cambridge police

annual crime report 2006

Cover Photographs of Cambridge Buildings
by Sgt. Leon Lashley
Cambridge Police Department

TABLE OF CONTENTS

City of Cambridge Profile 2
Police Department Profile 3
Police Department Organizational Chart....4
Message from Commissioner Watson....5
Message from Commissioner Haas 6
Crime Analysis Forward....6
2006 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....22
Rape....27
Robbery 29
Assault....34
Burglary....39
Larceny....44
Auto Theft 52

SECTION II: PART II CRIMES
Narcotics....58
Malicious Destruction 62
Fraud & Forgery....63
Sex Offenses....64
Other Part II Crimes 65

SECTION III:
Neighborhood Reports....68

Section IV:
Business District Profiles 111

SECTION V: SPECIAL REPORTS
Domestic Crimes 124
Hate Crimes.... 127
Homelessness 128
Juvenile Crime.... 131
School Crimes 133
CHA Property.... 134
"Hot" Theft Targets.... 135
Learn to Protect Yourself 138
Cambridge Police Phone Directory 143

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

Produced by the
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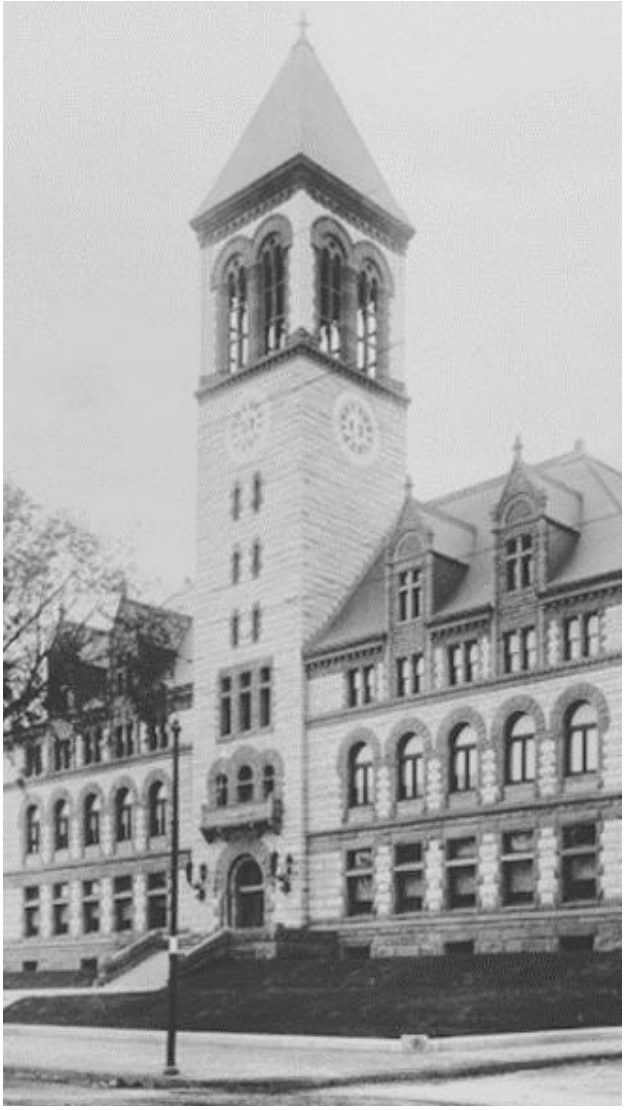
City of Cambridge At A Glance

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



Top Ten Employers: (2006)

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

Predominant Occupations of Cambridge Residents

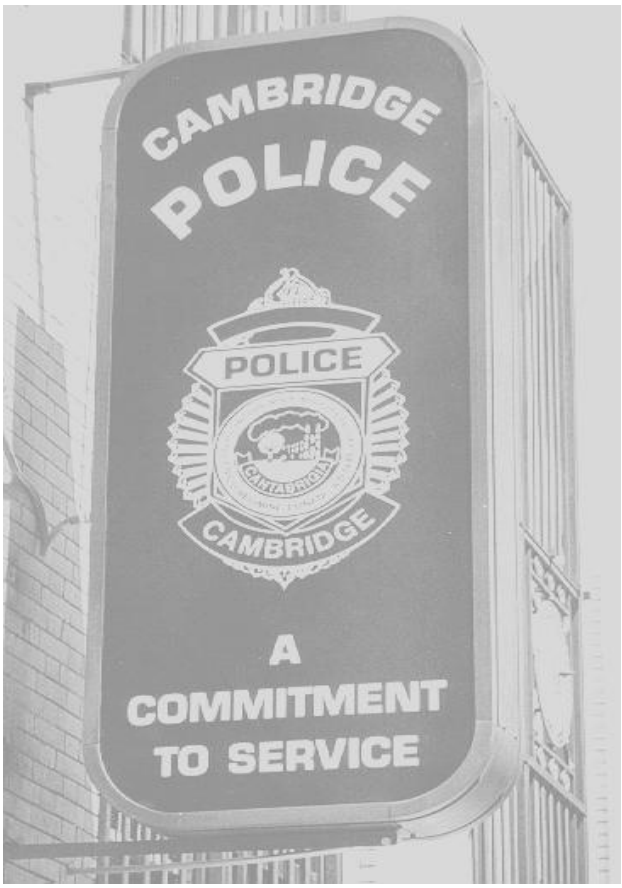
Education, Training, Library …15%
Office and Administrative Support …11.6%
Management…..8.6%

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

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

CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT AT A GLANCE

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



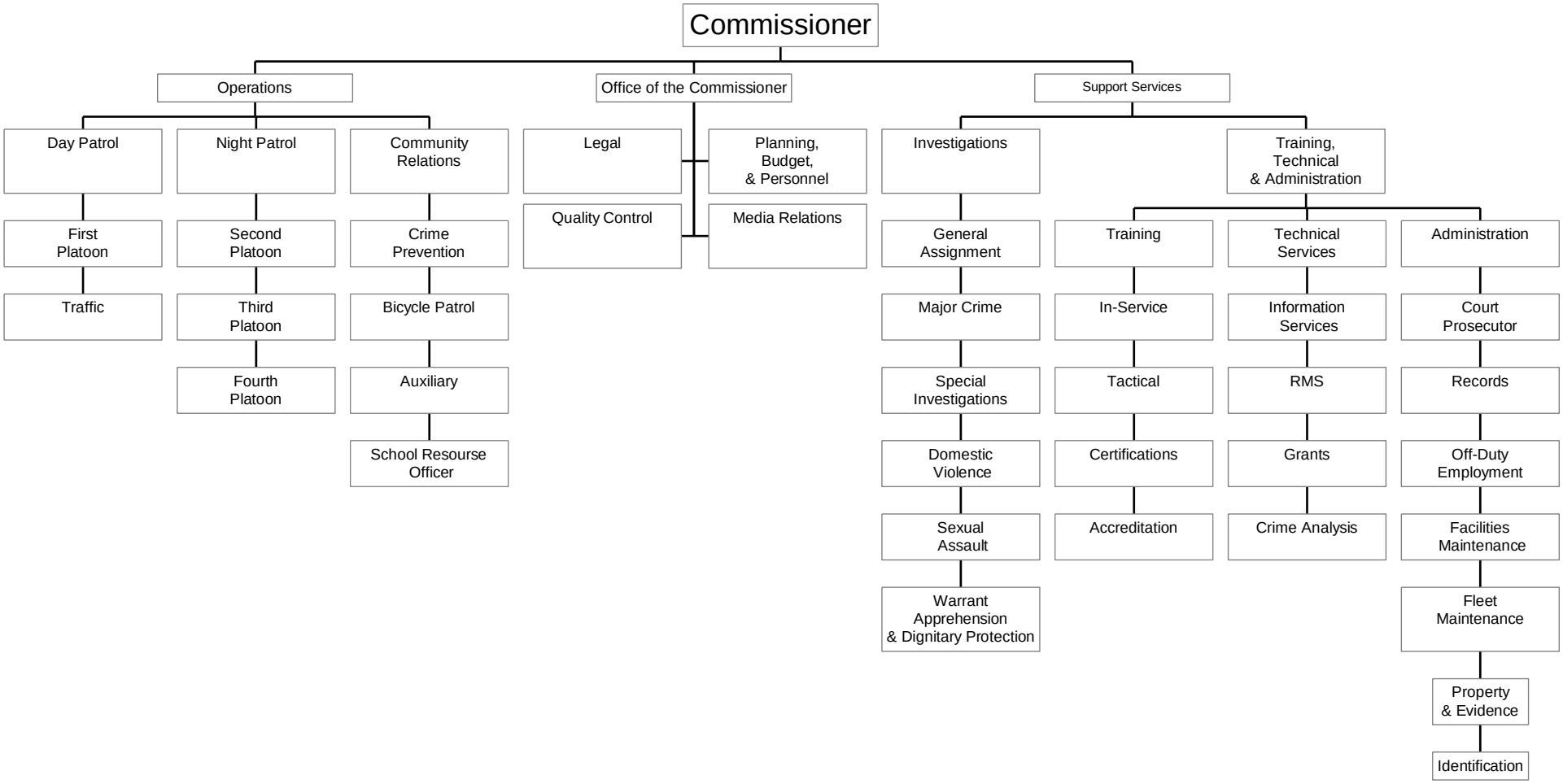
CRIME ANALYSIS IN CAMBRIDGE

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

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

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

Cambridge Police Department
Organizational Chart



A Farewell Message from the Commissioner

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ronnie Watson
Police Commissioner

A Message From Police Commissioner Robert C. Haas

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

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

Sincerely,

Robert C. Haas
Police Commissioner

Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cambridge Police Department Crime Analysis Unit

2006 Crime Index

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

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

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

Cambridge Uniform Crime Report Statistics 1987-2006*

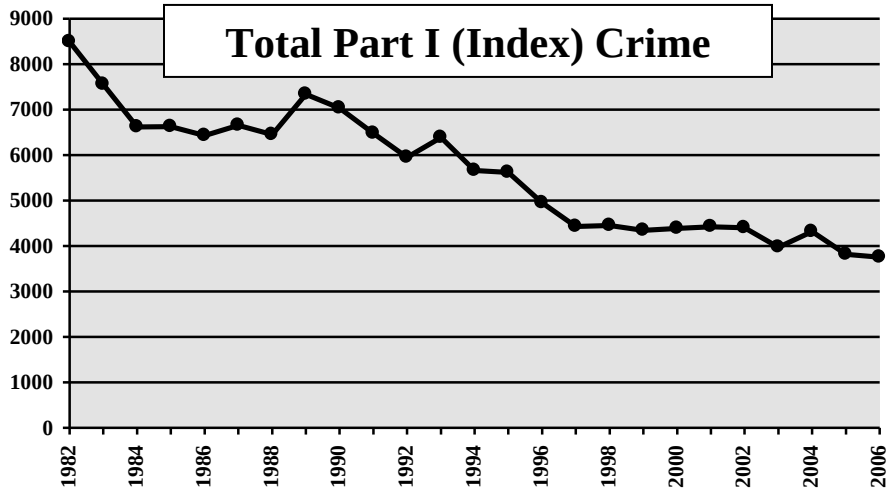
Crime	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Avg. 1987-1996	Avg. 1997-2006	Avg. 1987-2006	% Change 2005-2006**	% Change 1997-2006**
Murder	2	7	7	3	5	2	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	6	3	0	3	2	3	2	3	Inc.	No change
Rape	36	30	25	29	38	33	30	28	35	34	24	25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

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

*The Cambridge Police Department voluntarily submits Uniform Crime Report statistics to the FBI for national comparison. See http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm for more information.
**Percent changes are rounded to the nearest whole number. A 0% change means that there was less than a .5% increase or decrease.

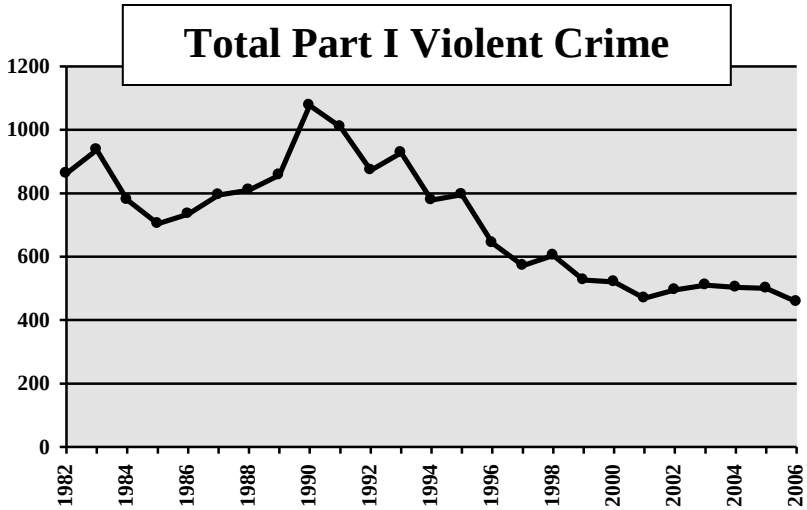
Please Note: Due to reclassification year to year, final numbers are subject to change.

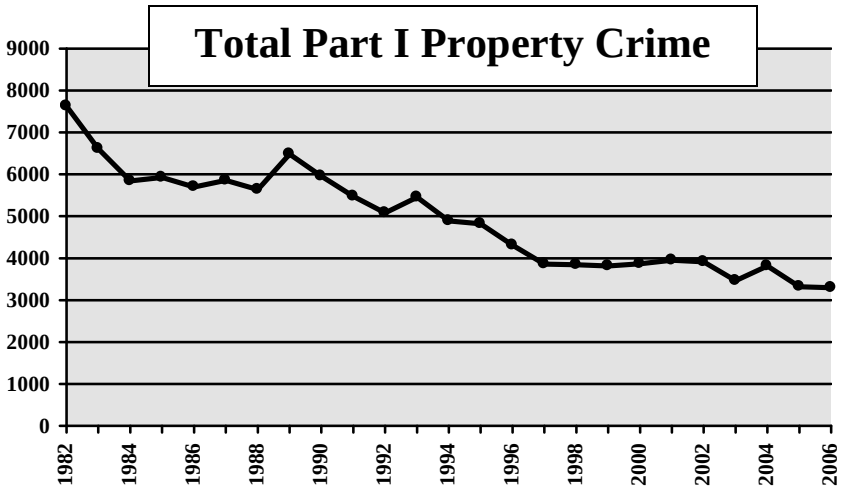
25-Year Statistical Trends



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

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





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

2006 Executive Summary

Important Facts about the 2006 Index Total

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

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

Murder:

- Murders in Cambridge most often fall into three distinct scenarios: domestic situations, drug or gang related altercations, and homeless against homeless street fights. Two people died in Cambridge in 2006 as a result of handgun violence among young males in the city.
- Nationally, cities of 100,000 people average 10 murders per year.
- In the first incident, Corey Davis, 19, was walking down the street when he was shot in a drive by. Davis was shot three times in the back and was pronounced dead later that night. In June of 2006, Remele Ahart, 21, of Chelsea and Ahmad Bright, 17, of Dorchester were arrested in connection with this murder.
- The second shooting occurred just ten days after Davis was killed. Doowensky Nazaire, 22, of Somerville died from two gunshot wounds he sustained while standing in front of a club in Cambridge. Officers apprehended Elysee Bresilla, 28, of Roslindale as he fled from the scene and charged him with murder when Nazaire succumbed to his injuries a short time after the shooting.
- Since 1990, Cambridge has averaged two murders per year, which is a decrease from the 30-year period between 1960 and 1989 when the average was slightly less than five per year.

Rape

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

Robbery

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

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

BURGLARY

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

LARCENY

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

AUTO THEFT

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

CITYWIDE SHOOTING VICTIMS IN 2006

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

NATIONAL/REGIONAL CRIME COMPARISON

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

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

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

Average	10	36	215	359	879	2895	658	5052
Cambridge, MA	3	14	239	244	623	2396	295	3814

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

How Cambridge Compares Nationally in 2005:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

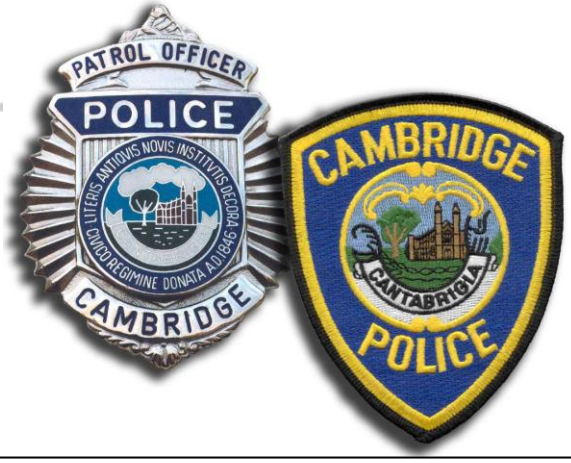
2005 TOTAL NUMBER AND RATE OF CRIMES IN SELECT MASSACHUSETTS CITIES AND TOWNS

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

*Rate is calculated per 100,000 residents.
*Statistics for 2005 for select Massachusetts cities are the latest available for comparative analysis with Cambridge.
[1] Note that assault statistics for the City of Brockton and Brookline were unavailable.

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

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE CRIME CLOCK 2006



1 Index Crime Offense Every 2 hours

1 Violent Crime Every 19 hours

1 Murder Every 183 days

1 Rape Every 33 days

1 Robbery Every 42 hours

1 Aggravated Assault Every 37 hours

1 Property Crime Every 3 hours

1 Burglary Every 13 hours

1 Larceny Every 4 Hours

1 Auto Theft Every 38 Days

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

Factors Contributing to Crime

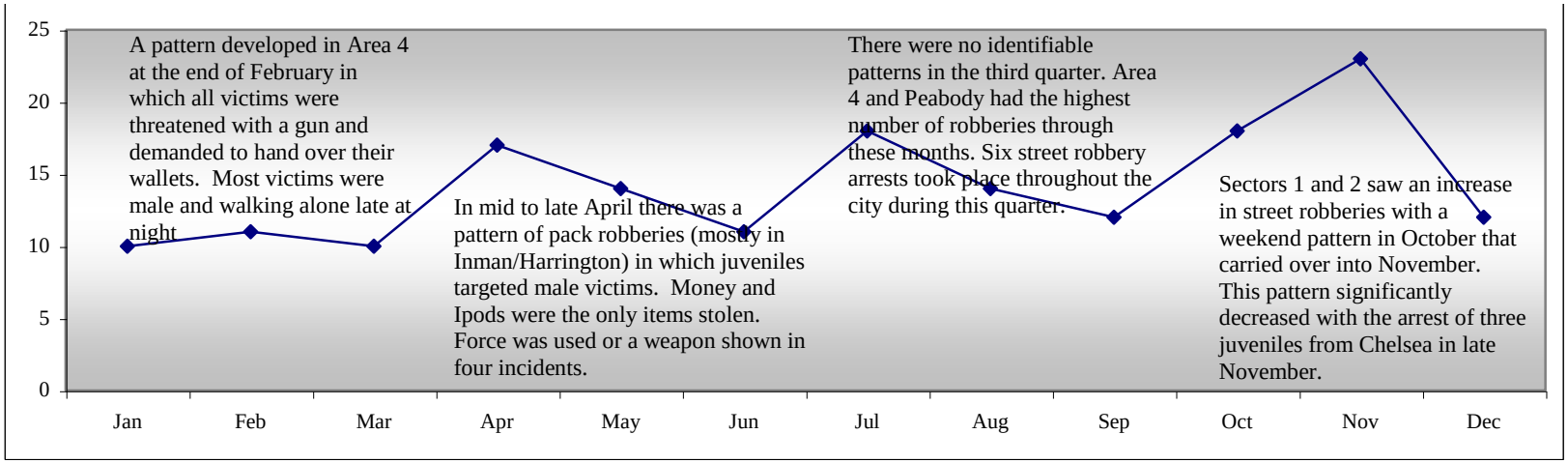
Throughout the 2006 Annual Report, the Department tries to place statistics in context—to explain *why* crime occurs in a particular area, instead of just where and how often. It is impossible, however, to analyze every crime factor within the pages of this report. As a general rule, readers should consider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

Factor	General Effect	Status in Cambridge	Effects in Cambridge
Residential Population & Population Density	High population leads to higher residential crime rate (residential burglaries, larcenies from motor vehicles, domestic assaults, auto theft). High population *density* 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—*do* 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 signifiying 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.

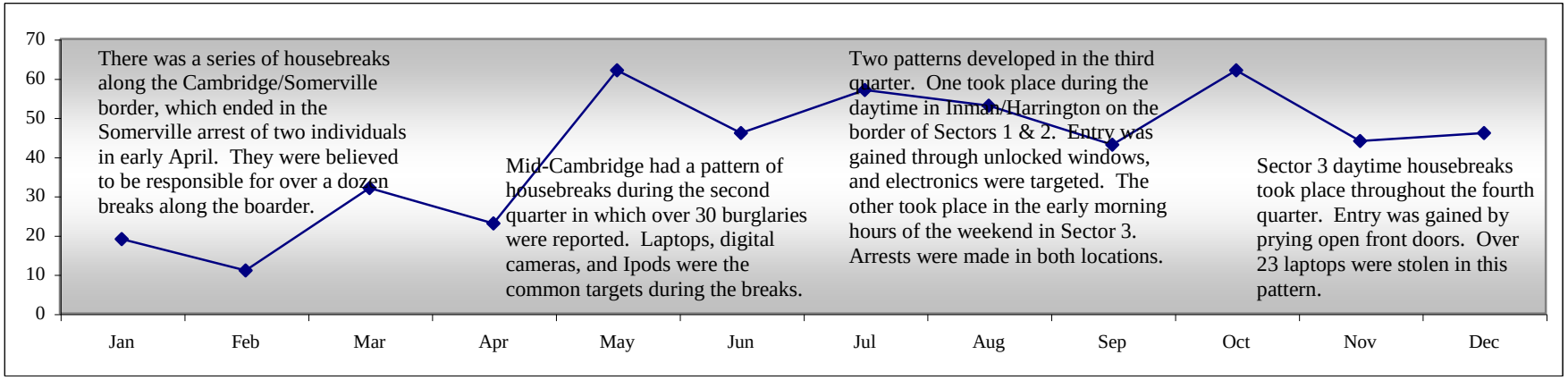
Street Layout	Areas with major streets offering fast getaways and mass transportation show more crime clusters than neighborhoods with primarily residential streets.	A mix of major and minor streets	Higher auto theft rates in MIT, East Cambridge, Cambridgeport, where thieves can make a quick jump over 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 inaccessable 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 *Criminology*, says: "Family relationships have for some time been considered a major determinant of behavior. Youths who grow up in a household characterized by conflict and tension, where parents are absent or separated, or where there is a lack of familial love and support, will be susceptible to the crime-promoting forces in the environment."	According to census data, about one third of the families in Cambridge with children are single-parent families. In the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as a whole, this percentage is slightly less—about one quarter.	The neighborhoods with the highest percentage of single-parent families are Area 4, Cambridgeport, Riverside, and North Cambridge. With the exception of Riverside, these neighborhoods also have a higher than mean crime rate. However, there are a far greater number of factors influencing "conflict and tension" and "familial love and support" than just the number of parents in the household. In the end, no conclusions can be drawn without more data.
Climate	Warmer climates and seasons tend to report a higher rate of larceny, auto theft, and juvenile-related crime, while cold seasons and climates report more robberies and murder.	A varied climate; warm and moist summers, cool autums, long cold winters	High overall larceny, auto theft rate in the summer Higher overall robbery rate in the winter Burglary rate less tied to climate than to specific weather conditions; rain and snow produce fewer burglaries
Operational and investigative emphasis of the police department	Problem-oriented, informed police departments have more success controlling certain aspects of crime than other departments.	A problem-oriented department with an emphasis on directed patrol and investigation, and on crime analysis, including quick identification of crime patterns and rapid intervention to curtail them	Lower overall crime rate across the city than would be expected for a city of our size and characteristics
Attitude of the citizenry toward crime, including its reporting practices	Populations that have "given up" on crime and the police experience an exacerbation of the crime problem	A population that works closely with the police, creates numerous neighborhood crime watches, and is likely to report crimes	Lower overall crime rate across the city than would be expected for a city of our size and characteristics

Chronological Highlights

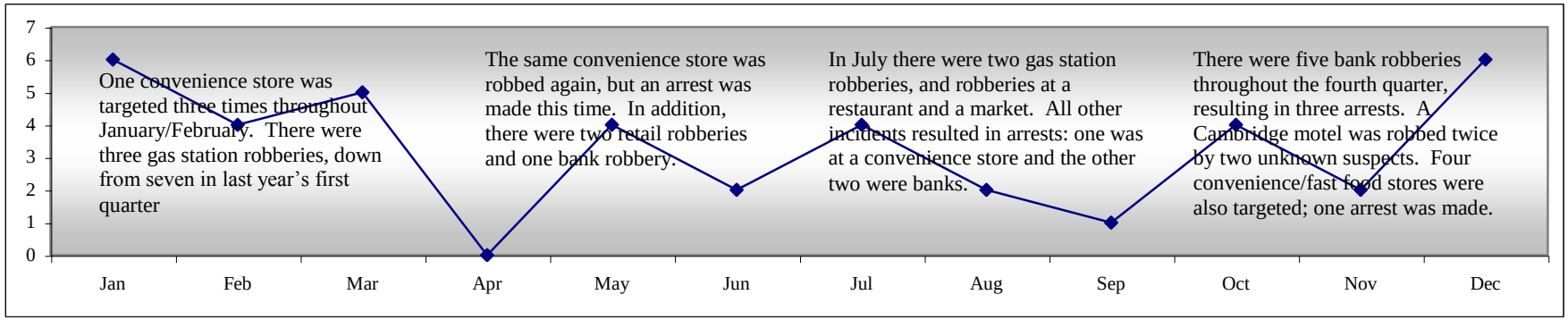
Street Robbery



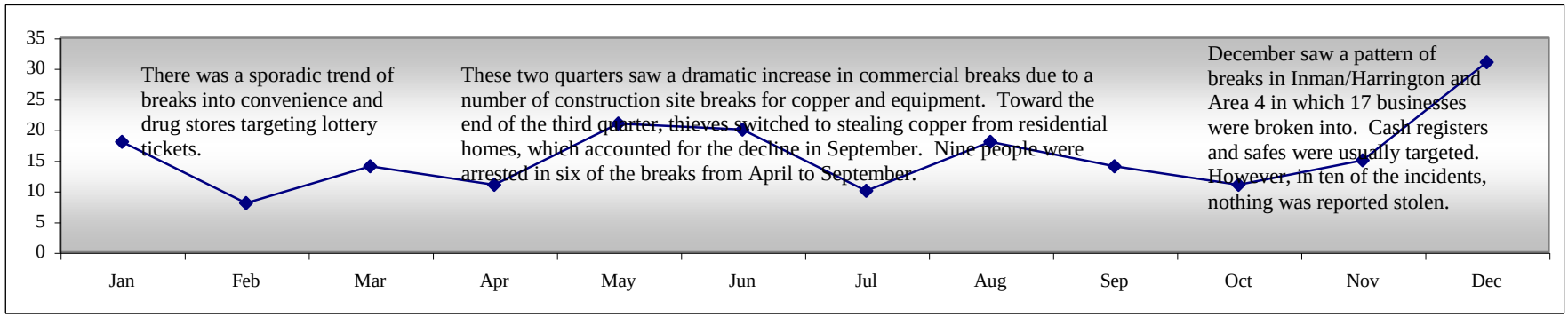
Housebreaks



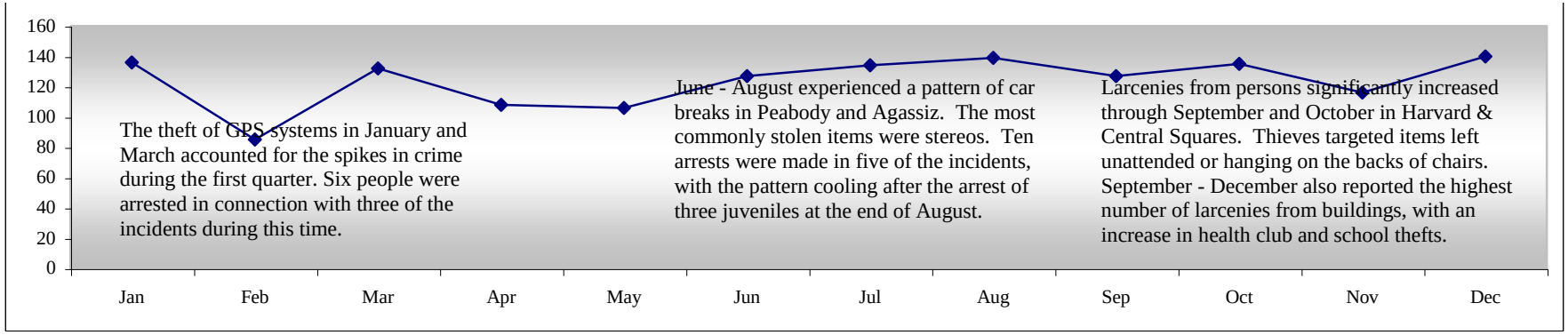
COMMERCIAL ROBBERY



COMMERCIAL BREAKS



LARCENY FROM MOTOR VEHICLE · LARCENY FROM PERSON · LARCENY FROM BUILDING



SECTION I

PART I CRIMES

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

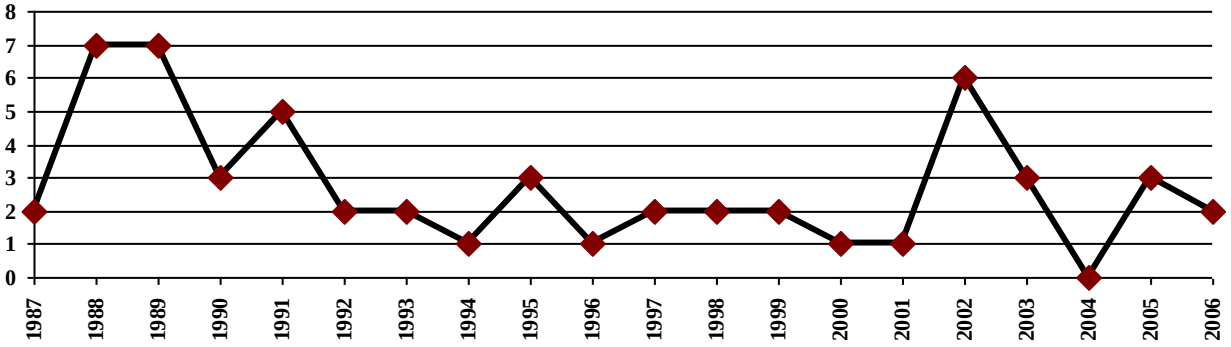
THE FOLLOWING IS AN OVERVIEW OF ALL PART I CRIMES IN THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

MURDER

OR NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER,

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter are defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program as 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, 1987-2006



*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).

3 reported in 2005 • 2 reported in 2006

Two people were murdered in Cambridge in 2006, both in March and both as a result of handgun violence between young males in the city. In the first incident, Corey Davis, 19, was walking down the street with his cousin when a car drove by and someone inside opened fire on them. Davis was shot three times in the back and was pronounced dead later that night at Mass. General Hospital. In June of 2006, Remele Ahart, 21, of Chelsea and Ahmad Bright, 17, of Dorchester were arrested in connection with this murder.

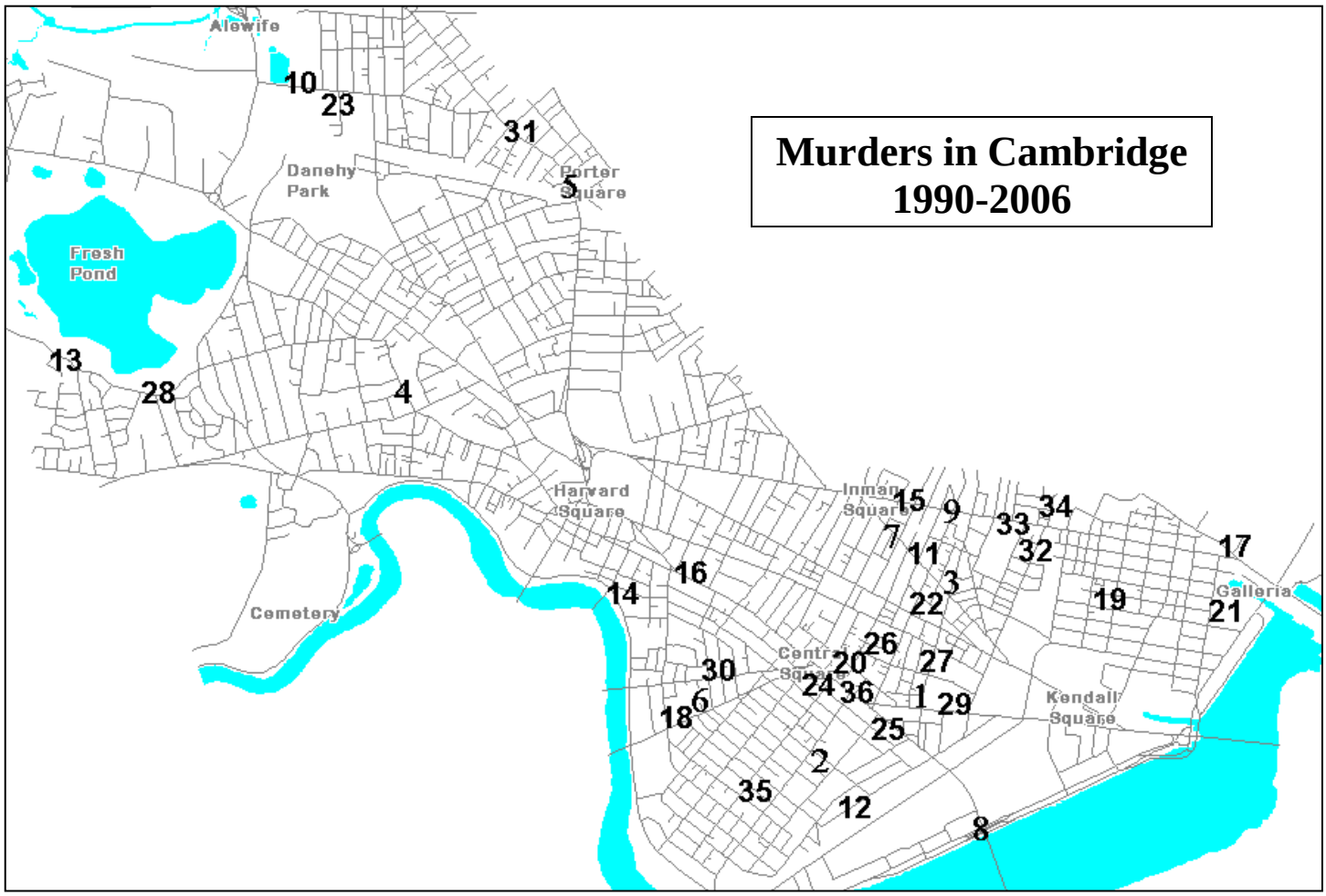
The second shooting occurred just 10 days after Davis was killed. In that incident, Doowensky Nazaire, 22, of Somerville died from two gunshot wounds he sustained while standing in front of a club in Cambridge. Officers apprehended Elysee Bresilla, 28, of Roslindale as he fled from the scene. Bresilla was charged with Nazaire's murder when Nazaire succumbed to his injuries a short time after the shooting.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MURDER IN CAMBRIDGE

For the 30-year period between 1960 and 1989, the City of Cambridge averaged slightly less than five murders per year. The annual average since 1990 has fallen to approximately two per year. 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 acts of retaliatory street violence.

CAMBRIDGE MURDER STATISTICS, 1990-2006

- **39 people murdered in 36 incidents (in 3 of the incidents, 2 people were killed)**
- **23 victims were male (average age of 28)**
- **16 victims were female (average age of 42)**
- **Most common weapons: handguns (17 incidents) and knives (10 incidents)**
- **11 of the 39 cases are still under investigation or remain unsolved**
- **13 of the 15 murders since 2000 have been cleared by arrest.**



The map above and table below summarize the 36 incidents of murder—resulting in the deaths of 39 people—between 1990 and 2006.

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
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.

Map #	Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
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 1st degree murder and Joseph was convicted of 2nd 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 1st degree murder.
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

Map #	Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
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. Corriea 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.	Howard 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 2nd 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 01:48	315 Massachusetts Ave. (Area 4)	Ian Gray, 19, of Mattapan	Black male	An argument that transpired inside the Rhythm & Spice restaurant spilled out onto Mass Ave. One person left the scene of the argument and then returned with 7-8 more people when a fight ensued. A knife was produced during the fight, and four gunshots were fired, fatally wounding Gray.	Under Active Investigation
26	4/17/2002 22:43	16 Worcester St. (Area 4)	Desiree Saunders, 36, of Cambridge	Scott Saunders, 37, of Cambridge	Police arrived to the scene to find the victim lying on her back in her bed with gunshot wounds. Her assailant and husband was found at the foot of the bed with one gunshot wound to his head after he had committed suicide.	Scott Saunders committed suicide.
27	6/17/2002 19:04	167 Windsor St. (Area 4)	Ricardo Williams, 27, of Malden	Unknown	Police responded to possible gunshots to find Williams in the driver's seat of a 2002 Infiniti with gunshot wounds to the left side of his face. Williams was taken to Cambridge City Hospital where he was pronounced dead.	Under Active Investigation
28	6/18/2002 17:55	Aberdeen Ave. & Huron Ave. (Strawberry Hill)	Sean A. Howard, 19, of Dorchester	Andrew Power-Koch, 20, of Cambridge	Power-Koch confessed to accidentally shooting his best friend, Howard, in the chest at the railroad track area of Aberdeen Ave.	Power-Koch was found guilty of manslaughter.
29	10/21/2002 02:40	29 Newtowne Ct. (Area 4)	Gregory Robinson of Boston	Anthony Jakes, 23, of Milton	Robinson and Jakes got into an altercation in front of the victim's apartment. Jakes then stabbed Robinson and fled. Jakes later turned himself into police custody. Robinson was taken to Mass General Hospital where he died the following day.	Jakes was found not guilty at trial.
30	4/12/2003 01:52	Western Ave. & Jay St. (Riverside)	Michael Colono, 18, of Cambridge	Alexander Pring-Wilson, 25, of Cambridge	Colono and Pring-Wilson were outside of the Pizza Ring when they got into a verbal altercation. The altercation escalated and Pring-Wilson stabbed Colono to death.	Pring-Wilson pled self-defense but was found guilty at trial. He is currently out on bail awaiting a retrial.
31	6/8/2003 15:55	2067 Mass. Ave. (North Cambridge)	Robert Scott, 26, of Cambridge	Markendy Jean, 26, of Malden	Scott was waiting for the bus with his girlfriend when Jean started shooting at him. Scott ran into the parking lot of the Kentucky Fried Chicken while Jean continued to shoot, striking him and killing him on scene. Jean fled to Florida but later turned himself in to authorities.	Jean was convicted of second-degree murder and sentenced to life in prison.

Map #	Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
32	11/24/2003 00:30	124 Berkshire St. (Inman/Harrington)	Mary Toomey, 75, of Cambridge	Anthony DiBenedetto, 47, of Cambridge	DiBenedetto had been living with Toomey for about seven years when they got into an argument and DiBenedetto stabbed Toomey in the neck. Toomey fell to the ground and DiBenedetto then stabbed her in the back two times and put her body in a duffle bag. Police later found the duffle bag in Toomey's apartment and arrested DiBenedetto.	DiBenedetto was sentenced to life in prison.
33	2/24/2005 14:15	152 Berkshire St. (Inman/ Harrington)	Andrea Harvey, 27, of Cambridge	Damion Linton, of Cambridge	Linton was charged with strangling his wife of one year. Her body was found by her parents in her apartment in Inman Square.	Linton was sentenced to life in prison without parole.
34	8/6/2005 12:14	17 Warren St. (Inman/ Harrington)	Regina Antoine, 8 & Benita Antoine, 76, both of Cambridge	Kevin Robinson, of Cambridge	Robinson was charged with murder and arson after using gasoline to light a building on fire, causing the deaths of a grandmother and her young granddaughter.	Robinson was found guilty of two counts of 2nd degree murder.
35	3/18/2006 23:53	144 Hamilton St. (Cambridgeport)	Corey Davis, 19, of Cambridge	Ahmad Bright, 17, of Dorchester; Remele Ahart, 21, of Chelsea	Davis and his cousin were walking down Hamilton St. when a car drove past and someone opened fire on them, striking and killing Davis. Ahart and Bright were arrested in June.	Currently awaiting trial.
36	3/28/2006 01:13	512 Mass Ave (Cambridgeport)	Doowensky Nazaire, 22, of Somerville	Elysee Bresilla, 28, of Roslindale	Nazaire died from two gunshot wounds to the upper torso after Bresilla shot him while he was standing in front of the *Phoenix Landing*.	Currently awaiting trial.

MURDER ACROSS THE STATE & NATION IN 2005*

In 2005, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports recorded an estimated 16,692 murders nationwide, representing an increase of 3.4% from the 16,148 homicides reported in 2004. When population is taken into account, the murder rate increased by 2.4% from the previous year. Over the past 10 years (from 1996 to 2005), murders nationwide decreased numerically by 15%, and by 24% when population is taken into account.

