

CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT
2008 ANNUAL CRIME REPORT
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CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT

150 YEARS OF SERVICE...



...THE TRADITION CONTINUES

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ROBERT C. HAAS
POLICE COMMISSIONER

ROBERT W. HEALY
CITY MANAGER

The Cambridge Police Department has proudly served the City of Cambridge for 150 years. The old, gray lady at 5 Western Ave in Central Square served as the base of operations for the past 75 years. On December 8, 2008, Police Headquarters moved from Western Ave to the Robert W. Healy Public Safety Facility at 125 Sixth Street.

Cover photograph: Robert W. Healy Public Safety Facility
Reflection: Former Police Headquarters in Central Sq
Courtesy of Shawn Dolan Tavares

Cover designed by Michael DeSantis

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**CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT
2008 ANNUAL CRIME REPORT
INCLUDING NEIGHBORHOOD
AND BUSINESS DISTRICT PROFILES**



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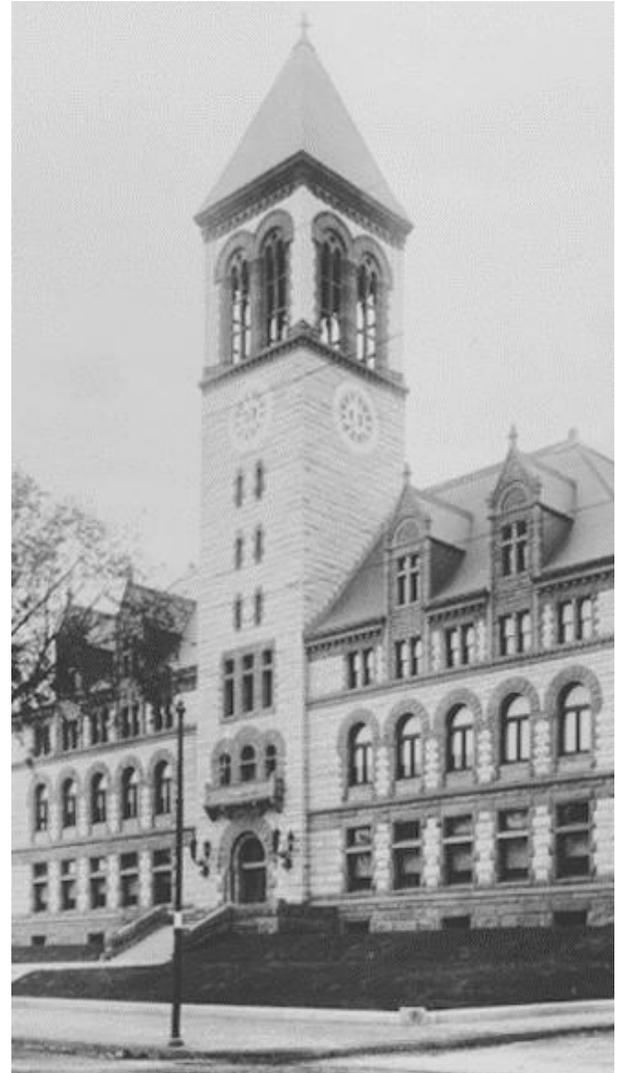
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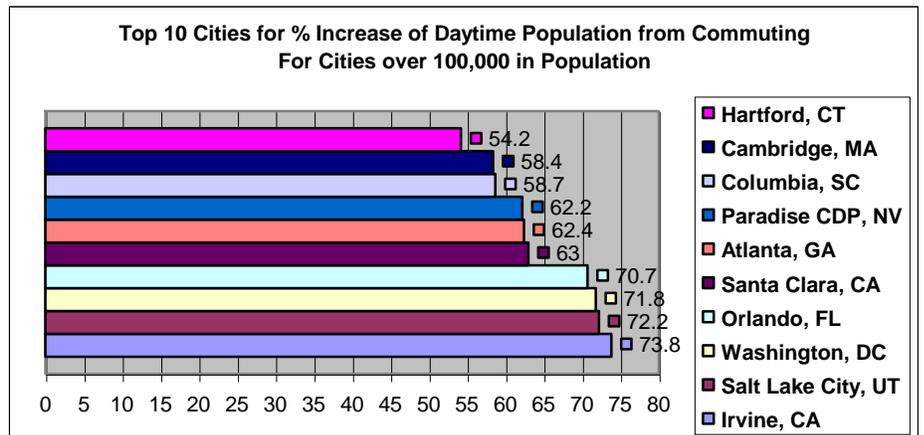
CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AT A GLANCE

Established:	1636 (town); 1846 (city)
Government:	Council-Manager
City Manager:	Robert W. Healy
City Budget:	\$434,126,990 (FY08/09)
City Employees:	2,857 (including 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:	1:373
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:	34%
Median Household Income:	\$47,979 (1999)
Median Family Income:	\$59,423 (1999)
Average Family Income:	\$90,791 (1999)
Unemployment Rate:	4.3% (March 2005)
Average Single-Family Home:	\$750,000 (2008)
Property Tax Rate per Thousand:	9.21 residential, 23.39 commercial
School Enrollment 2006:	5,781
Colleges and Universities:	9
Hospitals:	5



Top Ten Employers: (2008)

- 1) Harvard (11,315)
- 2) MIT (7,820)
- 3) City of Cambridge (2,820)
- 4) Mt Auburn Hospital (1,969)
- 5) Novartis (1,629)
- 6) Biogen (1,596)
- 7) Cambridge Health Alliance (1,413)
- 8) Genzyme (1,391)
- 9) Federal Government (1,286)
- 10) Draper (1,175)



In a publication by the U.S. Census Department, Cambridge was reported to rank 9th, with a 58.4% increase of daytime commuters in 2007.

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: 272
Civilian Personnel: 37
Commissioner: Robert C. Haas
Headquarters: 125 Sixth Street
 Cambridge, MA 02142
Budget (FY 08): \$35,524,040
Rank Structure: Commissioner
 Superintendent
 Deputy Superintendent
 Lieutenant
 Sergeant
 Patrol Officer
Marked Patrol Vehicles: 36
Unmarked Patrol Vehicles: 34
Motorcycles: 14
Bicycles: 12
Special Vehicles: 4
2008 Total Calls for Service: 104,926
2008 Total Index Crimes: 3,968



CRIME ANALYSIS IN CAMBRIDGE

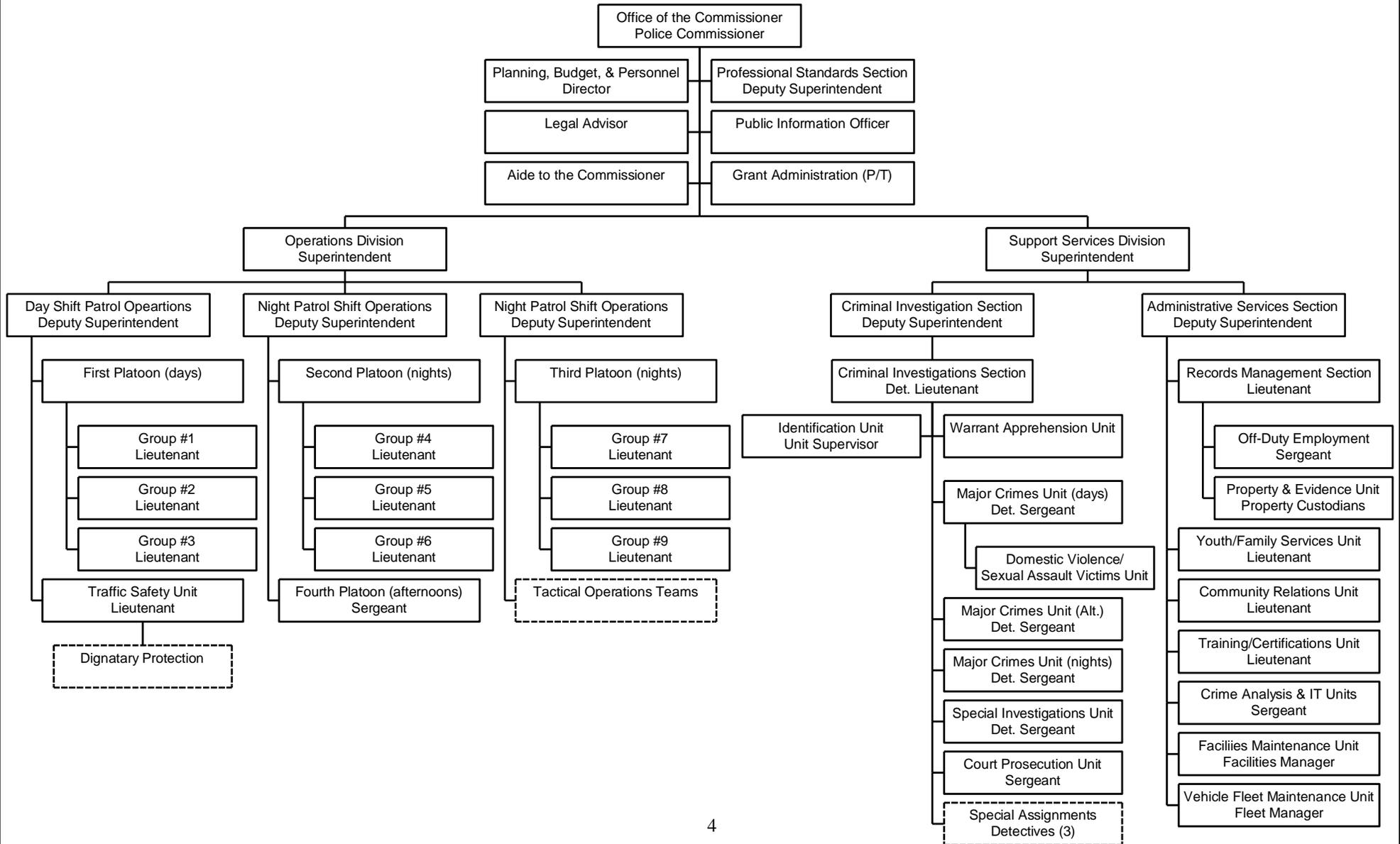
Crime Analysis is the process of turning crime data into information, and then turning that information into knowledge about crime and safety in a particular community. While it is a growing field across this country and internationally, Cambridge has had a Crime Analysis Unit in operation for over 30 years.

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

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

CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT TRANSITIONAL ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Table of Organization - Phase II



A MESSAGE FROM POLICE COMMISSIONER ROBERT C. HAAS

For over fifteen years, the Cambridge Police Department has developed an annual report in an effort to keep the general public informed of the prior year's crime statistics. It is my pleasure to present the Cambridge Police Department's Annual Crime Report for 2008. The report attempts to give citizens a summary of the crimes that took place over the past calendar year and provides a context in which to view the crime by distinguishing patterns, trends, and causative factors of the crime. The report is designed to provide a better understanding of what we have seen in past crime patterns and how we are tracking them. Information is also provided on how to avoid becoming a victim of crime.

The Annual Crime Report is an important bi-product of how the Cambridge Police Department uses crime data internally to deploy our police resources throughout the city and how we think about what tactics are needed to offset any noticeable patterns or trends. The police department has been diligent about collecting, analyzing, and applying this information towards our overall operations. We know that crime is seasonal and we also know that it does not respect jurisdictional boundaries. Many of the crime patterns we see are also seen in other communities throughout the region. Our greatest challenge is how to counterbalance and reduce those patterns.

During the past year, the police department has worked hard to improve its deployment strategies, and through the collective efforts of the entire membership of the department, we have enhanced the modality of policing within the city. Through the use of our crime data and calls for service, we took a diverse approach of deploying more resources in a variety of unique tactics.

In December 2007, the Cambridge Police Department established a newly formed Youth/Family Services Unit. This unit is comprised of officers who had traditionally worked in the schools as School Resource Officers, and Detectives who work specifically with youthful offenders. Unlike prior years, the School Resource Officers are engaging students both within the school environment and at after-school activities. Their responsibilities have been greatly expanded so that they have much greater latitude in working with kids and their families when they start experiencing problems. The primary mission of the School Resource Officers is to serve as case managers whereby they take a more active role in working with youths and their respective families through other service providers, community-based services, and after-school activities. The Juvenile Detectives on the other hand work with those youth who have been referred for court action. The primary goal of both sets of officers is to prevent future problems and redirect our youth in a positive direction whenever possible.

As we continue to look for ways to increase the presence of police officers throughout the city, we rely heavily on our walking officers and officers on bicycles during the course of the warmer months. For instance, over the past couple of summers we have expanded the responsibilities of the bicycle officers. Through these officers, we have established a better path of communication to effectively connect with residents and with those who operate businesses, work, and attend school in the City of Cambridge. We have been exploring different methods that are designed to enlist your aid in actively preventing and reducing crime within each of the neighborhoods. We leveraged our newly restructured website, incorporating regular updates on noticeable patterns and trends.

We have been working hard to build strong partnerships among the innumerable resources that already exist in the city. We also strive to form and solidify partnerships with the surrounding communities that often experience the trans-jurisdictional crimes that have long taken advantage of our boundaries. In addition, we are always looking for ways to work closely with our youngsters and identify a means of creating positive and healthy interactions that are designed to keep them safe and help them avoid making bad choices.

I would encourage you to routinely visit our website at <http://www.cambridgepolice.org> to keep abreast of crime patterns, many of which are preventable. I also strongly suggest that you become an active

participant in how we reduce the opportunities for crime. As a resident or visitor of Cambridge, you play a very powerful role in offsetting those opportunities by staying informed and reporting suspicious activity.

I am proud to serve with the men and women of the Cambridge Police Department who have sworn to serve and protect you. I look forward to being a helpful resource and partner as we strive to continue to make the City of Cambridge a unique and special place to live, work, visit, and study.

Sincerely,



Robert C. Haas
Police Commissioner

F O R E W O R D

The Cambridge Police Department's 2008 Annual Crime Report is an attempt to provide detailed information so that citizens can make informed decisions about crime and safety in their neighborhoods. The more information made available to the public, the better the input will be in aiding the Police response to crime.

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

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

The publication of detailed neighborhood crime statistics, patterns, and trends gives 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

2008 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	2005	2006	2007	2008	2007-2008 % Change
Murder	3	2	0	1	Inc.*
Rape	14	11	16	17	+6%
Stranger	3	2	1	2	Inc.
Non-Stranger	11	9	15	15	No Change
Robbery	239	208	161	177	+10%
Commercial	73	38	41	36	-12%
Street	166	170	120	141	+18%
Aggravated Assault	244	237	243	274	+13%
Total Violent Crime	500	458	420	469	+12%
Burglary	623	685	653	467	-28%
Commercial	133	189	134	76	-43%
Residential	490	496	519	391	-25%
Larceny	2,396	2,377	2,838	2,788	-2%
from Building	539	386	418	417	No Change
from Motor Vehicle	615	754	1234	1053	-15%
from Person	343	337	344	357	+4%
of Bicycle	241	204	228	277	+21%
Shoplifting	403	342	349	352	+1%
from Residence	175	246	162	214	+32%
of License Plate	42	30	37	65	+76%
of Services	19	21	22	26	+18%
Miscellaneous	19	57	44	27	-39%
Auto Theft	295	233	244	244	No Change
Total Property Crime	3,314	3,295	3,735	3,499	-6%
Crime Index Total	3,814	3,753	4,155	3,968	-5%

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

CAMBRIDGE UNIFORM CRIME REPORT STATISTICS 1989-2008*

Crime	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Avg. 1989-1998	Avg. 1999-2008	Avg. 1989-2008	% Change 2007-2008**	% Change 1999-2008**
Murder	7	3	5	2	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	6	3	0	3	2	0	1	3	2	2	Inc	Inc
Rape	25	29	38	33	30	28	35	34	24	25	15	11	15	10	7	10	14	11	16	17	30	13	21	6%	13%
Robbery	460	431	399	286	253	276	295	227	176	208	165	186	181	195	229	245	239	208	161	177	301	199	250	10%	7%
Aggravated Assault	365	614	567	551	643	473	463	381	370	369	348	322	272	284	271	248	244	237	243	274	480	274	377	13%	-21%
Burglary	1,621	1,470	1,098	866	929	774	953	791	596	695	567	552	688	720	651	724	623	685	653	467	979	633	806	-28%	-18%
Larceny/Theft	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	2,838	2,788	3,225	2,659	2,942	-2%	-1%
Auto Theft	1,170	1,353	1,012	887	964	761	558	544	483	397	431	498	523	425	419	438	295	233	244	244	813	375	594	0%	-43%
Total Violent	857	1,077	1,009	872	928	778	796	643	572	604	530	520	469	495	510	503	500	458	420	469	814	487	651	12%	-12%
Total Property	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	3,735	3,499	5,037	3,667	4,352	-6%	-8%
Total	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	4,155	3,968	5,831	4,154	4,992	-5%	-9%

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

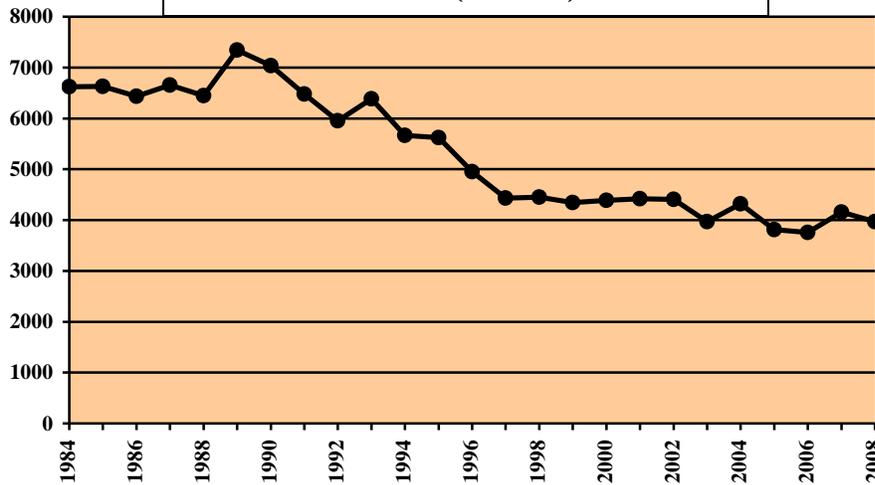
*The Cambridge Police Department voluntarily submits Uniform Crime Report statistics to the FBI for national comparison. See <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm> for more information.

**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.

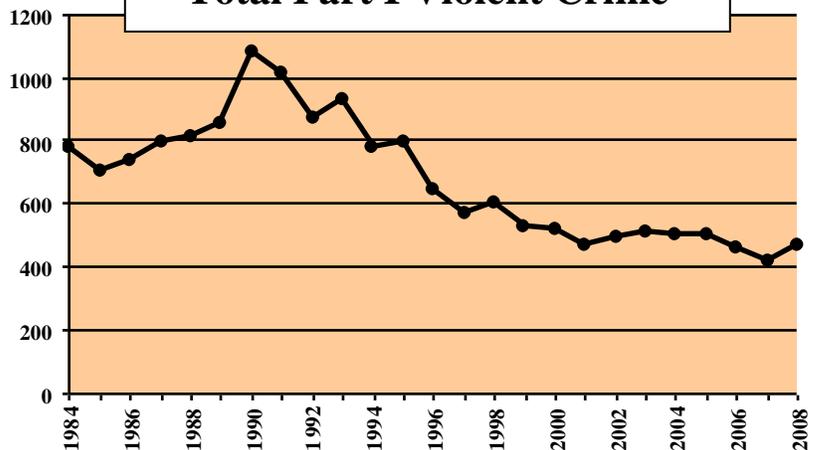
25-YEAR STATISTICAL TRENDS

Total Part I (Index) Crime



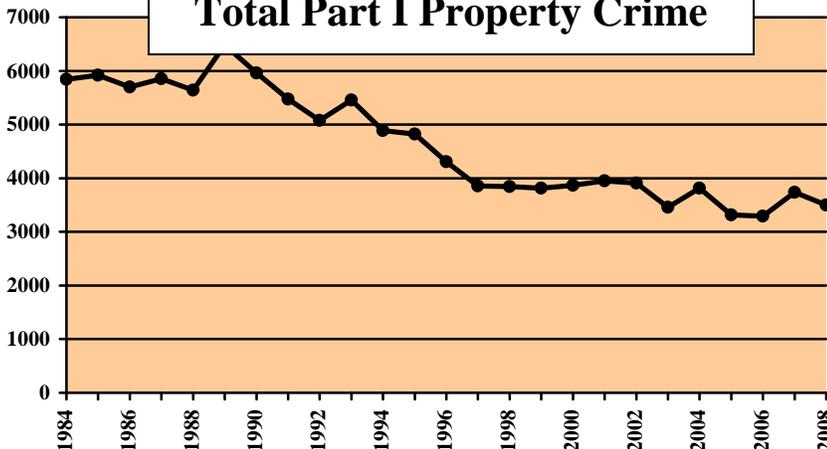
Cambridge reported its 3rd lowest crime total in over 40 years in 2008. The total crime index has fallen 40% since 1984. Serious crime numbers have been on a steady decline since the late 1970s, with the exception of spikes at the turn of two decades. These spikes were caused by a sharp increase in property 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. Since 2003, crime totals have averaged about 4000 crimes a year, with fluctuations of around 300 crimes above and below this amount.

Total Part I Violent Crime



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 were marked by small spikes every other year or so in the 1990's. In 2007, the lowest violent crime total in the past 25 years was reported, which could be attributed to a large decrease in street robberies. There was an upsurge in 2008, which is a result of slight increases in all violent crimes except commercial robberies.

Total Part I Property Crime



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 40% since 1984. Burglary and auto theft have experienced significant decreases over the past two decades, but larceny (common theft) has remained fairly steady. After 1997, property crime rates leveled off for approximately six years, until they dropped 12% in 2003. An increase in 2004 was followed by a decrease of 14% over the next two years, making 2006 totals the lowest in over 40 years. The spike in property crime in 2007 can be attributed to an increase in both larceny and auto theft. In 2008 there was a 6% decrease overall, which is largely due to a 28% reduction in burglary and a 15% decrease in larcenies from motor vehicles.

2008 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE 2008 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. In 2007, the Cambridge Police converted from UCR submission to entering crime data electronically in to the National Incident Based Reporting System.

The 3,968 serious crimes recorded in Cambridge in 2008 represent the third lowest total of index crimes in the past 40 years. There were 187 fewer index crimes recorded in Cambridge in 2008 than in 2007, which translates to a 5% decrease in serious crime. The majority of this decrease can be traced to the 28% drop in burglaries and 15% drop in larcenies from motor vehicles in Cambridge in 2008. After recording two consecutive years of declines in violent crime, which consists of the combined total of murders, rapes, robberies and assaults, the City recorded a 12% increase in 2008. A large percentage of the increase in violent crime can be attributed to a sudden surge of 28% in the total of domestic aggravated assaults. Over the past 25 years, the serious crime total in Cambridge has fallen over 40%.

MURDER:

- The first murder in Cambridge in over two years occurred in late June of 2008. The 26-month interval between homicides was the longest that the City has experienced in over 50 years. In the 2008 incident, a 42-year-old resident of East Cambridge was allegedly stabbed by an acquaintance in the basement of an Elm Street residence. The acquaintance was arrested the following day in Watertown.
- Murders in Cambridge most often fall into three distinct scenarios: domestic situations, drug or gang related altercations, and homeless against homeless street fights.
- Nationally, cities of 100,000 people average 10 murders per year.
- 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.
- Fourteen of the sixteen murders in Cambridge since 2000 have been cleared by an arrest of the perpetrator.

RAPE

- Cambridge reported 17 rapes in 2008, slightly above the 10-year average of 12 rapes per year.
- Fourteen of the seventeen rapes were completed, and three were categorized as attempts.
- In 12 of the rapes in 2008, the victim had a prior acquaintance with the perpetrator. An additional three incidents were classified as domestic in nature.
- 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

- Over a four-year span from 2001 to 2004, citywide robbery totals slowly increased. The trend reversed in 2005 and continued to decline till 2007 when a 20-year low for robberies was registered. In 2008, there was an overall increase of 10%. Further analysis of robbery in 2008 indicates that commercial robbery decreased by 12% and street robbery increased 18%.
- Cambridge averaged over 100 commercial robberies annually between 1970 and 1990. Throughout the 1990s, the number of commercial robberies decreased dramatically to 45 per annum. From 2000 to 2005, the numbers slowly increased, until 2006, when a decline of 50% was recorded. Commercial robberies remained relatively low and continued to decrease in 2008.
- Banks were the most common target of commercial robberies in 2008, accounting for 42% of the incidents. The main time frame for bank robberies in 2008 was between 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. The first quarter of 2008 was plagued with a series of bank robbery patterns throughout Cambridge and Greater Boston communities.
- Street robberies increased by 18% in 2008, rising from 120 incidents to 141.

- The neighborhood that suffered the highest number of street robberies in 2008 was North Cambridge, with 22 incidents accounting for 16% of the citywide total. East Cambridge and Area 4 experienced the second highest number of street robberies with 20 incidents each.
- 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.
- Part of the increase in street robberies can be linked to the surge in the theft of iPods and Sidekick cell phones by juveniles from their peers.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

- Aggravated assaults increased by 13% in Cambridge in 2008. The rise in assaults was fueled by a surge in domestic related incidents.
- Analysis of the past twenty years reveals that aggravated assault reached its peak in the early 1990s. Between 1984 and 1989, Cambridge recorded about 350 incidents per year. In 1990, it jumped an unprecedented 41% to 614 incidents. From its zenith in 1993 of 643 assaults, this target crime fell into a steady decline for the next ten years. Over the past five years, aggravated assaults have leveled off at 250 incidents per year.
- Approximately 7% of the aggravated assaults in Cambridge in 2008 resulted in serious to life threatening injuries. Roughly 31% of the 274 incidents in 2008 produced no injury, as the victim was merely threatened with the use of a weapon.
- Nearly one-third of the aggravated assaults in 2008 were domestic incidents. Over the past five years, the rate of domestic incidents has ranged from a quarter to a third of all assaults.
- The Riverside business district was the top area for bar and alcohol related assaults in 2008. This type of activity can be traced to the high density of foot traffic around bars and restaurants in the Mass Ave corridor of Central and Harvard Squares.

BURGLARY

- In 2008, the City reported its lowest burglary rate in over 40 years. There were 128 fewer residential burglaries in Cambridge in 2008 and commercial breaks declined by 58 incidents. When combining the two totals, they account for a 28% reduction in burglary from 2007 to 2008.
- There was a 43% decline in commercial breaks in Cambridge when compared with the 2007 total for this target crime. Over the past five years, commercial breaks have averaged 134 incidents per year; this translates to a 16% decline from the previous five years.
- Both Area 4 and Cambridgeport registered decreases of over 40% for housebreaks in 2008. Further analysis indicates that the majority of this reduction can be traced to the eradication of patterns that had afflicted these neighborhoods in 2007.
- In a typical year, 5% to 10% of all housebreaks in Cambridge are perpetrated by family, friends, common tenants, houseguests, and other acquaintances.

AUTO THEFT

- The number of vehicles stolen in Cambridge has remained the same for the past two years with 244 car thefts in both 2007 and 2008.
- Hondas continue to be the most commonly stolen automobiles, constituting 30% of the auto thefts in 2008. Toyotas and Dodges came in second and third place, respectively. This information is consistent with historical and national trends.
- The most targeted model in 2008 was the Honda Civic, followed by the Toyota Camry and the Honda Accord.
- Approximately 77% of the cars reported stolen in 2008 have been recovered to date. The majority of the recovered cars were located throughout Cambridge and Boston, and the majority of the damage to the recovered vehicles was to the ignition and car body.

CITYWIDE SHOOTING VICTIMS IN 2008

- There were five shootings in 2008 producing four victims with gunshot wounds. A Cambridge teen was shot in two different incidents last year. Two of the shootings were in North Cambridge, one in Area 4, one in Inman/Harrington, and one in Central Square.
- All four of the gunshot victims were males between the ages of 18 and 26.
- For the second consecutive year, the number of shootings has decreased. There were twelve shootings with thirteen victims in 2006 and seven shootings with nine victims in 2007.
- Arrests were made in three of the shootings; the other two incidents remain under investigation.

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 2007.

2007 CRIMES IN CITIES OF 94,000-106,000 RESIDENTS, NATIONWIDE

<i>City</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Rape</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Burglary</i>	<i>Larceny</i>	<i>Auto Theft</i>	<i>Total</i>
Albany, NY	3	45	376	704	965	2,998	286	5,377
Allentown, PA	20	20	552	277	1,335	3,462	536	6,202
Arvada, CO	6	29	46	136	423	1,929	238	2,807
Athens-Clarke County, GA	7	38	142	248	1,306	3,836	351	5,928
Berkeley, CA	5	24	431	179	1,172	4,949	995	7,755
Burbank, CA	3	14	98	159	487	1,840	440	3,041
Cambridge, MA	0	16	161	243	653	2,838	244	4,155
Cary, NC	1	11	58	64	448	1,584	88	2,254
Charleston, SC	15	56	269	569	746	3,056	444	5,155
Compton, CA	37	42	466	1,078	636	1,034	1,135	4,428
Daly City, CA	0	15	186	92	291	1,410	410	2,404
Denton, TX	2	76	84	204	718	2,614	173	3,871
Erie, PA	3	75	264	201	831	2,062	175	3,611
Everett, WA	7	61	209	287	1,405	5,456	1,878	9,303
Fairfield, CA	7	36	221	368	696	2,988	668	4,984
Gary, IN	71	57	324	217	1,746	2,062	859	5,336
Green Bay, WI	2	67	89	458	565	2,094	184	3,459
Gresham, OR	1	74	170	225	627	2,671	1,034	4,802
Livonia, MI	1	27	31	94	421	1,730	267	2,571
Lowell, MA	3	44	241	587	953	1,891	482	4,201
Macon, GA	22	43	302	365	1,979	5,166	852	8,729
Miami Gardens, FL	24	61	686	1,134	1,668	4,904	1,034	9,511
Miramar, FL	7	26	202	363	1,038	2,274	500	4,410
Mission Viejo, CA	0	1	28	53	205	1,007	101	1,395
Odessa, TX	6	7	92	424	870	3,144	288	4,831
Portsmouth, VA	17	36	326	425	1,101	3,646	302	5,853
Pueblo, CO	6	43	206	470	1,499	4,526	588	7,338
Richardson, TX	2	22	136	130	793	2,084	230	3,397
Richmond, CA	47	31	492	650	1,265	1,933	2,309	6,727
Sandy, UT	1	27	33	128	534	2,519	264	3,506
Santa Clara, CA	3	32	73	123	553	2,420	457	3,661
South Gate, CA	9	17	321	230	456	1,090	1,375	3,498
Vacaville, CA	5	26	83	149	289	1,473	274	2,299
Ventura, CA	1	27	151	189	746	2,733	348	4,195
Wichita Falls, TX	4	31	228	313	1,540	4,797	498	7,411
Wilmington, NC	10	58	345	408	1,637	3,613	643	6,714
Woodbridge Township, NJ	1	14	99	120	439	2,180	260	3,113
Average	10	36	222	326	893	2,757	573	4,817
Cambridge, MA	0	16	161	243	653	2,838	244	4,155

Among similarly sized cities in 2007, Cambridge ranked below the nationwide *average* for all of the index crimes, with the exception of Larcenies. Overall, the total number of serious crimes in Cambridge ranked roughly 14% below the national average of similarly sized cities (see chart above). Again, statistics for 2007 are the latest available from cities of similar size to Cambridge for comparative analysis.

