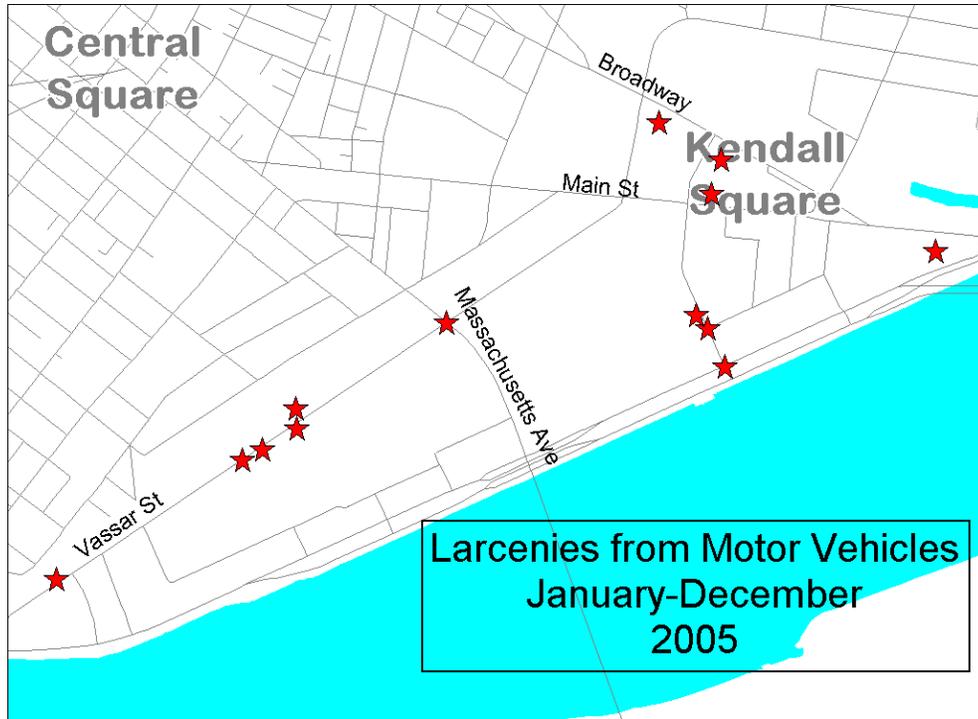
Please note that the majority of the crime in the MIT area is reported to the MIT police, contributing to the low numbers tallied by the Cambridge Police Department. These low numbers make it difficult to pinpoint information significant to pattern identification.

- Three **housebreaks** were reported to the Cambridge Police, including one attempt that resulted in the arrest of three individuals. A fourth arrest was made in the last housebreak, in which an individual was found in the victim's house staring at the paintings on the wall.
- The lone **street robbery** was reported in January, in which a woman in her 50's had her purse stolen from her shoulder as she walked with a friend up Broadway around midnight. This incident was part of a trend of purse snatchings that targeted older women across the City early in 2005, which has since dissipated.
- **Auto thefts** decreased 73% in this part of the City, mirroring the steep decline in auto thefts across the city in 2005. One of these thefts was of a Yamaha scooter.
- Nine of the 11 **malicious destruction** reports involved damage to a motor vehicle. Four smashed vehicle windows were reported overall, three of those having occurred in September, although it is unknown

if they were related. Other victims reported dents, pinstripping or tire slashings. Four incidents were reported along Vassar Street, including two of the September window smashings.

- Suspects broke a window to gain entry in the majority of **thefts from motor vehicles**. Five vehicles were parked in commercial lots during these thefts, the remainder were on-street parking. Earlier in the year, stereos were commonly targeted, however toward the end of the year, four vehicles had their GPS navigation systems stolen. This pattern had affected a number of neighborhoods and was especially hot during December. The arrest of a key suspect quieted this series of GPS thefts.

- In the lone **drug**-related incident, police responding to a sudden death report uncovered crystal methamphetamines and drug paraphernalia in a hotel room. A woman was arrested for drug possession and the facts of this case are still under investigation.



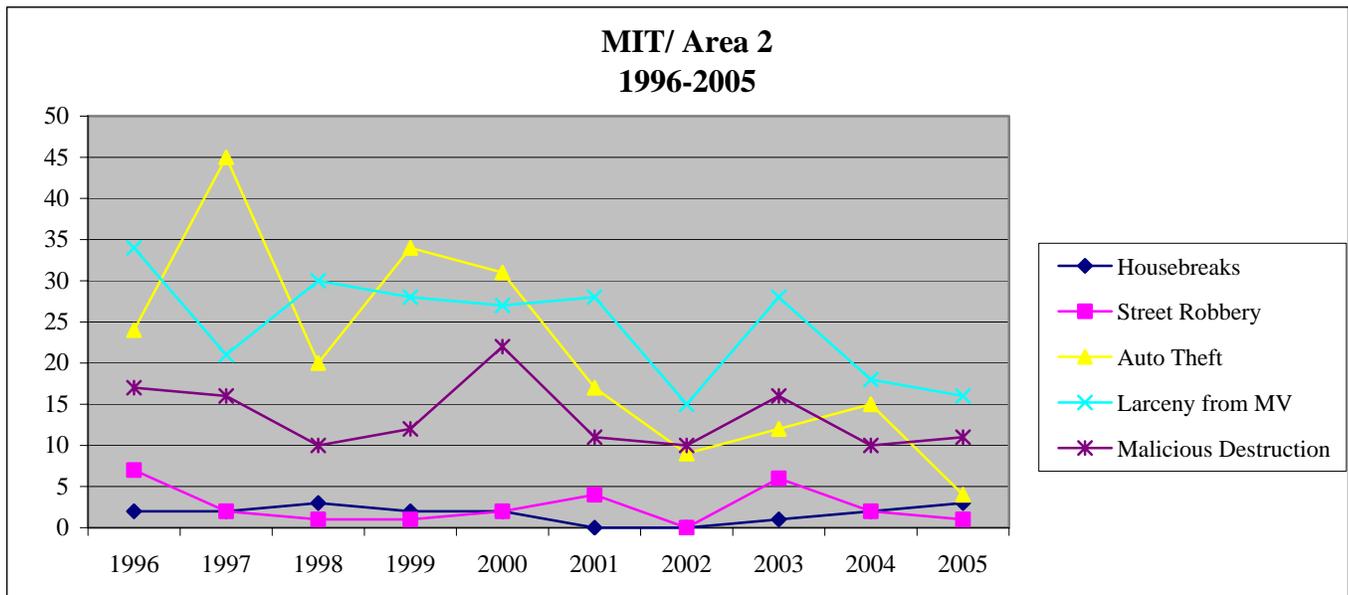
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR M.I.T. AREA TARGET CRIMES		
Crime	1981-1990	1993-2004
Housebreaks	19	3
Street Robbery	11	4
Auto Theft	102	37
Larceny from MVs	56	38
Malicious Destruction	47	20

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the dominant venue in the MIT Neighborhood given that M.I.T. property envelops most of the neighborhood. Its large student population—many of whom are foreign—is alluring to local criminals, who often consider students unsuspecting prey.

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

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

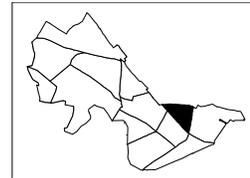


2004 YEAR END REVIEW

There were two **housebreaks** reported, one resulting in the arrest of an individual with a knife who had broken in to steal a dorm resident's backpack. The second break took place at the Hyatt Regency Hotel; the door to a guest's room was pried open and his laptop was stolen. • There were two **street robberies** reported to Cambridge Police. The first took place at an ATM in January on Mass Ave and Vassar Street. After using the ATM at 10:30 p.m., the victim returned to his car in the parking lot when two suspects approached him, brandished a handgun, and took his wallet. The second incident occurred on a Thursday morning in August. The victim was approached by an individual with a knife who demanded his money. This suspect was later arrested by MIT police. • Of the 15 **auto thefts**, seven of them were stolen from Vassar Street. Memorial Drive and Endicott Street also had multiple thefts. • Over 70% of the **larcenies from motor vehicles** in this area took place on Vassar Street or around Cambridge Center. Most vehicles had their window broken and items stolen. Notable are multiple thefts of subwoofers from trunks.

NEIGHBORHOOD 3

INMAN/HARRINGTON



BOUNDARIES: bounded by the B&A Railroad, Hampshire Street, and the Somerville line.

POPULATION: 7,345 residents
2,734 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$39,899

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

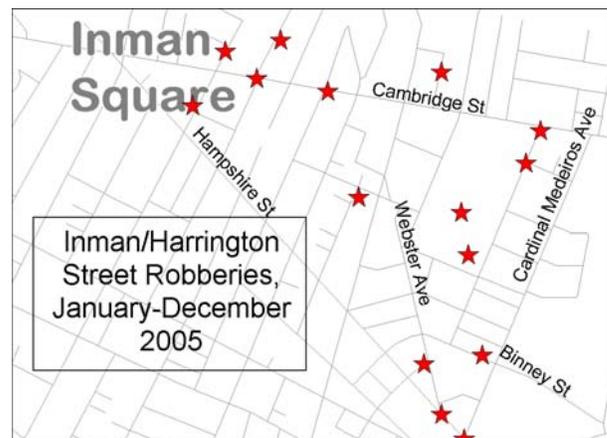
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2001-2005

CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Housebreaks	47	37	20	61	34
Street Robbery	10	10	6	9	15
Auto Theft	32	48	55	45	23
Larceny from MVs	38	47	34	52	30
Malicious Destruction	74	58	66	70	67
Drug Incidents	17	5	21	11	11

2005 YEAR END REVIEW

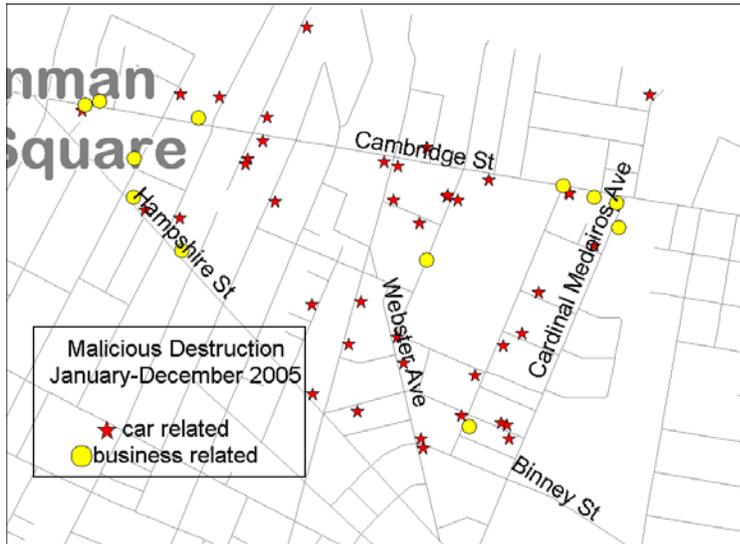
- While **housebreaks** were at a high in 2004, they dropped off in 2005 with a 44% decrease. April and June were active months in Inman, with over 40% of the housebreaks being reported during these months. No discernable patterns developed during this time. Some apartment complexes reported multiple break-ins on the same day, including buildings on Willow Street, Webster Ave and Hampshire Streets. Six housebreaks were categorized as either domestic or acquaintance-related when victims reported that someone they knew was involved in the crime. While some housebreaks in this area occurred overnight, the majority of incidents occurred during daytime hours between 12 noon and 8 p.m.

- Street robberies** increased in the Inman area by 66% over 2004, and was at its highest point in the last 5 years. No discernable patterns developed within Inman, however there were a few incidents that were connected with patterns in adjacent neighborhoods: an incident in May was the second of two reports on the same evening of suspects using rope to choke a victim while robbing them.



There were four incidents between September and October in which the suspect approached his victims and had a do-rag or shirt pulled over his face; one of these incidents occurred on Webster & Hampshire Streets in Inman. In November, there were three incidents in which the suspect approached his victims while he was riding a bike, threatened a knife in two cases, and stole their money; one of these occurred on Tremont & Cambridge Streets. Two arrests were made for street robbery: one of an individual that stole a young boy's bicycle from him, and a second arrest of a suspect that was positively identified after using a broom handle to threaten a victim and attempt to steal his cellphone.

- **Auto thefts** declined by 49%, reflecting the sharp citywide reduction in auto thefts. Throughout the year, multiple incidents were reported on Cambridge and Windsor Streets, as well as on Webster Ave and Plymouth Street. Vehicle makes and models ranged widely; however, victims reported Hondas and Toyotas stolen most often. Approximately 48% of the stolen vehicles had been recovered as of the time of this report.
- **Larcenies from motor vehicles** declined by 42% from the high reported in 2004. Multiple incidents were reported on Willow and Cambridge Streets. Stereos and car parts or accessories were stolen in 10 incidents, but items left in view were most commonly targeted. Nearly 14% of the victims reported having left their car doors unlocked prior to the theft.



- **Malicious Destruction** declined by 4% but Inman remained one of the highest reporters of this crime in 2005. Nearly 61% of the incidents reported were car related, including tire slashings (13%), broken windows (16%) and pinstriping (12%). The majority of these car related incidents were isolated and did not occur in sprees or form patterns. Between September and November, seven businesses had their windows broken, including multiple incidents on Cambridge and Hampshire Streets. Three reports were for graffiti on residential and commercial buildings, including two on Cardinal Medeiros Ave. The third incident resulted in the arrest of a teenage perpetrator caught in the act.

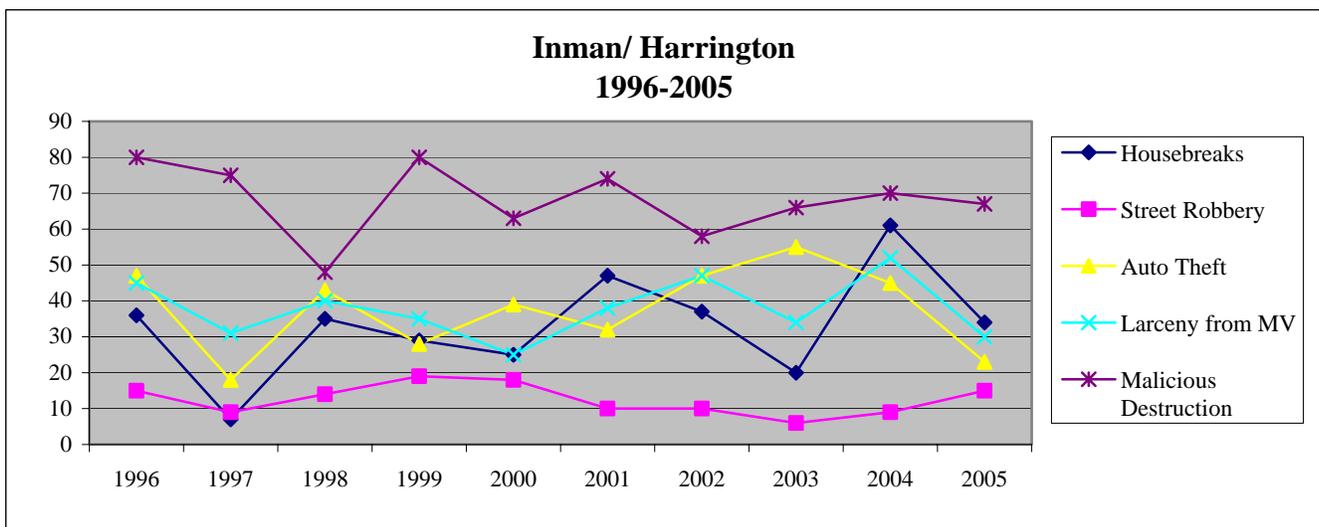
- **Drug** related incidents declined by 46% in 2004, and that total remained constant in 2005. Most of the incidents involved buying or distributing drugs; in three incidents, drugs were found on suspects being arrested for other offenses, such as shoplifting. Each of the 11 incidents in Inman resulted in arrests. Six arrests were for marijuana possession or distribution, three were crack/cocaine arrests, and two cases involved the painkiller OxyContin.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR INMAN/HARRINGTON TARGET CRIMES		
Crime	1981-1990	1993-2004
Housebreaks	57	34
Street Robbery	14	13
Auto Theft	89	41
Larceny from MVs	66	40
Malicious Destruction	94	70

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

- Inman/Harrington has an average number of **housebreaks**, given its population. Cambridge Street, Hampshire Street, Elm Street, Columbia Street, and Willow Street have been "hot spots" for this crime. The density of housebreaks increases in the lower half of the neighborhood.
- **Auto theft** and **malicious destruction** have also remained at nominal levels in the 1990s. The related crime of **larceny from motor vehicles**, on the other hand, is lower in only four other neighborhoods.
- The King Open School and Donnelly Field guarantee a certain share of juvenile related crime, such as vandalism, fights, and petty larcenies.
- Drug sales are sometimes a problem on Windsor Street, Webster Street, and areas around Donnelly Field.



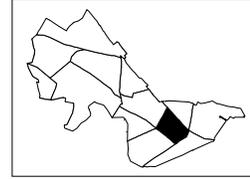
2004 YEAR END REVIEW

There were scattered **housebreaks** in the Inman/ Harrington area at the beginning of 2004. Approximately 45% of the breaks in this area were reported between July and September, which is not unusual. During this time, there was a pattern along the Somerville border with incidents in both Cambridge (3 incidents) and Somerville (3 or 4 incidents). This pattern was ultimately cut short with the arrest of a Somerville resident. A housebreak pattern emerged in December with multiple daytime weekday breaks targeting laptops, cameras and cash.

•Berkshire, Tremont and Cambridge Streets each saw multiple **street robberies** in 2004. Suspect descriptions and circumstances vary across cases so that a clear pattern did not develop in this area early in the year. •Incidence of **auto theft** decreased slightly this year but remained somewhat level with the totals for the past few years. •There was a 53% increase in **larcenies from motor vehicles** in 2004 compared to the previous year. Nearly 60% of the thefts were from cars parked along Willow, Webster, Columbia, Cambridge and Bristol Streets. Stereos and radio equipment were commonly targeted in this area. There were 12 incidents in which car parts were stolen, including tires, headlights, mirrors, the hood, seats, etc. •The number of **malicious destruction** incidents in Inman in 2004 was roughly close to the totals for the previous four years. •Two drug trafficking arrests were made early in the year as a result of Special Investigations Unit efforts. Four of the drug arrests were for possession with intent to distribute cocaine, crack, marijuana, or designer drugs. Three arrests were for marijuana possession.

NEIGHBORHOOD 4

AREA 4



BOUNDARIES: the B&A Railroad, Massachusetts Avenue, Prospect Street, and Hampshire Street

POPULATION: 7,263 residents
2,523 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$34,306

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

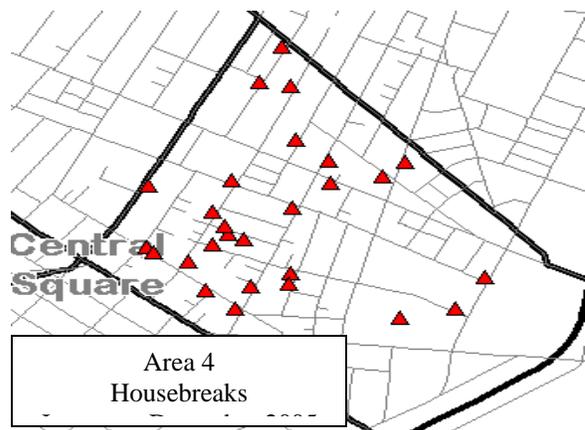
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2001-2005

CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Housebreaks	67	49	41	70	37
Street Robbery	25	30	31	40	27
Auto Theft	74	64	57	43	26
Larceny from MVs	104	86	50	70	54
Malicious Destruction	122	99	105	90	80
Drug Incidents	27	23	26	22	37

2005 YEAR END REVIEW

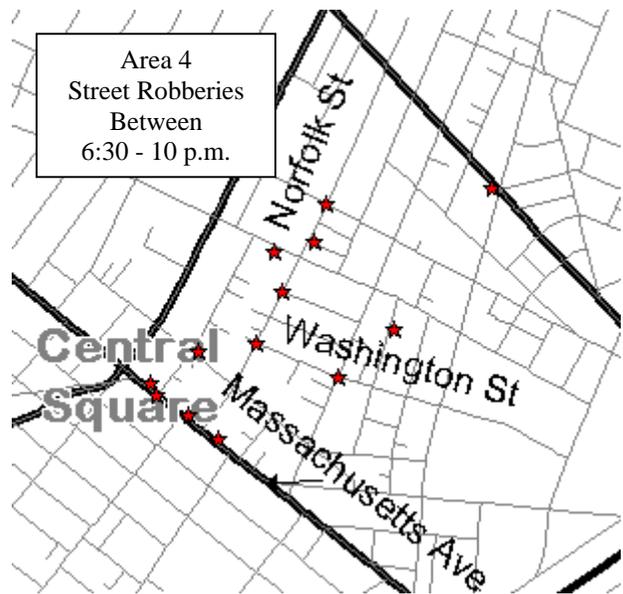
- The number of **housebreaks** in Area 4 decreased by 48% in comparison to 2004. The majority of the decrease in Area 4 housebreaks can be attributed to the decline in spring and summer patterns. An arrest in the fall may have eradicated a pattern around Pine, Washington, and Windsor Streets. Just a few streets accounted for a high proportion of the activity; specifically Washington, Norfolk, and Suffolk Streets reported 37% of the housebreaks. Four locations in Area 4 were the target of housebreaks on two separate occasions and one location on Washington St. was the target of three housebreaks.

Much of the housebreak activity in Area 4 was focused early in the week with the majority occurring on Mondays, between 11a.m. – 5p.m. There was heavy summer activity, with 18 incidents (49%) between June and



September. Entrance was gained by prying the front or rear door in most cases. Cash, jewelry, and laptops were commonly stolen.

- Area 4 reported the second highest number of **street robberies** in the City in 2005, second only to Cambridgeport. Despite this, no major patterns evolved in this area. There were three sporadic purse snatchings, where in each case the suspect was identified and arrested. Two incidents involved the victim being attacked by a suspect riding a bicycle, and this may have been connected to a series of incidents throughout Cambridge in 2005. There were six street robberies that involved a group of 3 or more suspects approaching the victim. Overall, 48% of the robberies in Area 4 took place between 6:30 p.m. and 10 p.m. Seven incidents (26%) took place on Massachusetts Ave and five incidents (19%) occurred on Norfolk St.



- The 26 **cars reported stolen** last year was the lowest number reported in Area 4 in at least 10 years. Area 4 saw a 40% decrease in auto thefts from 2004 to 2005. Bishop Allen Drive, Clark, Elm, Essex, Hampshire, Harvard, School, and Washington Streets were locations of multiple thefts. The bulk of the thefts occurred on Monday evenings into Tuesday mornings. Hondas represented 27% of the thefts, which is common throughout the city. To date, 31% of the 26 cars stolen have been recovered.

- The number of **larcenies from motor vehicles** decreased 23% from 2004. Of the 54 larcenies, nine (17%) were to the exterior of the motor vehicle, including three incidents of headlight theft from Audis. This was part of an overall Audi headlight pattern involving incidents throughout the city. Note that overall, ten of the larcenies from motor vehicles were likely due to car doors left unlocked. In an additional four incidents, entry was gained in an “unknown” manner, with no signs of force, possibly through an unlocked door.

- The number of **malicious destructions** in Area 4 decreased slightly, only by 12%, from last year. The most commonly reported incidents were business windows being smashed (11 incidents). In three cases a pellet or B.B. gun was used. Harvard St. was hit the hardest with 18% of the incidents; these ranged from car windows being smashed, cars being keyed, residences being targeted, and tire slashings.

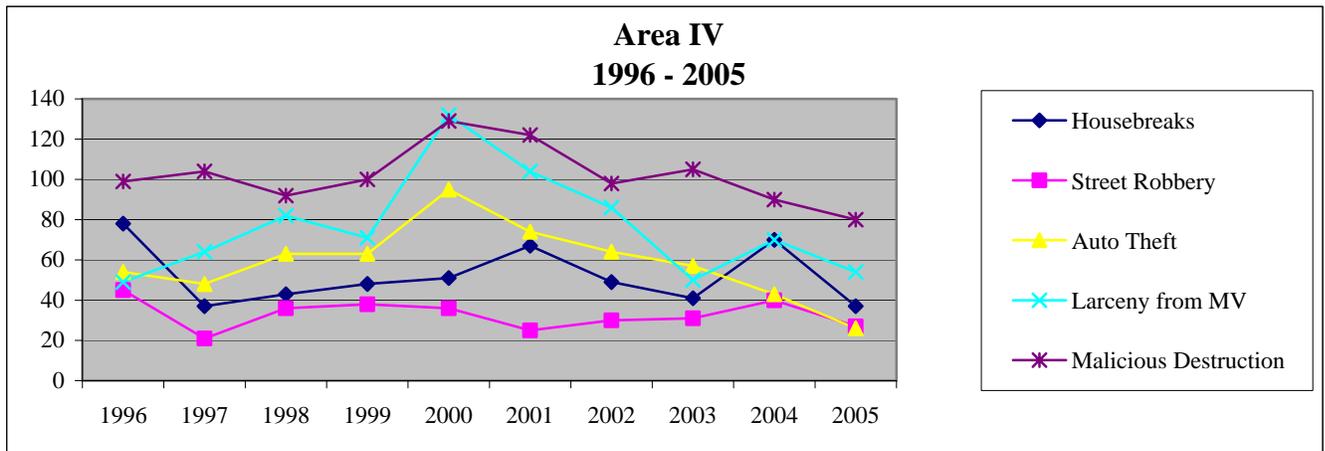
- Approximately 57% of the **drug** incidents were for crack/cocaine trafficking and possession; and 38% were for marijuana trafficking and possession. Approximately 85% (32 incidents) of the drug incidents resulted in an arrest. Three of the drug arrests were made following a motor vehicle stop, and three arrests were made after individuals using drugs in public were observed by officers. The majority of the arrests were made following successful Special Investigations Unit efforts.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR AREA 4 TARGET CRIMES		
Crime	1981-1990	1993-2004
Housebreaks	101	58
Street Robbery	75	39
Auto Theft	147	67
Larceny from MVs	134	75
Malicious Destruction	131	104

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Area 4 has a less than average residential population (among Cambridge neighborhoods), coupled with a series of commercial establishments lining Massachusetts Avenue. Multi-family homes, as well as large apartment buildings, and 2 public housing developments (Newtowne Court and Washington Elms) distinguish this neighborhood from all others.