Across the nation, female murder victims typically make up approximately 21% of the total number of victims while males approximate 79%. By comparison, Cambridge has a more even percentage of male and female murder victims (59% male, 41% female), 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 in her mid-20s to late 30s. Male murder victims in Cambridge are usually in their mid to upper 20s, basically consistent with the national trend; however, female murder victims in Cambridge are usually closer to 40 years old.

The murder rate in Massachusetts is far below that for the nation as a whole. On average, Massachusetts reports 2.7 murders per 100,000 residents, while the national rate (in 2005) was 5.6 per 100,000. Boston experiences the majority of the state's homicides, as it did in 2005 with 73 homicides, up 19.7% from 2004. Of the towns surrounding Cambridge (Watertown, Belmont, Arlington, Somerville, and Brookline) only Somerville reported any homicides (1) in 2005. Furthermore, only a few Massachusetts cities and towns reported more than 1 or 2 murders in 2005. Those reporting 5 or more were Boston (73) Brockton (10), Lynn (5), New Bedford (8), Springfield (18), and Worcester (6).

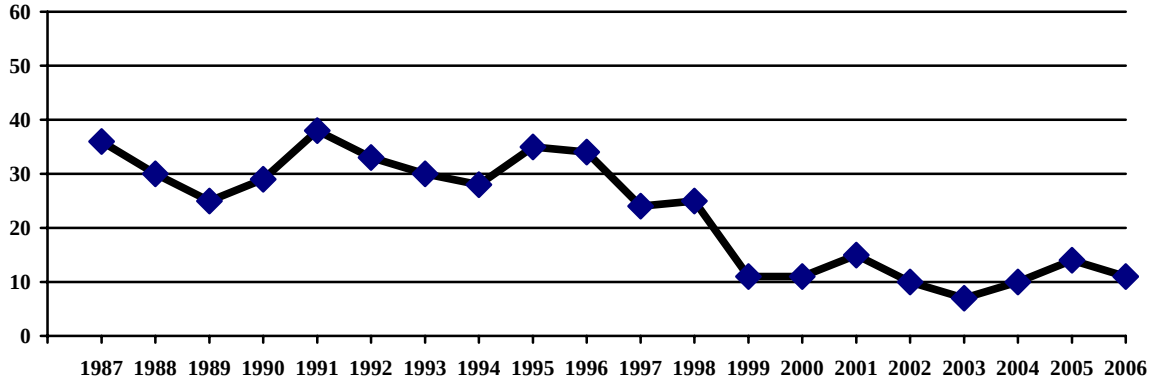
**Statistics for 2006 are not yet available.*

RAPE

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program defines rape as "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.

* In addition, by definition, "sexual attacks on males are excluded from the rape category and must be classified as assaults or other sex offenses depending on the nature of the crime and the extent of injury." However, in NIBRS, which Cambridge will be using to submit crime data beginning in 2007, "a sexual assault on a male by a female could be classified as a forcible rape, depending on the nature of the attack and the extent of the injury."

Twenty Year Review:
Rape in Cambridge, 1987-2006



14 reported in 2005 • 11 reported in 2006

	Acquaintance.	Contact	Blitz	Domestic	Total
Completed	4	2	0	3	9
Attempt	1	0	0	1	2
Total	5	2	0	4	11

The Cambridge Police Department's Sexual Assault Unit reports that two attempted rapes and nine completed rapes were reported in 2006. This is a decrease of three incidents from 2005. In nine of the cases, the victim had a prior acquaintance with the rapist. The two rapes that were classified as stranger-to-stranger involved victims leaving bars who were later coerced in an apartment by the rapist. Note that the number of rapes that go unreported each year is uncertain. Experts estimate that as many as 50% of domestic and acquaintance rapes are not reported by the victim.

CATEGORIES OF RAPE

- ***Acquaintance Rapes*** are non-domestic rapes committed by someone who knows the victim. They include rapes of co-workers, schoolmates, friends, and other acquaintances, including "date rapes." Five of the eleven incidents in 2006 were perpetrated by acquaintances.

- ***Blitz Rapes*** are rapes in which the suspect "comes out of nowhere." Usually, the attacker is a stranger but this is not necessarily the case. Among all of the categorizations of rape, the blitz rape, or "street rape," tends to invoke the most fear in the average citizen. There were no blitz rapes recorded in Cambridge in 2006.

- ***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 and lure them into their cars or houses, or otherwise try to coerce the victim into a situation in which they can begin their assault. There were two incidents in Cambridge in 2006 that fit into this category.

- ***Domestic Rapes*** involve rapes between spouses, romantic partners, or family members. Four domestic rapes were reported in 2006. Romantic partners committed three of these incidents and a spouse perpetrated the other.

2005* NATIONAL AND REGIONAL RAPE STATISTICS

The FBI's Uniform Crime Report for 2005 reports that:

- The rate of forcible rapes in 2005 was estimated at 63 offenses per 100,000 female inhabitants.

With a population of approximately 101,355, Cambridge's rate (approx. 11 per 100,000 persons) falls far below that of cities of comparable size.

In 2005, the FBI reported an increase of 1.2% in the number of *incidents* of female forcible rape known to the police nationwide. Between 1996 and 2005, the incidence of rape decreased 2.4% for the ten-year period. Like the Cambridge Police Department, the FBI cautions that a significant portion of rapes go unrecorded, making the validity of the statistics uncertain.

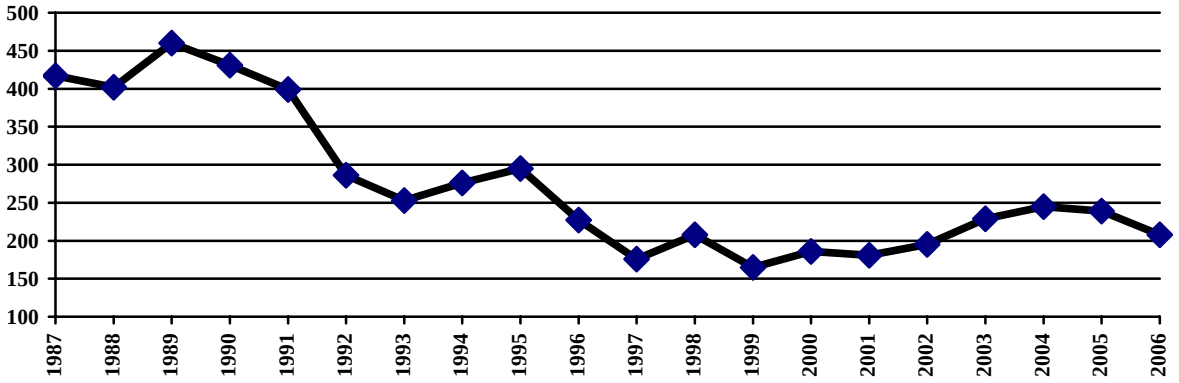
**National and regional statistics for 2006 are not yet available.*

Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 138 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

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, 1987-2006



239 reported in 2005 • 208 reported in 2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Commercial Robbery	73	38	-48%
Street Robbery	166	170	+2%
Total	239	208	-13%

From 2001 to 2004, robberies in the City were slowly increasing in number. This trend ended in 2005, and continued downwards in 2006, when robberies decreased by 13% overall. A closer look at the types of robbery reveals a whopping 48% decrease in commercial robberies and a slight increase of 2% in street robberies.

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, but 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

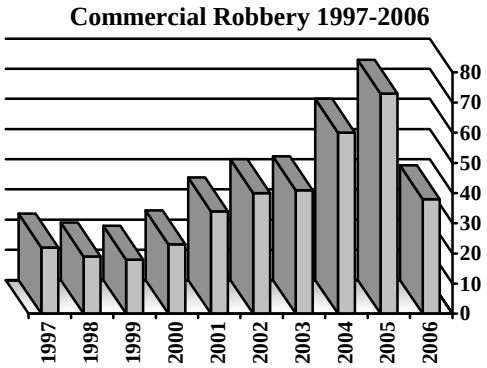
From 1970-1990, Cambridge averaged 100 commercial robberies annually. Throughout the 1990's the number of robberies decreased dramatically to an average of 45 a year (with a high in 1990 of 102 and a low in 1999 of 18). From 2000 to 2005, the number of reported commercial robberies steadily increased, until 2006 when a decrease of nearly 50% was reported.

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

This year, commercial robberies fell by 35 incidents, translating to a 48% decrease. The 38 reported incidents in 2006 represent the fewest commercial robberies Cambridge has seen in four years. The Porter Square area experienced the most commercial robberies with 34% of the incidents, followed by the Alewife/West Cambridge business district, which accounted for 29% of the total.

Convenience stores were the most common targets of commercial robberies in 2006. Approximately 29% of the robberies in 2006 were of convenience stores, and the majority of these incidents occurred in the later evening hours between 8:00 p.m. and midnight.

In the first quarter, two commercial robberies targeted dry cleaning establishments on Saturdays in January and February. In both robberies, the suspect entered the cleaners wearing a black mask, brandished a handgun, and demanded money from the register. The suspect then fled in a waiting motor vehicle operated by a second suspect.



COMMERCIAL ROBBERIES BY LOCATION TYPE			
Type	2004	2005	2006
Bank/Armored Car	14	13	9
Cab	7	3	1
Café	5	2	0
Convenience	10	17	12
Gas Station	15	16	5
Drug Store	0	4	0
Fast Food	2	1	1
Hotel/Motel	2	1	3
Jewelry Store	0	0	0
Liquor Store	0	1	0
Misc. Retail	5	2	7
Parking Garage	1	0	0

There was a notable commercial robbery series that continued from the first quarter into the second. A series of three robberies targeted a convenience store on Massachusetts Ave. between January and early February. In each of the robberies the suspect entered the store, threatened the clerk with a gun, and demanded money. This same convenience store experienced two more robberies in the second quarter. In late May, a Somerville resident loitering around the establishment was arrested in connection with a robbery at this location earlier in the year.

There were nine bank robberies in 2006, seven of which occurred in the second half of the year. Six of the nine bank robberies resulted in an arrest. In March, the Cambridge Portuguese Credit Union was robbed and the FBI Bank Robbery Task Force later arrested an individual in connection with this robbery. This individual was also recognized as being the person who robbed the bank earlier in the year. In August, a Roxbury man was arrested after he robbed The First National Bank on Massachusetts Ave. In September, there was a bank robbery at the Century Bank located on Massachusetts Ave. The FBI Bank Robbery Task Force arrested a man from Woburn, MA, for an unrelated warrant who later confessed to committing the Century Bank robbery. In early November, The Bank of America on Mt. Auburn St. was robbed and a Cambridge man was arrested a few days later after warrants were sought for his arrest in connection with this robbery. In early December, a Salem, NH, man was arrested for robbing the Cambridge Trust Bank on Huron Ave. A few days after this robbery, an Arlington resident was arrested for robbing the Citizen's Bank on Cambridge St.

Protect yourself and your business!! Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 138 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.

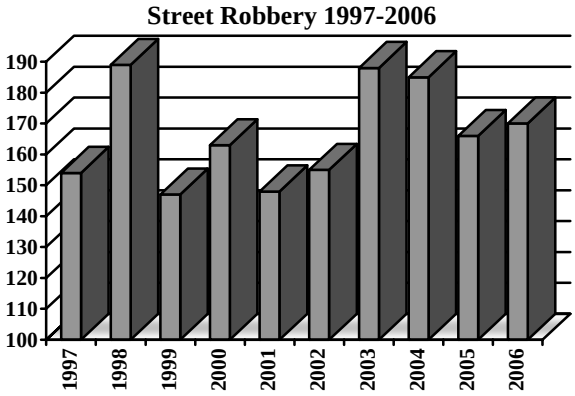
STREET ROBBERY

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 2006 increased slightly by four incidents, translating to a 2% increase over the previous year. The numbers of street robberies across each neighborhood varied widely, which 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 than other neighborhoods and are closer to train stations and drinking establishments. Theses are factors that contribute to higher numbers of potential targets for street robbers. Individuals can become targets when they are walking alone late at night, distracted or intoxicated.

A weapon was used or threatened in a majority of the street robberies in 2006. The most commonly used weapons this year were knives, hands/feet, and handguns.



There were a few noteworthy street robbery patterns that developed during 2006. The most notable street robbery pattern in the first quarter involved six robberies in Area 4, which started at the end of February and continued into the beginning of March. The first four incidents occurred on either an early Tuesday morning or a late Tuesday night. The series continued until March 9, when two robberies occurred within minutes of each other in the early hours of a Thursday morning. All six cases involved more than one young suspect threatening the victim with a gun and demanding the victim's wallet. In most of these incidents, the victim was a male walking alone. In four cases, the victim refused and the suspects fled without taking anything. This pattern has stopped and no related incidents have been reported since March 9.

The second quarter saw one significant street robbery pattern involving a total of eight possibly related incidents. This series occurred in April and was labeled a pack robbery series, in which a group of three or more teenage suspects used force to rob the victim. All victims targeted were walking alone late at night into the early morning hours. In most of the incidents, the suspects used physical force and/or brandished a knife to threaten their victims into giving them their money. The robberies took place in the vicinity of the Inman/Harrington and Area 4 neighborhoods and continued from April 15 until the last reported incident on April 27.

The last quarter of the year also saw a pack robbery series, this time concentrated around the Fresh Pond Area in the vicinity of Cushing St. Suspects in these robberies traveled in large groups and demanded cash from victims walking alone late in the evening. Extra patrol and an extensive investigation by Detectives of area juveniles appeared to eradicate this series of incidents.

Despite the name, street robberies can take place in many different places, including parks, parking lots, or apartment hallways. Still, nearly 83% of all street robberies in 2006 occurred on the street or sidewalk. Five percent of the incidents took place in parking garages or lots and three percent occurred at local parks. Victims in 10 of the robbery cases knew the suspects. The majority of the street robberies throughout the city occurred between 7:00 p.m. and 1:00 a.m. This is a common time for street robberies to be reported because people are walking home after work or are out when the bars close.

The Crime Analysis Unit breaks down incidents of street robbery into similar types for further analysis. Approximately 46% of the street robberies were "predatory," where the victim was approached by one or two suspects, threatened, and robbed. The second most common type reported in 2006 was purse snatchings. A breakdown of street robbery types can be found on the following pages.

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 a prime location for homeless-on-homeless robberies. Mostly predatory, but also purse snatchings concentrated here 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 3:30 p.m. and 6:00 p.m.

3. **HARVARD SQUARE**, around Church Street, Brattle Street and Harvard Yard. Predatory robberies in the late evening mixed with early evening pack robberies.

4. **RUSSELL FIELD AND THE ALEWIFE MBTA STATION**. The 300-400 blocks of Rindge Avenue hold the major concentration for these incidents. Bullyboy and pack robberies 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 the weekend.

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 (9): 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 (3): In this type of robbery, the suspect may approach the victim immediately after the victim withdraws money from an ATM and demand that he or she hand over the cash, or the suspect may wait behind the victim as they make a transaction, then take the money directly from the ATM and run. An ATM robbery can also occur when suspects approach a victim on the street, threaten the victim by displaying or implying a weapon, and demand the victim go to an ATM and withdraw money for them.

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

Bully Boys (3): Juvenile robberies of intimidation. In most occurrences, the victim knows the perpetrators. Committed by and against school-aged youths, they occur on the way home from school, or at playgrounds, malls, parks, or skating rinks. Two to four juvenile males usually strong-arm their victim, stealing such things as his jacket, hat, or lunch money.

Carjacking (3): 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 (1): These robberies target delivery service personnel. In these situations, suspects usually brandish a knife or gun to intercept a delivery person.

Domestic (1): 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.

Home Invasion (2): 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.

Homeless Robberies (2): These are incidents of homeless people robbing each other. The majority of these robberies occur in the vicinity of Central and Harvard Squares, or at various shelters. The victim is usually acquainted with the perpetrator, and in many cases, both are intoxicated. Property stolen ranges from a bottle of wine to a blanket or a pair of shoes. Like domestic robberies, homeless robberies are sometimes precipitated by past debts, real or imaginary.

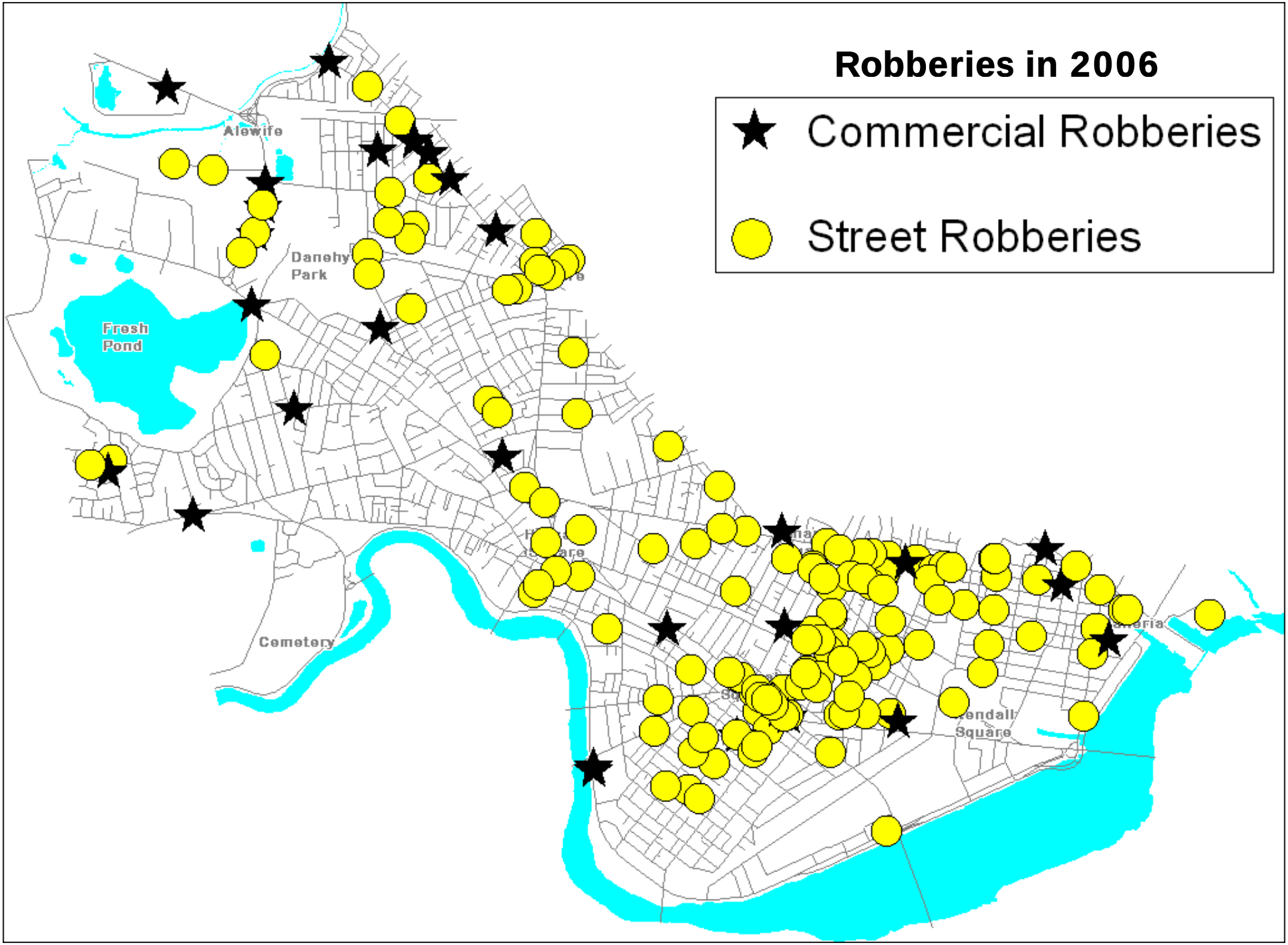
STREET ROBBERIES BY NEIGHBORHOOD

AREA	2004	2005	2006
East Cambridge	15	17	20
M.I.T. Area	2	1	1
Inman/Harrington	9	15	23
Area 4	40	27	36
Cambridgeport	43	30	19
Mid-Cambridge	13	20	12
Riverside	22	14	10
Agassiz	6	4	3
Peabody	8	11	13
West Cambridge	7	5	4
North Cambridge	18	16	18
Cambridge Highlands	1	4	5
Strawberry Hill	1	2	6

Pack Robberies (36): In this situation, a group of three to eight individuals will stalk victims around shopping malls, MBTA stations, streets, or 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 in the wrong place at the wrong time.

Predatory Robberies (79): 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.

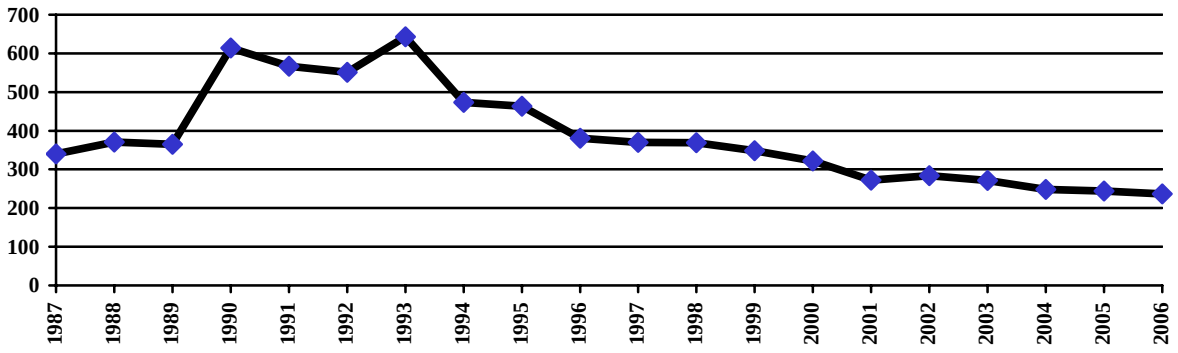
Purse Snatch (27): The purse-snatcher is generally unarmed, and has little intent to cause injury. After "casing" a victim—usually a female carrying a purse, bag, or wallet—this robber approaches quickly—on foot or on a bicycle—and snatches the item out of the victim's hands or off her shoulder before 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.


Robberies in 2006
Commercial Robberies
Street Robberies
Alewife
Danehy Park
Fresh Pond
Cemetery
Square

Aggravated Assault

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, 1987-2006



244 reported in 2005 • 237 reported in 2006

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 since then. Within the last five years, aggravated assaults have averaged 257 incidents a year, a 24% 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 2004 to 2006

Neighborhood	2004	2005	2006
East Cambridge	27	22	19
M.I.T. Area	4	7	5
Inman/Harrington	31	20	29
Area 4	48	51	42
Cambridgeport	37	29	34
Mid-Cambridge	17	26	24
Riverside	24	28	21
Agassiz	3	3	4
Peabody	10	9	12
West Cambridge	13	15	17
North Cambridge	28	26	24
Cambridge Highlands	1	3	4
Strawberry Hill	4	5	1
Unknown	1	0	1
	248	**244**	**237**

*Please note that 1 incident in 2004 and 1 incident in 2006 occurred at unknown locations and have been indicated as such on the breakdown above.

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 10% of the aggravated assaults in 2006 resulted in serious to life-threatening injuries, most of which involved a stabbing or shooting. Roughly 20% of the 237 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 in 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 the aggravated assaults in 2006 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 issues 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 (aside from stranger assaults), the crime naturally registers higher in areas that have a high residential population. These neighborhoods include Area 4, Riverside, and Inman/Harrington. Domestic assaults and other domestic crimes are reviewed in the *Domestic Crimes* section of this report.

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 237 aggravated assaults in 2006:

Relationship	Total	%
Stranger	92	39%
Acquaintance	57	24%
Romantic Partner	29	12%
Ex-Romantic Partner	15	6%
Client/Patron	12	5%
Parent/Child	9	4%
Spouse	6	3%
Sibling	4	2%
Schoolmate	4	2%
Co-Worker/Employee	4	2%
Landlord/Tenant	2	1%
Third Lover	1	0%
Roommate	1	0%
Neighbor	1	0%

NEIGHBORHOOD PATTERNS AND TRENDS OBSERVED IN 2006

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:**
  - **Strawberry Hill** experienced the greatest decrease in aggravated assaults, declining by 80% from five incidents in 2005 to one incident in 2006. The **MIT area** and **Riverside**, which experienced a 29% and 25% decrease, respectively, were the other two areas that reported the most substantial decline in aggravated assaults. **Inman/Harrington** sustained the most notable increase; a 45% rise over 2005.

  - **Cambridgeport** was the top area of bar and alcohol related incidents**.** 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 Mass Ave area, particularly in the nighttime.

  - **Area 4** experienced a large number of juvenile/gang related aggravated assaults, as did **North Cambridge**. Similar to incidents in 2004 and 2005, many juvenile incidents citywide in 2006 involved the use of a knife or handgun. A BB gun was also used in a number of incidents.

  - There were three aggravated assault incidents involving homeless individuals in Cambridge this year. Two of these incidents took place in 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.

- Unprovoked incidents were highest in **West Cambridge**. However, there was no discernable pattern to these incidents.

- Thirteen of the aggravated assaults in 2006 were shooting incidents. The following examples represent some of the more serious non-fatal shootings of the year.

  - A male was shot eleven times while standing outside a residence on Howard St in May. Two males were arrested in connection with this incident.

  - In July, a male and a female were shot while in Clement Morgan Park just before midnight. This incident remains under investigation.

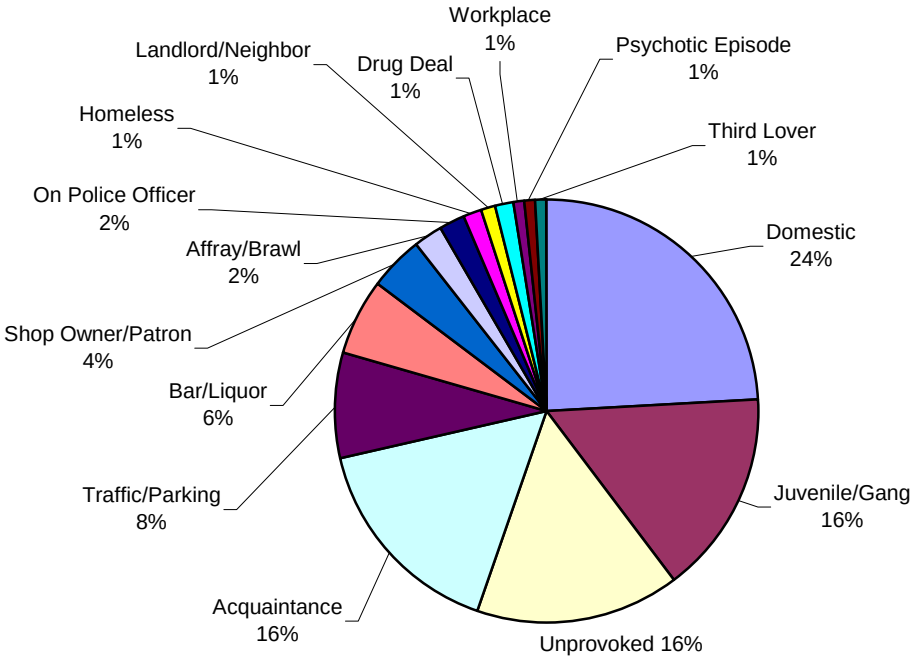
- See page 39 for a map of all aggravated assaults in 2005 and 2006 in which a handgun was used or threatened.

Protect yourself!! Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 138 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	2005	2006
Domestic	63	57
Acquaintance	41	38
Juvenile	21	37
Unprovoked	39	37
Traffic/Parking	21	19
Bar/Liquor	13	14
Shop Owner/Patron	0	10
Affray/Brawl	12	5
On Police Officer	9	5
Homeless	3	3
Landlord/Neighbor	6	3
Drug Deal	4	3
Workplace	7	2
Psychotic Episode	3	2
Third Lover	2	2

Classification Percent of Aggravated Assaults, 2006



SIMPLE ASSAULT

531 reported in 2005 • 397 reported in 2006

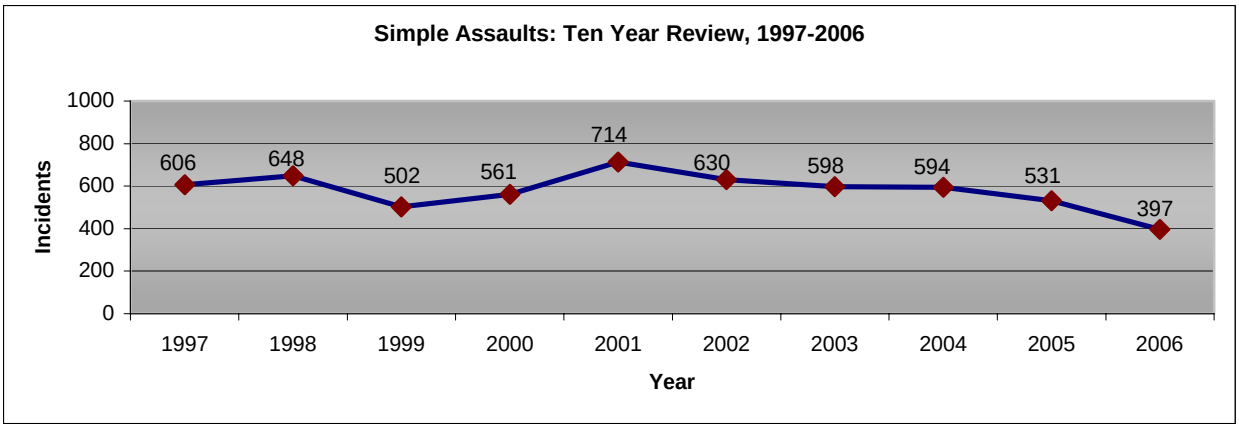
SIMPLE ASSAULT CATEGORIZATION			
Categorization	**2005**	**2006**	**% Change 05-06**
Domestic	203	160	-21%
Acquaintance	78	66	-15%
Unprovoked	44	38	-14%
Traffic/Parking	39	29	-26%
Bar/Alcohol	24	26	+8%
Juvenile/Gang	30	21	-30%
Landlord/Neighbor	12	15	+25%
Shop Owner/Patron	22	13	-41%
Police Officer	22	10	-55%
Workplace	32	8	-75%
Homeless	17	6	-65%
Psychotic Episode	4	4	0%
Third Lover	2	1	-50%
Other	2	0	NA
Total	**531**	**397**	**-25%**

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.

On average, Cambridge reports 500 to 600 simple assault incidents annually. During the past year, 397 simple assaults were reported to the Cambridge Police Department. This number represents a 25% decrease from the 531 incidents reported in 2005 and is the lowest number reported in over 10 years. However, because most simple assaults result in minimal or no injury, the victims and offenders may sometimes dismiss them as inconsequential. Therefore, lack of reporting is a problem in calculating exact numbers of simple assaults.

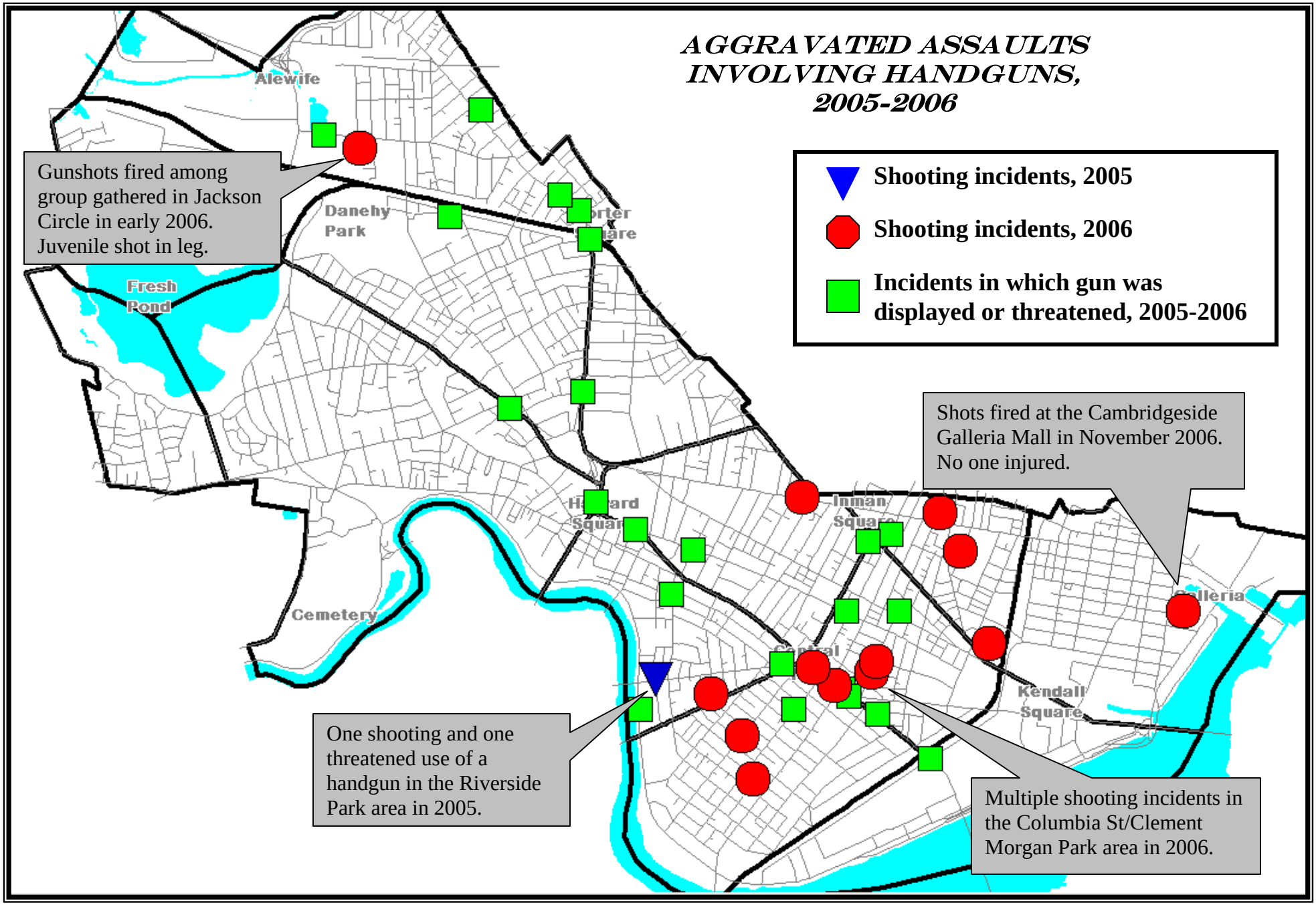
Similar to aggravated assaults, domestic incidents make up the highest percent of reported simple assaults. In 2006, domestic incidents accounted for 40% of the simple assaults. Assaults among acquaintances made up 17% of the simple assaults and unprovoked incidents followed, accounting for approximately 10% of the reports.

Cambridgeport and Area 4 reported the most simple assault activity in 2006 with 67 and 60 incidents, respectively. Bar and alcohol related incidents were highest in Cambridgeport (eight incidents), and traffic/parking incidents were highest in East Cambridge (eight incidents). The other incident categories broke down more evenly across neighborhoods.



WHERE ASSAULTS TAKE PLACE…

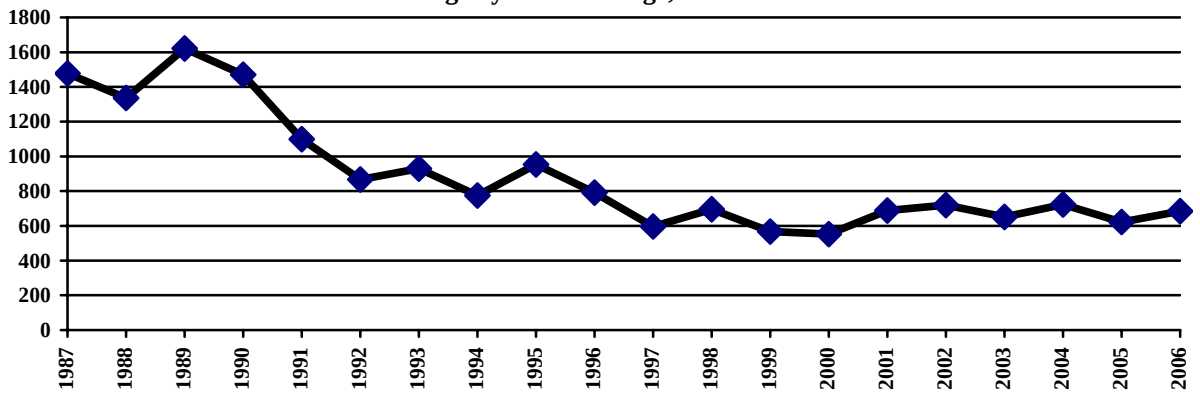
Many assaults take place in the home, particularly family, roommate or acquaintance-related incidents. Assaults taking place on the street are the most common, as these involve domestic disputes as well as arguments that may begin in a commercial establishment and spill onto the street. Restaurant/Bar 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 1 and 2% 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.


AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS INVOLVING HANDGUNS, 2005-2006
Shooting incidents, 2005
Shooting incidents, 2006
Incidents in which gun was displayed or threatened, 2005-2006
Gunshots fired among group gathered in Jackson Circle in early 2006. Juvenile shot in leg.
Shots fired at the Cambridgeside Galleria Mall in November 2006. No one injured.
One shooting and one threatened use of a handgun in the Riverside Park area in 2005.
Multiple shooting incidents in the Columbia St/Clement Morgan Park area in 2006.
Alewife
Danehy Park
Fresh Pond
Cemetery
Inman Square
Kendall Square

BURGLARY

Burglary is described as 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, 1987-2006



623 reported in 2005 • 685 reported in 2006

	2005	2006	% Change from 05-06
Commercial Burglary	133	189	+42%
Residential Burglary	490	496	+1%
Total	**623**	**685**	**+10%**

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

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

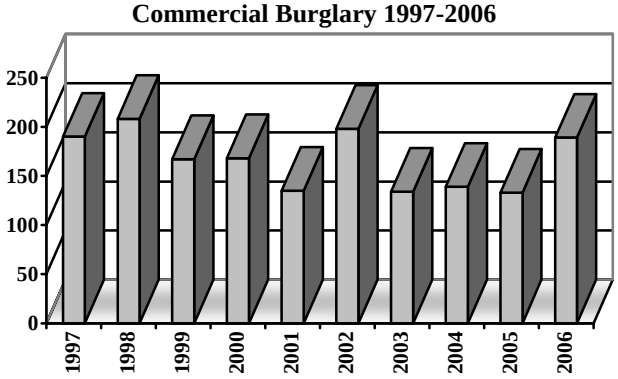
For the purposes of analysis, burglary is divided into two main categories: *commercial* and *residential*.

Over the past twenty years, burglary in Cambridge has decreased by approximately 54%. Burglary crimes peaked in the late 1980's, dramatically decreased in the early 1990's, and have continued to be relatively steady since.

COMMERCIAL BURGLARY

A commercial burglary, more commonly referred to as a *commercial break*, is the unlawful entry into a commercial establishment, including business, government, religious, or retail establishments. Between 2005 and 2006, there was a 42% increase in commercial breaks in Cambridge. Over the past five years, commercial breaks have averaged approximately 159 incidents a year, a 9% decrease from the previous five-year average.

Commercial Burglary 1997-2006



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

- ***Smash & Grab*** burglaries target display windows along major routes. The burglar runs or drives up, smashes the window, steals valuables from the immediate window area, and runs off. The entire endeavor may take less than a minute.
- ***Retail*** burglars pry or smash their way into stores or other locations with cash registers on the premises. They hope to steal cash left in the register or safe and may grab cigarettes or lottery tickets on the way out.
- ***Restaurant/Bar*** burglars often cross multiple jurisdictions, breaking into similar franchises, looking for safes. Registers and cash were targeted in the majority of the 2006 cases.
- ***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 occurred when an intruder gained entrance into locked offices and stole electronic equipment.
- ***Construction Site/Industrial Area*** thieves are a special breed of burglars who know how to select, steal, and sell expensive power tools, building supplies, and heavy equipment. They are often in the business themselves and may have done sub-contract work on the sites that they target. Construction site and industrial area burglaries increased by 450% over 2005. This astronomical increase can be attributed to the rise in thefts of copper and construction materials in 2006. For more information on copper thefts, please see "hot theft targets".
- ***Safe Crackers*** are a more professional type of burglar. In these incidents, perpetrators enter businesses with high cash intake, such as restaurants and bars, and usually take that cash.
- ***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 steal computers and other expensive goods they see everyday.

TYPE OF PREMISE	2005	2006
Industrial/Construction	8	44
Bar/Restaurant/Social	55	35
Business Offices	17	27
Other: (hair salons, health clubs, medical buildings etc)	14	25
Retail Establishments	13	23
School	10	15
Convenience/Gas	8	10
Church	7	5
Government Building	1	5
TOTAL	**133**	**189**

IN FOCUS: PROFESSIONAL COMMERCIAL BURGLARY PATTERNS

In 2006 there were two focal points regarding commercial burglaries: breaks that occurred in Central Square and breaks that occurred at construction sites (only two incidents overlapped). Both saw dramatic increases when compared to 2005. Central Square reported 22 more commercial burglaries in 2006 compared to 2005, translating to a 147% increase. Throughout the year, multiple locations were burglarized at least twice. Central Square experienced 13 burglaries in December alone with nine of those occurring in the Area 4 neighborhood. This pattern continued into January of 2007.