How Cambridge Compares Nationally in 2007 (to cities selected in chart above):

- ↓ **Murder:** 100% lower than the national average per 100,000 inhabitants.
- ↓ **Rape:** 56% lower than the national average per 100,000 inhabitants, continuing the downward trend, which began in 1998.
- ↓ **Robbery:** 27% lower than the national average per 100,000 inhabitants.
- ↓ **Assault:** 25% below the national average per 100,000 inhabitants.
- ↓ **Burglary:** 27% below the national average per 100,000 inhabitants, continuing the downward trend, which began in the early 1980s.
- ↑ **Larceny:** 3% above 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:** 57% below the national average per 100,000 inhabitants.

2007 TOTAL NUMBER AND RATE OF CRIMES IN SELECT MASSACHUSETTS CITIES AND TOWNS

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Rape</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Burglary</i>	<i>Larceny</i>	<i>Auto Theft</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total Rate*</i>
Medford	55,706	3	4	42	21	240	1,210	106	1,626	2,919
Brockton ¹	94,180	11	42	199	N/A	695	2,163	463	3,573	3,794
Lynn	87,817	8	45	192	686	1,105	1,202	390	3,628	4,131
Chicopee	54,414	0	32	52	221	474	1,055	206	2,040	3,749
Lawrence	70,462	4	15	128	359	451	817	408	2,182	3,097
Cambridge	101,161	0	16	161	243	653	2,838	244	4,155	4,107
Lowell	102,918	3	44	241	587	953	1,891	482	4,201	4,082
New Bedford	92,373	2	40	286	765	900	1,859	393	4,245	4,595
Haverhill	60,308	0	13	81	271	720	626	206	1,917	3,179
Somerville	74,156	1	17	119	152	436	1,533	283	2,541	3,427
Framingham	64,482	0	3	29	75	211	1,018	151	1,487	2,306
Quincy	91,382	2	16	70	165	589	1,147	141	2,130	2,331
Brookline	54,976	0	1	36	92	161	809	38	1,137	2,068
Waltham	59,425	0	11	19	95	172	594	54	945	1,590
Newton	82,731	0	8	13	57	184	1079	43	1,384	1,673
Average	76,433	2	20	111	271	530	1,323	241	2,479	3,244
Cambridge	101,161	0	16	161	243	653	2,838	244	4,155	4,107

*Rate is calculated per 100,000 residents.

*Statistics for 2007 for select Massachusetts cities are the latest available for comparative analysis with Cambridge.

¹Note that the 2007 assault statistic for the City of Brockton was unavailable.

There were approximately 4,107 crimes per 100,000 residents in Cambridge in 2007. Note that this number does not reflect the increased daytime population, which exceeds 150,000 people on any given day.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO CRIME

Throughout the 2008 Annual Report, the Department tries to place statistics in context—to explain *why* crime occurs in a particular area, instead of just where and how often. It is impossible, however, to analyze every crime factor within the pages of this report. As a general rule, readers should consider the following factors when gauging the relative safety of any city, neighborhood, or business district. The FBI, in its Uniform Crime Reports, provides most of these factors:

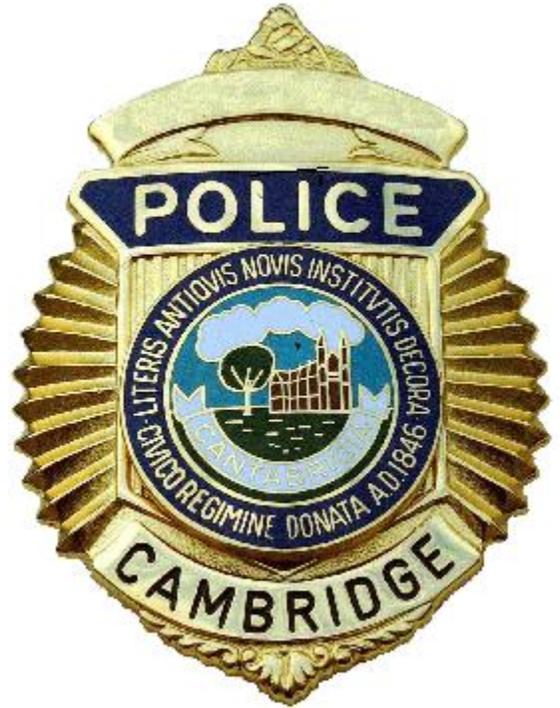
Factor	General Effect	Status in Cambridge	Effects in Cambridge
Residential Population & Population Density	High population leads to higher residential crime rate (residential burglaries, larcenies from motor vehicles, domestic assaults, auto theft). High population <i>density</i> also leads to a higher residential crime rate.	Population of about 101,000; Very high density (about 15,000 per square mile)	Higher residential crime rate than cities of fewer than 100,000 Higher residential crime rate in densely populated neighborhoods of Mid-Cambridge, North Cambridge, Cambridgeport Low residential crime rate in sparsely populated areas of Cambridge Highlands, Strawberry Hill, Agassiz
Commerical & Educational Population, number & type of commercial establishments and educational institutions	High commercial population leads to more “business” crimes (commercial burglaries, shoplifting, larcenies from buildings, forgery) and to more crimes against the person often committed in commercial areas (larcenies from the person, larcenies from motor vehicles, larcenies of bicycles, street robbery, auto theft)	Very high commercial population (many large businesses, shopping areas in Cambridge) and very high educational population (M.I.T. and Harvard).	High overall larceny rate High larceny rate in highly-populated commercial areas of East Cambridge, Harvard Square, Central Square, Porter Square, Fresh Pond Mall High auto theft rate in East Cambridge, MIT Area Low larceny, auto theft rate in Agassiz, Strawberry Hill, West Cambridge
Age composition of population	A higher population in the “at risk” age of 15–24 leads to a higher crime rate.	21 percent of the citizens of Cambridge are in the “at risk” population. This number is influenced by the high student population.	Agassiz, MIT, and Riverside have the largest percentage of people in the “at risk” ages, but most of them are college students, which somewhat decreases their chances of involvement in criminal activity. Consequently, Agassiz, MIT, and Riverside do not have higher than average crime rates. However, neighborhoods with the lowest numbers of “at risk” ages—West Cambridge, Cambridge Highlands, and Strawberry Hill— <i>do</i> experience smaller amounts of crime.
Stability of Population	Stable, close-knit populations have a lower overall crime rate than transient populations. Neighborhoods with more houses and condominiums (generally signifying a more stable population) have a lower crime rate than neighborhoods with mostly apartments (generally a more transient population).	Historically, more stable population west of Harvard Square; more transient population east of Harvard Square. This is changing rapidly with gentrification taking place in neighborhoods adjacent to Central Square.	Lower comparative crime rate in neighborhoods of West Cambridge, Highlands, Peabody, Agassiz, Strawberry Hill. Higher comparative crime rate in Mid-Cambridge, Area 4, Cambridgeport. This, however, is changing with the stabilization and gentrification of housing in these areas.

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

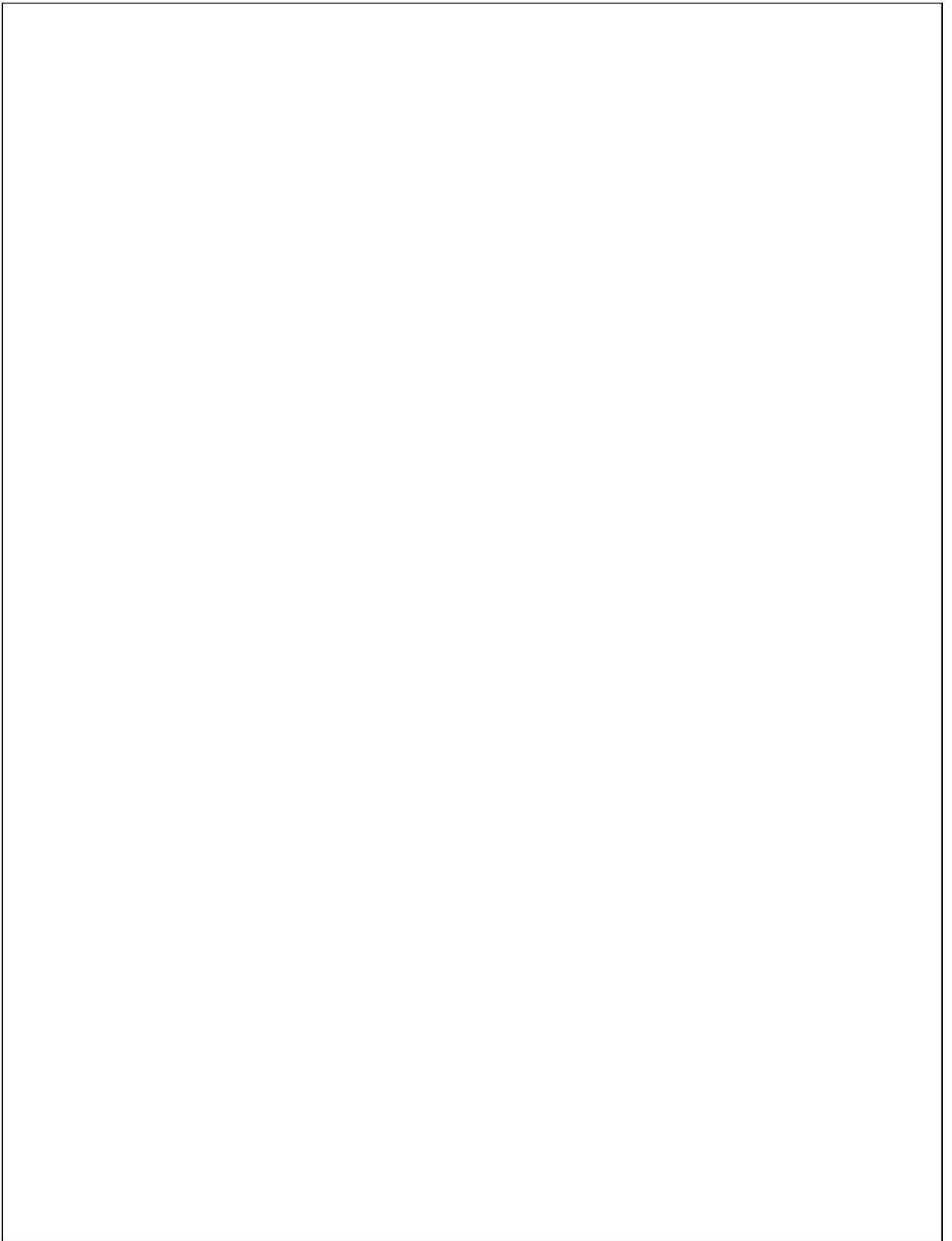
SECTION I

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

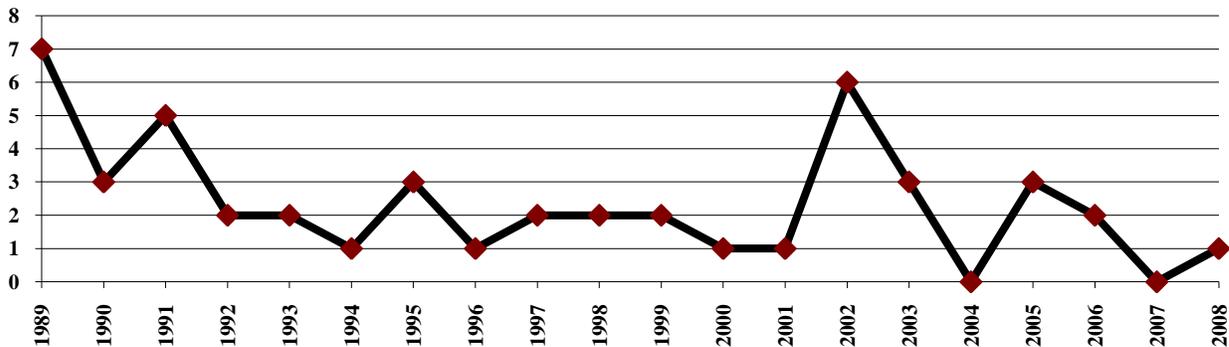


MURDER

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, 1989-2008**



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

0 reported in 2007 • 1 reported in 2008

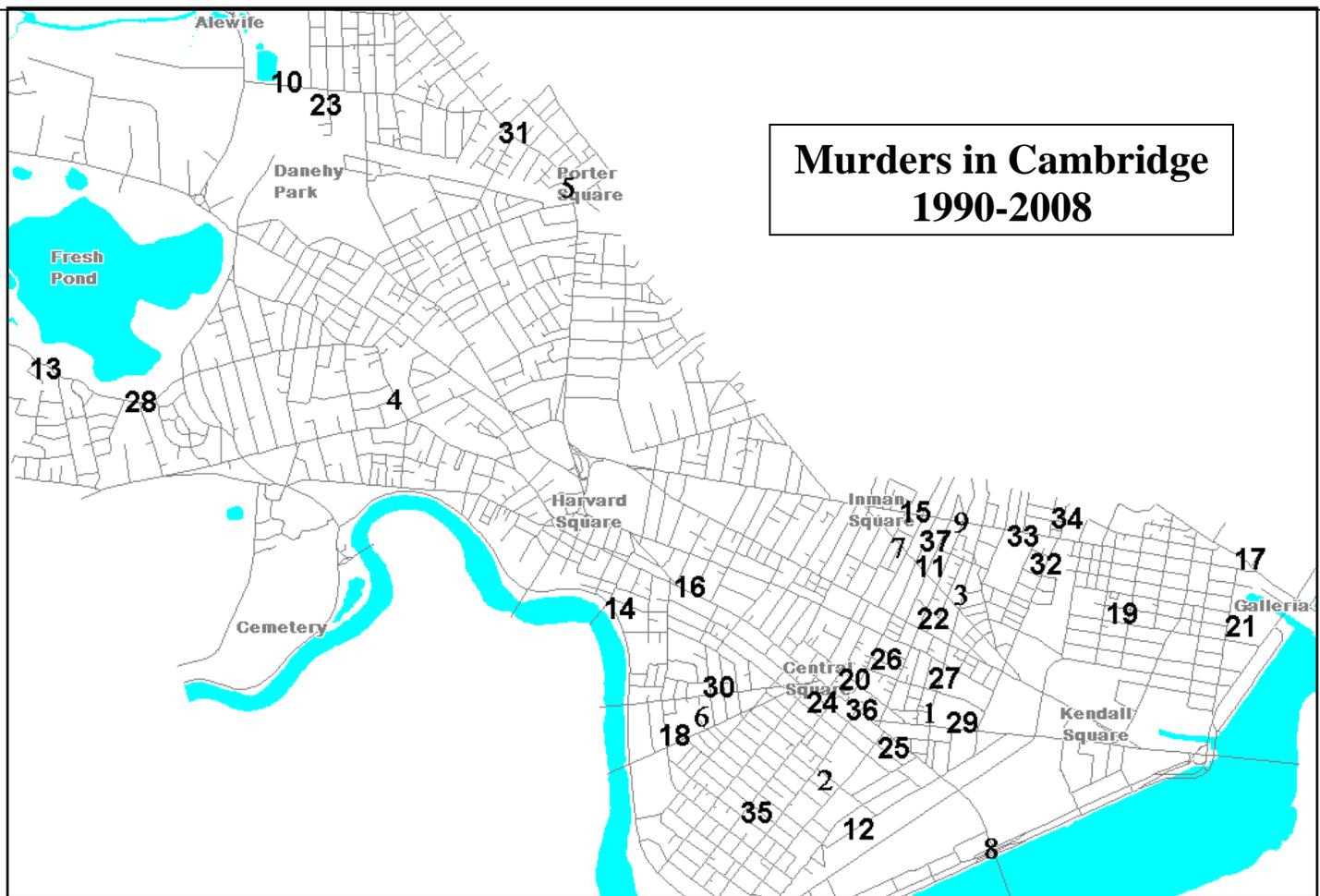
Cambridge experienced its first murder in over two years in late June of 2008. This two-year interval between murders was the longest the City had seen in over 50 years. In the 2008 incident, Steven Raftery, 42, of Cambridge was allegedly stabbed multiple times by an acquaintance while in the basement of a residence on Elm St. The acquaintance, James Foley, 39, also of Cambridge was arrested the next day in Watertown.

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, 1990-2008

- 40 people murdered in 37 incidents (in 3 of the incidents, 2 people were killed)
- 24 victims were male (average age of 30)
- 16 victims were female (average age of 42)
- Most common weapons: handguns (17 incidents) and knives (11 incidents)
- 11 of the 39 cases are still under investigation or remain unsolved
- 14 of the 16 murders since 2000 have been cleared by arrest.



The map above and table below summarize the 37 incidents of murder—resulting in the deaths of 40 people—between 1990 and 2008.

Map #	Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)/ Suspect(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)/ Suspect(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 1 st degree murder and Joseph was convicted of 2 nd degree murder.
19	10/16/98 10:56	157 Fifth St. (East Cambridge)	Joseph Beranger, 64, and Mary Beranger, 64, of California	John J. Hinds, 56, of Cambridge	Hinds and his half-brother, Joseph, and sister were involved in an on-going dispute over their mother and her residence. At the time of the incident, Joseph and his wife Mary were on their way to see their mother. Hinds got there first, an argument ensued, and Hinds shot his sister in the head. Then he fatally shot Joseph and Mary Beranger.	Hinds was convicted of 1 st degree murder.
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)/ Suspect(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. Correia shot Chatelain in the chest.	Correia was convicted of manslaughter.
22	7/6/2000 02:06	101 Hampshire St. (Inman/ Harrington)	Jeffrey Williams, 33, of Cambridge	Frederick J. Howard, 22, of Cambridge	Police responded to a call that someone had been shot in the leg at 101 Hampshire St. Once on scene Williams was found shot in the chest and died later at Mass General Hospital. A suspect identified as Howard was seen running away from the scene. The victim had called a friend stating that the man and woman he was out with were arguing and that he had escorted the woman back to her residence.	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 2 nd degree murder.
24	2/11/2002 02:30	522 Massachusetts Ave. (Cambridgeport)	Azidine 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.	In a retrial, Pring-Wilson pled guilty to involuntary manslaughter and was sentenced to 2 years in prison.
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)/ Suspect(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 2 nd degree murder.
35	3/18/2006 23:53	144 Hamilton St. (Cambridgeport)	Corey Davis, 19, of Cambridge	Ahmad Bright, 17, of Dorchester; Sherrod Bright, 22, of Dorchester, and Remele Ahart, 21, of Chelsea	Davis and his cousin were walking down Hamilton St. when a car drove past and someone opened fire on them, striking and killing Davis. Ahart and Ahmad Bright were arrested in connection with this shooting in June 2006. Sherrod Bright was arrested in Nov. 2008.	A. Bright was sentenced to life in prison. Ahart & S. Bright are 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 allegedly shot him while he was standing in front of the <i>Phoenix Landing</i> .	Currently awaiting trial.
37	6/26/2008 22:49	211 Elm St E. (Inman/Harrington)	Steven Raftery, 42, of Cambridge	James Foley, 39, of Cambridge	Foley allegedly stabbed Raftery two times in the chest during an argument in the basement at this address. Raftery was pronounced dead at the scene and Foley was arrested the next day.	Currently awaiting trial.

MURDER ACROSS THE STATE & NATION IN 2007*

In 2007, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports recorded an estimated 16,929 murders nationwide, representing a decrease of 0.6% from the 17,030 homicides reported in 2006. When population is taken into account, the murder rate experienced a decrease of 1.8% from the previous year. Over the past 10 years (from 1998 to 2007), murders nationwide decreased numerically by 6.5%, and by 16.2% 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 (60% male, 40% 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 have an average age of around 30, somewhat consistent with the national trend; however, female murder victims in Cambridge average closer to 40 years old.

The murder rate in Massachusetts is well below that for the nation as a whole. In 2007, Massachusetts reported 2.9 murders per 100,000 residents, while the national rate in 2007 was 5.6 per 100,000. Boston experiences the majority of the state's homicides, as it did in 2007 with 65 homicides, which is actually down 13% from 2006. Of the towns surrounding Cambridge (Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Somerville, and Watertown), only two reported homicides in 2007: Arlington (1) and Somerville (1). Only a few Massachusetts cities and towns reported more than 1 or 2 murders in 2007. Those reporting 5 or more were Boston (65), Brockton (11), Lynn (8), Springfield (20), and Worcester (6).

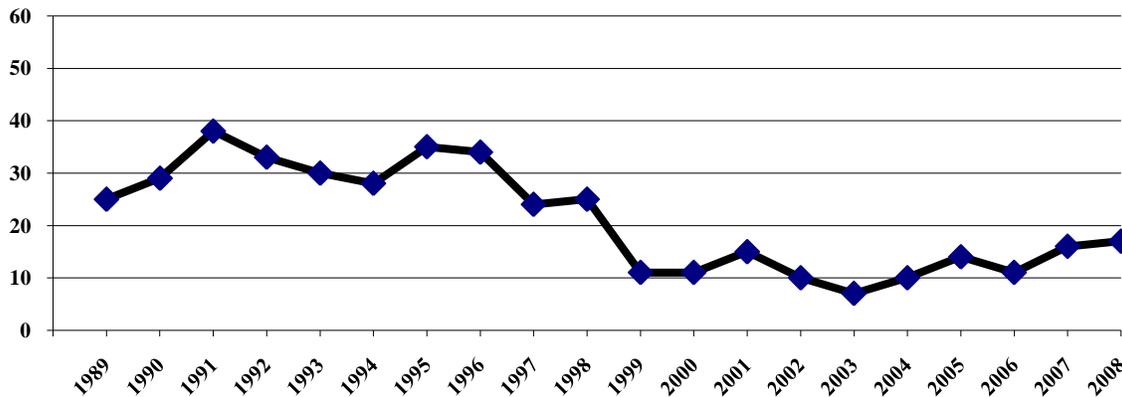
**Statistics for 2008 are not yet available.*

R A P E

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 began using to submit crime data 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, 1989-2008**



16 reported in 2007 • 17 reported in 2008

The Cambridge Police Department’s Sexual Assault Unit reports that three attempted rapes and fourteen completed rapes were reported in 2008. This is an increase of one incident from 2007. In 12 of the cases, the victim had a prior acquaintance with the rapist. Three of the rapes were classified as domestic in nature. There were two stranger-to-stranger rapes reported in Cambridge during 2008. 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.

	Acquaintance.	Contact	Blitz	Domestic	Total
Completed	10	0	1	3	14
Attempt	2	1	0	0	3
Total	12	1	1	3	17

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.” Twelve of the seventeen incidents in 2008 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 was one blitz rape recorded in Cambridge in 2008.

- **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 was one incident in Cambridge in 2008 that fit into this category.
- **Domestic Rapes** involve rapes between spouses, romantic partners, or family members. Three domestic rapes were reported in 2008. Romantic partners committed two of these incidents and a spouse perpetrated the other.

2007* NATIONAL AND REGIONAL RAPE STATISTICS

The FBI's Uniform Crime Report for 2007 reports that:

- The rate of forcible rapes in 2007 was estimated at 59.1 offenses per 100,000 female inhabitants.

With a population of approximately 101,355, Cambridge's rate (approx. 17 per 100,000 persons) falls far below that of cities of comparable size.

In 2007, the FBI reported a decrease of 2.5% in the number of *incidents* of female forcible rape known to the police nationwide. Between 1998 and 2007, the incidence of rape nationwide decreased 2.9% 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.

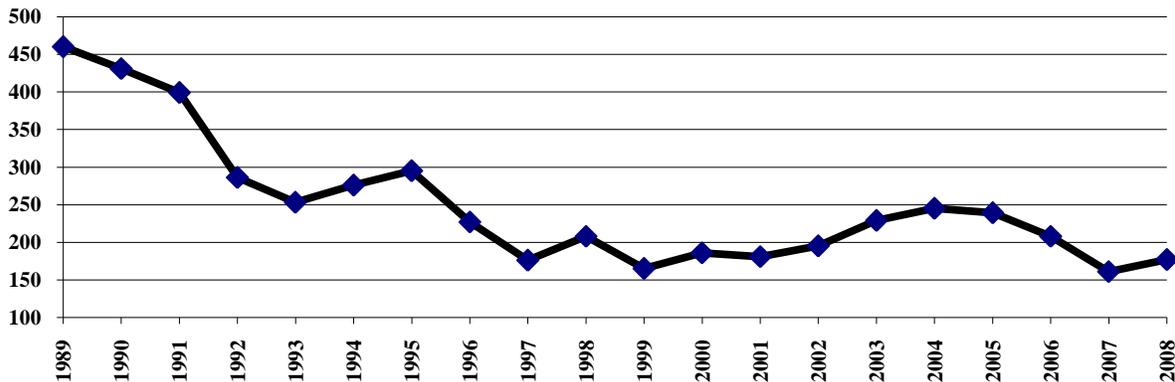
**National and regional statistics for 2008 are not yet available.*

Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 151 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, 1989-2008**



161 reported in 2007 • 177 reported in 2008

Over a four-year span from 2001 to 2004, robberies in the City slowly increased. This trend ended in 2005, and continued to decrease until 2007 at which point robberies reach a twenty year low. This downward trend ended in 2008 with a reported overall increase of 10%. A closer look at the breakdown of the types of robbery reveals a 12% decrease in commercial robberies and an 18% increase in street robberies.

	2007	2008	% Change
Commercial Robbery	41	36	-12%
Street Robbery	120	141	+18%
Total	161	177	+10%

Due to its violent nature, robbery is one of the most feared crimes. For this reason, robbery is one of the crimes most often considered by a citizen when he or she gauges the general “safety” of an area. Not only is robbery on the minds of local citizens but it is also one of the main concerns of business owners. Often, suspects approach their target, threatening to cause harm if the victim does not relinquish money or property. Weapons are brandished in some incidents, but a suspect may just rely on the victim’s perceived fear of harm. Most incidents involve little physical contact between the suspect and victim, and often result in no harm to the victim, especially when they comply with the suspect’s demands.

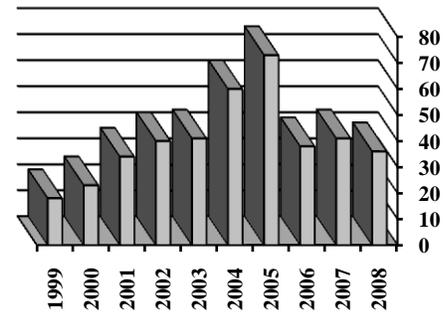
COMMERCIAL ROBBERY

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 slowly increased, until 2006 when a decrease of nearly 50% was reported. Commercial robberies remained low in 2007 and continued to decrease throughout 2008.

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 experienced a decrease of 12%, with five fewer incidents occurring. Three business districts had the same number of robberies, with six each: Alewife/West Cambridge, Galleria/East Cambridge, and Inman Square. These three areas accounted for 50% of the commercial robberies that occurred in 2008.

Commercial Robbery 1999-2008



Banks were the most common target of commercial robberies in 2008, accounting for 15 of the incidents, or 42%. A number of Cambridge banks experienced more than one robbery. There were two unrelated robberies at the Cambridge Trust Bank on Huron Ave in Alewife, two unrelated at the Wainwright Bank on Mass Ave in Central Sq, and two unrelated at the Citizen's Bank on Cambridge St in East Cambridge. Twelve of the bank robberies took place in the first six months of the year. Eleven of the twelve resulted in an arrest, with three separate individuals responsible for seven of the robberies. The main time frame for bank robberies during 2008 was from 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. The beginning of 2008 saw multiple bank robbery patterns, with a number of suspects committing robberies throughout Cambridge and surrounding cities and towns.

COMMERCIAL ROBBERIES BY LOCATION TYPE			
Type	2006	2007	2008
Bank/Armored Car	9	9	15
Cab	1	0	4
Café	0	2	3
Convenience	12	8	9
Gas Station	5	4	1
Drug Store	0	0	0
Fast Food	1	2	0
Hotel/Motel	3	0	0
Jewelry Store	0	1	1
Liquor Store	0	2	0
Misc. Retail	7	12	3
Parking Garage/Lot	0	1	0

A quarter of the incidents, or nine robberies, in 2008 took place at convenience stores. All of these robberies except one took place on weekdays and six occurred between 8:30 p.m. and 3:30 a.m. The majority of the convenience store robberies (almost half) took place in Alewife/West Cambridge, all at different locations. One establishment in Inman Square was robbed twice, once in May and again in October. In two of the robberies no weapon was shown, in three a handgun was brandished, in one a knife was displayed, in another a baseball bat was shown, and in one the victim was unsure of the weapon used. During one week in December, three robberies occurred throughout the city at convenience stores, but it is unknown if they were related. However, in all instances the suspect was armed and had a mask or bandana covering his face.

Three of the four taxi cab robberies took place during the fourth quarter, two of which were related. The two related cab robberies were preceded by one in Lynn the night before, which also seemed to fit the series. The two Cambridge robberies took place in East Cambridge from 9:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. In all three incidents, a cab was dispatched to a location to pick up a fare where two suspects entered the cab, one in the front and one in the back. The rear passenger put a handgun to the driver while the suspect in the front stole cash, keys, and the radio so the driver could not call for help. Although no arrests were made in the Lynn or Cambridge cab robberies, the incidents that took place from November 1st through 3rd abruptly stopped.

The taxi cab incident that took place in Peabody in October resulted in one arrest. The arrested person pretended to be a fare directing the cab to where the other two suspects were waiting. As the cab sped away, one of the suspects shot at it.

Protect yourself and your business!! Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 151 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 involves all robberies committed against individuals, as opposed to commercial establishments. Despite the name, a "street" robbery does not necessarily have to occur on the street, although the majority of them do. Examples of street robberies are "muggings," "carjackings," and "purse snatchings." The number of street robberies reported in 2008 increased by 21 incidents, translating to an 18% increase over the previous year. This should be tempered by the fact that, in 2007, street robberies were at their lowest level in twenty years after dropping 30% from the previous year.

The number 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 East Cambridge are more densely populated than other neighborhoods and are closer to train stations and drinking establishments. These are factors that contribute to higher numbers of potential targets for street robbers. Individuals can become targets when they are walking alone late at night, distracted or intoxicated. The neighborhood that suffered from the highest number of robberies in 2008 was North Cambridge, accounting for 16%, or 22 of the total 141 incidents. East Cambridge and Area 4 experienced the second highest number of street robberies with 20 incidents each, accounting for a combined 28% of the total.

Of the 2008 incidents, 81% involved the use or threat of a weapon. The most commonly used weapons this year were hands and/or feet (52 incidents), knives (25 incidents), and handguns (18 incidents). While street robberies increased by 18%, only a few identifiable patterns developed throughout the year.

Four robberies took place on January 16 between 10:00 p.m. and 10:35 p.m. along the border of Cambridge and Somerville. These incidents involved a white or Hispanic male who approached his victims from behind and demanded money at knifepoint. No one was arrested in this robbery spree, but no similar incidents were reported in this area after that night.