- In recent years, community crime watches, the Cambridge Housing Authority, and policing by the Cambridge Police Special Investigations Unit, potential drug incidents have been prevented in the neighborhood's residential areas.
- Area 4 **housebreaks** have increasingly rated higher than average, moving from the fifth to the third highest rank among Cambridge neighborhoods over the past 20 years. Area 4 is often a prime target, due to its high population density in residential areas. In both Mid-Cambridge and Area 4, the Crime Analysis Unit identifies several discernable housebreak patterns that emerge throughout each year.

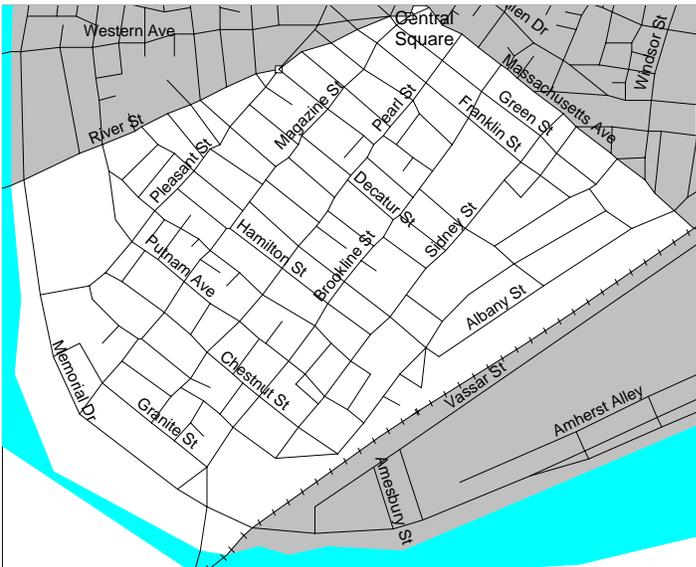
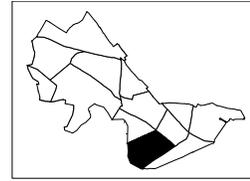


2004 YEAR END REVIEW

The number of **housebreaks** in Area 4 increased by 70% over 2003. Area 4 housebreak totals accounted for the second highest number of housebreaks reported in 2004. Just a few streets accounted for a high proportion of the activity; specifically, Norfolk and Windsor Streets reported nearly 30% of the housebreaks. The 200 block of Broadway and the 700-900 blocks of Main Street also reported multiple incidents over the year. There was heavy summer/fall activity in this area, with 19 incidents between August and October. • Area 4 reported the second highest number of **street robberies** in the city in 2004. Despite this, major patterns did not form in this area. Overall, nearly 42% of the robberies in Area 4 took place between 5 and 9:30 p.m. There were 12 street robberies in the last two months of the year. One or two teenage males were the suspects the majority of those incidents. Note that some of the Area 4 incidents late in the year were connected to a string of street robberies in Cambridgeport, which cooled off after the arrests of at least 4 suspects. • The 43 **cars reported stolen** last year was the lowest number reported in Area 4 at least 10 years. Essex, Washington, Windsor and Broadway each were locations of multiple thefts. Thefts in this area were most commonly reported Friday evenings through Monday mornings. • The number of **larcenies from motor vehicles** reported has increased 40% over 2004 but is still down nearly 50% from the 2000 totals. Note that overall, nine of the larcenies from motor vehicles were possible due to car doors left unlocked. Entry was gained in an additional 19 cases in an “unknown” manner, with no signs of force, possibly through an unlocked door. • The number of **malicious destruction** incidents reported in Area 4 has decreased 14% from last year and 30% over the past five years. The most commonly reported incident was a smashed car window, with multiple incident reported on Broadway. A tire slashing spree was reported overnight in August where at least five vehicles were targeted on Windsor Street. • Approximately 68% of the **drug** arrests were for Crack-cocaine trafficking and possession and marijuana possession.

NEIGHBORHOOD 5

CAMBRIDGEPORT



BOUNDARIES: bordered by Massachusetts Avenue, the B&A railroad, the Charles River, and River Street

POPULATION: 10,052 residents
4,203 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$45,294

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

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2001-2005

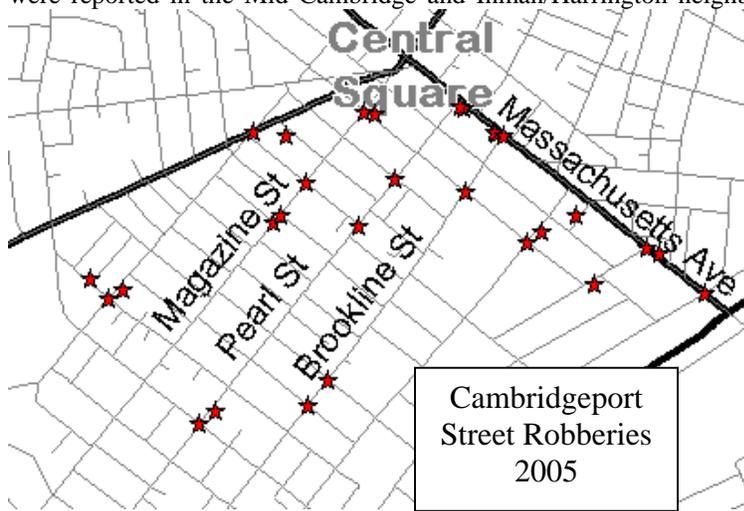
CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Housebreaks	56	65	52	68	68
Street Robbery	28	15	39	43	30
Auto Theft	80	56	69	56	38
Larceny from MVs	103	76	80	94	89
Malicious Destruction	113	141	142	148	75
Drug Incidents	12	14	16	19	24

2005 YEAR END REVIEW

- Cambridgeport reported the same number of **housebreaks** in 2005 as it did in 2004, however this year it represented the second highest total in the City. January saw the most housebreaks with 10 incidents (15%). Just a few streets accounted for a high proportion of the activity; specifically Auburn St, Brookline St, Pearl St, and Putnam Ave reported 44% of the housebreaks. There were 15 *attempts* to break into a home (22%) and in seven cases the suspect was an acquaintance. Thirteen residences reported multiple incidents and three of those locations were complexes that had more than one apartment burglarized. In two housebreaks on Hamilton and Franklin Streets, the suspect was caught and arrested during the commission of the crime. Another arrest was made of a professional housebreaker who was attempting to break into a residence on Franklin St. This may have prevented a number of future breaks.

- While Cambridgeport reported the highest number of **street robberies** in the City, the number of incidents decreased by nearly 30% from last year. There were two incidents where the suspect brandished a silver handgun. There were five purse snatchings in the neighborhood and two of those incidents were attacks on elderly women. There was one incident that was part of a street robbery series in the City, where the suspect approached victims on a silver BMX bicycle and told the victims to give him their money. Similar incidents

were reported in the Mid Cambridge and Inman/Harrington neighborhoods. The majority of street robberies occurred along Massachusetts Ave (27%). On the nights of February 10, June 15, and July 13, multiple incidents were reported. Not surprisingly, the summer months of June and July reported the most street robberies with nine (30%) incidents.



Cambridgeport Street Robberies 2005

- Cambridgeport recorded a 32% decrease in **auto thefts** in 2005 compared to 2004; nevertheless, Cambridgeport auto thefts totals accounted for the second greatest number of auto thefts in the City. Multiple incidents were reported along Green, Magazine, Pearl, and River Streets, as well as on Massachusetts Ave and

Memorial Drive. The majority of the activity occurred Friday and Saturday nights. Hondas accounted for a third of the cars stolen. To date, nearly 58%, or 22 of the cars reported stolen, have been recovered.

- Although they decreased 5% from last year, Cambridgeport's **larceny from motor vehicles** totals were the highest in the City. Seventeen of the larcenies were thefts to part of the exterior of the motor vehicle itself, most commonly tires and headlights. The theft of Audi and Acura headlights has been an on-going issue throughout the City yet only one incident of this type was reported in Cambridgeport. Nearly 13% of the incidents have been possible due to car owners leaving their cars unlocked.

- The number of **malicious destruction** incidents sharply decreased 49% from 148 to 75 incidents. The most commonly reported types of destruction were cars being keyed and car windows being smashed. There were 11 reports of graffiti. On one single night in August, there were 3 properties on Brookline St and Memorial Drive that reported being tagged by graffiti. Forty seven percent of the incidents occurred on Massachusetts Ave, Memorial Drive, Allston, River, and Brookline Streets.

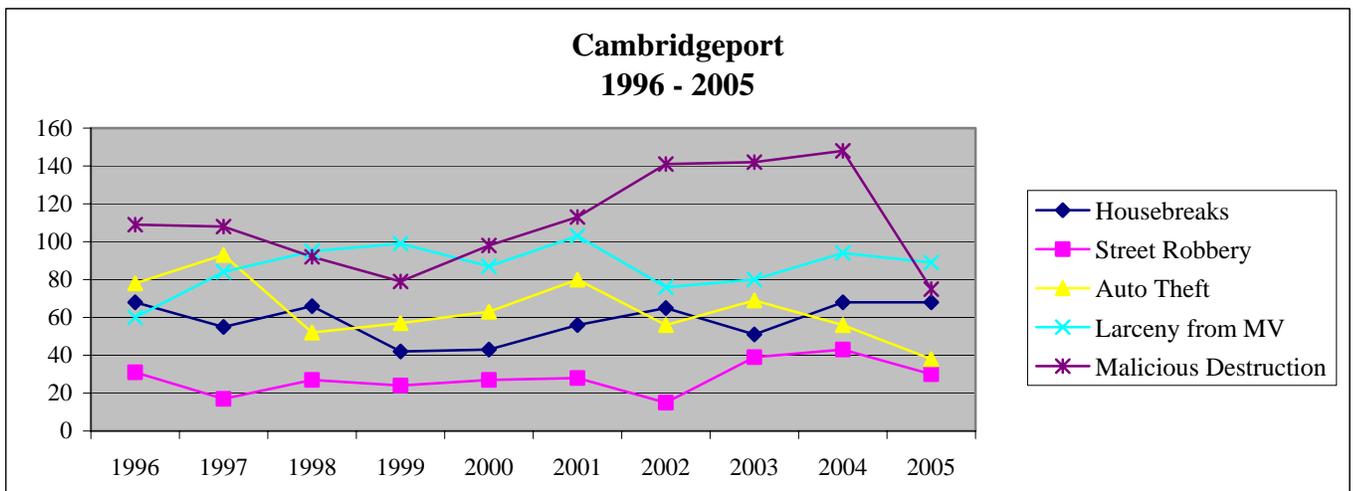
- Approximately 17% of the total **drug** incidents in the City occurred in the Cambridgeport neighborhood. All the drug incidents in Cambridgeport resulted in an arrest of the suspect. The majority of the arrests, 88%, were for cocaine and marijuana possession or sales. There were two arrests for heroin possession and one arrest for possession with intent to distribute 2,204 pills of Clonazepam.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR CAMBRIDGEPORT TARGET CRIMES		
Crime	1981-1990	1993-2004
Housebreaks	156	61
Street Robbery	57	29
Auto Theft	165	74
Larceny from MVs	126	90
Malicious Destruction	106	106

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

- **Street robberies** have long been the most serious crime problem in Cambridgeport. As with Area 4, Cambridgeport's street robberies tend to concentrate near Massachusetts Avenue and Central Square. They are often predatory, and are usually committed after 9:00 at night on weekends.
- **Housebreaks**, usually higher than average in Cambridgeport, have declined significantly since the 1980s. The average number of housebreaks since 1991 is half of the 1980s average. And they have declined another 30 percent since 1991. Cambridgeport's housebreak rate can be attributed to its large, densely packed residential population.
- Cambridgeport has continually experienced the highest rate of **auto theft** since the 1980s.
- **Larceny from motor vehicles** usually registers high in Cambridgeport.
- The homeless shelter on Albany Street is often a scene for **street robbery** and **aggravated assault** between its patrons.

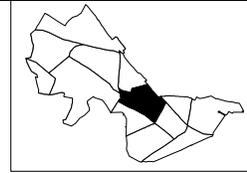


2004 YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks in Cambridgeport in 2004 were the third highest in the City and saw a 30% increase over previous year. Much of the activity early in the year was reported along Putnam Ave and Pearl and Magazine Streets. One pattern developed along the border of lower Riverside, and consisted of late morning breaks with entry being gained through windows. The second pattern also had a daytime, late morning to early afternoon timeframe, with laptops being the main target. Two key arrests in late December and January 2005 helped police bring these patterns to an end. • Cambridgeport reported the highest number of **street robberies** in the City in 2004, with a 10% increase over 2003 and a 60% increase over the 2000 total. There were 5 incidents (and an additional one in Riverside) in which women walking alone were the most common targets. An arrest dissipated this pattern. In November, a pattern formed where 2-3 suspects targeted males walking home from the train station between 5 and 6 p.m., and between 11 p.m. and 1 a.m. A number of arrests were made in these incidents, ending the pattern in early December. • An 18% decrease in **auto theft** this year compared to 2003, and a 12% decrease overall since 2000. The majority of activity was reported along Allston, Pearl and Brookline Streets and Putnam Ave. • The majority of **larceny from motor vehicle** activity is reported in the lower half of Cambridgeport. More LMV activity is reported in Cambridgeport than in any other Cambridge neighborhood, and this includes a 17% increase over last year. • The number of **malicious destruction** incidents reported has remained relatively steady over the past few years but is up 53% over the 2000 totals. A spree of tire slashing incidents was reported in September along Fairmont Street. • Approximately 15% of the **drug arrests** in the City in 2004 took place in Cambridgeport. The majority of arrests were for marijuana possession or sales.

NEIGHBORHOOD 6

MID-CAMBRIDGE



BOUNDARIES: bordered by Massachusetts Avenue, Prospect Street, Hampshire Street, the Somerville border, Kirkland Street, Quincy Street, and Cambridge Street

POPULATION: 13,285 residents
5,989 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$50,410

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

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2001-2005

CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Housebreaks	113	86	114	89	74
Street Robbery	18	18	16	13	20
Auto Theft	49	28	36	36	34
Larceny from MVs	86	129	87	93	65
Malicious Destruction	98	119	83	63	91
Drug Incidents	15	16	5	8	20

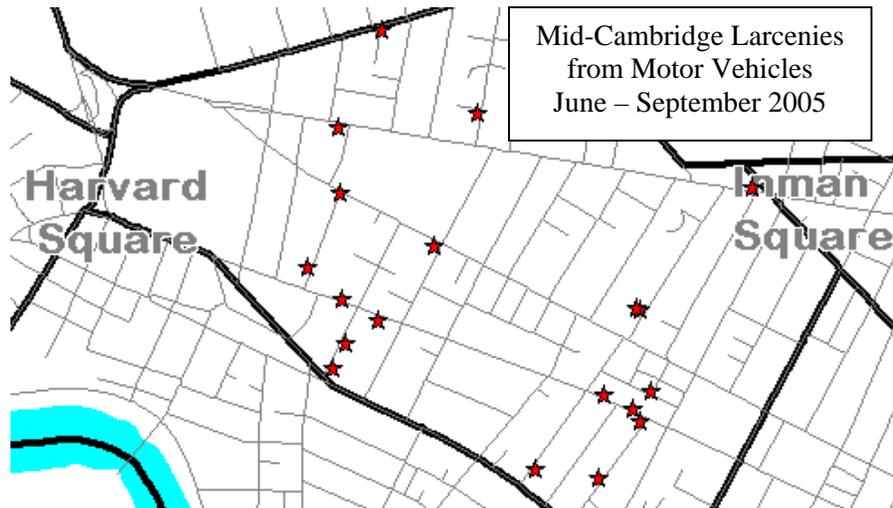
2005 YEAR END REVIEW

- Although Mid-Cambridge reported a 17% decrease in housebreaks from 2004 to 2005, it continues to have the highest number of **housebreaks** in the City with 74 incidents. The month of February reported the most housebreaks with 14 incidents (19%). There were three nights in February that saw a total of 11 housebreaks; the front doors were pried open in these incidents, possibly by a screwdriver. Housebreaks on Cambridge, Harvard, and Trowbridge Streets accounted for 30% of the total housebreaks in Mid-Cambridge. There were 14 attempts to break into a home, and in four incidents the suspect was an acquaintance. Fourteen residences saw multiple incidents, the majority of those were housing complexes that reported more than one residence burglarized. The 300 block of Harvard Street reported the most activity for a single block, with seven incidents. The 1500-1700 blocks of Cambridge Street also reported frequent activity, with nine housebreaks. There was an arrest of three known professional housebreak criminals in the beginning of the year after being seen in the area after a housebreak.
- Street Robberies** in Mid-Cambridge increased 35% from 2004 to 2005. This neighborhood reported the third highest number of street robbery incidents in the City in 2005. Two incidents on one afternoon in

September involved a similarly described suspect with a knife. There were five robberies where the victim was robbed by a group of 2-4 individuals. There were three purse snatchings in Mid-Cambridge in all of 2005. Cambridge, Harvard, Massachusetts Ave, and Trowbridge Streets all reported multiple robberies, they accounted for 65% of the incidents. The majority of the incidents occurred on Friday afternoons and evenings.

- Mid-Cambridge reported the third highest number of **cars stolen** in 2005 with 34 incidents. Seven auto thefts were reported in the month of September. Multiple incidents were reported on Bigelow, Cambridge, Harvard, Kirkland, Towbridge, and Ware Streets, and along Broadway. The most commonly stolen vehicles in Mid-Cambridge were Hondas. Thefts were spread out across the week, but Saturday and Sunday nights reported 11 incidents (32%). To date, 35% of the 34 cars stolen have been recovered.

- The number of **larcenies from motor vehicles** decreased 30% from 2004 to 2005. Mid-Cambridge reports the third highest number of larcenies from motor vehicles in the City. June through September saw the bulk of the incidents with 26 larcenies, or 40% of the total. Of the 65 larcenies, nine (14%) were to the exterior of the motor vehicle, including one incident of headlight theft from an Audi. This was part of an overall



Audi headlight pattern involving thefts throughout the City. There were three reports of Hondas missing all four of their tires, which was another pattern experienced in the City. Nearly 23% of the larcenies involved a window that was broken to gain entry; this was the most common entry method. Note that overall, ten of the larcenies from motor vehicles were likely due to car doors left unlocked.

- Mid-Cambridge reported an increase in **malicious destruction** incidents of 30% in 2005. The most commonly reported incidents were tire slashings with 27 reported. This can be attributed to a spree of tire slashings reported over one night in February where two teen suspects slashed tires on over 20 autos on Inman Street. There were 22 incidents where a car window was smashed and six random graffiti incidents. Inman Street alone reported 22% of the incidents. Multiple incidents occurred along Cambridge, Harvard, and Prospect Streets and along Massachusetts Ave.

- The number of drug related incidents in Mid-Cambridge jumped from eight (in 2004) to 20 in 2005. Nearly half of the drug incidents were for possession and/or distribution of marijuana. Five of the arrests were for possession of cocaine. Four of the arrests were made following a routine motor vehicle stop. Forty-five percent of the arrests were made on Broadway and Massachusetts Avenue.

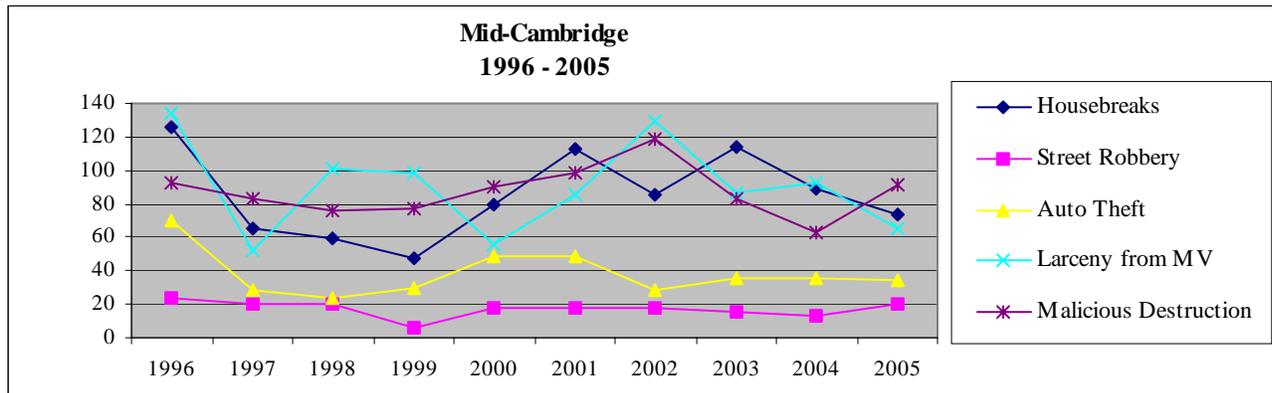
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR MID-CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES		
Crime	1981-1990	1993-2004
Housebreaks	226	98
Street Robbery	49	17
Auto Theft	147	54
Larceny from MVs	198	99
Malicious Destruction	149	100

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Mid-Cambridge is a busy neighborhood. In addition to the highest population of any neighborhood in Cambridge, Mid-Cambridge also has the city's largest high school (Cambridge Rindge & Latin), the Jackson Gardens residential complex, a good portion of Harvard University, and our own City Hall. It is bordered by the major thoroughways of Massachusetts Avenue, Prospect Street, and Cambridge Street, and three of the city's five busiest squares (Central, Harvard, and Inman) occupy its corners.

Because of the enormous number of people living, working, shopping, and going to school within its borders, Mid-Cambridge tends to have a higher than average rate for several crimes. *Harvard University, which has its own police department, patrols Harvard property in the western part of the neighborhood. Our statistics do not reflect most incidents that occur on Harvard University property.*

- **Residential Burglary** is naturally highest in a neighborhood with the largest number of residences. Though the rate of this crime has been cut in half since the 1980s, it still remains a serious problem. In 1992, burglaries fell below 100 for the first and only time in the previous 30 years. The largest clusters appear on Harvard Street between Prospect and Lee Streets, on Broadway between Lee and Ellery Streets, around the Massachusetts Avenue/Hancock Street intersection, on the lower half of Trowbridge Street, and on Lee Street. Mid-Cambridge also ranks high in **larceny from motor vehicles** and the related crimes of **auto theft** and **malicious destruction**. The Cambridge Police Department strives to reduce both crimes through preventive patrol efforts, "Park and Walks," and priority investigation. The 50% drop in reports of these crimes since the 1980's bespeaks some success.
- **Street robbery** is surprisingly low in Mid-Cambridge given its population. Most of the incidents that do occur happen on Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge Street, and in Inman Square.
- The high amount of pedestrian traffic on Massachusetts Avenue leads to a large number of **bicycle thefts** each year, particularly in or near Harvard Square.

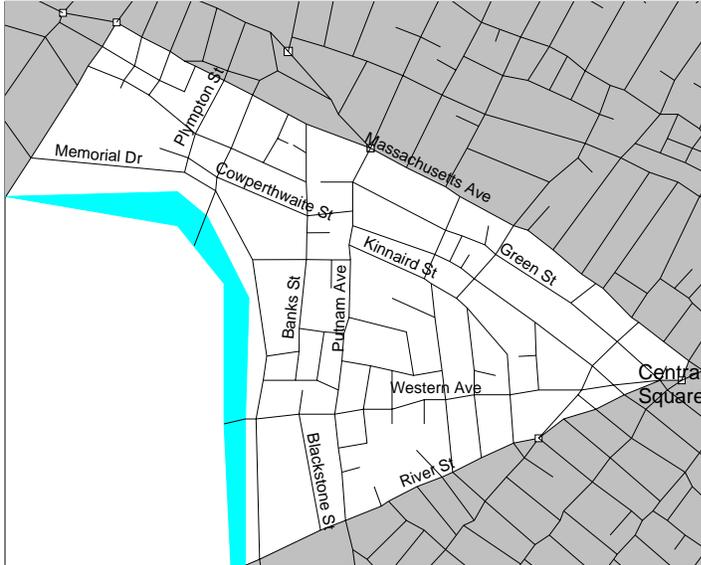
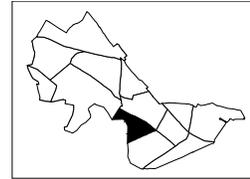


2004 YEAR END REVIEW

Mid-Cambridge reports the highest number of **housebreaks** in the City in 2004. The 200-300 block of Harvard Street reported the most activity for a single block with 15 separate incidents. Cambridge, Lee, Trowbridge and Hancock Streets also reported multiple incidents throughout the year. Three on-scene arrests were made, including the arrest of an individual wanted in Somerville, who was caught trying doorknobs. • The 15 **street robberies** in 2004 include two separate robberies of victims as they left the ATM at Mass Ave and Temple Street at approximately 1:30 in the afternoon. There were three purse snatchings. The remainder of the incidents were mostly predatory type street robberies, which did not form any specific pattern. • Mid-Cambridge ranks relatively low in terms of number of **auto thefts** in 2004. Multiple incidents were reported on Cambridge, Dana and Harvard Streets and along Broadway. The most commonly stolen vehicle in Mid-Cambridge is the Acura Integra. • **Larcenies from motor vehicles** (LMV's) were the most commonly reported type of major crime in Mid-Cambridge, which ranked second in the city overall in LMV's in 2004. Trowbridge, Harvard and Dana Streets each reported multiple incidents. Mid-Cambridge was affected by the prevalent LMV patterns involving the theft of Audi headlights and the theft of Honda tires. • The incidence of **malicious destruction** in Mid-Cambridge has decreased 24% over 2003. • Half of the **drug arrests** in Mid-Cambridge occurred along Broadway. Six of the arrests were for possession or sale of marijuana. Two individuals were arrested in one incident for using heroin in a café bathroom on Mass Ave.