Construction site breaks (disregarding industrial breaks) rose by 24 in 2006; this translates to a 343% increase, from 7 incidents in 2005 to 31 in 2006. This can be attributed to the rise in thefts of copper and expensive construction equipment being targeted nationwide. May and June were the most problematic months with a total of 12 breaks. This pattern is thoroughly discussed in the "hot theft targets" of this report.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF COMMERCIAL BURGLARIES

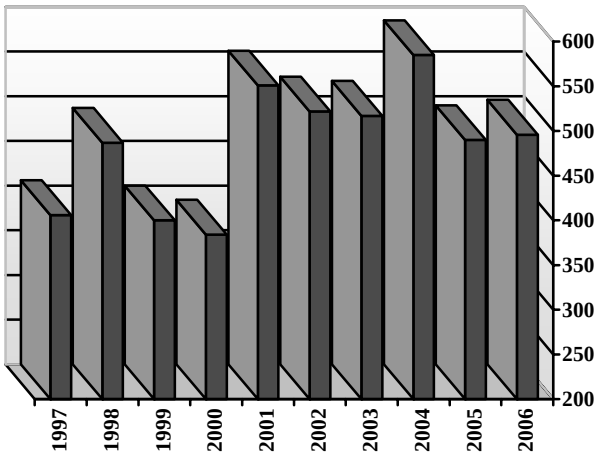
Business District	2004	2005	2006	% Change 05-06	% of Total
Central Square	49	15	**37**	+147%	20%
Inman Square/Harrington	13	15	**30**	+100%	16%
East Cambridge/Galleria	8	15	**29**	+93%	15%
Porter Square/North Cambridge	6	16	**23**	+44%	12%
Harvard Square	20	14	**18**	+29%	10%
Alewife/West Cambridge	16	14	**17**	+21%	9%
Kendall Square/M.I.T.	11	8	**13**	+63%	7%
Massachusetts Avenue 1500–1900	10	16	**8**	-50%	4%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	2	4	**8**	+100%	4%
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	4	16	**6**	-63%	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 up 1% in the City in 2006 compared to 2005. This total includes 80 housebreak incidents (16%) that were attempted, but not completed. The greatest decreases were recorded in North Cambridge and East Cambridge. Inman/Harrington recorded a 59% increase, due to varying patterns throughout the year. For a detailed synopsis of neighborhood housebreak activity in 2006, please refer to the Neighborhood Section of this report.

Residential Burglary, 1997-2006



GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

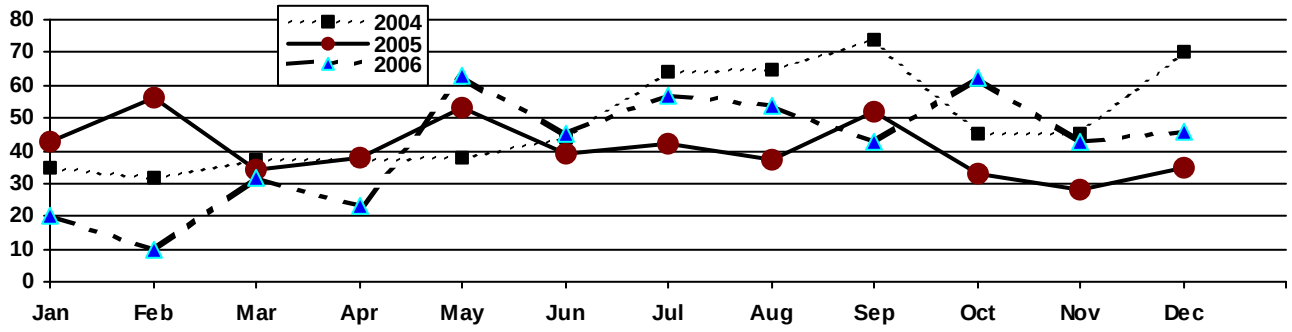
AREA	2004	2005	2006	% Change 05-06	% of Total
Cambridgeport	68	68	85	+25%	17%
Mid-Cambridge	89	74	78	+5%	16%
Area 4	70	37	54	+46%	11%
Inman/Harrington	61	34	53	+56%	11%
Peabody	66	48	43	-10%	9%
West Cambridge	47	41	43	+5%	9%
East Cambridge	38	62	41	-34%	8%
North Cambridge	49	52	31	-40%	6%
Riverside	47	36	31	-14%	6%
Agassiz	36	26	24	-8%	5%
Strawberry Hill	11	8	9	+13%	2%
Cambridge Highlands	1	1	3	N/A	1%
M.I.T. Area	2	3	1	N/A	0%

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

Housebreaks most commonly occur during the daytime while victims are not home. Suspects are often long gone by the time the victim returns home and calls the police. Unknown suspects are most often the perpetrators in Cambridge housebreaks, although a small percentage of incidents involve acquaintances or family members. For example, 3% of all reported housebreak victims named an *acquaintance* (friends, roommates, or neighbors) as a suspect. An additional 2% of incidents were categorized as *domestic*, perpetrated by family members, ex-boyfriends, etc. Entry is gained into a residence by various methods. The most common method of entry is forcing or prying open the front door. However, entry is made via unlocked/open windows in a large number of breaks during the summer months. The front doors of a residence were pried/forced/broken in 20% of the housebreaks in 2006. Window entry was significant regarding two different methods: cut or removed window screens accounted for 10% of all entries and shoved/forced windows accounted for 6%. However, unlocked windows and doors combined enabled suspects to enter without force in at least 19% of all housebreaks in 2006. The property targeted in housebreaks typically includes cash and jewelry, but in a society where many own valuable electronics, common targets of theft now include laptops, IPods, digital cameras, TVs, DVD players, and video gaming systems.

Top Five Items Stolen/Targeted		
	In Housebreaks:	In Commercial Burglaries:
1	Laptops	Cash
2	Jewelry	Tools
3	Cameras	Laptop/Computer
4	Cash	Cameras
5	Miscellaneous Electronics	Wire & Cable

2004 – 2006 MONTHLY HOUSEBREAK TOTAL COMPARISON



Protect your home or business! Please read the Protect Yourself section starting on page 138 for tips on how you can protect against becoming a victim of a commercial burglary or housebreak.

2006 TIMELINE OF CAMBRIDGE HOUSEBREAK PATTERNS

January had no discernible patterns develop and reported the second lowest number of housebreaks throughout the year.

With only 11 breaks reported, ***February*** experienced the fewest housebreaks of the year. The main time that the breaks occurred was in the middle of the day.

Mid-***March*** saw an increase of breaks along the Somerville border in the neighborhoods of North Cambridge and Agassiz. However, 25% of the breaks during this month were attempts.

Housebreaks decreased slightly from March to ***April***. Mid-Cambridge breaks were the most common.

Housebreaks in ***May*** more than doubled when compared to previous months. Many patterns developed and three people were arrested. In Sectors 2 & 3 in mid-May, there was a rash of breaks with cut window screens and electronics stolen. At the same time, a daytime pattern developed in Sector 4 where locks were pried off front doors and jewelry and laptops were stolen. Over the last weekend in May, there were nine breaks reported. Sectors 1, 2, & 3 accounted for 74% of the breaks reported in May.

In ***June,*** incidents in Mid-Cambridge continued with the entry gained through cut window screens. Electronics were stolen in most cases and the usual time frame was from 10:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. The pattern also continued in Area 4 (Sector 2), where two suspects were questioned.

July experienced a pattern on the border of Sectors 1 & 2 with entry being gained through unlocked windows. This pattern continued into ***August.*** Another pattern emerged in August, at night in Cambridgeport. Four people were arrested in two incidents, one of whom was a prime suspect in the pattern from the two previous months. About 23% of all the breaks in July and August were attempts.

Housebreaks decreased a bit into ***September***, although the Cambridgeport pattern continued. Two arrests were made in regard to these breaks.

Cambridgeport continued to be the hot spot in ***October,*** with 32% of the breaks occurring in this neighborhood. Entry was gained through windows by cutting screens.

November saw an even proportion of breaks spread throughout the city. A suspect who was connected to the Cambridgeport breaks was arrested in Brookline.

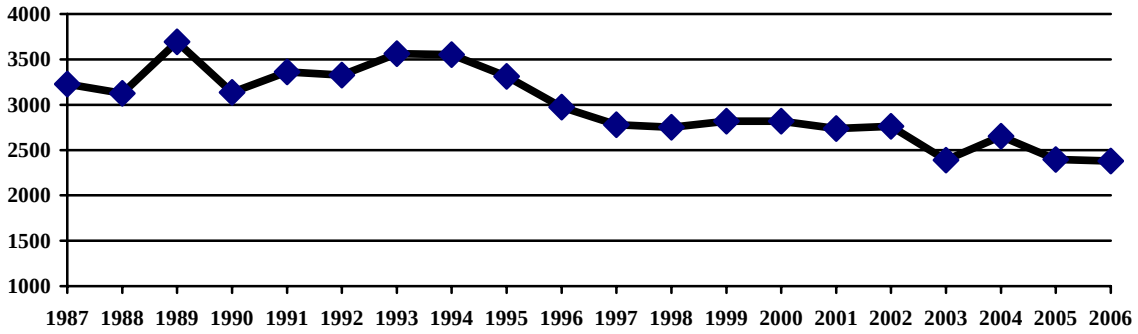
December was very similar to November. Most breaks took place during the workday, with some streets incurring multiple breaks.

By year's end, 2006 had reported an overall increase of 1% in housebreaks. The neighborhoods with the most significant decline were East Cambridge and North Cambridge, while Inman/Harrington reported the largest increase.

LARCENY

Larceny 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, or 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, 1987-2006



2,396 reported in 2005 • 2,377 reported in 2006

Larceny is the most common of the Part One crimes, accounting for just over 63% of the serious crime total. Larceny often produces the most patterns. The three categories that produced some of the highest numbers – larcenies from motor vehicles, buildings, and persons – are often fueled by changes in technology. As electronics such as laptops, GPS navigation systems, 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 in the table below. As can be seen from the total number above, there was an overall decrease in larcenies this year in comparison to 2005. However, increases were reported in some of the individual categories: larceny from motor vehicles, of services, from residences, and miscellaneous/unclassifiable larcenies.

Categorization	2005	2006	% Change
Larcenies from Buildings	539	386	-28%
Larcenies from MV	615	754	+23%
Larcenies of Bicycles	241	204	-15%
Larcenies from Persons	343	337	-2%
Shoplifting	403	342	-15%
Larcenies of Services	19	21	+11%
Larcenies from Residences	175	246	+41%
Larcenies of License Plates	42	30	-29%
Other (Unclassifiable) Larcenies	19	57	+200

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	2005	2006
Galleria/East Cambridge	86	76
Kendall Square/MIT	37	28
Inman Square	30	29
Central Square	87	70
Cambridgeport/Riverside	26	14
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	47	26
Harvard Square	78	43
1500–1900 Mass. Ave.	52	25
Porter Square	36	35
Alewife/West Cambridge	60	40

There were 386 larcenies from buildings reported this year. This total represents a 28% decrease from the previous year and is 24% lower than the five-year average of 507 incidents annually.

Larcenies from buildings targeting construction sites doubled in 2006 from the previous year. Locations in East Cambridge accounted for 63% of the 27 sites. Theft of copper materials was the main target item in these larcenies. To read more about theft of copper materials, please see the "Hot" Theft Targets section.

TOP 5 HOT SPOTS OF 2006

1. Cambridgeside Galleria Mall
   100 Cambridgeside Place - 37 incidents

2. Cambridge Rindge and Latin School
   459 Broadway – 13 incidents

3. Bally's Health Club
   1815 Massachusetts Avenue – 12 incidents

4. Boston Sports Club
   625 Massachusetts Avenue – 11 incidents

5. YMCA
   820 Massachusetts Avenue – 6 Incidents
   Mount Auburn Hospital
   330 Mount Auburn St. – 6 Incidents

The following are the most common larceny from building scenarios:

1. 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 15% of the incidents in 2006, property was stolen in this manner.

2. An employee of a commercial establishment leaves his or her personal property on a store counter or in a "back room" where he or she thinks it will be safe. Later, the employee notices that the property is missing. Approximately 13% of incidents reported occurred in this manner.

3. 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. Laptops were the favorite target this year. This scenario accounted for 14% of the total reported larcenies from buildings.

4. A thief pries open a locker at a fitness club, commonly targeting credit cards for unauthorized use. In 2006, 10% of larceny from building incidents occurred in this manner.

5. A thief waits for or finds the opportunity to steal property left unattended in classrooms or left unlocked on school desks or lockers. This scenario accounted for 10% of the total reported.

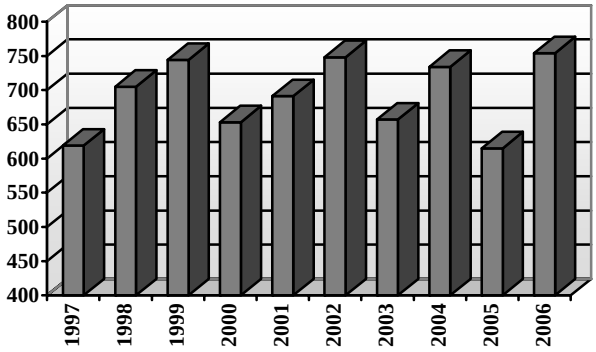
6. An employee finds him or herself in a situation where the opportunity arises to steal from another employee or from a depository such as a cash register at his or her place of employment and the employee cannot resist. This scenario accounted for nearly 9% of the total reported.

LARCENY FROM MOTOR VEHICLES

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

Larcenies from motor vehicles reached a significant high in 2006 at 754 incidents, translating to a 23% increase from the previous year. This year's high is also the decade's high and is 52 reports above the five-year average of 702 annual incidents. The Inman/Harrington neighborhood incurred the greatest increase in car breaks, doubling in number. The only neighborhoods to report decreases were Cambridgeport, which experienced a decline of 25%, followed by Strawberry Hill and West Cambridge, which experienced decreases of 19% and 17%, respectively.

Larceny from Motor Vehicles, 1997-2006



Neighborhood	2005	2006	% Change
East Cambridge	62	94	52%
MIT	16	24	50%
Inman/Harrington	30	61	100%
Area 4	54	64	19%
Cambridgeport	89	67	-25%
Mid-Cambridge	65	85	31%
Riverside	43	43	No change
Agassiz	29	43	48%
Peabody	61	111	82%
West Cambridge	76	63	-17%
North Cambridge	53	64	21%
Cambridge Highlands	16	18	13%
Strawberry Hill	21	17	-19%

Hondas continued to be the most targeted car make for larcenies from motor vehicles. Nevertheless, unlike the popular entry via a broken window, Hondas 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 in larceny from motor vehicle, which were experienced throughout the city, were thefts of GPS navigation systems and a few series of stereo thefts. The trend of headlight thefts decreased dramatically this year in comparison to 2005 incidents.

IN FOCUS: GPS NAVIGATION SYSTEM THEFTS

The hottest trend in larceny from motor vehicle in Cambridge this year was by far 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.

Nearly 12% of all reported car breaks in 2006 (90 incidents) involved the theft of GPS systems. Theft of these systems contributed to the drive upward in larcenies this year. This is a significant increase over 2005 when 21 incidents of GPS system thefts were reported, and an even greater increase from 2004 when only 4 incidents were reported. This trend began during the month of December 2005 and continued to increase enormously into the new year of 2006. A similarity in a majority of the incidents was the method of entry, which usually involved breaking windows. Nearly all the thefts took place in parking garages/lots. The most common time frame was during the day from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. when most vehicle owners were at work away from their cars. There was no pattern to the vehicle models of the cars targeted. Nearly one-fourth of the GPS thefts were in East Cambridge, particularly at the Cambridgeside Galleria parking garage. Parking lots in Kendall Square, Science Park, and Cambridge Center were also targeted. The State Police arrested a major suspect in these larcenies in early February. This offender admitted to stealing 5 GPS systems from the Museum of Science parking garage, half a dozen from the Galleria, 10 to 12 from Kendall Square, and an unknown number from other locations in Boston. Despite this arrest, theft of GPS systems continued throughout the year and will remain a trend to watch as we enter 2007.

IN FOCUS: STEREO SYSTEMS

Approximately 14% of all reported larcenies from motor vehicles involved the theft or attempted theft of car stereo systems from dashboards. This represents a slight decrease from the 119 stereo thefts and attempts that were reported in 2005. Of the 104 incidents in 2006, roughly 27% were stereo thefts from Hondas. This trend of stereo thefts from motor vehicles emerges every year as a citywide and regional problem. Key observations concerning these thefts include:

- Incidents were highest in the month of March, with a concentration in Peabody on weekdays.
- Nearly one-fourth of stereo theft incidents occurred in the Peabody neighborhood.

The number of thefts of these systems was driven by sporadic patterns around the city targeting stereos. A major pattern developed over the summer months with the hot spots being around Richdale Ave. and Humboldt Street. These larcenies were occurring from 3:00 a.m. – 5:00 a.m. and early in the week on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays. After September, no geographic or temporal patterns were identified.

Top Three Methods of Entry

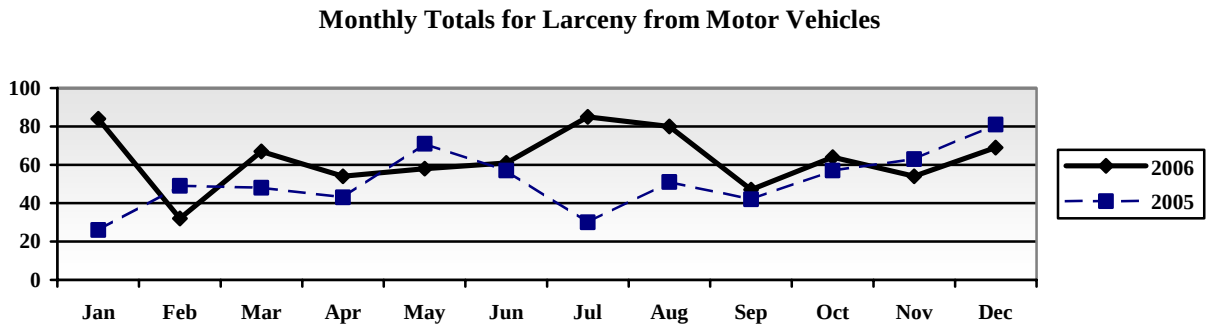
1. The most common method of entry into motor vehicles in 2006 was by breaking one or more windows of the vehicle. This method was reported in half of the incidents.

2. The second most common method of entry into motor vehicles was by unknown means. That is, there were no signs of forced entry into the vehicle. This method was reported in 17% of reported incidents.

3. The third most common larceny from motor vehicle MO was through an unlocked door, which occurred in 11% of the incidents.

Top Ten Stolen Items of 2006

1. Car Stereos/CD player – 104 reported stolen
2. GPS Navigation System – 90 reported stolen
3. Purse/Bag – 75 reported stolen
4. Cellular Telephone – 69 reported stolen
5. IPod – 59 reported stolen
6. Loose change – 40 reported stolen
7. Wallet – 37 reported stolen
8. Tires – 31 reported stolen
9. Laptop Computer – 29 reported stolen
10. Clothing – 22 reported stolen



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 hovers around this average, making up 20% 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. From 1991 to 1995, incidents decreased to an average of 879 incidents per year. Between 1996 and 2000, incidents dropped significantly to an average of 684 per year, and from 2001 to 2006, the average number of larcenies from motor vehicles rose slightly to 700 incidents per year.

- During 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. Since 1996, larcenies from motor vehicles have remained relatively low compared to the pre-1996 figures.

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 slight increases reported in 2000, 2004, and 2005. The overall decline reflects, perhaps, the increased publicity given to this crime, the greater availability of bicycle racks, and a crime-prevention conscious public.

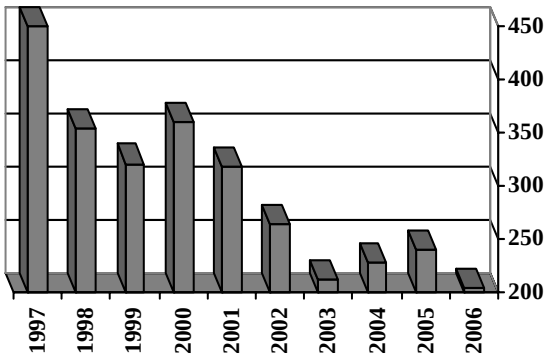
After a steady three-year decline in larceny of bicycles, 2004 and 2005 marked an increase in incidents. This increase halted in 2006 when only 204 bikes were reported stolen, a decrease of 15% from 2005.

Not surprisingly, the majority of bicycle thefts occurred in the summer months of July and August, when bicycles typically pack the streets and sidewalks. However, the medium rates of incidents continued into the first months of fall, possibly due to the abnormally warmer months experienced in 2006. Temporally, the only reportable pattern was that the majority of incidents took place during the afternoon hours, when victims were 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 during the year was mostly concentrated in Harvard and Central Squares. Specific areas of repeat incidents included the Cambridge Rindge and Latin School premises and the Cambridgeside Galleria.

NEIGHBORHOOD	2005	2006
East Cambridge	20	16
MIT	4	7
Inman/Harrington	20	12
Area 4	34	21
Cambridgeport	22	27
Mid-Cambridge	29	30
Riverside	27	18
Agassiz	7	8
Peabody	19	20
West Cambridge	36	12
North Cambridge	16	28
Cambridge Highlands	7	2
Strawberry Hill	0	3

Bicycle Larceny, 1997-2006



Locks present little difficulty to bicycle thieves, who often bring bolt cutters or pry bars with them. Fifty-six 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 25% of reported incidents. These thefts occurred in apartment building hallways, or when bicycles were left in private yards. Fifteen percent of the larcenies were because the bicycle was left unlocked and unprotected.

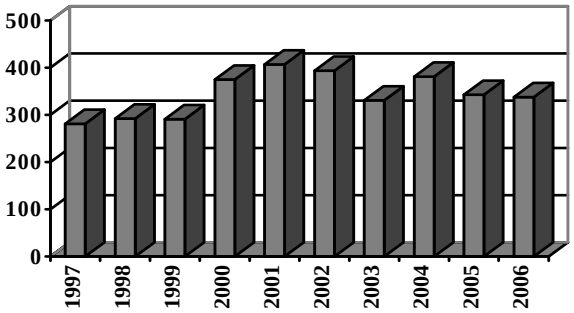
LARCENIES FROM PERSONS

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.

In 2006, larcenies from persons was the fourth highest type of larceny in Cambridge. Thefts from people shopping and dining in Harvard Square and Central Square drove this total.

BUSINESS DISTRICT	2005	2006
Galleria/East Cambridge	45	44
Kendall Square/MIT	6	12
Inman Square/Harrington	15	24
Central Square	98	101
Cambridgeport/Riverside	7	10
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	9	10
Harvard Square	114	88
1500–1900 Mass. Ave.	12	19
Porter Square/North Cambridge	12	17
Alewife/West Cambridge	25	12

Larcenies from Persons, 1997-2006



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

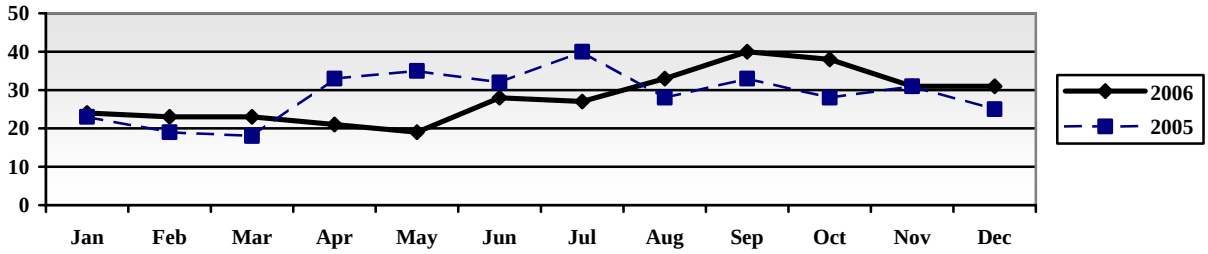
1. A diner places his or her jacket over the back of a chair, or places her purse under a chair. Someone sitting behind the victim either goes through the coat or purse and takes the valuables within, or takes the coat or purse entirely. This accounted for 30% of the larcenies from persons in 2006. Incidents at restaurants and cafes located in Harvard Square (49 incidents) and Central Square (26 incidents) dominated this categorization. Concentrations were reported at and around local restaurants in Harvard Square, specifically between the 1230 to 1360 blocks of Massachusetts Avenue. The 400 to 600 blocks of Massachusetts Avenue in Central Square saw 12% of the incidents. Not surprisingly, the Cambridgeside Galleria also saw multiple larcenies. Larcenies from person are generally easy to prevent. Remember to

always keep your belongings within your control. Do not leave purses on the floor, on the back of your chair, or otherwise unattended. Do not leave wallets or cell phones in the pockets of hanging coats.

2. Nearly 31% of the larcenies from persons in 2006 were larcenies of items left unattended by their owners. This includes purses and wallets unattended in restaurants, churches, schools, stores, bus stops, etc. Shoppers may place their bags on the floor when looking at an item and then leave the store, forgetting their belongings. When they return, their belongings are gone. In another scenario, diners often go into cafés and place all of their possessions at their table. When they leave their belongings behind to use the restroom, their valuables may be missing when they return to the table.

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 21% of the larceny from person reports in 2006. Central Square reported the highest pocket-picking numbers, with concentrations in the early to mid-afternoons.

Monthly Totals for Larceny from Person



SHOPLIFTING

Shoplifting was one of the four larceny subcategories that decreased in 2006, registering a decline of 15% (61 incidents). The Cambridgeside Galleria and Central Square area reported the most incidents. 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 total may be 6 to 10 times the statistic given in this report. This year nearly half of all reports did not result in an arrest. This rate indicates an increase in shoplifting reports, but a decrease in arrests.

BUSINESS DISTRICT	2005	2006
Galleria/East Cambridge	134	103
Kendall Square/MIT	4	3
Inman Square/Harrington	4	4
Central Square	119	107
Cambridgeport/Riverside	13	16
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	4	1
Harvard Square	52	56
1500–1900 Mass. Ave.	3	7
Porter Square/North Cambridge	31	21
Alewife/West Cambridge	39	26

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, or yards. "Non-burglary" means that no force or trespass was involved in the theft. A majority of these thefts are committed by people who have the right to be on the property. They include thefts committed by guests, roommates, family members, workers, and home health care providers. They also include thefts committed in common areas of apartment buildings, and thefts committed in 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:

NEIGHBORHOOD	2005	2006
East Cambridge	18	21
MIT	1	0
Inman/Harrington	15	14
Area 4	20	14
Cambridgeport	27	28
Mid-Cambridge	28	30
Riverside	12	21
Agassiz	6	16
Peabody	16	37
West Cambridge	16	37
North Cambridge	12	21
Cambridge Highlands	1	0
Strawberry Hill	3	7

- *Thefts from a yard, porch, or other area surrounding a residence: 27%*
- *Thefts committed by visitors or guests to a residence: 19%*
- *Thefts committed by someone working in the residence, such as a painter, plumber, contractor, or maintenance man: 14%*
- *Thefts from a common hallway, foyer, or common area of an apartment building: 12%*
- *Thefts from a storage area of an apartment building or complex: 10%*
- *Thefts of mail or packages delivered by a parcel service: 6%*
- *Thefts committed by a family member, spouse, or romantic partner (i.e., "domestic thefts"): 3%*

LARCENY OF SERVICES

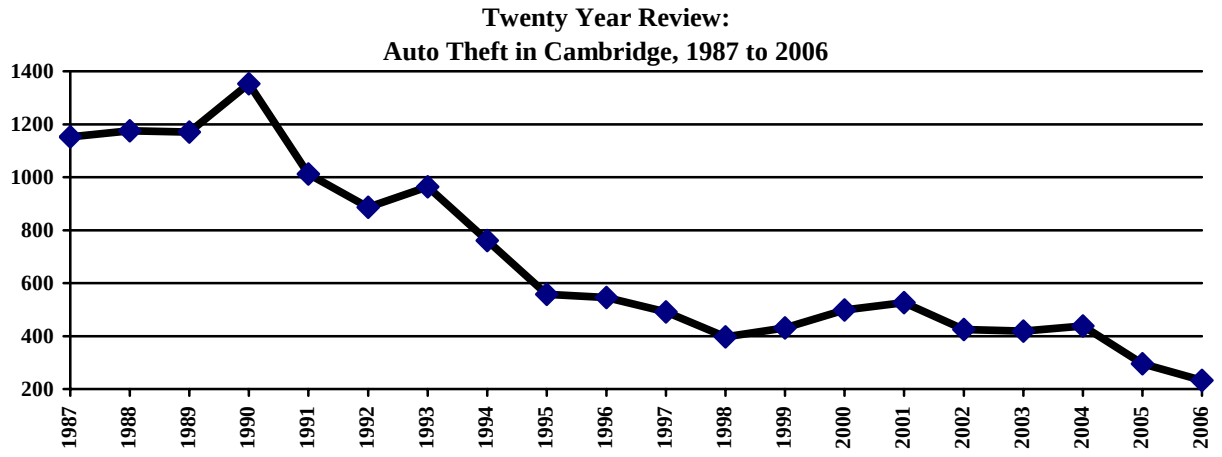
This crime includes taxicab fare evasion, "dining and ditching," "gassing and going," and other failures to pay for services already rendered.

There were 21 of these crimes reported in 2006. Over 40% of the incidents involved gasoline theft, and 24% were taxi fare evasion. Patrons "dinning and ditching" a restaurant or bar without paying made up 19% of the total.

Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 138 for ways to protect yourself from larceny.

AUTO THEFT

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.



295 reported in 2005 • 233 reported in 2006

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	2004*	2005*	2006	CHANGE 05-06	% OF TOTAL
East Cambridge	56	34	21	-38%	9%
M.I.T. Area	15	4	7	+75%	3%
Inman/Harrington	45	23	23	0%	10%
Area 4	43	26	26	0%	11%
Cambridgeport	56	38	25	-34%	11%
Mid-Cambridge	36	34	27	-21%	11.5%
Riverside	26	14	12	-14%	5%
Agassiz	10	11	11	0%	5%
Peabody	53	26	38	+46%	16%
West Cambridge	38	30	13	-57%	5.5%
North Cambridge	41	41	21	-49%	9%
Cambridge Highlands	12	5	3	-40%	1%
Strawberry Hill	5	8	6	-25%	3%
Total	**436**	**294**	**233**	**-21%**	**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 2006, the City of Cambridge reported its lowest number of stolen cars in over 30 years with 233 incidents. The Peabody neighborhood reported the city's highest number of thefts at 38, which represents a 46% increase for the neighborhood from the previous year. Multiple incidents were reported on Cadbury, Garden, Linnaean, Mt. Vernon, Richdale, Upland, Walden, and Wood Streets. The neighborhoods with the next highest numbers were Mid-Cambridge (27), Area 4 (26) and Cambridgeport (25). The 2006 totals in Area 4 were consistent with 2005, while Mid-Cambridge and Cambridgeport saw decreases of approximately 20% and 30%, respectively. Although auto thefts in the M.I.T. area increased by 75%, there were only three more reported incidents in this area in 2006 than in 2005. The number of auto thefts in this neighborhood represents only 3% of the total number of cars stolen in all of Cambridge. North Cambridge, which reported the highest number of auto thefts in 2005, managed to cut its number of thefts in half in 2006.

The first quarter of 2006 experienced 48 auto theft incidents in the city of Cambridge. The second quarter increased to 64 incidents. The summer months of July, August, and September saw the most auto theft incidents in 2006 with a total of 82 cars stolen. Conversely, the last quarter of the year (October through December) saw the fewest incidents with only 39 auto thefts. The month of July reported the highest number of stolen vehicles in a single month with 36 incidents (15% of the total), which incidentally is nearly equal to the total amount reported for the entire fourth quarter.

MAKES AND MODELS

Hondas were by far the most commonly stolen automobiles of 2006, constituting 32% of all reports, or 75 incidents. Toyotas came in second with 32 incidents, and Fords came in third with 21 incidents. This information is consistent with historical and national trends, as Hondas are typically the most commonly stolen vehicles nationwide. As is clear in the table below, most of the top five vehicle model types stolen in Cambridge mirrors the top five stolen statewide in Massachusetts.

The most targeted model this year was the Honda Civic, followed by the Toyota Camry and Honda Accord. The Acura Integra was also highly targeted. 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.

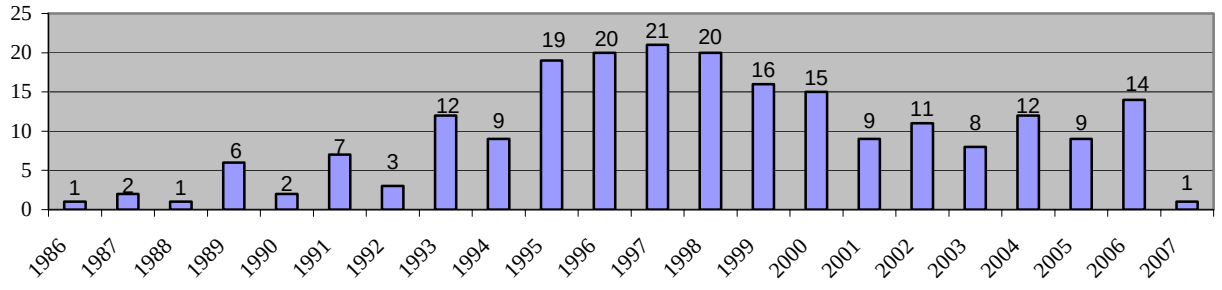
TOP FIVE STOLEN MAKES & MODELS STOLEN

Makes		**Model type**	
Honda	75	Honda Civic*+	52
Toyota	32	Toyota Camry*+	17
Ford	21	Honda Accord*+	16
Acura	15	Acura Integra+	12
Dodge	9	Toyota Corolla	5
		Dodge Caravan*	5
		Ford Taurus	5

*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 2004-2006 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 Thefts in 2006 by Model Year

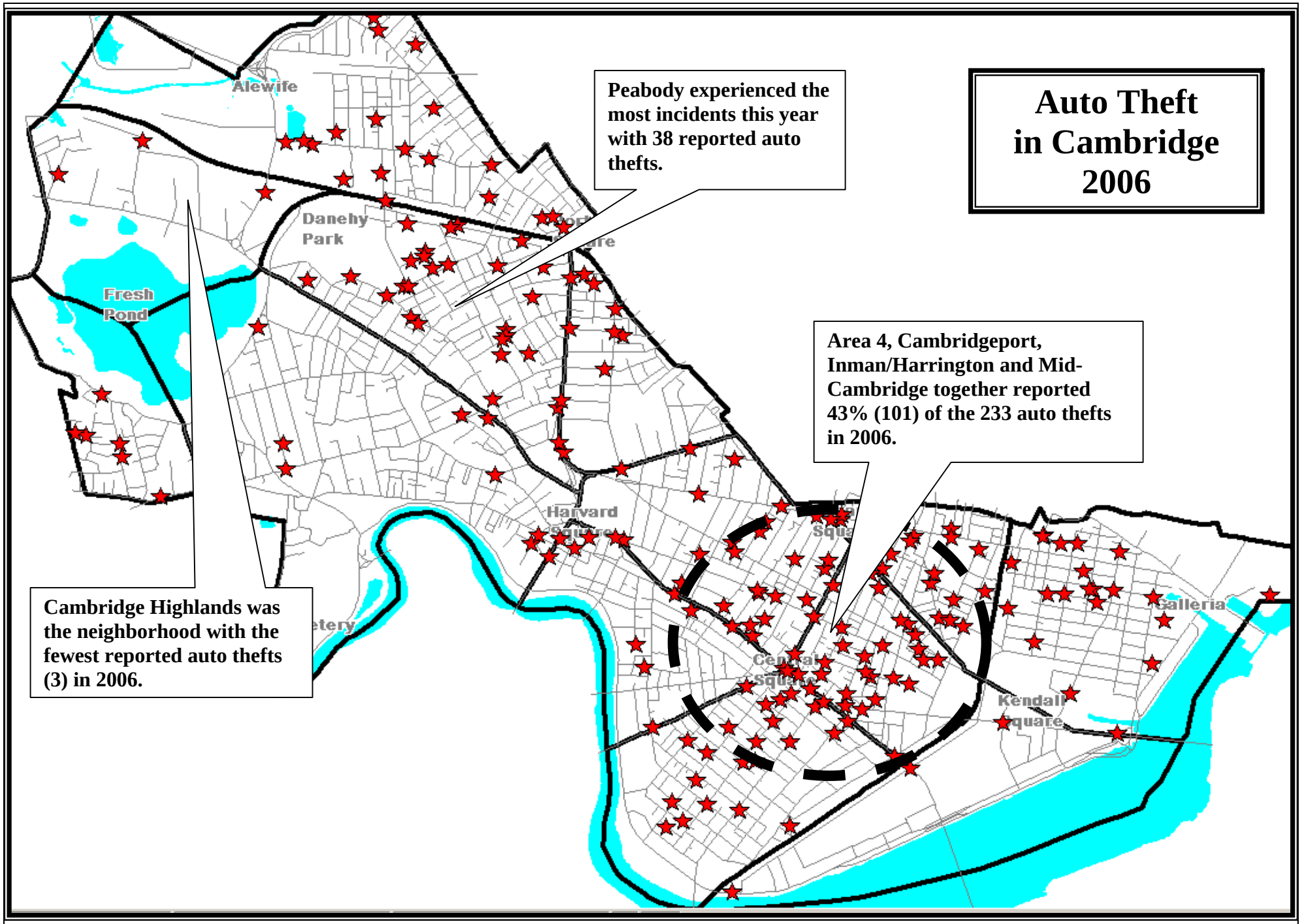


AUTO THEFT RECOVERIES

Approximately 40% of the cars reported stolen in 2006 have been recovered to date. The majority of the recovered cars were located throughout Cambridge and Boston. When damage was reported on recovered vehicles, it was most commonly ignition damage and body damage. Radios were missing from six vehicles, seats were missing from five, and tires were missing from two. As for cars found completely destroyed, one car was stripped, one was burned, and one was submerged in a pond. 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	
Downtown Boston	13
Roxbury	5
Dorchester	3
Allston/Brighton	2
Hyde Park	1
Cambridge	
Inman/Harrington	5
Peabody	5
East Cambridge	5
North Cambridge	4
Area 4	4
Mid-Cambridge	4
Cambridgeport	3
Agassiz	3
West Cambridge	2
Riverside	1
Cambridge Highlands	1
Strawberry Hill	0
MIT Area	0
Unknown	1
Other Cities	
Somerville	8
Brockton	3
Chelsea	3
Everett	1
Medford	1
Lynn	1
Melrose	1
Saugus	1
Braintree	1
Kingston	1
Other/Unknown	7

Protect your car!! Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 138 for tips on how you can protect your car from auto theft.


Auto Theft in Cambridge 2006
Peabody experienced the most incidents this year with 38 reported auto thefts.
Area 4, Cambridgeport, Inman/Harrington and Mid-Cambridge together reported 43% (101) of the 233 auto thefts in 2006.
Cambridge Highlands was the neighborhood with the fewest reported auto thefts (3) in 2006.
Alewife
Danehy Park
Fresh Pond
Harvard Square
Central Square
Kendall Square
Galleria

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

NARCOTICS

Narcotics 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.

139 reported in 2005 • 149 reported in 2006

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

One such example of SIU detectives pursuing drug suppliers occurred in May of 2006, when officers learned through a confidential source that someone would be selling a large quantity of marijuana. Detectives arrested a male, from out of town, near MIT who was in possession of nearly $4000 in cash and a pound of marijuana worth about $5000.

Below is a geographic breakdown of drug incidents across the 13 neighborhoods in Cambridge. Area 4, which includes part of upper Central Square, accounted for the most drug activity over the past three years.

In total, 149 drug incidents were reported in 2006 and 122 arrests were made.

Drug Incidents By Neighborhood

Area	2004	2005	2006	% of Total
East Cambridge	15	16	**7**	**5%**
M.I.T. Area	0	1	**1**	**1%**
Inman/Harrington	11	11	**14**	**9%**
Area 4	22	37	**45**	**30%**
Cambridgeport	19	24	**27**	**18%**
Mid-Cambridge	8	20	**12**	**8%**
Riverside	14	10	**11**	**7%**
Agassiz	1	2	**1**	**1%**
Peabody	9	3	**5**	**3%**
West Cambridge	7	5	**6**	**4%**
North Cambridge	15	9	**18**	**12%**
Cambridge Highlands	1	1	**1**	**1%**
Strawberry Hill	2	0	**1**	**1%**
Totals:	124	139	**149**	**100%**

DRUG ARREST SCENARIOS

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

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: **41 cases**

2. A police officer on patrol observes suspicious street activity and upon further investigation discovers narcotics resulting in an arrest: **47 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: **10 cases** (since this scenario often 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 many 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: **7 cases**

5. A citizen witnesses a person or persons using drugs and notifies the police: **9 cases**

6. A Cambridge school official or court officer observes drugs use leading to an arrest: **6 cases**

7. Pharmacists discover patrons attempting to fill fake prescriptions: **2 cases**

Drug Related Activities for Which Persons are Arrested

Activity	2006
Possession	**75**
Possession with intent to distribute (the carrying of a significant amount of narcotics not for personal use)	**31**
Drug Sale (observed)	**11**
Trafficking (the selling, possessing or transporting of copious amounts of narcotics)	**5**

Types of Drugs Found On Arrested Persons

Drug	2006
Marijuana	**60**
Cocaine/Crack	**41**
Heroin	**11**
Prescription Drugs	**9**
Hallucinogens	**1**

The statistics in these two tables reflect only one arrest charge and one type of drug per arrested individual. A few individuals had multiple charges or more than one type of drug on them, but only the most serious was chosen in each arrest.