Also of note is a trend of scattered juvenile-related street robberies that emerged around the Cambridge-side Galleria over the course of the first quarter. These robberies appeared to be unrelated except that they involved juvenile suspects and young victims. Two of these robberies resulted in arrests. In late February, three juvenile females were arrested after they robbed two juvenile victims of money and a T-Mobile Sidekick cell phone as they walked to the Mall. In a similar incident, a female victim was assaulted and robbed of her T-Mobile Sidekick cell phone by four juvenile female suspects (different suspects than the first incident) as she walked from the Lechmere MBTA station to the Mall in early March. These suspects were identified and taken into custody. It should be noted that the MBTA also experienced an increase in robberies involving Sidekick cell phones in 2008.

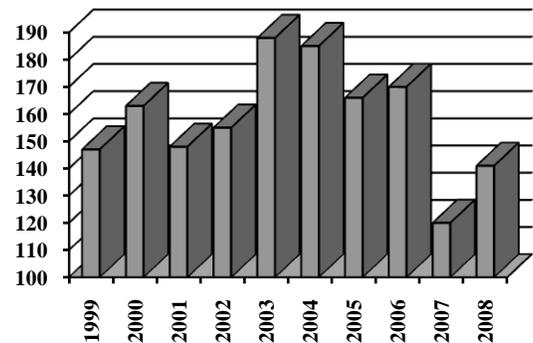
Between May 18th and June 25th, eight similar pack robberies took place in and around Area 4 (including incidents in Inman/Harrington, Cambridgeport, and Mid-Cambridge). All eight incidents in the pattern involved male victims in their 20s walking alone and two to six male suspects between the ages of 18 and 21. None of the suspects were armed; instead they resorted to pushing and “roughing up” the victims. The incidents occurred from 8:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. This pattern came to a close when officers made an arrest of an Everett man for a robbery at Harvard & Pine St on June 25th.

In early July, there were two similar street robberies reported in the Danehy Park area. The incidents occurred around 8:00 p.m. and involved the unarmed thefts of a wallet and a purse. No arrests were made and no other similar incidents were reported in that area. In mid-September, there were two similar unarmed robberies in the area of Harvard Sq. A Lynn man was arrested after he was caught using credit cards that were stolen in one of the two robberies.

The last few months of the year saw the most significant patterns and fortunately resulted in a number of arrests. There was a robbery in early October in West Cambridge in which a woman was held at gunpoint and robbed of her cell phone and purse by three suspects. Two suspects were caught on camera in Lynn using the victim’s credit cards and were identified as two of four suspects who had recently been arrested in Boston for an armed robbery. The four Boston suspects admitted to two armed robberies in Cambridge. November and December saw a rise in street robberies as purse snatchings increased. The description in four of these robberies was very similar to two that took place in Somerville. The suspect, a heavy set white male in his late 30s, targeted women often implying that he had a weapon. In one of the Somerville robberies he stabbed the victim with a screwdriver before fleeing. Two suspects were arrested in these robberies, after the male suspect’s female accomplice was identified through surveillance photos using the victim’s stolen credit cards at local stores. Vincent Primo of Medford was found to be the alleged robber and Kim Szathmary of Somerville was alleged to be his accomplice. During this same time frame there were a number of robberies in the lower half of the city that involved two black male suspects who were robbing victims of money, jewelry, and cell phones. In mid-December, two suspects from Dorchester were arrested and two others were able to escape after an attempted robbery on Harvard St. In the three weeks prior to this arrest, there had been seven similar robberies with suspect descriptions like that of the arrested persons.

As stated earlier, street robberies can take place in many different places, including shopping malls, MBTA stations, and parking lots. Still, more than three-fourths of all street robberies in 2008 occurred on a street or sidewalk. Seven of the 141 robberies took place in a local park and four incidents took place at the Galleria Mall. Victims in 13 of the robbery cases knew the suspects, two incidents were between homeless individuals, and one was a drug deal gone wrong. Nearly 50% of the street robberies throughout the city occurred between 7:00 p.m. and 1:00 a.m. This is a common timeframe for street robberies to occur because people are walking home after work or are out when the bars close.

Street Robbery 1999 - 2008



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**, including the Lechmere MBTA Station area. These usually involve juveniles robbing each other between 3:30 p.m. and 6:00 p.m.
3. **HARVARD SQUARE**, around Church Street, Brattle Street and Harvard Yard. Predatory robberies in the late evening mixed with early evening pack robberies.
4. **RUSSELL FIELD AND THE ALEWIFE MBTA STATION**. The 300-400 blocks of Rindge Avenue hold the major concentration for these incidents. Pack robberies target people leaving the station and “bullyboy” robberies target schoolmates crossing through the field.
5. **UPPER CAMBRIDGEPORT**, 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.

Our Crime Analysis Unit breaks down street robbery incidents into categorizations of similar types for further and more accurate analysis. Approximately 45% of the street robberies were “predatory,” where the victim was approached by one or two suspects, threatened, and robbed. The second most common type of street robberies were pack robberies involving three or more suspects, which accounted for 29% of the total. Purse snatchings and robberies by acquaintances each represented 9% of the total.

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

ATM Robberies (0): In this type of robbery, the suspect may approach the victim immediately after the victim withdraws money from an ATM and demand that he or she hand over the cash, or the suspect may wait behind the victim as they make a transaction, then take the money directly from the ATM and run. An ATM robbery can also occur when suspects approach a victim on the street, threaten the victim by displaying or implying a weapon, and demand the victim go to an ATM and withdraw money for them.

Bikejackers (0): Juvenile robberies of intimidation where the primary property targets are bicycles.

Bully Boys (2): Juvenile robberies of intimidation. In most occurrences, the victim knows the perpetrators. Committed by and against school-aged youths, they occur on the way home from school, or at playgrounds, malls, parks, or skating rinks. These robberies usually involve two to four juveniles strong-arming their victim, stealing such things as his cell phone, MP3 player, or lunch money.

Carjacking (2): In this scenario, a 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.

STREET ROBBERIES BY NEIGHBORHOOD			
AREA	2006	2007	2008
North Cambridge	18	11	22
East Cambridge	20	15	20
Area 4	36	21	20
Cambridgeport	19	19	16
Peabody	13	7	13
West Cambridge	4	6	13
Mid-Cambridge	12	10	12
Inman/Harrington	23	12	10
Riverside	10	11	9
M.I.T. Area	1	2	4
Agassiz	3	4	1
Cambridge Highlands	5	2	1
Strawberry Hill	6	0	0
Total	170	120	141

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

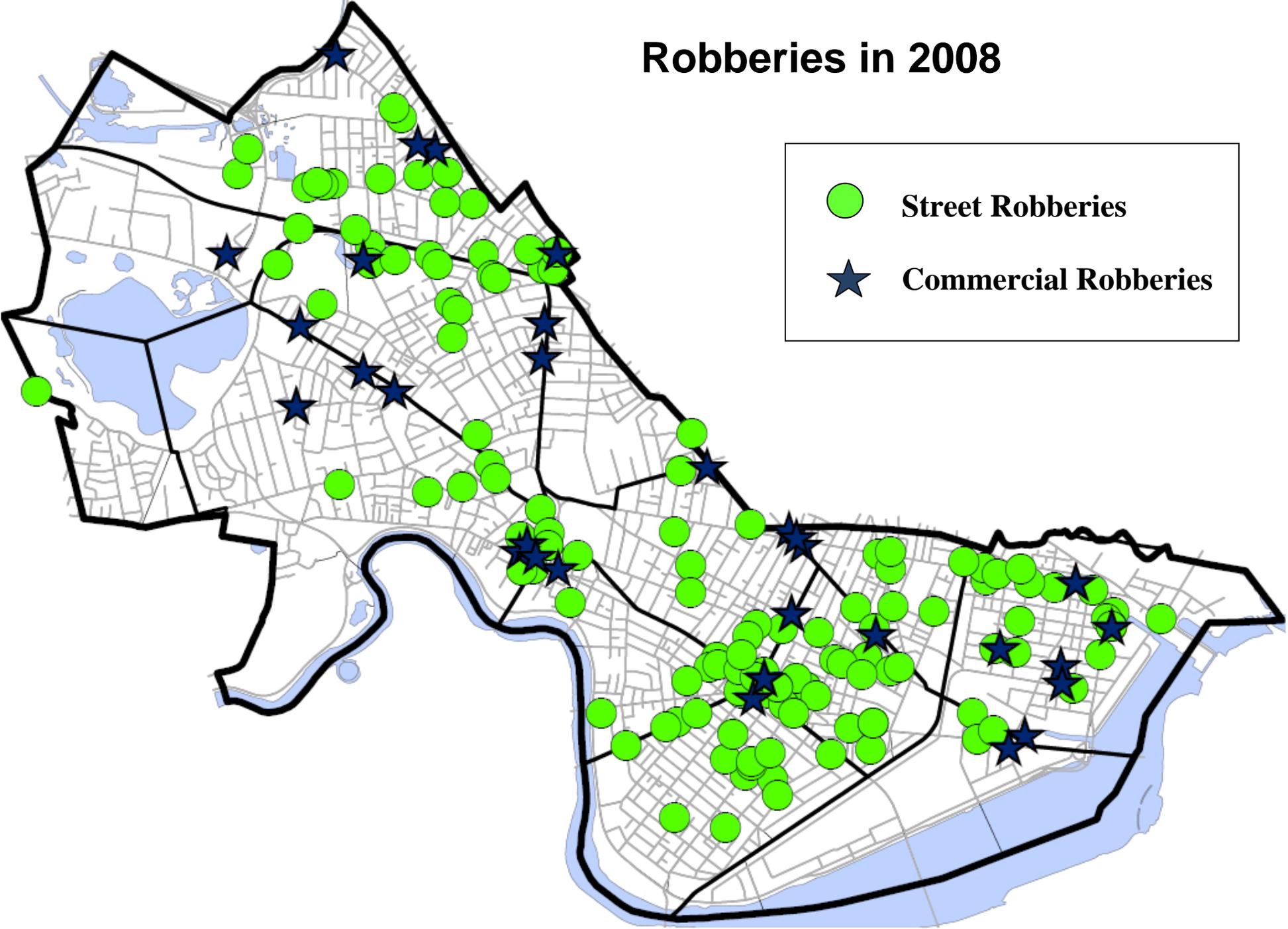
Homeless Robberies (2): These are incidents of homeless people robbing each other. The majority of these robberies occur in the vicinity of Central and Harvard Squares, or at various shelters. The victim is usually acquainted with the perpetrator, and in many cases, both are intoxicated. Property stolen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

Pack Robberies (41): In this situation, a group of three or more individuals will target victims around shopping malls, MBTA stations, streets, or recreational areas. The robberies are not always premeditated and the typical victim is often a male between the ages of 15-25, walking alone.

Predatory Robberies (63): 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. Cambridge typically experiences more two-person predatory robberies than any other type.

Purse Snatch (13): 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. Some incidents also involve the snatching of purses from the ground at outdoor cafes where accessibility is easy.

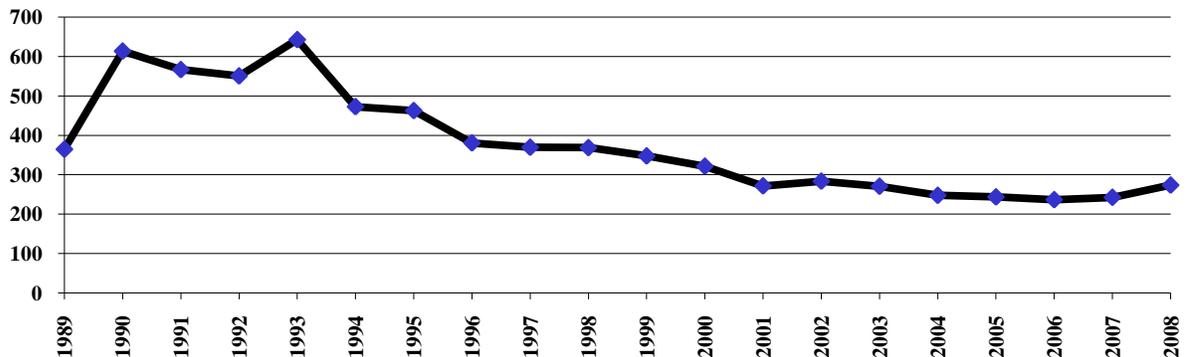
Robberies in 2008



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 that could result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

**Twenty Year Review:
Aggravated Assault in Cambridge, 1989-2008**



243 reported in 2007 • 274 reported in 2008

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 then steadily declined for the next 10 years. Within the last five years, aggravated assaults have leveled off to an average of 249 incidents a year, a 17% 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 2006 TO 2008

NEIGHBORHOOD	2006	2007	2008
Area 4	42	46	45
Cambridgeport	34	38	38
North Cambridge	24	31	33
East Cambridge	19	28	31
Mid-Cambridge	24	14	26
Riverside	21	20	25
Inman/Harrington	29	33	24
West Cambridge	17	8	18
Peabody	12	8	15
Agassiz	4	4	7
Strawberry Hill	1	5	6
Cambridge Highlands	4	3	4
M.I.T. Area	5	5	2
Unknown	1	0	0
	237	243	274

*Please note that 1 incident in 2006 occurred at an unknown location and has 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 7% of the aggravated assaults in 2008 resulted in serious to life-threatening injuries, less than half of which involved a stabbing or shooting. Roughly 31% of the 274 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. Nearly a third of the aggravated assaults in 2008 were domestic incidents. Over the past five years, the rate of domestic incidents has ranged from a quarter to 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 East Cambridge, Area 4, Cambridgeport, and North Cambridge. 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 274 aggravated assaults in 2008:

Relationship	Total	%
Stranger	89	32%
Acquaintance	54	20%
Romantic Partner	31	11%
Client/Patron	20	7%
Parent/Child	16	6%
Spouse	14	5%
Ex-Romantic Partner	12	4%
Sibling	8	3%
Co-Worker/Employee	8	3%
Schoolmate	5	2%
Neighbor	5	2%
Other Family	4	1%
Third Lover	4	1%
Teacher/Coach	3	1%
Landlord/Tenant	1	0%

NEIGHBORHOOD PATTERNS AND TRENDS OBSERVED IN 2008

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

- **NEIGHBORHOODS:**

- **Inman/Harrington** experienced the most notable decrease in aggravated assaults this year, declining by 27% from 33 incidents in 2007 to 24 incidents in 2008. The M.I.T. area recorded a sizeable 60% decrease as well, but this neighborhood only experiences roughly 1-2% of the assaults in Cambridge each year. **West Cambridge** sustained the most substantial increase in 2008, rising 125% from 8 incidents in 2007 to 18 incidents in 2008. **Peabody** and **Mid-Cambridge**, which experienced an 88% and 86% increase, respectively, were the other two areas that reported notable escalations in assaults.
- **Riverside** was the top area for bar and alcohol related incidents in 2008. This type of activity can be attributed to the high density of foot traffic around restaurants, bars, and nightclubs in the Mass Ave area of both Central and Harvard Squares, particularly in the nighttime.
- **North Cambridge** experienced the most juvenile/gang-related assaults in 2008 with four incidents, followed by **East Cambridge** and **Riverside**, each with three. Similar to incidents in 2005-2007, over half of the juvenile incidents citywide in 2008 involved the use of a knife or handgun.

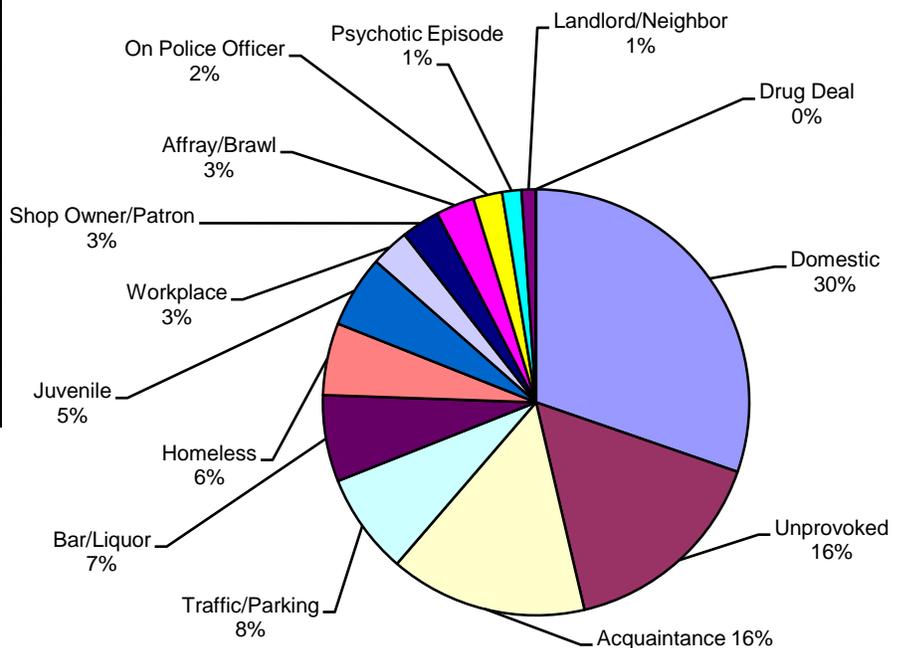
- Aggravated assault incidents involving homeless individuals in Cambridge dropped from 20 incidents in 2007 to 15 in 2008). Roughly half of these incidents took place in the **Central Square** area, where there is a large homeless population. The typical homeless incident usually involves homeless-on-homeless assaults, often among acquainted individuals.
- Unprovoked incidents were highest in **North Cambridge** (8 incidents) and **Area 4** (7 incidents). No established patterns of unprovoked assaults emerged anywhere in the City this year.
- Five of the aggravated assaults in 2008 were shooting incidents, none of which were fatal. The following examples represent some of the more serious non-fatal shootings of the year.
 - A Cambridge male was arrested after he shot another male at a house party on Cherry St in January.
 - A Cambridge teen was shot in two different incidents last year. In May, he was shot twice while in the Jefferson Park Housing Development; the suspect in that shooting was stabbed later that night in a retaliatory incident. In August, the teen was shot while walking on York St shortly after leaving the Cambridge Courthouse. Another Cambridge teen was arrested in connection with this incident.
- See page 36 for a map of all aggravated assaults in 2007 and 2008 in which a handgun was used or threatened.

Protect yourself!! Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 151 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	2007	2008
Domestic	62	83
Unprovoked	44	44
Acquaintance	30	41
Traffic/Parking	17	21
Bar/Liquor	20	18
Homeless	20	15
Juvenile	17	15
Workplace	10	8
Shop Owner/Patron	3	8
Affray/Brawl	2	8
On Police Officer	7	6
Psychotic Episode	5	4
Landlord/Neighbor	3	3
Drug Deal	3	0

Classification Percent of Aggravated Assaults, 2008



SIMPLE ASSAULT

435 reported in 2007 • 416 reported in 2008

SIMPLE ASSAULT CATEGORIZATION			
Categorization	2007	2008	% Change 07-08
Domestic	191	157	-18%
Unprovoked	67	63	-6%
Acquaintance	60	62	+3%
Traffic/Parking	19	37	+95%
Workplace	11	22	+100%
Juvenile/Gang	15	18	+20%
Bar/Alcohol	20	14	-30%
Shop Owner/Patron	16	12	-25%
Police Officer	10	10	No Change
Homeless	9	9	No Change
Psychotic Episode	3	6	+100%
Landlord/Neighbor	14	5	-64%
Blitz	0	1	Inc.
Total	435	416	-4%

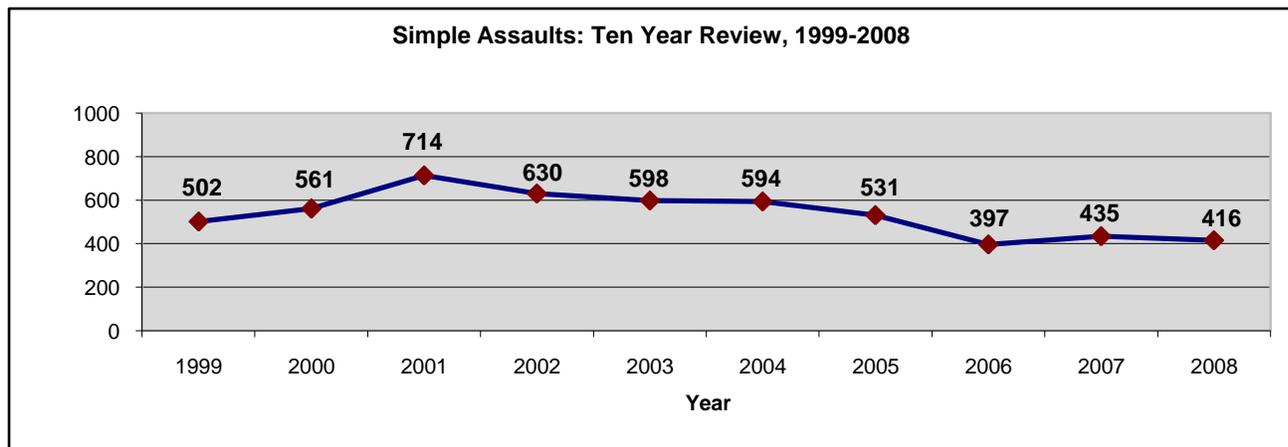
Simple assaults, unlike aggravated assaults, are not scored among the Part I Crimes (Index Crimes). They do not involve the use of a dangerous weapon and do not cause serious injury. Examples of simple assault include a shove, a punch in the stomach, or a slap in the face.

On average, Cambridge reports between 400 and 600 simple assault incidents annually. During the past year, 416 simple assaults were reported to the Cambridge Police Department. This number represents a 4% decrease from the 435 incidents reported in 2007 and is 23% below the 10-year average of 538. 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 typically make up the highest percent of reported simple assaults. In 2008, domestic incidents accounted for 38% of the simple assaults. Unprovoked incidents and assaults among acquaintances

accounted for approximately 15% of the simple assaults.

Cambridgeport and Area 4 reported the most simple assault activity in 2008 with 69 and 57 incidents, respectively. Bar/alcohol related incidents, homeless assaults, and assaults on police officers were mainly concentrated in the Central and Harvard Square areas. Workplace assaults were most prevalent in East Cambridge. The other incident categories broke down more evenly across neighborhoods.



WHERE ASSAULTS TAKE PLACE...

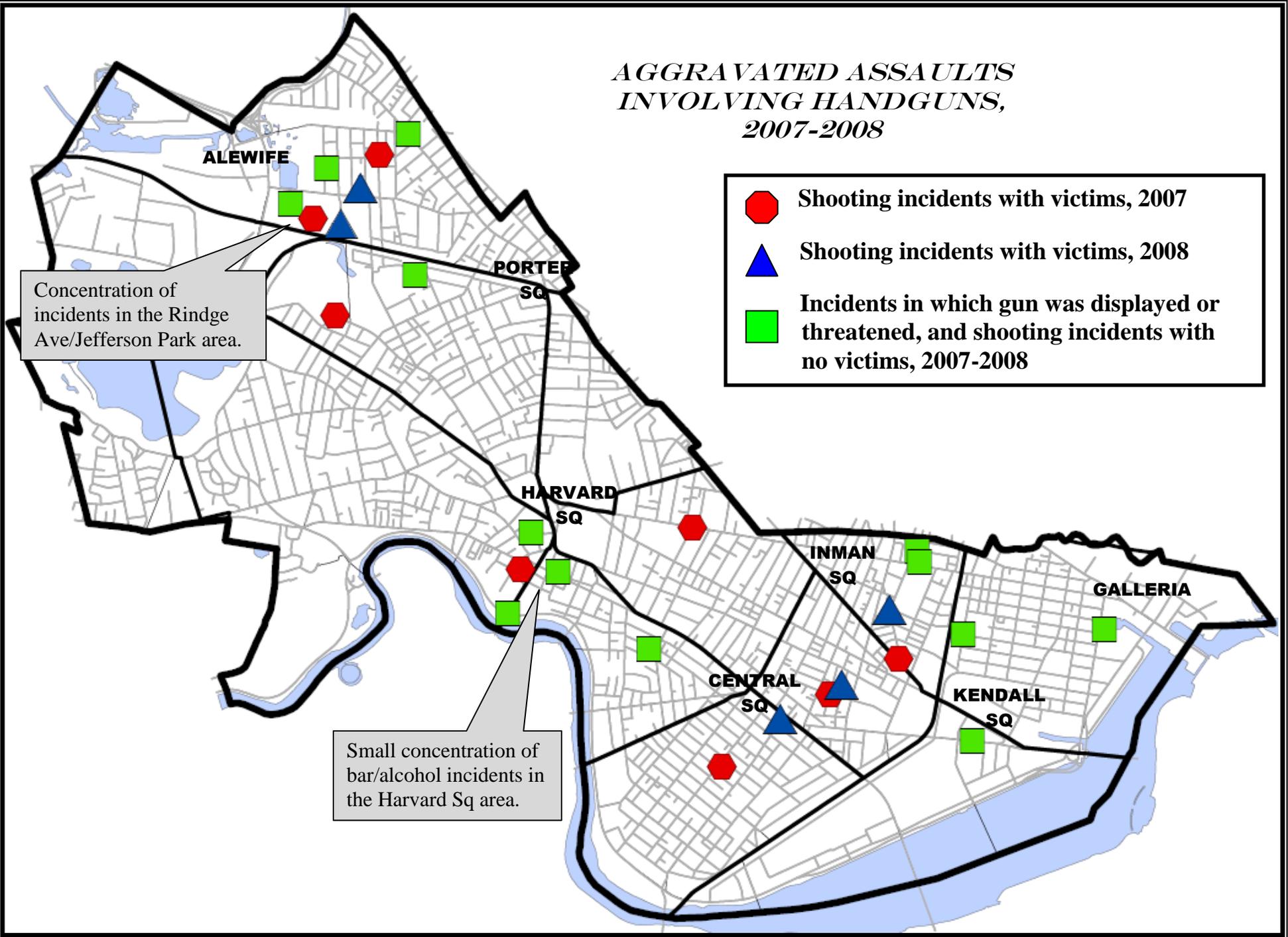
Many assaults take place in the home, particularly family, roommate, or acquaintance-related incidents. Assaults taking place on the street are the most common, as these involve domestic disputes as well as arguments that may begin in a commercial establishment and spill onto the street. Restaurant/Bar 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,
2007-2008*

-  Shooting incidents with victims, 2007
-  Shooting incidents with victims, 2008
-  Incidents in which gun was displayed or threatened, and shooting incidents with no victims, 2007-2008

Concentration of incidents in the Rindge Ave/Jefferson Park area.

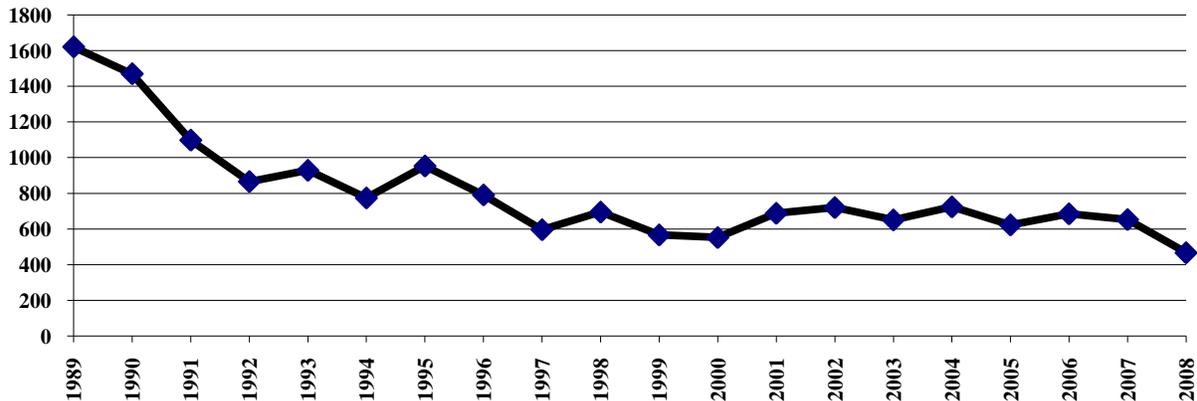
Small concentration of bar/alcohol incidents in the Harvard Sq area.



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, 1989-2008



653 reported in 2007 • 467 reported in 2008

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.

	2007	2008	% Change from 07-08
Commercial Burglary	134	76	-43%
Residential Burglary	519	391	-25%
Total	653	467	-28%

Over the past 20 years, burglary in Cambridge has decreased by approximately 71%. Burglary crimes peaked in the late 1980's, decreased dramatically in the early 1990's, and remained relatively stable in the 2000's until 2008, when Cambridge recorded its lowest burglary total in 40 years.

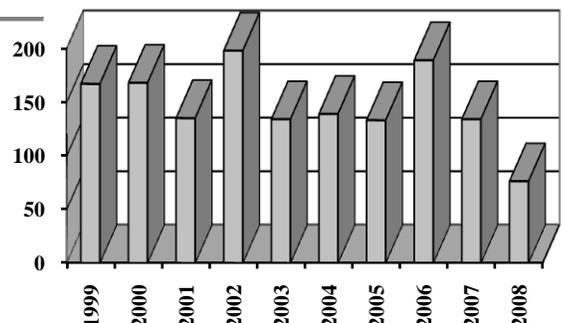
Burglars often fall into two types: the “amateur” and the “professional.” Amateurs are likely to smash windows or kick in doors to enter unoccupied buildings. These burglars will often take lightweight, visible property, such as a purse left on a table, loose change, a laptop, or other less costly items. “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*.

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 2007 and 2008, there was a 43% decrease in commercial breaks in Cambridge. Over the past five years, commercial breaks have averaged approximately 134 incidents a year, a 16% decrease from the previous five-year average.

Commercial Burglary 1999-2008



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 2008 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 the incidents in 2008 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% from 2005 to 2006 due mainly to increases in thefts of copper products. This pattern was eradicated in 2007.
- ◆ **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. Youth centers/daycares are included.

TYPE OF PREMISE	2007	2008
Bar/Restaurant/Social	23	25
Business Offices	26	16
Other: (hair salons, health clubs, laundromat etc)	21	12
Retail Establishments	17	7
Convenience/Gas	14	4
School/Youth Center	13	5
Church	9	4
Industrial/Construction	8	3
Government Building	3	0
TOTAL	134	76

IN FOCUS: PROFESSIONAL COMMERCIAL BURGLARY PATTERNS

In 2008, there was a considerable decrease of 43% in commercial burglaries. There were no distinct patterns that emerged, but a few places did experience more than one break. About 21% of the breaks in 2008 were attempts in which no entry was gained and another 7% were considered ‘inside jobs’ in which an employee or known associate was believed to be responsible. Together these two categories account for a little over a quarter of the commercial breaks in 2008. All but three of the business districts saw significant declines in commercial breaks in 2008.

The few incidents worth mention all occurred in the summer. In June, there were four commercial breaks in East Cambridge with similar methods of entry targeting cash registers. The last weekend of June and the first weekend of July saw three breaks at one location on Huron Ave, and two more at nearby establishments. Entry was made through a window in all of the incidents and cash was stolen in two. At the end of July, two similar breaks occurred in East Cambridge in which the front window of each establishment was smashed and coins from the registers were stolen.