NEIGHBORHOOD 7

RIVERSIDE



BOUNDARIES: bordered by Massachusetts Avenue, River Street, the Charles River, and JFK Street

POPULATION: 11,201 residents
3,341 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$40,753

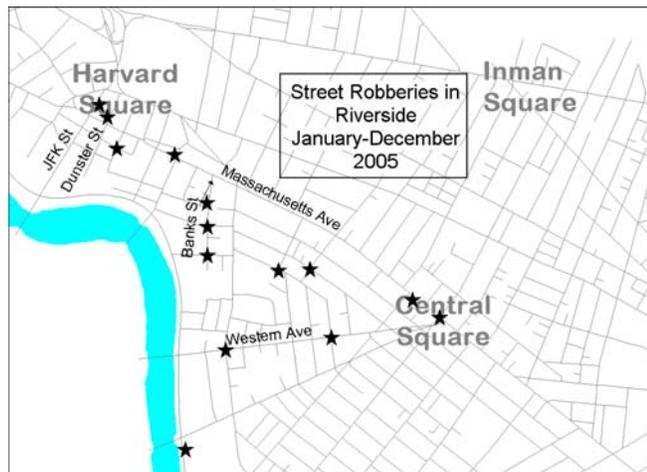
Neighborhood #7 is encompassed within the patrol boundaries of Car 3 (2 officer cars) and Cars 6R and 10R (1 officer cars). Also included within its boundaries are walking routes 7A and 7B.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2001-2005

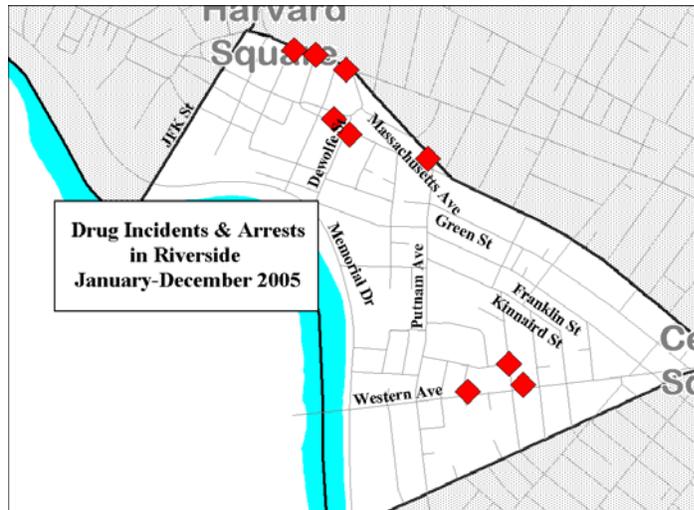
CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Housebreaks	61	39	38	47	36
Street Robbery	11	19	19	22	14
Auto Theft	38	30	33	26	14
Larceny from MVs	35	41	32	39	43
Malicious Destruction	85	86	72	65	66
Drug Incidents	20	15	17	14	10

2005 YEAR END REVIEW

- **Street robberies** decreased 36% over the high of 22 reported in 2004. In the beginning of the year, there were three incidents on Banks Street; in two cases, male victims walking alone between 9:00-9:30 p.m. were approached by two suspects brandishing knives and robbed of their wallets. In the third incident, a woman was followed into her apartment building and struck over her head by a male suspect who then stole her purse. There were no arrests in these cases. The remaining incidents were spread out over the course of the year and did not develop into patterns.



- **Housebreaks** in Riverside hit a low in 2005, its lowest reported number of incidents since 1999. Six housebreaks were reported on Western Avenue, however four of those were later determined to be unfounded. Soden Street and Mount Auburn Street also had multiple incidents reported, although three of the four incidents on Soden Street occurred at the same address and each of the four incidents on Mount Auburn Street were at the same address. The majority of housebreaks in Riverside occur during late morning and early afternoon hours, and cash, laptops and jewelry were commonly reported as missing. Two men were arrested in September on Plympton Street after these individuals were seen climbing up fire escapes and trying to open windows.



- Although **drug arrests** decreased in this neighborhood over 2004, there was a notable increase in cocaine related drug arrests in Riverside. Over half of the incidents resulting in an arrest were of individuals in possession of or distributing cocaine or crack cocaine. Only three incidents involved the use or possession of marijuana and one involved heroin. Four of the incidents resulted in arrests due to surveillance or the execution of warrants by the Special Investigations Unit.

- The highest incidents of **malicious destruction to property** in Riverside were reported during the summer, particularly on

Massachusetts Avenue. Over half of the summer incidents were graffiti reports and many were located in neighborhood parks. There was an excess of tire slashing reported in Riverside, but there was no discernable pattern to the incidents. Only three residences were targeted throughout the year; the bulk of malicious destruction involved vehicles as the targets for vandalism. In approximately 17% of incidents businesses were the target for vandalism involving a range of property damage other than graffiti. Overall, malicious destruction only increased by one incident in 2005 over the previous year.

- **Larceny from motor vehicle** increased by 10% in comparison to 2004. About a quarter of the incidents took place in May, when they were concentrated on Massachusetts Avenue, Howard and Kinnaird Streets. The pattern in these breaks involved entry by unknown methods, where no damage was reported, or by removing the rubber around windows and forcing down the glass. Various properties were targeted in these incidents, but many involved the theft of bags, purses and stereos. Throughout the year, many of the thefts from the exterior of vehicles took place on Mondays, when headlights were stolen from Audis and Nissans, as well as tires from the commonly targeted Hondas.

- Incidents of **auto theft** in Riverside decreased by a significant 46% in 2005 over the previous year, mirroring a trend seen throughout the city. Approximately 43% of vehicles stolen in Riverside were recovered by year's end. There was not a high rate of Honda auto thefts in this neighborhood, unlike many other areas of the city. The bulk of the thefts took place between May and September. Massachusetts Avenue emerged as the only area of multiple incidents. No incidents of auto theft were reported in Riverside in the final three months of the year.

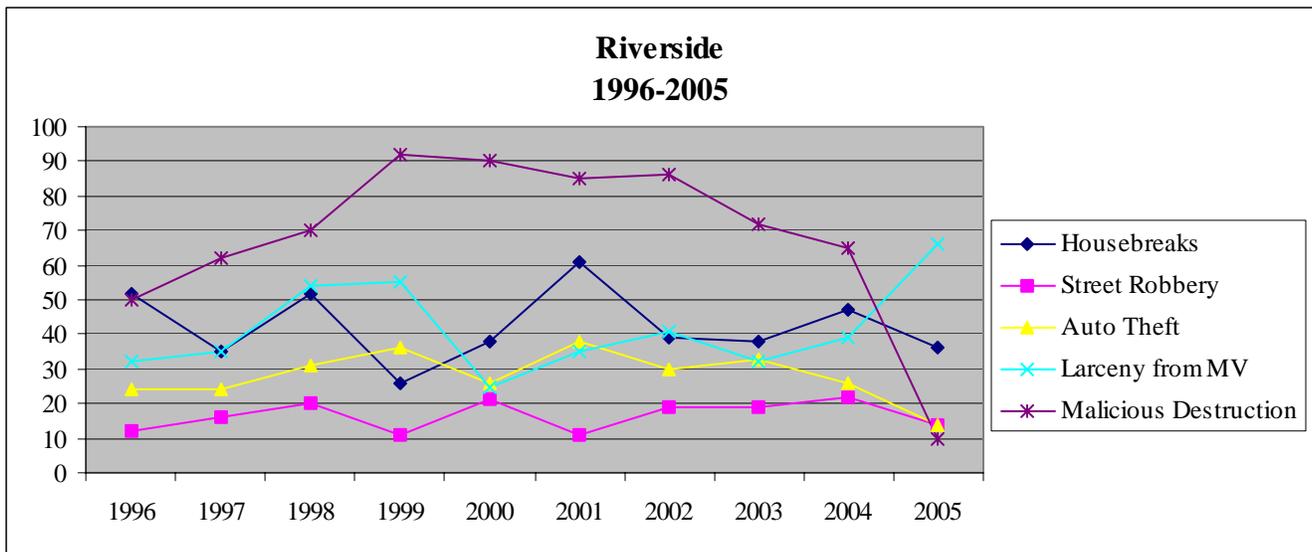
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR RIVERSIDE TARGET CRIMES		
Crime	1981-1990	1993-2004
Housebreaks	83	43
Street Robbery	34	16
Auto Theft	92	33
Larceny from MVs	87	46
Malicious Destruction	78	71

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Riverside has the fourth highest population in the city, but it ranks well below the average for almost all index crimes. Along with its 10 thousand residents, Riverside has two housing developments (Putnam Gardens and the River-Howard homes), two major parks (Hoyt Field and Riverside Press Park), and many commercial establishments along Massachusetts Avenue, River Street, and Western Avenue. Several Harvard University dormitories and other properties occupy the northwestern quarter. Riverside's borders also encompass the United States Post Office and the Cambridge Police Department headquarters.

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

- **Malicious destruction** is the only crime that has not shown a significant average decline in Riverside since the 1980s, though it is low compared to the rest of the city. Most of this vandalism targets motor vehicles. Occasional patterns of this crime over long holiday weekends have been a problem in the past.
- **Street robberies** are low for a neighborhood of Riverside's population, but they remain a pressing problem. Most of these incidents are on Western Avenue. Riverside has an exceptionally low **housebreak** rate for its size; a few clusters appear on Franklin and Kinnaird Streets, and at Putnam Gardens.
- The only neighborhoods with lower **auto theft** and **larceny from motor vehicles** totals have less than half of Riverside's population.

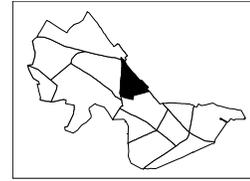


2004 YEAR END REVIEW

There was a 23% increase in **housebreaks** in 2004 over the previous year. The 200 block of River Street saw the bulk of the activity, while Putnam Ave and Howard Street also saw multiple incidents. Towards the end of the year there were multiple housebreaks on the Riverside border, some of which were part of a larger pattern in Cambridgeport, window entry daytime breaks spanning November to December occurring between 10:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. Two arrests at the end of 2004 and beginning of 2005 ended this pattern. • The 22 **street robberies** represented the high mark in Riverside over the past 5 years. Seven incidents were reported along Mass Ave. throughout the year; incidents there mainly took place between 6-8 p.m. and 12:30-2:30 a.m. Of the 22 robberies, a gun was threatened or shown in four incidents and a knife was used in another incident to steal a woman's purse. • The number of **auto thefts** reported in Riverside has decreased 21% over last year. Multiple incidents were reported in the 800 block of Mass Ave, along Green Street and at the Enterprise Rent-a-Car on River Street. At the end of the year the recovery rate was 61%. • Riverside had the third lowest total number of **larcenies from motor vehicles** (LMV's) in 2004. While Kinnaird, Green and Flagg Streets each reported multiple incidents over the year, the bulk of activity was seen along Mass Ave. Approximately 23% of the incidents in 2004 were larcenies from the exterior of the vehicles, including Honda tire and Audi headlight thefts. • **Malicious destruction** incidents decreased 9% over 2003, with tire slashing as the most common incident. One overnight spree of incidents took place in September and another unrelated spree in November. • Surveillance and the execution of warrants by the Special Investigations Unit (SIU) and patrol officers enabled seven of the **drug arrests** in Riverside. One additional individual was arrested after reportedly paying off a tow truck driver with Marijuana.

NEIGHBORHOOD 8

AGASSIZ



BOUNDARIES: bounded by Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge Street, Quincy Street, Kirkland Street, and the Somerville border

POPULATION: 5,241 residents
1,891 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$55,380

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

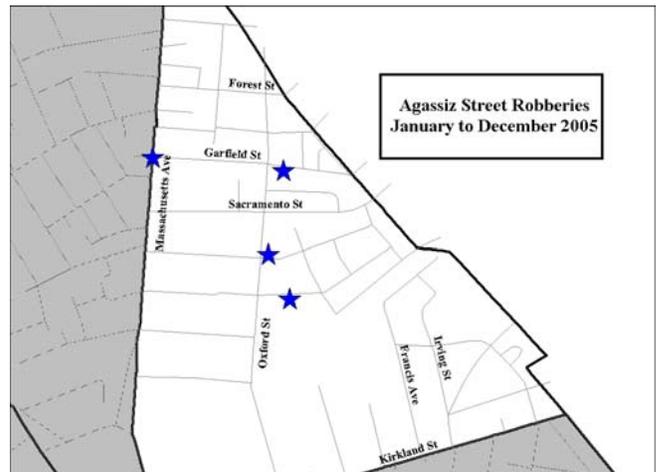
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2001-2005

CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Housebreaks	26	46	24	36	26
Street Robbery	6	6	2	6	4
Auto Theft	12	19	15	10	11
Larceny from MVs	26	47	31	40	29
Malicious Destruction	27	27	12	18	19
Drug Incidents	0	2	1	1	2

2005 YEAR END REVIEW

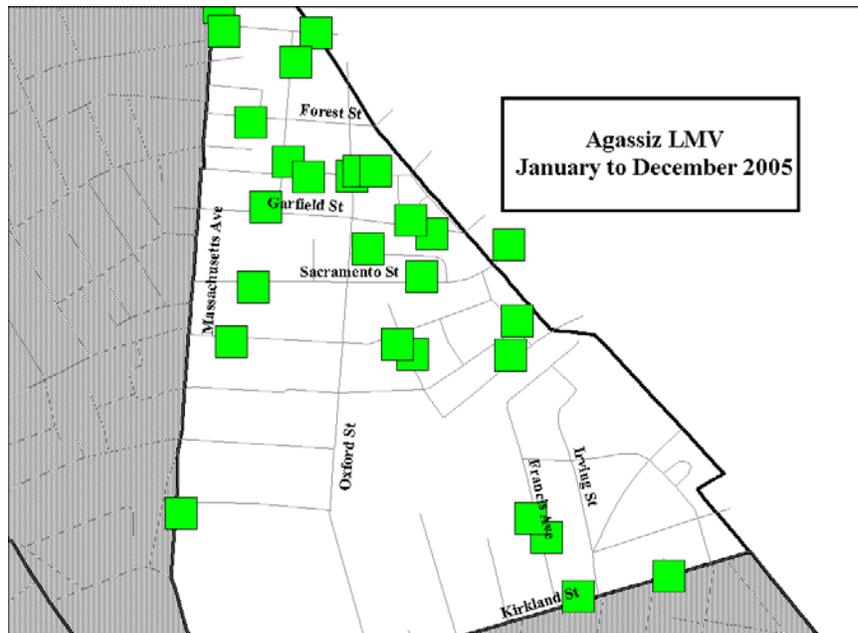
- Only one **street robbery** was reported between January and July in Agassiz. The first incident reported in Agassiz in 2005 was an ATM robbery, in which the two suspects watched the victim use the ATM then approached him, demanding cash. The other notable incident took place in September, when a suspect watched a victim approach his front door, and as he prepared to enter his residence, the suspect accosted the victim, taking his money. Although none of the incidents appear inherently related, three of the four took place on a Wednesday.

- Housebreaks** decreased by 28% in comparison to 2004. Incidents were low through the first eight months of the year, with no detectable pattern. Beginning in



September through the end of the year clusters of incidents indicated at least one clear pattern, window entry breaks. In September the window entry breaks were taking place in the overnight hours during the late week into the weekends. During the month of October overnight breaks continued, but entry was not predominantly gained via windows. Then in November through December the window entry breaks returned, but were taking place more during the afternoon hours, rather than overnight. Throughout these final months of the year, the major areas of repeat incidents were Oxford and Sacramento Streets.

- **Auto thefts** increased in Agassiz by only one incident over 2004. Over 70% of the reported incidents occurred in the first six months of the year. Many of those thefts were late week and weekend incidents. No exceptional pattern of auto thefts developed in this neighborhood, and Agassiz was among the lowest ranking in 2005. The only areas with repeat incidents include Massachusetts Avenue and Kirkland Street. Five of the eleven stolen motor vehicles were recovered by year's end.



- **Larceny from motor vehicle** decreased by 28% in comparison to 2004, and was most common during the winter and fall months. In February there was a series of larcenies from exterior. These incidents were part the Audi headlight and Honda tire theft trends. The vehicles in these incidents were targeted during the early morning hours, Thursday through Sunday. Prentiss Street incurred multiple incidents throughout the year. There were two incidents that resulted in arrests, two Cambridge juveniles were arrested in April for breaking into two vehicles and two Somerville

men were arrested in November after being observed breaking into a car using a rock.

- In all of the **malicious destruction of property** incidents in Agassiz in 2005, only one residence was targeted. There were four graffiti incidents reported, but the majority of incidents involved damage to cars. Incidents in which businesses were targeted for vandalism, including graffiti, predominantly took place on Massachusetts Avenue. On Wendell Street three incidents of car damage were reported throughout the year. Temporally, Agassiz malicious destruction incidents were dispersed rather evenly through the seasons.

- The two **drug arrests** made in Agassiz in 2005, are low in comparison to the rest of the city, but are consistent to the past five years. The first arrest in March involved an Allston man who was intoxicated and pulled a knife out in public, without threatening to harm anybody. At apprehension marijuana was found on his person. The second arrest was made subsequent to a motor vehicle stop, in which the Somerville driver was found with active warrants and marijuana in his possession.

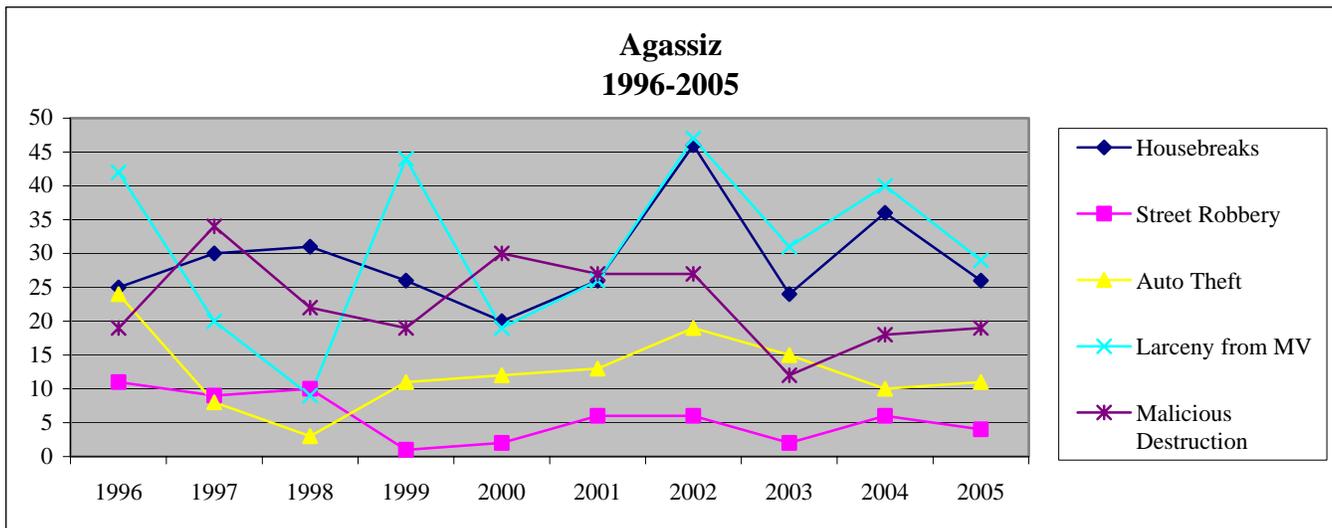
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR AGASSIZ TARGET CRIMES		
Crime	1981-1990	1993-2004
Housebreaks	67	28
Street Robbery	11	6
Auto Theft	45	16
Larceny from MVs	47	31
Malicious Destruction	45	24

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

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

- Agassiz has a significantly lower than average rate for almost every measured crime. Unlike some other neighborhoods, only one of its borders is defined by a major, heavily trafficked avenue. Only four other neighborhoods have lower average **housebreak** and **larceny from motor vehicle** totals; only three other neighborhoods have lower average totals for **street robberies**, and Agassiz ranks as the third lowest neighborhood for **auto theft** and **malicious destruction**.
- Juveniles entering the neighborhood from Somerville were suspected in a pattern of **street robberies** in 1996 and 1997; such patterns arise every few years, usually clustered at the intersections of Massachusetts Avenue and Wendell Street or Oxford Avenue and Sacramento Street. These occasional patterns generally occur in the late night on weekends.
- Somerville juveniles have also been associated with occasional tire slashings on Forest Street and Massachusetts Avenue. The **malicious destruction** statistics reflect incidents of spray-painting at the Agassiz School.

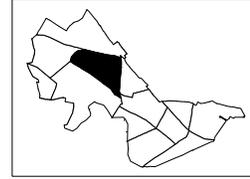


2004 YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks in Agassiz exhibited a 50% increase from 2003. The year in Agassiz began slow, but was followed by a rash of breaks in a condominium complex on Garfield Street in early March. Throughout the year, areas of multiple breaks included the 100 block of Oxford Street, and Eustis and Wendell Streets. Although housebreaks are generally carried out during the daytime, in Agassiz breaks were evenly dispersed as daytime and nighttime burglaries. • Although **street robberies** tripled from the previous year, they remained consistent with past years. No robberies were reported until late June, and one robbery a month followed until the end of the year, none were a part of a discernable pattern. The majority of incidents took place near the Somerville border, into which some perpetrators fled, and multiple incidents occurred on Museum and Forest Streets. • Most **auto thefts** were reported during the second half of the year. Seventy percent of the stolen vehicles were recovered by year's end. Multiple thefts took place on Forest and Sacramento Streets. • **Malicious destruction of property** displayed a 50% increase in 2004. April recorded the highest number of incidents, mostly unrelated. Multiple incidents were reported on Forest and Sacramento Streets. • In addition to Forest and Sacramento Streets, multiple incidents of **larceny from motor vehicle** were reported on Oxford and Prentiss Streets, some part of the tire theft trend. Incidents in these areas were concentrated during weekend days, with the highest incident in May and October. • Only one **drug** arrest was made in this neighborhood in 2004. The incident resulted in the arrest of a man who attempted to sell marijuana to a by passer and was reported to the police, who promptly responded and found the man.