Summary of Overdose Incidents

Officers responded to several calls for drug-induced overdoses in 2006. While these are generally medical in nature, police often respond to assist Fire and EMS agencies. Most of the incidents in 2006 occurred around Central Square and in East Cambridge. Utilizing witness statements as well as evidence at the scene, such as used needles and medication bottles, officers were able to determine that prescription medications and heroin were used in most of the overdose incidents. Those incidents involving prescription medications were usually intentionally administered overdoses. Most of the medications were anti-depressants. The incidents of heroin overdoses may be a result of the increasing purity of available heroin. (see "Understanding Narcotics" below for more information on heroin)

UNDERSTANDING NARCOTICS

This information was compiled 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
- 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. The latest estimates report 379,000 past-year users and 136,000 past-month heroin users (National Survey on Drug Use & Health, 2005). However, 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, which is a white crystalline powder that can be snorted or dissolved in water and injected; and "crack," which 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. 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 HCI 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 a woman, 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 the lack of memory of past events caused by the drug. 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,

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.

794 reported in 2005 • 674 reported in 2006

There were 674 incidents of malicious destruction, or "vandalism," reported in 2006. This is a 15% decrease from 2005 and continues the overall downward trend of vandalism across the City since 2004.

Mid-Cambridge saw a 43% reduction in the number of vandalism incidents reported in 2006. Similarly, East Cambridge saw a 42% reduction in the number of incidents reported. These two neighborhoods experienced 84 fewer incidents combined in 2006 than in 2005.

VANDALISM BY CATEGORY

Category	2005	2006
Car window smashed	159	172
Dents/other damage to car	134	117
Tires slashed or punctured	113	54
Scratches, "pinstripes"	67	43
Attempted theft	16	18
Total Damage to Autos	**489**	**404**
Misc. damage at residences	50	36
Window of residence smashed	27	53
Total Damage to Residences	**77**	**89**
Window of business smashed	53	60
Misc. damage to businesses	41	38
Total Damage to Businesses	**94**	**98**
Graffiti	**107**	**78**
Miscellaneous damage	**27**	**5**

Neighborhood	2005	2006	% Change
East Cambridge	108	63	-42%
MIT	11	4	-64%
Inman/Harrington	67	62	-7%
Area 4	80	66	-18%
Cambridgeport	75	78	4%
Mid-Cambridge	91	52	-43%
Riverside	66	59	-11%
Agassiz	19	22	16%
Peabody	79	72	-9%
West Cambridge	61	57	-7%
North Cambridge	96	108	13%
Cambridge Highlands	18	16	-11%
Strawberry Hill	23	15	-35%

A Closer Look at BB Guns in Cambridge

Included in the malicious destruction statistics are 32 incidents where damage was potentially committed with BB guns. Also known as pellet guns and Airsoft guns, BB guns get their name from the Ball Bearings or BB's that they fire. These are usually metal and in some instances plastic. The guns propel the BB with either a spring or pneumatic pressure. They are fired at a fast enough velocity to break windows and injure humans and animals.

Massachusetts Law outlines the requirements for owning a BB gun in Chapter 269, Section 12B. In short, no one under 18 can carry a BB gun in public and no one can fire a BB gun into, from, or across any public street.

BB Gun Incidents Summary	
32	Total Incidents in 2006
11	Occurred on Weekends
8	Occurred Overnight
9	Involved Broken Business Windows
9	Involved Broken Car Windows
13	Involved Broken House Windows
8	Occurred in North Cambridge
7	Occurred in Inman/Harrington

FRAUD

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

463 reported in 2005 • 403 reported in 2006

Across the nation, police departments are seeing fraud become an increasingly popular crime. Cambridge has been no exception to this national trend.

FRAUD TYPE	2005	2006
Counterfeiting	**21**	**14**
Forgery/Uttering	**386**	**331**
Application	7	1
Bad Check	23	48
Credit/ATM Card	145	136
Forged Check	82	34
Identity Theft	117	100
Other/Misc.	12	12
Con Games	**44**	**53**
Big Carrot	7	6
Cash Shuffle	2	8
Pigeon Drop	5	0
Charity Impostor	2	2
Psychic Swindle	2	0
Odd Jobs/ Housework	1	3
Internet-Related	16	24
Miscellaneous	9	10
Embezzlement	**12**	**5**

Counterfeiting
In 2006, there were 14 incidents of counterfeiting. In one incident, a Cambridge man was arrested at a Bank of America on Mass Ave. after he attempted to deposit counterfeit $100 dollar bills. Two incidents took place at the Cambridgeside Galleria Mall. In the first incident, a Roxbury woman was trying to pass counterfeit $100 dollar bills at a clothing store. In the second incident at the Mall, a man was arrested after he bought merchandise from an electronics store with counterfeit $100 dollar bills. In another incident, two Billerica residents were arrested after passing a café cashier fake $20 bills. Nearly all of the incidents involved individuals attempting to or successfully passing counterfeit bills when making purchases.

Application
There was one incident of a forged application in 2006.

Bad Check
This is defined as the writing of checks on insufficient funds or closed accounts. The Cambridge Police took 48 reports for this crime in 2006.

ATM/Credit Card Fraud
The most common fraud reported in Cambridge involves the use of credit and ATM cards. There were 136 reports of ATM/credit card fraud in 2006. Major commercial areas such as the Galleria and Harvard/Central Square are hotspots for this activity. A majority of these types of crimes are reported after victims are informed by their credit card companies of unusual activity on their charge or debit cards.

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. There were 34 forged checks reported in 2006.

Embezzlement
This occurs when employees take 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 five incidents of embezzlement in 2006, two of those occurring at the Galleria/East Cambridge area. One incident resulted in the arrest of a female employee who embezzled more than $20,000 over a 16-year period from the company at which she worked.

"Con" Games
There were 53 swindles, con games, or flimflams in 2006. Many of these incidents involve a suspect using a "con" in order to swindle money out of unsuspecting victims. Internet-related cons continued rising in 2006, up 50% from 2005. Thirteen of the Internet-related incidents involved individuals selling/purchasing items that were not legitimate on Ebay or Craig's List.

Protect your property and your business!! Please see the section starting on page 138 for tips on how you can protect against different types of fraud.

SEX OFFENSES

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

95 reported in 2005 • 76 reported in 2006

Annoying & Accosting

Annoying and accosting a member of the opposite sex is a form of criminal harassment. (Note: Incidents involving phone call harassment are not considered annoying and accosting. Phone calls are a separate category.) Often, annoying and accosting involves a man repeatedly following, shouting, making off-color suggestions, hooting, repeatedly asking for a date, or otherwise harassing a woman. It happens most often on the street and in the workplace. In four of the seven incidents in 2006, the perpetrators were strangers to the victims. In the other three incidents, one perpetrator was an acquaintance, one was a neighbor, and one was an ex-romantic partner.

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 2006, the victim knew the offender in 7 of the 18 incidents.

September registered the most indecent assaults this year with four reported incidents. Two of those incidents were very similar, but no one was arrested for them at the time. In November, a suspect was arrested who also fit the description (and was a suspect) in the two related September incidents. Overall, six people were arrested for indecent assault in 2006.

Indecent Exposure

Indecent exposure is the offensive, often suggestive display of one's body (usually the genitals) in public. The main offenders are vagrants or inebriated individuals. Eight (28%) of the twenty-nine indecent exposure incidents in 2006 involved individuals seen urinating in public. Fifteen incidents (52%) involved suspects masturbating or engaging in sexual acts in public. There were also five flashings incidents. Arrests were made in 55% of the incidents.

Crime	2005	2006
Annoying & Accosting	10	7
Indecent Assault	21	18
Peeping & Spying	7	7
Prostitution and Soliciting	10	3
Indecent Exposure	41	29
Obscene Telephone Calls	6	12

Obscene Telephone Calls

Obscene telephone calls are unwanted phone calls of an offensive or repulsive nature. Often the caller uses sexual or vulgar language to cause discomfort and possibly fear to the victim receiving the calls. In nine of the incidents in 2006, the victim did not know who the caller was. In the other three, an ex-romantic partner was suspected.

Peeping & Spying

Peeping and spying occurs most often when offenders peer through windows of houses or apartments, generally at night. This was the case in four of the incidents this year. Another scenario, which accounted for two incidents, involved men taking inappropriate videos/pictures of women without their consent at the Galleria Mall. The perpetrators in those two incidents were caught and arrested. In all of the peeping and spying incidents in 2006, 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. In 2006, one arrest was made and two citations given for incidents of prostitution, all of which resulted from work done by the Special Investigations Unit (SIU). The first incident involved an SIU anti-prostitution operation targeting businesses in which women were advertising erotic massages, but were really soliciting sex for a fee. In the other incidents, the SIU apprehended two women in the act of "streetwalking."

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.

1,467 reported in 2005 • 1,243 reported in 2006

Crime	2005	2006
Disorderly Conduct	29	58
Drinking in Public	33	28
Liquor Violations	3	10
Extortion/Blackmail	0	3
Hit & Run Accidents	787	643
Kidnapping	2	7
OUI	50	56
Threatening	344	253
Traffic Arrests	161	83
Trespassing	50	46
Weapons Violations	8	56

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. Arrests were made in 31 of the 58 disorderly conduct incidents in 2006. The majority of these arrests (55%) occurred in Central Square due to its large vagrant population.

Drinking in Public
Eighteen of the twenty-one incidents of this type occurred in Central Square, with most offenders being homeless. These incidents usually occurred between 4:00–7:00 p.m.

Extortion/Blackmail
This is a rare crime, involving an offender taking money from a victim by threatening him or her with a nonviolent act. There were three incidents of this nature reported in 2006.

Hit and Run Accidents
The majority of the hit and run incidents (approximately 70%) involved parked cars. One arrest was made. Most of the incidents occurred in the Alewife/West Cambridge and Central Square Areas.

Kidnapping
There were seven reports of kidnapping in 2006. The most serious incident was part of an unarmed robbery. Suspects remain unknown in this case, but the victim was released unharmed. In the other incidents, one was an attempt, two were domestic, and three involved visitation rights where one parent refused to return custody of a child to the other parent.

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. Half of the ten liquor violations in 2006 involved minors in possession of alcohol and the other half involved persons with open containers in public.

Operating Under the Influence (OUI)
In 2006, 37 out of the 56 OUI's resulted in an arrest. Most activity occurred between midnight and 5:00 a.m., typically around the time that bars close (2:00 a.m.). Central Square had the highest concentration of OUI's.

Threatening
Threats often arise in domestic disputes, arguments between acquaintances and co-workers, and school fights. There were 253 reports of threats in 2006. The vast majority were related to traffic and parking and domestic issues.

Traffic Arrests
Most traffic offenses are minor in nature and result in a warning or citation. Other crimes, like driving to endanger, driving with a suspended or revoked license, or attaching false license plates, may result in an arrest. These arrests decreased significantly after 2003 because the courts requested that summonses be issued for license suspension/revocation offenses, as opposed to arrests being made. There were 83 traffic arrests in 2006.

Trespassing
Arrests for trespassing occur only after an individual has been warned not to return to a given location. Harvard Square, Inman Square, and the Porter Square MBTA station are locations where this activity is particularly monitored. These areas are targeted due to the nightlife they attract. Arrests were made in 18 of the 46 incidents of trespassing in 2006. Central Square had the highest rate of trespassing due in large part to its homeless population.

Weapons Violations
The term weapons violation includes the illegal possession of a firearm as well as reports of gunshots. In 2006, there were 56 weapons violations resulting in 15 arrests. Area 4 was the neighborhood with the greatest concentration of incidents (12).

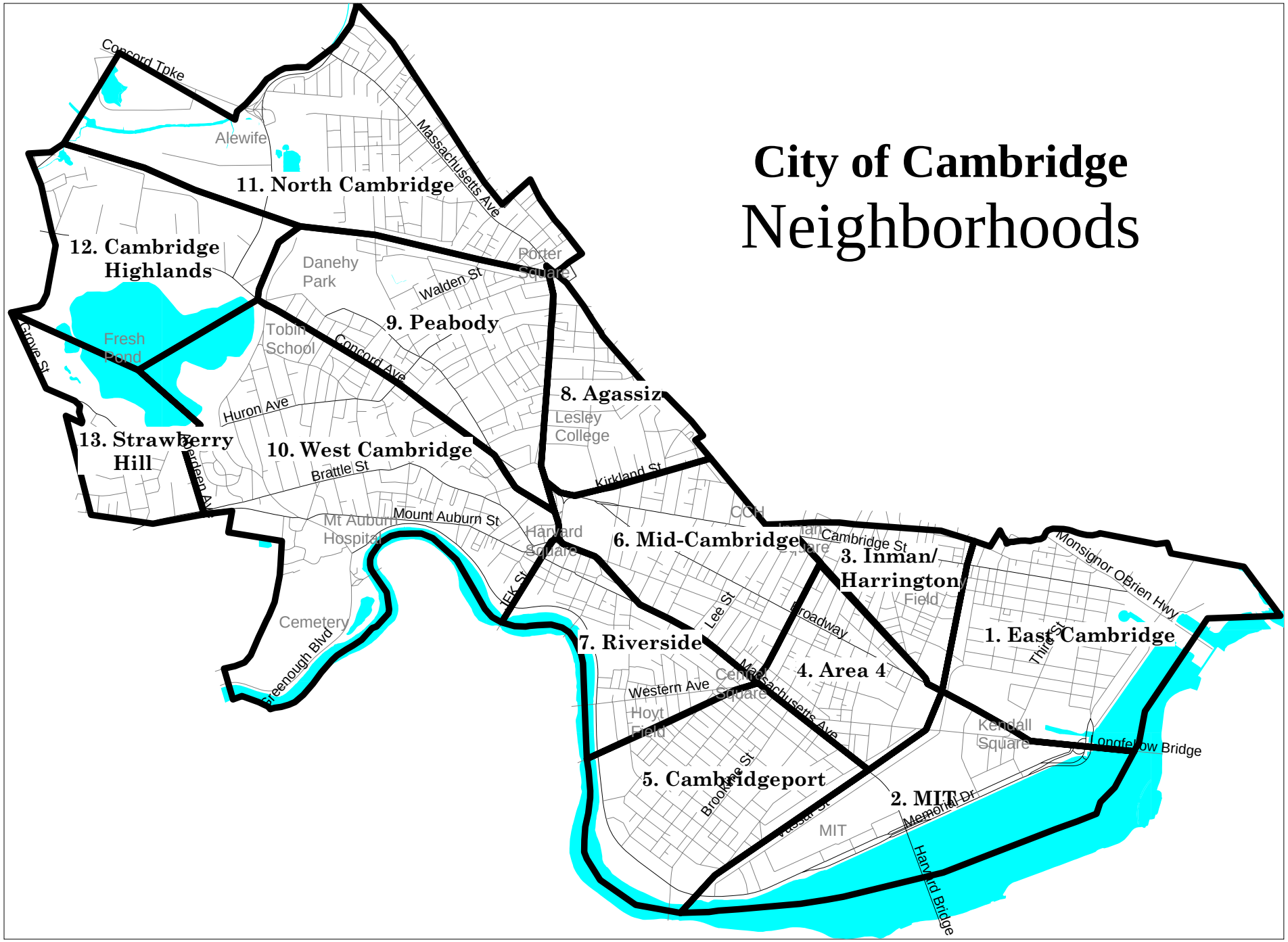
SECTION III

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

City of Cambridge
Neighborhoods



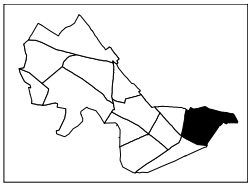
Neighborhood Breakdown of Index Crimes in 2006

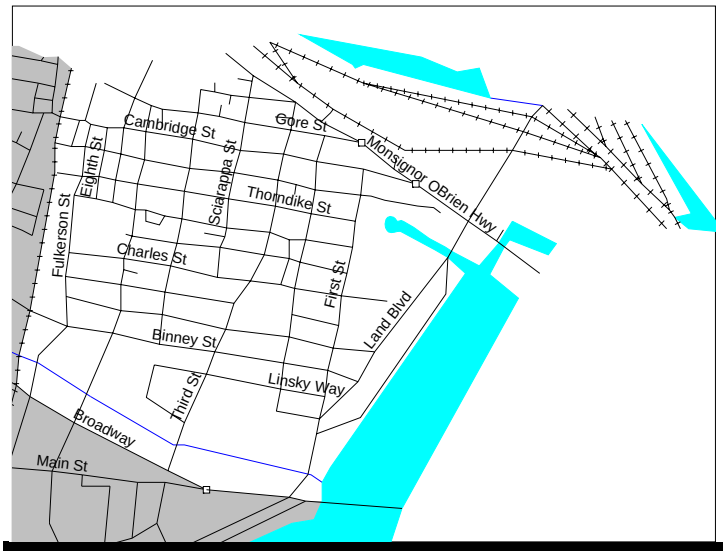
Crime	East Camb	MIT	Inman/ Harrington	Area 4	Camb. Port	Mid-Camb	Riverside	Agassiz	Peabody	W. Camb	N. Camb	Camb Highlands	Strw. Hill	Total
Aggravated Assault*	19	5	29	42	34	24	21	4	12	17	24	4	1	237*
Arson	2	1	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	13
Auto Theft	21	7	23	26	25	27	12	11	38	13	21	3	6	233
Commercial Break	36	2	20	30	16	11	12	0	9	16	23	12	2	189
Commercial Robbery	3	0	3	4	2	0	2	0	2	4	14	2	2	38
Drugs	7	1	14	45	27	12	11	1	5	6	18	1	1	149
Flim Flam	10	1	5	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	6	2	3	53
Forgery*	45	5	20	33	41	35	35	10	22	27	36	13	7	331*
Homicide	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Housebreak	41	1	53	54	85	78	31	24	43	43	31	3	9	496
Indecent Assault	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	18
Indecent Exposure	0	0	2	3	7	3	3	1	2	4	2	2	0	29
Larceny (Misc)	13	2	4	7	3	7	3	2	2	6	6	2	0	57
Larceny from Building	90	11	16	37	40	36	32	14	16	44	39	11	0	386
Larceny from MV	94	24	61	64	67	85	43	43	111	63	64	18	17	754
Larceny from Person	47	8	12	28	55	31	62	8	14	48	17	5	2	337
Larceny from Residence	21	0	14	14	28	30	21	16	37	37	21	0	7	246
Larceny of Bicycle	16	7	12	21	27	30	18	8	20	12	28	2	3	204
Larceny of Plate	4	1	1	2	4	2	6	1	2	1	5	0	1	30
Larceny of Services	1	0	5	0	5	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	0	21
Mal. Dest. Property	63	4	62	66	78	52	59	22	72	57	108	16	15	674
Peeping & Spying	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Shoplifting	104	2	1	55	62	8	14	6	1	45	21	22	3	344
Simple Assault	37	3	50	60	67	35	43	8	21	26	35	6	7	398
Street Robbery	20	1	23	36	19	12	10	3	13	4	18	5	6	170

*Included in the total are one aggravated assault and two forgery incidents that took place in unknown locations.

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

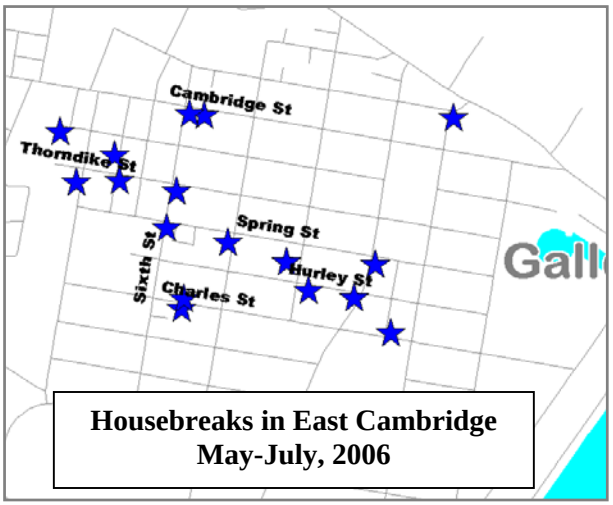
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME: $47,979

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, 2002-2006

CRIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Housebreaks	39	35	38	62	41
Street Robbery	18	18	15	17	20
Auto Theft	55	43	56	34	21
Larceny from MVs	112	129	86	62	94
Malicious Destruction	141	111	86	108	63
Drug Incidents	12	20	15	16	7

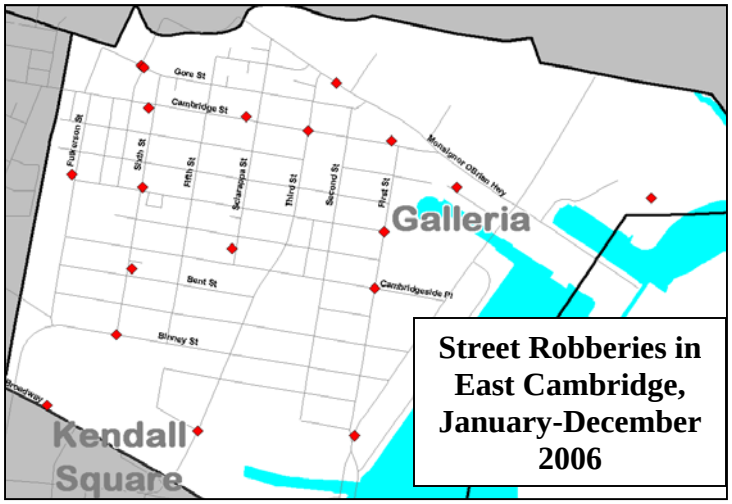
2006 YEAR END REVIEW



Housebreaks in East Cambridge May-July, 2006

- **Housebreaks** in East Cambridge decreased 34% in 2006, from 62 incidents down to 41, showing significant improvement after the increase in 2005. The neighborhood experienced 46% of its breaks in the months of May, June, and July (shown in the map to the left). Five arrests were made throughout the year, one during the months mentioned above. Windows were the typical points of entry in many of the housebreaks, with numerous reports of air conditioners being pushed in. Electronics such as laptops, iPods, cameras, DVD players, and TVs were most often reported stolen.

- **Street robberies** in East Cambridge increased by three incidents (18%) in 2006 compared to 2005. Eight of the twenty incidents, or 40%, occurred in the last three months of the year. A pattern did not form among these incidents, as they were generally isolated incidents throughout the year. However, some of the robberies targeted people walking alone to or from the Galleria or the Lechmere train station. Eight people were arrested in four of the incidents during 2006.



Street Robberies in East Cambridge, January-December 2006

- **Auto theft** decreased 38% in East Cambridge in 2006, mirroring a trend experienced across the city. Approximately 22% of the stolen cars were Hondas, which is the most commonly stolen vehicle in the City. Thefts were generally spread throughout the year, with the exception of July when seven vehicles (various makes and years) were stolen. The majority of the incidents took place on weekend days. To date, 13 (62%) of the vehicles stolen from East Cambridge in 2006 have been recovered.

- **Larcenies from motor vehicles** increased by 52% in East Cambridge, recording the highest total in the neighborhood since 2003. In 68% of these larcenies, access to the inside of the vehicle was gained by breaking a window. East Cambridge experienced a rash of incidents beginning in December of 2005 where GPS navigation systems were being stolen from vehicles. Detectives were able to identify a suspect with the help of intelligence received from neighboring departments, and the suspect was arrested in early 2006. GPS thefts decreased during the warm months of 2006 but picked up again in the winter heading into 2007.

- **Malicious destruction** decreased 42% in 2006 from the previous year. This is a substantial reduction, dropping the total to its lowest level in over 15 years. A factor that may have contributed to this is the decrease in tire slashings from 2005 to 2006. In 2005, there were 38 reports of tire slashing in East Cambridge, where as only 5 were reported in 2006, representing an 87% decline. There were also fewer reports of graffiti and pin stripping.

- **Drug incidents** in East Cambridge decreased by 56% in 2006, falling to less than half of the average number of incidents reported in the previous five years. Four of the incidents involved cocaine, and one each involved marijuana, heroin, and pills. Three of the incidents this year resulted in arrests, the majority of which were for possession or distribution. Investigations and surveillance by the Special Investigations Unit were involved in four of the seven total incidents, including two of the three that led to arrests.

Annual Average for East Cambridge Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2006
Housebreaks	38	36	42
Street Robbery	10	19	17
Auto Theft	156	86	44
Larceny from MVs	121	106	93
Malicious Destruction	118	110	101

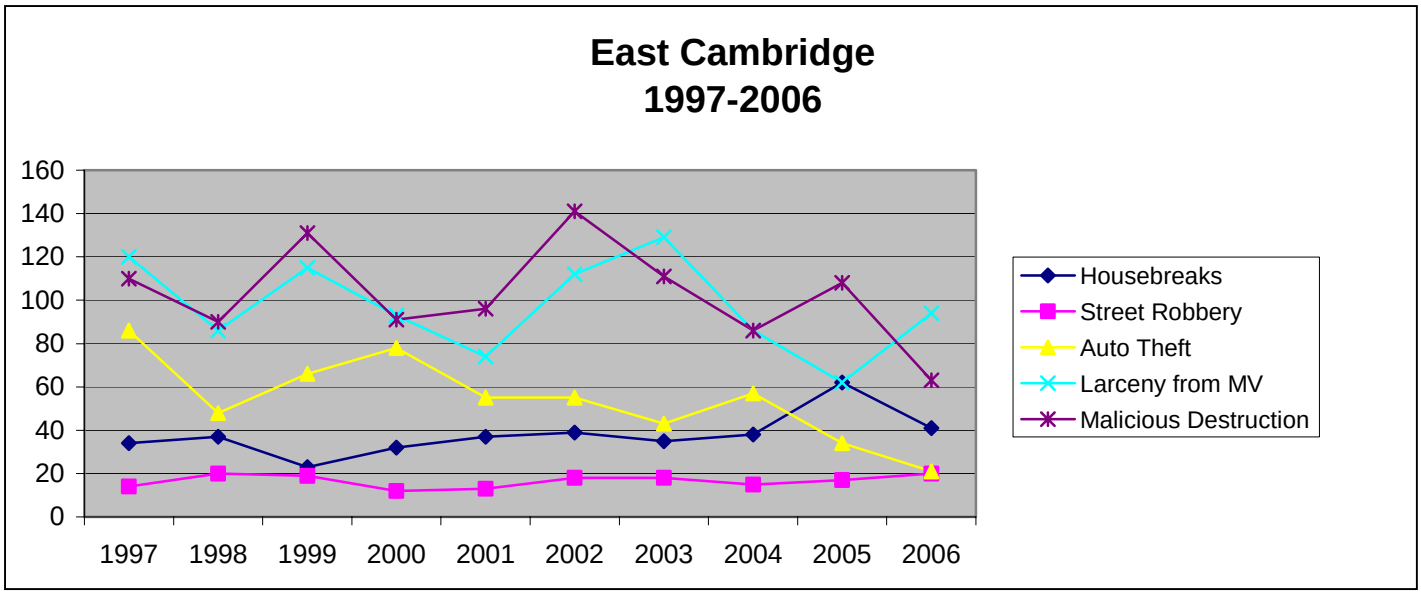
NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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** increased to 25 incidents with the opening of the Cambridgeside Galleria in 1991, but they dropped in 1997 and have remained at or below 20 incidents ever since. 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** have, in the past, occurred at the highest rates here of anywhere in Cambridge due to the level of commercial parking around the Cambridgeside Galleria, along Cambridge Street, and in the vicinity of Cambridge Center. However, the neighborhood has dropped in ranking in recent years.

- **Assaults**, **threats** and related crimes between plaintiffs, victims, or complainants and defendants sometimes occur in the area of the Middlesex County Courthouse.

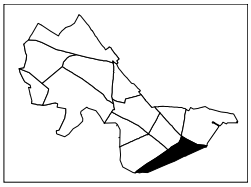


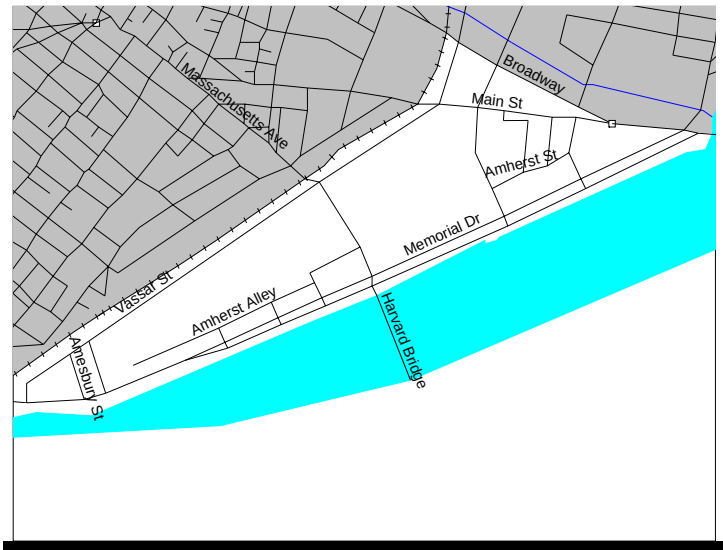
2005 YEAR END REVIEW

The number of **housebreaks** reported in East Cambridge in 2005 was high in comparison to previous years. A pattern early in the year targeted locations under construction. Scattered breaks throughout the beginning of the year included multiple incidents on Spring St, Winter St, and Charles St. • The majority of the **street robbery** suspects were teenage males with knives who demanded money from their victims, Thursday through Sunday between 7:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. The robberies were scattered over the course of the year and no significant patterns developed. An incident that occurred on Sixth and Cambridge Streets involved two suspects approaching the victim, pulling a rope around his neck and demanding money. A very similar incident was reported within the same hour that evening in the Inman neighborhood. These incidents were unique in that rope had never been used as a weapon in street robberies in Cambridge, but a similar incident has not been reported since that night. • **Auto thefts** decreased 39% from 2004. The majority of the auto thefts occurred in repeat locations along Sixth, Cambridge, and Charles Streets. • Over the past six years, East Cambridge has been a hotspot for **larcenies from motor vehicles**. In approximately 39% of the incidents, the perpetrator broke a car window in order to steal items on the inside. Approximately 23% of the incidents involved the theft of items on the exterior of the vehicles, such as tires and headlights. • There were 19 arrests for **drug sales or possession** in 13 of the 16 incidents in this neighborhood over the course of 2005. Marijuana, heroin, and cocaine were the three drugs people were found to be in possession of or selling that resulted in their arrest.

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, 2002-2006

CRIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Housebreaks	0	1	2	3	1
Street Robbery	0	6	2	1	1
Auto Theft	9	12	15	4	7
Larceny from MVs	15	28	18	16	24
Malicious Destruction	10	16	10	11	4
Drug Incidents	4	1	0	1	1

2006 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.

- One **housebreak** was reported to the Cambridge Police in May, in which a homeless man was arrested for entering an MIT dorm.

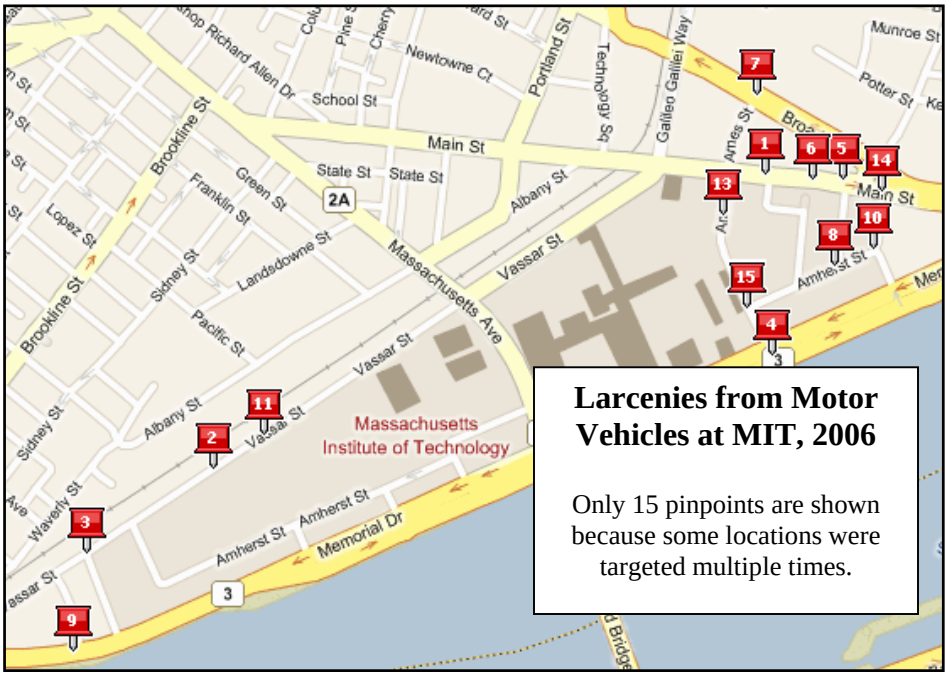
- The lone **street robbery** was reported in July, in which a male was arrested for stealing his ex-girlfriend's computer and camera after she refused to speak with him.

- **Auto thefts** in this part of the City increased by three incidents from 2005 to 2006. However, the number of auto thefts still mirrors the overall decline in this type of crime across the city in 2006.

- Suspects broke a window to gain entry in 75% of the **larcenies from motor vehicles**. Although incidents increased by 50%, they did not reach the five-year high and continue to be relatively consistent. The pattern of stealing GPS systems at the end of 2005 continued into 2006, with the first three larcenies being GPS systems.

- **Malicious destruction** reported a five-year low in 2006, a 64% decrease from 2005. There were only four incidents reported, all of which took place before mid-May. One involved BB pellets shattering a business window, two involved damage to cars, and the last was a graffiti arrest.

- In the lone **drug-related incident**, police performed surveillance and arrested an individual after a confidential informant provided information on someone who was selling marijuana.



Annual Average for M.I.T. Area Target Crimes			
Crime	**1981-1990**	**1991-2000**	**2001-2006**
Housebreaks	19	4	1
Street Robbery	11	5	2
Auto Theft	102	55	11
Larceny from MVs	56	49	22
Malicious Destruction	47	28	10

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

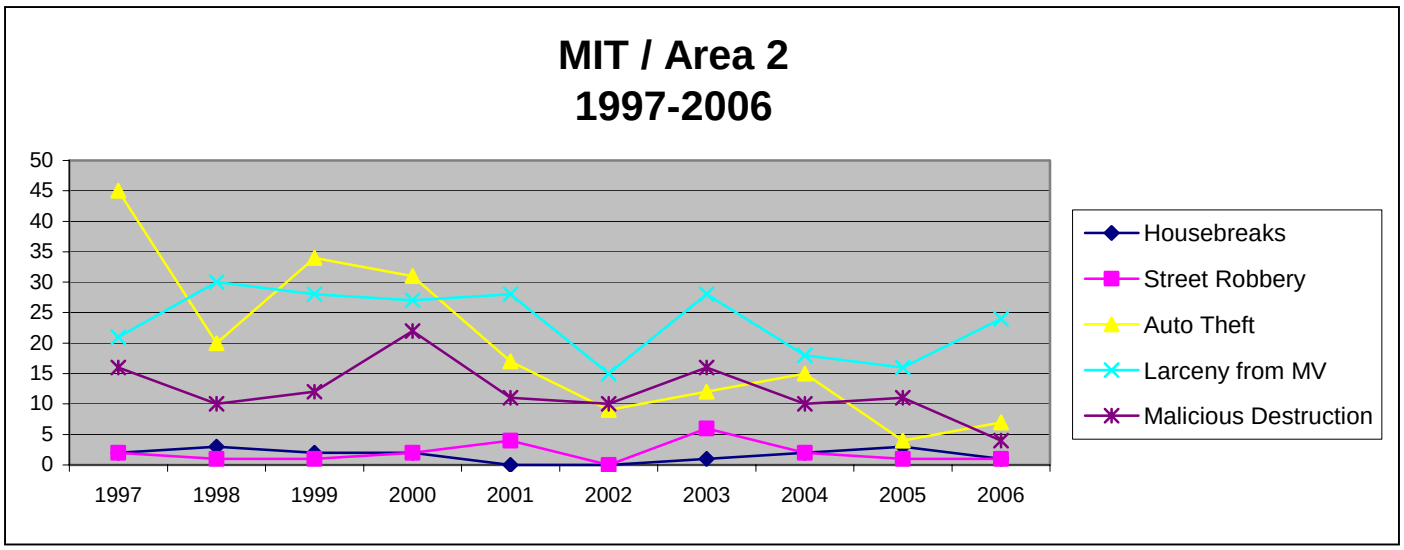
The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the dominant venue in the MIT Neighborhood given that MIT property envelops most of the neighborhood. Its large student population—a large proportion of which is foreign—is alluring to local criminals, who often consider students to be unsuspecting prey.

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

- The large number of automobiles parked each day on Vassar Street, Ames Street, Amherst Street, and at the Hyatt Regency Hotel have traditionally accounted for high numbers of **auto thefts** and **larcenies from motor vehicles**.

- **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**.

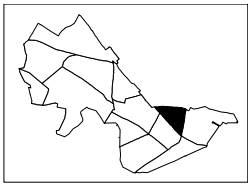


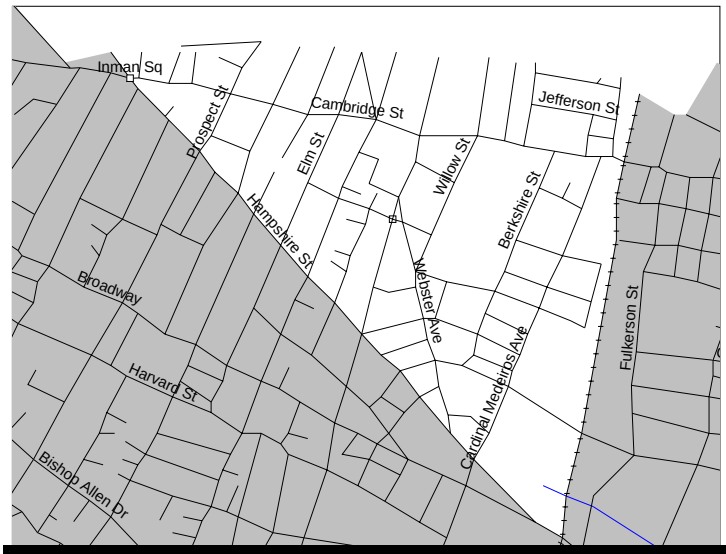
2005 YEAR END REVIEW

There were three **housebreaks** reported in 2005, two (one which was an attempt) resulted in the arrest of four individuals. • There was one **street robbery** reported to Cambridge Police, in which a woman's purse was snatched while she was walking on Broadway. • Of the four **auto thefts**, three were stolen from Vassar Street. • Over 60% of the **larcenies from motor vehicles** in this area took place on Vassar Street or around Cambridge Center. In most incidents, vehicle windows were broken and various items were stolen. • Cars were the targets of **malicious destruction** in 82% of the incidents in 2005.

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.

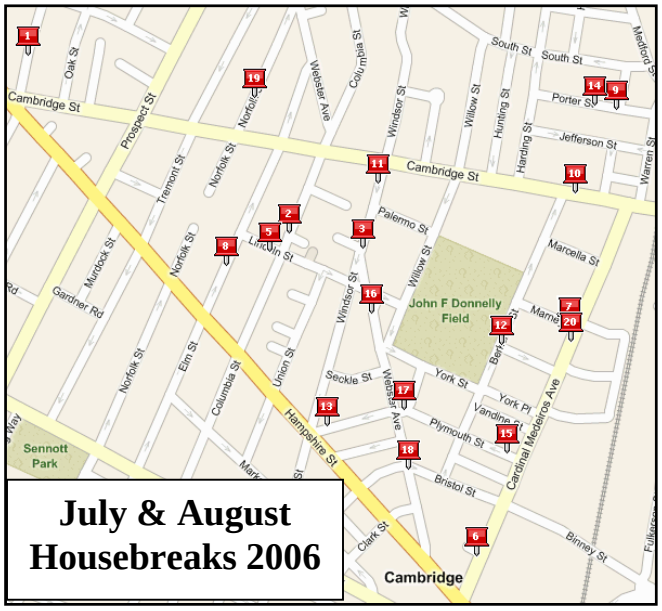
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2002-2006

CRIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Housebreaks	37	20	61	34	53
Street Robbery	10	6	9	15	23
Auto Theft	48	55	45	23	23
Larceny from MVs	47	34	52	30	61
Malicious Destruction	58	66	70	67	62
Drug Incidents	5	21	11	11	14

2006 YEAR END REVIEW

- Although **housebreaks** dropped off in 2005, they rose again in 2006, increasing by 56%. However, the 2006 total of 53 incidents was still under the five-year high of 61 seen in 2004. Nineteen percent of the 53 breaks were attempts in which no entry was gained to the residence. Residences that experienced multiple breaks during the year were located on Cambridge St, Cardinal Medeiros Ave, Columbia St, Lincoln St, and Marney St. July and August were active months in Inman, with 40% of the housebreaks being reported during these months. There was a daytime pattern that developed during this period, in which entry was being gained through unlocked windows. Electronics were targeted in most cases and the pattern dispersed with the arrest of three juveniles.