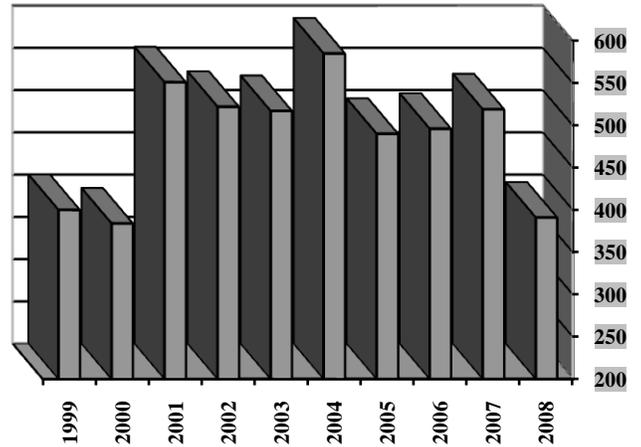
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF COMMERCIAL BURGLARIES						
Business District	2006	2007	2008	% Change 07-08	% of Total	
Central Square	37	16	17	+6%	22%	
East Cambridge/Galleria	29	26	12	-54%	16%	
Alewife/West Cambridge	17	23	10	-57%	13%	
Inman Square/Harrington	30	17	9	-47%	12%	
Harvard Square	18	13	8	-38%	11%	
Porter Square/North Cambridge	23	16	7	-56%	9%	
Massachusetts Avenue 1500-1900	8	15	5	-67%	7%	
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	6	6	3	-50%	4%	
Kendall Square/M.I.T.	13	2	3	+50%	4%	
Cambridgeport/Riverside	8	1	2	Inc.	3%	

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

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

Housebreaks were down 25% in Cambridge in 2008 compared to 2007. This total includes 73 housebreak incidents (or 19%) that were attempted but not completed. Both Area 4 and Cambridgeport recorded decreases of over 40%, due to an eradication of patterns that had affected both neighborhoods in 2007. The few increases were recorded in Mid-Cambridge, West Cambridge, East Cambridge and Agassiz.

Residential Burglary, 1999-2008



GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY					
AREA	2006	2007	2008	% Change 07-08	% of Total
Mid-Cambridge	78	56	61	+9%	16%
Inman/Harrington	53	80	55	-31%	14%
Peabody	43	59	50	-15%	13%
Area 4	54	86	47	-45%	12%
North Cambridge	31	55	34	-38%	9%
West Cambridge	43	31	33	+6%	8%
Cambridgeport	85	59	32	-46%	8%
East Cambridge	41	26	28	+8%	7%
Riverside	31	36	23	-36%	6%
Agassiz	24	17	20	+18%	5%
Strawberry Hill	9	11	6	-45%	2%
Cambridge Highlands	3	2	2	No Change	1%
M.I.T. Area	1	1	0	Inc	0%

Housebreaks most commonly occur during the daytime while victims are not home, or while the homeowners are away on vacation. Suspects are often long gone by the time the victim returns home and calls police. A large number of housebreaks are simply attempts in which a suspect tries but is unable to gain entry to a residence. The victim later discovers signs that someone tried to enter. In 2008, attempts accounted for 19% of the housebreaks. Unknown suspects are typically the perpetrators in Cambridge housebreaks, although a small percentage of incidents involve acquaintances or family members. For example, 1% of all reported housebreak victims in 2008 named an acquaintance (friend, roommate, or neighbor) as a suspect. An additional 4% of incidents were categorized as domestic (perpetrated by family members, ex-boyfriends, etc). Arrests were made in 34 of the housebreak incidents in 2008.

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 often 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 2008. Window entry was significant regarding two different methods: shoved/forced/pried windows accounted for 16% of the incidents, and cut or removed window screens accounted for 9%. However, unlocked windows and doors combined enabled suspects to enter without force in at least 12% of all housebreaks in 2008. Historically, 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.

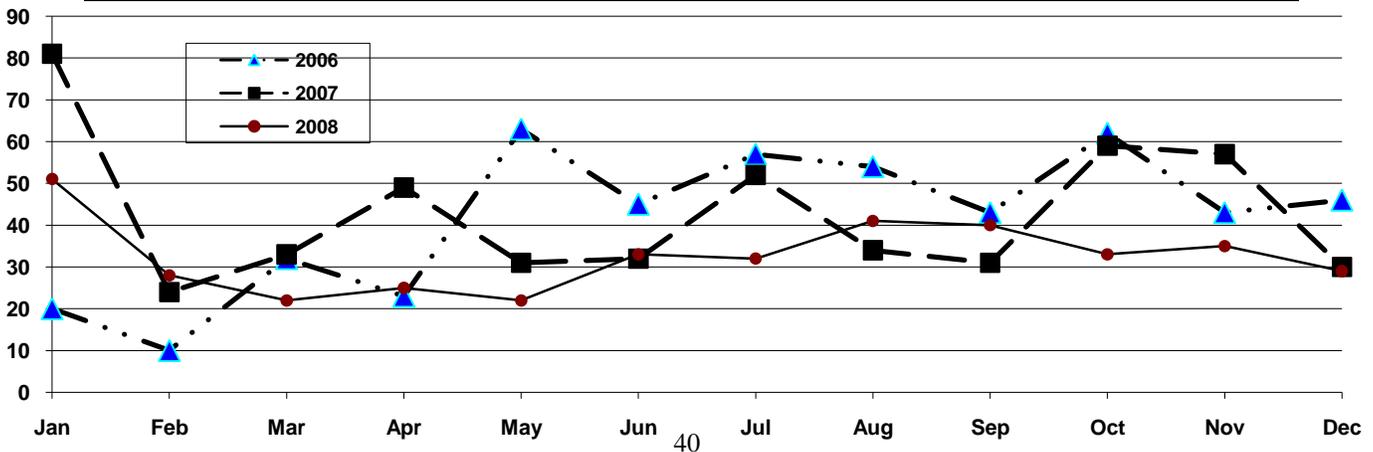
There was a noteworthy housebreak pattern that occurred throughout Area 4 and Inman Harrington in 2007. This on-again off-again pattern accounted for nearly 50% of the housebreaks citywide in 2007 and involved over 100 stolen laptops. In 30 years of observing housebreak patterns in Cambridge, this series was the first in which a group of juveniles was identified and appeared to be working in consort over an extended period of time in a concentrated area of the City. A few juvenile arrests occurred throughout 2007 in the problem areas, and five juveniles were arrested or summonsed for these housebreaks in late December 2007 and early January 2008.

With the decline in housebreaks in 2008, a pattern as substantial as the one in 2007 did not emerge. However, there were a few smaller patterns, some that were eradicated by arrests.

- In late December 2007 and early January 2008, a pattern developed in West Cambridge in which eight breaks took place in the early morning hours. These breaks involved window entry and targeted small, portable electronics. A suspect from Boston was arrested in January.
- Also in January, there was a pattern that emerged in Mid-Cambridge around the 900-1100 block of Mass Ave. The suspect(s) were entering through first floor windows and targeting jewelry and electronics. No one was apprehended in these ten incidents.
- There was a pattern along the Cambridge and Somerville border that began in late January and continued into March. In this pattern, houses were broken into around lunch time through pried front doors, and electronics, jewelry, and cash were targeted. An arrest was made in Somerville in late March after the suspect was caught breaking into a residence on Porter St in Somerville. The Cambridge man stated that he worked at a construction site in the area and a majority of the breaks coincided with his lunch break hours.
- From April to June, there was a rash of housebreaks around Concord Ave and Mass Ave that took place mainly on Wednesdays and Thursdays. A number of these breaks targeted jewelry and took place from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. There was an arrest made of a juvenile who had a bicycle that was stolen from one of the breaks; however, he claimed he received it from a third party. There was also a suspect from Boston who was linked to the burglaries through stolen property.
- The pattern that plagued Cambridge throughout 2007 returned during the summer months of 2008, with 44 attempted and completed breaks taking place mainly in Area 4 and Inman/Harrington. The breaks occurred during the day and suspects gained entry by cutting window screens to allow access. Two people were arrested in mid-September for these breaks. The “ring leader” of the juvenile crew responsible for the patterns in 2007 and 2008 was arrested in September, which has significantly contributed to the decline in housebreaks.
- In August and September, there was a pattern of housebreaks in North Cambridge that were taking place while victims were home. Witnesses were able to give helpful descriptions of the two suspects, who were eventually identified through surveillance cameras at an establishment where they used stolen credit cards. One juvenile and a 20-year-old male were arrested for these crimes.

Top Five Items Stolen/Targeted in 2008		
	In Housebreaks:	In Commercial Burglaries:
1	Laptops	Cash
2	Jewelry	Laptops/Computers
3	Cash	Camera
4	MP3 Players	Miscellaneous Electronics
5	Camera	Cigarettes

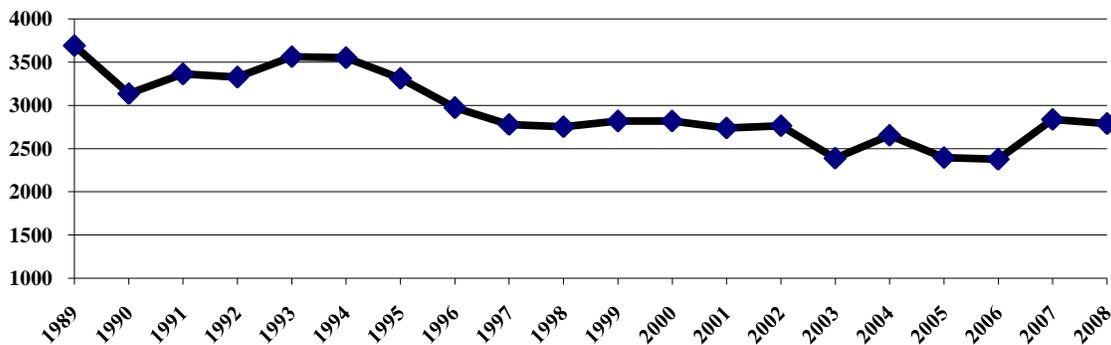
2006 – 2008 MONTHLY HOUSEBREAK TOTAL COMPARISON



L A R C E N Y

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, 1989-2008**



2,838 reported in 2007 • 2,788 reported in 2008

Larceny is always the most common of the Part One crimes in Cambridge, this year accounting for 70% of the part I crime and 80% of the total property crime. Larceny often produces the most patterns. The three categories that produce some of the highest numbers – larcenies from motor vehicles, buildings, and persons – are often fueled by changes in technology. As electronics such as laptops, GPS navigation systems, and portable music players become more popular and evolve, they become easier targets, easier to conceal, and ultimately easier to sell. This year’s larceny total represents a 2% decrease from last year. The majority of the decrease can be attributed to a 15% decline in larceny from motor vehicles.

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 2007. However, increases were actually reported in a majority of the larceny categories.

Categorization	2007	2008	% Change
Larcenies from Buildings	418	417	No Change
Larcenies from MV	1,234	1,053	-15%
Larcenies of Bicycles	228	277	+21%
Larcenies from Persons	344	357	+4%
Shoplifting	349	352	+1%
Larcenies of Services	22	26	+18%
Larcenies from Residences	162	214	+32%
Larcenies of License Plates	37	65	+76%
Other (Unclassifiable) Larcenies	44	27	-39%
TOTAL	2,838	2,788	-2%

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	2007	2008
Central Square	100	72
Harvard Square	63	67
Galleria/East Cambridge	60	51
Alewife/West Cambridge	59	48
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	23	39
Kendall Square/MIT	27	33
Porter Square	23	32
Inman Square	20	31
1500–1900 Mass. Ave.	29	26
Cambridgeport/Riverside	14	18
Total	418	417

There were 417 larcenies from buildings reported this year. This total represents a decrease of just one incident from the previous year and is 17% lower than the five-year average of 466 incidents.

TOP 5 HOT SPOTS OF 2008

1. Cambridgeside Galleria Mall
100 Cambridgeside Place – 27 incidents
2. Bally’s Health Club
1815 Massachusetts Avenue – 12 incidents
3. Cambridge Rindge and Latin School
459 Broadway – 11 incidents
4. The Dance Complex
536 Massachusetts Ave – 9 incidents
5. Hyatt Regency Hotel
575 Memorial Dr. – 7 incidents

The following are the most common larceny from building scenarios in Cambridge in 2008:

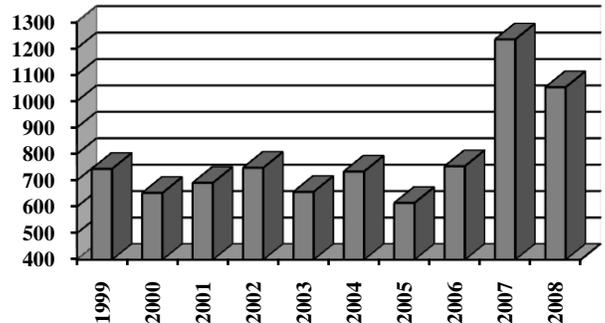
1. A thief walks into an office building during open business hours, posing as a delivery person or claiming to be looking for an employee that does not exist. The thief moves unnoticed into an empty office and takes personal or company property. Laptops and purses were the favorite target this year. This scenario accounted for 19% of the total reported larcenies from buildings this year.
2. Someone leaves his or her belongings unattended for a short time and then comes back to find the property missing. Examples include leaving a coat in a public coat closet at a bar or leaving purses/bags at the back of a church during service. This scenario also accounted for 19% of the incidents in 2008.
3. An employee of a commercial establishment leaves his or her personal property in a “back room” where he or she thinks it will be safe. Later, the employee notices that the property is missing. The most common targets in this crime include purses, bags, and cell phones. Approximately 11% of incidents reported occurred in this manner.
4. 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 9% of the total reported in 2008. Cell phones, school laptops, and teachers’ wallets were often the common targets.
5. An employee finds him or herself in a situation where the opportunity arises to steal from another employee or steal merchandise from their place of employment. This scenario accounted for 6% of the 2008 larceny from building incidents.

LARCENY FROM MOTOR VEHICLES

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

After a dramatic increase in larcenies from motor vehicles (LMVs) in 2007, this crime type registered a 15% decrease in 2008, dropping from 1,234 incidents down to 1053. Despite this decline, the 2008 total was still 175 reports above the five-year average of 878 incidents. The East Cambridge neighborhood reported the largest number of LMVs in 2008 with 140 incidents, followed closely behind by West Cambridge with 139. West Cambridge also experienced the largest numerical increase, with 34 more larcenies reported this year than in 2007, equaling a 32% rise. (Strawberry Hill reported the largest percentage

Larceny from Motor Vehicles, 1999-2008



Neighborhood	2007	2008	% Change
East Cambridge	171	140	-18%
West Cambridge	105	139	+32%
Cambridgeport	140	120	-14%
Mid-Cambridge	144	115	-20%
Peabody	125	105	-16%
North Cambridge	100	90	-10%
Agassiz	89	76	-15%
Riverside	63	75	+19%
Area 4	140	73	-48%
Inman/Harrington	89	35	-61%
MIT	29	33	+14%
Strawberry Hill	18	32	+78%
Cambridge Highlands	21	20	-5%
Total	1,234	1,053	-15%

increase of 78%, but only rose numerically by 14 incidents.) Inman/Harrington saw the largest decrease this year (-61%), followed by Area 4 (-48%) and Mid-Cambridge (-20%).

Entry was gained in 69% of the larcenies by smashing a car's window. Roughly 8% of the entry methods were through open windows or unlocked doors. An additional 8% of the LMVs were from the exterior of motor vehicles, targeting items such as tires and headlights.

The major factor in the high number of LMVs again this year continued to be the theft of GPS navigation systems. Approximately 43% of all the LMVs in 2008, or 453 incidents, involved the theft of GPS systems. This is similar to



2007 when 485 GPS thefts were reported, equaling roughly 40% of the LMVs citywide.

Although by far the most popular targets, GPS systems were not the only items to be stolen in these larcenies. Other common targets included car stereos, small electronics left in plain view (MP3 players, cell phones, laptops, etc.), cash, purses/wallets, and clothing. Tires and other miscellaneous car parts were also stolen with high frequency this year. Larcenies from motor vehicles have been seen both during the day and overnight, as well as on weekdays and weekends.

Considering how widespread and pervasive this type of crime is in Cambridge, it is often difficult to determine when a pattern is emerging. However, there are a few areas where LMV activity tends to be concentrated in this city. One of these areas includes Cambridge Center, Technology Sq, Kendall Sq and the streets near the Galleria Mall. This area typically sees a high number of daytime GPS thefts from vehicles in local parking garages and lots. Another concentration can often be found along the Mass Ave corridor between Agassiz and Peabody, where larcenies are typically committed overnight while vehicles are parked on Mass Ave and residential side streets. The periphery of Harvard Sq tends to be a third common area for concentrations of LMVs to appear, particularly south and west of the Square between Concord Ave and Mt. Auburn St, and east of the Square along Kirkland St between Agassiz and Mid-Cambridge.

Another LMV trend that emerged in 2008 was the theft of tires from Hondas across the city. Tires on Honda Civics, Honda Fits, and occasionally Acuras were targeted most often, with a majority of the incidents taking place overnight. An arrest was made in March after a Cambridge male was seen removing tires from a Honda Civic on Dana St.

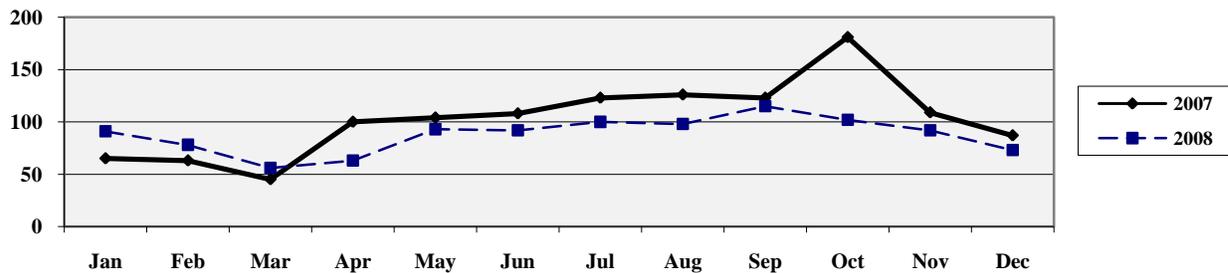
Top Three Methods of Entry

1. The most common method of entry into motor vehicles in 2008 was by breaking one or more windows of the vehicle. This method was reported in 69% of the larcenies.
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 10% of the incidents.
3. The third most common larceny from motor vehicle method of entry was through an unlocked door or open window, which occurred in nearly 8% of the larcenies.

Top Ten Stolen Items of 2008

1. GPS Navigation Systems – 453 reported stolen
2. Various Automobile Parts – 103 reported stolen
3. MP3 Player – 94 reported stolen
4. Car Stereos/CD player – 74 reported stolen
5. Cash – 72 incidents
6. Laptop Computers – 68 reported stolen
7. Backpacks/purses – 64 reported stolen
8. Miscellaneous Electronics – 58 reported stolen
9. Clothing – 39 items reported stolen
10. Cellular Telephones – 37 reported stolen

Monthly Totals for Larceny from Motor Vehicles



HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

- Larcenies from motor vehicles have consistently averaged between 16-20% of the total serious crime index in Cambridge for over 20 years. This year's car break total accounted for 27% of the Crime Index Total.
- 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. From 2001 to 2005, the average number of larcenies from motor vehicles rose ever so slightly to 692 incidents per year. The average number for the past three years (2006-2008) has risen dramatically to 1014 incidents, rising to a level not seen since the 1980's.
- The 2008 larceny from motor vehicle total of 1,053 incidents has undoubtedly been impacted by the continued high levels of GPS thefts in the City. The GPS system has become the favorite target of thieves not only in Cambridge, but in police jurisdictions throughout the region, Massachusetts, the United States, and the world.

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. During the time frame between 1994 and 2003, the crime was steadily decreasing, with the exception of a slight increase reported in 2000. Since 2004, bicycle thefts have averaged approximately 236 thefts a year. The 277 thefts reported in 2008 is the city's highest total since 2001.

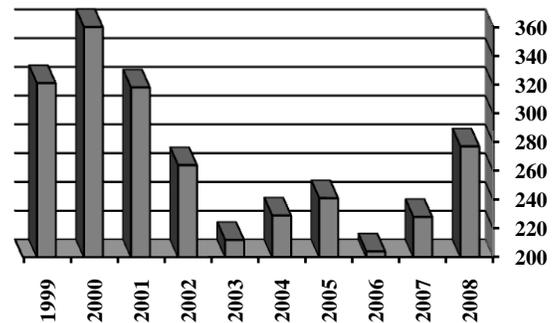
This year saw 277 incidents of stolen bicycles, an increase of 21% over 2007. Not surprisingly, the largest numbers of bicycle thefts occurred in the summer months of July and August (48 and 45 incidents, respectively), when bicycles typically pack the streets and sidewalks because of the warmer weather. However, June and the fall months of September and October also experienced higher rates of these incidents (between 34 and 36 incidents each). The majority of the bicycles were stolen from Central Sq (47

thefts), Harvard Sq (43 thefts), and Porter Sq (41 thefts).

Two patterns of bicycle thefts developed in 2008. In mid-May, at least ten bicycles were stolen from backyards and porches of private residences near Donnelly Field in Inman/Harrington; a Cambridge teen was arrested in connection with at least one of the thefts. The other pattern took place in the Harvard Sq area in late July and August. Eight or more bicycles left locked up in the area were taken. A homeless male and female were arrested in mid-August after the male was caught with one of the stolen bikes.

NEIGHBORHOOD	2007	2008
North Cambridge	26	42
Cambridgeport	35	34
Mid-Cambridge	25	34
Area 4	30	32
Riverside	17	30
Inman/Harrington	18	24
Peabody	17	24
West Cambridge	22	21
East Cambridge	19	20
Agassiz	11	9
Strawberry Hill	3	3
MIT	5	2
Cambridge Highlands	0	2
Total	228	277

Bicycle Larceny, 1999-2008



Locks present little difficulty to bicycle thieves, who often bring bolt cutters or pry bars with them. Half of all reported bicycle thefts this year involved a locked and unattended bicycle on the street, sidewalk, or rack. Unlocked bicycles that were on private property followed, making up 18% of reported incidents. These thefts occurred in apartment building hallways, or when bicycles were left in private yards. Another 18% percent of the larcenies were because the bicycle was left unlocked and unprotected.

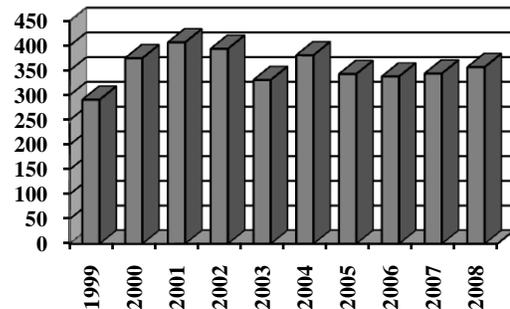
LARCENY FROM PERSONS

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

In 2008, larceny from persons was the third highest type of larceny in Cambridge, with 357 incidents. Periodic dipper activity in Central Square and Harvard Square drove this total. Two patterns of larcenies from persons emerged in Cambridge this year, both of which took place in Harvard Sq. The first pattern began in early May and involved patrons at cafes and restaurants/bars in the area, such as Starbucks, the Grafton St Grille, and Z Square. Wallets and purses that were left on the floor or hanging on the back of the victim's chair were targeted. The series came to an end after an Allston man was arrested for a larceny in Harvard Square in mid-June.

BUSINESS DISTRICT	2007	2008
Central Square	89	98
Harvard Square	73	74
Galleria/East Cambridge	46	54
Inman Square/Harrington	25	27
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	19	22
Porter Square/North Cambridge	25	19
Alewife/West Cambridge	31	19
Kendall Square/MIT	12	18
Cambridgeport/Riverside	10	14
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	14	12
Total	344	357

Larceny from Persons, 1999-2008

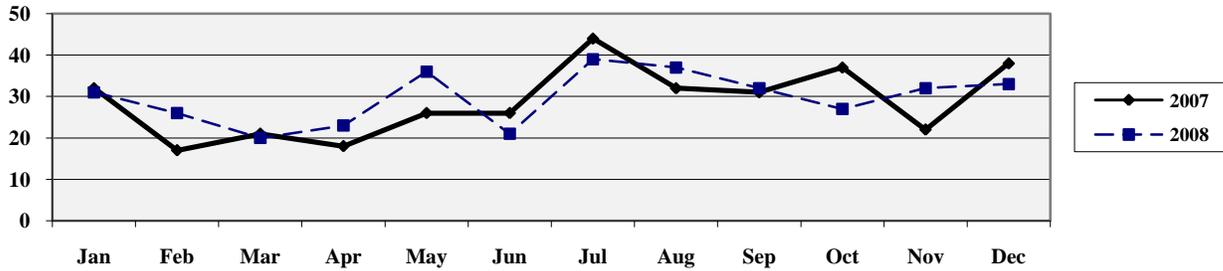


The second Harvard Square pattern was similar to the first, except that it also included the thefts of employee property from back offices at these establishments. The incidents took place in October. A homeless man was arrested in early November in connection with this pattern.

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

1. Nearly 45% of the larcenies from persons in 2008 were thefts of items left unattended by their owners. This includes purses and wallets left briefly unattended in restaurants, churches, schools, stores, bus stops, parks, etc. In one typical scenario, a shopper may leave her purse in a shopping cart while looking at items on a shelf; when she returns to the cart, the purse is gone. In another scenario, a student enters a café and places all of his possessions at a table. When he leaves his belongings behind to use the restroom, his valuables may be missing when he returns to the table.
2. Another scenario is when a diner places his or her jacket over the back of a chair, or places her purse under a chair. Someone sitting behind the victim either goes through the coat or purse and takes the valuables within, or takes the coat or purse entirely. This accounted for 26% of the larcenies from persons in 2008. Incidents at restaurants and cafes located in Central Square (31 incidents) and Harvard Square (30 incidents) dominated this categorization. In Central Square, establishments on Massachusetts Avenue saw the majority of the incidents. In Harvard Square, concentrations were reported at and around local restaurants, specifically between the 1100 to 1400 blocks of Massachusetts Avenue, 30-50 Church St, and 80-100 Winthrop St. Incidents at the Cambridge-side Galleria have been dropping in recent years, with only three reported in 2008. These types of larcenies from persons 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.
3. Yet another popular scenario is while a victim is walking through a public place, a pickpocket stealthily reaches into the victim's coat, purse, or backpack and removes valuables. This scenario accounted for about 20% of the larceny from person reports in 2008. Harvard Square reported the highest pocket-picking numbers, with concentrations in the mid to late afternoons.

Monthly Totals for Larceny from Person



SHOPLIFTING

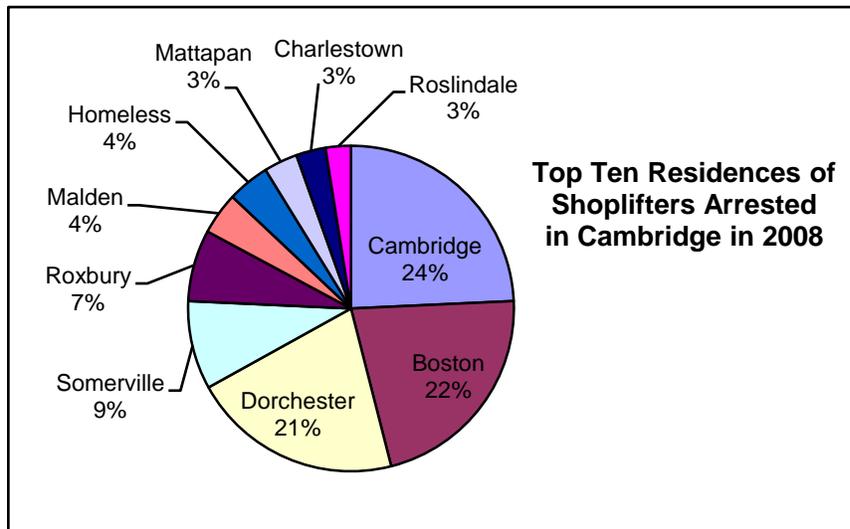
Shoplifting remained relatively stable from 2007 to 2008, with an increase of only three incidents. The Cambridge-side Galleria reported more than twice as many incidents as any other area in Cambridge this year; Central Square and Harvard Sq reported the next highest amounts. It is important to note that since shoplifting incidents are often only reported when an arrest is made, underreporting can be a serious problem. The actual shoplifting total may be six to ten times greater than the statistic given. However, this year half of the reported incidents did *not* result in an arrest, which may indicate an increase in the tendency to report incidents regardless of whether an arrest was made or not.

BUSINESS DISTRICT	2007	2008
Galleria/East Cambridge	121	167
Central Square	102	63
Harvard Square	48	61
Alewife/West Cambridge	17	30
Porter Square/North Cambridge	32	13
Cambridgeport/Riverside	16	7
Inman Square/Harrington	5	5
Kendall Square/MIT	2	3
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	5	2
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	1	1
Total	349	352

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.”

The following is a breakdown of the residences of persons arrested for shoplifting in Cambridge in 2008:



Top 10 Shoplifter Residences	
Cambridge	58
Boston	52
Dorchester	50
Somerville	21
Roxbury	17
Malden	10
Homeless	10
Mattapan	8
Charlestown	7
Roslindale	6

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. There were 214 of these larcenies reported in 2008, a 32% increase over 2007. The rise in larcenies from buildings can be attributed to spike in guest thefts, up 32% from 2007 and in mail/package thefts which rose by 45% compared to last year. These two categories alone account for 57% of all larcenies from buildings in 2008. The most common larceny from residence scenarios are:

- *Thefts committed by visitors or guests of a residence: 29%*
- *Thefts of mail/packages delivered by a parcel service: 28%*
- *Thefts from a yard, porch, or other area surrounding a residence: 18%*
- *Thefts committed by someone working in the residence, such as a painter, plumber, contractor, or maintenance worker: 8%*
- *Thefts from a common hallway, foyer, or common area of an apartment building: 7%*
- *Thefts committed while victims are in the process of moving: 5%*
- *Thefts committed by a family member, spouse, or romantic partner (i.e., “domestic thefts”): 4%*
- *Thefts from a storage area of an apartment building or complex: 2%*

NEIGHBORHOOD	2007	2008
Mid-Cambridge	27	36
Cambridgeport	24	29
North Cambridge	22	28
Area 4	19	27
East Cambridge	14	22
Peabody	12	22
Riverside	15	14
Inman/Harrington	9	12
West Cambridge	8	11
Strawberry Hill	3	7
Agassiz	7	6
Cambridge Highlands	1	0
MIT	1	0
Total	162	214

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 26 of these crimes reported in 2008. “Dining and ditching” incidents were reported most often this year (11 incidents), followed by gasoline thefts (6 incidents) and taxi fare evasion (5 incidents). The other four incidents consisted of suspects not paying for either auto repairs or parking.

LARCENY (MISCELLANEOUS)

Larceny miscellaneous includes all other unclassifiable larcenies.