NEIGHBORHOOD 9

PEABODY



BOUNDARIES: bordered by the B&M Railroad, Concord Avenue, Garden Street, and Massachusetts Avenue

POPULATION: 11,794 residents
5,208 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$58,708

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

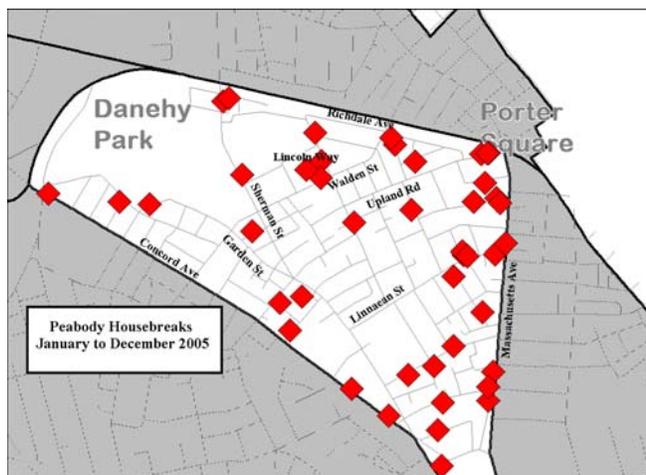
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2001-2005

CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Housebreaks	41	55	58	66	48
Street Robbery	12	8	9	8	11
Auto Theft	40	36	26	53	26
Larceny from MVs	62	50	44	76	61
Malicious Destruction	96	108	79	80	79
Drug Incidents	9	3	6	9	3

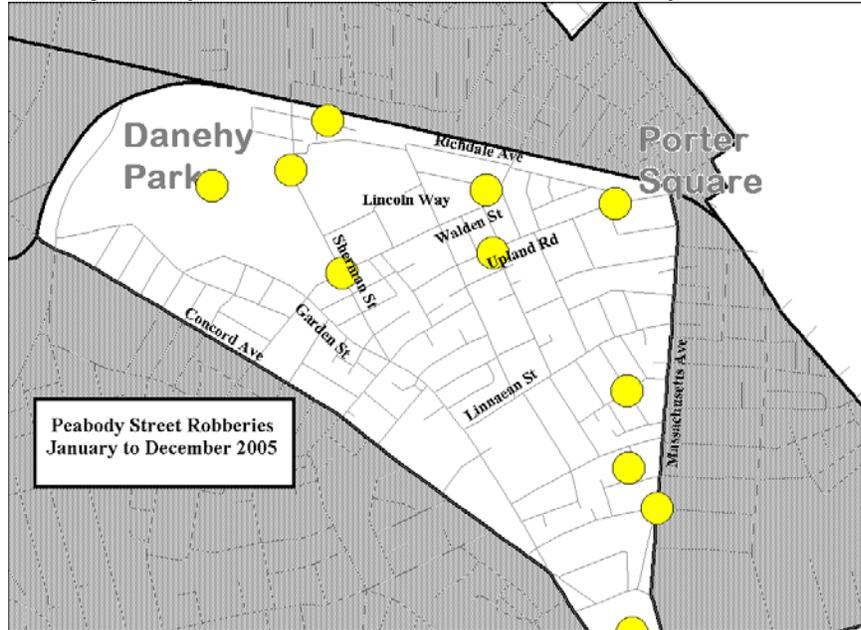
2005 YEAR END REVIEW

- Housebreaks** in Peabody are down 27% over 2004. Of the 48 reported breaks, seven were attempts, one of which resulted in an arrest. Incidents were lowest during the spring and fall. February brought the highest number of incidents, 20%. This cluster of incidents includes a series of three breaks in one building late in the month. The majority of the February breaks were forced door daytime entry breaks. The February trend was the only notable pattern of the year in Peabody. Throughout the year, areas of repeat incidents included Raymond Street and Lincoln Way.

- No discernable pattern emerged in Peabody of **street robberies**, and no incidents



appeared to be related. Of the reported incidents two were pack robberies, a purse snatch, and a bully boys incident. All of the robberies were perpetrated by strangers. A handgun was used in only one of the robberies, resulting in no injuries. Overall, victims incurred no serious injuries in the course of the incidents.



- Of the 26 reported **auto thefts** 69% of the stolen vehicles were recovered by year's end. Auto thefts decreased by 51% in 2005 from the previous year. Hondas and Acuras were the most targeted makes in Peabody, 15 cars in all. Auto thefts in Peabody were lowest between January and March, and highest in September. The only notable characteristic among the September thefts were two incidents on Linnaean Street, both on Tuesdays. Other streets of repeat incidents included Walden Square Road, Walden and Garden

Streets.

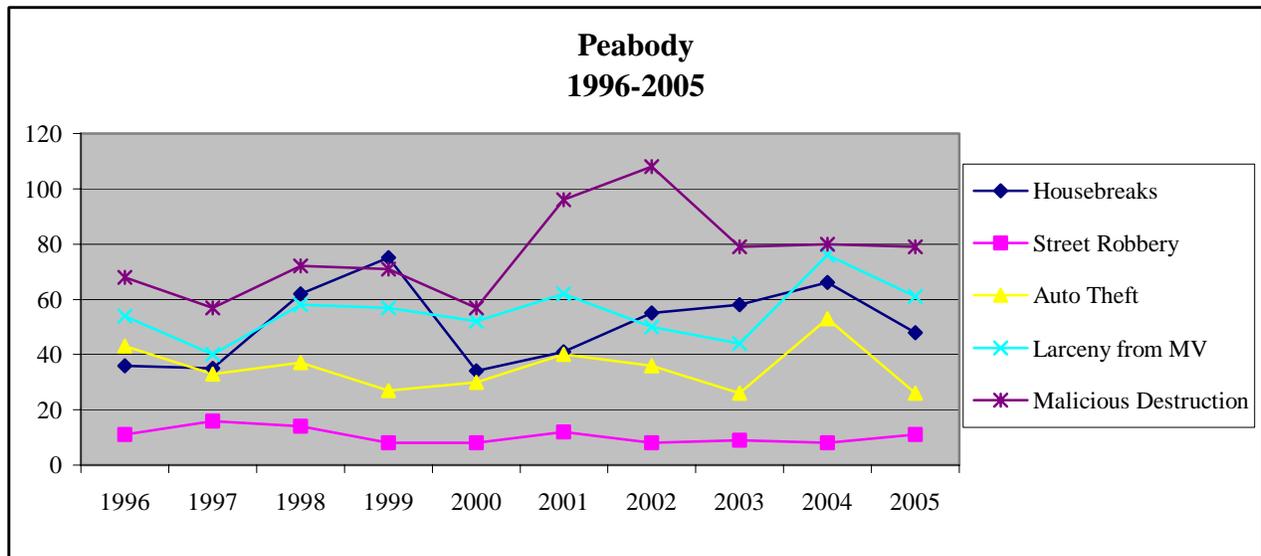
- **Larceny from motor vehicle** is down 20% over 2004. A third of the vehicles targeted had parts stolen from the exterior. The majority of those incidents took place between February and March. Peabody was the top neighborhood in larcenies involving the theft of headlights and tires from vehicles. Although the trend in headlight theft indicates Audis are typically targeted, Lexus and Toyota makes were also common targets in Peabody. The area of repeat incidents of these forms of larceny from motor vehicles include Garden, Agassiz and Sherman Streets.
- Graffiti is the most common **malicious destruction of property** in Peabody. Approximately 39% of all vandalism was graffiti related. Many of the graffiti incidents are an ongoing problem on Richdale Avenue where a local business is repeatedly targeted. Seven businesses and seven residences were targeted with vandalism (not including graffiti). The remainder of the incidents involved vehicle damage.
- All three **drug** incidents took place in the summer and fall. The first incident involved a Belmont man found unconscious as a result of heroin overdose in June. In September three men were seen smoking marijuana by a patrolman, leading to their subsequent arrest. The final incident in October resulted in the arrest of a woman with active warrants and in possession of hypodermic needles.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR AGASSIZ TARGET CRIMES		
Crime	1981-1990	1993-2004
Housebreaks	150	50
Street Robbery	21	12
Auto Theft	94	36
Larceny from MVs	74	58
Malicious Destruction	135	76

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

- Cambridge Common has traditionally experienced after-dark crimes ranging from **public drinking** and **drug use** to **robbery** to **sexual assault**. Increased preventive patrol has diminished such occurrences in recent years.
- Summer **housebreak** patterns sometimes plague Richdale Avenue and Upland Road. This year, clusters returned to that region, though the crime has radically declined in other sections of the neighborhood.
- **Auto theft** and **larceny from motor vehicles**, though low in this neighborhood, show concentrations on Richdale Avenue and in the triangle formed by Massachusetts Avenue, Upland Road, and Avon Street.
- Drug activity and juvenile crime have long been concerns in the Walden Square area, specifically around the homeless shelter at 21 Walden Square Rd. The Narcotics and Juvenile Units began targeting these areas in 1993 and have almost eliminated the patterns.

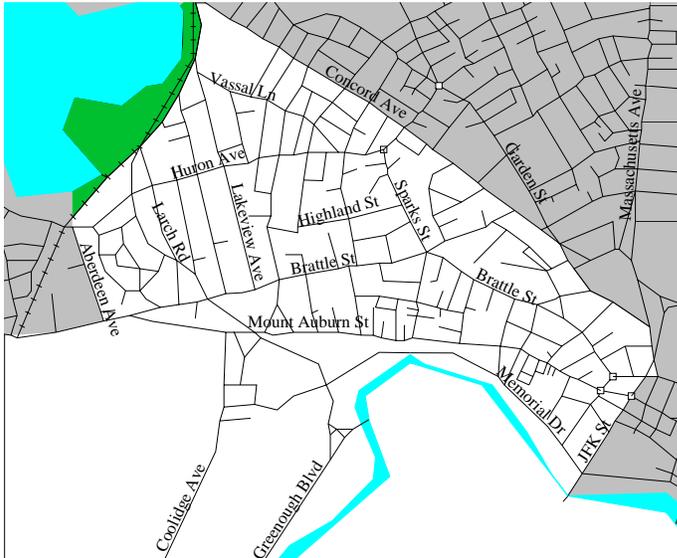
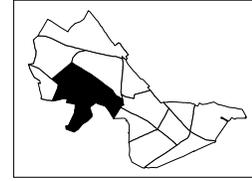


2004 YEAR END REVIEW

Several patterns of **housebreaks** emerged throughout the year in Peabody. In early July unknown suspects were entering open/unlocked residences and stealing purses. Then in August a pattern of window entry breaks emerged during Saturday to Monday evenings. A final pattern of late afternoon to evening forced entry burglaries was detected during the third quarter, recording the highest rate of incidents. • A series of pack **street robberies** occurred at the beginning of the year, when small groups of young men approached female victims with a large knife and demanded their purses. Many incidents took place near the parks of the neighborhood. • Multiple **drug** arrests were made at the Cambridge Common. All but one incident involved the possession of marijuana; only one incident involved crack cocaine. Most arrestees were witnessed smoking, or preparing to smoke marijuana in a public place by officers. • Peabody, with Honda's as popular target, ranked as one of the top neighborhoods for **auto theft** this year. At least fifty-eight percent of the stolen automobiles were recovered by year's end. Auto thefts were highest in this neighborhood during the third quarter of the year. • Honda's and Acura's were also one of the major targets in **larceny from motor vehicle** with the trend of tire thefts. The incidents were more popular during the summer. May of 2004 a pattern emerged of Jeep breaks, in which the perpetrators were cutting the soft-tops and stealing stereos. Areas of multiple car breaks throughout the year included Mount Vernon Street and Richdale Avenue. • An ongoing graffiti problem on Richdale Avenue intensified in 2004. The same perpetrators seemed to re-tag their "territory" just as quickly as it would be cleared of the graffiti. **Malicious destruction of property** was highest in Peabody during the second quarter of the year, during the weekends.

NEIGHBORHOOD 10

WEST CAMBRIDGE



BOUNDARIES: bounded by the Charles River, JFK Street, Garden Street, Concord Avenue, Fresh Pond, Aberdean Avenue, and the Watertown line

POPULATION: 8,266 residents
3,887 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$80,746

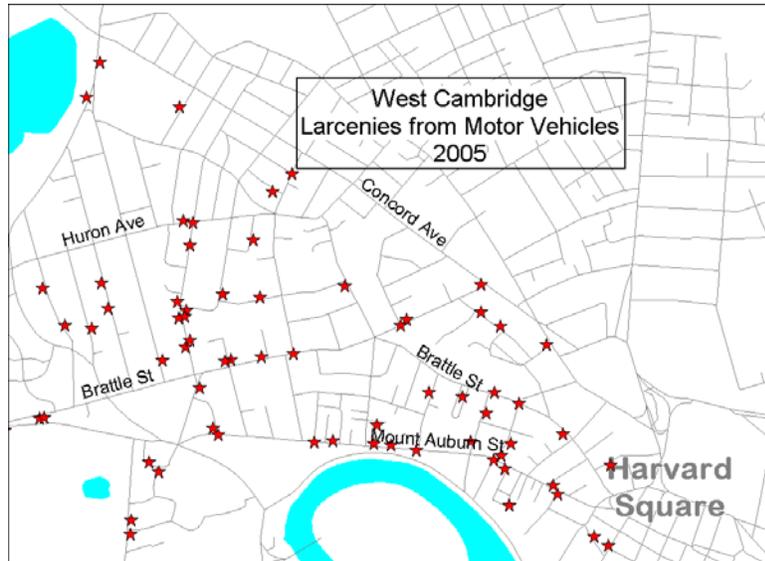
Neighborhood #10 is encompassed by the patrol boundaries of Car 4 (2 officers) and Cars 10R and 13R (1-officer cars). It also includes walking routes 10A, 10B, 10C, and Harvard 16.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2001-2005					
CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Housebreaks	41	35	47	47	41
Street Robbery	10	14	9	7	5
Auto Theft	28	18	30	38	30
Larceny from MVs	33	51	53	68	76
Malicious Destruction	89	60	66	62	61
Drug Incidents	10	9	3	7	5

2005 YEAR END REVIEW

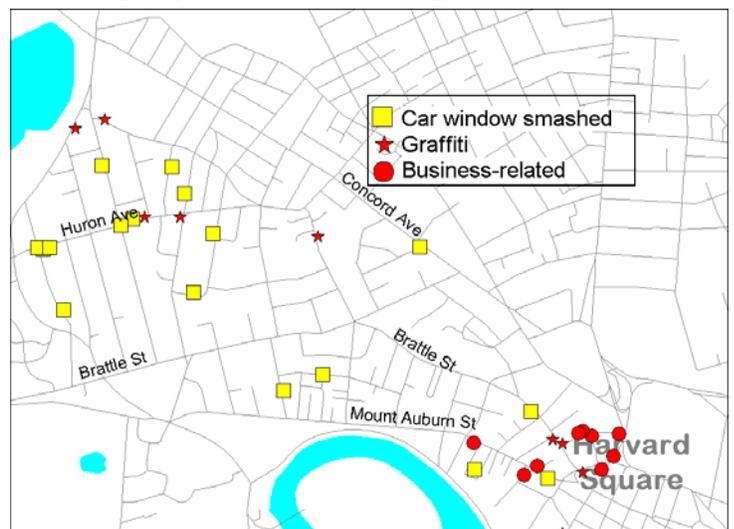
- Housebreaks** decreased by 13% in 2005, yet totals have remained relatively constant over the past five years in West Cambridge. Houses on Brattle Street, Huron Ave and Mount Auburn Street reported multiple incidents throughout the year. May was a particularly active month in West Cambridge, when 7 housebreaks were reported on weekdays between Monday and Wednesday. Entry was gained or attempted through side windows in most of those incidents and purses and jewelry were common targets. The area was quieter towards the end of the year. A Christmas Eve housebreak resulted in the arrest of a perpetrator who had been opening mail and attempted to enter a house while its occupants were away for the holidays.
- West Cambridge historically has a low **street robbery** rate when compared to the other city neighborhoods, and in 2005 that total dropped again by 2 incidents. Four of the five incidents occurred on Tuesday or Wednesday nights between 8-10 p.m., however these incidents were random and did not appear related. In one incident, the victim was lured by an invitation to hang out in the cemetery, and was robbed by knifepoint. In another incident, two young teenage girls approached a woman, pulled her hair and taunted her about their intentions to rob her. Later in the year, a suspect approached two individuals and claimed to be selling his bicycle, but stole the victim's gold chain. This suspect was later positively identified and arrested.

- Thirty vehicles were stolen in West Cambridge in 2005, reflecting a decrease of 21% over 2004 totals. The most common locations for **auto theft** were along Brattle and Mount Auburn Streets, although one of the repeat locations on Mt. Auburn Street was a car dealership. Approximately 80% of the thefts were of vehicles parked on the street, rather than in garages or parking lots. Hondas were overwhelmingly the car of choice for thieves in this neighborhood, although vans, jeeps and trucks also represented a good portion of thefts. To date, 67% of the vehicles stolen have been recovered.



- **Larcenies from motor vehicles** increased by 12% and hit its highest total of the past five years. At least 17% of the victims reported having left their vehicles unlocked at the time of the thefts. The majority of targeted vehicles were parked on the street, but approximately 13% of vehicles were parked in lots or commercial garages. Items were stolen from four vehicles while parked in local cemeteries. Multiple thefts were reported along Fayerweather, Mount Auburn and Brattle Streets.

- The total number of **malicious destruction** incidents stayed relatively equal to 2004 totals. Locations along Huron Ave and Brattle Street reported multiple incidents of graffiti, with targets overall ranging from schools to businesses to churches. Nine businesses reported damage other than graffiti, including broken windows and damaged property. These incidents are clustered, logically, around the Harvard Square commercial area. Approximately 19 victims reported that their car windows had been smashed; these incidents were most common in the northern part of the neighborhood, which is more residential.



- Three of the five **drug incidents** occurred on Brattle St. Each of the incidents ended in at least one arrest. Undercover investigations resulted in arrests for crack, cocaine and marijuana distribution. An arrest of two suspects was made when they were found in possession of crack and drug paraphernalia. One final arrest was made of an individual who was originally pulled over for driving infractions, but was found with marijuana.

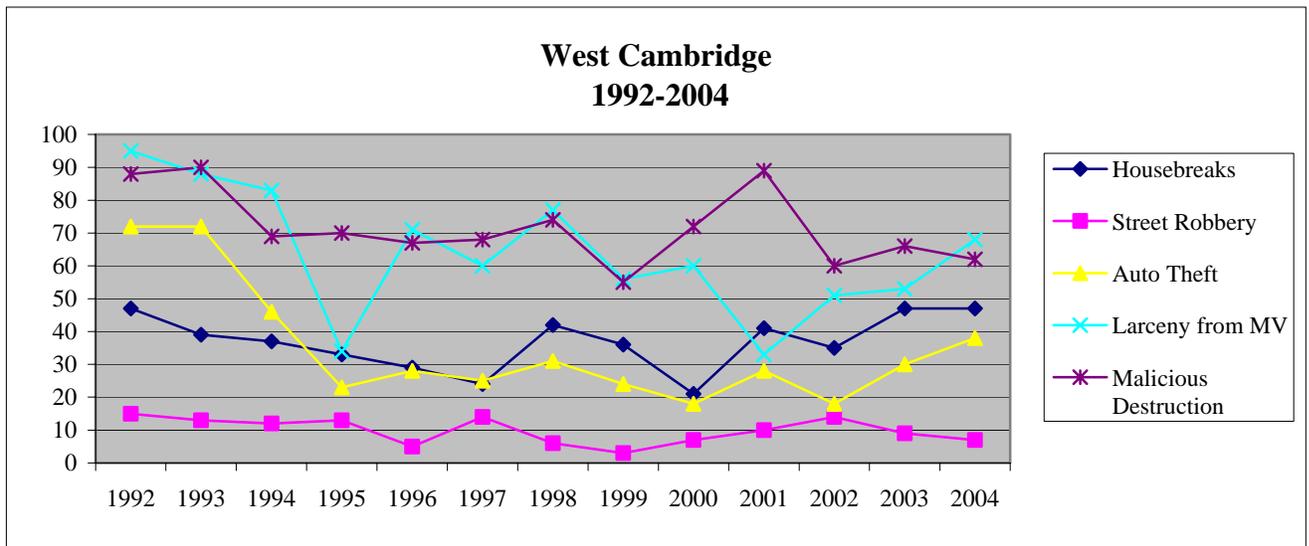
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR WEST CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES		
Crime	1981-1990	1993-2004
Housebreaks	105	36
Street Robbery	18	9
Auto Theft	105	34
Larceny from MVs	134	64
Malicious Destruction	92	71

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

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

- Almost all of West Cambridge's target crimes are lower than average, its population is slightly higher than average.
- **Larceny from motor vehicles**, is concentrated in the area bordered by Sparks, Brattle, and Mount Auburn Street. The incidents occur primarily on weekends, late at night. The related crime of **malicious destruction** registers at average levels.
- **Housebreaks**, once a pressing problem, have been virtually eliminated. Summertime residential burglary patterns, once the scourge of West Cambridge, have not appeared for years. The 2001 total broke the trend of the lowest number of reported incidents over the past three decades.
- **Bicycle theft** patterns strike the Harvard Square area each spring and summer. The large number of bicycles parked in the area lead to high levels of theft. **Larcenies from Persons** become a problem every spring and summer around the Square and in its many commercial establishments.

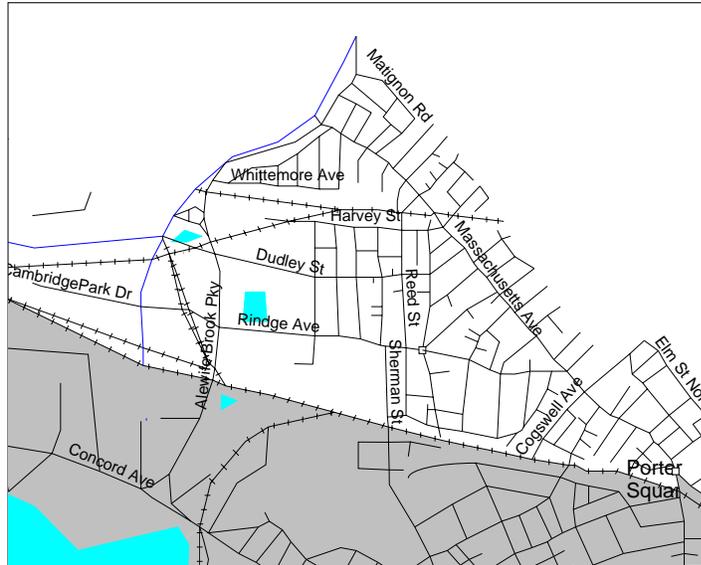
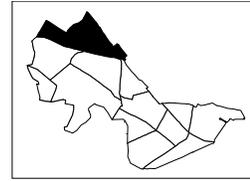


2004 YEAR END REVIEW

No **street robberies** were reported during the first quarter of the year in West Cambridge. In two August robberies the perpetrators targeted victims using ATMs, but the incidents were unrelated. Of the seven reported incidents, use of a weapon was threatened in only two occurrences. •Although there was no increase in **housebreaks** between 2003 and 2004, this neighborhood experienced a significant pattern during the fall that contributed to the higher than normal rate. A pattern of nighttime breaks emerged in June and July. These incidents were concentrated on Brattle Street, running into neighboring Riverside. •West Cambridge was affected by the trend of Audi headlight thefts that became hot this year. Several victims' vehicles were targeted multiple times for these thefts. •Over 50% of **malicious destruction of property** incidents involved motor vehicles. While most business related vandalism took place in Harvard Square, motor vehicle vandalism occurred on neighboring streets to the square. •Part of the **auto theft** increase can be attributed to the multi-car theft at a Harvard Square auto rental establishment. Sets of keys were stolen from the establishment and were used to steal six cars mid-September. Sixty-six percent of the stolen autos were recovered by year's end. •Due to increased efforts by Special Investigations and patrol, **drug arrests** increased from the three reported in 2003.

NEIGHBORHOOD 11

NORTH CAMBRIDGE



BOUNDARIES: bordered by the Belmont line, the Arlington Line, the Somerville Line, Porter Square, and the B&M Railroad

POPULATION: 10,642 residents
4,699 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$44,784

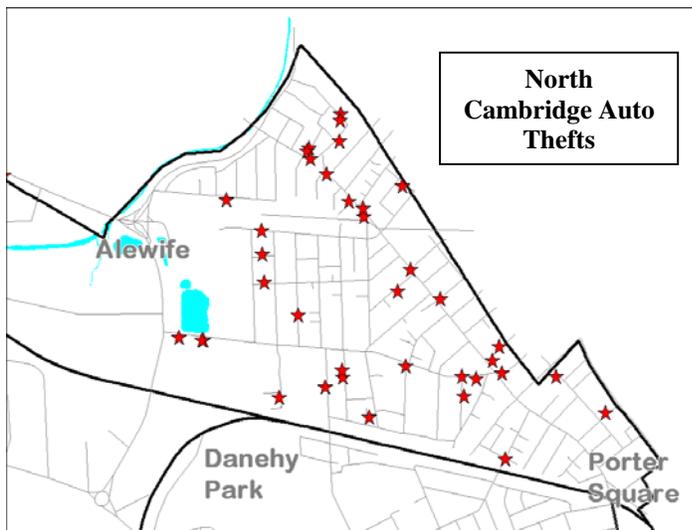
Neighborhood #11 is encompassed in the patrol boundaries of Car 5 (2 officers) and Car 11R (1 officer). It also includes walking routes 11A, 11B, 11C, and 11D.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2001-2005

CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Housebreaks	59	50	70	49	52
Street Robbery	10	12	27	18	16
Auto Theft	59	45	32	41	41
Larceny from MVs	76	61	63	60	53
Malicious Destruction	111	111	106	77	96
Drug Incidents	11	10	7	15	9

2005 YEAR END REVIEW

- The number of **housebreaks** in North Cambridge increased only 6% from 2004 to 2005. Porter Road and Dudley Street saw a plethora of housebreaks. Both residences in a 2 family home on Churchill Ave were broken into in May. The majority of the incidents, 67%, occurred between 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. This is common, as most people are away from their residences during the daytime. May was a particularly active month in the neighborhood, when 13 housebreaks were reported. Laptops, purses, jewelry, and electronics were common targets.
- There were half as many **street robberies** reported in North Cambridge than in Cambridgeport which reported the highest number of incidents. Street robberies decreased by two reports from 2004 to 2005. There were three purse snatchings, one domestic robbery, and one incident involved two homeless individuals. An incident in December targeted a food delivery driver that was attacked after being turned away from a residence that claimed they did not order a delivery. In six robberies, the suspect threatened the victim with a gun and four suspects threatened the victim with a knife. Multiple incidents were reported on Rindge Ave, at Russell Field, and White Street. One specific incident in February between acquaintances occurred at the Alewife MBTA Station.