- **Street robberies** continued to increase in 2006, marking a five-year high. There was a pattern that



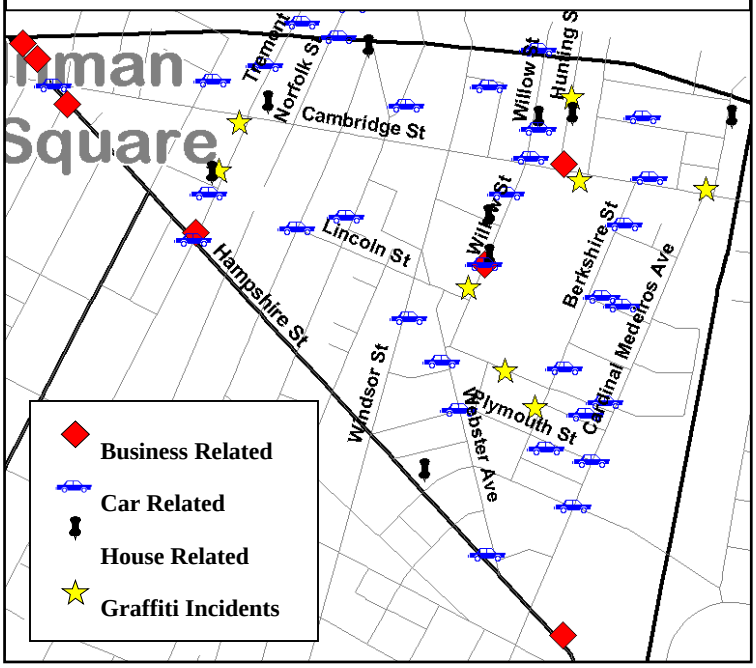
July & August Housebreaks 2006

developed in April involving Sectors 1, 2, and 3. The four incidents that occurred in Inman/Harrington took place between 8:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. and were pack robberies with five or more teens involved. The suspects in these robberies demanded money but were unsuccessful in two of the four incidents. Two purse snatchings took place at the end of the year on Cambridge St. In fact, 48% of the street robberies in 2006 took place on Cambridge St or at an intersection including this street.

- **Auto thefts** stayed the same from 2005 to 2006, even though there was a citywide reduction in auto thefts this year. Throughout the year, multiple incidents were reported on Cambridge, Willow, and Berkshire Streets. Vehicle makes and models ranged widely; however, victims reported Hondas stolen most often (five incidents). Approximately 26% of the stolen vehicles had been recovered as of January 2007.

- **Larcenies from motor vehicles** increased by 103% from the five-year low reported in 2005. There were no discernible patterns, as incidents seemed generally dispersed throughout the year. In December, there were twelve incidents, four of which involved cars that had their stereos stolen or tampered with and three that involved the theft of loose change. Overall, the most common items targeted in this neighborhood were car stereo systems. Five people were arrested throughout the year in connection to the breaks, and 43% of the victims reported that the suspects broke windows to gain access to the vehicles.

Malicious Destruction Incidents in Inman/Harrington, 2006



- **Malicious destruction** continued to decline from the five-year high reported in 2004. Nearly 53% of the incidents reported in 2006 were car related, including tire slashings (8%), broken windows (24%), and other car-related incidents (19%). Most of these car incidents were isolated and did not occur in sprees or form patterns. Between February and August, eight businesses had their windows broken, five of which were located on Hampshire St. Nine reports were for graffiti on residential and commercial buildings, including four on Cambridge St.

- **Drug incidents** increased by 27% in 2006, although this is still 33% lower then the five-year high reported in 2003. Thirteen of the incidents in Inman/Harrington resulted in arrests. Unlike in 2005 when a majority of the drug incidents involved marijuana, a majority (57%) of the 2006 incidents involved the possession or distribution of cocaine.

Annual Average for Inman/Harrington Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2006
Housebreaks	57	38	42
Street Robbery	14	15	12
Auto Theft	89	48	38
Larceny from MVs	66	45	44
Malicious Destruction	94	79	66

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

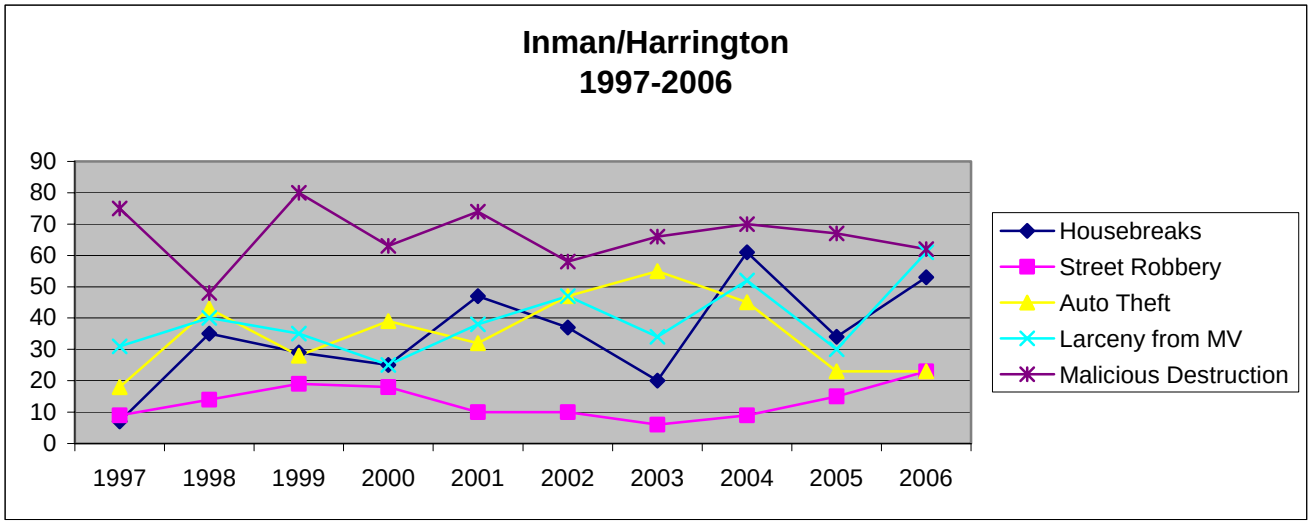
The Inman/Harrington neighborhood's population ranks at the median for the city; consequently, so do many of its crimes. Inman/Harrington is also marked by a number of commercial establishments along Cambridge Street, in Inman Square, and around One Kendall Square.

- Inman/Harrington has an average number of **housebreaks**, given its population. Cambridge St, Marney St, Cardinal Medeiros Ave, Columbia St, and Plymouth St have been "hot spots" for this crime. The density of housebreaks generally increases in the lower half of the neighborhood.

- **Auto theft** and **malicious destruction** have remained at median levels in the 2000s. The related crime of **larceny from motor vehicles**, on the other hand, is lower in only five 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 between the stretch of Roosevelt Towers and Inman Sq.

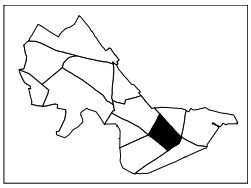


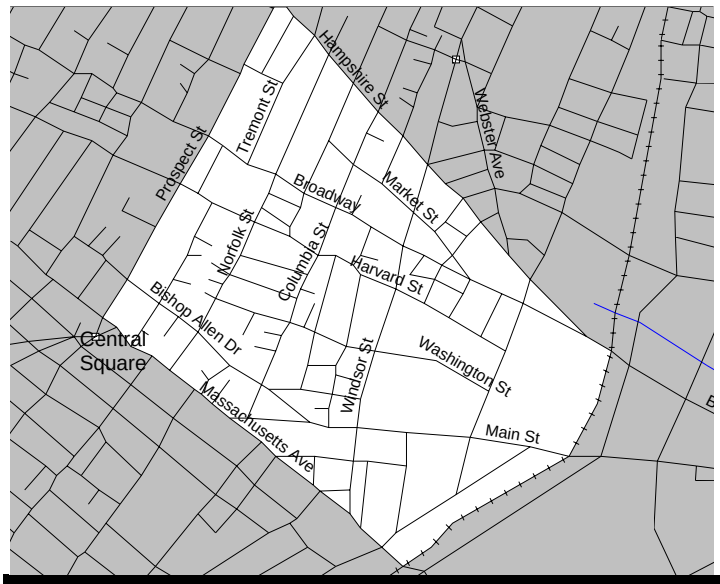
2005 YEAR END REVIEW

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. However, no discernable patterns developed. Some apartment complexes reported multiple break-ins on the same day, including buildings on Willow St, Webster Ave and Hampshire St. While some housebreaks in this area occurred overnight, a majority of the incidents occurred during daytime hours between noon and 8:00 p.m. • **Street robberies** increased in the Inman area by 66% over 2004, reaching its highest point in the last five years. No patterns developed, although there were a few incidents that were connected with incidents 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. 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 cell phone. • **Auto thefts** declined by 49% in 2005, 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 St. • **Larcenies from motor vehicles** declined by 42% from the high reported in 2004. Multiple incidents were reported on Willow and Cambridge Streets. Nearly 14% of the victims reported having left their car doors unlocked prior to the theft. • The number of **malicious destruction** incidents in Inman in 2005 was roughly close to the totals for the previous four years. Most incidents involved some form of vandalism to a vehicle: broken windows, tire slashings, etc. • **Drug** incidents remained constant and the majority of the arrests were for marijuana possession or distribution.

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

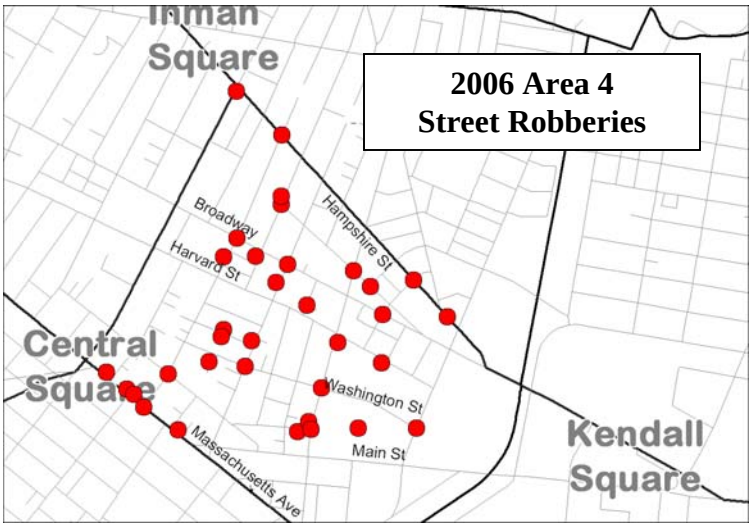
Neighborhood #4 is encompassed in the patrol boundaries of Car 2 (2 officers), and Car 4R (1 officer). Also included are walking routes 4A, 4B, and 4C, and Central 10.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2002-2006

CRIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Housebreaks	49	41	70	37	54
Street Robbery	30	31	40	27	36
Auto Theft	64	57	43	26	26
Larceny from MVs	86	50	70	54	64
Malicious Destruction	99	105	90	80	66
Drug Incidents	23	26	22	37	45

2006 YEAR END REVIEW

- Although **housebreaks** in Area 4 increased by 46% in comparison to 2005, they still remained around the five-year average. Area 4 reported the third highest number of housebreaks in the City with 54 incidents. Seven of the housebreaks were attempts in which no entry was gained to the residence. Just a few streets accounted for a high proportion of the activity; Essex, Suffolk, and Washington Streets reported 33% of the housebreaks. Six residences in Area 4 were the targets of housebreaks on more than one occasion. There was heavy late spring activity, with May and June seeing the most housebreaks, accounting for 35% of the total. A majority of the housebreaks occurred during the daytime from noon to 5:00 p.m. Daytime is the most common time for housebreaks to occur because most residences are left unoccupied while residents are away from their homes at work. The most common method of entry was doors being shoved or forced open.



- Area 4 reported the highest number of **street robberies** in the City in 2006. A pattern evolved towards the end of February into early March with six possibly related incidents concentrated around Columbia St. These incidents took place on Tuesdays and Thursdays and involved young juvenile suspects threatening males walking alone between midnight and 1:00 a.m. Extra police presence in this area during this time helped stop these robberies from occurring. Another pattern developed later in the year in mid-October. This was a weekend street robbery pattern with six related robberies between 10:00 p.m. and 2:30 a.m. around Broadway. A Malden teen was arrested in this area on Willow St. after robbing a victim. There were six sporadic purse snatchings over the course of the year, and there were six street robberies that resulted in the arrest of the perpetrator. Overall, 36% of the robberies in Area 4 took place between 7:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. Fifteen incidents (36%) took place on Massachusetts Ave, Columbia St., and Windsor St.

- Although Area 4 reported the third highest number of **auto thefts** in the City this year, this was the lowest number reported in Area 4 in at least 10 years. Bishop Allen Drive, Main, Market, Norfolk, Washington, and Windsor Streets were locations of multiple thefts. Hondas represented 31% of the thefts, which is common throughout the City. To date, 38% (10) of the 26 cars stolen have been recovered.

- The number of **larcenies from motor vehicles** in 2006 increased 19% from 2005. Of the 64 larcenies, 5 (8%) were to the exterior of the motor vehicle, including two incidents of headlight theft and two tire thefts. Note that 13 of the larcenies from motor vehicles were likely due to car doors being left unlocked. In an additional six incidents, entry was gained in an "unknown" manner with no signs of force, possibly through an unlocked door. The most commonly targeted items were car stereos and bags left in plain view. There were half a dozen GPS thefts in Area 4, which was part of a citywide trend in 2006.

- The number of **malicious destruction incidents** in Area 4 decreased by 18% from last year. The most commonly reported incidents were business windows being smashed (19 incidents, or 29%). Twenty-three percent of the incidents took place on Harvard St. and Broadway. The majority of the car related incidents were isolated and did not occur in sprees or form patterns. Five businesses had their windows broken and a church's parking lot fence was broken. Eleven reports were for graffiti on residential and commercial buildings, including two on Columbia St. There were four BB Gun related incidents; two car windows were shot out, one business window was shot out, and one residence window on Harvard St. was shot out.

- **Drug** incidents increased by 22% over last year. Approximately 82% (37) of the drug incidents resulted in an arrest. Forty-six percent of the arrests were for marijuana trafficking or possession, and thirty-eight percent were for crack/cocaine trafficking, possession, or sale. Eleven of the arrests were made following successful Special Investigations Unit efforts, and four of the drug arrests were made following a motor vehicle stop. The majority of the arrests (16) were made after individuals using drugs in public were observed by officers.

Annual Average for Area 4 Target Crimes

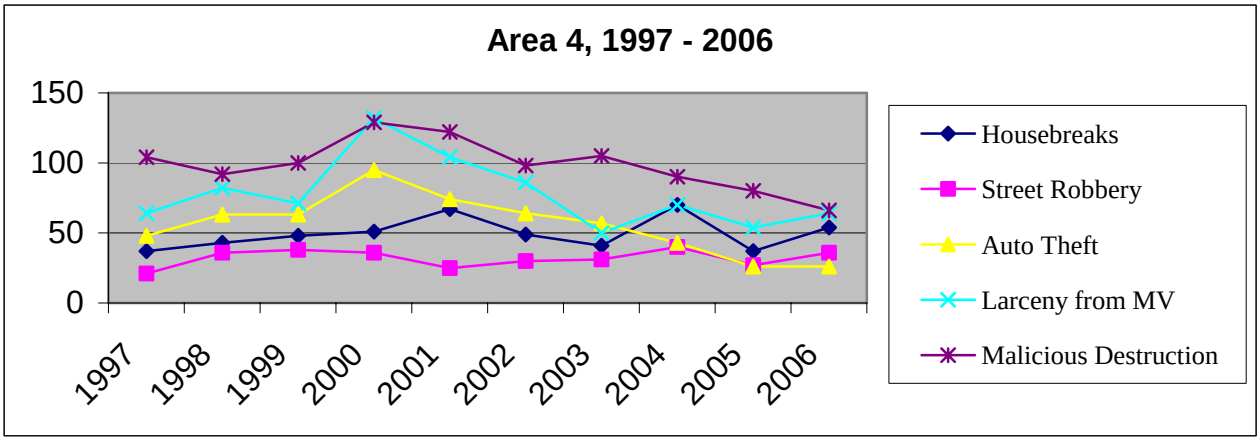
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2006
Housebreaks	101	62	53
Street Robbery	75	47	32
Auto Theft	147	78	48
Larceny from MVs	134	77	71
Malicious Destruction	131	109	94

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Area 4 has a less-than-average residential population among Cambridge neighborhoods, but it has a higher population density than most due to the smaller size of the neighborhood. Coupled with a series of commercial establishments lining Massachusetts Avenue, multi-family homes, as well as large apartment buildings and two public housing developments (Newtowne Court and Washington Elms), Area 4 is different from all others.

- In recent years, because of community crime watches, the Cambridge Housing Authority, and policing by the Cambridge Police Special Investigations Unit, more 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 often emerge each year.

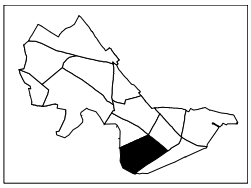


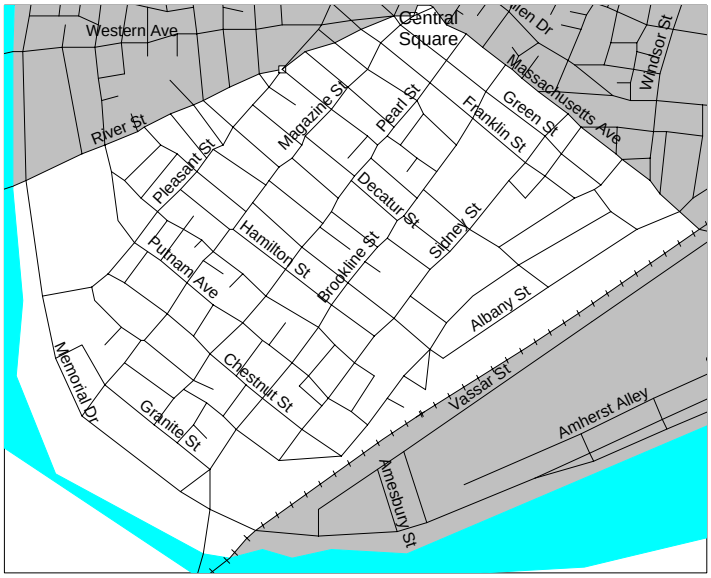
2005 YEAR END REVIEW

The number of **housebreaks** in Area 4 decreased by 48% in 2005 compared to 2004. This decrease in Area 4 housebreaks can be mostly attributed to the decline in spring and summer patterns. Much of the housebreak activity in Area 4 was focused early in the week with a majority of the incidents occurring on Mondays, between 11am – 5pm. There was heavy summer activity, with 18 incidents (49%) between June and September. • 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. Overall, 48% of the robberies in Area 4 took place between 6:30pm and 10pm. Seven incidents (26%) took place on Massachusetts Ave and five incidents (19%) occurred on Norfolk St. • The 26 **cars reported stolen** this year was the lowest number reported in Area 4 in at least 10 years. Hondas represented 27% of the thefts, which is common throughout the city. • The number of **larcenies from motor vehicles** decreased 23% from 2004 to 2005. Of the 54 larcenies, 9 (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. • The number of **malicious destruction** incidents in Area 4 decreased slightly in 2005, by 12%. 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 included car windows being smashed, cars being keyed, residences being targeted, and tires being slashed. • Approximately 57% of the **drug** incidents were for crack/cocaine trafficking and possession, and 38% were for marijuana trafficking and possession. Approximately 85% (32) 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.

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

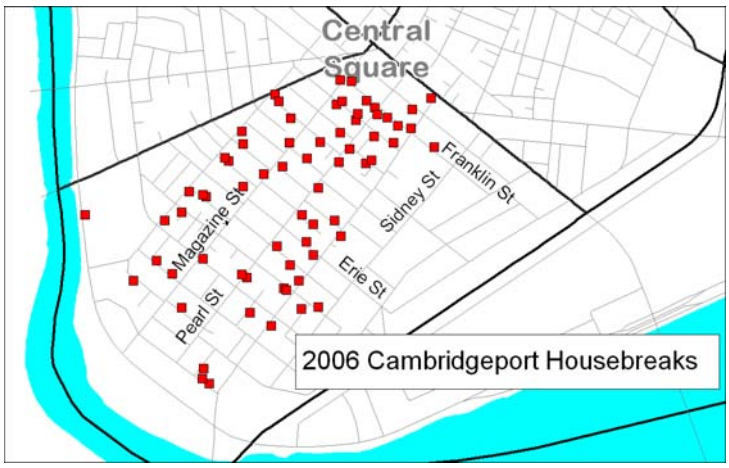
Neighborhood #5 is encompassed by the patrol boundaries of Car 3 (2 officers) and Car 5R (1 officer). Also included are walking routes 5A, 5B, and Central 12.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2002-2006

CRIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Housebreaks	65	52	68	68	85
Street Robbery	15	39	43	30	19
Auto Theft	56	69	56	38	25
Larceny from MVs	76	80	94	89	67
Malicious Destruction	141	142	148	75	78
Drug Incidents	14	16	19	24	27

2006 YEAR END REVIEW

- Cambridgeport reported an increase of 17 **housebreaks** in 2006, raising the total to 85, which was the most in the City this year. October saw the most housebreaks with 20 incidents (23%), followed by August and September (each with 13 incidents, or 15%). Just a few streets accounted for a large proportion of the activity; Allston St, Auburn St, Brookline St, Franklin St, Magazine St, and Pearl St reported half of the housebreaks. There were 16 *attempts* to break into a home (19% of the incidents) and in two cases the suspect was an acquaintance. Eleven residences reported multiple incidents, and five of those locations were complexes that



had more than one apartment burglarized. There was a series of later afternoon breaks in October and November in which nearly 30 burglaries were reported. These breaks were concentrated around Magazine and Pearl Streets. What started as a weekend series moved to a late week series, with incidents occurring on Thursdays and Fridays. Extra Patrol allocated in this area appeared to have interdicted this series of incidents by late November. Arrests were made in two housebreaks. The first took place on Auburn St where a Cambridge man was arrested during the commission of the crime in September. The second arrest took place at a Pearl St residence where a Brighton man was apprehended.

- Cambridgeport reported a 37% decrease in **street robberies** from last year to this year. There were five pack robberies, with two or more suspects, and four purse snatchings. No temporal patterns evolved throughout the year in this neighborhood. The majority of the street robberies occurred along Massachusetts Ave (26%). Surprisingly, the typically cooler fall months of November and December reported the most street robberies with six (32%) of the incidents.

- Cambridgeport recorded a 34% decrease in **auto thefts** in 2006 compared to 2005. Multiple incidents were reported along Brookline, Fairmont, Green, and Pearl Streets, as well as on Massachusetts Ave. The majority of the activity occurred on Friday and Saturday nights. Hondas accounted for a third of the cars stolen. To date, nearly 60%, or 15 of the 25 cars reported stolen, have been recovered. Five of the recovered vehicles turned up in Cambridge; the other ten were found in neighboring cities such as Boston, Somerville, Everett, Roxbury, Melrose, and Lynn.

- Unlike in 2005, when Cambridgeport recorded the highest number of **larceny from motor vehicles** in the City, a 25% decrease in larcenies in 2006 led Cambridgeport to be dropped to fourth highest in the City. Entry was gained in 42% of the larcenies by breaking the car window. Nearly a third of the incidents were possibly due to car owners leaving their cars unlocked, as there were no signs of forced entry into the vehicle. Seven of the larcenies were thefts to part of the exterior of the motor vehicle itself, most commonly tires and headlights. The theft of GPS navigation systems has been an on-going issue throughout the City and 10 of the thefts were reported in Cambridgeport.

- Although the number of **malicious destruction** incidents increased by only three incidents in 2006, Cambridgeport reported the second highest total in the City. Over half of the incidents involved damage to motor vehicles. The most commonly reported type of destruction was the smashing of car windows, which occurred in a fourth of the incidents. There were seven tires slashed, ten business windows smashed, and nine reports of graffiti. On a single night in March, there were four cars around Pleasant St that had their windows broken. Half of the incidents occurred on Massachusetts Ave, Memorial Drive, Brookline, Magazine, and Sidney Streets.

- Approximately 18% of the total **drug** incidents in the City in 2006 occurred in the Cambridgeport neighborhood. All but three of the drug incidents in Cambridgeport resulted in an arrest of the suspect. Forty-two percent of the arrests were for marijuana possession or sales and nearly thirty-three percent of the arrests involved cocaine and crack cocaine. There were three arrests for heroin possession with intent to distribute and one arrest for a forged prescription.

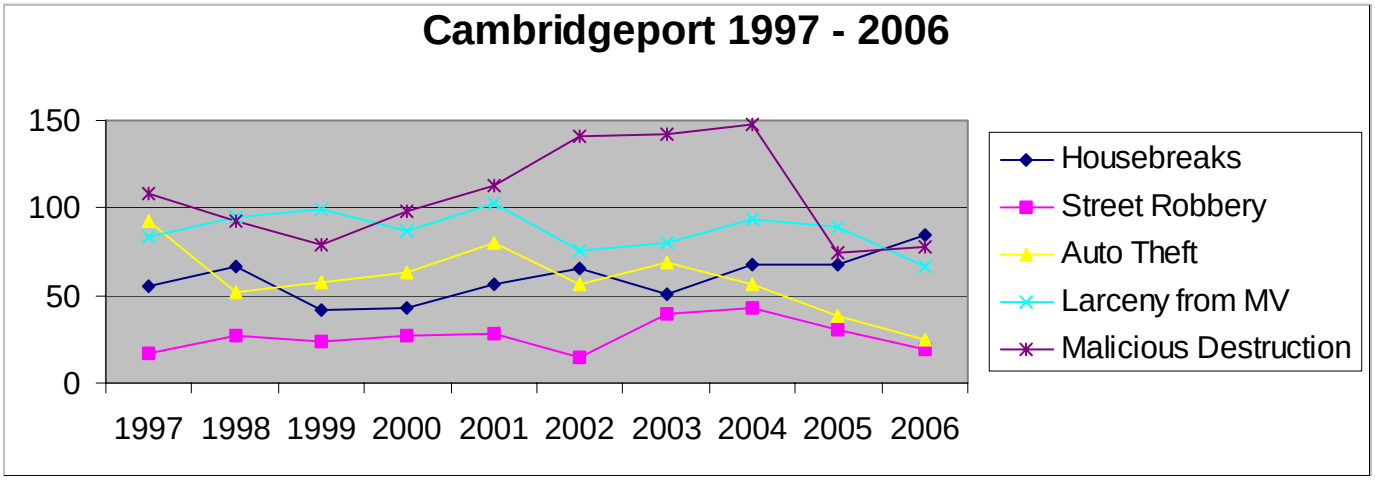
Annual Average for Cambridgeport Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2006
Housebreaks	156	66	66
Street Robbery	57	31	29
Auto Theft	165	85	54
Larceny from MVs	126	92	85
Malicious Destruction	106	106	116

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 be concentrated near Massachusetts Avenue and Central Square. They are often predatory, and are usually committed after 9:00 p.m. 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. Cambridgeport's housebreak rate can be attributed to its large, densely packed residential population.
- **Larceny from motor vehicles** usually registers high in Cambridgeport, but dropped to fourth highest in 2006.
- The homeless shelter on Albany Street is often a scene for **street robbery** and **aggravated assault** between its patrons.

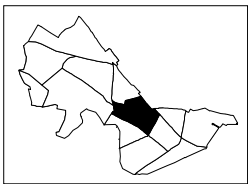


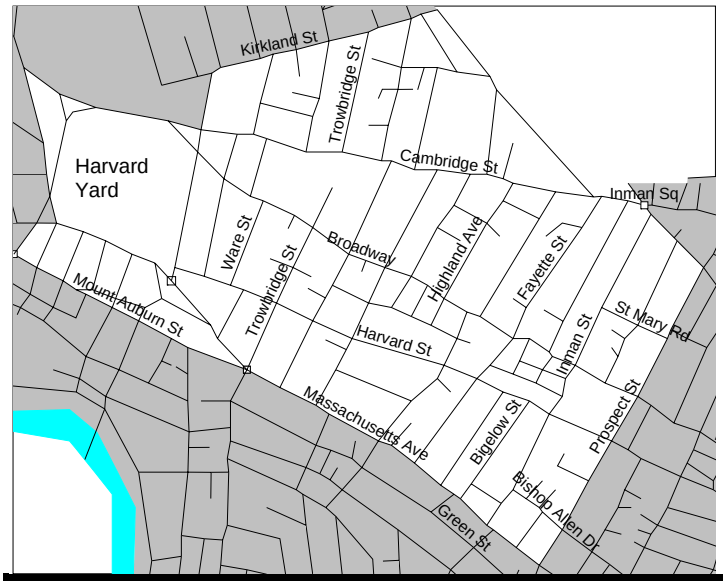
2005 YEAR END REVIEW

January saw the most **housebreaks** with 10 incidents (15%). Just a few streets accounted for a high proportion of the activity; 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. • 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. The majority of the street robberies occurred along Massachusetts Ave (27%). • Cambridgeport recorded a 32% decrease in **auto thefts** in 2005 compared to 2004. Nevertheless, Cambridgeport's auto theft total 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. • Although it decreased 5% from last year, Cambridgeport's **larceny from motor vehicle** total was 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 number of **malicious destruction** incidents sharply decreased 49% from 148 incidents to 75. The most commonly reported types of destruction were cars being keyed and car windows being smashed. 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 of 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.

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

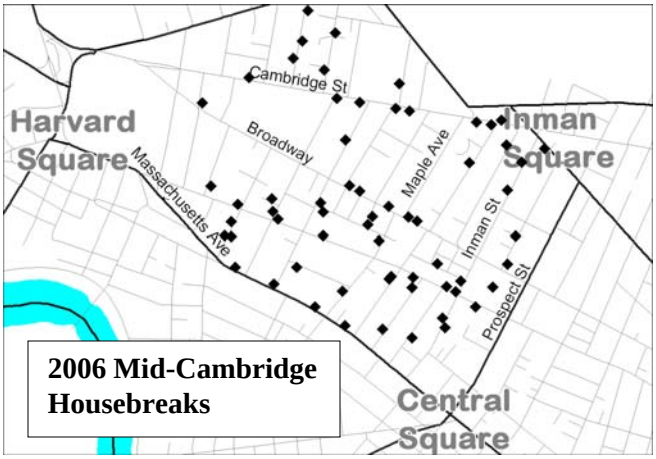
Neighborhood #6 is encompassed in the patrol boundaries of Car 2 (2 officers) and 6R (1 officer). It also includes walking routes 6A, 6B, 6C, and Harvard 15

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2002-2006

CRIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Housebreaks	86	114	89	74	78
Street Robbery	18	16	13	20	12
Auto Theft	28	36	36	34	27
Larceny from MVs	129	87	93	65	85
Malicious Destruction	119	83	63	91	52
Drug Incidents	16	5	8	20	12

2006 YEAR END REVIEW

- In 2006, Mid-Cambridge reported one of the highest numbers of **housebreaks** in the City with 78 incidents, second only to Cambridgeport. The month of June reported the most housebreaks with 13 incidents (17%). Housebreaks on Broadway, Cambridge, Harvard, and Trowbridge Streets accounted for 54% of the total housebreaks in Mid-Cambridge. There were 11 attempts to break into a home, and in five incidents the suspect was an acquaintance or it was domestic related. Ten 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 1400-1700 blocks of



Cambridge Street also reported frequent activity, with nine housebreaks. There were three separate arrests throughout the year, two of which involved known professional housebreak criminals in the second half of the year. Mid-Cambridge experienced a large number of housebreaks this year due to a specific housebreak series in the second quarter. This series targeted residences in both Sectors 2 and 3, but half of the incidents were in Mid-Cambridge. Entry was gained by cutting holes in a ground window screen and unlocking the window from the outside. Increased police presence and investigation by Detectives of area impact players appeared to interdict this series of incidents.

- **Street Robberies** in Mid-Cambridge decreased 40% from 2005 to 2006. With the small amount of robberies, no temporal pattern evolved. There was a lone carjacking on Highland Ave. Three incidents were purse snatchings. There were three pack robberies, where the victim was robbed by a group of more than two individuals. Broadway and Massachusetts Ave both reported multiple robberies. The majority of the incidents occurred on weekday evenings.

- Mid-Cambridge reported the second highest number of **cars stolen** in 2006 with 27 incidents. Multiple incidents were reported on Bigelow, Cambridge, Ellery, and Harvard Streets, as well as along Highland Ave. The most commonly stolen vehicles in Mid-Cambridge were Hondas, accounting for 30% of the incidents. Thefts were spread out over the week, but eight incidents (30%) were reported on Tuesdays. To date, 33% of the 27 cars stolen have been recovered.

- The number of **larcenies from motor vehicles** increased 31% from 2005 to 2006. Mid-Cambridge reported the third highest number of larcenies from motor vehicles in the City. June through August saw the bulk of the incidents with 27 larcenies, or 32% of the total. Of the 85 larcenies, 10 (12%) were to the exterior of the motor vehicle. There were 12 GPS thefts in Mid-Cambridge. This was part of an overall GPS theft pattern that occurred throughout the City. There were 13 reports of cars missing their stereos, which was part of another pattern experienced in the City. Forty-one percent of the larcenies involved a window that was broken to gain entry; this was the most common entry method. Note that overall, eight of the larcenies from motor vehicles were likely due to car doors left unlocked.

- Mid-Cambridge experienced a dramatic decrease of 43% in **malicious destruction** incidents in 2006. The most commonly reported incidents were car windows being smashed (17 incidents). There were three incidents where a car's tires were slashed and three random graffiti incidents. Multiple incidents occurred along Massachusetts Ave, Broadway, Cambridge, Dana, Ellery, Harvard, Kirkland, and Ware Streets. Businesses were targeted in eight of the incidents.

- The number of **drug-related incidents** in Mid-Cambridge went down by eight incidents in 2006. More than half of the incidents were for possession of marijuana. Eight of the twelve incidents resulted in arrests, one of which was for possession of cocaine. One of the other arrests was made at Cambridge Rindge and Latin after a student dropped a bag of marijuana in front of a teacher. Nearly 60% of the arrests were made on Broadway and Cambridge St.

Annual Average for Mid-Cambridge Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2006
Housebreaks	226	103	92
Street Robbery	49	18	16
Auto Theft	147	69	35
Larceny from MVs	198	103	91
Malicious Destruction	149	102	84

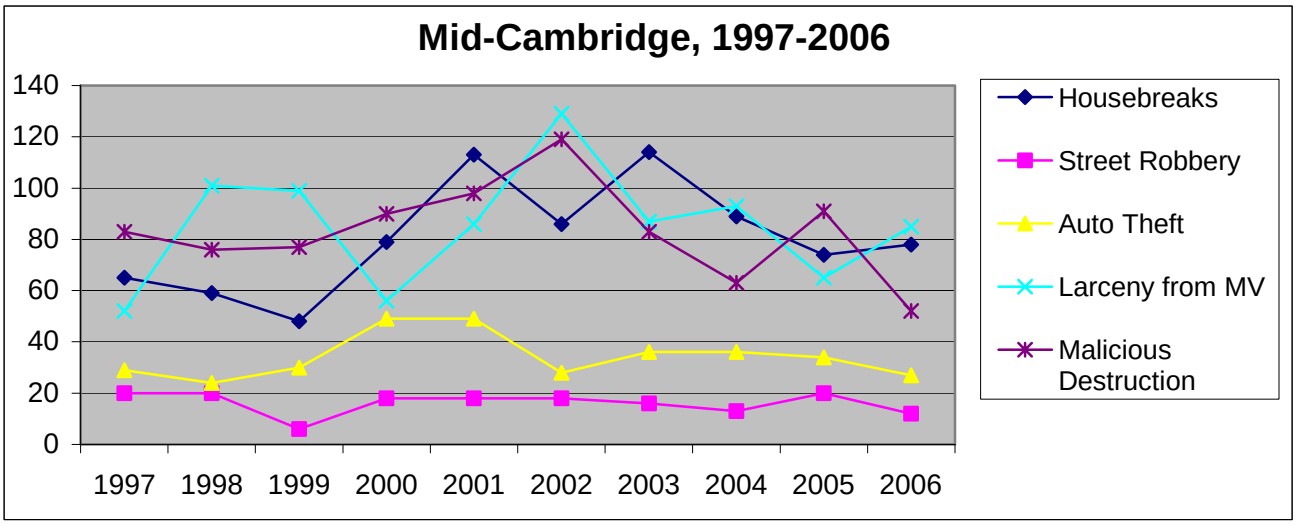
NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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 throughways 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 crime of **auto theft**. 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 and Cambridge Street, and in Inman Square.

- The high amount of pedestrian traffic on Massachusetts Avenue leads to a large number of **bicycle thefts** each year, particularly in or near Harvard Square.

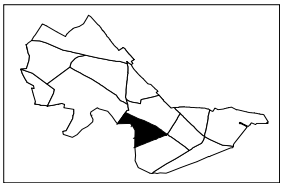


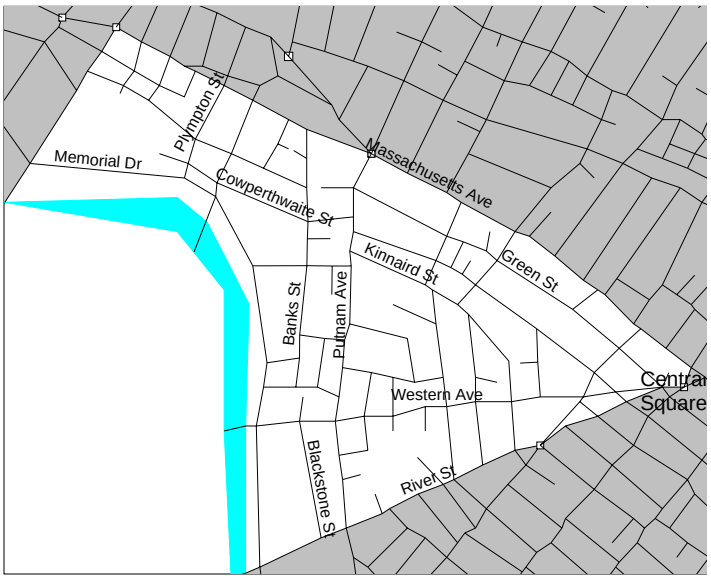
2005 YEAR END REVIEW

Mid-Cambridge reported a 17% decrease in housebreaks from 2004 to 2005, but still had the highest number of **housebreaks** in the City with 74 incidents. Housebreaks on Cambridge, Harvard, and Trowbridge Streets accounted for 30% of the total housebreaks. There were 14 attempts to break into a home, and in four incidents the suspect was an acquaintance. • **Street Robberies** in Mid-Cambridge increased 35% from the previous year. Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, Harvard, and Trowbridge Streets all reported multiple robberies. • Mid-Cambridge reported the third highest number of **cars stolen** in the City in 2005 with 34 incidents. Seven auto thefts were reported in the month of September. Multiple incidents were reported on Bigelow, Cambridge, Harvard, Kirkland, Trowbridge, and Ware Streets, and along Broadway. • The number of **larcenies from motor vehicles** decreased 30% from 2004 to 2005. Mid-Cambridge reported the third highest number of larcenies from motor vehicles in the City. • Mid-Cambridge reported an increase of 30% in **malicious destruction** incidents in 2005. The most commonly reported incidents were tire slashings, with 27 reported. • The number of **drug-related incidents** in Mid-Cambridge jumped from 8 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.

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

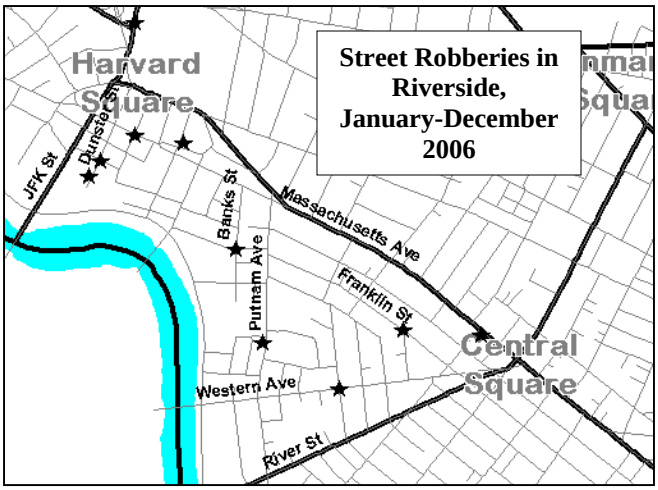
Neighborhood #7 is encompassed within the patrol boundaries of Car 3 (2 officer cars) and Cars 6R and 10R (1 officer cars). Also included within its boundaries are walking routes 7A and 7B.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2002-2006

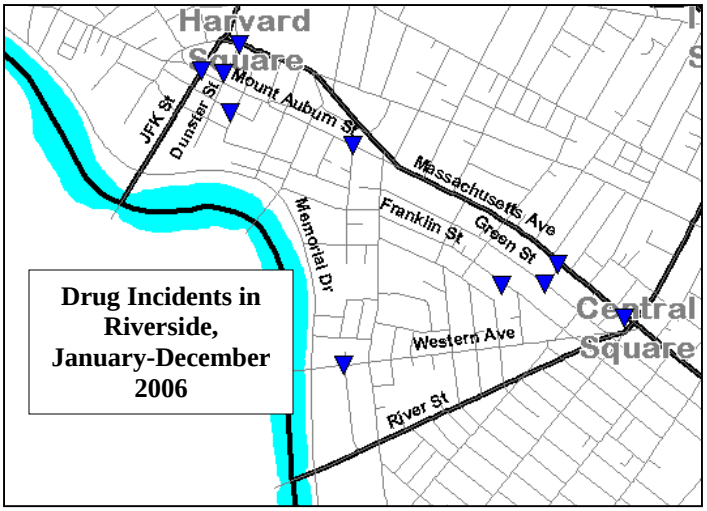
CRIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Housebreaks	39	38	47	36	31
Street Robbery	19	19	22	14	10
Auto Theft	30	33	26	14	12
Larceny from MVs	41	32	39	43	43
Malicious Destruction	86	72	65	66	59
Drug Incidents	15	17	14	10	11

2006 YEAR END REVIEW

- **Street robberies** continued to decline in 2006, registering a 29% decrease from the previous year. A majority of the 10 incidents that occurred this year took place in the fourth quarter (6 in October and November). Of these six, only two were similar. Those two incidents both took place in November and both involved a female victim being robbed by two young, unarmed, male suspects. No arrests were made in those incidents. However, suspects were arrested in three of the other robberies over the course of the year.