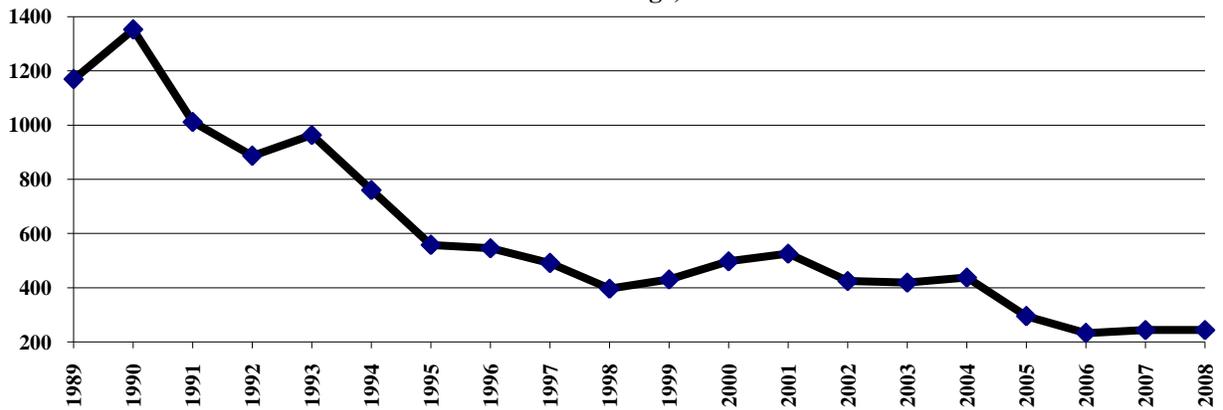
Unlike in recent years when Cambridge experienced an extensive series of parking meter thefts, there were no patterns of any miscellaneous types of larceny in 2008. Miscellaneous larcenies dropped 39% this year.

Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 151 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.

**Twenty Year Review:
Auto Theft in Cambridge, 1989 to 2008**



244 reported in 2007 • 244 reported in 2008

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	2006	2007*	2008	CHANGE 07-08	% OF TOTAL
Mid-Cambridge	27	31	31	No Change	13%
Area 4	26	35	30	-14%	12%
Cambridgeport	25	30	28	-7%	11%
West Cambridge	13	24	25	+4%	10%
Inman/Harrington	23	18	24	+33%	10%
Peabody	38	18	24	+33%	10%
Riverside	12	11	21	+91%	9%
North Cambridge	21	24	21	-13%	9%
East Cambridge	21	24	15	-38%	6%
Strawberry Hill	6	5	9	+80%	4%
Agassiz	11	11	8	-27%	3%
M.I.T. Area	7	5	5	No Change	2%
Cambridge Highlands	3	6	3	-50%	1%
Total	233	242	244	No Change	100%

*Please note that two incidents in 2007 took place at unknown locations, therefore they are not included in this breakdown.

The number of vehicles stolen in the City of Cambridge has remained the same for the past two years. Both 2007 and 2008 registered 244 auto thefts citywide. In 2008, the Mid-Cambridge neighborhood reported the city's highest number of thefts at 31. Multiple incidents in this neighborhood were reported on Broadway, Cambridge St, Dana St, Ellery St, Mass Ave, Prospect St, and Ware St. The neighborhoods with the next highest numbers were Area 4 (30) and Cambridgeport (28). Despite being the top ranking neighborhoods for auto thefts in Cambridge, all three of these areas either experienced decreases from the previous year or remained the same; auto thefts in Mid-Cambridge did not change from 2007 to 2008, and Area 4 and Cambridgeport saw decreases of 14% and 7%, respectively. The neighborhood that experienced the largest increase over 2007 was Riverside, where auto thefts rose by 10 incidents, or 91%. The Cambridge Highlands experienced the largest decrease in auto thefts this year, showing a 50% drop from 6 incidents in 2007 to 3 in 2008. However, auto thefts in this neighborhood represent only 1% of the total auto thefts for the city, so a more notable decrease would be the drop of 38% that was experienced in East Cambridge.

Cambridge experienced 41 auto theft incidents in the first quarter of 2008. The second quarter (April, May, and June) resulted in the most auto thefts in 2008 with a total of 78 incidents, and the third quarter (July, August, and September) followed close behind with 75 incidents. Auto thefts dropped back down to 50 in the fourth quarter. The month of June reported the highest number of stolen vehicles in a single month with 33 incidents (14% of the total). Incidentally, January, the month that experienced the most auto thefts in 2007, had over 50% fewer auto thefts in 2008, dropping from 33 incidents in 2007 to 16 in 2008.

MAKES AND MODELS

Hondas were by far the most commonly stolen automobiles of 2008, constituting 30% of all reports, or 73 incidents. Toyotas came in second with 35 incidents and Dodges came in third with 17 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 mirror the top five stolen statewide in Massachusetts.

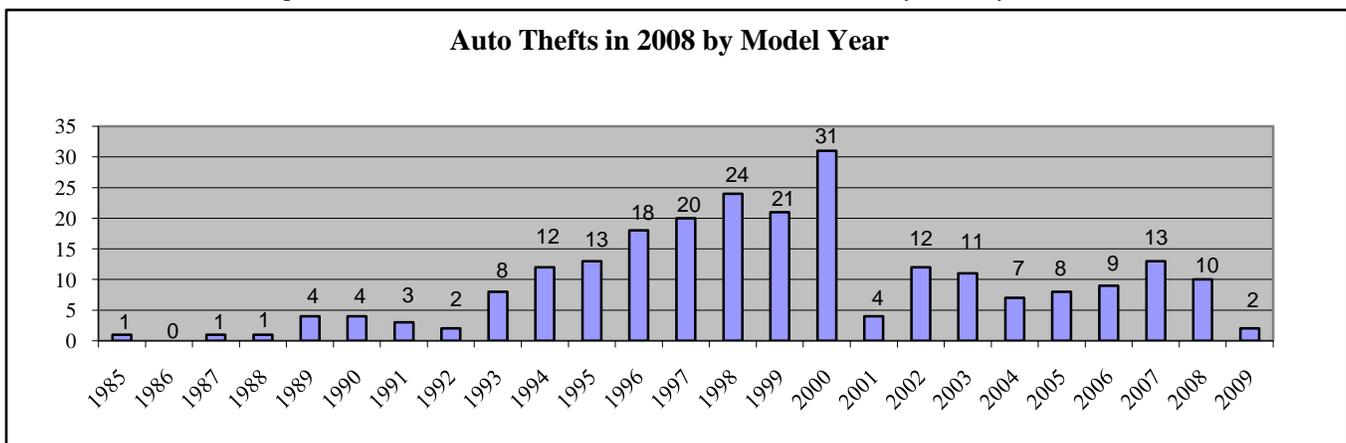
By far the most targeted model this year was the Honda Civic, followed by the Toyota Camry and Honda Accord. The Acura Integra was also highly targeted. These particular models are stolen more than any other due to several factors. These cars are some of the most commonly *owned* models in the nation, 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			
Makes	Model type		
Honda	73	Honda Civic*+	55
Toyota	35	Toyota Camry*+	14
Dodge	17	Honda Accord*+	13
Acura	16	Acura Integra+	11
Chevrolet	12	Dodge Caravan	10

*Also in the National Top Five (for 2007)
 +Also in the Massachusetts Top Five (for 2007)
 (2008 National/MA Top Five data is not yet available)

During the summer of 2008, there was a series of auto thefts in which Hondas were being stolen from Cambridge streets and then recovered elsewhere in Cambridge, stripped of their parts. Two arrests were made.

Analysis of the age of stolen vehicles shows that the highest demand is for cars that are eight to twelve 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 2006-2008 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 model year.



AUTO THEFT RECOVERIES

Approximately 77% of the cars reported stolen in 2008 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 and body damage. Radios were missing from eleven vehicles, tires were missing from ten, seats were missing from nine, bumpers were missing from four, and headlights were missing from two. Nineteen cars were found either partially or completely stripped. One vehicle was found burned. Note that additional information regarding parts stolen from vehicles where the vehicles themselves were not stolen can be found in the Larceny section of this report. The following table shows a breakdown of recovery locations.

Boston	
Downtown Boston	35
Dorchester	5
Jamaica Plain	4
Allston/Brighton	4
Roxbury	3
East Boston	2
Charlestown	1
Cambridge	
Peabody	14
West Cambridge	11
Inman/Harrington	10
Area 4	9
North Cambridge	8
Cambridgeport	5
Riverside	3
Agassiz	3
Cambridge Highlands	3
East Cambridge	2
Mid-Cambridge	2
Unknown	2
MIT Area	1
Strawberry Hill	0
Other Cities	
Somerville	14
Chelsea	8
Medford	5
Lynn	3
Saugus	3
Woburn	3
Brockton	2
Everett	2
Watertown	2
Belmont	2
Revere	2
Peabody	2
Waltham	2
Malden	1
Melrose	1
Other/Unknown	7

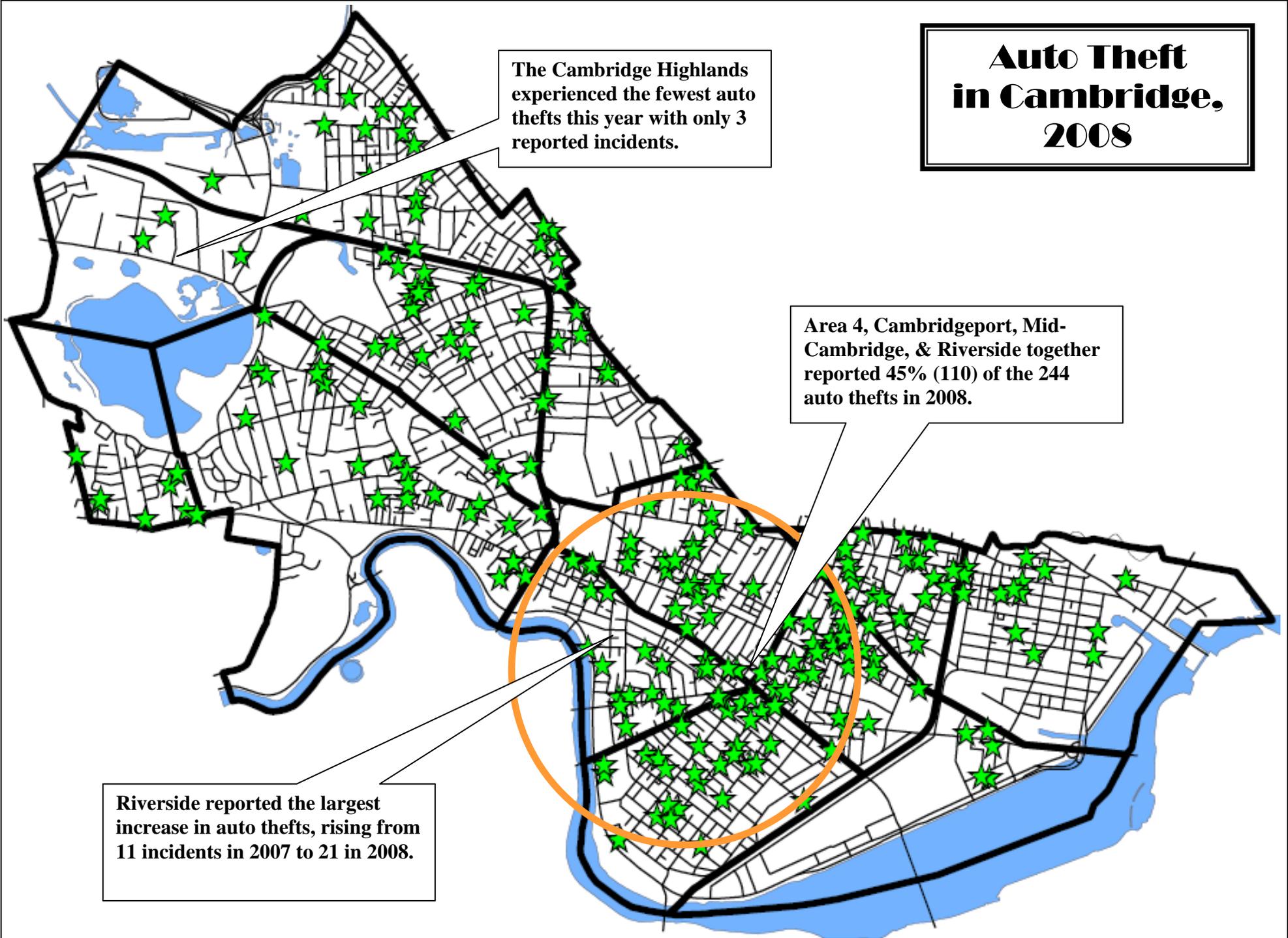
Protect your car!! Please see the Protect Yourself section starting on page 151 for tips on how you can protect your car from auto theft.

Auto Theft in Cambridge, 2008

The Cambridge Highlands experienced the fewest auto thefts this year with only 3 reported incidents.

Area 4, Cambridgeport, Mid-Cambridge, & Riverside together reported 45% (110) of the 244 auto thefts in 2008.

Riverside reported the largest increase in auto thefts, rising from 11 incidents in 2007 to 21 in 2008.

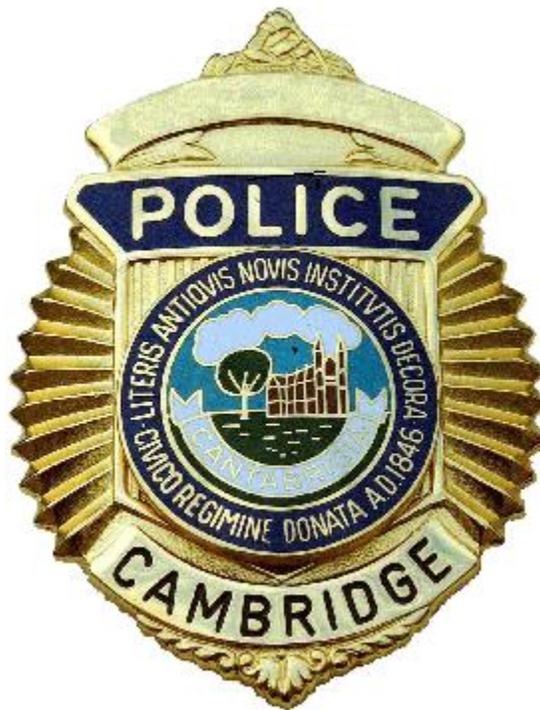


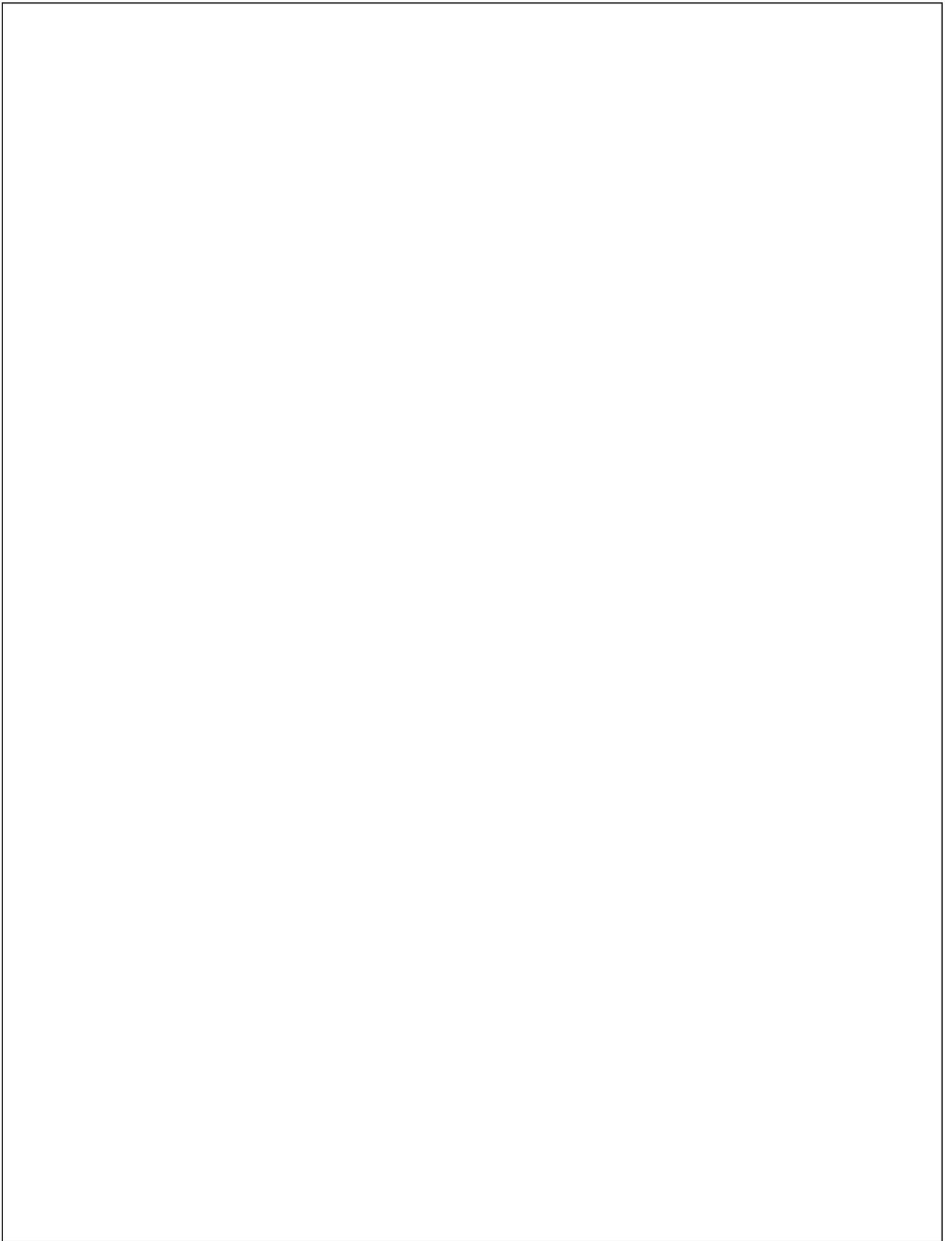
SECTION II

PART II CRIMES

- **DRUG OFFENSES**
- **VANDALISM**
- **SEX CRIMES**

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





N A R C O T I C S

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.

166 reported in 2007 • 111 reported in 2008

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

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

In total, 111 drug incidents were reported in 2008 and 125 arrests were made.

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: **39 cases**
2. A police officer on patrol observes suspicious street activity and upon further investigation discovers narcotics resulting in an arrest: **32 cases**
3. During an arrest for another crime such as disorderly conduct, the arresting officer or booking officer finds narcotics on the arrested person: **8 cases** (since this scenario often occurs at the police station itself, the number of drug incidents for the Riverside neighborhood, where the station was located until early December, 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: **17 cases**
5. A citizen witnesses a person or persons using drugs and notifies the police: **3 cases**
6. A Cambridge school official or court officer observes drugs use leading to an arrest: **8 cases**
7. Pharmacists discover patrons attempting to fill fake prescriptions: **4 cases**

Drug Incidents By Neighborhood				
Area	2006	2007	2008	% of total
Area 4	45	37	21	19%
Mid-Cambridge	12	16	15	14%
East Cambridge	7	20	14	13%
Riverside	11	14	14	13%
Cambridgeport	27	28	13	12%
Inman/Harrington	14	23	12	11%
North Cambridge	18	12	8	7%
West Cambridge	6	3	7	6%
Peabody	5	8	3	3%
Strawberry Hill	1	1	3	3%
M.I.T. Area	1	3	1	1%
Agassiz	1	0	0	0%
Cambridge Highlands	1	1	0	0%
Totals	139	166	111	102%*

*Total is greater than 100% due to rounding.

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.***

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

Or you can send an anonymous text message to CRIMES (274637). Begin your text with Tip650 and then type your message.

Drug Related Activities for Which Persons are Arrested

Activity	2008
Possession	56
Possession with intent to distribute (the carrying of a significant amount of narcotics not for personal use)	39
Drug Sale (observed)	14
Trafficking (the selling, possessing or transporting of copious amounts of narcotics)	2

Types of Drugs Found On Arrested Persons

Drug	2008
Marijuana	58
Cocaine/Crack	33
Prescription Drugs	12
Heroin	7
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 2008. While these types of incidents are generally medical in nature, police often respond to assist Fire and EMS agencies. Unlike in past years where overdoses tended to be focused in a few neighborhoods, the incidents in 2008 were spread more evenly throughout the city. 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. Overdose by prescription medication accounted for almost half of all overdose incidents in 2008. 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:

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



MARIJUANA (*pot, weed, grass, dope, herb, bud, Mary Jane*)

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.



HEROIN (*smack, H, dope, 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 two to three 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 and CRACK COCAINE (*coke, crack, snow, blow, freebase, rock*)



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 (*Ecstasy, X, E, Special K, LSD*)



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

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





OXYCONTIN

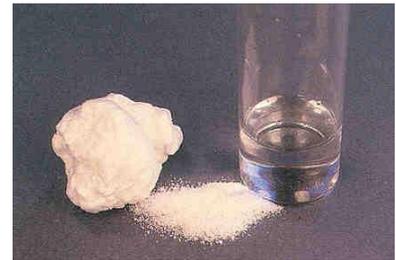
OxyContin (oxycodone HCl controlled-release) is the brand name for an opioid analgesic - a narcotic. Oxycodone is the narcotic ingredient found in Percocet (oxycodone and acetaminophen) and Percodan (oxycodone and aspirin). OxyContin is used to treat pain that is associated with arthritis, lower back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

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

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

GBH (GAMMA HYDROXYBUTYRIC ACID) (liquid ecstasy, easy lay, soap)

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.

699 reported in 2007 • 649 reported in 2008

There were 649 incidents of malicious destruction, or "vandalism," reported in 2008. Malicious destruction in Cambridge decreased by 7% from 2007 to 2008.

Area 4 saw a 67% increase in the number of vandalism incidents reported in 2008. North Cambridge and Riverside also experienced large increases in vandalism, rising 29% and 23%, respectively. These three neighborhoods together experienced 67 more incidents in 2008 than in 2007.

VANDALISM BY CATEGORY

Category	2007	2008
Car window smashed	193	134
Dents/other damage to car	170	109
Tires slashed or punctured	61	81
Scratches, "pinstripes"	35	41
Attempted theft	22	19
Total Damage to Autos	481	384
Misc. damage at residences	44	50
Window of residence smashed	24	23
Total Damage to Residences	68	73
Window of business smashed	40	33
Misc. damage to businesses	26	41
Total Damage to Businesses	66	74
Graffiti	69	110
Miscellaneous damage	15	8

Vandalism By Neighborhood

Area	2007	2008	% Change
Area 4	54	90	+67%
East Cambridge	107	90	-16%
North Cambridge	68	88	+29%
Cambridgeport	85	77	-9%
Inman/Harrington	73	60	-18%
Riverside	48	59	+23%
West Cambridge	52	50	-4%
Peabody	83	52	-37%
Mid-Cambridge	76	44	-42%
Strawberry Hill	23	14	-39%
Cambridge Highlands	8	11	+38%
Agassiz	17	9	-47%
M.I.T. Area	5	5	No Change
Totals	699	649	-7%

A Closer Look at BB Guns in Cambridge

Included in the malicious destruction statistics are six 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

6	Total Incidents in 2008
1	Occurred on a Weekend
3	Occurred Overnight
1	Involved Broken Business Windows
3	Involved Broken Car Windows
2	Involved Broken House Windows
2	Occurred in East Cambridge
4	Occurred in Inman/Harrington

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.

81 reported in 2007 • 111 reported in 2008

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 all but one of the twelve incidents in 2008, the perpetrators were strangers to the victims. In the non-stranger incident, the perpetrator was a neighbor.

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 2008, the victim knew the offender in 24 of the 46 incidents.

April saw the most indecent assaults this year with nine incidents, followed by May and November, which each had seven. There were fifteen incidents over the course of the year involving unknown males who approached their victims on the streets or in bars and grabbed them inappropriately, then fled. There was also a brief pattern in late October and November in which a male suspect on a bicycle was riding by female victims and indecently assaulting them as they walked on Cambridge streets or along the Charles River on Memorial Drive. Five of these assaults were reported, but no suspects were ever caught. Overall, arrests were made in a total of nine of the indecent assaults in 2008.

Indecent Exposure

Indecent exposure is the offensive, often suggestive display of one's body (usually the genitals) in public. The main offenders are typically vagrants or inebriated individuals. Nineteen (46%) of the forty-one indecent exposure incidents in 2008 involved suspects masturbating or engaging in sexual acts in public. Thirteen incidents (32%) involved individuals seen urinating in public. There were also eight flashing incidents. Arrests were made in 17 (41%) of the 41 incidents.

<i>Crime</i>	2007	2008
Indecent Assault	29	46
Indecent Exposure	26	41
Annoying & Accosting	8	12
Prostitution and Soliciting	0	3
Peeping & Spying	9	2
Obscene Telephone Calls	9	7

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 four of the seven incidents in 2008, the victim did not know who the caller was. In the three non-stranger incidents, one suspect was an ex-boyfriend of the victim's co-worker, one was a former employee of the victim, and one was a known Level 3 Sex Offender.

Peeping & Spying

Peeping and spying occurs most often when offenders peer through windows of houses or apartments, generally at night. However, unlike previous years, there were no reports of incidents like this in Cambridge in 2008. In the first peeping incident this year, a male suspect was observed following women around Kendall Sq and taking pictures of them from behind without their knowledge. In the other incident, a woman reported that an unknown male suspect repeatedly took pictures of her as she walked through Raymond Park on her way to work in the mornings. No arrests were made.

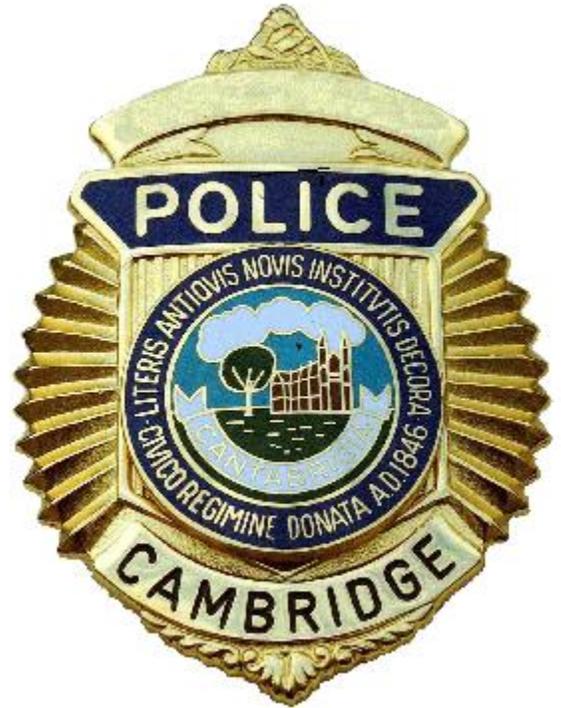
Prostitution & Soliciting Sex for a Fee

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 it in Cambridge. In 2008, two people were arrested in three prostitution/solicitation incidents.