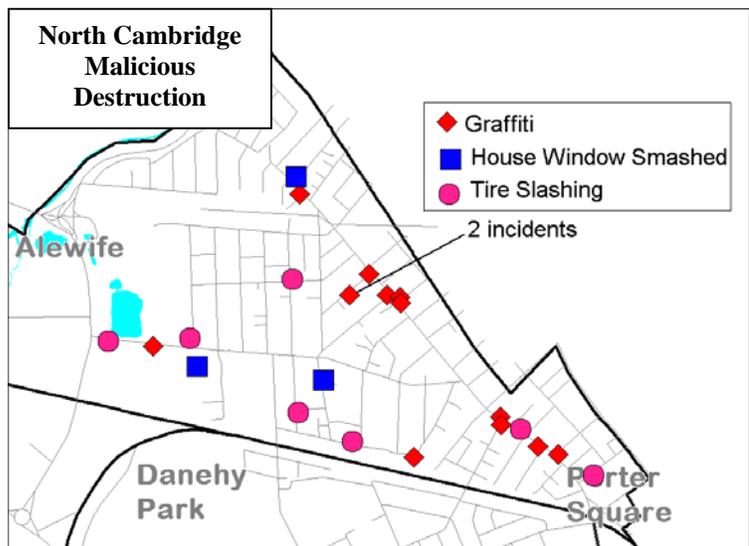


- North Cambridge reported the highest number of **auto thefts** throughout the City in 2005, with 41 incidents, which is still lower than the neighborhood’s 5-year average of 43. The majority of the activity, 27%, was reported along Massachusetts Ave. and Rindge Ave. Hondas accounted for nearly 43% of the reported stolen vehicles. Over 60% of the cars stolen have been recovered to date.

- **Larcenies from motor vehicles** decreased 12% from 2004 to 2005. Massachusetts Ave. and Rindge Ave. saw 38% of the total incidents. The majority of the incidents, over 60%, occurred between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. Of the 53 larcenies, 15 (28%) were to the exterior of the motor vehicle,

including two incidents of headlight theft from Audis and two from Nissan Maximas. These were part of an overall headlight pattern involving incidents throughout the City. Note that in 20 larcenies, the perpetrator broke a window to gain entrance into the vehicle. Seven cars had their tires stolen as part of a pattern in the city with car tires being removed. Tires, stereos, CDs, and various electronics were all targeted.

- North Cambridge reported the second highest number of **malicious destruction** incidents, second only to East Cambridge. The number of reports jumped from 77 (in 2004) to 96 in 2005. Motor vehicles were targeted in nearly 67% of the incidents, including window smashings, pinstriping, tire slashings, or other destructions (i.e. egging). Five incidents targeted businesses and one was revenge motivated. One perpetrator slashed the tires of three cars in a gas station parking lot.



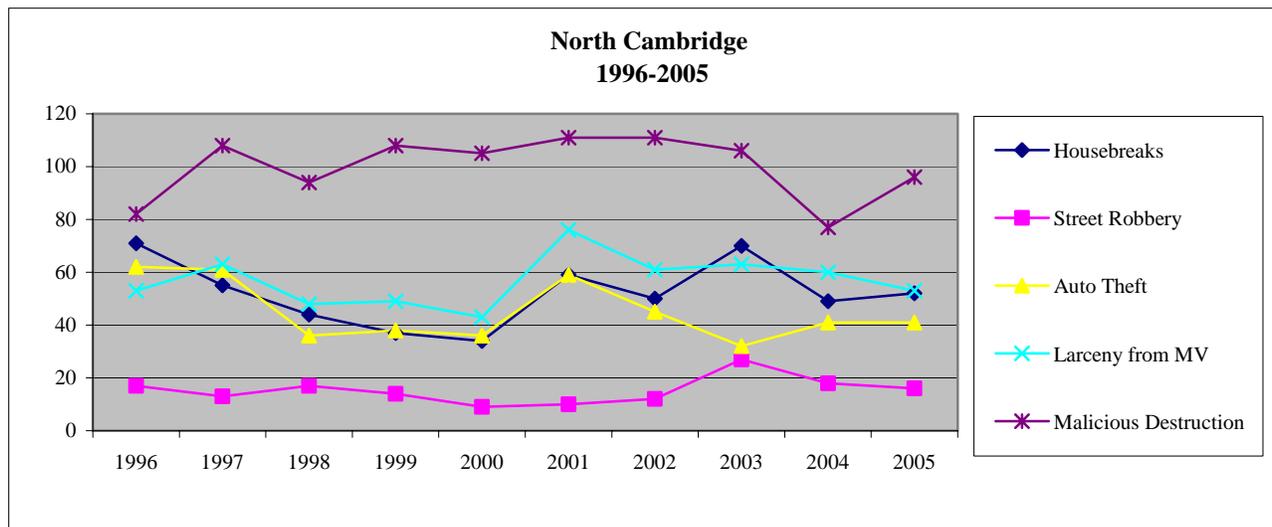
- There were only nine **drug** arrests in North Cambridge. Five arrests were for marijuana possession, three were for cocaine or crack possession, and one was for possession of drug paraphernalia. One of the arrests resulted after the suspect was pulled over for a lane violation while driving. Special Investigation made the majority of the arrests.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR NORTH CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES		
Crime	1981-1990	1993-2004
Housebreaks	100	59
Street Robbery	30	19
Auto Theft	130	58
Larceny from MVs	105	62
Malicious Destruction	125	106

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

- **Housebreak** patterns tend to occur during the summer months. Incidents are scattered quite liberally throughout the neighborhood's residential population. Each year, the Crime Analysis Unit identifies two or three North Cambridge residential burglary patterns. North Cambridge's housebreak totals have decreased since the 1980s, but did not really start rolling downward until 1996.
- **Street robberies** have traditionally been problematic in Russell Field, Linear Park, and around the Alewife MBTA Station. In the most common scenario, local (Cambridge or Somerville) youths will form packs and strong-arm victims walking in these areas late at night. The packs may brandish knives or the occasional handgun. This type of crime has diminished greatly, however, in the past three years.
- **Auto theft** strikes Rindge Avenue (and particularly the Fresh Pond Apartments) in heavy numbers all year round. The related crime of **larceny from motor vehicles** is reported less frequently.

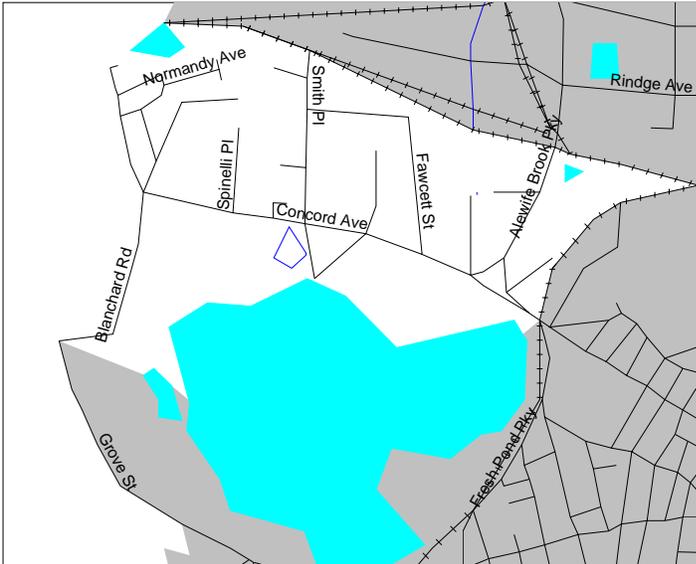
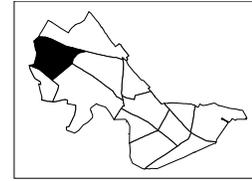


2004 YEAR END REVIEW

There were no reported **street robberies** in North Cambridge in the first two months of the year. Multiple incidents were reported in the area of the Rindge Towers, but the majority of these incidents were of a non-random nature, and the victim knew the perpetrator. During the month of October, there was an unusual peak in robberies. • **Malicious destruction of property** experienced the greatest decline in this neighborhood. Cars were targeted in over 64% of the vandalism incidents. A rash of tire slashings was reported on Dudley Street the first day of the year. A significant number of incidents were reported on Rindge Avenue, where the density of vehicles in the Tower's lots and the many residences make easy targets. • The highest number of **auto thefts** were in April and August. Over 70% of the stolen cars were recovered by year's end. • The number of **housebreaks** in North Cambridge decreased by 30% in comparison to 2003. No significant pattern was detected in this neighborhood. The burglaries were dispersed evenly throughout the week, but the majority occurred between 12PM to 5PM. • July was the hottest month for **larceny from motor vehicle**. During that month period, multiple incidents were reported on Pemberton Street. Throughout the year, areas of multiple incidents included the parking lots on Rindge Avenue and Concord Turnpike and along Harvey Street. • Increased patrol vigilance resulted in a higher rate of **drug** arrests in North Cambridge. A majority of these arrests involved perpetrators being observed smoking marijuana in parks and in their cars. Special Investigations made several arrests involving the sale of narcotics. Four of the reported incidents involved the possession of crack cocaine or paraphernalia and one heroin possession.

NEIGHBORHOOD 12

HIGHLANDS



BOUNDARIES: bordered by the B&M Railroad, the Belmont line, and Fresh Pond.

POPULATION: 673 residents
281 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$56,500

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

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2001-2005

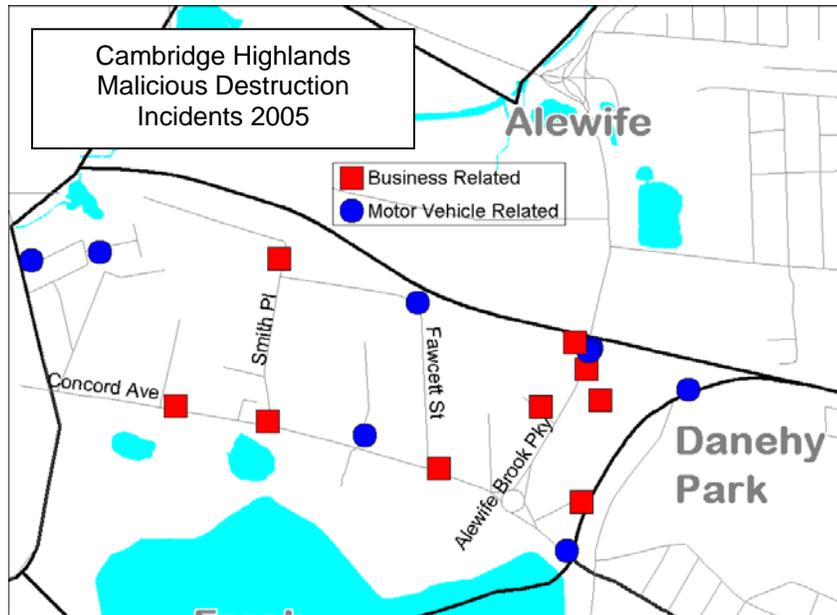
CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Housebreaks	0	3	3	1	1
Street Robbery	0	1	1	1	4
Auto Theft	11	3	4	12	5
Larceny from MVs	14	15	16	22	16
Malicious Destruction	14	31	30	42	18
Drug Incidents	4	1	1	1	1

2005 YEAR END REVIEW

- Cambridge Highlands reported the lowest number of **housebreaks** in the City with only one incident. This incident was an attempt to enter an assisted living apartment via the rear windows. Housebreaks are rare in this neighborhood because the residential population is very low.
- The number of **street robberies** in Cambridge Highlands increased by three incidents, but was still the 3rd lowest number of incidents in the City. Three of the robberies occurred between the 100-200 block of Alewife Brook Parkway and were scattered throughout the year. One was a purse snatching, one occurred at an ATM, and one was a snatch and grab where the suspect knocked the victim to the ground and stole her camera. The fourth was on Terminal Road, where the victim was waiting for a cab at the Alewife MBTA Station and was approached by two perpetrators who knocked him to the ground and rifled through his pockets.
- **Auto Thefts** were cut by more than a half in 2005, with only five cars stolen. Three cars were stolen from the Alewife Brook Parkway and two were stolen from Fawcett St. Of the five stolen cars, two have been recovered year to date. One of the incidents from Alewife Brook Parkway was a report of a stolen moped. In one of the incidents on Fawcett St., the vehicle owner left the doors unlocked and the keys in the car.

- With only 16 **larcenies from motor vehicles**, Cambridge Highlands reported the lowest number of larcenies in 2005. Eight of those larcenies occurred on Alewife Brook Parkway parking lots and five were on Smith Place. Of the 16 larcenies, two were to the exterior of the motor vehicle; tires were removed from the cars in both incidents. Entrance was gained in six larcenies by breaking a window. Note that entrance was gained in two larcenies because the vehicle owner left the car door unlocked. March was the hottest month with five larcenies occurring. Cell phones, tools, personal bags and briefcases were the common items stolen.

- The number of **malicious destruction of property** incidents in Cambridge Highlands decreased by over 50% from 2004 to 2005. With only 18 incidents, the Highlands reported the second lowest number of malicious destructions, second only to the MIT neighborhood. Note that crime in the MIT area are commonly reported only to the MIT police, making comparison with other neighborhoods difficult. Again, a majority of the destruction was concentrated in the parking lots of the Alewife Brook Parkway retail district, representing 28% of the total incidents. Concord Avenue was also hit hard with 22% of the incidents. Half of the malicious destruction targeted businesses including windows being smashed. There were multiple incidents at the NSTAR station where the chain link fence was reported cut. One incident occurred at a Smoke Shop on Alewife Brook Parkway where 10 to 12 juveniles tried to buy cigars, and when they were refused, they became belligerent, breaking the credit card machine. Eight (44%) incidents reported damage to a motor vehicle, including pinstripping, tire slashings, and car windows smashed.



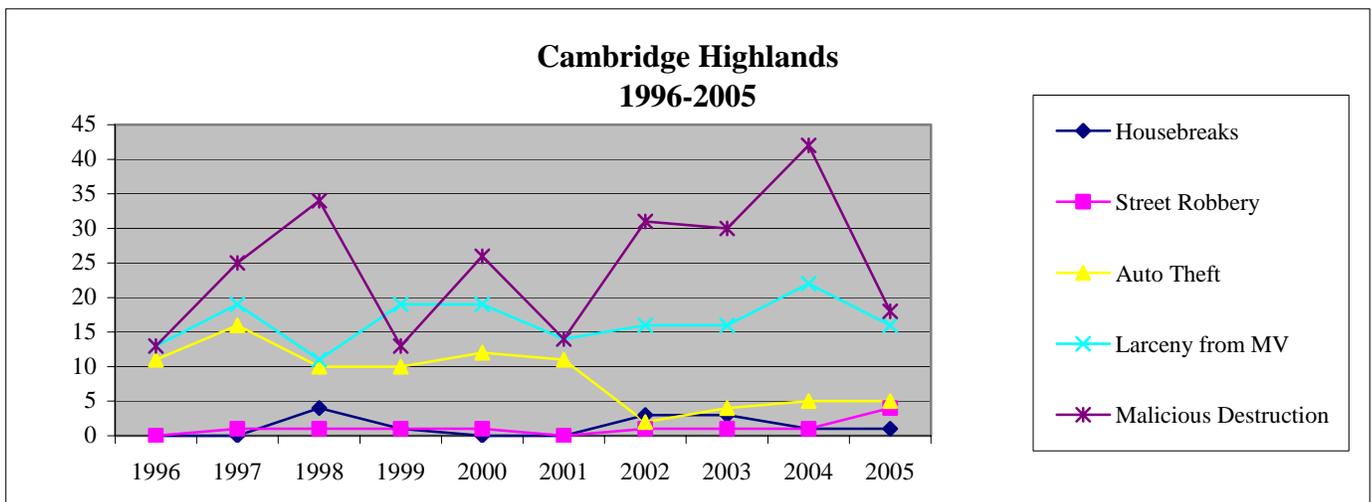
- The lone **drug** arrest in Cambridge Highlands took place in February, when a person was arrested for driving a stolen automobile. When searching him, police found 3 bags of heroin and a hypodermic needle in his possession.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR CAMBRIDGE HIGHLANDS TARGET CRIMES		
Crime	1981-1990	1993-2004
Housebreaks	6	2
Street Robbery	8	2
Auto Theft	54	12
Larceny from MVs	38	20
Malicious Destruction	28	24

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Cambridge Highlands' minuscule population makes for very little residential criminal activity in the neighborhood. In addition to 281 households, the Highlands' border encompasses the Fresh Pond Mall, the northern part of Fresh Pond, and a number of warehouses. Most crime here is commercial, and is covered in the business district profiles.

- Cambridge Highlands vies with Strawberry Hill for the lowest index crime totals in the city. For all index crimes this decade, it has ranked twelfth or thirteenth out of the 13 neighborhoods.
- **Auto theft, larceny from motor vehicles, and malicious destruction** have occasionally become a problem in the Fresh Pond Mall and Fresh Pond Cinema parking lot. Mall security, however, has drastically reduced such incidents in recent years—almost to the point of statistical insignificance. Small patterns of automobile-related crimes have been known to emerge on Smith Place and Mooney Street.
- **Larcenies from persons** exhibits some patterns around the Fresh Pond Mall and the Fresh Pond Cinema, where pocketpickers use the darkness of the theater to conceal their crimes.

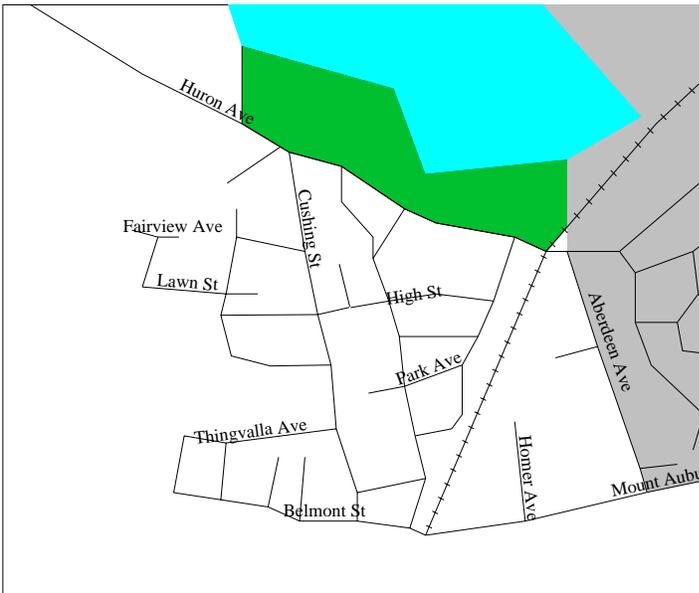
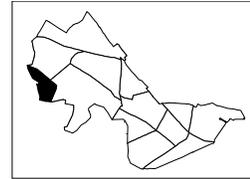


2004 YEAR END REVIEW

Only one **housebreak** was reported. The incident took place early in September and involved unlawful entry to an apartment from which jewelry was stolen. • Only one **street robbery** was reported. The incident took place mid-April when a suspect accosted a victim in an ATM booth demanding money. The suspect fled with several hundred dollars in cash, and no injuries were reported. • **Auto thefts** increased by eight thefts. This brought auto thefts in this neighborhood to the level it was at in the beginning of the decade. Three of the stolen cars were Honda's, and of all the stolen motor vehicles, three quarters have been recovered. Multiple incidents were recorded in the Alewife Brook Parkway retail center. • One significant **larceny from motor vehicle** pattern emerged in this neighborhood in the summer, between June and July. The incidents all took place at the Alewife Brook Parkway parking lots. High-end vehicles were being targeted. The arrest of a group led to the end of this pattern. • **Malicious destruction of property** was concentrated in the large parking lots of the Alewife Brook Parkway retail district. Three sprees were identified throughout the year in parking lots. The parking lots at these locations are easy targets for larceny from motor vehicle and vandalism because of the high volume of vehicles available to the opportunistic criminal. • There was one **drug** arrest in mid-March, a patrol officer observed individuals in a parked motor vehicle conducting a transaction of marijuana.

NEIGHBORHOOD 13

STRAWBERRY HILL



BOUNDARIES: bordered by Fresh Pond, Aberdeen Avenue, the Watertown line, and the Belmont line.

POPULATION: 2,335 residents
1,061 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$44,107

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

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2001-2005

CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Housebreaks	5	16	15	11	8
Street Robbery	0	4	3	1	2
Auto Theft	15	13	5	5	8
Larceny from MVs	12	17	10	15	21
Malicious Destruction	32	23	23	18	23
Drug Incidents	0	3	2	2	0

2005 YEAR END REVIEW

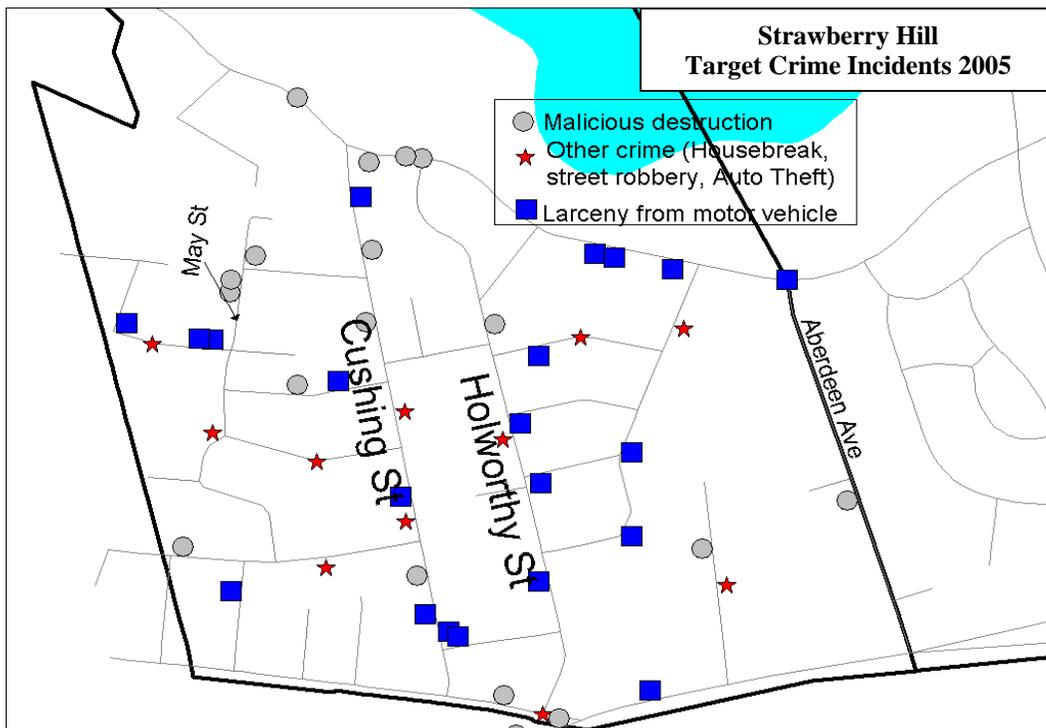
- Strawberry Hill experienced a 28% decrease in **housebreaks** from 2004 to 2005. With only eight incidents, no clear pattern developed. Six of the eight housebreaks occurred during the daytime. Two housebreak attempts were reported this year. Cushing Street was hit with two housebreaks, the first in May and the second in July. Both apartments in a two-family home on Park Avenue were hit with a housebreak in Mid-December.
- Strawberry Hill reported the second lowest number of **street robberies** in the City, with only two incidents. Please note that the MIT neighborhood reported the lowest number of street robberies in the City, but the Cambridge Police may not capture some crime statistics because the MIT police handle the criminal activity that occurs there. The first robbery was in the end of May where a Domino's delivery driver was attacked and threatened with a gun on Cushing Street. The second occurred in late December on Belmont Street where the suspect brandished a handgun and robbed the victim of her cell phone and jewelry.
- **Auto theft** in the neighborhood increased by three incidents, yet Strawberry Hill reported the third lowest number of stolen vehicles in the City. The autumn months of September and October reported the most

incidents, with five reports. The majority of the activity occurred on Wednesdays and Thursdays. Grover Street saw two auto thefts and no one particular car model was targeted. Of the eight reported cars stolen, half of them have been recovered to date.

- Larceny from motor vehicles** continued its upward trend in the neighborhood over the past three years increasing from 15 to 21 incidents. Despite this upward trend, Strawberry Hill reported the second lowest number of larcenies in the City. October was an active month with six incidents reported. In over 50% of the incidents, entry was gained by smashing a car's window. Three of the larcenies were to the exterior of the motor vehicle, including two reports of stolen tires. Note that in three of the larcenies, entry was gained through an unlocked door. Multiple incidents occurred on Cushing, Holworthy, Huron Ave, Park Ave, and Lawn Streets. Two incidents were reported on a Saturday in February where stereos were removed from two Acuras and the suspect left the car door open. In a third of the larcenies, the car stereo was removed from the vehicle.

- The number of **malicious destruction** reports increased by five incidents. Yet even with the increase, Strawberry Hill reported the third lowest number of malicious destructions in the City. Fourteen of the reports were destruction to motor vehicles including windows being smashed, and cars being spray painted or 'keyed.' Cushing, Holworthy, Huron Ave, May, and Mount Auburn Streets all reported multiple incidents. Businesses were targeted in three of the incidents, three reports were for graffiti, while two incidents were done out of revenge. One residence reported that it was 'egged' in June.

- There were no **drug** incidents reported in the Strawberry Hill neighborhood in 2005.