- Riverside reported a decrease in **housebreaks** again in 2006 with its lowest number of incidents since 1999. Of the 31 incidents reported, 6 were attempts only. Laptops, digital cameras, jewelry, and cash were the items most commonly reported missing in the other incidents. The majority of the housebreaks in Riverside occurred during late morning and early afternoon hours. A number of streets registered multiple housebreaks at the same addresses over the course of the year. Those streets included Green St, Mt. Auburn St, Putnam Ave, Pleasant St, and Western Ave. In particular, a residence on Pleasant St alone reported four housebreaks spread out over the second half of 2006. One man was arrested in September in a residence on Western Ave after a neighbor reported seeing someone moving around inside the home while the owner was away.



- The 11 **drug incidents** reported in Riverside during 2006 resulted in the arrests of eight people. Marijuana was involved in four of the arrests, heroin in three, illegal pills in one, and cocaine in one. This is a change from 2005, in which over half of the incidents that resulted in an arrest involved cocaine. Two of the drug arrests in 2006 were due to surveillance by the Special Investigations Unit.

- In 2006, Riverside reported seven fewer incidents of **malicious destruction** than in 2005. Roughly 32% of the incidents were reported during the summer months of June, July, and August. In contrast, only 15% of the incidents occurred during the colder winter months of January, February, and December. Over half of the incidents in 2006 involved damage to motor vehicles. Two apparent sprees in Riverside accounted for six incidents of car damage; three tire slashings on Western Ave in May and three broken car windows on Pond Place and Putnam Ave in June. In approximately 14% of the malicious destruction incidents, businesses were vandalized by way of graffiti or other types of property damage. Also, 12 different residences suffered damage over the course of the year, usually in the form of a broken window or vandalism to an object in the yard (e.g., fence, shrubbery).

- Riverside reported no change in the number of **larcenies from motor vehicles** from 2005 to 2006. July saw the most incidents with eight reported cases, and there were roughly twice as many incidents in the second half of the year as there were in the first. The most typical method of entry into the vehicles was by breaking a window. Target items in these larcenies were stereos and radios, GPS systems, purses/wallets, cell phones, and cash. Multiple incidents occurred on Green St, Franklin St, Kinnaird St, Peabody Terrace, Mass Ave, Soden St, and Western Ave.

- Riverside reported a drop in **auto thefts** for the third year in a row in 2006, with a decrease of 14% from the previous year. A majority (66%) of the thefts took place during the first five months of the year. Only four incidents were reported in the second half of the year; two in August and two in December. Fords and Hondas were the most typically stolen cars in this area (each accounted for 25% of the total). River St and Mount Auburn St were the only streets to report more than one auto theft incident. Four of the twelve vehicles stolen in Riverside had been recovered as of January 2007.

Annual Average for Riverside Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2006
Housebreaks	83	43	42
Street Robbery	34	17	16
Auto Theft	92	41	26
Larceny from MVs	87	47	39
Malicious Destruction	78	75	72

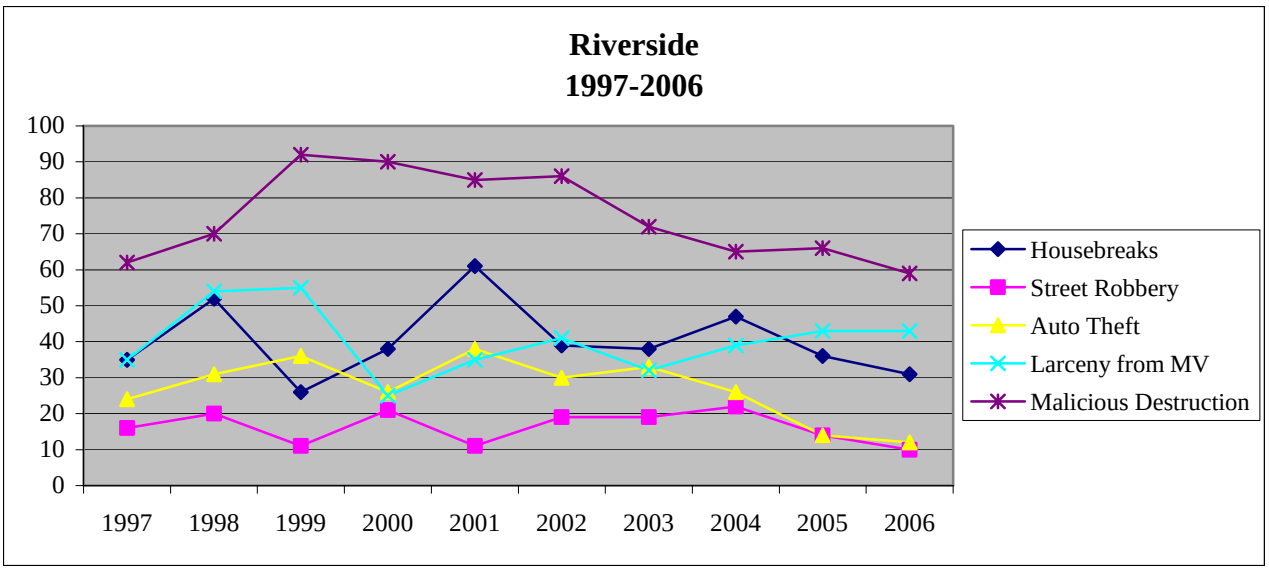
NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Riverside has the fourth highest population in the city, but it ranks well below the average for almost all index crimes. Along with its eleven 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. Riverside also has an exceptionally low **housebreak** rate for its size; a few clusters appeared on Green St, Putnam Ave and Western Ave this year.

- The only neighborhoods with lower **auto theft** and **larceny from motor vehicles** totals have less than half of Riverside's population.

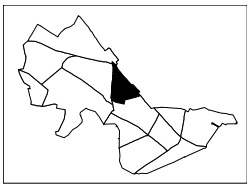


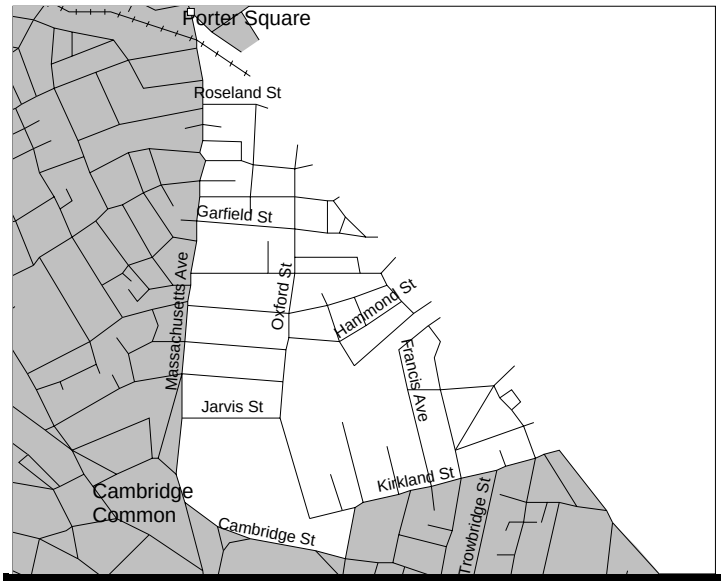
2005 YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks in Riverside decreased by 23% from the previous year. Mount Auburn St, Soden St, and Western Ave all experienced multiple incidents. A majority of the housebreaks took place during the late morning/early afternoon hours. Laptops, jewelry, and cash were most often targeted. Two men were arrested in September. • **Street robberies** decreased 36% from the five-year high reported in 2004. Three related incidents on Banks St in the beginning of the year accounted for the only pattern in this neighborhood in 2005. The other 11 incidents were spread throughout the year and area. • **Auto thefts** reported in Riverside decreased by 46% in 2005. A majority of the thefts occurred between May and September. Mass Ave was the only street to experience more than one of these thefts. Approximately 43% of the stolen vehicles were recovered by year's end. • Riverside reported an increase of 10% in **larcenies from motor vehicles** in 2005. A quarter of these incidents took place in May on Mass Ave, Howard St, and Kinnaird St. Entry in this pattern was often unknown, and the main targets were bags, purses, and stereos. There were also a number of thefts of headlights from Audis and Nissans, and tires from Hondas. • **Malicious destruction** in 2005 increased by one incident over 2004. Vehicles were the most typical targets of the vandalism. Eleven businesses and three residences also experienced damage. The largest number of incidents was reported in the summer, over half of which involved graffiti, often in neighborhood parks. • Despite an overall decrease in **drug arrests** in Riverside, there was an increase in cocaine related incidents. Over half of the arrests in 2005 involved cocaine possession or distribution. Surveillance and the execution of warrants by the Special Investigations Unit (SIU) and patrol officers enabled four of the arrests.

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, 2002-2006

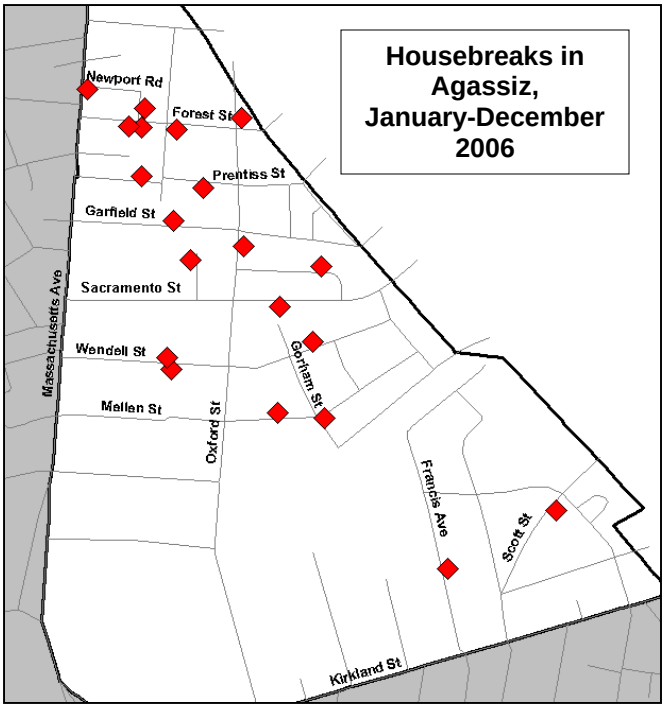
CRIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Housebreaks	46	24	36	26	24
Street Robbery	6	2	6	4	3
Auto Theft	19	15	10	11	11
Larceny from MVs	47	31	40	29	43
Malicious Destruction	27	12	18	19	22
Drug Incidents	2	1	1	2	1

2006 YEAR END REVIEW

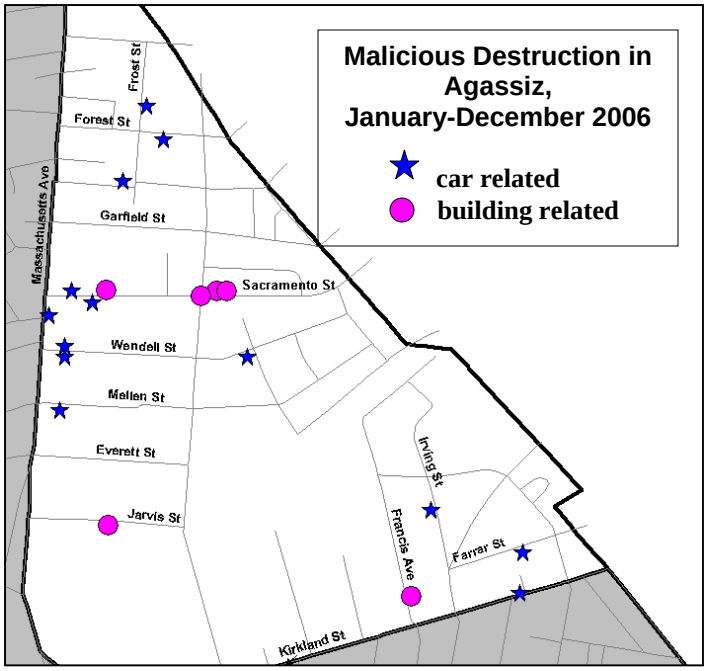
- Three **street robberies** were reported in Agassiz in 2006, spread throughout the year. The first incident took place on Scott St in May and involved an unknown male robbing a male and female with a knife. In the second incident, a male stole a female's purse and pushed her to the ground on Prentiss St in July. The last incident occurred in October on Mellen St when two females demanded that another female give them her belongings and threatened her with a gun. Although seemingly unrelated, all three incidents took place during weekday evenings after 8:00 p.m. No arrests were made.

- There was no change in the number of **auto thefts** in Agassiz from 2005 to 2006. Seven of the eleven thefts took place between May and July, and over three-quarters occurred on weekdays. Multiple incidents took place on Oxford St and Mass Ave. The most typical vehicles stolen in 2006 were Acuras, Toyotas, and Fords (two each). Only one Honda automobile was stolen. Two motorcycles were also taken. Five of the eleven stolen motor vehicles were recovered by year's end.

- **Housebreaks** in Agassiz decreased by about 8% from the previous year to 24 incidents. Six of these incidents were attempts. Unlike in 2005, when most of the residential breaks took place in the second half of the year, a majority (75%) of the incidents in 2006 occurred between January and June. A number of housebreaks in Agassiz in the first quarter were part of a cross-jurisdictional housebreak pattern on the Somerville-Cambridge border. Entry was usually gained by prying open front doors or side windows in the early afternoons. Two people were arrested in connection with this pattern in April.



- In 2006, Agassiz experienced an increase of almost 50% in **larcenies from motor vehicles (LMVs)**. There were a number of LMV patterns in the Sector 5 area of Cambridge (including Agassiz) during 2006, particularly in neighboring Peabody. Two of the main targets were stereos and GPS navigation systems. Access was gained in over half of the vehicles by breaking a window. Over the course of the year, the vehicle make that was most often broken into in Agassiz was Honda, followed by Toyota and Volkswagen. Multiple LMVs were reported on the following streets: Frost St, Garfield St, Mass Ave, Prentiss St, Sacramento St, and Wendell St.



- Incidents of **malicious destruction of property** in Agassiz increased by 16% over the previous year. Fourteen of the twenty-two incidents involved damage to motor vehicles. There were four incidents of graffiti, three of which occurred at the same business on Sacramento St. Three residences and a car were also targeted on Sacramento St over the course of the year. Wendell St and Mass Ave had multiple reports of destruction as well (all damage to vehicles). A majority of the incidents took place in the evening or overnight, and over half occurred on weekends.

- Only one **drug incident** was reported in Agassiz in 2006. This is low in comparison to much of the city but is consistent with the past five years in this area. The single incident took place in January in a pub at Harvard. Officers received a report that three males were playing pool and drinking alcohol on the premises. One male attempted to hide when officers arrived, but he was found with marijuana on him and was arrested for possession and intent to distribute.

Annual Average for Agassiz Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2006
Housebreaks	67	26	30
Street Robbery	11	7	5
Auto Theft	45	19	13
Larceny from MVs	47	30	36
Malicious Destruction	45	28	21

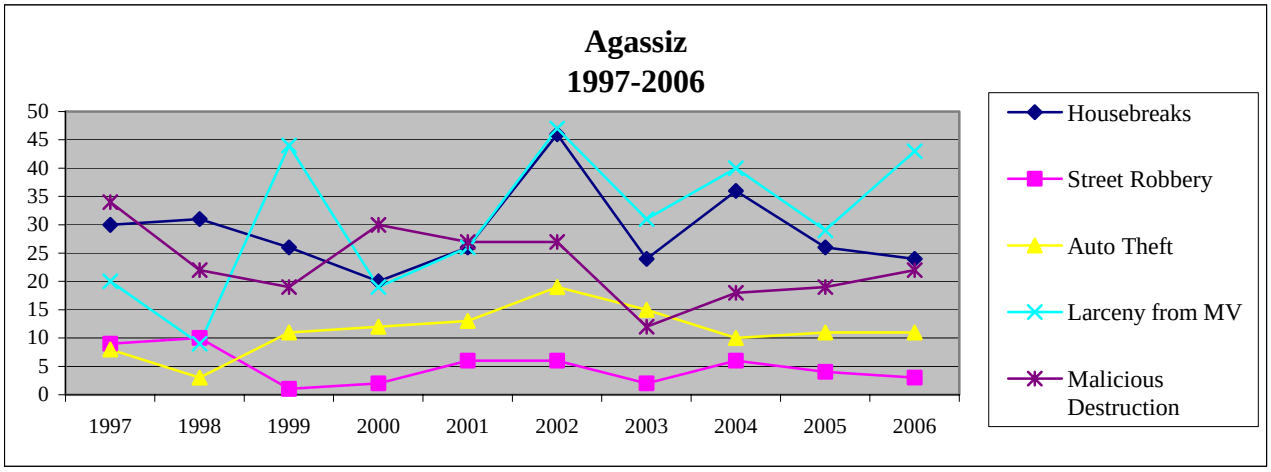
NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Over half of the Agassiz neighborhood is occupied by Harvard University and Lesley University. The rest of the residential population is concentrated primarily in a triangle in the northern section of the neighborhood, capped by bustling Porter Square. A number of businesses line Massachusetts Avenue on Agassiz's west border.
Harvard University, which has its own police department, patrols Harvard property in the southern part of the neighborhood. Our statistics do not reflect most incidents that occur on Harvard University property.

- Agassiz has a 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 three other neighborhoods have lower average totals of **housebreaks**, **larcenies from motor vehicles, auto thefts** and **malicious destruction incidents**. And Agassiz has one of the lowest average totals for **street robberies**.

- 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 have reflected incidents of spray-painting at the Baldwin School in the past.

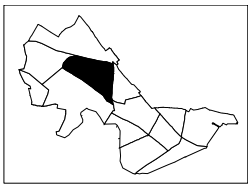


2005 YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks in Agassiz in 2005 decreased by 28% from the previous year. There were few incidents until a pattern began in September that involved overnight window entry breaks. The pattern lasted through December, although the breaks in October generally did not involve window entry and the breaks began to occur earlier in the afternoon. Oxford St and Sacramento St were hit multiple times at the end of the year. • **Street robberies** dropped by one-third in 2005. Only one of the four robberies occurred before July, and three of the four took place on Wednesdays, although they were not apparently related. One of the incidents was an ATM robbery and one involved the robbery of a victim in front of his residence. • Agassiz was ranked one of the lowest neighborhoods for **auto thefts** in 2005. Over 70% of the thefts took place during the first half of the year. Multiple thefts took place on Massachusetts Ave and Kirkland St. Five of the eleven stolen motor vehicles were recovered by year's end. • In 2005, Agassiz experienced one more incident of **malicious destruction of property** than it did in 2004. Only one residence was targeted. Most of the incidents involved damage to cars, three in particular on Wendell St. Most of the businesses that were targeted were located on Mass Ave. There was no seasonal pattern to these incidents. • **Larcenies from motor vehicles** decreased by 28% in 2005. These incidents occurred most often in the fall and winter months. In February, a series of larcenies from the exterior of motor vehicles took place as part of the Audi headlight and Honda tire theft trends. Multiple incidents were reported on Prentiss St. Two Cambridge juveniles and two Somerville men were arrested for breaking into vehicles during the year. • Two **drug arrests** were made in Agassiz in 2005. Both involved males in possession of marijuana.

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

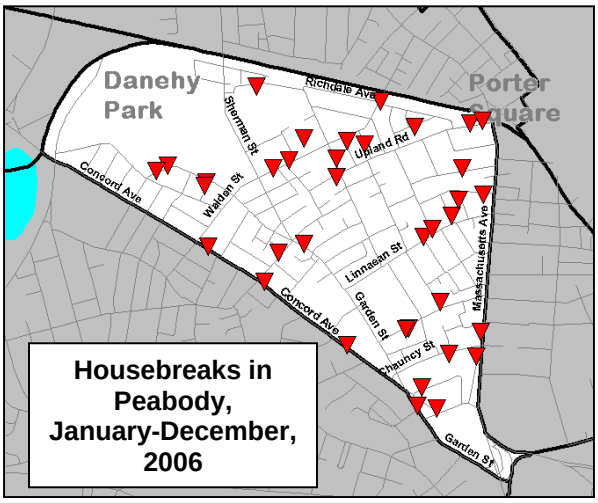
Neighborhood #9 is encompassed by Car 5 (2 officers) and Car 9R (1 officer). It also includes walking routes 9A, 9B, 9C, and 9D.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2002-2006

CRIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Housebreaks	55	58	66	48	43
Street Robbery	8	9	8	11	13
Auto Theft	36	26	53	26	38
Larceny from MVs	50	44	76	61	111
Malicious Destruction	108	79	80	79	72
Drug Incidents	3	6	9	3	5

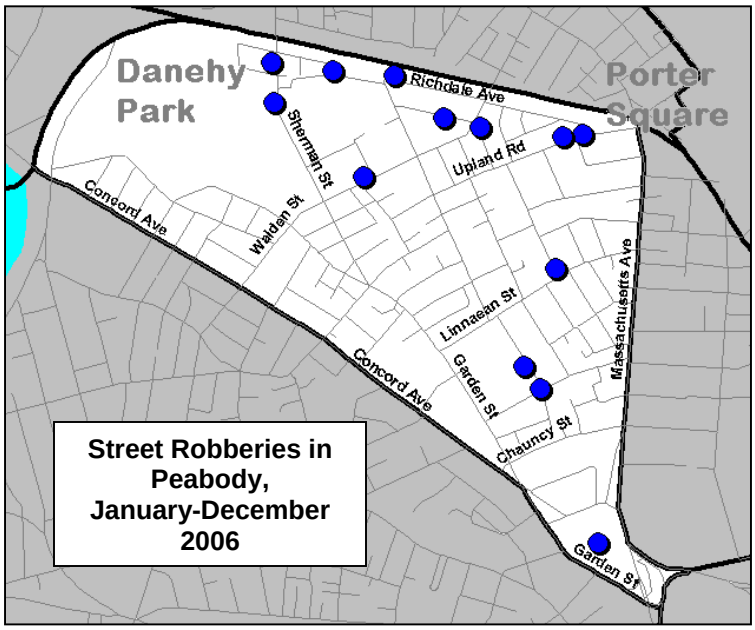
2006 YEAR END REVIEW

- **Housebreaks** are one of the two featured crimes in Peabody that experienced a drop in 2006 (the other being malicious destruction of property). Of the 43 reported breaks, 7 were attempts. Incidents were most prevalent during the summer and mid-fall, and October experienced the highest number of incidents with nine (21%). Agassiz St, Lancaster St, Concord Ave, and Walden St all reported multiple incidents at a single location. Walden St in particular was hit hard with a number of residences reporting multiple incidents throughout the year. Entry was usually gained by way of forcing open front doors or accessing unlocked windows. Laptops, jewelry, and cash were the typical targets.



Housebreaks in Peabody, January-December, 2006

- **Auto thefts** increased by nearly 50% in Peabody over the previous year, but no discernable patterns emerged. Hondas, followed by Toyotas and Acuras, were most often targeted, accounting for a combined 29 of the 38 thefts. Nearly 45% of the incidents occurred in July, and seven of the incidents in July occurred during one night alone. Auto thefts dropped off considerably after August, possibly due to extra patrols focused in this area. Streets that reported multiple incidents include Cadbury Rd, Garden St, Linnaean St, Mt Vernon St, Richdale Ave, Walden St, and Wood St.



- No discernable patterns of **street robberies** emerged in Peabody in 2006. Of the thirteen reported incidents, three were pack robberies, two were purse snatchings, and one was acquaintance-related. Three of the robberies involved a handgun and one involved a knife. Overall, two victims received medical treatment for minor injuries sustained during the robberies, but no victims experienced any serious injuries. One arrest was made of a male who was seen robbing a group of youths with a gun.

- Peabody reported the most **larcenies from motor vehicles (LMVs)** in the whole city of Cambridge in 2006. Incidents in this area increased substantially by over 80% from the previous year, with 41% taking place during the summer months of June, July and August. There were a number of LMV patterns in this neighborhood over the course of the year, including a pattern in which 30 cars were broken into in June in the Richdale and Hubbard Ave area. Similar to auto thefts, these incidents began to decline after the summer months, potentially as a result of extra patrols in the affected area. The most popular targets in these larcenies were stereos. GPS systems were also targeted. Suspects broke windows in 68 (61%) of the 111 motor vehicles to gain entry. A few of the streets that experienced multiple incidents were Humboldt St, Richdale Ave, Hubbard Ave, Walden St, Garden St, and Mass Ave.

- Seven fewer incidents of **malicious destruction** were reported in Peabody this year. Of the 72 incidents that took place, 42 involved damage to motor vehicles. Incidents of note include a spree in mid-April in which a group of youths were seen keying five cars on Wood St. In addition to car damage in this neighborhood, there were 12 reports of graffiti, 11 of which occurred at businesses. In total, 18 businesses and 10 residences experienced damage. Streets hit multiple times with malicious destruction include Concord Ave, Garden St, Mass Ave, Raymond St, Richdale Ave, Sherman St, and Wood St.

- In 2006, there were five reported **drug incidents** in Peabody, four of which resulted in arrests involving marijuana. In the most eventful arrest, two males were pulled over for a broken taillight and a driving infraction but proceeded to drive away when the officer approached the vehicle. Officers chased the car until the two males attempted to bail out of the car, at which point one of the males became injured and another had to be chased on foot. The male who ran was arrested for possession of marijuana and resisting arrest. In the other incidents, one male was charged with possession and two males in separate incidents were arrested for possession to distribute near a school or park.

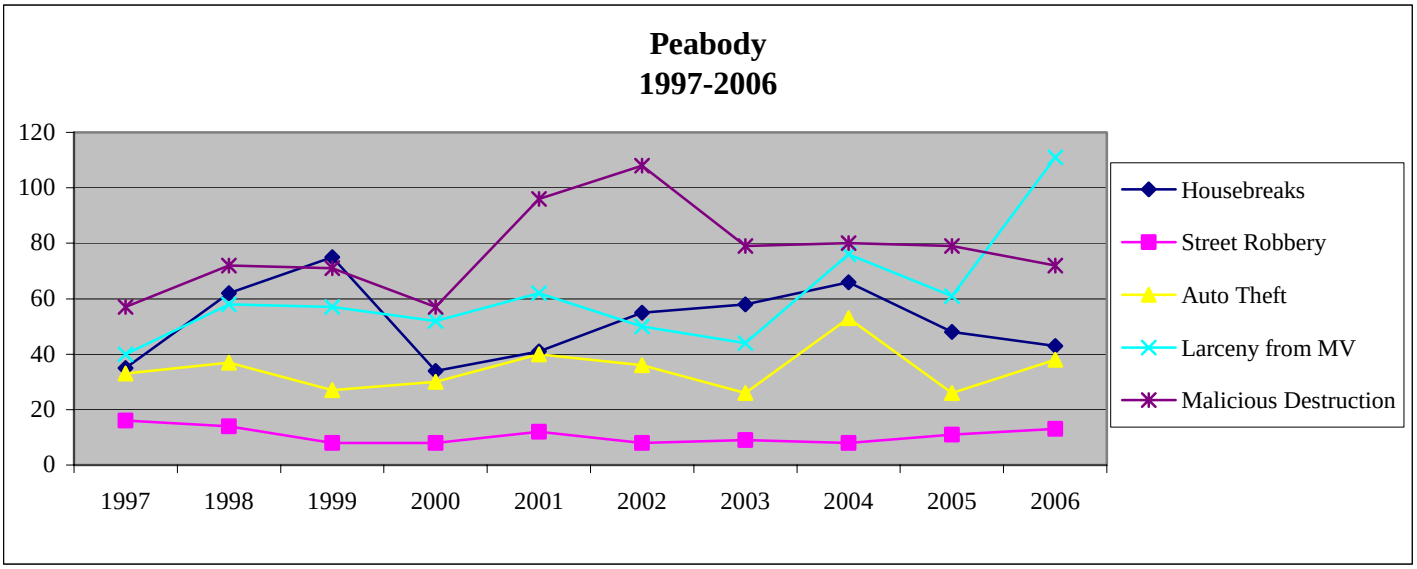
Annual Average for Peabody Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2006
Housebreaks	150	53	52
Street Robbery	21	14	10
Auto Theft	94	42	37
Larceny from MVs	74	60	67
Malicious Destruction	135	72	86

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 residences include several large apartment complexes, a public housing development (Lincoln Way), and hundreds of single and double family houses. Peabody boasts two of the biggest public parks in the city: Cambridge Common and Danehy Park. 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** and **sexual assault**. Increased preventive patrol has diminished such occurrences in recent years.
- Summer **housebreak** patterns sometimes plague Richdale Avenue and Upland Road. This year, incidents were spread more throughout the neighborhood as a whole, although a number of houses on Walden St were hit.
- **Auto theft** and **larceny from motor vehicles** both ranked higher in Peabody than in any other neighborhood this year.
- 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.

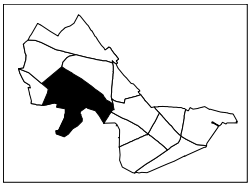


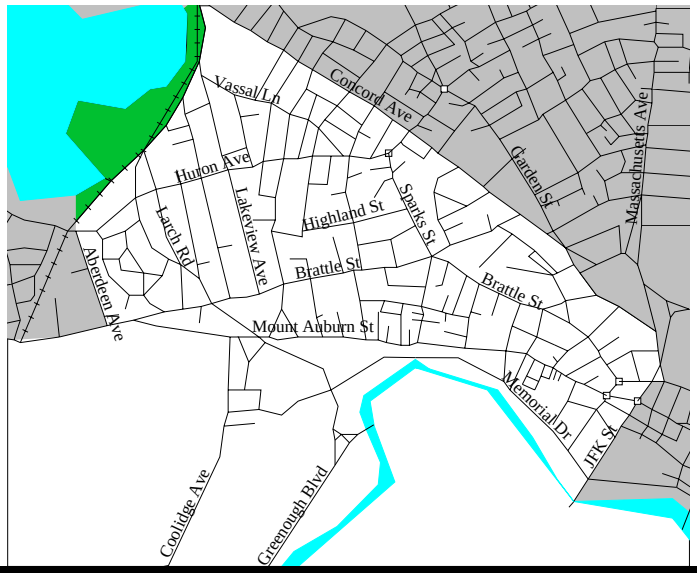
2005 YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks in Peabody decreased by 27% in 2005. A series of breaks in February represented the only pattern to emerge in the area during the year. Most of those housebreaks involved forced door entry and took place during the daytime. Repeat incidents occurred on Raymond St and Lincoln Way. • No definite **street robbery** patterns came into existence in Peabody during 2005. Two of the robberies were pack robberies and one was a purse snatching. All of the incidents were committed by strangers, and a handgun was used in one incident. • Four people were arrested for **drug related incidents** in 2005. Three males were apprehended for smoking marijuana, and one female was arrested in possession of a hypodermic needle. • **Auto thefts** in Peabody decreased by 51% from the previous year, with Hondas and Acuras as the most popular target. Auto thefts were highest in this neighborhood in September and lowest between January and March. Sixty-nine percent of the stolen automobiles were recovered by year's end. • A majority of the **larceny from motor vehicle** incidents in Peabody took place in February and March. A third of the vehicles had parts stolen from the exterior, particularly headlights and tires. Areas of multiple car breaks throughout the year included Garden, Agassiz, and Sherman Streets. • Graffiti was the most common form of malicious destruction in Peabody in 2005, with 39% of the incidents. An ongoing graffiti problem continued on Richdale Ave in which a local business was targeted. Seven businesses and seven residences were vandalized by means other than graffiti, and the rest of the damage was to vehicles.

NEIGHBORHOOD 10

WEST CAMBRIDGE





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

POPULATION: 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, 2002-2006

CRIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Housebreaks	35	47	47	41	43
Street Robbery	14	9	7	5	4
Auto Theft	18	30	38	30	13
Larceny from MVs	51	53	68	76	63
Malicious Destruction	60	66	62	61	57
Drug Incidents	9	3	7	5	6

2006 YEAR END REVIEW

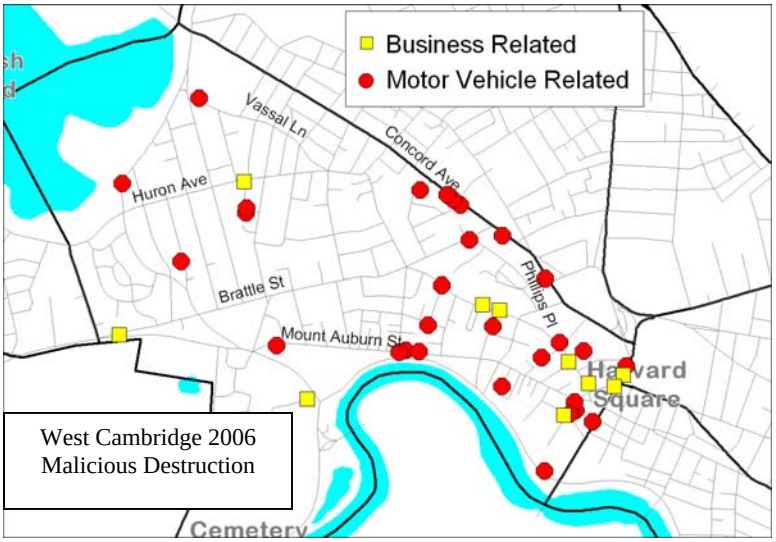
- **Housebreaks** increased slightly in 2006, yet totals have remained relatively constant over the past five years in West Cambridge. Houses on Brattle St, Concord St, Coolidge Hill, Lakeview Ave, and Mt. Auburn Street reported multiple incidents throughout the year. December was a particularly active month in West Cambridge, with seven reported housebreaks. Entry was gained or attempted through side windows or unlocked doors in most of those incidents, and small items such as cash and jewelry were common targets.

- West Cambridge historically has a low **street robbery** rate when compared to the other city neighborhoods, and in 2006 that total dropped again by one incident. Three of the four incidents occurred on Tuesday nights between 6:00-11:00 p.m., although these incidents were random and did not appear related. In one incident, a victim was robbed of his iPod at gunpoint in Harvard Square. There were two incidents of pack robberies in which a group of suspects robbed victims for their cash. There was also one incident of an attempted purse snatching, but the perpetrator was unsuccessful.

- Thirteen vehicles were stolen in West Cambridge in 2006, reflecting a decrease of over 50% from 2005 totals and an overall decrease of more than 65% in the past two years. The most common locations for **auto theft** were along Craigie Circle and Brattle and Mt. Auburn Streets, although one of the repeat locations on Mt. Auburn Street was a car rental company. Approximately 90% of the thefts were of vehicles parked on the street, as opposed to garages or parking lots. Hondas were overwhelmingly the cars of choice for thieves in this neighborhood, representing just about one-third of all cars stolen in West Cambridge. To date, 6 of the 13 vehicles stolen have been recovered.

- **Larcenies from motor vehicles** decreased by 17% and hit its lowest total in the past three years. At least 17% of the victims reported having left their vehicles unlocked or their windows opened at the time of the thefts. The majority of targeted vehicles were parked on the street, but approximately 18% of vehicles were parked in lots or commercial garages. The most common items targeted were GPS devices, cash, and car stereos. Multiple thefts were reported along Eliot, Mt. Auburn, and Brattle Streets.

- The total number of **malicious destruction** incidents in 2006 stayed relatively equal to the 2005 total. There were multiple tire slashings reported on Concord Ave from late September into mid-October. Approximately 12 businesses reported damage other than graffiti, including broken windows and damaged property. These incidents were clustered around the Harvard Square commercial area. Eleven victims reported that their car windows had been smashed. Motor vehicle-related incidents accounted for over half of the incidents.



West Cambridge 2006 Malicious Destruction

- Five **drug incidents** occurred in West Cambridge in 2006. Four of the incidents ended in at least one arrest. Undercover investigations resulted in arrests for cocaine and marijuana distribution. One incident occurred at a CVS where a suspect was attempting to fill false prescriptions. Another arrest was made when a suspect was found in possession of heroin and drug paraphernalia. A suspect was charged with drug possession when Vicodin was found on his person after being arrested for a domestic disturbance. And one report was filed when a patient of Mount Auburn Hospital became unruly after ingesting cocaine.

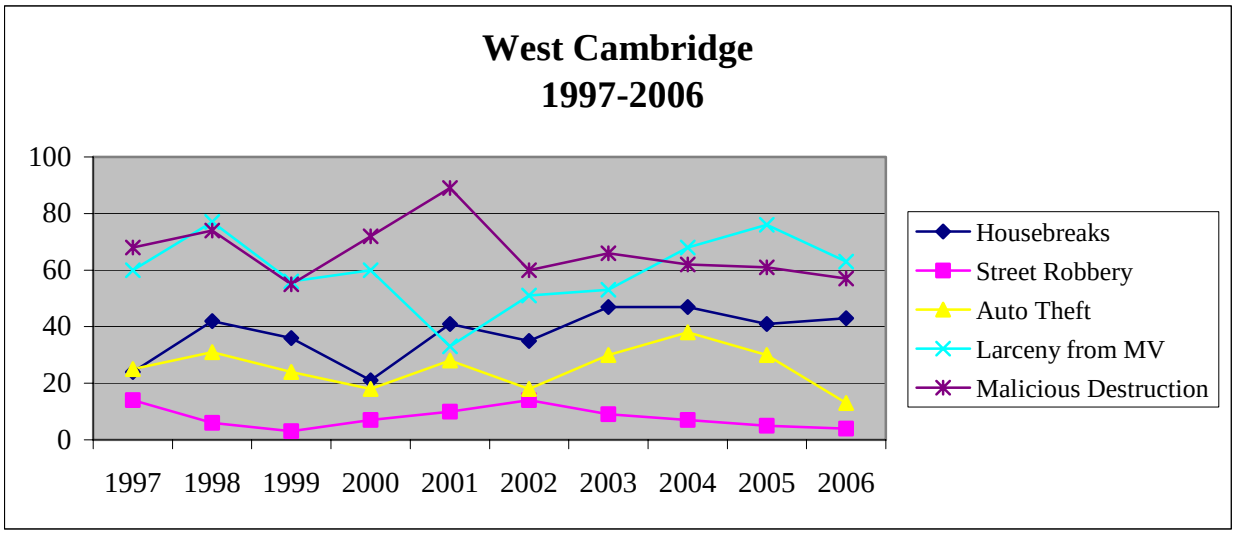
Annual Average for West Cambridge Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2006
Housebreaks	105	38	42
Street Robbery	18	11	8
Auto Theft	105	41	26
Larceny from MVs	134	72	57
Malicious Destruction	92	76	66

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

West Cambridge is geographically the largest neighborhood in the City. Its east end contains a good portion of Harvard Square, bustling with commercial traffic; its western border is marked by Fresh Pond and Kingsley Park. In between are the beautiful homes of Brattle Street, the expansive Cambridge Cemetery, Mount Auburn Hospital, and half a dozen elementary schools.
Harvard University, which has its own police department, patrols Harvard property in the eastern part of the neighborhood. Our statistics do not reflect most incidents that occur on Harvard University property.

- Although West Cambridge's population is slightly higher than average, almost all of its target crimes are lower than average.
- **Larceny from motor vehicles** is concentrated in the area bordered by Sparks, Brattle, and Mt. Auburn Streets. 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 reduced substantially since the 1980s. Summertime residential burglary patterns, once the scourge of West Cambridge, have not appeared for years.
- **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.