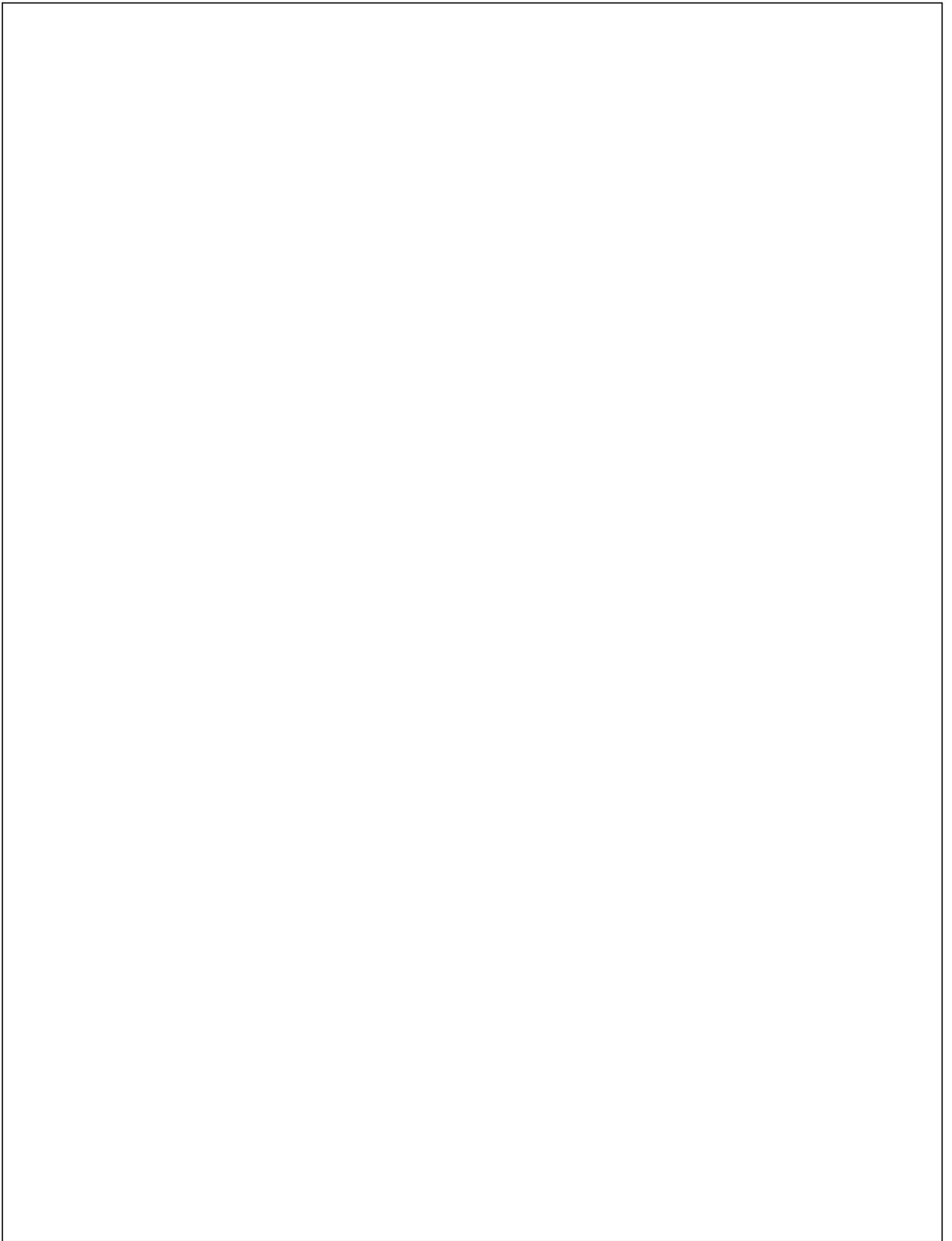
SECTION III

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILES

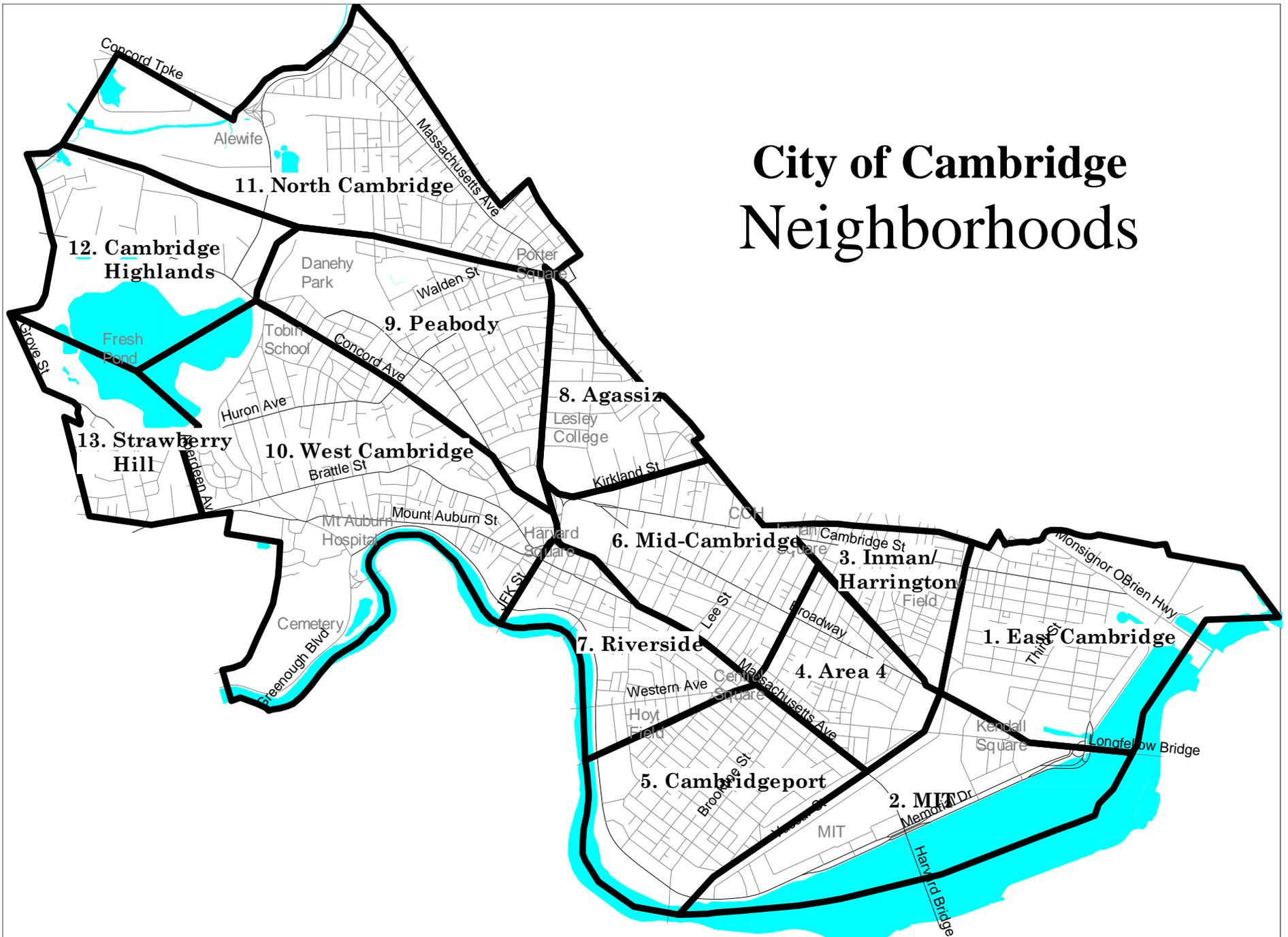
1. EAST CAMBRIDGE
2. M.I.T/ KENDALL
3. INMAN/ HARRINGTON
4. AREA 4
5. CAMBRIDGEPORT
6. MID-CAMBRIDGE
7. RIVERSIDE
8. AGASSIZ
9. PEABODY
10. WEST CAMBRIDGE
11. NORTH CAMBRIDGE
12. CAMBRIDGE
HIGHLANDS
13. STRAWBERRY HILL



THE FOLLOWING IS AN OVERVIEW
OF TARGET CRIMES IN
CAMBRIDGE NEIGHBORHOODS



City of Cambridge Neighborhoods



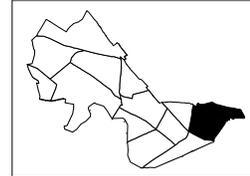
NEIGHBORHOOD BREAKDOWN OF INDEX CRIMES IN 2008

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	31	2	24	45	38	26	25	7	15	18	33	4	6	274
Arson	3	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	14
Auto Theft	15	5	25	31	28	28	21	8	24	26	21	3	9	244
Commercial Break	12	2	9	7	8	4	7	1	4	12	7	3	0	76
Commercial Rob.	7	1	3	3	1	3	1	0	5	7	4	1	0	36
Drugs	14	1	12	21	13	15	14	0	3	7	8	0	3	111
Flim Flam	8	2	3	7	4	7	3	3	5	3	7	2	0	54
Forgery*	56	8	27	37	34	49	43	12	25	36	35	4	9	376
Homicide	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Housebreak	28	0	55	47	32	61	23	20	50	33	34	2	6	391
Indecent Assault	6	2	4	4	6	9	2	0	7	3	3	1	0	47
Indecent Exposure	1	2	2	8	3	4	5	0	2	9	4	0	1	41
Larceny (Misc)	4	0	6	3	3	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	3	27
Larceny from Building	65	14	19	37	40	50	38	17	11	68	38	19	1	417
Larceny from MV	140	33	35	73	120	115	75	76	105	139	90	20	32	1053
Larceny from Person	56	12	23	40	43	26	57	9	16	46	20	6	3	357
Larceny from Residence	22	0	12	27	29	36	14	6	22	11	28	0	7	214
Larceny of Bicycle	20	2	24	32	34	34	30	9	24	21	42	2	3	277
Larceny of Plate	9	2	6	9	7	4	10	5	4	2	5	1	1	65
Larceny of Services	2	1	5	4	0	0	3	0	2	3	2	3	1	26
Mal. Dest. Property	90	5	60	90	77	44	59	9	52	50	88	11	14	649
Peeping & Spying	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Shoplifting	167	1	3	33	34	6	12	2	1	51	13	24	5	352
Simple Assault	57	7	35	54	69	35	46	9	16	27	52	3	6	416
Street Robbery	19	4	10	20	16	13	9	1	13	13	22	1	0	141

*Included in the total is one forgery incident that took place in an unknown location.

NEIGHBORHOOD 1

EAST CAMBRIDGE



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

POPULATION AS OF 2000:
7,294 residents
3,688 households

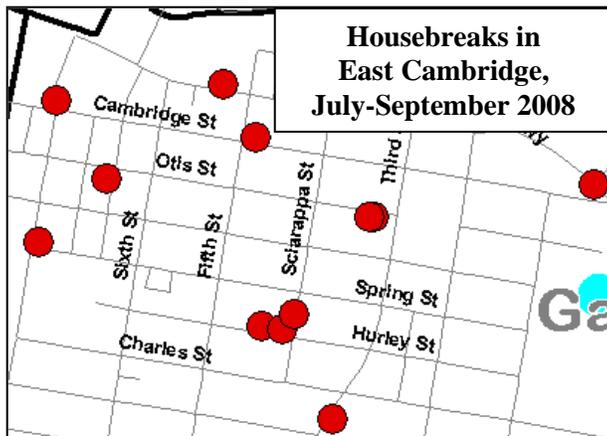
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:
\$41,583

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, 2004-2008

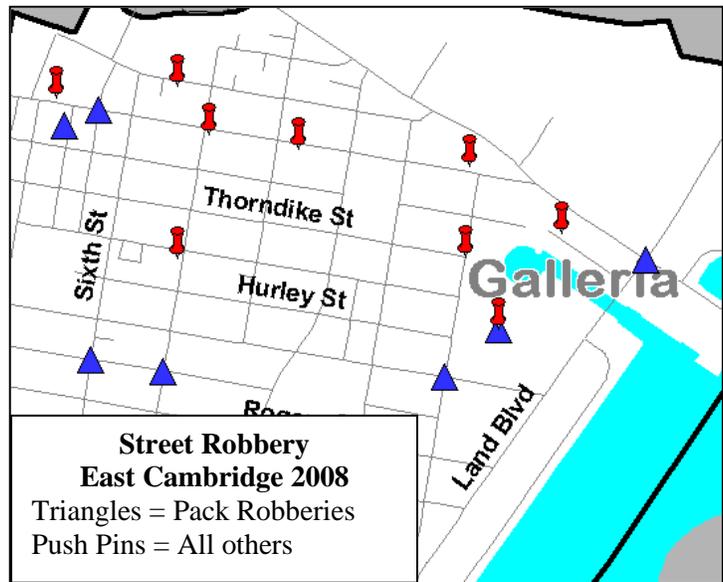
CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Housebreaks	38	62	41	26	28
Street Robbery	15	17	20	15	19
Auto Theft	56	34	21	24	15
Larceny from MVs	86	62	94	171	140
Malicious Destruction	86	108	63	107	90
Drug Incidents	15	16	7	20	14

2008 YEAR END REVIEW



- Housebreaks** in East Cambridge increased slightly in 2008 by two incidents, or 8%, following substantial decreases in 2006 and 2007. This neighborhood experienced 43% of its breaks in the months of July, August and September, during which time a substantial housebreak pattern was taking place in the neighboring areas of Inman/Harrington and Area 4 (see Burglary section on page 40 for more information on this pattern). Seven of the housebreaks in 2008 were categorized as either an attempt (no entry actually gained), a domestic incident, or as having been committed by a landlord. A majority of the residences were entered through unlocked or forced windows. Jewelry, cash, and electronics such as laptops, iPods, cameras, and televisions were most often reported stolen.

- **Street robberies** in East Cambridge increased by four incidents (27%) in 2008 compared to 2007. This increase caused East Cambridge to tie with Area 4 for the second highest total of street robberies in the city. Ten of the nineteen incidents were pack robberies in which three or more suspects robbed a victim; six of these took place near or at the Cambridgeside Galleria Mall. No definite patterns emerged, but a general trend of intimidation street robberies targeting cell phones started to become a problem throughout the city in 2008. There was also one robbery in East Cambridge that was part of a Cambridge-Somerville pattern; a Medford man was arrested in connection with this pattern in December.



- **Auto theft** dropped by 38% in East Cambridge in 2008. Approximately one-third of the stolen cars were Hondas, which is the most commonly stolen vehicle in the City. Thefts were spread evenly throughout the year, with most months reporting one or two incidents. A majority of the incidents took place overnight, and 33% of the thefts were reported to take place on a Sunday. The two streets with the most auto thefts this year were Fifth St and Otis St. To date, 12 (80%) of the vehicles stolen from East Cambridge in 2008 have been recovered.

- After registering an 82% increase in **larcenies from motor vehicles** (LMVs) in 2007, East Cambridge saw an 18% decrease in 2008. Despite the drop, the 2008 total of 140 incidents was still the second highest number this neighborhood has seen in at least ten years, and East Cambridge was again ranked number one for the most LMVs in the city this year. In 72% of the larcenies, access to the inside of the vehicle was gained by breaking a window. A large majority (44%) of these incidents involved the theft of GPS units, which continued to be the most targeted item in 2008. In May and June, a pattern of daytime LMVs targeting GPS units emerged in parking garages and lots in East Cambridge and the Kendall Sq area. A 31-year-old male was arrested in connection with this pattern in early June.

- **Malicious destruction** declined by 16% in 2008 after a sharp increase of 70% in 2007. There were 60% fewer car windows smashed and vehicles pinstriped in 2008 than in 2007. Unlike 2007, there were no established vandalism sprees in 2008 in this neighborhood, aside from a few groups of related graffiti signs found in June and November. However, 2008 registered a 125% increase in graffiti incidents in East Cambridge. Citywide, graffiti incidents increased by 59% in 2008.

- **Drug incidents** in East Cambridge decreased by 30% in 2008. The incidents were evenly split between arrests for possession and arrests for possession with intent to distribute drugs. Seven of the incidents involved marijuana, three involved heroin, two involved cocaine, and two involved prescription or designer drugs. Eleven of the fourteen incidents this year resulted in arrests, the majority of which occurred in the first half of the year. March recorded the largest number of drug incidents in 2008 with four.

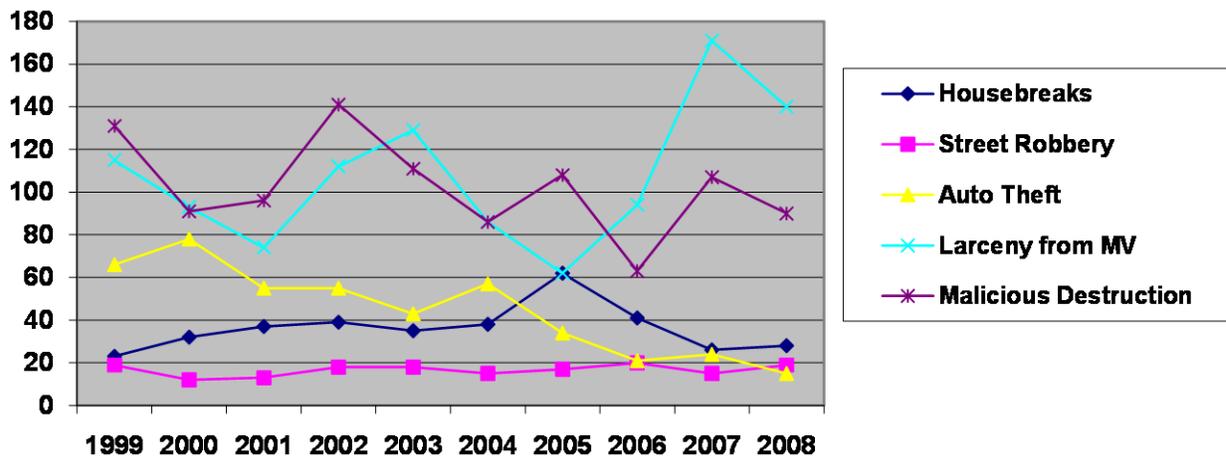
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR EAST CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2008
Housebreaks	38	36	38
Street Robbery	10	19	17
Auto Theft	156	86	38
Larceny from MVs	121	106	109
Malicious Destruction	118	110	100

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.
- **Assaults, threats** and related crimes between plaintiffs, victims, or complainants and defendants sometimes occur in the area of the Middlesex County Courthouse. In 2008, divisions of the Courthouse began to relocate to other jurisdictions to allow for renovations at the Cambridge Courthouse. This may affect numbers in 2009.

East Cambridge 1999-2008

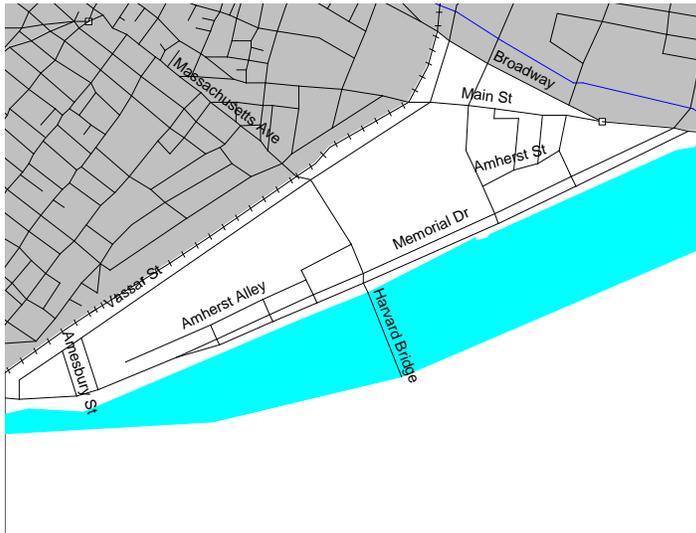
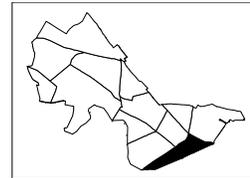


2007 YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks reported in East Cambridge dropped by 15 incidents (37%) in 2007. A large majority of the breaks took place during the months of September, October, and November, accounting for 46% of the incidents. • **Street robberies** decreased by 25% in 2007, with no significant patterns developing. The majority of the **street robberies** occurred Friday through Sunday between 8:30 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. • **Auto thefts** increased by 14% over 2006. January and June experienced the most auto thefts, with four incidents each. Seventy-five percent of the vehicles have been recovered to date. • **Larcenies from motor vehicles (LMVs)** exploded in Cambridge in 2007. East Cambridge experienced an 82% increase from 94 to 171 incidents and ranked number one for most LMVs in the city. Over 40% involved the theft of GPS units. • **Malicious destruction** incidents rose by 70% in 2007, due to a spree of tire slashing incidents in May and smashed car windows in June. • **Drug incidents** rose by 186% (13 incidents) in 2007. Seventeen of the twenty incidents resulted in arrests.

NEIGHBORHOOD 2

M.I.T. AREA



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

POPULATION AS OF 2000:

5,486 residents
752 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:

\$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, 2004-2008

CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Housebreaks	2	3	1	1	0
Street Robbery	2	1	1	2	4
Auto Theft	15	4	7	5	5
Larceny from MVs	18	16	24	29	33
Malicious Destruction	10	11	4	5	5
Drug Incidents	0	1	1	3	1

2008 YEAR END REVIEW

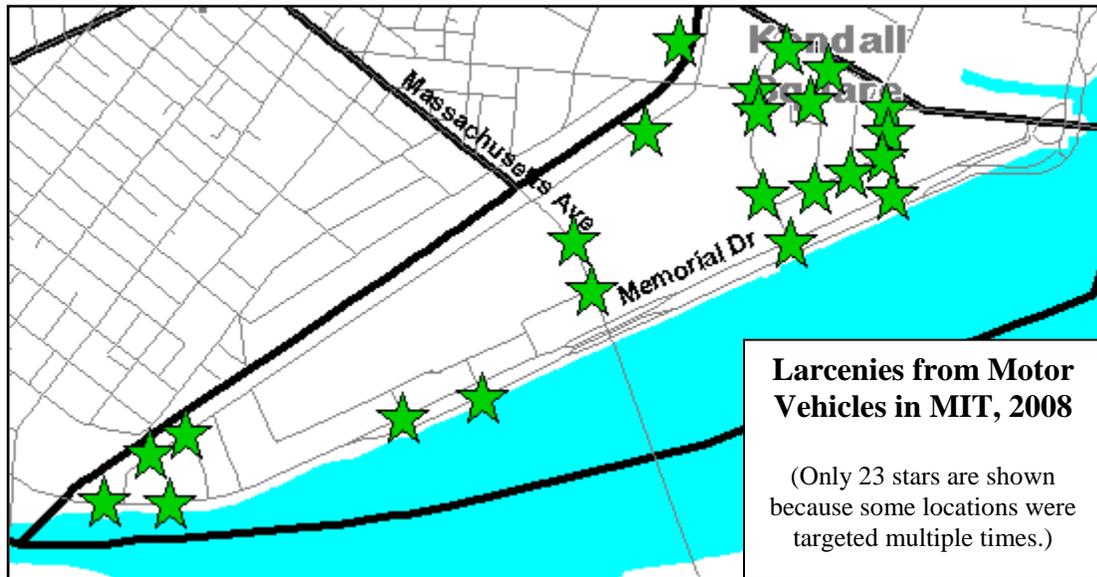
Please note that the majority of the crime in the MIT area is reported to the MIT police, contributing to the low numbers tallied by the Cambridge Police Department. These low numbers make it difficult to pinpoint information significant to pattern identification.

- No **housebreaks** were reported to the Cambridge Police in the MIT neighborhood in 2008.
- **Street robberies** in this neighborhood doubled from two incidents in 2007 to four in 2008. In the first robbery, six Boston males were arrested for robbing another male at knifepoint on a shuttle bus in April. In June, a victim on a bicycle was surrounded by a pack of teenagers who pushed him off his bicycle and took his money. In mid-August, a victim was robbed of his wallet and bag at gunpoint by two males. A week later two males on bicycles robbed a victim of his wallet and cell phone.
- **Auto thefts** in this part of the City remained unchanged from 2007 to 2008, with both years registering five incidents each. Four of the stolen autos were recovered by the end of the year.
- Suspects broke a window to gain entry in 85% of the **larcenies from motor vehicles**. Incidents increased by 14% and surpassed the previous five-year high. The 2008 total of 33 incidents was the highest number this neighborhood has seen in at least ten years. The continuing citywide trend of GPS unit thefts

greatly affected the number of larcenies in this neighborhood and was involved in 19 out of the 33 incidents. In May and June, a pattern of daytime LMVs targeting GPS units emerged in parking garages and lots in the Kendall Sq area of MIT and Area 4 as well as in East Cambridge. In early June, a 31-year-old male was arrested in East Cambridge in connection with this pattern.

- Similar to auto thefts, **malicious destruction** in the MIT neighborhood stayed the same from 2007 to 2008, with only five incidents reported, all of which involved vehicle damage. Car windows were smashed or broken in April, June, and November, a vehicle’s side mirror was broken in May, and a truck sustained multiple scratches from an unknown object in August.

- In the sole **drug incident** in 2008, a search warrant resulted in the arrest of two Cambridge males who were charged with possession of marijuana with intent to distribute.



ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR M.I.T. AREA TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2008
Housebreaks	19	4	1
Street Robbery	11	5	3
Auto Theft	102	55	9
Larceny from MVs	56	49	24
Malicious Destruction	47	28	9

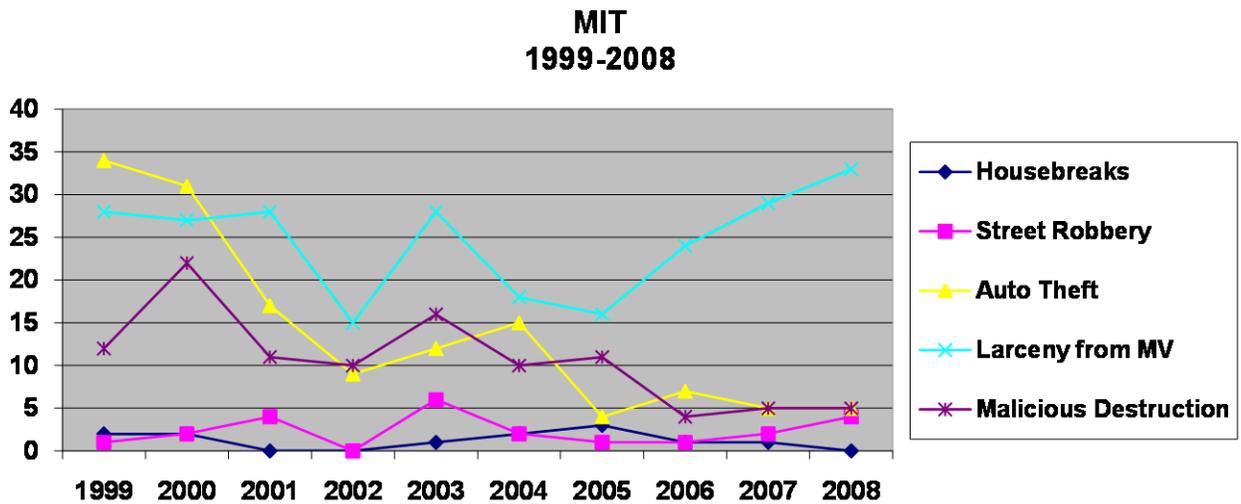
NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

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

- 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 most other neighborhoods.

- Bicycles parked at racks on sidewalks all around M.I.T. have been targeted by thieves in large numbers. M.I.T. and Cambridge Police make several arrests per year for **larcenies of bicycles**.

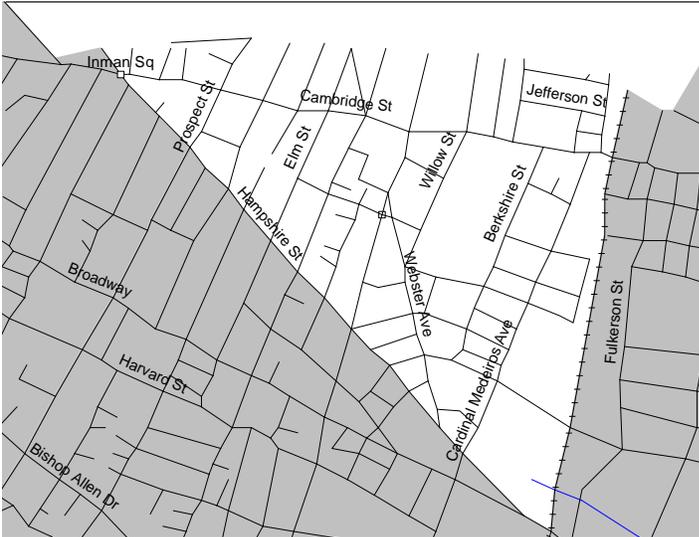
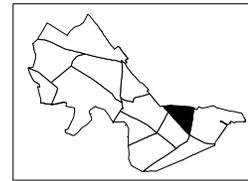


2007 YEAR END REVIEW

There was one **housebreak** reported in 2007 at an MIT fraternity, in which a laptop was stolen. • There were two **street robberies** in 2007; the first was a traffic & parking issue in April and the second involved a robbery at knifepoint in October. • Of the five vehicles taken in **auto theft incidents** in 2007, four had been recovered by the end of the year. • **Larcenies from motor vehicles** increased by 21% in 2007 and surpassed the previous five-year high. Fifteen of the twenty-nine incidents involved the theft of GPS units. • **Malicious destruction** increased by one incident in 2007. Three of the five incidents involved vehicle damage. • All three drug incidents in 2007 dealt with cocaine. Two people were arrested and one was summonsed to court.

NEIGHBORHOOD 3

INMAN/HARRINGTON



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

POPULATION AS OF 2000:
7,345 residents
3,021 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:
\$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.

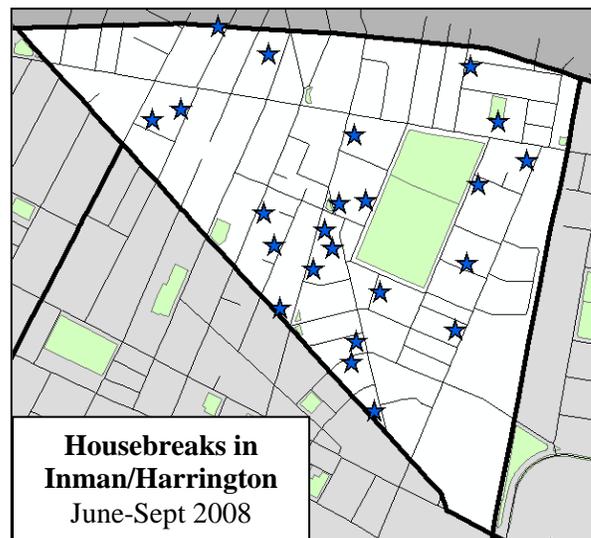
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2004-2008

CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Housebreaks	61	34	53	80	55
Street Robbery	9	15	23	12	10
Auto Theft	45	23	23	18	25
Larceny from MVs	52	30	61	89	35
Malicious Destruction	70	67	62	73	60
Drug Incidents	11	11	14	23	12

2008 YEAR END REVIEW

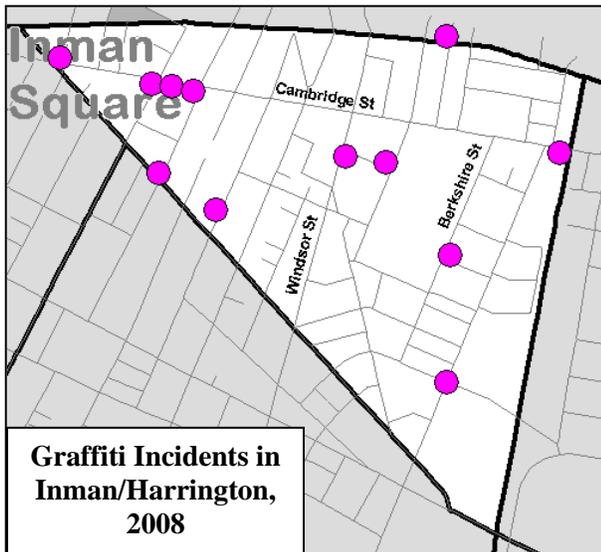
- Housebreaks** decreased by 31% this year, dropping from 80 incidents in 2007 to 55 in 2008. Nine of the breaks were attempts in which no entry was gained to the residence, and six were domestic incidents. Residences that experienced multiple breaks during the year were located on Berkshire St, Cardinal Medeiros Ave, Carlisle St, Hardwick St, Marney St, & Windsor St. Nine housebreak arrests were made over the course of the year.

A year-long daytime housebreak pattern in Inman/Harrington and Area 4 was one of the biggest problems in the City in 2007, accounting for the unusually high number of housebreaks that year. This pattern involved young juvenile suspects from these neighborhoods entering apartments through unlocked or forced windows and stealing laptops and other electronics. Although the problem was



reduced dramatically following the creation of a Housebreak Task Force in November 2007, a few flare-ups of the pattern reemerged over the course of 2008. The most significant of these flare-ups occurred in late June through mid-September. Twenty-six (47%) of the housebreaks in Inman/Harrington in 2008 took place during this time period, and two arrests were made in connection with this pattern.

- **Street robberies** decreased by 12% in Inman/Harrington in 2008, bringing the overall reduction since 2006 to 57%. In 2008, the robberies were scattered in location and type throughout the year with largest number of robberies (three) reported in November. No distinct patterns emerged in this neighborhood in 2008. A Boston teen was arrested after he used a knife to rob another teen of his cell phone and gold chain in Kendall Sq in June.
- **Auto thefts** increased by 39% from 2007 to 2008. Cambridge St and Hampshire St each experienced more than two incidents throughout the year, and Hondas and Toyotas were reported stolen most often (two and three incidents, respectively). Approximately 68% of the vehicles stolen from this neighborhood had been recovered as of January 2009.
- After reaching their highest level in over ten years in 2007, **larcenies from motor vehicles** in Inman/Harrington dropped by 61% in 2008. The most common items targeted in this neighborhood were GPS systems, accounting for 37% of the thefts. A brief pattern of larcenies targeting GPS units occurred along the border of Inman and East Cambridge in mid to late November; otherwise no discernable patterns emerged this year. February and November experienced the most incidents, with 6 reported larcenies each. There was only one theft from the exterior of a vehicle; a tire was stolen from a car on Elm St in January. Two people were arrested throughout the year in connection to car breaks in this neighborhood.



- **Malicious destruction** decreased by 18% in 2008, dropping from 73 incidents to 60. At least 55% of the incidents reported in 2008 were car-related, with the two most frequent damage types being broken windows and tire slashings. Most of these car incidents were isolated, although there was a one-night spree of car windows smashed on Tremont St in early February. Graffiti incidents more than doubled from five incidents in 2007 to twelve incidents in 2008, reflecting an overall increase seen throughout Cambridge. Although nearly half of the graffiti incidents occurred in April, no definite patterns emerged in this neighborhood.