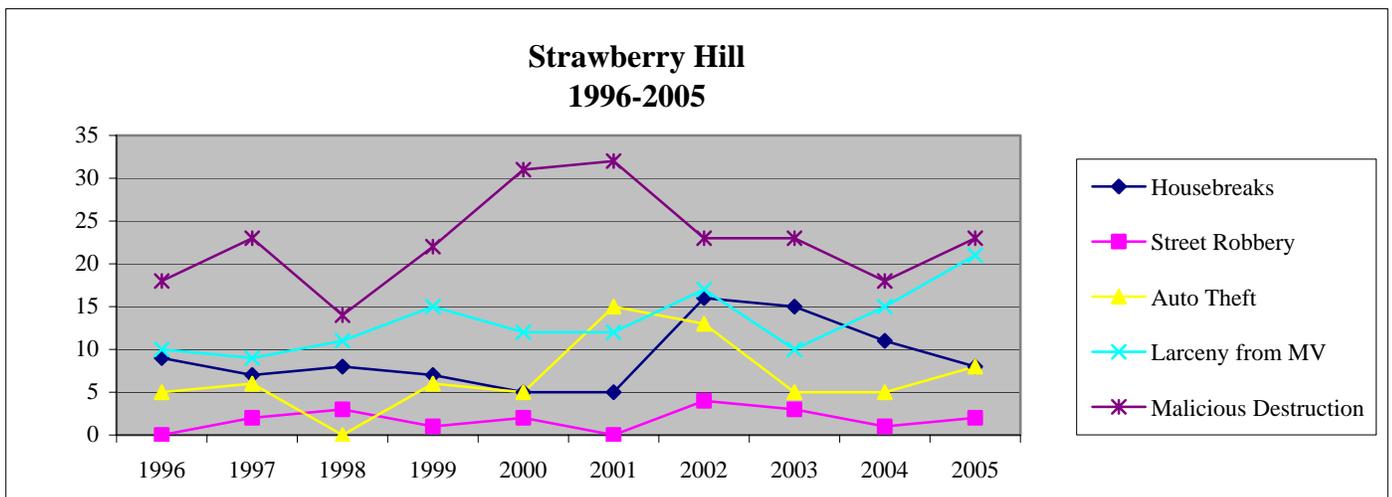


ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR STRAWBERRY HILL TARGET CRIMES		
Crime	1981-1990	1993-2004
Housebreaks	17	10
Street Robbery	4	3
Auto Theft	17	8
Larceny from MVs	22	13
Malicious Destruction	25	23

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

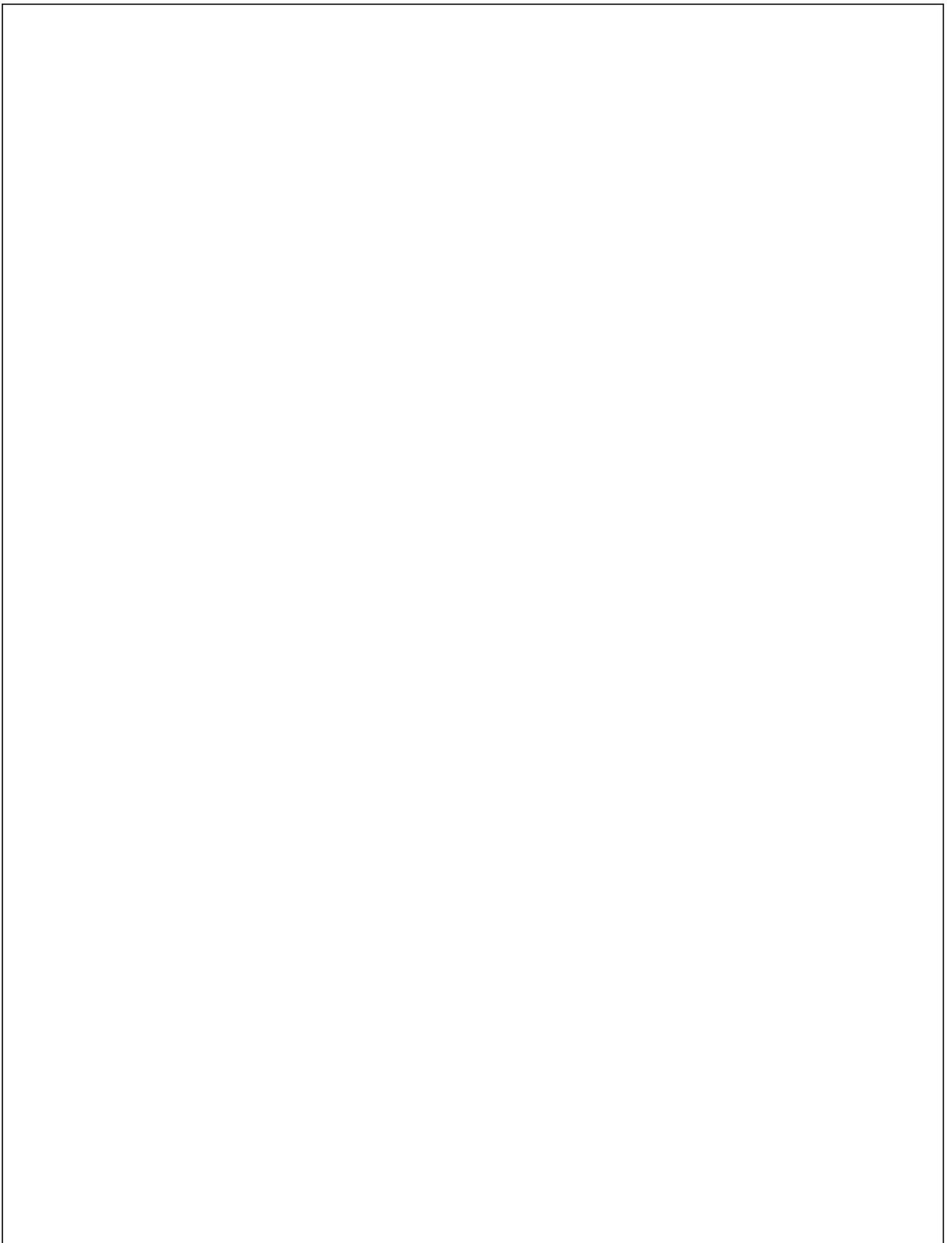
With its small population, Strawberry Hill challenges Cambridge Highlands for the lowest crime rates in the city. The neighborhood's citizenry includes the residents of the Corcoran Park housing development and the large apartment building at 700 Huron Avenue. Its primary commercial establishment is Star Market.

- Overall, Strawberry Hill can be considered one of the safest areas in the city. In 1995, 1996, and 2001, there were no **street robberies** reported, and there were only two in 2000, and one in 1999. For **auto theft, larceny from motor vehicles, and malicious destruction**, Strawberry Hill continually ranks lowest in the city.
- Corcoran Park has historically been a "hot spot" for the occasional **housebreak**, and for some juvenile crime. Frequent "Park and Walks" address these problems.
- Cars parked at the Star Market parking lot are sometimes targeted for **auto theft, larceny from motor vehicles, and malicious destruction**. Yet, totals for this crime are usually extremely low, as it was in 2001 with a total of five incidents occurring at the Star Market. Several years ago, we received a number of reports of pocketpicking from this area, but this pattern has not resurfaced.



2004 YEAR END REVIEW

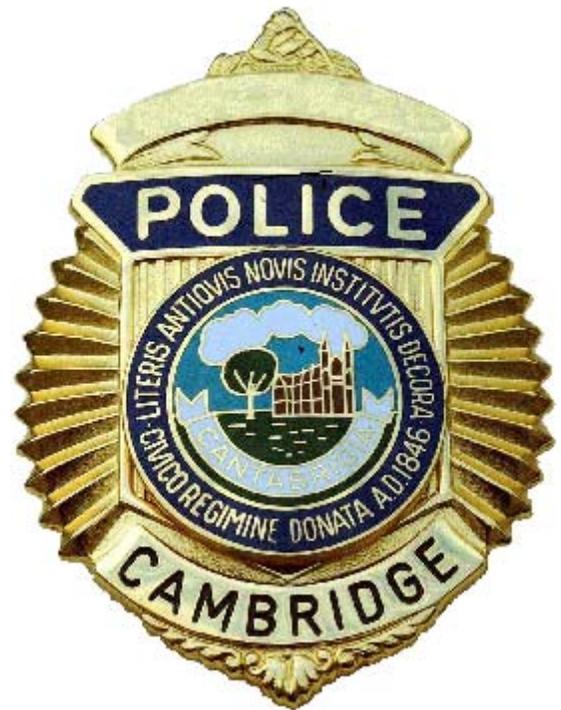
Strawberry Hill experienced a 27% decrease in **housebreaks** from 2003. These incidents were concentrated during the summer months, when eight of the 11 reported incidents took place. While most housebreaks are daytime burglaries, three of the summer incidents were evening incidents. • **Malicious destruction of property** decreased 22% from 2003. The month of November incurred the largest concentration of incidents, which included multiple incidents of broken car windows. • **Larceny from motor vehicle** increased by 50%. Over a third of the year's incidents took place during the month of November, similar to larceny from motor vehicle. Those incidents were concentrated on Wednesdays and weekends. Multiple incidents took place on Homer and Huron Avenue. • Only one **street robbery** was reported in Strawberry Hill this past year. The incident involved a suspect approaching a female victim sitting in a car and demanding her purse. • There were two **drug** incidents reported, one was the result of the Special Investigation Unit's efforts. The second incident involved a patrol officer stopping and searching a minor who was witnessed drinking in public, and was found with marijuana in his possession. • Three were five **stolen motor vehicles**, only one incident was reported after April of 2004.



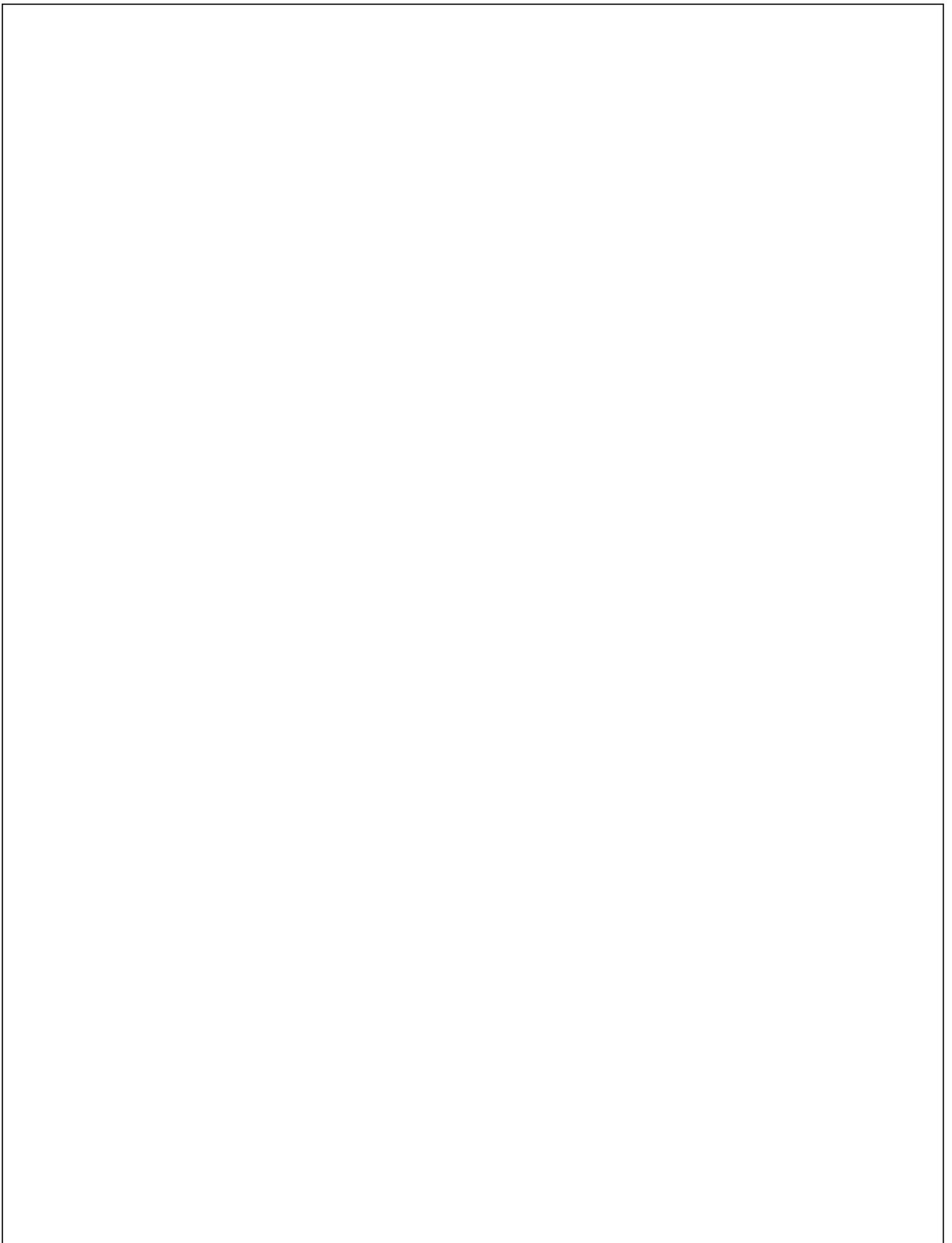
SECTION IV

BUSINESS DISTRICT PROFILES

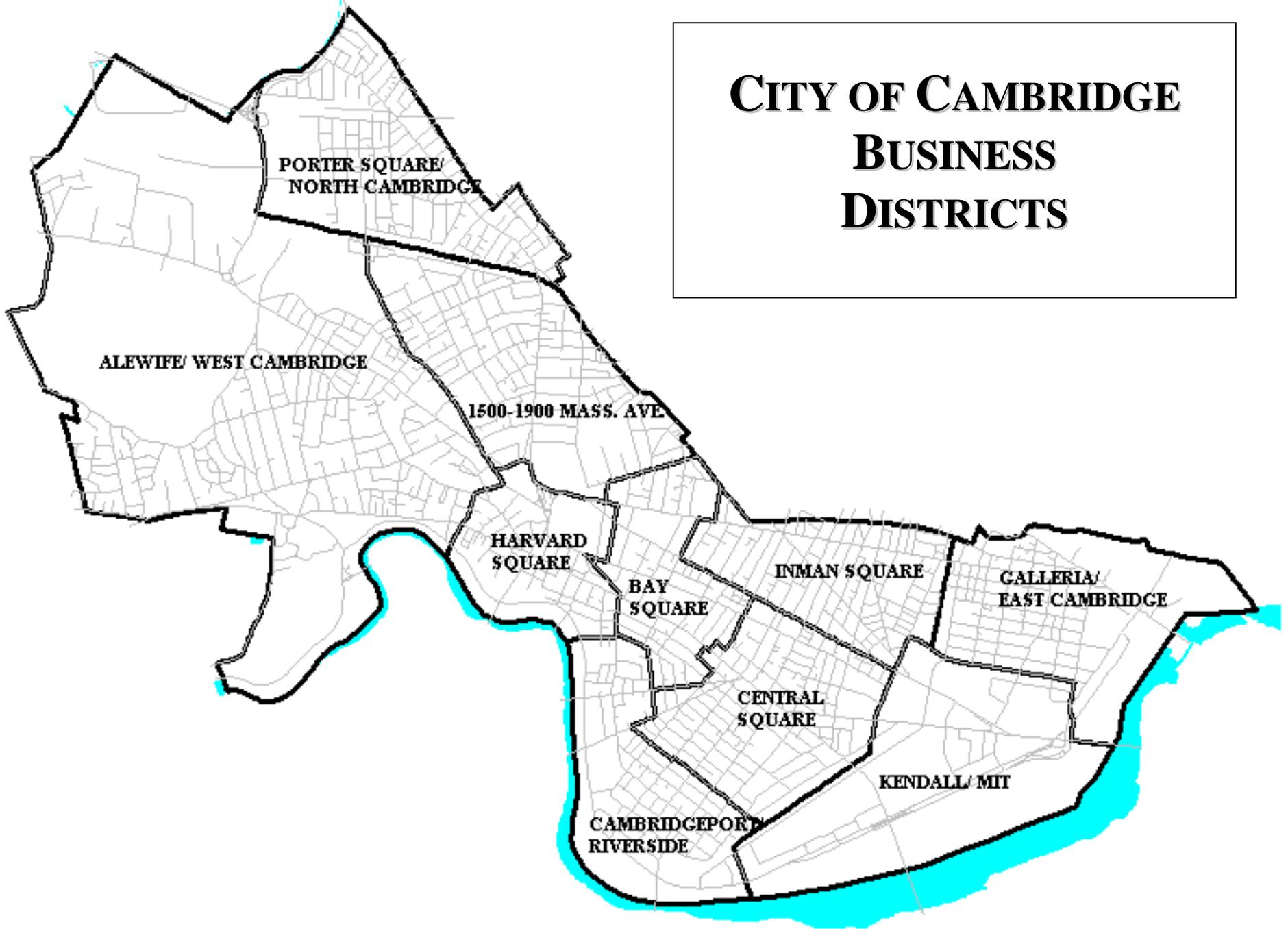
1. **GALLERIA / EAST
CAMBRIDGE**
2. **KENDALL / MIT**
3. **INMAN SQUARE**
4. **CENTRAL SQUARE**
5. **CAMBRIDGEPORT/
RIVERSIDE**
6. **BAY SQUARE**
7. **HARVARD SQUARE**
8. **1500-1900 MASS AVE**
9. **PORTER SQUARE**
10. **ALEWIFE / WEST
CAMBRIDGE**



THE FOLLOWING IS AN OVERVIEW
OF SPECIFIC CRIMES FOR
CAMBRIDGE BUSINESS DISTRICTS



CITY OF CAMBRIDGE BUSINESS DISTRICTS



***Business Area # 1:
East Cambridge/Galleria***

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

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



Cambridgeside Galleria

Larceny from buildings declined 17% in the Galleria / East Cambridge Business District in 2005. Over half of these thefts occurred at the Galleria Mall. Increased security at the Mall appears to have been a major factor in this decrease as the theft of employee's property from back room and behind counters was well below previous years totals. Thefts of wallets from health club lockers had been a constant problem in this business district; there was only one of these incidents reported here in 2005. • After recording a 39% increase in **larceny from the persons** during the first two quarters of the year, this crime leveled off with just one additional incident recorded in 2005. Ninety percent of this crime occurred at the Galleria Mall with the majority committed in the food court on weekdays between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. • Eight of the fifteen **commercial burglaries** in this district were forcible entries into restaurants on weekends. Four of the restaurant burglaries were part of a commercial burglary pattern that involved suspects punching holes in walls to gain access to the building, cutting phone lines and either peeling or removing the safe. • Eight of the ten **commercial robberies** were at the same gas station. There have been two arrests in this series of robberies. An additional arrest was made of a Medford man who was charged with robbing a bank on Cambridge Street in March. • A high percentage of the shoplifting at the Galleria Mall occurs on Fridays between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8 p.m.

CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Larceny from Building	102	88	75	104	86
Larceny from Person	54	37	48	44	45
Commercial Burglary	16	26	10	8	15
Commercial Robbery	4	8	4	8	10
Shoplifting	184	150	118	145	134
Fraud/Flim	81	98	76	78	58
Flam/Counterfeiting					

MIT/KENDALL SQ./LOWER BROADWAY

Business Area # 2: MIT/Kendall Square/Lower Broadway

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

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



Kendall Square

Larcenies from buildings have increased in the Kendall/MIT area from 31 in 2004 to 37 in 2005. A significant amount of incidents occurred within business offices. Thefts of purses, cell phones, laptops, and money most common. • Only two **commercial robberies** were reported in Kendall Square during the last four months of 2005 which both involved suspects demanding money from convenience stores. • Two out of the four **shoplifting** incidents occurred at the Coop at MIT. In both incidents, suspects attempted to steal several boxes of chocolate early in 2005 at different occasions. • Six of the 8 **commercial breaks** here happened in the last six months of 2005. In one incident, suspects entered an Au Bon Pain by prying the brick away from the frame of the lock to the outer door. This location has been targeted before. Professional burglars were also responsible for a break at a constructions site where they cut a heavy chain and stole a pressure washer, stepladder, and welding cable. • **Larceny from the person** decreased more than half from 2004 to 2005 in this area. Diners at local coffee shops and food courts were the targets of pickpockets on weekday afternoons between the hours of 2:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m.

CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Larceny from Building	61	52	45	31	37
Larceny from Person	19	14	9	15	6
Commercial Burglary	9	10	10	11	8
Commercial Robbery	5	3	4	3	2
Shoplifting	2	1	3	0	4
Fraud/Flim	21	9	11	40	17
Flam/Counterfeiting					

***Business Area # 3:
Inman Square/Harrington***

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

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

***Inman Square***

More than half of the **larcenies from building** in the Inman Square business district involved the theft of unattended property from public buildings. Thieves scout hospitals, schools, and city offices targeting employee's purses and wallets. There were five fewer larceny from buildings this year when compared to 2004. • The total of 19 **commercial robberies** was the highest total recorded in this business district in over a decade. Two suspects who were involved in disparate patterns during the Spring were responsible for a high percentage of this increase. These suspects were subsequently arrested. • During the months of August and September a series of robberies struck the Cambridge Portuguese Credit Union where suspects passed notes stating they were armed and demanding money. A Medford resident was arrested and charged for these crimes. In the month of May, a man dressed as a woman entered an Inman Square Pharmacy, claiming to have a gun, and gave employees a note demanding Oxycontin and methadone. The suspect was a 21-year old Winchester resident who was arrested after a brief chase on Oxford Street. • The **shoplifting** totals are inconsequential and this type of larceny has never been a problem for Inman Square businesses. • Ninety percent of the **larceny from persons** in this business district involved theft from specialty stores.

CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Larceny from Building	28	30	29	35	30
Larceny from Person	26	7	14	18	15
Commercial Burglary	26	21	21	13	15
Commercial Robbery	4	3	5	7	19
Shoplifting	6	6	8	3	4
Fraud/Flim	22	38	50	40	40
Flam/Counterfeiting					

**Business Area #4:
Central Square**

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

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

*Central Square*

Larcenies from buildings have increased slightly in 2005 over 2004. A continuing trend has been the theft of wallets from health clubs on Massachusetts Avenue in early March to late August. Thefts of unattended laptops from office buildings and schools between remain a problem in this area. • After recording eight **commercial robberies** over the first two quarters of 2005, there were but six additional incidents over the final six months of the year. Three of these incidents were bank robberies where notes were passed. An unknown suspect robbed a taxi cab driver with a gun demanding money. In a number of these burglaries, doors had been pried open with pry bars. Some of these were unsuccessful attempts. • **Commercial burglary** decreased dramatically in 2005 in Central Square. • **Larcenies from persons** in Central Square increased 14% in 2005. There has been a marked increase in pickpockets targeting diners in cafes, restaurants and coffee shops. Professional thieves prey on female victims with their purses hanging over the back of chairs in coffee shops. Another type of professional thief prowls bars on Friday and Saturday nights, stealing unattended items such as coats, cell phones and purses. • A high percentage of the **shoplifting** arrests in the Central Square business district are at clothing, grocery and drug stores. Suspects listing their address as local shelters make up the majority of the arrestees for this crime.

CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Larceny from Building	95	87	98	82	87
Larceny from Person	77	81	99	86	98
Commercial Burglary	23	57	18	49	15
Commercial Robbery	2	7	7	8	14
Shoplifting	63	104	75	78	119
Fraud/Flim	75	95	83	88	79
Flam/Counterfeiting					

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

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

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



*Memorial Drive/Lower
Cambridgeport*

There were five **commercial robberies** in the Cambridgeport/Riverside business district in 2005. On two different occasions, a masked robber held up the Shell station on Memorial Drive in the early hours of the morning. In both incidents, a gun was shown and money from the register taken. The Shell station located on Magazine street was also a target for robberies in 2005. • **Commercial burglaries** are very rare in this business district. Two of the four burglaries took place at Riverside Pizzeria where on both occasions, the cash drawer was pried open and money was stolen. The other burglaries in this area were unrelated. One incident occurred at the Sunoco Station on Memorial Drive where a suspect entered by unknown means and stole the cash register and 200 boxes of cigarettes. To date, no arrests have been made. • In the first half of 2005, ten out of the 13 **shoplifting** incidents occurred mostly at electronics stores. Four arrests were made including one incident in which a Cambridge man attempted to walk out of Micro Center concealing Mac software without paying. The suspect was apprehended by security. • **Larcenies from persons** are not an overwhelming problem in this area. The few incidents of this kind are confined to the theft of unattended purses and wallets at bars and hotel restaurants. • No solid pattern can be identified in the 26 **larcenies from buildings** in this business district in 2005. These thefts are a combination of unattended purses stolen at bars and schools, items pilfered from store counters, personal property snatched from hotel rooms, and internal security problems at local businesses.

CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Larceny from Building	35	25	16	26	26
Larceny from Person	11	11	7	6	7
Commercial Burglary	12	4	4	2	4
Commercial Robbery	3	0	1	3	5
Shoplifting	30	11	10	8	13
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	16	23	22	18	25

**Business Area # 6:
Bay Square/Upper Broadway**

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

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



Bay Square

There were no **commercial robberies** reported in this area in 2005. Between 2001 and 2003, there were only two commercial robberies reported in this business district; in 2004, there were four commercial robberies in Bay Square. • **Larceny from buildings** decreased slightly in this business district. Most of these larcenies were items left unattended in schools, office buildings, and health clubs. Larcenies of cell phones from lockers or left unattended by students rose at Cambridge Rindge and Latin School. • Despite the fact that **commercial burglaries** increased by eight incidents in 2005, the majority of this increase can be attributed to multiple breaks at a church and an assisted living facility. A health care worker was arrested and charged with a number of these incidents. A burglary at a technology center was linked to a citywide pattern of professional burglaries. There were five unrelated commercial breaks reported over the final six months of 2005. • There were four **shoplifting** incidents in this area, that seemed to be unrelated incidents. • There was a decrease of 35% in **larcenies from persons** in the numerous bars and restaurants that dot the corridor between Central and Harvard Squares with only nine incidents recorded in 2005. There were four **flim flams** reported in Bay Square in 2005. Four of these crimes were internet related. The fifth was a “pigeon drop” where an elderly woman was scammed into removing money from her bank account after being convinced that she had won the lottery.

CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Larceny from Building	22	34	41	50	47
Larceny from Person	10	10	7	14	9
Commercial Burglary	10	8	15	4	16
Commercial Robbery	0	1	1	4	0
Shoplifting	4	3	4	3	4
Fraud/Flim	21	19	31	27	34
Flam/Counterfeiting					

**Business Area #7:
Harvard Square**

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

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

*Harvard Square*

Larceny from buildings decreased by 13% in Harvard Square in 2005. Thefts in area restaurants and shops account for a large amount of the larcenies from buildings. Most of these thefts are of unattended items. Larcenies from health clubs, hair salons, and hotels rooms have been common in this business district. • **Commercial burglaries** in 2005 decreased 30% from last year. In one incident at the Penang Restaurant thieves stole \$300 cash from the register along with a heavy safe, leaving pry marks on the door of the restaurant. • **Commercial robberies** decreased slightly by one incident from 2004. Two of the four robberies occurred at a CVS Pharmacy located on Massachusetts Avenue. The suspect in one incident violently grabbed money out of the register and fled the store, the suspect in the second incident pointed a gun at a cashier and demanded cash. The third robbery was an attempt to grab money out of the register at Gnomon Copy and the last occurred at the Gap where the suspect hit an employee on the head and fled the store with merchandise. • While **larcenies from the person** have been a major concern in this area there has been a 17% decrease in 2005. Most incidents have been from dining areas where a person is preoccupied and leaves a purse or other property unattended in a restaurant. Pick-pocketing has been a concern for this business district but has decreased this year from prior years. A high percentage of these crimes in 2005 were on weekdays between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. and on weekends between 6 p.m. and 12 a.m. • **Shoplifting** in Harvard Square declined for the fourth consecutive year in 2005. The majority of shoplifting incidents are from clothing stores in this area. More than half of them resulted in arrests. Urban Outfitters reported several of these incidents.

CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Larceny from Building	68	68	80	90	78
Larceny from Person	124	147	100	136	113
Commercial Burglary	10	28	22	20	14
Commercial Robbery	6	6	3	5	4
Shoplifting	97	79	77	62	52
Fraud/Flim	33	69	58	50	37
Flam/Counterfeiting					

MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE (1500-1900 block)

Business Area #8: Massachusetts Avenue Corridor

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

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



1500-1900 Massachusetts Avenue

In 2005 there were a total of three **shoplifting** incidents in this district. None of these incidents were related or resulted in arrests. • Only two **commercial robberies** were reported on the 1700 block of Massachusetts Avenue, as compared to eight last year. One incident was at a Gulf gas station where the suspect pretended to buy something, but as the clerk opened the register, the suspect pulled out a small shotgun and demanded all the money in the register. • **Commercial burglaries** have increased 60% from 2004. The majority of these incidents were professional burglaries targeting safes. This pattern persisted throughout the city and in neighboring jurisdictions. More than half of these incidents took place during the second half of the year. The types of establishments broken into varied, and included a dance complex, café, convenience stores and several restaurants. • Only one significant pattern in **larceny from building** emerged in this district and involved larceny from health clubs. Bally's Total Fitness was struck multiple times throughout the year, as these thieves make a habit of breaking into lockers during lunch hours, hitting several lockers at once or returning every day of the week. Wallets were the common targets in these thefts. • **Larceny from person** decreased slightly from 2004 and there was no pattern to the thefts. Nearly half of the thefts were the result of the victim leaving their property unattended while either at a restaurant, public bench, or grocery store. • Of the 35 reported **fraud** incidents, seven were **flim-flams**. The first involved a victim receiving a letter stating that she had won a million dollars, but she had to pay \$11,000 first. Although it is difficult to determine forgery incident locations, nearly half of the reported incidents were credit card fraud, which could have taken place elsewhere in the state, even outside the country. Identity theft made up about a third of the reported frauds.

CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Larceny from Building	29	34	42	46	52
Larceny from Person	10	17	11	15	12
Commercial Burglary	6	6	3	10	16
Commercial Robbery	3	3	8	3	2
Shoplifting	9	8	9	2	3
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	27	29	36	35	35

**Business Area # 9:
Porter Square/ North
Cambridge**

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

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



Porter Square

There were a series of **Commercial burglaries** in the 1800-1900 section of Mass. Ave. in 2005. Most of these breaks were to restaurants and constructions sites. Restaurants, such as Christopher's on Massachusetts Avenue, were targeted throughout the year by professional thieves stealing safes. Construction sites also reported multiple thefts of tools or equipment. There continues to be breaks into schools in this area resulting in computers, cell phones, and DVDs being stolen. • In the first quarter of the year a Boston man was suspected of robbing the Century Bank on Mass. Ave. The robber was a professional note-passer indicating he had a gun and fleeing with \$2000 cash towards Somerville. A pattern of several **commercial robberies** were reported at convenience stores by masked armed robbers. Some of the investigations into these incidents were aided by good suspect descriptions and video surveillance. • No counterfeiting incidents were reported in Porter Square in 2005. Three out of the four flim flam incidents reported were internet related. In one incident the victim was contacted by someone posing as a Paypal representative, who then tried to use his information fraudulently. A significant amount of fraud in 2005 involved identity theft and forged checks. In one incident of identity theft an unknown suspect used a victim's information to obtain a \$12,000 car loan. Forging checks was another means for fraud this year. Several of these incidents were checks lost or stolen from victims and used without their knowledge. • Most of the **shoplifting** incidents were reported at the Porter Square Star Market, where 14 arrests were made in 2005. • **Larceny from person** decreased significantly, 48%, from 2004. These varied from items left unattended while shopping, to those taken from a diner's area. • Many of the reported **larcenies from building** were larcenies from private offices, construction sites, and items left unattended. The most commonly targeted property in these incidents was wallets and purses.

CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Larceny from Building	23	37	31	37	36
Larceny from Person	28	24	15	23	12
Commercial Burglary	15	15	13	6	16
Commercial Robbery	3	4	5	6	10
Shoplifting	27	31	19	31	31
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	26	34	36	33	35

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

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

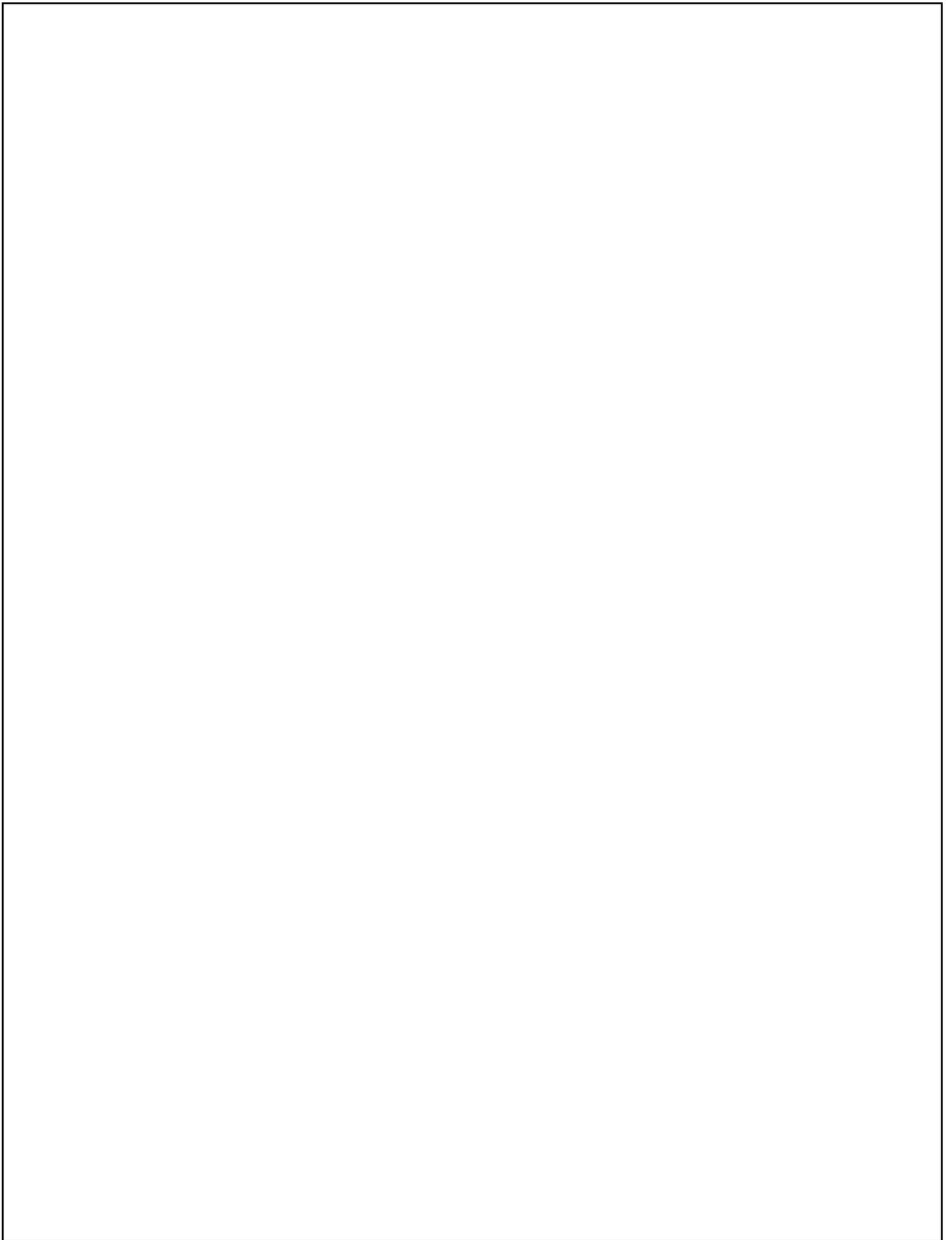
Major areas of Business/Retail/ Industrial concentration include: businesses and offices on Mt. Auburn Street between 180 and 700 including the Star Market, the Fresh Pond Mall, industrial and research complexes on Smith, Fawcett, Mooney and Cambridge Park Drive, the Huron Village area, shops and restaurants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



Alewife/West Cambridge

Commercial Robbery decreased by 46% in 2005. Three of the seven robberies were committed by note passing bank robbers who hit establishments on Huron, Mt. Auburn and Alewife Brook Parkway in mid-April. They were captured after a high-speed, cash-tossing, chase through the Ted Williams Tunnel. The East Boston and Watertown residents were arrested and linked to all three of the bank robberies. During the second half of 2005 there were two commercial robberies one at a Sunoco Gas Station where a male suspect showed the clerk a knife and demanded the money from the register. The second late year robbery was at a sporting goods store in the Fresh Pond Plaza, where a male attempted to buy sneakers but instead pulled a small silver handgun from his pocket, held it to the sales persons head, and demanded money. • Historically, **larceny from the person** has seldom been a major problem in this district. The majority of thefts by pickpockets in 2005 have been from distracted shoppers at the Fresh Pond Mall. • **Larceny from building** declined by 13% in Alewife in 2005. The 60 incidents included the thefts of employees' property from back rooms at business offices, thefts of backpacks, purses, and cell phones at local schools, and wallets from restaurants/bars. No patterns were identified. • A high percentage of the **shoplifters** arrested at TJ Maxx, CVS and Whole Foods at the Fresh Pond Mall were Boston residents. Further analysis reveals that the peak time frame for shoplifters in this business district is between the hours of 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. • The majority of the **commercial burglaries** in this area were on weekend nights. Nearly 50% of the incidents were during the summer months with three restaurants targeted.

CRIME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Larceny from Building	54	64	61	71	60
Larceny from Person	42	41	19	24	25
Commercial Burglary	8	25	18	16	14
Commercial Robbery	4	5	3	13	7
Shoplifting	42	60	35	49	39
Fraud/Flim	36	48	44	38	50
Flam/Counterfeiting					

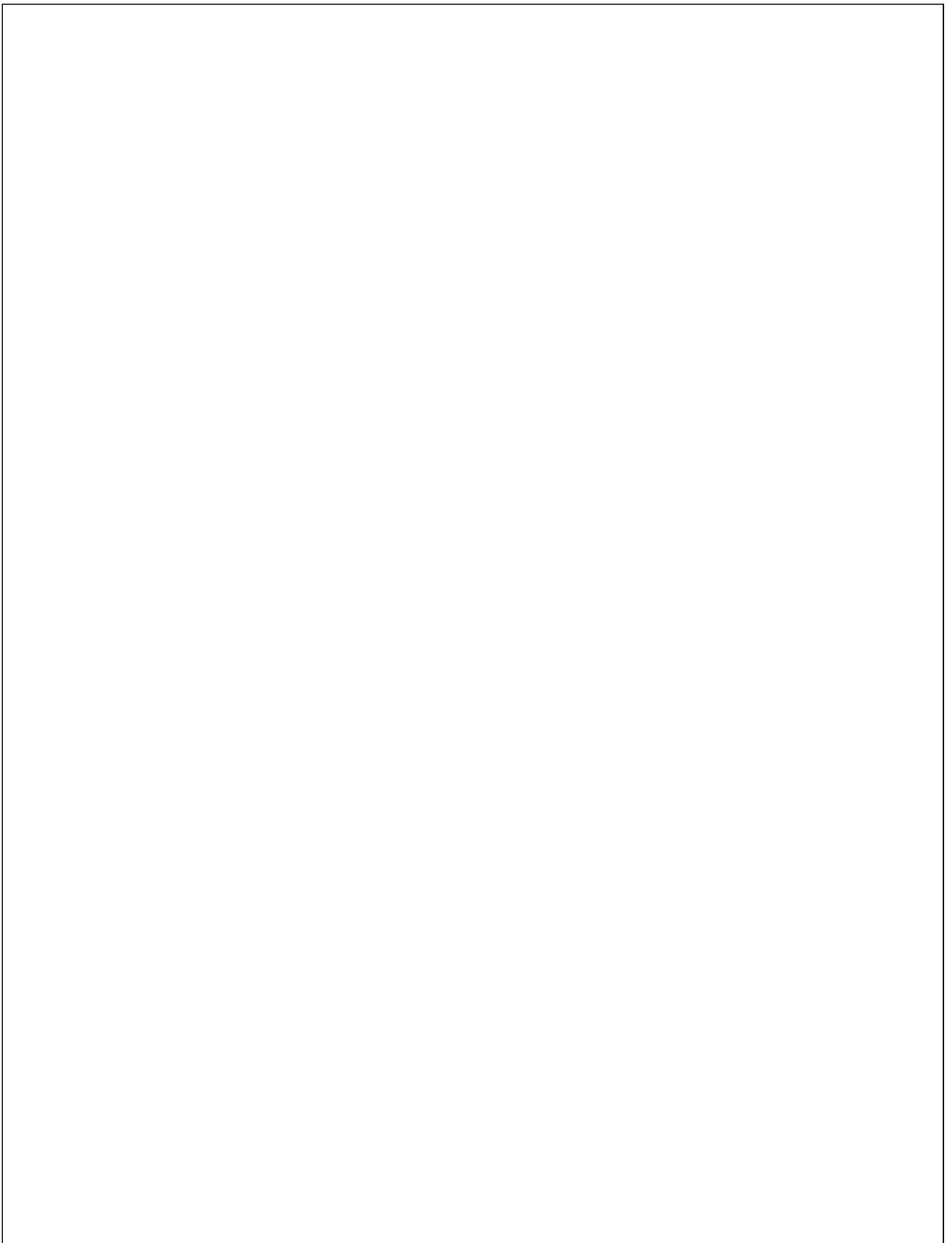


SECTION V

SPECIAL REPORTS

- **DOMESTIC CRIMES**
- **HATE CRIMES**
- **HOMELESS CRIMES**
- **SCHOOL CRIMES**
- **CHA CRIMES**
- **LEARN TO PROTECT YOURSELF**

THE FOLLOWING IS AN OVERVIEW
OF SPECIAL CRIME CATEGORIES
FOR THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE



DOMESTIC CRIME

Domestic crimes include all offenses committed against family members, spouses and ex-spouses, roommates, and romantic partners and ex-romantic partners. Underreporting is a serious problem when it comes to domestic crimes (domestic violence experts estimate that the police department receives a report for only 33 percent of domestic crimes), so the reliability of these figures is uncertain.

Any crime among individuals with a domestic relationship is considered a domestic crime. There were 866 domestic incidents reported in 2005. Note that underreporting is a major factor in these statistics. The police are **not** always the first to be called in domestic cases, as is commonly the case with other crime types. Victims of abuse often seek assistance from a local battered women’s shelter, a court, a hospital, or a friend before calling the police.

The majority of domestic calls that Cambridge officers do respond to involve loud arguments, classified as “**domestic disputes**.” In 2005, these calls made up 41% of all domestic reports. While not technically a crime, these domestic disturbances can still be a form of abuse, and they may escalate into more serious offenses if they go unaddressed.

Domestic violence is the most serious type of domestic crime. According to the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, these crimes take many shapes and “...may include emotional abuse, economic abuse, sexual abuse, using children, threats, using male privilege, intimidation, isolation, and a variety of other behaviors used to

CATEGORICAL BREAKDOWN OF DOMESTIC INCIDENTS	Total Reports 2005	% of Total Domestic Reports*
Dispute/Disturbance with No Physical Abuse	353	41%
Simple Assault	203	23%
Violation of a Restraining Order	70	8%
Threats to Commit a Crime	70	8%
Aggravated Assault	63	7%
Harassment	21	2%
Housebreak	17	2.0%
Larceny	14	2%
Malicious Destruction of Property	11	1%
Forgery	9	1%
Rape	8	0.9%
Harassing or Obscene Telephone Calls	7	1%
Stalking	5	0.6%
Robbery	4	0%
Kidnapping	2	0.2%
Trespassing	2	0%
Indecent Assault	2	0.2%
Auto Theft	1	0%
Murder	1	0.1%
Intimidation	1	0%
Receiving Stolen Property	1	0.1%
Misc. Offense	1	0%
Annoying and Accosting	0	0.0%
Total	866	100%

*Note that due to rounding percentages will not equal 100%

DID YOU KNOW?

In 2002, The National Crime Prevention Council, better known as the "McGruff, Take A Bite out of Crime" program, recognized the Cambridge Domestic "Violence-Free Zone" as one of its top "50 Strategies to Prevent Domestic Crimes." Selected from thousands of programs sponsored by the most progressive non-profits, law enforcement agencies and grassroots community groups, the Cambridge initiative was singled out for its long-term citywide approach to preventing the nation's fastest-growing crime. "Here in Cambridge, we decided to involve the entire city government in a ten-year campaign to influence how people think of and act on domestic violence," said Nancy Ryan, Director of the Women's Commission. "With the support of the City Manager, the Cambridge Health Alliance, the Police and School Departments, we have begun to work with employees and community groups to challenge the acceptance of violence in families and relationships." -For more information regarding domestic violence, please go to <http://www.cambridgepolice.org>.

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 we respond to more calls in communities where individuals live in close quarters, and where neighbors contact the police for assistance.

The most common type of violent domestic incidents reported in Cambridge involves **simple assaults**- assaults without a weapon and with no serious injuries - (23% of all incidents). Aggravated assaults made up an additional 7%.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE A VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

Cambridge Police Department's Domestic Violence Unit 617-349-3371

Shelters:

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

Counseling:

- Respond (*shelter in Somerville*) 617-623-5900
- Dating Violence Intervention Project (*teen dating violence*) 617-868-5401

Legal Services:

- Community Legal Services Center 617-661-1010
- Cambridge/Somerville Legal Services 617-494-1800

Children who have witnessed domestic violence and/or victims:

- The Guidance Center 617-354-2275

Elder Abuse Services and reporting 800-922-2275

Battered Lesbians and Bisexual Women Project 617-695-0877

Gay Men's Domestic Violence Project 800-832-1901

WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE AN ABUSER

Learn to recognize your behavior for what it is. If you assault your spouse, romantic partner, children, or other family members, you need to seek help.

Likewise, if you insult, threaten, blame, feel you need to control your spouse or romantic partner, or destroy things during arguments, you should seek assistance. Your behavior may escalate into violence.

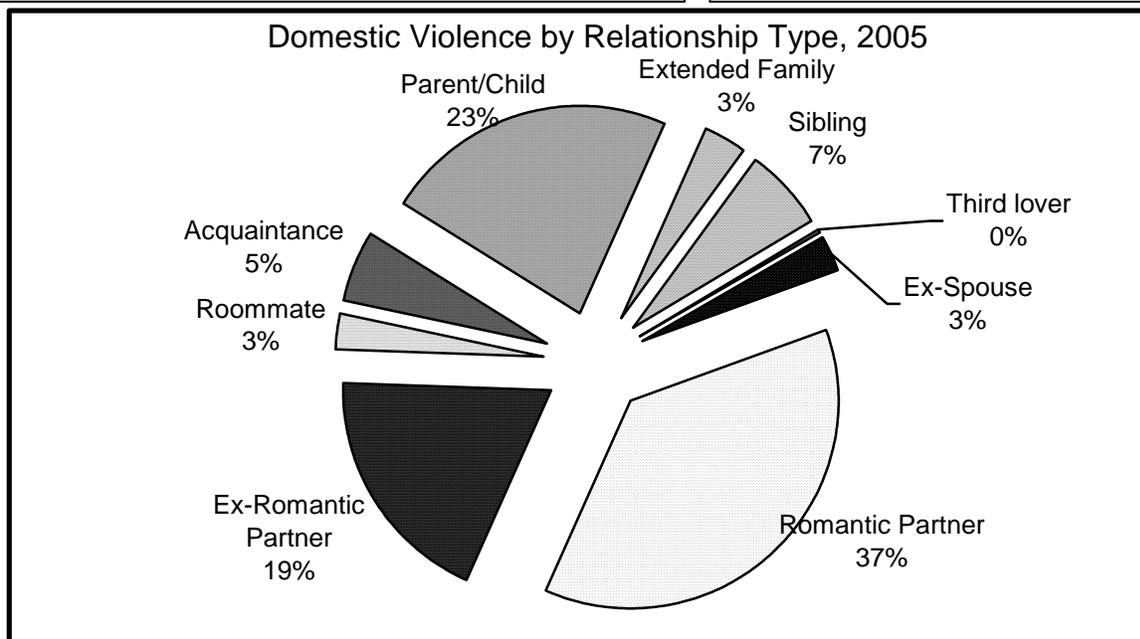
THERE IS HELP FOR MEN WHO ABUSE:

- Emerge 617-547-9879
- Common Purpose 617-597-7230

Both of these services provide counseling and treatment for abusers.

Remember:

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



UNDERSTANDING THE SYSTEM

POLICE RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CALLS

An incident occurs



911 (police) is called



A police/incident report is taken



→If the victim is assaulted and the batterer is at the scene s/he is arrested.



The case is assigned to the Detective's Unit

**If the report is taken during the day, a night detective is assigned and if the report is taken during the nights, a day detective is assigned.



APPLYING FOR A RESTRAINING ORDER

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

During these times, a restraining order must be applied for at the Cambridge District Court on the 14th floor at the Victim Witness Office. This type of restraining order is called a Temporary Restraining Order and is good for ten days.

After 5:00 p.m., on a Friday night, on the Weekend, or on a holiday:

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

ONCE THE RESTRAINING ORDER IS ISSUED

In order for the restraining order to be in effect, it has to be served in hand to the defendant. If the Temporary Restraining Order is not served it can be continued for another ten days.



Once one appears in court for the Temporary Restraining Order, the order can be granted for a year.



Once the year is up, one may have the restraining order granted for another year or ask to be granted a Permanent Restraining Order that will remain in effect indefinitely.

GOING TO COURT

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

*During a hearing, the defendant and the victim will be in the presence of a clerk magistrate. The detective assigned to the case will start the hearing by reading the police report that was taken and disclose any crucial information that was given to them in reference to the case. The victim will give their story, followed by the defendant. The clerk magistrate will decide whether there is enough to go forward with the complaint. This step is only for misdemeanor crimes, if it is a felony charge, it will automatically go to the next step.

* When a complaint is made, the defendant will appear in front of the judge. The judge will hear the victim's story and the defendant's before deciding if there is enough to go forward with an arraignment.

*During the arraignment, the judge will determine whether there is enough to charge the defendant with any crime(s). The defendant will have a 58A hearing that will determine whether s/he is a threat to society. If not, s/he will be released, but if so, s/he will be held until the trial date.