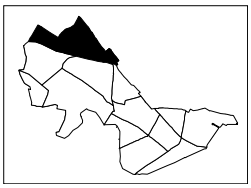


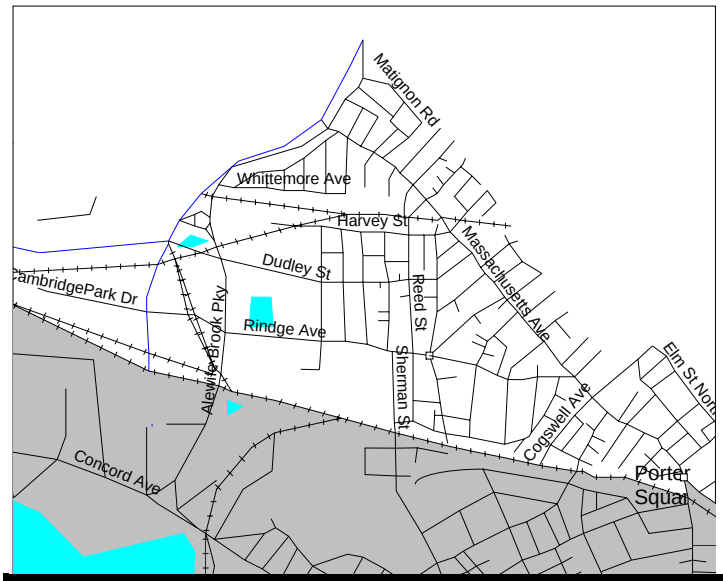
2005 YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks decreased by 13% in 2005, yet totals have remained relatively constant over the past five years in West Cambridge. Houses on Brattle St, Huron Ave, and Mt. Auburn St reported multiple incidents throughout the year. • West Cambridge historically has a low **street robbery** rate when compared to the other city neighborhoods, and in 2005 that total dropped again by two incidents. • Thirty vehicles were stolen in West Cambridge in 2005, reflecting a decrease of 21% from 2004 totals. The most common locations for **auto theft** were along Brattle and Mt. Auburn Streets, although one of the repeat locations on Mt. Auburn Street was a car rental company. Hondas were overwhelmingly the cars of choice for thieves in this neighborhood, although vans, jeeps, and trucks also represented a good portion of thefts. • **Larceny from motor vehicle** 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 total number of **malicious destruction** incidents stayed relatively equal to 2004 totals. Locations along Huron Ave and Brattle St reported multiple incidents of graffiti, with targets ranging from schools to businesses to churches. • Three of the five **drug incidents** occurred on Brattle St. Each of the incidents ended in at least one arrest.

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, 2002-2006

CRIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Housebreaks	50	70	49	52	31
Street Robbery	12	27	18	16	18
Auto Theft	45	32	41	41	21
Larceny from MVs	61	63	60	53	64
Malicious Destruction	111	106	77	96	108
Drug Incidents	10	7	15	9	18

2006 YEAR END REVIEW

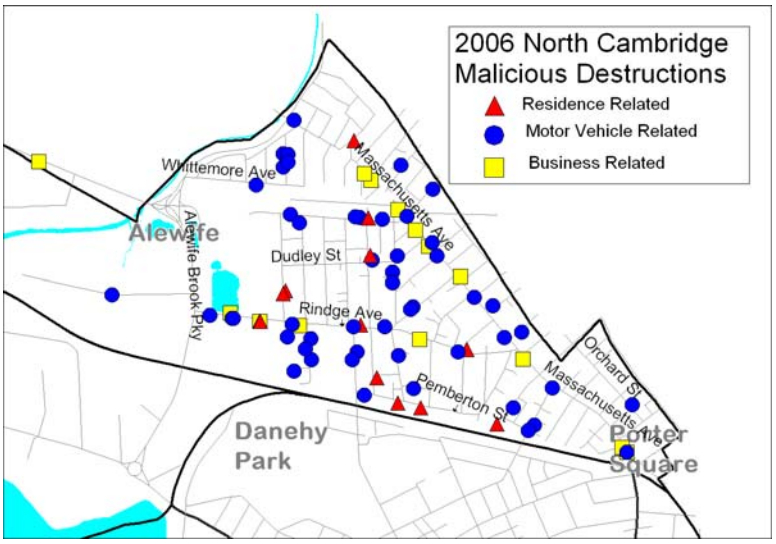
- The number of **housebreaks** in North Cambridge decreased 40% from 2005 to 2006. Massachusetts Ave, Dudley St, and Porter Rd all saw multiple incidents of housebreaks. With such a low total, no significant patterns were detected in this neighborhood. The burglaries were dispersed evenly throughout the week, but the majority occurred between noon and 5:00 p.m. This is a common time for these incidents, as most people are away from their residences during the daytime. Laptops, purses, jewelry, and electronics were common targets.

- In 2006, street robberies in North Cambridge increased by two incidents over the previous year. There were five purse snatchings, one acquaintance robbery, seven robberies that were predatory in nature, and five that involved more than one suspect. The majority of street robberies (56%) occurred between 6:00 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. Multiple incidents were reported on Cambridge Park Drive, Porter Square, and White St.

- North Cambridge reported its lowest number of **auto thefts** in five years, with 21 incidents. The majority of the activity (33%) was reported along Massachusetts Ave and Rindge Ave. Hondas accounted for one third, or 33%, of the reported stolen vehicles. Over 42% of the cars stolen have been recovered to date.

- **Larcenies from motor vehicles** increased by 21% from 2005 to 2006. Cogswell St, Rindge Ave, and Dudley Street each reported more than four incidents. The majority of the incidents (over 60%) occurred between 11:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. Of the 64 larcenies, entry was gained into the motor vehicle through a broken window in 30 instances (47%). Note that in over 10% of the larcenies, the perpetrator gained entry through an unlocked door. Five cars had their GPS devices stolen, which was part of a GPS theft pattern occurring throughout the city. Stereos, CDs, and various electronics left in plain view were all common items taken.

- North Cambridge reported the highest number of **malicious destruction** incidents in the City. The number of reports jumped from 96 in 2005 to 108 in 2006. Motor vehicles were targeted in nearly 56% of the incidents, including window smashings, pinstriping, tire slashings, and other destructions (i.e. egging). Eighteen incidents targeted businesses and thirteen targeted residencies or houses. There were also nine reports of graffiti. One perpetrator is suspected to have slashed the tires of five cars within a few blocks of each other in late September.



- Increased patrol vigilance resulted in a high rate of **drug** arrests in North Cambridge in 2006. All but 5 of the 18 drug incidents resulted in an arrest. A majority of these arrests involved patrol officers observing perpetrators smoking marijuana in parks and other public areas. Special Investigations made five arrests involving the sale and/or possession of narcotics. All arrests were for either marijuana or cocaine.

Annual Average for North Cambridge Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2006
Housebreaks	100	64	52
Street Robbery	30	21	17
Auto Theft	130	68	40
Larceny from MVs	105	62	63
Malicious Destruction	125	112	102

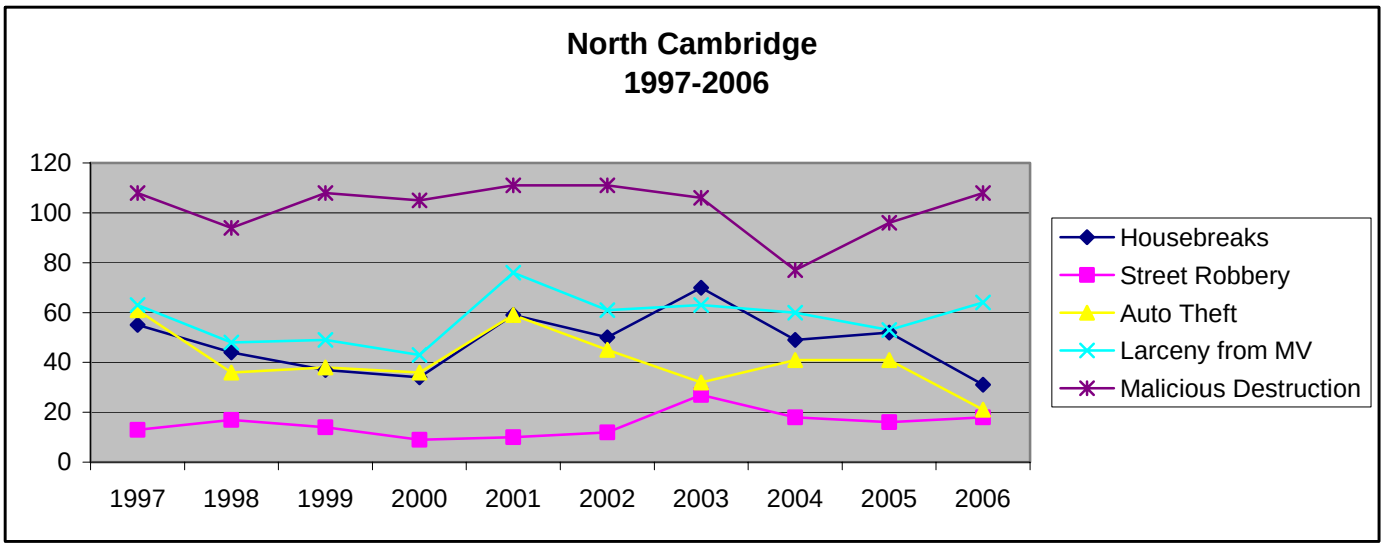
NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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 averages have generally decreased since the 1980s.

- **Street robberies** have traditionally been problematic in Russell Field, Linear Park, and around the Alewife MBTA Station. In the most common scenario, local (Cambridge or Somerville) youths will form packs and strong-arm victims walking in these areas late at night. The packs may brandish knives or the occasional handgun.

- **Auto theft** strikes Rindge Avenue (and particularly the Fresh Pond Apartments) throughout the year. The related crime of **larceny from motor vehicles** is also reported frequently in this area.

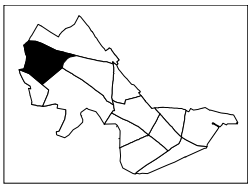


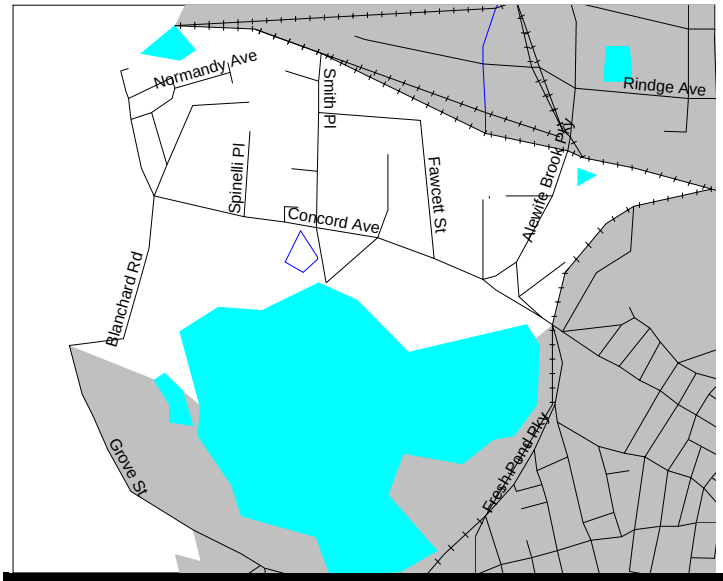
2005 YEAR END REVIEW

The number of **housebreaks** in North Cambridge increased only 6% from 2004 to 2005. Porter Rd and Dudley St saw a number of housebreaks. • There were half as many **street robberies** reported in North Cambridge as in Cambridgeport, which reported the highest number of incidents. Street robberies decreased by two reports from 2004 to 2005. • North Cambridge reported the highest number of **auto thefts** throughout the City in 2005 with 41 incidents, but this total is still lower than the neighborhood's five-year average of 43. The majority of the activity (27%) was reported along Massachusetts Ave and Rindge Ave. • **Larcenies from motor vehicles** decreased 12% from the previous year. Massachusetts Ave and Rindge Ave saw 38% of the total incidents. • North Cambridge reported the second highest number of **malicious destruction** incidents in 2005, 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, and tire slashings. • There were only nine **drug** arrests in North Cambridge in 2005. Five arrests were made for marijuana possession, three were for cocaine possession, and one was for possession of drug paraphernalia.

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, 2002-2006

CRIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Housebreaks	3	3	1	1	3
Street Robbery	1	1	1	4	5
Auto Theft	3	4	12	5	3
Larceny from MVs	15	16	22	16	18
Malicious Destruction	31	30	42	18	16
Drug Incidents	1	1	1	1	1

2006 YEAR END REVIEW

- Cambridge Highlands reported the second lowest number of **housebreaks** in the City in 2006 with only three incidents. One incident was domestic in nature and the other two resulted in the thefts of computers. All three incidents occurred in the second quarter of the year. Housebreaks are rare in this neighborhood because the residential population is very low.

- The number of **street robberies** in the Highlands increased by one incident in 2006, but was still the fourth lowest number of incidents in the City. All five of the robberies occurred in the 100-200 block of Alewife Brook Parkway and were scattered throughout the year. Two incidents involved purse snatchings; one occurred in a parking lot and the other at a gas station. One incident involved a group of perpetrators confronting three victims for their cash and cell phones. Another involved a group of about 10 perpetrators robbing a couple at knifepoint in Danehy Park.

- **Auto Thefts** continued to decline in 2006 with only three cars stolen. One report was filed against an employee who used a company vehicle for personal use. The second car was stolen from the Alewife Brook Parkway, and the third was stolen from Griswold Street. Of the three cars stolen, only one has been recovered to date.

- With only 18 **larcenies from motor vehicles** in 2006, the Highlands reported the second lowest number of larcenies in 2006. Five incidences occurred on the Alewife Brook Parkway and three incidences occurred on both Normandy Avenue and Mooney Street. The most common method of entry into the vehicles was through a broken window (nine incidents). Note that entrance was gained in two larcenies because the vehicle owner left the car door unlocked. Cell phones, tools, personal bags, and cash were the most common items stolen.

- The number of **malicious destruction** incidents in Cambridge Highlands decreased by two incidents from 2005. With only 16 incidents, the Highlands reported the third lowest number of malicious destructions in the City, only reporting more than MIT and Strawberry Hill. Note that crime in the MIT area is commonly reported solely to the MIT police, making comparison with other neighborhoods difficult. A majority of the destruction in the Highlands was concentrated in the parking lots of the Alewife Brook Parkway retail district, representing 38% of the incidents, and the Concord Avenue business district with 31%, for a combined total of approximately 69% of the total incidents. A majority of the reported destruction occurred at business locations (seven incidents), with five being reports of broken windows.

- The lone **drug** incident in Cambridge Highlands took place in April, when three men were arrested for smoking marijuana outside of a movie theater. When searching the suspects, police found three separate bags of marijuana, along with drug paraphernalia and $337 in cash believed to have been the profit of previous drug sales.

Annual Average for Cambridge Highlands Target Crimes			
Crime	**1981-1990**	**1991-2000**	**2001-2006**
Housebreaks	6	2	2
Street Robbery	8	2	2
Auto Theft	54	16	6
Larceny from MVs	38	23	17
Malicious Destruction	28	26	25

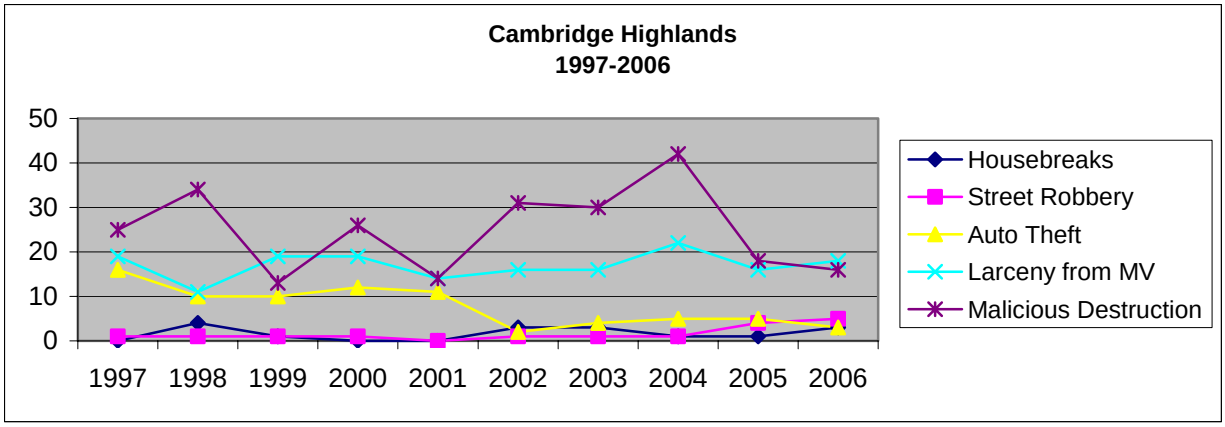
Neighborhood Profile and Historical Synopsis

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 thirteen neighborhoods.

- **Auto theft, larceny from motor vehicle,** 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.

- **Larceny from persons** exhibits some patterns around the Fresh Pond Mall and the Fresh Pond Cinema, where pocket pickers use the darkness of the theater to conceal their crimes.

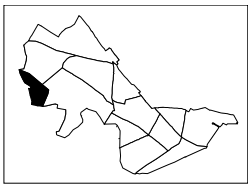


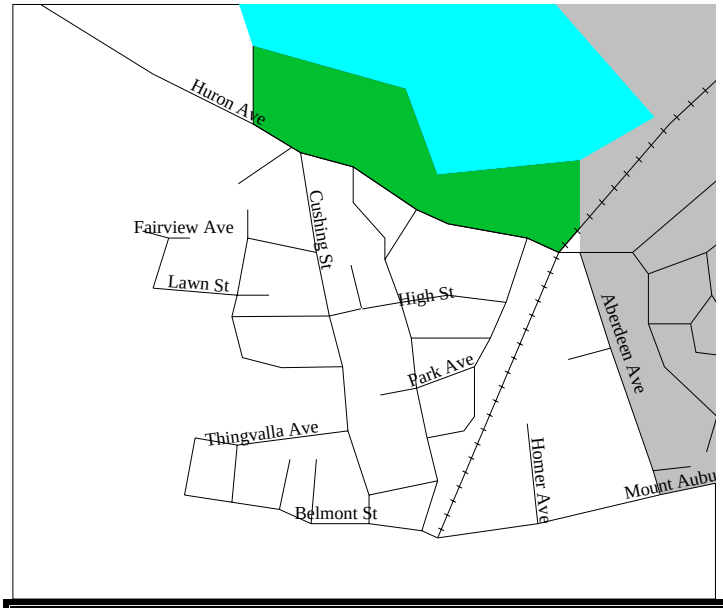
2005 YEAR END REVIEW

Cambridge Highlands reported the lowest number of **housebreaks** in the City in 2005 with only one incident. This incident was an attempt to enter an assisted living apartment via the rear windows. • The number of **street robberies** in Cambridge Highlands increased by three incidents, but was still the third lowest number of incidents in the City. Three of the robberies occurred in the 100-200 block of Alewife Brook Parkway and were scattered throughout the year. • **Auto Thefts** were cut by more than half in 2005, with only five cars stolen. Three cars were stolen from the Alewife Brook Parkway and two were stolen from Fawcett St. • With only 16 **larcenies from motor vehicles**, Cambridge Highlands reported the lowest number of larcenies in 2005. Eight of those larcenies occurred in Alewife Brook Parkway parking lots and five were on Smith Place. Of the 16 larcenies, 2 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. 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 one of the lowest numbers of malicious destructions, second only to the MIT neighborhood. • The lone **drug** arrest in Cambridge Highlands took place in February, when a person was arrested for driving a stolen automobile. While searching him, police found three bags of heroin and a hypodermic needle in his possession.

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, 2002-2006

CRIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Housebreaks	16	15	11	8	9
Street Robbery	4	3	1	2	6
Auto Theft	13	5	5	8	6
Larceny from MVs	17	10	15	21	17
Malicious Destruction	23	23	18	23	15
Drug Incidents	3	2	2	0	1

2006 YEAR END REVIEW

- **Housebreaks** in Strawberry Hill remained steady in 2006 with only one more than in 2005 for a total of nine incidents. Six of the eight housebreaks occurred during the daytime. Three of the breaks occurred at the same apartment complex on Homer Street in May. Aberdeen Way also saw three housebreaks between the months of April and May.

- The number of **street robberies** in 2006 increased by four incidents over 2005, bringing the total to six. Two of the incidents were pack robberies, two were predatory in nature, one was a carjacking, and one involved the robbery of a man delivering pizza. Nothing was taken in four of the incidents.

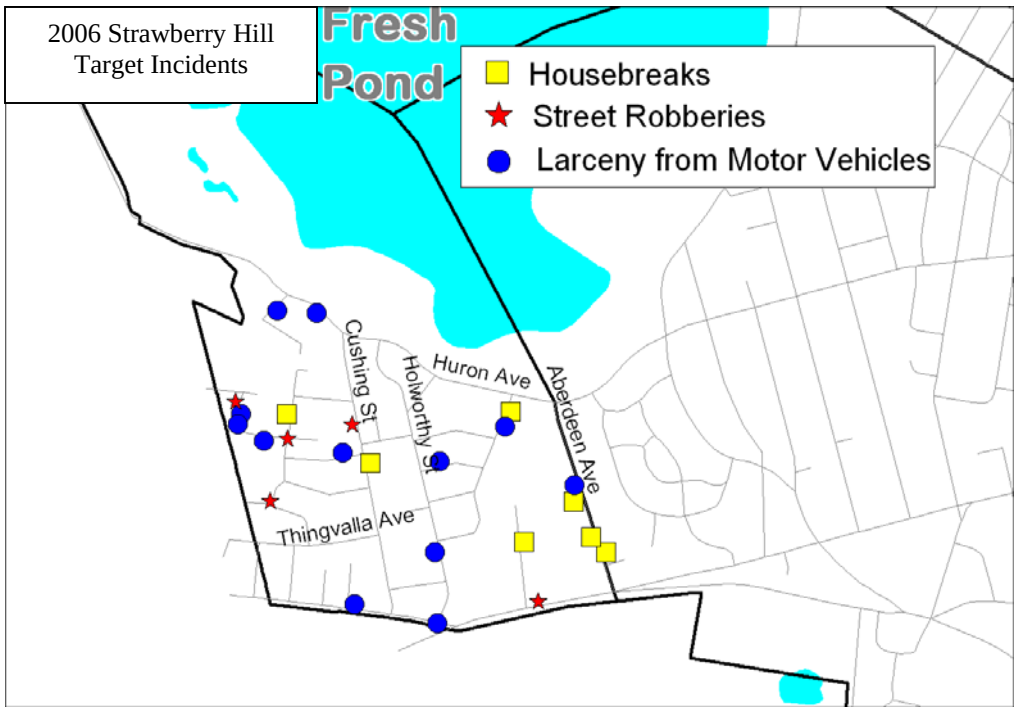
- **Auto theft** in the neighborhood decreased by two incidents. Strawberry Hill reported the second lowest number of stolen vehicles in the City. With only six incidents, no clear pattern developed. The majority of vehicles stolen are older models that were manufactured in the 1990's.

- **Larceny from motor vehicles** decreased in 2006 after two previous years of increases. With only 17 incidents, Strawberry Hill reported the lowest number of motor vehicle larcenies in the City. January was the

most active month for car breaks with six incidents. In about half of the incidents, entry was gained by smashing a window. Suspects gained entry into the vehicles in an unknown manner in six of the incidents. Note that in three of the larcenies, entry was gained through an unlocked door. Multiple incidents occurred on Belmont St, Holworthy St, Huron Ave, Lawn Street, and Oxford Ave. Four of the incidences occurred in the 700 block of Huron Avenue. The most common items targeted were cash and electronic devices.

- The number of **malicious destruction** reports decreased by 35% from 2005. With 15 incidents of malicious destruction, Strawberry Hill reported the second lowest number in the City. Please note that MIT reported the lowest number of street robberies in the City, but the Cambridge Police may not have access to some crime statistics in that area because the MIT police handle most of the criminal activity that occurs there. Eight of the reports in Strawberry Hill were for destruction of motor vehicles, including the smashing of windows and two incidents in which suspects threw rocks at a vehicle. Four incidents involved broken house windows, three of which were damaged by rocks and other materials.

- There was one **drug** incident reported in the Strawberry Hill neighborhood in 2006. Police confiscated cocaine, marijuana, and a large quantity of money from a home on Oxford Avenue while administering a search warrant. The suspect was charged with trafficking in cocaine.



Annual Average for Strawberry Hill Target Crimes			
Crime	**1981-1990**	**1991-2000**	**2001-2006**
Housebreaks	17	10	11
Street Robbery	4	3	3
Auto Theft	17	8	9
Larceny from MVs	22	12	15
Malicious Destruction	25	23	22

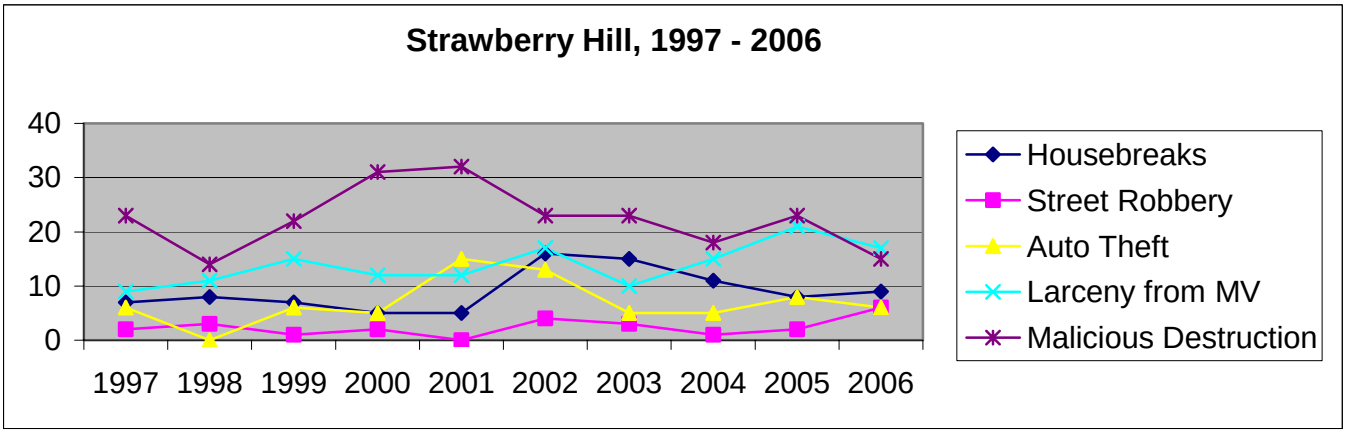
NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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 only one reported in 1999 and 2004. For **auto theft, larceny from motor vehicles,** and **malicious destruction**, Strawberry Hill continually ranks as one of the 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 these crimes are usually low. Several years ago, we received a number of reports of pocket picking from this area, but this pattern has not resurfaced.



2005 YEAR END REVIEW

Strawberry Hill experienced a 28% decrease in **housebreaks** from 2004 to 2005. With only eight incidents, no clear pattern developed. • Strawberry Hill reported the second lowest number of **street robberies** in the City in 2006 with only two incidents. • **Auto theft** in the neighborhood increased by three incidents, yet Strawberry Hill reported the third lowest number of stolen vehicles in the neighborhood. • **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. • The number of **malicious destruction of property** reports increased by five incidents in 2005. Yet even with the increase, Strawberry Hill reported the third lowest number of malicious destructions in the City. • There were no **drug** incidents reported in the Strawberry Hill neighborhood in 2005.

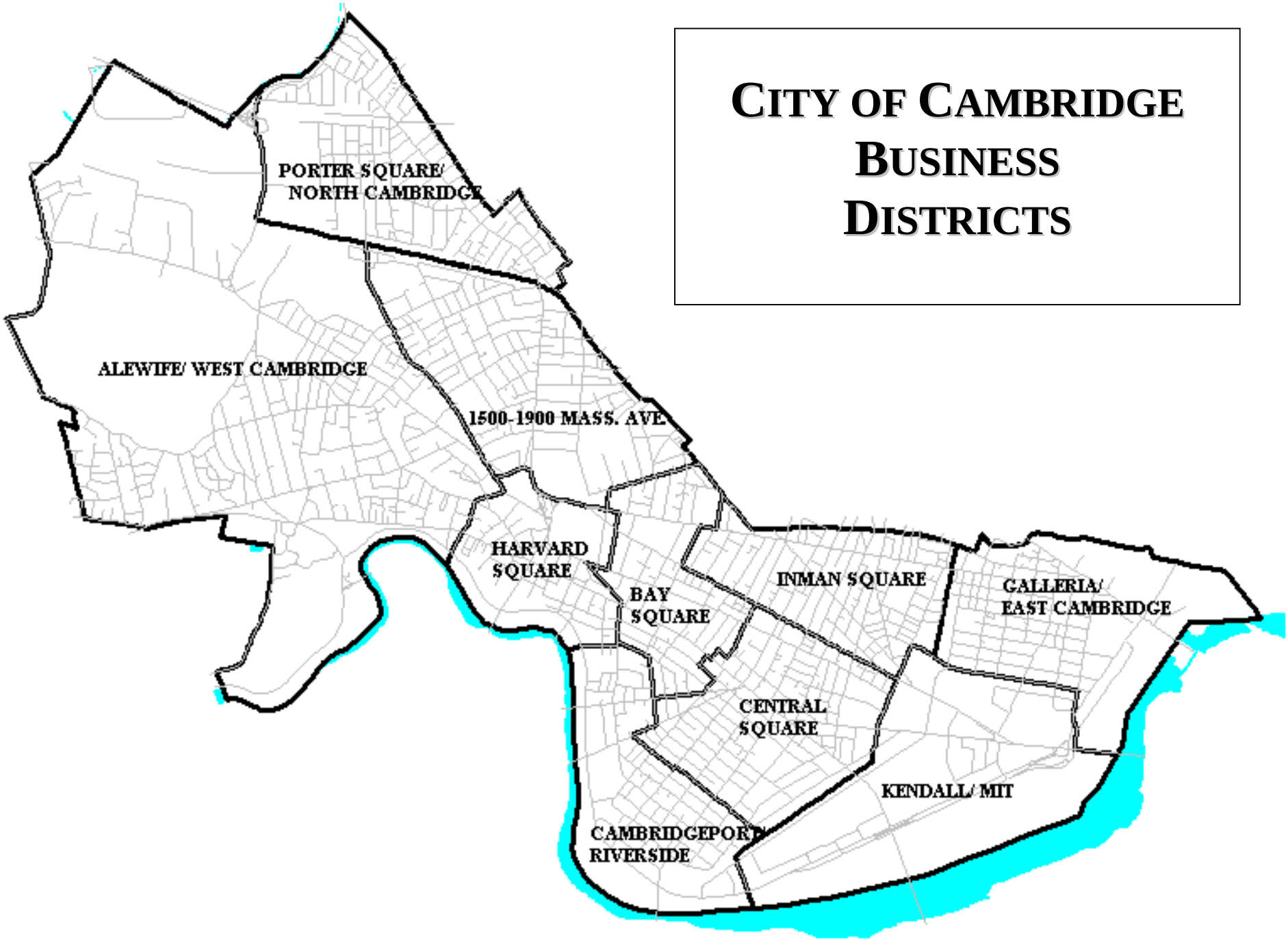
SECTION IV

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 CAMBRIDG E

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

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE BUSINESS DISTRICTS



1 EAST CAMBRIDGE/GALLERIA

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

In 2006, commercial burglaries, commercial robberies, shoplifting, and fraud/flim flam/counterfeiting were the crimes that experienced the most change from the previous year. **Commercial burglaries** doubled from 2005, to 30 incidents. Nine of the incidents occurred at construction sites and were related to the copper thefts occurring throughout the country. The majority of these burglaries occurred in the overnight hours when businesses were closed. There was one arrest for a commercial burglary that occurred because officers arrived on scene while the act was in progress. **Commercial robberies** fell 77% in 2006. One of those robberies occurred at the Citizens Bank on Cambridge St and resulted in an arrest. The arrested person walked into the bank, demanded money and implied he had a gun. Incidents of **shoplifting** are disproportionately high because the Galleria Mall is located within this business district. All but two of the incidents took place in the mall. Sixty percent of all shoplifting incidents in the mall ended in an arrest. This is a result of the strong presence of private security agents and a dedicated police detail. The Galleria mall accounted for about 30% of all shoplifting incidents citywide and made up 36% of all the shoplifting arrests citywide.

CRIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Larceny from Building	88	75	104	86	85
Larceny from Person	37	48	44	45	44
Commercial Burglary	26	10	8	15	30
Commercial Robbery	8	4	8	10	3
Shoplifting	150	118	145	134	103
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	98	76	78	58	70

2 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

Figures from this business district do no include information from MIT Police and therefore most of the crime occurring around MIT property or involving MIT students/faculty are not reported to the Cambridge Police. Of note in 2006 were the increases in **larcenies from persons** (100% increase) and **commercial burglaries** (63% increase). In addition, **larcenies from buildings** decreased by 24%. The majority of the larcenies from persons occurred when individuals left their property unattended and returned to find it gone. There was one arrest in the 13 **commercial burglaries** that occurred in 2006. This arrest occurred in late June when a man was spotted by security breaking into a construction site attempting to steal copper. He was apprehended with the assistance of a State Police K-9 unit. The sole **commercial robbery** in this area for 2006 occurred at a convenience store. The suspect ordered the cashier to turn over all the money in the register and then fled out the door.

CRIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Larceny from Building	52	45	31	37	28
Larceny from Person	14	9	15	6	12
Commercial Burglary	10	10	11	8	13
Commercial Robbery	3	4	3	2	1
Shoplifting	1	3	0	4	3
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	9	11	40	17	8

3 INMAN SQUARE/HARRINGTON

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

Larcenies from buildings remained steady in 2006. **Larcenies from persons,** however, increased by 60%. Over half of these occurred when people left their property unattended. Wallets, purses, and cell phones were most commonly taken. **Commercial burglaries** doubled from 2005 to 2006. Six of the locations were victimized multiple times throughout the year. Additionally, there were three arrests. One arrest occurred after a man broke into a restaurant and attempted to steal a cash register from the bar area. In another incident, three people were arrested for breaking into a construction site. Finally, a man was arrested for attempting to break into a building. There was a dramatic decrease in **commercial robberies** in 2006. The high number of incidents in 2005 had been the result of two individuals engaging in a spree of robberies in the area. They were subsequently arrested. **Shoplifting** incidents remained low in 2006. All four incidents occurred at Convenience stores in the area, where suspects allegedly stole small amounts of food and drinks.

CRIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Larceny from Building	30	29	35	30	29
Larceny from Person	7	14	18	15	24
Commercial Burglary	21	21	13	15	30
Commercial Robbery	3	5	7	19	3
Shoplifting	6	8	3	4	4
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	38	50	40	40	42

4 CENTRAL SQUARE AREA

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 decreased by 17% in 2006. Twenty of these incidents were at health clubs in the area. This is consistent with trends throughout the city of thefts from health club lockers. Another 21 incidents involved property that was either forgotten or left unattended for a period of time. These two categories made up more then half of all larcenies from buildings in the Central Square area. **Larcenies from persons** rose slightly in 2006. Thirty-one of the incidents involved property that was left unattended. Another 25 incidents occurred while patrons were dining at area restaurants. In these dining thefts, patrons' wallets were usually taken from their purses or jackets hanging over the backs of chairs. This is a crime pattern that was replicated in Harvard Square as well as in Boston. Boston Police made two arrests related to this spree of crimes. **Commercial burglaries** increased 147% in 2006. This is due in large part to the homeless population that frequents the Central square area. Over half of the incidents occurred on the weekend. **Commercial robberies** decreased significantly in 2006 to its lowest level since 2001. **Shoplifting** incidents decreased slightly in 2006. Nearly half of these incidents resulted in an arrest. Most of the incidents occurred at one of three locations: grocery stores (17), CVS (20) or The Gap (35).

CRIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Larceny from Building	87	98	82	87	72
Larceny from Person	81	99	86	98	102
Commercial Burglary	57	18	49	15	37
Commercial Robbery	7	7	8	14	4
Shoplifting	104	75	78	119	107
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	95	83	88	79	79

5 CAMBRIDGEPORT/RIVERSIDE

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 two **commercial robberies** in the Cambridgeport/Riverside business district in 2006. On two different occasions in March, gas stations were robbed at gunpoint. Money was taken from the register in both incidents. **Commercial burglaries** are rare in this business district. Three of the eight incidents in 2006 occurred at the Amigos School on Putnam Ave, where, on all three occasions, computers and laptops were taken from classrooms. **Shoplifting** incidents occurred at grocery stores and Micro Center. Ten arrests were made. In all cases, loss prevention staff of the respective merchants apprehended the shoplifters. **Larcenies from persons** are not an overwhelming problem in this area. The few incidents of this kind were confined to the theft of purses and wallets at bars and hotel restaurants. No solid pattern could be identified in the 14 **larcenies from buildings** in this business district in 2006. The thefts were 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	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Larceny from Building	25	16	26	26	14
Larceny from Person	11	7	6	7	10
Commercial Burglary	4	4	2	4	8
Commercial Robbery	0	1	3	5	2
Shoplifting	11	10	8	13	16
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	23	22	18	25	32

6 BAY SQUARE/UPPER BROADWAY

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 was one **commercial robbery** in 2006. A man walked into a convenience store and ordered an employee to empty the register. **Shoplifting** continues to remain at a low level with only one incident reported in 2006. There were six **commercial burglaries** in 2006. Two of these incidents occurred only a few days apart and both involved persons breaking the windows of stores and taking lottery tickets off the counters. **Larcenies from buildings** decreased significantly in 2006 to 26. Most of the incidents involved property (usually cell phones) taken from lockers at the Cambridge Rindge and Latin School. There were 10 **larcenies from persons** in 2006. Again, a majority of the property taken had been left unattended and usually consisted of wallets or cell phones. Of the 26 incidents of **fraud/flim flam/counterfeiting**, the vast majority of incidents were for some type of fraud. Eleven of these incidents were of people whose credit card or bank account information was used without their knowledge. There was one instance of passing a bad check, which is of note to business owners. A woman passed several checks linked to an account that had no funds. She passed six checks at the same location totaling over $350.

CRIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Larceny from Building	34	41	50	47	26
Larceny from Person	10	7	14	9	10
Commercial Burglary	8	15	4	16	6
Commercial Robbery	1	1	4	0	1
Shoplifting	3	4	3	4	1
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	19	31	27	34	26

7 HARVARD SQUARE

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

For the first time in the last 10 years, there were no **commercial robberies** reported in the Harvard Square area. **Larcenies from persons** continue to fall with 89 such incidents reported in 2006. Since 2004, they have fallen 35%. However, larcenies from persons who were dining in Harvard Square accounted for over half of all such incidents. Most of these occurred in the months of August and September, when al fresco cafes were the targets of thieves. Without the victims' knowledge, thieves would take purses hung on the backs of chairs or left under the table. Boston Police made two arrests at the end of August in these cases. Another similar MO emerged in October, this time with fewer incidents, which were split between Central and Harvard Squares. **Larcenies from buildings** has fallen 52% since 2004 with 43 incidents reported in 2006. Most of these were of wallets, purses, and backpacks left unattended or forgotten. There were 18 **commercial burglaries** in 2006. Of these 18, the vast majority were burglaries of retail locations where cash was taken from a safe or cash register. Several offices were burglarized as well. The targets were usually electronics, such as laptops. There were 56 reports of **shoplifting** in 2006. Twenty-eight percent of the incidents resulted in an arrest. Fourteen of these incidents occurred at Urban Outfitters. The majority of the **fraud** incidents in 2006 involved people having their credit cards or ATM cards used without their knowledge. There was one instance of a woman trying to fill a false prescription.

CRIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Larceny from Building	68	80	90	78	43
Larceny from Person	147	100	136	113	89
Commercial Burglary	28	22	20	14	18
Commercial Robbery	6	3	5	4	0
Shoplifting	79	77	62	52	56
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	69	58	50	37	28

8 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 2006, **larcenies from buildings** fell considerably to 25 incidents. This represents a 52% decrease from 2005 and is at its lowest level since 1998. This is due by and large to the reduction of thefts from lockers at area health clubs. Locker thefts accounted for nearly half of all larcenies from buildings in 2005; in 2006 they represented only 24% of all such crimes. **Larcenies from persons** rose slightly in 2006, yet there was no pattern to the crime. The majority of incidents involved a person leaving an item unattended and it was gone upon their return. Of the eight **commercial burglaries** in 2006, there were two distinct types. The first occurred twice and is similar to events in other parts of the City, where suspects broke into convenience stores and stole the lottery scratch ticket boxes. In the other type, there were three incidents where power tools were stolen from construction sites in the area. One of the two **commercial robberies** in 2006 resulted in an arrest. A man tried to rob a market, was unsuccessful, and was later apprehended when he attempted to steal a purse from a woman walking down the street. The suspect was linked in both crimes because the officers recognized the purse-snatcher as fitting the description given earlier in the day of the would-be robber. Of the seven cases of **shoplifting** reported in 2006**,** five occurred at the Gap clothing store. Of the 36 instances of **fraud**, eight involved the website www.craigslist.org. This is an internet community where users post products and services for sale, including apartments, motor vehicles, furniture, and electronics. In all of the cases involving Craig's List, a potential buyer agreed to send payment for a posted item and never received the product in return.

CRIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Larceny from Building	34	42	46	52	25
Larceny from Person	17	11	15	12	19
Commercial Burglary	6	3	10	16	8
Commercial Robbery	3	8	3	2	2
Shoplifting	8	9	2	3	7
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	29	36	35	35	36

9 PORTER SQUARE/NORTH CAMBRIDGE

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

Incidents of **shoplifting** decreased to 21 in 2006 within the Porter Square Area. This amounts to a 32% reduction. Ten of the incidents occurred at the Shaw's Supermarket. There were 10 arrests for shoplifting, 9 of which occurred at the Shaw's. The amount of **larcenies from buildings** went unchanged from 2005 to 2006. Seven of the thirty-six incidents took place at construction sites, three of which seemed to be related as they occurred at the construction site around 316 Rindge Ave. In all three cases, kitchen appliances were stolen from unfinished condominiums. There were also two incidents of copper construction materials stolen from construction sites. **Commercial burglaries** increased 50% in 2006. In many of the incidents, the suspects gained entry by breaking glass windows. **Commercial robberies** increased to 13 in 2006. Seven of the incidents occurred at convenience stores, four in particular at the Bread and Butter. Four of the incidents were robberies at area banks. There one incident of a taxi driver being robbed. **Larcenies from persons** increased to 17 in 2006. Nearly half of the incidents were the result of people leaving their belongings (mainly cell phones and wallets) unattended for a period of time. There was an increase of 14% in **fraud/flim flam/counterfeiting** incidents in 2006. This increase can be attributed to an influx of computer and internet related scams. In most of these cases individuals paid for items online and never received them.

CRIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Larceny from Building	37	31	37	36	36
Larceny from Person	24	15	23	12	17
Commercial Burglary	15	13	6	16	24
Commercial Robbery	4	5	6	10	13
Shoplifting	31	19	31	31	21
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	34	36	33	35	40

10 ALEWIFE/WEST CAMBRIDGE

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 Shaw's Supermarket, the Fresh Pond Mall, industrial and research complexes on Smith, Fawcett, Mooney and Cambridge Park Drive, the Huron Village area, shops and restaurants on Concord and Garden Street.

Alewife/West Cambridge

Larcenies from buildings decreased 33% in 2006, which is a continuation of a downward trend since 2004. Larcenies from buildings are down 44% from 2004. A quarter of the incidents occurred in the back room of a business. Usually an employee placed a wallet or jacket in an employee storage room and returned after work to find it missing. **Larcenies from persons** also decreased in 2006. There were 52% fewer incidents than in 2005. Five of the incidents were the result of property left unattended. **Shoplifting** incidents also decreased in 2006, by 33%. Half of all incidents resulted in an arrest. Eight of the incidents in 2006 occurred at the Whole Foods Market. This was the one location with the most incidents. It also accounted for the most arrests (7 of the 13). Of the other incidents, five occurred at clothing stores and eleven occurred at area supermarkets. **Commercial burglaries** increased slightly in 2006 to 18 incidents. Five of the incidents were at Barrell Plumbing where copper pipes and wiring were stolen. This was part of a larger trend across the City and country. There were 11 **commercial robberies** in the Alewife/West Cambridge Business District in 2006. Two arrests were made. The Cambridge Gateway Inn was robbed twice in October about 10 days apart. Both incidents involved the same suspects, who were arrested in Boston for other robberies in the area. There was one arrest made in an incident of **fraud** in 2006. The defendant stole the credit cards of the victim and used the account to wire money.

CRIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Larceny from Building	64	61	71	60	40
Larceny from Person	41	19	24	25	12
Commercial Burglary	25	18	16	14	18
Commercial Robbery	5	3	13	7	11
Shoplifting	60	35	49	39	26
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	48	44	38	50	49

SECTION V

SPECIAL REPORTS

- DOMESTIC CRIMES
- HATE CRIMES
- HOMELESS CRIMES
- JUVENILE CRIMES
- SCHOOL CRIMES
- CHA CRIMES
- "HOT" TARGET THEFTS
- 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.

In 2006, there were a total of 784 incidents between individuals with a domestic relationship. For a breakdown of domestic crimes by relationship, see the next page. As stated earlier, domestic crime is often underreported. One of the most common reasons is that the police are **not** always the first to be called in domestic cases, as is typically the case with other crime types. Victims of abuse often seek assistance from a local battered women's shelter, a court, a hospital, or a friend before calling the police.

The majority of domestic calls that Cambridge officers do respond to involve loud arguments, classified as "**domestic disputes**." In 2006, these calls made up 53% 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.

CATEGORICAL BREAKDOWN OF DOMESTIC INCIDENTS	Total Reports 2006	% of Total Domestic Reports
Dispute/Disturbance with No Physical Abuse	418	53.32%
Simple Assault	160	20.41%
Violation of a Restraining Order	68	8.67%
Aggravated Assault	57	7.27%
Threats to Commit a Crime	37	4.72%
Housebreak	10	1.28%
Rape	8	1.02%
Harassment	6	0.77%
Harassing or Obscene Telephone Calls	5	0.64%
Larceny	5	0.64%
Malicious Destruction of Property	3	0.38%
Stalking	3	0.38%
Robbery	1	0.13%
Burglary	1	0.13%
Forgery	1	0.13%
Intimidation of a Witness	1	0.13%
Total	**784**	**100.00%**

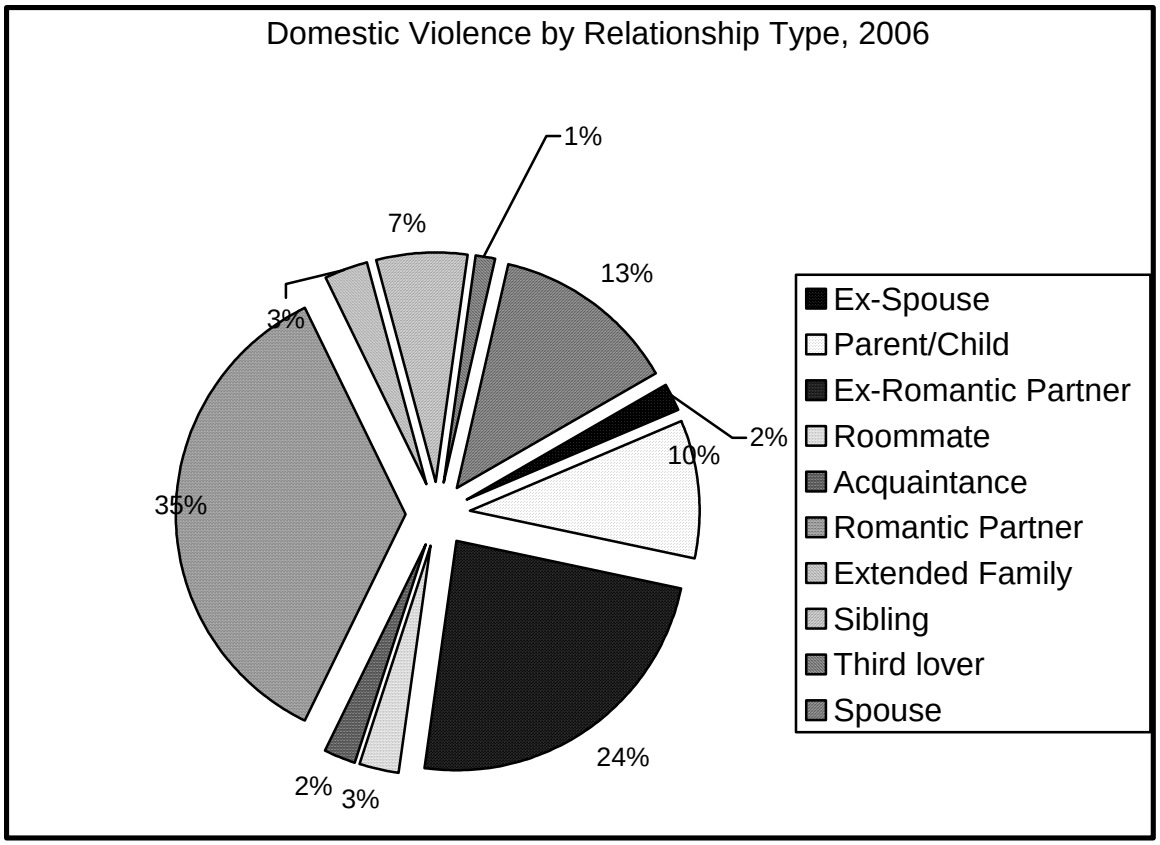
Domestic violence is the most serious type of domestic crime. According to the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, these crimes take many shapes and "…may include emotional abuse, economic abuse, sexual abuse, using children, threats, using male privilege, intimidation, isolation, and a variety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

The most common type of violent domestic incidents reported in Cambridge involves **simple assaults**—assaults without a weapon and with no serious injuries. This category accounted for 20% of all domestic incidents in 2006. Aggravated assaults made up an additional 7%.

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.



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 Program(*teen dating violence*)617-868-1650

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 night, 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.

HATE CRIMES

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

There were ten hate crimes reported in 2006. What follows is a chronological synopsis of those events.

1. In mid-January, two students of the Prospect Hill Academy were physically assaulted, kicked, and called racial epithets by six to eight juveniles.

2. In March, a man attending a function at the Greek American Political Club was hit with a glass across the face during a bar fight. The victim believed he was assaulted based on religious preference. The suspect was arrested and charged at the end of the month.

3. In late March, while parking her car, a woman was approached by a man who said he was there first. Upon returning to her car, she found a note with a racial epithet on it.

4. Also in late March, an employee of the First Baptist Church found an anti-religious statement spray-painted on the building. A note in the mailbox advocating violent action accompanied the tagging.

5. In early April, a pro-gay banner was taken from The Old Cambridge Baptist Church and found in a nearby trash barrel.

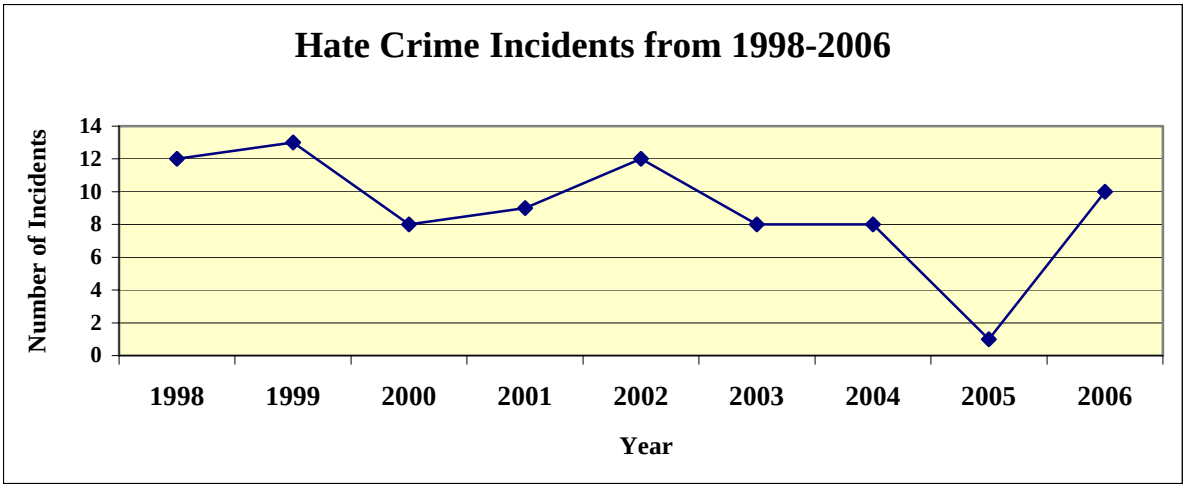
6. Also in April, a man was punched in the face at T.T. the Bear's Place after he asked another man if he was gay.

7. In late June, a man was punched and kicked by a woman at the Bank of America ATM on Mass Ave and Temple St. The attacker shouted racial profanities during the incident, stole the victim's cash, and fled the scene.

8. Also in late June, it was reported that someone spray-painted anti-gay remarks on the side of the Paradise Café for the third time. A window was also shattered by a rock.

9. A man was arrested in July for Assault and Battery with a Dangerous Weapon (shod foot) after he kicked a man in the mouth near the Harvard Square T stop. Upon questioning from officers, the arrested party admitted using anti-gay language to describe the victim.

10. In August, a man reported that a neighbor made harassing comments based on the victim's sexual orientation as well as threatened bodily harm to the man. He further stated that this is part of an ongoing problem between the two.



HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness accounts for a considerable amount of criminal activity throughout the city, in terms of both suspects and victims. Many of the suspects are repeat offenders and are well known to the police. The greatest numbers of homeless persons usually exist in high traffic areas, such as Central Square, Porter Square, 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 which homeless-related crimes have been occurring in Cambridge.

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 that admits homeless persons who are "under the influence." These residents, due to their drug or alcohol addiction, are often more violent then the residents of other shelters. The actual homeless population of Cambridge is almost impossible to pinpoint. Due to safety considerations, volunteers in the CASPAR study are usually 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 cautioned that the census (which, in January 2007, found 455 homeless persons with 54 actually living and sleeping on the streets) may not be an entirely accurate representation of the homeless population of Cambridge, because "the street count is heavily dependent on the weather, the accuracy of current knowledge about where homeless people are sleeping, and current/recent enforcement practices."

The large numbers of what some street workers call the "new homeless," generally young people who flee 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 years of age or younger in Cambridge this year, which is consistent with data from 2005. While the "Pit Rats," who generally consider themselves young enough to get back on their feet, do not commit an excessive amount of crime, this may change as this population continues to grow. The average age of a homeless individual that was arrested was 43.

Crime type	2005 # Arrests of homeless persons	% of all arrests for this crime that were homeless	2006 # Arrests of homeless persons	% of all arrests for this crime that were homeless
Assault (Aggravated/Simple)	22	9%	23	9%
Auto Theft	0	0%	0	0%
Burglary – home or business	3	12%	7	30%
Disorderly/Drinking in Public	24	41%	14	30%
Domestic Dispute	0	0%	0	0%
Driving Offenses/OUI	4	2%	1	1%
Forgery/Fraud	2	11%	1	16%
Indecent Assault	0	0%	1	16%
Indecent Exposure	6	32%	4	25%
Larceny/Theft (excl. shoplifting)	3	7%	6	16%
Misc. Offenses	0	0%	3	27%
Narcotics Possession/Sale	19	15%	22	18%
Peeping & Spying	0	0%	0	0%
Rape	1	4%	0	0%
Receiving Stolen Property	3	13%	2	25%
Robbery	5	18%	7	22%
Sex Offender Violation	6	40%	4	50%
Shoplifting	23	12%	26	15%
Trespassing	8	22%	14	77%
Vandalism	4	19%	3	23%
Violation of Restraining Order	0	0%	0	0%
Warrants	1	5%	1	11%
Weapons Violations	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	**134**		**139**	

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:

The 6 Most Common Addresses Given by Homeless Persons Arrested in Cambridge in 2006

"Homeless"	68
240 Albany St. (CASPAR)	61
402 Mass Ave (Salvation Army)	6
Pine Street Inn, Boston	3
Long Island Shelter, Boston	2

- Fifteen percent of all arrests in 2006 involved an offender who gave 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, but the police department does not have data from these addresses.

- The most common address given by someone arrested in Cambridge was simply "homeless," accounting for 7% of all arrests during 2006. The second most common, 240 Albany St, accounted for a little over 6% 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.

- Although they account for only about 0.5% of the population in Cambridge, homeless individuals made up 15% of the total arrests in 2006. 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 2006 include the following:

- **Disorderly/Drinking in Public** was perpetrated by homeless individuals in nearly 12% of the homeless arrests reported in 2006. These individuals usually gather in the popular squares of the city (Central and Harvard) with other homeless. A passing patrol officer who witnesses the drinking or disorder first hand usually arrests the individuals.

- Homeless persons made up a quarter of the 16 **indecent exposure** arrests in the city. This crime is usually committed out of the lack of a place for the homeless to resort to when out on the streets, or it accompanies public drinking. Most often these are incidents of public urination.

- **Trespassing** arrests are another obvious result of the conditions that the 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, or going onto campuses, such as M.I.T., and into their buildings. In 2006, 14 arrests were made of this nature that involved a homeless individual. Homeless individuals often become devoted "customers" of a certain restaurant and will frequent that restaurant 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 between two or more homeless people, often when liquor is involved. Most of these arrests take place in Central Square. Also, police officers are frequently victims of simple assault. This typically occurs 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.

Summary & Recommendations

The solution to many citizen concerns about public drinking and homelessness may not need to involve the Police Department. Such solutions include public education, an increased number of substance abuse resources, job opportunities, and additional "basic needs" resources such as storage and showers.

Our area of expertise, however, requires us to investigate what can be done by, or through cooperation with, the Cambridge Police Department to address these issues. The analysis presented here suggests, at minimum, the following three law enforcement-based solutions:

- **Priority Prosecution of Repeat Offenders**. The top 50 homeless offenders were responsible for nearly 3.5% of all the arrests throughout the city from 2003-2006. Ten of these offenders have five or more arrests in the last four years. A priority prosecution program could help ensure that these chronic and serious offenders are given more court attention.

- **Target Hardening**. Property and persons victimized by vagrant crime are most likely to be located in the rough triangle formed by MIT, Cambridge City Hall, and the CASPAR shelter. The principles of CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) and other crime prevention strategies should be rigorously employed within this area to reduce the attractiveness of potential theft, burglary, and robbery targets, as well as to reduce the attractiveness of certain areas to public drinking.

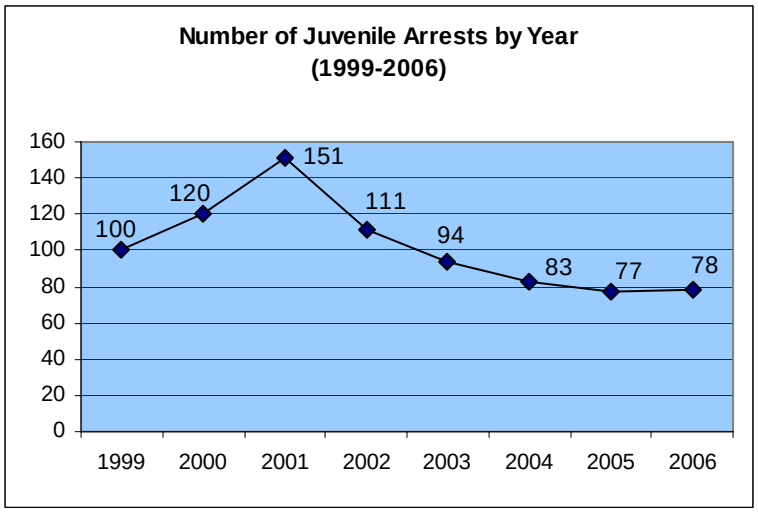
- **Reduction of Fencing Outlets**. *All* larceny offenders, including homeless offenders, tend to target cellular telephones, laptop computers, and iPods. Part of the problem is the relative ease with which these items can be sold to second-hand stores that ask no questions. "Pawn shops" are currently required to report the names of their customers to the Cambridge Police Department; extending this ordinance to cover second-hand electronics, computers, and music stores would help the Cambridge Police Department keep tabs on known offenders fencing large amounts of potentially stolen property.

This report is the most comprehensive as possible with existing data. Further research, including voluntary surveys of shelter patrons and impact studies, can enhance our understanding of the problem, but certain solutions are dictated by the work we have already done. The Crime Analysis Unit would be happy to collaborate on any future research and strategy development.

JUVENILE CRIME

Juveniles, ***offenders aged 16 and under***, made up approximately 13% of the total Part One Crime arrests in Cambridge between 1999 and 2006. The number of juvenile arrests for all offenses peaked in 2001 at 151 arrests and reached 78 arrests in 2006.

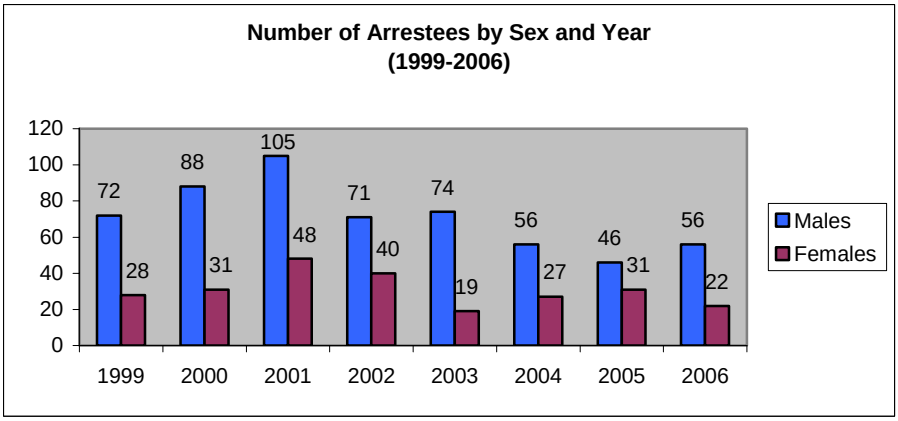
Juveniles have made up approximately 11% of the arrests for violent offenses and 14% of the arrests for Part One property offenses in Cambridge over the past seven years. By far, the highest total *number* of juvenile arrests in Cambridge was made for shoplifting offenses. However, the largest *percentage* of juvenile arrests per crime were made for street robberies, where 21% of the total arrests for street robbery were of offenders 16 years of age or younger.



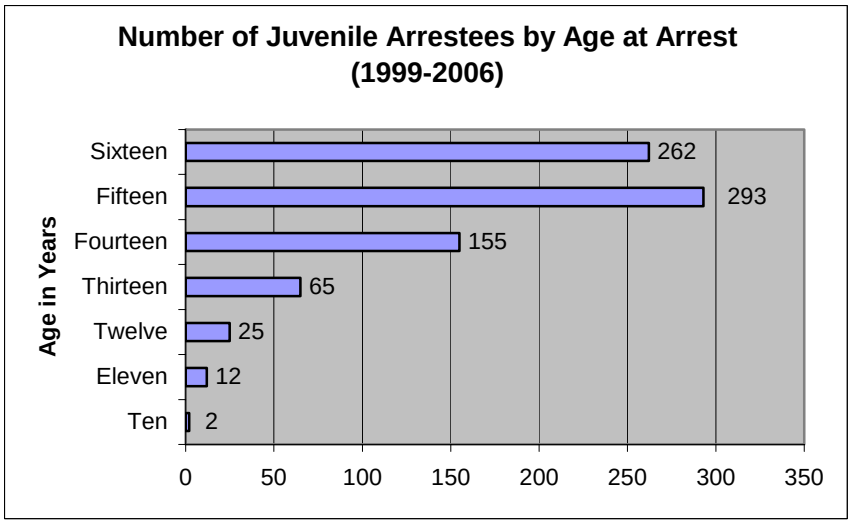
Part One Crimes 1999-2006	Juvenile Arrests
Violent Crimes	
Homicide	0
Rape	0
Street Robbery	59
Commercial Robbery	1
Aggravated Assault	96
Total Violent	156
Property Crimes	
Housebreak	23
Commercial Break	9
All Larceny Offenses*	75
Shoplifting	262
Auto Theft	3
Total Property	372

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

Other Offenses, 1999-2006	
Simple Assault	59
Drugs	53
Indecent Assault	3
Gun Violations	3
Arson	4
Malicious Destruction	42
Receiving Stolen Prop.	29
Trespassing	29
Disorderly	29
Liquor Possession/Sale	4
Threats	5
Violating R.O.	1
Forgery	10
Misc. Offenses	10
Peeping & Spying	2
Drinking in Public	1
Embezzlement	1
Indecent Exposure	1
Driving Offenses	10
Warrant Arrest	6
Domestic Dispute	5
Total	307

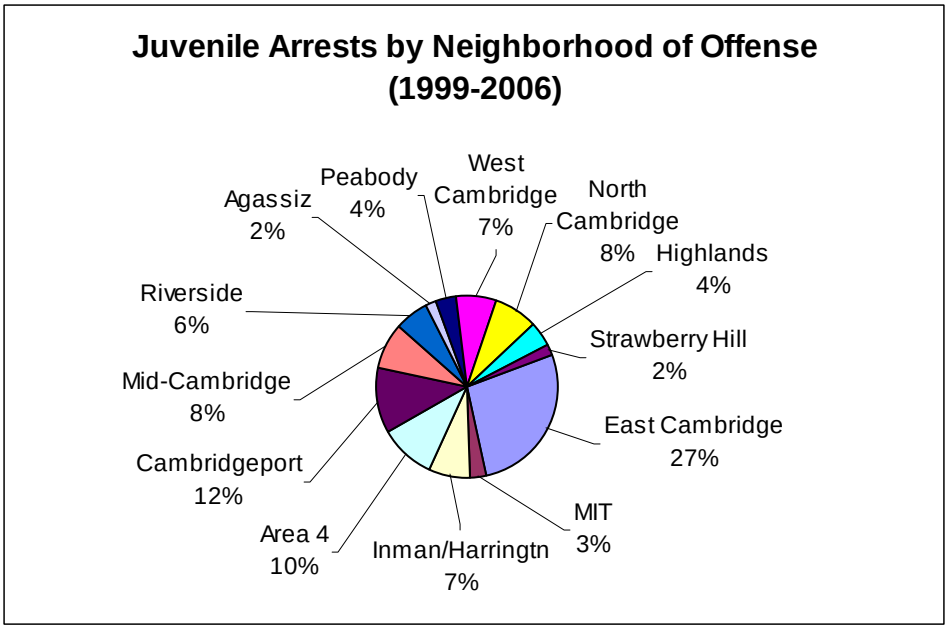


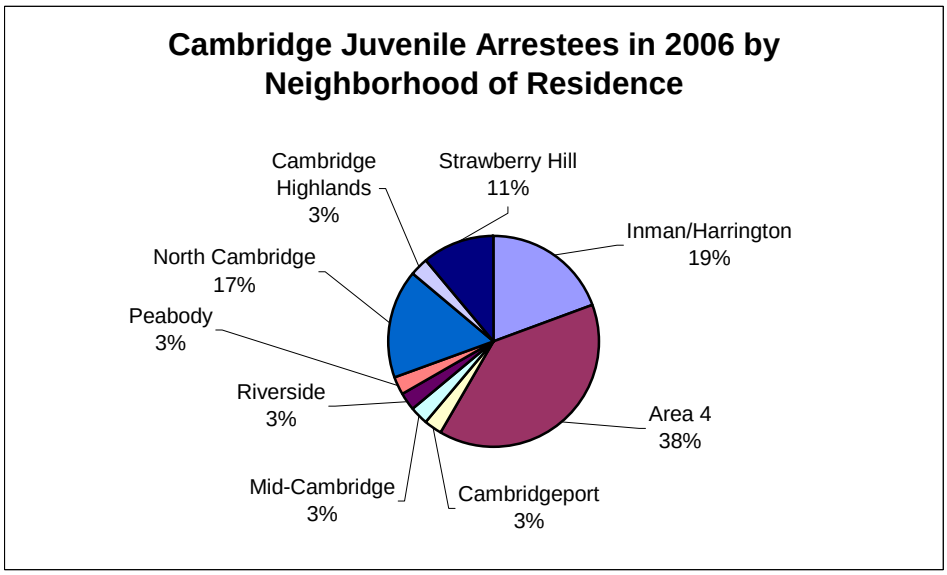
Approximately 70% of the juveniles arrested in Cambridge were male, compared to 82% of adult arrestees. These numbers reflect national totals, as 70% of juvenile arrestees nationally in 2004 were also male offenders. The graph to the left breaks down the numbers of juvenile arrestees per year by sex between 1999 and 2006.



Thirty-six percent (36%) of the juveniles arrested between 1999 and 2006 were 15 years old at the time of their arrest, making it the most common age of an arrested juvenile. No arrests of children under the age of 10 were made.

The majority of arrests took place in East Cambridge, which logically follows given that the Cambridgeside Galleria accounts for a high number of shoplifting arrests. The graph to the right breaks down the percentages of arrests of juveniles per neighborhood.





Approximately half (46%) of the juveniles arrested in 2006 were Cambridge residents. Of these, Area 4 was the most common neighborhood of residence, followed by Inman/Harrington and North Cambridge.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF "SCHOOL*" CRIMES IN 2006

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 *28 Sacramento St.*	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4**
Cambridgeport School *89 Elm St.*	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	**7**
Andrew Peabody School (Formerly the M.E. Fitzgerald School) *70 Rindge Ave.*	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	**8**
Fletcher-Maynard Academy *225 Windsor St.*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**2**
Graham & Parks School *15 Upton St.*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Haggerty School *110 Cushing St.*	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	**5**
King Open School (Formerly the Harrington School) *850 Cambridge St.*	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	**6**
Kennedy - Longfellow School *158 Spring St.*	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**6**
MLK, Jr. School *100 Putnam Ave.*	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	**10**
Morse School *40 Granite St.*	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**3**
Tobin School *197 Vassal Ln.*	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**5**
CRLS High School *459 Broadway*	13	1	1	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	**21**
TOTAL	**24**	**4**	**10**	**9**	**6**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**11**	**77**

*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, 2006 TO DECEMBER 31, 2006

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	1	0	0	0	1	0	**2**
4 Centre	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**2**
8-10 Lancaster	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	**5**
87 Amory St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
116 Norfolk St	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
118 Trowbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
12 Prince St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
120 Pleasant St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
2353 Mass	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	**4**
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
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.	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**6**
Corcoran Pk	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	0	1	7	0	0	**20**
Fairmont Apts.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Hingham St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Jackson Gardens	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	**9**
Jackson St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Jefferson Park	4	4	0	3	0	1	0	8	10	0	0	10	1	1	**42**
JFK Apts.	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	**6**
LBJ Apts.	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**8**
Lincoln Way	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	5	0	0	**14**
Lopez St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Manning Apts.	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**4**
Miller's River	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	**8**
Newtowne Ct	2	6	1	4	3	0	0	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	**37**
Putnam Gardens	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	**9**
Putnam School	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
River Howard	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	**6**
Roosevelt Towers	2	2	0	1	1	1	3	2	4	0	0	8	2	0	**26**
Russell Apt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
St. Paul's	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	**12**
Truman Apts.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Washington Elms	3	9	2	0	9	2	1	6	3	0	0	13	0	0	**48**
Willow St.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Woodrow Wilson Ct.	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	**11**
Total	**22**	**40**	**4**	**12**	**31**	**6**	**13**	**32**	**51**	**0**	**1**	**69**	**7**	**1**	**289**

"Hot" Theft Targets

Every year marks the emergence of new hot theft targets. As technology advances, new items move up in the ranks and become highly targeted by thieves. Examples of past hot targets were Audi headlights and Acura tires in larcenies from motor vehicles, and iPod MP3 players in larcenies from persons. In addition to new targets, there are certain items that are continuously targeted year after year by thieves, such as laptops or car stereo systems.

The two hottest targeted items of 2006 were GPS Navigation Systems from motor vehicles and Copper material from construction/renovation sites, utility companies, and residences. Both of these thefts were not unique to Cambridge, as they were seen nationally and internationally. Theft of GPS systems has been seen in almost every neighboring city and town across Massachusetts, while copper material, including wires, cables, and downspouts, has been targeted across the nation due to its increasingly high value. With lenient scrap yard legislation, there is little monitoring of thieves who turn in these materials. Also, with the introduction of Internet websites like *E-bay* and *Craigslist*, thieves can put up stolen goods for bidding without any regulation of where the items came from. There is strong evidence to believe that stolen goods, such as GPS navigation systems, laptops, and car stereos, are being sold on these websites.

In Focus: GPS

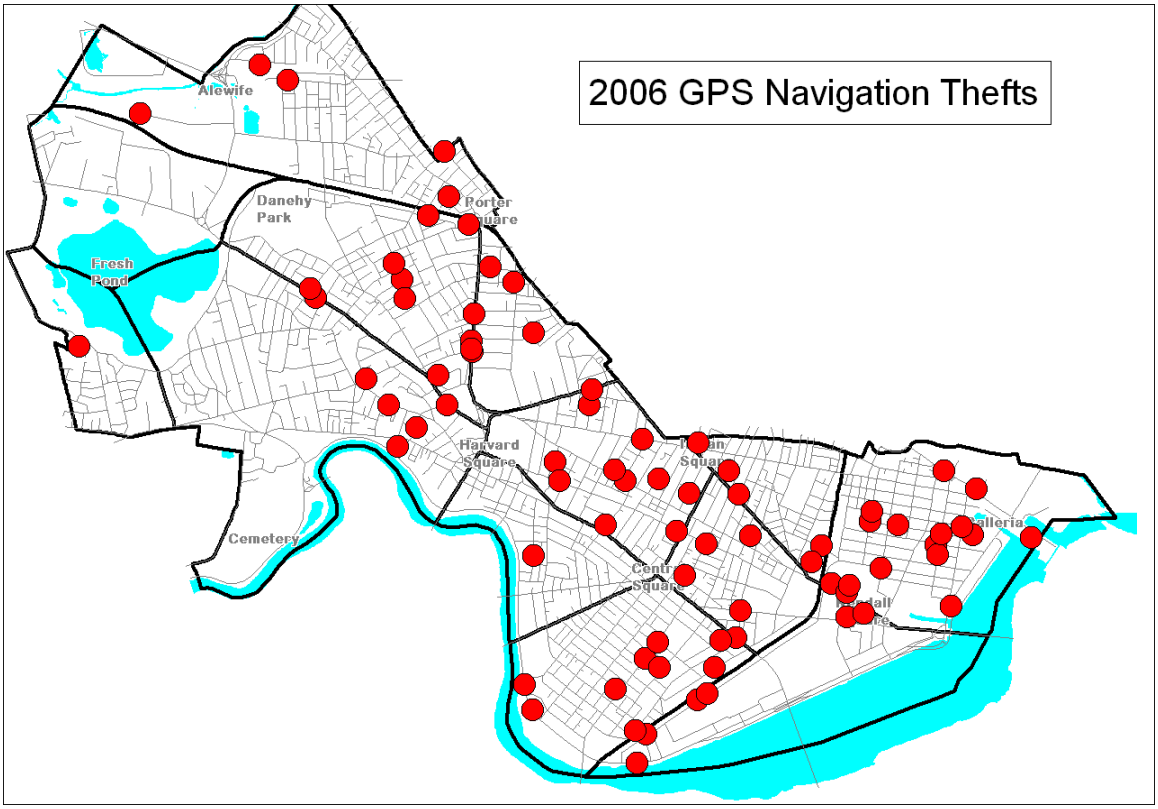
The hottest trend in larceny from motor vehicle in Cambridge this year was by far the theft of Global Positioning System (GPS) navigation systems. Global Positioning uses satellites to pinpoint the user's location, locate the position of the technology (i.e. navigation system in a vehicle or cellular 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. Theft of factory installed GPS systems happens very rarely. However, 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. It is this external model of GPS systems that is targeted by thieves because it can be easily removed from a car.

Costing consumers anywhere from $200 to upwards of thousands, GPS systems prove to be a very profitable target by thieves. GPS systems were targeted not only because of their worth, but also because they are easily accessible in motor vehicles. Drivers leave these expensive tools out in the open on their dashboard, almost as an open invite for passers-by. Their suction cup holders are unmistakable and draw the attention of thieves casing the area.

Nearly 12% of all reported car breaks in 2006 (90 incidents) involved the theft of GPS systems. Theft of these systems contributed to the drive upward in larcenies this year. This is a significant increase over 2005 when 21 incidents of GPS system thefts were reported, and an even greater increase from 2004 when only 4 incidents were reported. This trend began during the month of December 2005 and continued to increase enormously into the new year of 2006. A similarity in a majority of the incidents was the method of entry, which usually involved breaking windows. Nearly all the thefts took place in parking garages/lots. The most common time frame was during the day from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. when most vehicle owners were at work away from their cars. There was no pattern to the vehicle models of the cars targeted. Nearly one-fourth of the GPS thefts were in East Cambridge, particularly at the Cambridgeside Galleria parking garage. Parking lots in Kendall Square, Science Park, and Cambridge Center were also targeted. The State Police arrested a major suspect in these larcenies in early February. This offender admitted to stealing five GPS systems from the Museum of Science parking garage, half a dozen from the Galleria, ten to twelve from Kendall Square, and an unknown number from other locations in Boston. Despite this arrest, theft of GPS systems continued throughout the year and will remain a trend to watch as we enter 2007.

Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 138 for ways to protect yourself from larcenies from motor vehicles.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF GPS THEFT	
NEIGHBORHOOD	2006
East Cambridge	26
M.I.T. Area	6
Inman/Harrington	5
Area 4	4
Cambridgeport	10
Mid-Cambridge	12
Riverside	1
Agassiz	4
Peabody	10
West Cambridge	5
North Cambridge	5
Cambridge Highlands	0
Strawberry Hill	2
Total	**90**

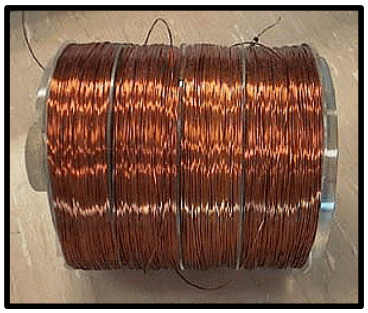


IN FOCUS: COPPER MATERIALS

General Overview: *Adapted from* Global Crime Trend – Copper Theft, *by Deborah Osborne, Crime Analyst, Buffalo Police Department*

Theft of copper materials has become a worldwide problem, which is steadily increasing as scrap yards go without surveillance and the value of copper soars. It is possible that copper theft aids criminal enterprises; a majority of the copper theft in the Unites States can be attributed to drug addicts and low-level offenders looking for quick cash. The value of copper nearly doubled from 2005 to 2006, peaking at almost $4 a pound. Scrap metal dealers are paying $1.50 to $3 a pound for copper, making it a very attractable target.

Copper is being stolen from construction sites, utility companies, homes, railroad junkyards, and other facilities across the nation. This trend is not just being seen here in the US either. In the last three months, numerous countries, including France, Italy, Canada, Poland, the UK, Kenya, Tanzania, and a handful of others have also experienced significant problems with copper theft. Extreme incidents have been reported in Zimbabwe, where the "police have asked the government to cancel all copper trading licenses due to the high level of copper cable theft." Other extremes, such as electrocutions and fires, have also occurred here the US.



The problem has the potential to escalate as major changes are occurring in the leading copper import and export counties in the world. In 2003, China accounted for 69% of the copper consumption and is currently the world's leading copper importer. China is expected to increase its demand while at the same time decreasing its copper production. Chile houses the world's biggest copper mine and was recently dealing with a workers' strike. In addition, current instability at mines in Africa could contribute to a higher demand of copper, thus increasing the potential for its theft.

Some possible strategies to combat this type of theft include: increasing surveillance/security at power companies, construction sites, and other companies where copper materials are present; regulating scrap metal dealers and monitoring the sellers; delaying the resale of scrap metals; and replacing copper with less valuable alternative materials.

Cambridge Overview

Cambridge has experienced a rash of copper thefts throughout the city. These thefts have occurred at construction sites, utility companies (such as plumbing, electric, etc.), and from residences. Theft of copper has been seen in almost all neighboring cities and towns. There have been numerous arrests made in Cambridge and in surrounding cities relating to the theft of copper materials.

The majority of the copper thefts from construction sites/building renovations took place in East Cambridge. Since the beginning of the year, there were over 25 copper thefts from construction sites. The hottest month for this activity was in May when six sites were targeted; five of those six were located in East Cambridge. This trend targeting construction sites for copper cooled down in the beginning of August but picked up again with three incidents in October, one in November, and one in December.

During the summer months of August through September, there was a rapid increase in the theft of copper downspouts from the sides of homes in the city. Theft of these downspouts, also known as gutters, was seen primarily in the neighborhoods of West Cambridge (14 incidents), and Peabody and Agassiz (14 incidents combined). From August to November, there were 32 copper thefts from homes.

Another site targeted in the city for its copper was utility companies. These companies have ranged from plumbing companies to electric companies to construction companies and were located throughout the city. The burglaries started occurring in May of 2006, and 13 were reported throughout the course of the year. One company in particular located on Spinelli Place was targeted on seven separate occasions. Each time, unknown suspects broke into locked storage areas and stole barrels of copper.

During the fall months, a rash of brass pipe/fixture connector thefts occurred. A building owned by the City of Cambridge on Thorndike St. was targeted in early September where four brass sprinkler direct connection spouts were stolen. This was the first of its kind in the City this year. Somerville recently also saw similar incidents where more than 15 fire department hose connectors and valves were found missing from buildings. The brass pipes and fixtures were stolen from Cambridge's high school, an elementary school, and the CambridgeSide Galleria. Thieves have even gone as far to steal the brass fixtures from stairwells inside a Kendall Square parking garage. According to Captain Gerry Mahoney of the Cambridge Fire Department, there has been total of 18 "known thefts" thus far.

Learn To Protect Yourself Against Crime

Cambridge prides itself in being a safe place to raise a family, participate in the workforce and attend school. Compared to cities of similar size and population nationwide, the crime rate in Cambridge consistently ranks below average in the majority of serious crime categories. (See the National and Regional Crime Comparison for more information, page 12). 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 9:00 pm**. 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.
- **Avoid walking with headphones on, as you may not be able to hear someone approaching.**
- **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 days when the owner leaves it 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 vulnerability 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.
- **Do not hang purses on the back of your chair**, especially when dining alone as you will not be able to see someone lift it off.
- **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.
- **Remove any detachable GPS systems from dashboards**. Leaving these expensive tools out in the open creates an attractable target, inviting thieves casing the area.

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 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 via 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, alert the police – the laptop is almost certainly stolen.
- Register the laptop with the company and keep receipts with 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

Quality Control……...……....
(617) 349-3384

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 Relations…….……
(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