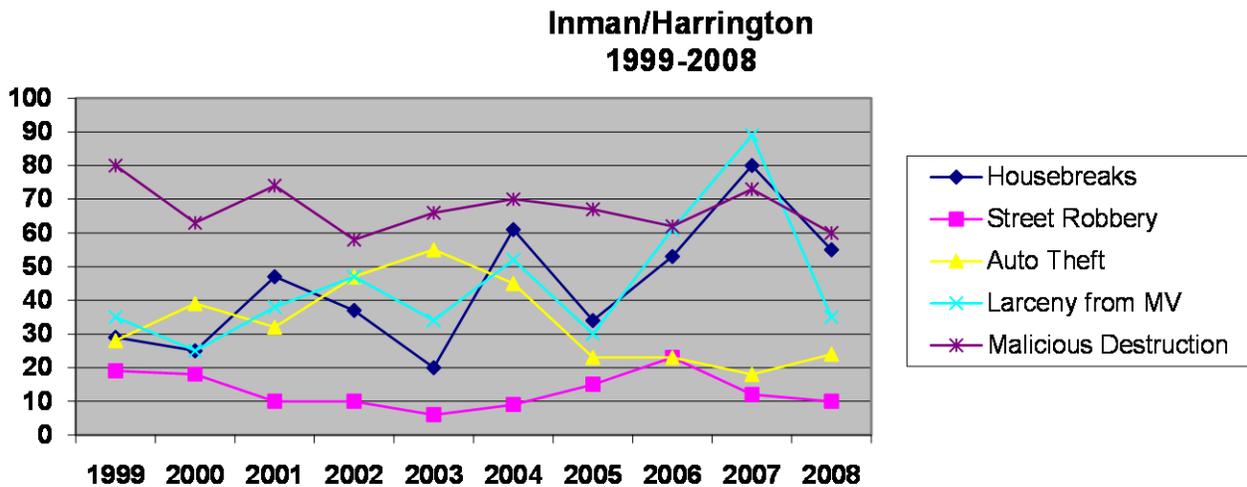
- **Drug incidents** dropped by almost 50% in 2008. All twelve of the incidents this year resulted in at least one arrest, for a total of sixteen people arrested on drug charges. The majority of the incidents involved either marijuana or cocaine (five incidents each). The other two incidents involved either heroin or prescription drugs. All but three of the incidents involved drug possession or the intent to distribute drugs. January saw the most drug crimes this year with one-third of the incidents.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR INMAN/HARRINGTON TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2008
Housebreaks	57	38	48
Street Robbery	14	15	12
Auto Theft	89	48	34
Larceny from MVs	66	45	48
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 typically 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, nearing the Area 4 border.
- **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 three 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.

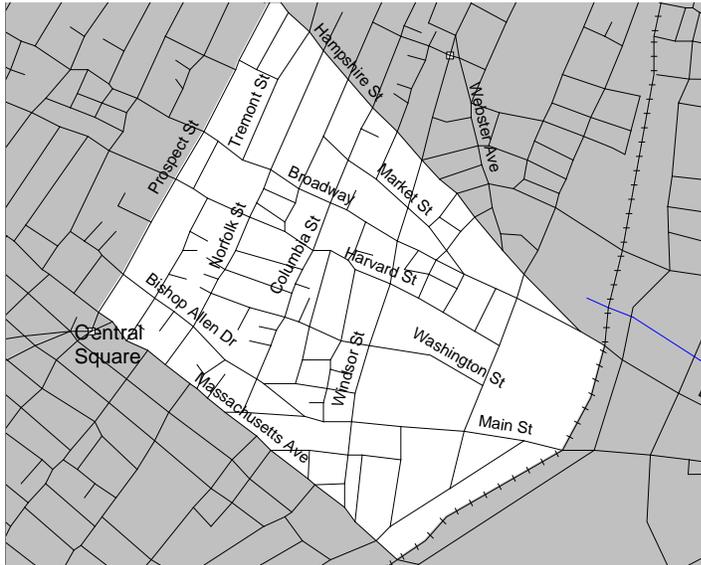
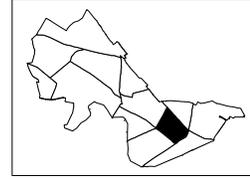


2007 YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks increased by 51% in 2007, due in large part to a yearlong housebreak pattern in Inman/Harrington and Area 4 involving local juveniles. The pattern, which resulted in over 200 incidents in the two neighborhoods, was characterized by window entry and stolen laptops. A Housebreak Task Force was created to battle the problem in late 2007. • **Street robberies** dropped by almost 50% in 2007. There was a pack robbery in February that may have been related to two others that took place in Mid-Cambridge and Area 4 in March. Otherwise, no patterns developed. • **Auto thefts** decreased by 22% in 2007 in Inman/Harrington. Hondas were the most highly targeted automobiles, involved in four incidents. • **Larcenies from motor vehicles** increased by 46% in 2007. Similar to the rest of the city, the most commonly targeted items in this neighborhood were GPS units, accounting for 35% of the thefts. Two arrests were made throughout the year in connection with the breaks. • The number of **malicious destruction** incidents in Inman/Harrington in 2007 rose by 18%, with nearly three-quarters involving some form of vandalism to a vehicle: broken windows, tire slashings, pinstriping, etc. • **Drug incidents** increased by 64% in 2007. Arrests were made in 17 of the 23 incidents.

NEIGHBORHOOD 4

AREA 4



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

POPULATION AS OF 2000:
7,263 residents
2,630 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:
\$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.

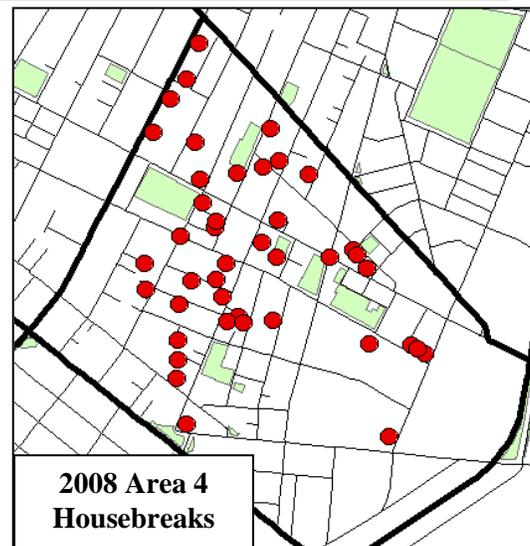
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2004-2008

CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Housebreaks	70	37	54	86	47
Street Robbery	40	27	36	21	20
Auto Theft	43	26	26	35	31
Larceny from MVs	70	54	64	140	73
Malicious Destruction	90	80	66	54	90
Drug Incidents	22	37	45	37	21

2008 YEAR END REVIEW

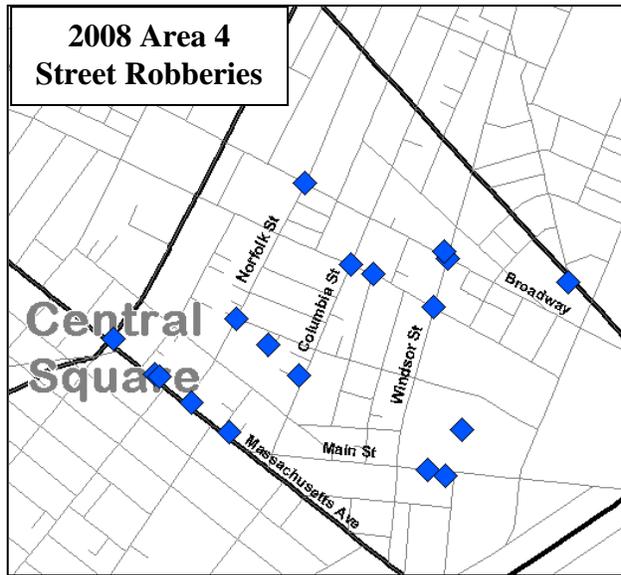
- Housebreaks** in Area 4 decreased by 45% from 2007 to 2008. Fourteen of the breaks were categorized as either an attempt in which no entry was gained to the residence, a domestic incident, or as having been committed by an acquaintance. Residences that experienced multiple breaks during the year were located on Market St, Norfolk St, and Broadway. Eleven housebreak arrests were made over the course of the year.

A year-long daytime housebreak pattern in Inman/Harrington and Area 4 was one of the biggest problems in the City in 2007, accounting for the unusually high number of housebreaks that year. This pattern involved young juvenile suspects from these neighborhoods entering apartments through unlocked or forced windows and stealing laptops and other electronics. Although the problem was reduced dramatically following the creation of a Housebreak Task Force in November 2007, a few flare-ups of the pattern reemerged over the course of



2008 Area 4 Housebreaks

2008. The most significant of these flare-ups occurred in late June through mid-September. Thirteen (28%) of the housebreaks in Area 4 in 2008 took place during this time period, and two arrests were made in connection with this pattern.



- In 2008, Area 4 tied with East Cambridge for the second highest number of **street robberies** in the city, despite a slight drop from 21 incidents down to 20. This total of 20 incidents is the lowest the neighborhood has seen in over ten years. Mass Ave saw the most incidents in the area this year with six robberies (most of which took place in the Central Sq area). Four of the robberies in Area 4 resulted in arrests. A pattern of pack robberies emerged in and around Area 4 in mid-May. Eight similar robberies were reported in this pattern, all involving lone male victims and groups of young, unarmed, male suspects who “roughed up” their victims before stealing their property. The pattern came to an end in late June with the arrest of an Everett man. In total, four people were arrested in connection with street robberies in this neighborhood over the course of 2008.

- Area 4 reported the highest number of **auto thefts** in the City this year with 31 stolen motor vehicles. This is down 11% (four incidents) from 2007. Streets that reported multiple thefts were Bishop Allen Dr, Broadway, Columbia St, Hampshire St, Harvard St, Market St, Massachusetts Ave, Newtowne Ct, Norfolk St, Suffolk St, and Windsor St. Hondas represented 27% of the thefts, followed by Toyotas, which were targeted in 19% of the incidents. To date, 68% of the stolen cars have been recovered.

- The number of **larcenies from motor vehicles** in 2007 decreased by 48% from 2007 to 2008. Entry was gained in nearly three-fourths of the incidents by smashing a car window. GPS Navigation Systems continued to be the most popular target in these incidents and were taken in 27% of the car breaks in Area 4. In May and June, a pattern of daytime LMVs targeting GPS units emerged in parking garages and lots in East Cambridge and the Kendall Sq area. In early June, a 31-year-old male was arrested in East Cambridge in connection with this pattern. Streets in Area 4 that reported five or more incidents in 2008 were Main St (11), Technology Sq (11), Albany St (9), Bishop Allen Dr (5), and Norfolk St (5). One LMV incident in December resulted in the arrest of a Dorchester man.

- The number of **malicious destruction incidents** in Area 4 increased by 67% in 2008, rising from 54 incidents to 90. Nearly 60% of the incidents involved damages done to motor vehicles, including 23 smashed windows and 27 miscellaneous damages (tire slashings, pinstriping, etc.). Graffiti incidents more than doubled from six in 2007 to fourteen in 2008, reflecting an overall increase seen throughout Cambridge. Six related graffiti taggings were reported in this neighborhood during the month of June. Other destruction types that increased by more than 100% in 2008 were tire slashings, vehicle pinstripings, and miscellaneous damages to businesses and residences (not including broken windows).

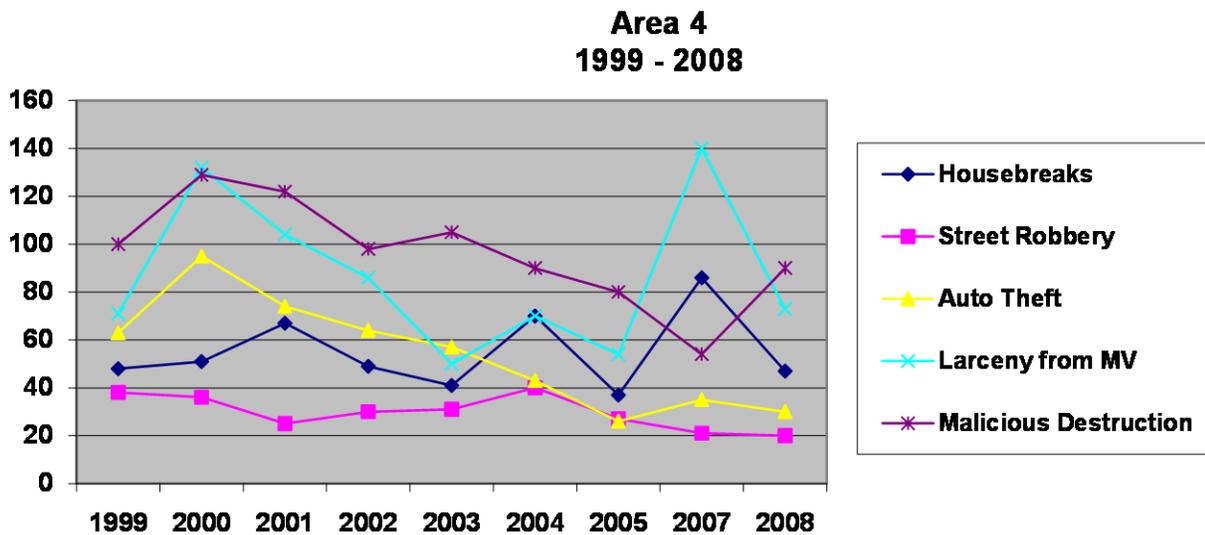
- Drug** incidents in Area 4 declined again in 2008, dropping 43% from 37 incidents to 21. Of these 21 drug-related incidents, 20 resulted in arrests. Marijuana was involved in 57% of the incidents and cocaine or crack cocaine was involved in the other 43%. There were no reports involving heroin or prescription pills this year. Eighteen of the incidents involved either drug possession or the intent to distribute drugs.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR AREA 4 TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2008
Housebreaks	101	62	56
Street Robbery	75	47	29
Auto Theft	147	78	45
Larceny from MVs	134	77	80
Malicious Destruction	131	109	88

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 other neighborhoods.

- Area 4 **housebreaks** have increasingly rated higher than average. Area 4 is often a prime target for this type of crime due to its high population density in residential areas.
- **Larceny from motor vehicles** is often a problem in Area 4. However, in 2008, Area 4 had the fifth lowest number of incidents in the City. Despite the lower ranking, the theft of GPS units from vehicles is still a substantial problem both in Area 4 and citywide.

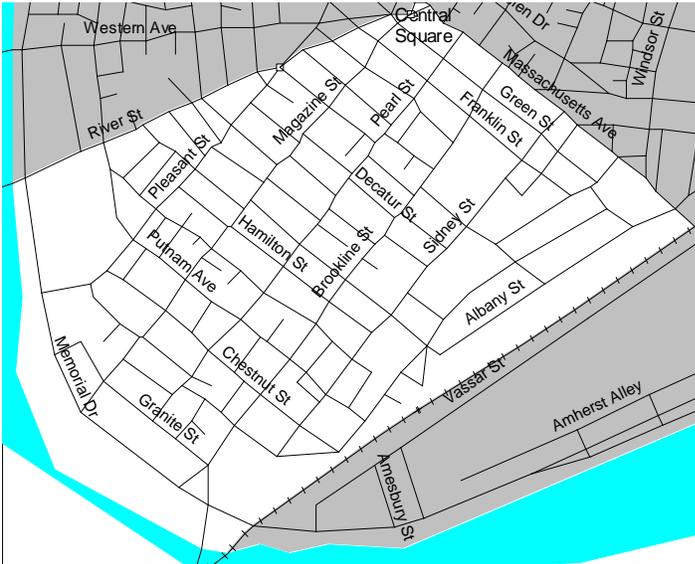
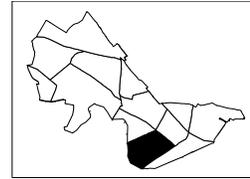


2007 YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks increased by nearly 60% in 2007, due in large part to a yearlong housebreak pattern in Area 4 and Inman/Harrington involving local juveniles. The pattern, which resulted in over 200 incidents in the two neighborhoods, was characterized by window entry and stolen laptops. A Housebreak Task Force was created to battle the problem in late 2007. • Area 4 reported the highest number of **street robberies** in the City in 2007, yet it was still the neighborhood's lowest total in over ten years. Ten of the twenty-one robberies resulted in arrests. • Area 4 also reported the highest number of **auto thefts** in the City in 2007 with 35 incidents. Toyotas represented 23% of the thefts, followed by Hondas, which were targeted in 17%. • The number of **larcenies from motor vehicles** in 2007 increased by 119% over 2006. The most commonly targeted items were GPS units, which were stolen in 38% of the car breaks. • The number of **malicious destruction incidents** in Area 4 decreased by 18% from the previous year. The most commonly reported incidents were damages done to motor vehicles, including 22 smashed windows. • **Drug incidents** in 2007 decreased by 18%. Thirty-four of the thirty-seven incidents resulted in an arrest. Roughly 59% involved marijuana, 27% involved crack/cocaine, 8% involved heroin, and 5% involved prescription drugs.

NEIGHBORHOOD 5

CAMBRIDGEPORT



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

POPULATION AS OF 2000:
10,052 residents
4,598 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:
\$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.

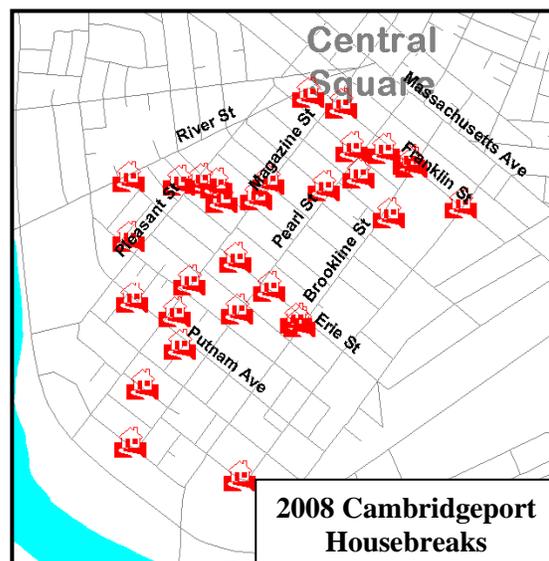
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2004-2008

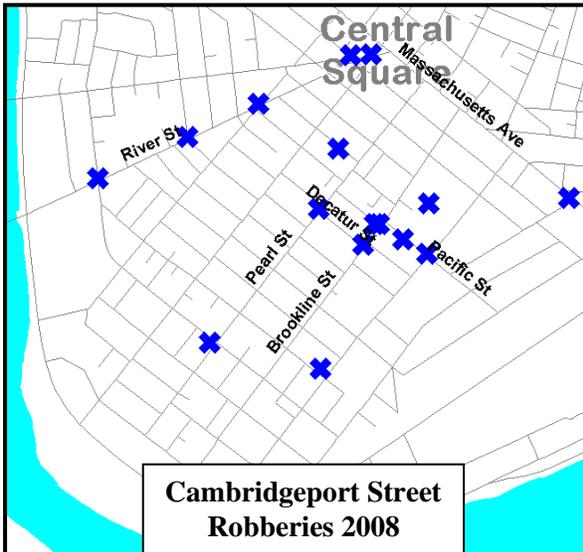
CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Housebreaks	68	68	85	59	32
Street Robbery	43	30	19	19	16
Auto Theft	56	38	25	30	28
Larceny from MVs	94	89	67	140	120
Malicious Destruction	148	75	78	85	77
Drug Incidents	19	24	27	28	13

2008 YEAR END REVIEW

- Cambridgeport reported a decrease of 27 **housebreaks** in 2008. Six of the thirty-two incidents were attempted burglaries where no entry was gained and one was acquaintance-related. Just a few streets accounted for more than one break; Magazine St, which experienced three, and Laurel St, Erie St and Franklin St, which each reported two. Three arrests were made; one in January on Kelly Rd, one in June on Erie St, and one in December on Franklin St. No real pattern emerged in the Cambridgeport area over the course of 2008.

- Cambridgeport recorded three less **street robberies** in 2008 than in 2007. There were two purse snatchings and one of each of the following: acquaintance-related, robbery between homeless individuals, domestic-





related, and home invasion. Three arrests were made: one in the domestic incident, one of two homeless individuals who were bullying and stealing from a disabled victim, and one in the home invasion, which occurred between known associates. No temporal patterns evolved throughout the year in this neighborhood. The majority of the street robberies occurred in the mid to upper half of the neighborhood.

- Cambridgeport reported two less **auto thefts** in 2008 than in 2007. Multiple incidents were reported along Pearl St, Magazine St, Erie St, Pleasant St, Chestnut St, Lopez St, and Memorial Dr. Of the 28 cars stolen, nine were Honda Civics, which accounted for almost one-third of all the auto thefts in Cambridgeport in 2008. To date, nearly 75% of the 28 cars reported stolen have been recovered. Eight of the recovered vehicles turned up in Cambridge; the other twenty cars were found in neighboring cities such as

Boston, Somerville, Malden, Revere, and Peabody.

- After experiencing an incredible 109% increase in 2007, the number of Cambridgeport **larcenies from motor vehicles** decreased by 14% in 2008. Entry was gained in 68% of the larcenies by breaking the car window. Fourteen percent of the incidents involved an unlocked door, pried door, picked lock or window issue. Nine of the larcenies were thefts from the exterior of the motor vehicle itself, five of which were tire thefts. GPS navigation systems were stolen in 40 of the incidents in Cambridgeport. The theft of GPS systems is an on-going problem throughout both the city and the state.

- Cambridgeport reported a decrease of eight incidents of **malicious destruction** in 2008, ranking it fourth highest in the city with 77 incidents. Over half of the damages were to motor vehicles, including 19 car windows smashed, 11 tire slashings, and 18 miscellaneous damages (pinstriping, broken mirrors, etc.). The high number of tire slashings is due to an overnight spree in April that resulted in seven reports being taken. However, it is possible that the number of cars affected was as high as 20. Ten of the seventy-seven incidents were damages done to local businesses, including eight smashed windows. Seven reports were for graffiti on residential and commercial buildings. Two arrests were made, one in March for breaking a car window and the other in May for kicking out the window of a liquor store.

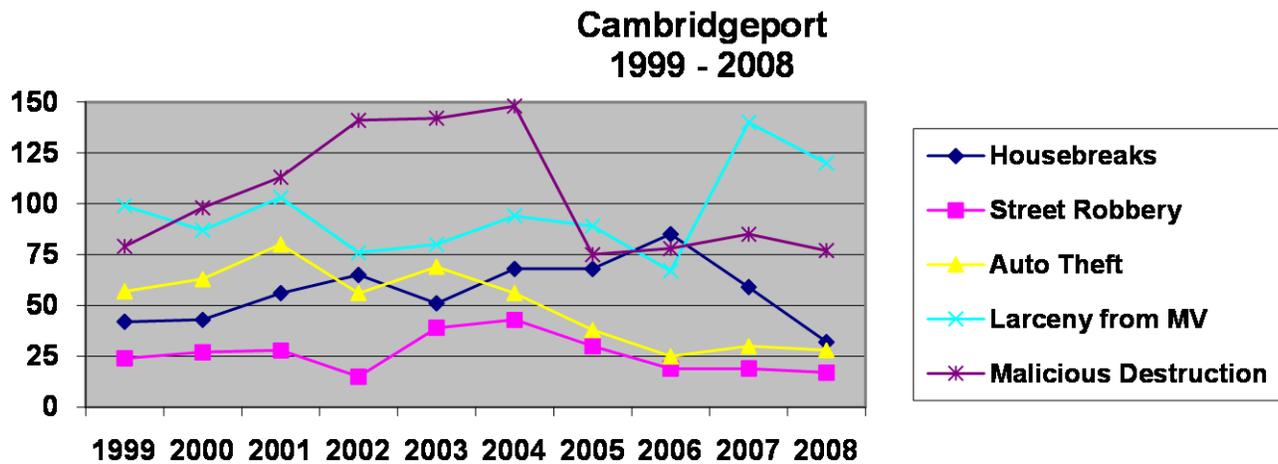
- The 13 Cambridgeport **drug** incidents in 2008 resulted in 17 arrests. Nearly half of the incidents involved marijuana-related offenses. Cocaine and crack cocaine also accounted for almost half of the drug incidents. The majority of the arrests were split evenly between three categories: investigations by the Special Investigations Unit, patrol officers catching someone in the act of using or buying drugs, and patrol officers observing someone in possession of drugs during a motor vehicle stop.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR CAMBRIDGEPORT TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2008
Housebreaks	156	66	61
Street Robbery	57	31	26
Auto Theft	165	85	48
Larceny from MVs	126	92	96
Malicious Destruction	106	106	107

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 until recent years when it has been on the decline. As with Area 4, Cambridgeport's street robberies tend to be concentrated near Massachusetts Avenue and Central Square.
- **Housebreaks**, usually higher than average in Cambridgeport, have declined significantly since the 1980s. The average number of housebreaks since 1991 is 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. In 2008, this neighborhood reported the third highest number of incidents in the City.
- The homeless shelter located on Albany Street is often a scene for **street robberies** and **aggravated assaults** between its patrons.

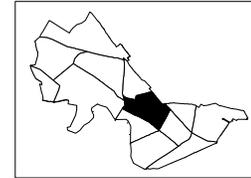


2007 YEAR END REVIEW

Cambridgeport reported a decrease of 26 **housebreaks** in 2007, bringing the total down to 59 incidents. Allston St, Brookline St, and Pearl St reported half of the housebreaks in this neighborhood. In the second quarter, a housebreak pattern emerged in the Riverside/Cambridgeport area, involving up to 15 housebreaks. A suspect from Roxbury was identified near one of the breaks and once this individual was identified, the housebreaks stopped. • Cambridgeport recorded the same number of **street robberies** in both 2006 and 2007. No temporal patterns evolved throughout the year in this neighborhood. The majority (31%) of the street robberies occurred along Massachusetts Ave. • Cambridgeport reported five more **auto thefts** in 2007 than in 2006. Multiple incidents were reported along Albany St, Brookline St, Fairmont St, Green St, Mass Ave, Memorial Dr, Sidney St, and William St. Nearly 75% of the 30 cars reported stolen were recovered. • The number of **larcenies from motor vehicles** in 2007 increased by 109% over 2006, reflecting the large increase experienced throughout the city. Entry was gained in 70% of the larcenies by breaking the car window. A tenth of the incidents were due to cars being unlocked or windows open. Four of the larcenies were thefts from the exterior of motor vehicles, most commonly tires and headlights. GPS navigation systems were stolen in 55 of the incidents in Cambridgeport. • Cambridgeport reported seven more incidents of **malicious destruction** in 2007 than 2006, ranking it second highest in the city with 85 incidents. Almost half of the damages were to motor vehicles, thirteen were damages done to local businesses, and twelve reports were for graffiti. • Of the 28 Cambridgeport **drug incidents**, 20 resulted in arrests. Nearly half of the incidents involved marijuana-related offenses. Cocaine and crack cocaine accounted for a third of the drug incidents. Seven of the arrests were made following successful Special Investigations Unit efforts, and five of the drug arrests were made following a motor vehicle stop.

NEIGHBORHOOD 6

MID-CAMBRIDGE



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

POPULATION AS OF 2000:
13,589 residents
6,375 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:
\$50,410

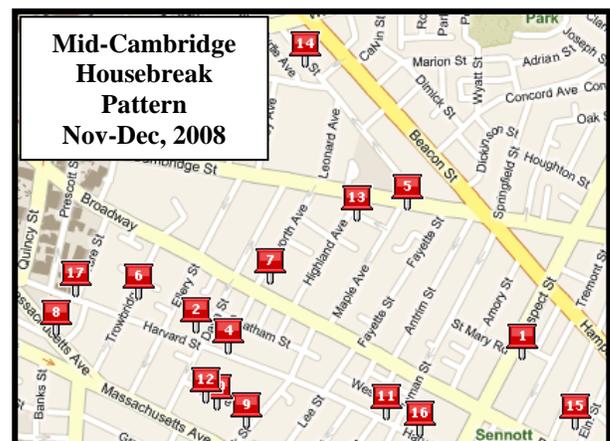
Neighborhood #6 is encompassed in the patrol boundaries of Car 2 (2 officers) and 6R (1 officer). It also includes walking routes 6A, 6B, 6C, and Harvard 15

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2004-2008

CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Housebreaks	89	74	78	56	61
Street Robbery	13	20	12	10	13
Auto Theft	36	34	27	31	28
Larceny from MVs	93	65	85	144	115
Malicious Destruction	63	91	52	76	44
Drug Incidents	8	20	12	16	15

2008 YEAR END REVIEW

- Due to a 9% increase in **housebreak** activity in 2008, Mid-Cambridge reported the largest number of housebreaks in the city this year. Almost one-fourth of the housebreaks were attempted breaks where no entry was gained. In January, there was a pattern that emerged in Mid-Cambridge around the 900-1100 block of Mass Ave. The suspect(s) were entering through first floor windows and targeting jewelry and electronics. No one was apprehended in these ten incidents. In another pattern beginning in mid-November and continuing through December, a series of 18 breaks evolved mainly on weekdays between the hours of 11:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. Entry was gained through forced front doors or rear windows, all at multi-unit condo or apartment buildings. Stolen in these breaks were laptops and small electronics. No arrests were made in this pattern either.

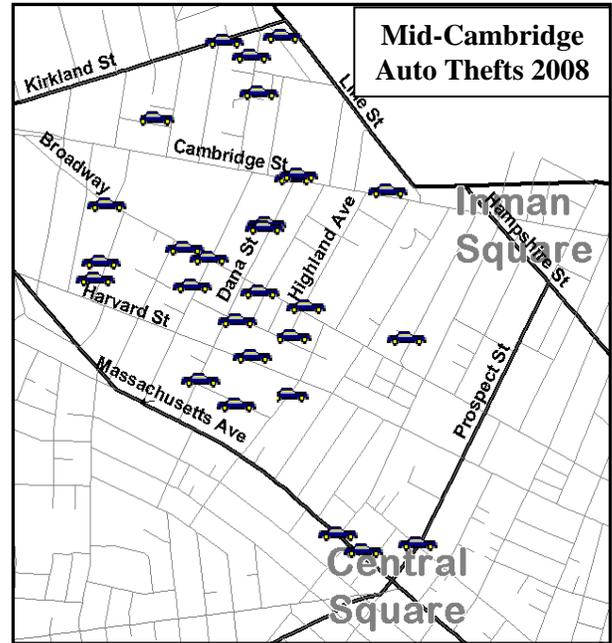


Seven residences saw multiple incidents in 2008; the majority of those were in housing complexes that reported more than one residence burglarized. The 200-300 block of Harvard St reported the most activity for a single block, with nine incidents. There were five housebreak arrests made in Mid Cambridge in 2008, but none were deemed to be connected to a pattern.

- **Street Robberies** in Mid-Cambridge increased by three incidents in 2008. With the small number of robberies, no temporal patterns evolved. The majority of the incidents took place in the last two months of the year, accounting for over half of the robberies in 2008. Three of the thirteen robberies resulted in arrests. The first arrest took place on September 30th after three Cambridge residents surrounded a victim and brandished a knife. The second arrest incident occurred on December 12th when the defendant grabbed a cell phone from a victim and fled. The final street robbery arrest of 2008 took place on December 15th after a group of four males attempted to rob a victim by going through his pockets; two of the suspects were located and placed under arrest.