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

H A T E C R I M E S

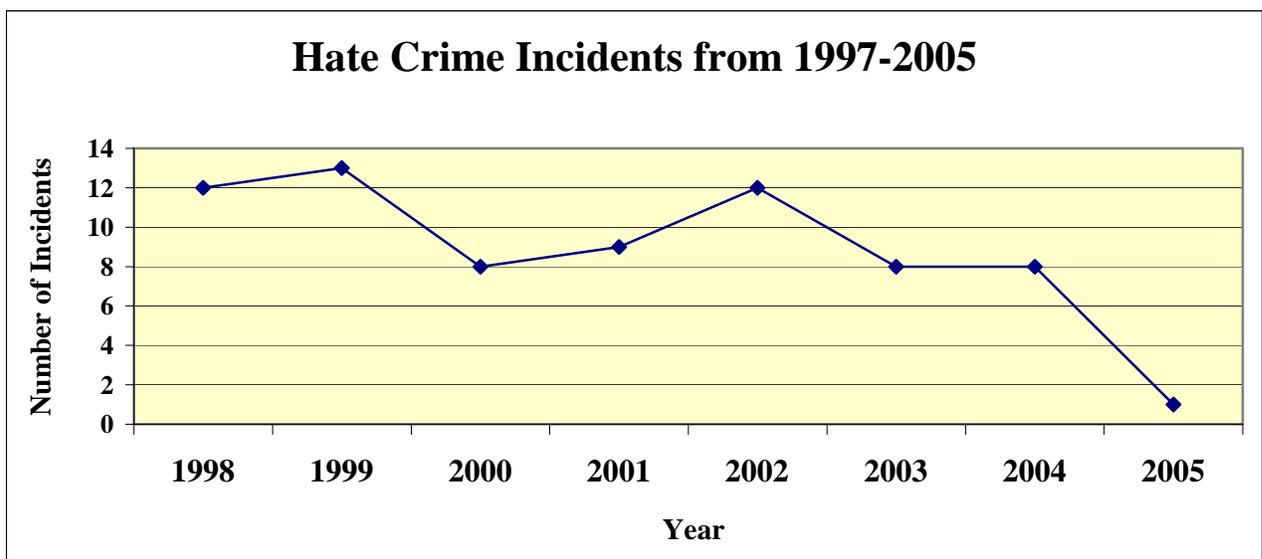
The Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990 was enacted on April 23rd 1990, requiring the Attorney General to collect data on crimes exhibiting racial, ethnic, religious, or sexual prejudice. *Hate Crime* is the common term for federal and state Civil Rights Violations. Hate crimes include any crimes principally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

There was one hate crime in 2005 reported to the Cambridge Police Department.

In early March at the Cambridge Rindge and Latin School, an Asian student was slapped in the face and the suspect made an anti-homosexual comment.

In 2004, eight incidents were reported in Cambridge that could be classified as “hate crimes”. The following is a chronological synopsis of the events that were reported:

1. The first reported civil violation of the year involved ongoing harassment of a resident, who had received letters since mid-2002, referencing the victim with the use of a racial epithet. No threats or injuries were reported.
2. In late April a family of African immigrants reported that for the past two years a group of youths had been harassing them, telling them to return to their country and making threats. Two of the youths pushed the victim on this occasion. No injuries were caused by the assault.
3. In mid-May an Arab organization received an e-mail making statements about the Iraq war and Arab immigrants deserving to be beheaded.
4. A resident received several threatening Anti-Semitic e-mails, in May. No attempts were made on the victim, but she was put in fear as the unknown suspect threatened to find her home.
5. In late August Anti-Islamic graffiti was discovered on the side of a commercial establishment in Kendall Square and it was cleaned up. One of the statements was threatening in nature, but was not directed at any individual.
6. As a result of a conflict over a parking space in late October, a suspect, who was later identified and apologized, made derogatory statements to an Asian American couple and threatened to damage their vehicle.
7. Early in November, a victim who had been having ongoing confrontations, precipitated by a neighbor, was referenced with an anti-black epithet and was threatened.
8. At a local church, unknown suspects spray-painted the female symbol onto a Virgin Mary statue and placed a makeshift crown atop it. A statement regarding abortion was also scribed at the foot of the statue.



H O M E L E S S N E S S

Homelessness accounts for a considerable amount of criminal activity throughout the city. Many of the suspects are repeat offenders, and many are well known to the police. High traffic areas usually show the greatest number of homeless persons, such as Central, Square, and Porter Squares and on major streets in these areas, namely Massachusetts Avenue. Obviously, areas with shelters (such as 240 Albany St.) also have high homeless populations. The following report depicts what crimes have been occurring in Cambridge, and by which homeless persons.

The area around 240 Albany Street is a frequent location for homeless crime; the Cambridge and Somerville Program for Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Rehabilitation (CASPAR) is the only shelter in the city which admits homeless persons who are "under the influence." Its residents, due to their drug or alcohol addictions, are often more violent than the residents of other shelters. The actual homeless population of Cambridge is almost impossible to pinpoint. Due to safety considerations, volunteers in a 2002 CASPAR study were unable to investigate subway tunnels, wooded areas, and other remote locations used by homeless persons to avoid detection by authorities and predators. Census coordinator Fred Berman lamented the census (which found 414 homeless persons and only 60 actually living and sleeping on the streets) greatly underrepresented the homeless population of Cambridge: "Our ability to find and count unsheltered homeless people is too dependent

upon weather and circumstance to draw any definite conclusions."

The large numbers of what some street workers call the "new homeless," generally young people who have fled their dysfunctional families and sleep on friends' and neighbors' couches until they wear out their welcome, are increasing dramatically in Cambridge and go largely undetected by censuses. In January 2002, the Pine Street Inn reported only one male guest in the 18-24 age group, despite an average January population of 312. The Boston-based social services group Bridge Over Troubled Waters, which focuses on serving young people, has reported a 50% increase in visitors since 1994 even though the overall homeless population has decreased in that time period. These young homeless thrive in areas around Harvard and M.I.T., such as "The Pit" by the Harvard MBTA station. Cambridge's two major universities are annual hotspots for homeless crime; homeless individuals often try to take advantage of the liberal and sympathetic nature of college students when panhandling. There were only two arrests of homeless persons 22 or younger in Cambridge this year. This represents a 93% decrease from 2004. While the "Pit Rats," who generally consider themselves young enough to get back on their feet, do not commit an excessive amount of crime, that may change as this population continues to grow. The average age of a homeless individual that was arrested was 43.

Crime type	2004 # Arrests of homeless persons	% all arrests for this crime that were homeless	2005 # Arrests of homeless persons	% all arrests for this crime that were homeless
Assault (Aggravated/Simple)	12	11%	22	9%
Auto Theft	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Burglary – home or business	4	11%	3	12%
Disorderly/Drinking in Public	34	52%	24	41%
Domestic Dispute	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Driving Offenses/OUI	1	1%	4	2%
Forgery/Fraud	4	15%	2	11%
Indecent Assault	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indecent Exposure	6	50%	6	32%
Larceny/Theft (excl. shoplifting)	7	15%	3	7%
Misc. Offenses	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Narcotics Possession/Sale	12	11%	19	15%
Peeping & Spying	1	100%	N/A	N/A
Rape	N/A	N/A	1	4%
Receiving Stolen Property	2	7%	3	13%
Robbery	5	15%	5	18%
Sex Offender Violation	3	19%	6	40%
Shoplifting	31	14%	23	12%
Trespassing	16	36%	8	22%
Vandalism	2	7%	4	19%
Violation of Restraining Order	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Warrants	1	6%	1	5%
Weapons Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	141		134	

CRIME AND THE HOMELESS

The Crime Analysis Unit (CAU) understands that the most common complaint of the average citizen or business involves “visible” problems such as public intoxication, aggressive panhandling, and sleeping on public benches – not necessarily harmful or malicious incidents. However, we suspect that if the average Cambridge citizen or business comprehended the extent of crimes committed by homeless individuals – particularly in the Central Square area – their priorities regarding homeless crime would rapidly shift. Here are some quick facts:

- Eleven percent of all arrests in 2005 involved an offender who gives his/her address as “homeless” or as one of the known shelters in Cambridge, Somerville, or Boston. We expect this percentage would be higher if we broadened our search to include shelters in other cities and towns; the police department does not have data from these addresses.
- The most common address given by someone arrested in Cambridge was 240 Albany St., accounting for just under six percent of all arrests during 2005. The second most common was simply “homeless,” accounting for fewer than five percent of all arrests.
- Nearly two-thirds of homeless arrests were made in Area 4 and Cambridgeport. This is common as Central Square reports most of the homeless crime in the city.
- Though they account for only about .5% of the population in Cambridge, homeless individuals make up 11% of the total arrests. Crimes influenced heavily by vagrant activity include simple assault (usually homeless fighting each other over money, food, or drugs), burglary of homes, businesses, and automobiles, disorderly conduct, drinking in public, indecent exposure (“flashing” or public urination), and trespassing.

Crime concerns dealing with the homeless and vagrancy since the beginning of 2005 include the following:

- **Disorderly/Drinking in Public** was perpetrated by homeless individuals in nearly 18% of the homeless arrests reported in 2005. These individuals usually gather in the popular squares of the city, Central and Harvard, with other homeless. The individuals are usually arrested by a passing patrol officer who will witness first hand the drinking or disorder.
- Homeless persons made up about a third of the 19 **indecent exposure** arrests in the city. This crime is obviously committed out of the lack of a place for the homeless to resort to when out on the streets, and the accompanied public drinking. Most often these are incidents of public urination.
- **Trespassing** arrests are another obvious result of the conditions homeless live under. They are usually the result of sleeping in ATMs, attempting to enter commercial locations that these persons have been denied access to, as well as going onto campuses, such as M.I.T., and into their buildings. In 2005 eight arrests were made of this nature that involved a homeless individual. Homeless individuals often become devoted “customers” of a certain restaurant and will frequent these restaurants for free cups of

water, restroom use, and simply to get out of the cold. These arrests often occur at shelters, when a person has been kicked out and refuses to leave.

- **Aggravated and Simple Assaults** usually occur as a result of arguments that escalate to altercations, usually when liquor is involved and are also between two or more homeless people. Most of these arrests take place in Central Square. Also, police officers are frequently victims of simple assault; typically when they try to wake a homeless person who is sleeping in a public area or sitting in a restaurant or business and disturbing customers. Sixteen percent of the homeless arrests were for aggravated or simple assault.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF “SCHOOL*” CRIMES IN 2005

School	Larc. from Build.	Larc. from Person	Vandalism	Simple Assault	Harass./ Threats	Street Rob.	Drugs	Agg. Assault	Larc. Of Bike	Larc. from MV	Comm Break	Total
Baldwin School <i>28 Sacramento St.</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Cambridgeport School <i>89 Elm St.</i>	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Andrew Peabody School (Formerly the M.E. Fitzgerald School) <i>70 Rindge Ave.</i>	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fletcher-Maynard Academy <i>225 Windsor St.</i>	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Graham & Parks School <i>15 Upton St.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haggerty School <i>110 Cushing St.</i>	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
King Open School (Formerly the Harrington School) <i>850 Cambridge St.</i>	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
Kennedy - Longfellow School <i>158 Spring St.</i>	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5
MLK, Jr. School <i>100 Putnam Ave.</i>	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	7
Morse School <i>40 Granite St.</i>	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
Tobin School <i>197 Vassal Ln.</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
CRLS High School <i>459 Broadway</i>	27	2	0	3	1	0	4	1	7	0	0	45
TOTAL	40	3	10	11	3	1	4	3	12	3	0	90

*Please note that these numbers indicate crimes that have taken place on Cambridge Public School property.

CRIMES REPORTED ON CAMBRIDGE HOUSING AUTHORITY PROPERTY

JANUARY 1, 2005 TO DECEMBER 31, 2005

Property	Agg. Assault	Simple Assault	Robbery	Drugs	Burg.	Auto Theft	Larc. Res.	Vandal.	Threats/Harass.	Trespass	Indecent Assault	Domest. Disp.	R.O. Viol.	Arson	Total
15 Ware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Chestnut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
20 Chestnut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4 Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8-10 Lancaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87 Amory St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116 Norfolk St	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
118 Trowbridge	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
12 Prince St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
120 Pleasant St.	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
2353 Mass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
244 Hampshire St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41 Concord	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 Linnaean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
88 Hancock St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aberdeen House	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burns Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Corcoran Pk	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	6	0	8	0	0	23
Fairmont Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hingham St.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Jackson Gardens	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	9
Jackson St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JP/JP	4	2	1	1	4	1	0	8	4	2	0	8	1	0	36
JFK Apts.	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	6
LBJ Apts.	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Lincoln Way	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	7	2	1	20
Lopez St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Manning Apts.	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	7
Miller's River	1	0	0	0	6	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
Newtowne Ct	4	6	2	2	3	2	0	1	10	0	0	11	2	0	43
Putnam Gardens	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	6
Putnam School	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
River Howard	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	9
Roosevelt Towers	2	8	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	7	2	0	25
Russell Apt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. Paul's	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Truman Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Washington Elms	6	7	0	0	1	0	0	6	5	0	1	5	3	0	34
Willow St.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Woodrow Wilson Ct.	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
Total	21	40	6	5	22	9	12	23	42	10	2	61	10	1	264

LEARN TO PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST CRIME

Cambridge prides itself in being a safe place to raise a family, go to work and attend school. Compared to cities of similar size and population nationwide, the crime rate in Cambridge consistently ranks below average in the majority of serious crime categories. (See the National and Regional Crime Comparison for more information, page 11). However, crime is a presence and a concern in all large cities and the safety of residents and visitors is of the utmost importance to the Cambridge Police Department. The following tips are provided to help residents, visitors and business owners learn to protect themselves and their property.

VIOLENT CRIME

PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST RAPE

- **Be aware of your surroundings when walking down the street.** Walk briskly and confidently.
- **At night, try to avoid walking alone, particularly after 9:00pm.** Stick to main streets with as much car and foot traffic as possible. Avoid public parks, areas with excessive trees and bushes, dark streets and alleys, and other “shortcuts.”
- **Keep an arm’s length away from strangers.** If you think someone suspicious is approaching you or following you, cross to the other side of the street and head for the nearest public place.
- **Know which stores and other public places are open along your route.** Whether walking home, to work, or jogging, try to vary your route frequently.
- **When streets are sparsely populated,** make brief eye contact with people as you pass them.
- **When parking at night, try to park in well-lit spots.** Lock your car door and, when returning to your car, have your keys ready.
- **Never hitchhike or pick up hitchhikers.**
- **Know the full name of each person you date,** his occupation, and where he lives.
- **Never invite a person whom you have met on the street,** in a bar, or in another public place to be alone with you.
- **If you are a victim of rape, report the crime.** Counseling, shelters, and other services are available for you, and you may prevent another person from being victimized.
- **The Cambridge Rape Crisis Center is available (617) 492-7273.** The Rape Crisis Center supports a 24-hour hotline, support groups, one-on-one

counseling, and community education programs. All its services are free.

- **The Cambridge Police Department offers a Rape Aggression Defense (R.A.D.) course** for women seeking to learn how to physically protect themselves against rape and other forms of violence. The course is free and is taught by a certified R.A.D. instructor. For more information, call the Cambridge Police Department’s Community Relations Department at (617) 349-6009.

Protect Yourself Against Street Robbery

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

- **At home, before answering the door**, check the peephole or side window to make sure you know your visitor.
- **Keep your doors locked when driving your car.** If someone approaches your car while stopped, be prepared to step on the gas.
- **Don't carry your purse loosely around your shoulder.** Clutch it tightly under your arm or, better yet, avoid carrying a purse and keep a wallet in your pocket instead.
- **If you are robbed, obey the robber's instructions.** Keeping your cash in a separate money clip or pouch will allow you to hand it over without sacrificing your credit cards, identification, and personal papers.
- **Try to memorize your robber's physical features, clothing, motor vehicle, and direction of flight.** Call the police from the nearest available telephone.

PROTECTING BUSINESSES AGAINST ROBBERY

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

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

around without buying anything. Also, be aware of suspicious activity outside your place of business. Write down license numbers of suspicious vehicles if visible from the inside of your business.

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

PREVENTING ASSAULT

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

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

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

PROPERTY CRIME

PREVENTING AUTO THEFT

(This list is provided courtesy of Autotheftinfo.com)

- **Always take your keys.** Never leave them in the car. Nearly 20% of all vehicles stolen had the keys in them.
- **Always lock your car.** Approximately 50% of all vehicles stolen were left unlocked.
- **Never hide a second set of keys in your car.** Extra keys can easily be found if a car thief takes time to look.
- **Park in well-lit areas.** Over half of all vehicle thefts occur at night.
- **Park in attended lots.** Auto thieves tend to avoid potential witnesses and prefer unattended parking lots.
- **If you park in an attended lot, leave only the ignition/door key.** If your trunk and glove box use the same key as the door, have one of them changed. Don't give the attendant easy access to your glove box and trunk. Upon returning, check the tires, spare and battery to insure they are the same as those you had when you parked.
- **Never leave your car running, even if you will only be gone for a minute.** Vehicles are commonly stolen at convenience stores, gas stations, ATM's, etc. Many vehicles are also stolen on cold mornings when the owner leaves the vehicle running to warm up.

- **Don't leave valuables in plain view.** Don't make your car a more desirable target by leaving valuables in plain sight.
- **When parking in a garage, lock the garage door and your vehicle.** By locking both the garage and vehicle doors, the chances of deterring a thief greatly improve.
- **Don't leave the registration or title in your car.** A car thief will use these to sell your stolen car. File the title at your home or office, and carry registration in your purse or wallet.
- **Vehicle Identification Number (VIN).** Stolen cars/parts are more easily traced when vehicle VIN numbers have been etched on car windows and major parts. ID stickers (<http://www.IDsticker.com>) include VINs and can assist police in identifying your vehicle in the event that it is stolen.
- **Alarms.** Loud warnings sound when doors/hood/trunk are opened. Optional sensors include glass breakage, motion, tampering and towing. Panic buttons, back-up batteries, flashing parking lights or headlights, and automatic engine disable features are also recommended.

PREVENTING COMMERCIAL BURGLARY

- **Light all entrances,** including alleys, with vandal-proof fixtures. Leave inside lights on overnight and on weekends.

- **Glass doors** should be made from burglar-resistant glass and should be well lit.
- **Keep weeds, shrubbery, and debris away from doors and windows.** Lock up tools and ladders that could invite a break or make a burglar's job easier.
- **Install an alarm system,** check it regularly, and investigate reasons behind any false alarms. Post a conspicuous notice that you have an alarm system.
- **Leave empty cash drawers open after hours.** Use a burglar-resistant safe; don't trust a fire safe to keep burglars out.
- **Request a Cambridge Police Department Commercial Security Survey,** which provides a general assessment of the vulner ability of your business. For more information, call (617) 349-3236.

PREVENTING RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

- **Try "casing" your own home, at night and during the day.** Attempt to gain access to your home when the doors and windows are locked and "secure." Make sure you have some identification on you in case your neighbors call the police.
- **Doors should be made from strong wood or metal and should be locked with a deadbolt.** Install guards on windows that prevent them from being raised more than a few inches.
- If you live in an apartment building that has a main entryway, make sure that security is enforced at the main door. **Never prop open the door or let someone in behind you.** Report residents who do this to your landlord.
- **When you go away,** even for the evening, leave a light or two on (perhaps on a timer) as well as the television or radio.
- Keep a small amount of cash on a table near your main door. If the money is gone when you come home, you will know immediately that someone has been in your residence.
- **Consider buying motion sensor** lights outside your home and out of reach so the burglars cannot unscrew the light. Also, buy variable light timers to activate lights in your home.
- **Request a Cambridge Police Department Residential Security Survey,** which provides a general assessment of the vulnerability of your residence. For more information, call (617) 349-6009.

PREVENTING LARCENIES FROM BUILDINGS

- **Office buildings should develop a comprehensive security policy involving all employees.** The policy should include a prohibition against leaving expensive equipment—particularly laptop computers—unattended. Employees should be encouraged to question suspicious or unfamiliar people, or to report them to the security department.
- **Don't leave expensive personal property in health club lockers.** A better solution is a "fanny pack" or other strap-on carrier that you can keep with you at all times.
- **Retail establishments should provide individual lockers, with locks, for employee property.** Leaving it behind the counter or in a "back room" is an invitation for theft.
- **Take extreme care of your personal property while shopping and dining.** Keep it in sight, and never leave it unattended, not even for a minute.
- **Report all thefts, no matter how minor, to the police department.** Greater reporting will allow us to identify and attack patterns and series of crime.

PREVENTING LARCENIES FROM MOTOR VEHICLES

- The best and really only way to prevent larcenies from motor vehicles **is never to leave valuables in your car unattended**—particularly electronic goods such as cellular telephones and laptop computers. Preventing the theft of car radios is more difficult; some car stereo manufacturers make detachable faceplates or stereos that pull easily from the dashboard, allowing you to take it with you or lock it in the trunk.
- **Parking your car in a driveway or lot** rather than on the street provides some minimal deterrence.

PREVENTING BICYCLE THEFT

- The facts are grim: **no lock will stop a determined bicycle thief.** However, using a lock is better than not using a lock, and you can maximize the protection a lock provides by: 1) using a steel "U" lock rather than a cable lock; 2) locking the *frame* of the bicycle rather than the tire; and 3) locking your bike at a bicycle rack.
- **Register your bicycle with the Cambridge Police Department.** If your bike is stolen and

recovered, it will be easier to find you and return your bicycle. Registration cards are available at the Cambridge Police Department and at bicycle shops across the city. Call 349-3236 for more information.

- **Removing an essential part of the bicycle, such as the seat or one of the wheels, and taking it with you provides some protection against theft.** *Don't* assume your bicycle is safe because it is in your yard, on your porch, or in your apartment hallway. Bikes should be locked in a secured area, such as a garage or shed.

Preventing Shoplifting

- **Greet and serve customers** promptly. Shoplifters do not want your attention.
- **If you suspect someone has “pocketed” merchandise**, engage them in conversation for a few minutes. They may “ditch” the merchandise as soon as you leave them alone.
- **Sales personnel should have a full view of the sales floor area.** Rearrange displays, shelving, and lighting to eliminate blind spots.
- Keep displays neat and tidy.
- Be aware of people wearing loose, baggy clothing, carrying shopping bags or large handbags, or customers under the influence of drugs and alcohol.
- **Request a commercial survey** from one of the Cambridge Police Department’s certified Crime Prevention Officers at 617-349-6009.

PREVENTING FRAUD

- Banks are swiftly replacing standard ATM Cards with “Check Cards”—credit cards that deduct directly from your checking account. These check cards, while convenient, present a security problem. Thieves no longer need your Personal Identification Number (PIN) to use the card; if a thief uses it like a credit card, he can drain your entire account by just forging your signature on credit card slips. If your ATM Card has a credit card logo (such as Visa or MasterCard) on it, it can be used like a credit card. If you do not want this feature, notify your bank and have them send you an ATM-only card.
- Keep your credit card numbers, and the telephone numbers of your credit card companies, at home and work. If your cards are stolen, call these numbers immediately and report the theft.
- Try to avoid carrying more credit cards than you need at one time.
- Never write your ATM card PIN number on the card or on a slip of paper in your wallet or purse.

- Protect your cards against theft in the first place; see the prevention tips under this “Property Crime” section.
- Merchants should implement and enforce a policy of requiring a photographic identification when using a check or credit card.

Learn to recognize potential fraud scenarios. Any of the following activities almost certainly involves a scam:

- Someone approaches you on the street claiming to have found money.
- Any circumstance in which you have to pay money in order to get money.
- Someone comes to your door, without notification, claiming to work for the gas company, electric company, water company, or cable company. Always ask for official identification and call the utility company to make sure the identification is valid. Do not let “utility impostors” into your home.
- You receive an unsolicited telephone call from someone offering a great deal on some piece of merchandise.
- You’re notified in the mail that you’ve won a prize, but you have to pay money in order to claim it.

PREVENT LAPTOP THEFT

- If a stranger approaches you and offers you a laptop for less than face value, alter the police – the laptop is almost certainly stolen.
- Register the laptop with the company and keep receipts with needed information, such as serial numbers. If your laptop is stolen and recovered, this information will be essential to reclaim the item.
- Do not leave your laptop visible inside your motor vehicle. In a significant number of larcenies from motor vehicles, the offender sees the valuable property inside the car before deciding to break in.
- If you run a business, do not give keys out to individuals who do not absolutely need them. As previously mentioned, employees are often the suspects when laptops are stolen from businesses. Also, use cables or other protective measures to keep the machines more secure.

DIRECTORY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Office of the Commissioner.....
(617) 349-3377
Bureau of Internal Investigations.....
(617) 349-3384
Office of the Legal Advisor.....
(617) 349-3344

KEY OPERATIONAL SERVICES:

Personnel Department.....
(617) 349-3376
Traffic Department.....
(617) 349-4365
Crime Analysis Unit.....
(617) 349-3390
Public Information.....
(617) 349-3235
Records Unit.....
(617) 349-3214
Community Oriented Policing.....
(617) 349-3008
Identification Unit.....
(617) 349-3347
Police Academy.....
(617) 349-3343
Property Office.....
(617) 349-3380

KEY INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES

Narcotics Unit.....
(617) 349-3360
Drug Tip Hotline.....
(617) 349-3359
Sexual Assault Unit.....
(617) 349-3227
Domestic Violence Unit.....
(617) 349-3371
Accident Investigations.....
(617) 349-3307
Investigations Section.....
(617) 349-3367

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
5 WESTERN AVE.
CAMBRIDGE, MA 02139
(617) 349-3300 – 24 HOURS A DAY