- Mid-Cambridge reported 28 **auto thefts** in 2008, down three incidents from 2007. Streets that reported multiple incidents were Dana St, Broadway, Cambridge St, and Ware St. A little over a fourth of the stole cars were Hondas. To date, nearly 71% of the stolen cars have been recovered, either in Cambridge or in the surrounding cities of Boston and Somerville.

- The number of **larcenies from motor vehicles** in 2008 decreased by 20% from 2007. Mid-Cambridge reported the fourth highest number of larcenies from motor vehicles in the City this year. Entry was gained in approximately 67% of the incidents by smashing a car window, and 13% of the thefts were to the exterior of motor vehicles. Also, five of the larcenies from motor vehicles were likely due to unlocked car doors or windows left open. Almost half of the larcenies involved thefts of GPS Navigation Systems, which has been an on-going issue throughout the City. Aside from GPS systems, other targeted items included laptops, cell phones, MP3 players, and car stereos. Three people were arrested for car breaks in Mid Cambridge, one in March and two in June.



- **Malicious destruction** in Mid-Cambridge decreased by 32 incidents, or 42%, from 2007 to 2008. There were seven car windows smashed, five pinstripings, one tire slashing, and eleven other various damages done to vehicles. Twenty percent of the other incidents this year were damages done to businesses, including smashed windows and other vandalism. There were also four graffiti incidents reported. There were four arrests made; one for graffiti in April in which one teen was arrested and another was suspected, one in August on Mass Ave of a suspect who kicked a dent in a parked car, one in October after nine cars parked on Mass Ave near Harvard Sq had their tires slashed overnight, and one in December when a suspect threw a lawn chair through a residential window.

- The number of **drug-related incidents** in Mid-Cambridge decreased by one incident in 2008. Almost half of the incidents resulted in arrests. Half of the incidents involved marijuana, either for either possession or possession with the intent to sell the drug. Approximately 57% of the arrests were the result of school officers catching someone in possession of drugs or taking part in a drug transaction. The majority of the incidents involved marijuana (eight), followed by cocaine (three), and two each of prescription drugs and heroin.

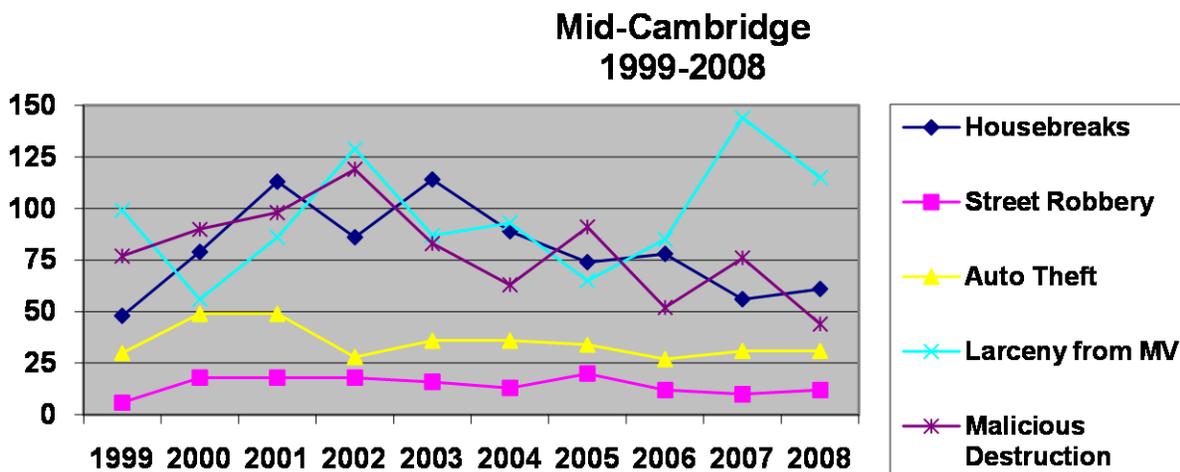
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR MID-CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2008
Housebreaks	226	103	84
Street Robbery	49	18	15
Auto Theft	147	69	34
Larceny from MVs	198	103	101
Malicious Destruction	149	102	78

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

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

- **Residential burglary** is naturally higher in a neighborhood with the largest number of residences. Though the rate of this crime has been cut in half since the 1980s, it still remains a serious problem. Mid-Cambridge reported the highest number of housebreaks in the City this year.
- Mid-Cambridge also ranks high in **larceny from motor vehicles** and the related crime of **auto theft**.
- For the population size of Mid-Cambridge, **street robbery** is comparably low. Most of the incidents that do occur happen on Massachusetts Avenue and Cambridge St, 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.

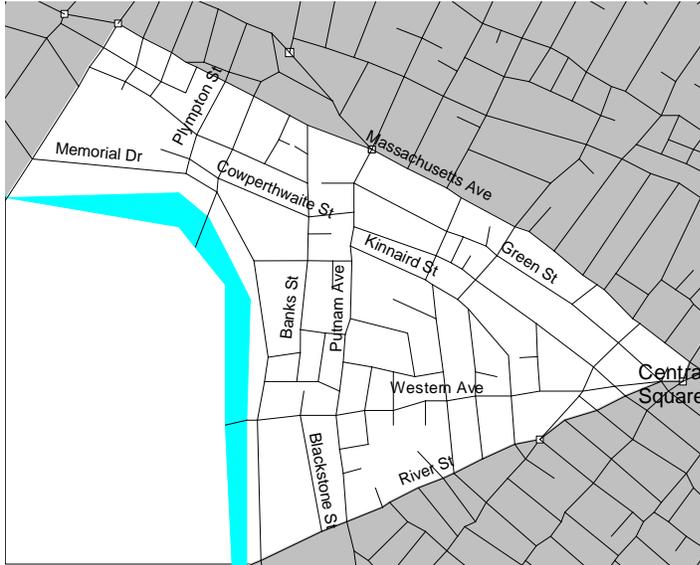
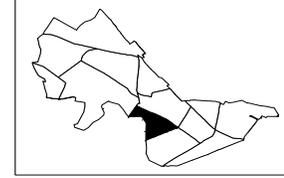


2007 YEAR END REVIEW

In 2007, Mid-Cambridge experienced a 28% decrease in **housebreak** activity. The most significant housebreak pattern took place from late December 2006 into mid-February 2007. Twenty-six houses were broken into, mostly by way of pried door locks. The pattern did not come to an end until two Cambridge residents who lived near the pattern area were arrested for a housebreak in Brighton. • **Street robberies** in Mid-Cambridge decreased by two incidents from 2006 to 2007. With the small number of robberies, no temporal pattern evolved. Two of the ten robberies resulted in arrests. • Mid-Cambridge reported the second highest number of **auto thefts** in the city in 2007 with 31 incidents. A third of the cars stolen were Hondas. • The number of **larcenies from motor vehicles** in 2007 increased by 69% over 2006. Mid-Cambridge reported the second highest number of incidents in the city. Entry was gained in approximately 58% of the incidents by smashing a car window, and 17% of the thefts were to the exterior of the motor vehicle. Almost half of the larcenies involved thefts of GPS Systems. • Mid-Cambridge experienced an increase of 24 incidents of **malicious destruction** from 2006 to 2007. During one night in October, at least 19 vehicles sustained various damages while parked on or near Harvard St. These damages included pin-stripping and broken side mirrors. • The number of **drug-related incidents** in Mid-Cambridge went up by four in 2007. A fourth of the incidents resulted in arrests. Half of the incidents involved marijuana, either for either possession or possession with the intent to sell.

NEIGHBORHOOD 7

RIVERSIDE



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

POPULATION AS OF 2000:
10,897 residents
3,738 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:
\$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.

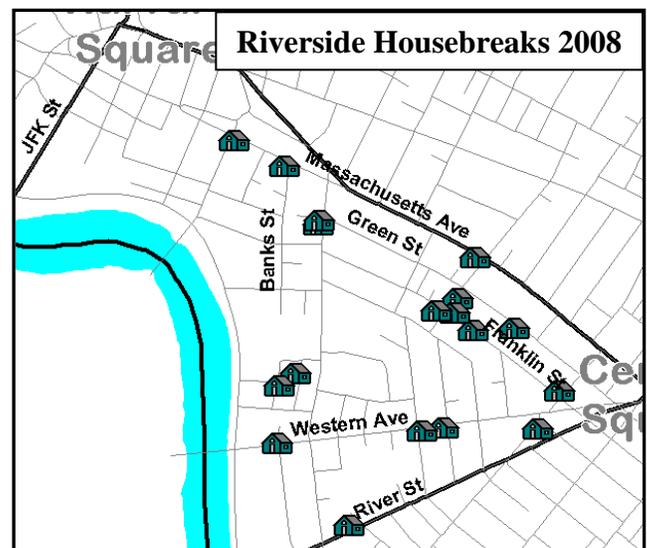
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2004-2008

CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Housebreaks	47	36	31	36	23
Street Robbery	22	14	10	11	9
Auto Theft	26	14	12	11	21
Larceny from MVs	39	43	43	63	75
Malicious Destruction	65	66	59	48	59
Drug Incidents	14	10	11	14	14

2008 YEAR END REVIEW

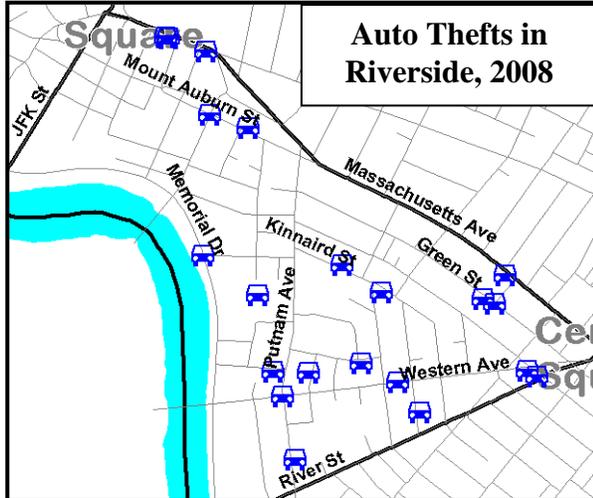
Harvard University, which has its own police department, patrols Harvard property in the northwestern part of this neighborhood. Our statistics do not reflect most incidents that occur on university property.

- Riverside reported a decrease of 36% in **housebreaks** in 2008, with 23 incidents reported. This is the lowest number of housebreaks in Riverside in the past five years. Three of these incidents were attempts only, and two were domestic in nature. The majority of the housebreaks in Riverside occurred during the late morning and early afternoon hours. A number of streets registered multiple housebreaks over the course of the year, including Western Ave, Putnam Ave, Mass Ave, Franklin St, and Pleasant St. Three residences on these streets experienced more than one



break. January reported the highest number of breaks with eight, accounting for 35% of all the Riverside breaks in 2008. There were no discernible patterns in Riverside throughout the year. Two arrests were made, one on Western Ave in January and one for a break on Putnam Ave in December.

- **Street robberies** decreased by two incidents in 2008, registering its lowest total in the past five years with nine incidents. A majority of the incidents in 2008 took place in the second half of the year (six between August and October). Of the nine total robberies, there were no similar incidents. Suspects brandished handguns in three of the incidents and a knife in one. No street robbery arrests were made in this area in 2008.



- Riverside reported a significant increase in **auto thefts** in 2008 after three years of declines. Hondas were the most typically stolen cars in this area, accounting for 24% of the total. Mass Ave, Green St, Kinnaird St, and River St were the only streets to report more than one auto theft incident. Seventeen of the twenty-one vehicles stolen in Riverside in 2008 have been recovered to date.

- Riverside reported a 19% increase in the number of **larcenies from motor vehicles** from 2007 to 2008, recording the highest number in over ten years. There were a number of patterns in nearby neighborhoods that affected the periphery of Riverside, but nothing concrete developed in Riverside itself. There were two arrests made in connection with Riverside incidents this year; one in July of two men who were stealing liquor off of delivery trucks (arrest

actually occurred in Agassiz) and one in October on Plympton St and Mount Auburn St. Overall, the most typical method of entry into the vehicles was by breaking a window, which occurred in 71% of the cases. Only 8% of the thefts were from the exterior of vehicles, with three taking place in December targeting Honda Fit tires. Targeted items in the other larcenies were mainly GPS systems, stereos, purses/wallets, cell phones, and cash. Multiple incidents occurred on Green St, Western Ave, Mt. Auburn St., Putnam Ave, Banks St, Franklin St, and Mass Ave.

- In 2008, Riverside reported 59 incidents of **malicious destruction**, up 11 incidents from 2007. Over half of the incidents (51%) in 2008 involved damage to motor vehicles. In approximately 33% of the malicious destruction incidents, businesses were vandalized by way of graffiti or other types of property damage. Also, seven different residences suffered damage over the course of the year, usually in the form of a broken window or graffiti to the building. There were nine incidents of graffiti over the course of the year resulting in two arrests, both of which took place in the men’s bathroom at the Garage in Harvard Sq. The Garage was targeted the most, accounting for four of the graffiti reports.

- The 14 **drug incidents** reported in Riverside during 2008 resulted in the arrests of 15 people. Marijuana was involved in six of the incidents, illegal prescription pills in three, cocaine in three, and heroin in one. Six of the drug arrests in 2008 were due to surveillance by the Special Investigations Unit and four were made during motor vehicle stops.

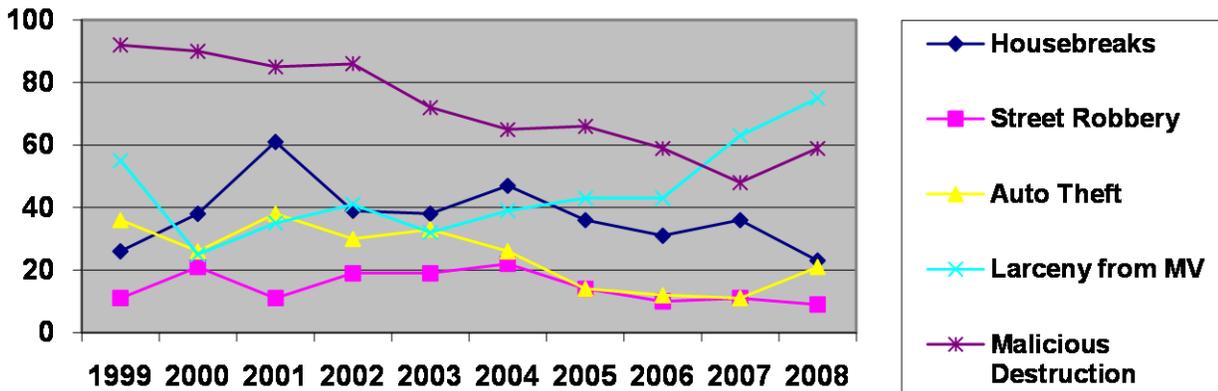
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR RIVERSIDE TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2008
Housebreaks	83	43	39
Street Robbery	34	17	14
Auto Theft	92	41	23
Larceny from MVs	87	47	46
Malicious Destruction	78	75	68

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 11,000 residents, Riverside has two housing developments (Putnam Gardens and the River-Howard homes), two major parks (Hoyt Field and Riverside Press Park), and many commercial establishments along Massachusetts Avenue, River Street, and Western Avenue. Several Harvard University dormitories and other properties occupy the northwestern quarter. Riverside's borders also encompass the United States Post Office. *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.
- The only neighborhoods with lower **auto theft** and **larceny from motor vehicles** totals have less than half of Riverside's population.

Riverside 1999-2008

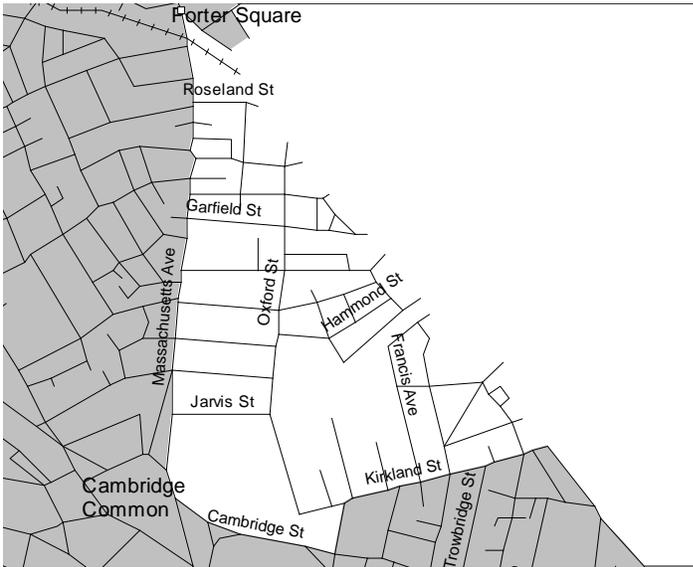
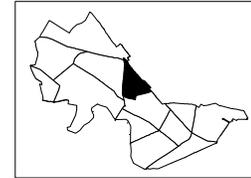


2007 YEAR END REVIEW

Riverside reported 36 **housebreaks** in 2007. Towards the end of April into mid-May, a housebreak pattern emerged in the Riverside/Cambridgeport area, involving up to 15 daytime housebreaks. A suspect from Roxbury was identified near one of the breaks and once this individual was identified, the housebreaks stopped. • **Street robberies** remained steady in 2007, with a minimal increase over 2006. Nine of the eleven incidents took place in the second half of the year. Overall, suspects brandished knives in six of the incidents, and cell phones were targeted in four. Six arrests were made in three of the street robberies. • Riverside reported a drop in **auto thefts** for the fourth year in a row in 2007. Hondas were the most typically stolen cars in this area (accounting for 36%). Seven of the eleven vehicles stolen in Riverside in 2007 had been recovered as of January 2008. • Riverside reported a 47% increase in **larcenies from motor vehicles** from 2006 to 2007. An arrest was made in early February of a Cambridge man who committed a spree of 14 larcenies from motor vehicles in one night. Overall, the most typical method of entry into the vehicles was by breaking a window. • In 2007, Riverside reported its fewest incidents of **malicious destruction** in five years. Over half of the incidents (63%) in 2007 involved damage to motor vehicles. In approximately 23% of the malicious destruction incidents, businesses were vandalized by way of graffiti or other types of property damage. • The 14 **drug incidents** reported in Riverside during 2007 resulted in the arrests of 13 people. Marijuana was involved in four of the arrests, heroin in three, illegal prescription pills in three, and cocaine in two. Four of the drug arrests in 2007 were due to surveillance by the Special Investigations Unit.

NEIGHBORHOOD 8

AGASSIZ



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

POPULATION AS OF 2000:
5,241 residents
1,980 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:
\$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.

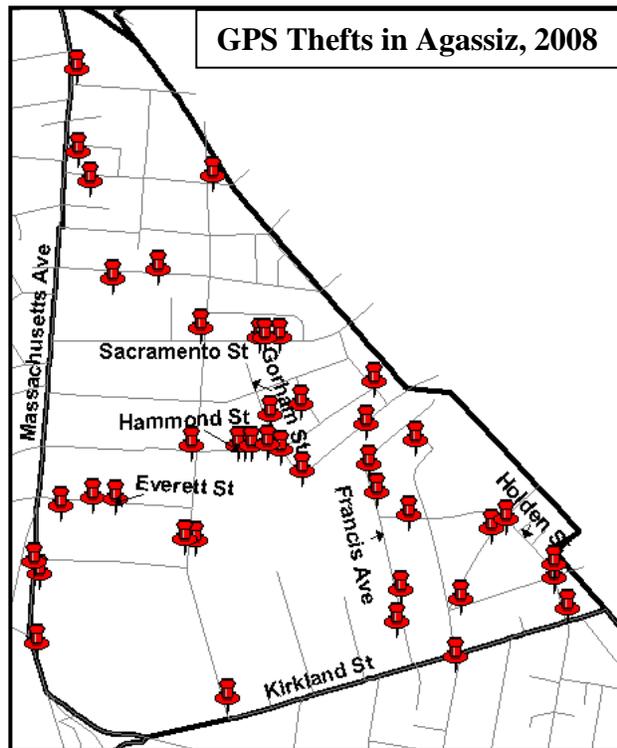
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2004-2008

CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Housebreaks	36	26	24	17	20
Street Robbery	6	4	3	4	1
Auto Theft	10	11	11	11	8
Larceny from MVs	40	29	43	89	76
Malicious Destruction	18	19	22	17	9
Drug Incidents	1	2	1	0	0

2008 YEAR END REVIEW

- Housebreaks** in Agassiz increased by 18% over the previous year, rising from 17 to 20 incidents. Four of these incidents were attempts. The majority of the incidents (70%) occurred in the first six months of the year. Over half of the breaks occurred at five residences on Oxford St, Wendell St, Garfield St, and Forest St. Entry was usually gained by prying open front doors or by entering ground windows in the early afternoons.
- Only one **street robbery** was reported in Agassiz in 2008, and even with the historically low number of street robberies typically reported in this neighborhood, it has not been this low since 1999. The lone street robbery occurred on Shady Hill Sq in January and involved a suspect brandishing a knife and demanding money. A similar robbery took place minutes prior on Prospect St in Mid Cambridge.
- Auto thefts** decreased by three incidents in 2008 after staying constant from 2005 to 2007. Although the incidents were spread throughout the year, all but one of the incidents occurred on a weekday. The most common vehicle stolen was a Honda Civic, accounting for three of the incidents. Five of the eight stolen motor vehicles were recovered by year's end.

- In 2008, Agassiz experienced a decrease of 15% in **larcenies from motor vehicles**, after the dramatic increase of 107% in 2007. Access into the vehicles was gained in 75% of the incidents by breaking a window. Multiple LMVs were reported on the following streets: Massachusetts Ave, Oxford St, Forest St, Scott St, Sacramento St, Garfield St, Kirkland St, and Hammond St. There were a number of LMV patterns that affected Agassiz and Peabody during 2008, particularly targeting GPS navigation systems, which accounted for 60% of all larcenies. A high concentration of incidents can often be found along the Mass Ave corridor between these two neighborhoods, where larcenies are typically committed overnight to vehicles parked on Mass Ave and residential side streets. There was one arrest made in July on Mass Ave of two suspects who were responsible for stealing liquor off of delivery trucks in the area.



- Incidents of **malicious destruction of property** in Agassiz decreased by 47% from the previous year, reporting the lowest total in 18 years. Five of the nine incidents involved damage to motor vehicles, including four broken car windows. Hammond St was the only street to report two incidents and both occurred on the same night in September (two cars were spray painted).

- There were no reports of any **drug incidents** in 2008. This is low in comparison to much of the city but is consistent with the past five years in this area.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR AGASSIZ TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2008
Housebreaks	67	26	27
Street Robbery	11	7	4
Auto Theft	45	19	12
Larceny from MVs	47	30	48
Malicious Destruction	45	28	19

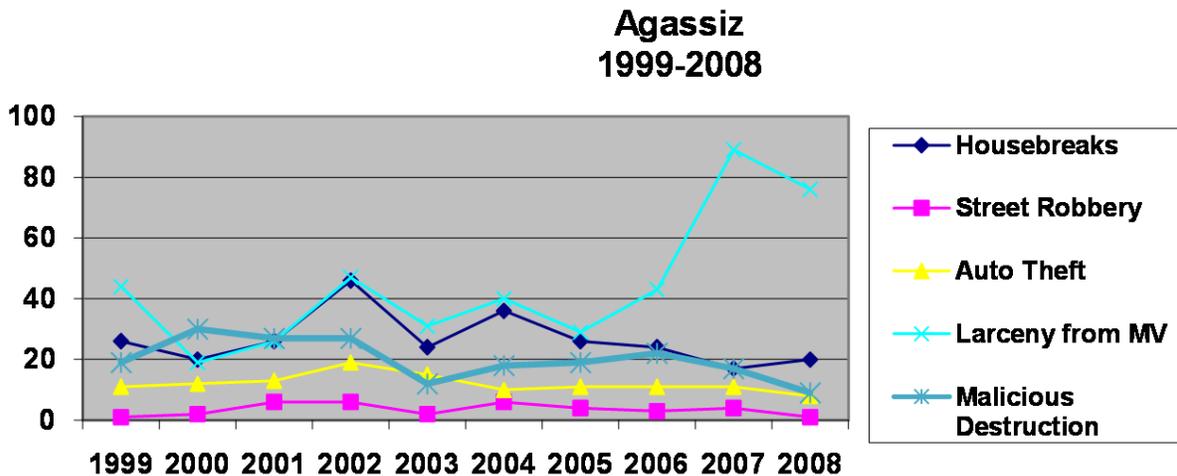
NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

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

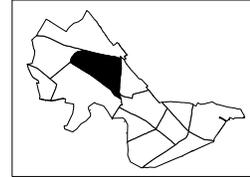


2007 YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks in Agassiz decreased by about 29% from the previous year, dropping from 24 to 17 incidents. Thirteen (76%) of the housebreaks occurred from June to August. Entry was usually gained by prying open front doors or by entering ground windows in the early afternoons. • Four **street robberies** were reported in Agassiz in 2007. The first involved two juveniles assaulting a student and demanding his MP3 player. There were two related purse snatchings in May on Oxford St. The last robbery occurred in October on Sacramento Pl when three males with BB guns approached a victim and demanded his property. A struggle ensued and the victim received two shots to the face. • There was no change in the number of **auto thefts** from 2005 to 2007. The most common vehicles stolen were Hondas, Acuras, and Audis. Three of the eleven stolen motor vehicles were recovered by year's end. • In 2007, Agassiz experienced an increase of 107% in **larcenies from motor vehicles**. There were a number of patterns during 2007, particularly along the Mass Ave border of Agassiz and Peabody. The main targets were GPS systems. Access into the vehicles was gained by breaking a window in 76% of the incidents. • Incidents of **malicious destruction** in Agassiz decreased by 23% from 2006 to 2007. Fourteen incidents involved damage to motor vehicles, including one attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Wendell St, Kirkland St, and Everett St had multiple reports of destruction. • There were no reports of **drug incidents** in 2007. This is low in comparison to much of the city but is consistent with the past five years in this area.

NEIGHBORHOOD 9

PEABODY



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

POPULATION AS OF 2000:
11,794 residents
5,538 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:
\$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, 2004-2008

CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Housebreaks	66	48	43	59	50
Street Robbery	8	11	13	7	13
Auto Theft	53	26	38	18	24
Larceny from MVs	76	61	111	125	105
Malicious Destruction	80	79	72	83	52
Drug Incidents	9	3	5	8	3

2008 YEAR END REVIEW

- Peabody experienced a 15% decrease in **housebreaks** from 2007 to 2008. Of the 50 reported breaks, 14 were attempts. From April to June, there was a rash of housebreaks around Concord Ave and Mass Ave that took place mainly on Wednesdays and Thursdays. A number of these breaks targeted jewelry and took place from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. There was a suspect from Boston who was linked to the burglaries through stolen property. This pattern accounted for approximately 30% of the housebreaks in Peabody during 2008. Linnaean St, Mass Ave, Richdale Ave, Walden St, Concord Ave, Sheppard St, Lancaster St, Langdon St, and Chauncy St all reported multiple incidents at a single location. Entry was usually gained by way of forcing open front doors or accessing unlocked windows.
- Street robberies** saw a large increase in 2008, up about 86% from 2007. In early July, there were two similar street robberies reported in the Danehy Park area. The incidents occurred around 8:00 p.m. and involved the unarmed thefts of a wallet and a purse. No arrests were made and no other similar incidents were reported in the area. Two of the Peabody street robberies can be attributed to an armed purse snatcher who was arrested in mid-December after committing robberies in both Cambridge and Somerville. The majority of the Peabody robberies took place from mid-August through December, accounting for 77% of all the robberies. Three arrests

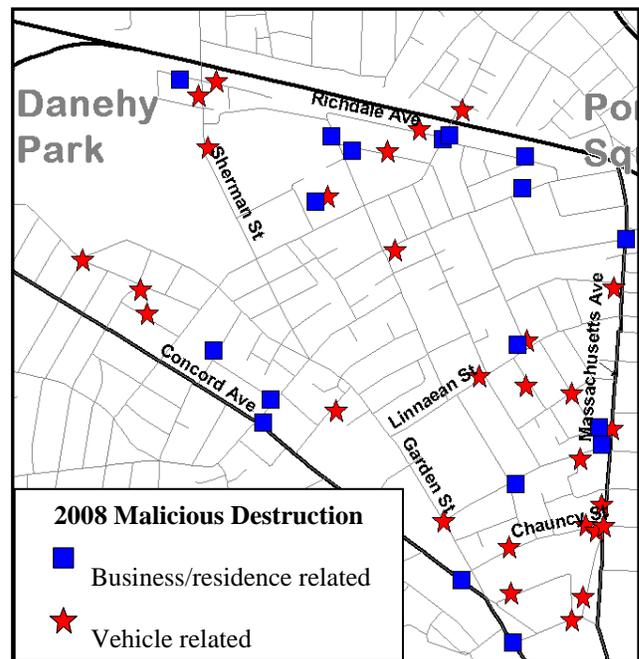
were made, one in July on Walden Sq Rd of three males who robbed a victim at gunpoint and two related to the purse snatching pattern that affected both Cambridge and Somerville in November and December.

- **Auto thefts** increased by 33% in Peabody over the previous year. Hondas were most often targeted, followed by Toyotas, Dodges, and Acuras, accounting for a combined 16 of the 24 thefts. Though no clear pattern developed, June saw the most thefts with five reported in a ten-day span. Twenty of the twenty-four stolen vehicles have been recovered to date either in Cambridge or in nearby cities such as Chelsea, Boston, Everett, and Somerville.

- Incidents of **larcenies from motor vehicles** in Peabody decreased by 16% from 2007 to 2008. Around 61% of the incidents occurred in the second half of the year between the months of July and December. There were a number of patterns that affected Agassiz and Peabody during 2008. An area of concentration can often be found along the Mass Ave corridor between these two neighborhoods, where larcenies are typically committed overnight to vehicles parked on Mass Ave and residential side streets. Another pattern specifically targeting car tires developed throughout the course of the year; 15 incidents were reported in this series. A majority (six) of these thefts targeted Honda Accords and seven resulted in all four tires being stolen. Overall, the most popular targets in larcenies from motor vehicles throughout the year were GPS navigation systems, which accounted for 46% of the Peabody thefts. Suspects broke windows in 67 (64%) of the 105 motor vehicles to gain entry. Two arrests were made in one incident in September at Fenno St and Garden St.

- **Malicious destruction** experienced a 37% decrease this year, dropping to the lowest number of incidents this neighborhood has seen in the past five years. Of the 52 incidents that took place, 31 involved damage to motor vehicles. In addition to car damage, there were 13 reports of graffiti, 4 of which took place at one residence on Richdale Ave. A majority (69%) of these incidents were reported in March and April and were found on sidewalks, buildings, and residences. In total, three businesses and five residences experienced damage. Streets that were hit multiple times with malicious destruction include Mass Ave, Richdale Ave, Chauncy St, Lancaster Rd, and Hubbard Ave.

- In 2008, there were three reported **drug incidents** in Peabody, resulting in four people being arrested. Officers found individuals in possession of marijuana in all incidents.

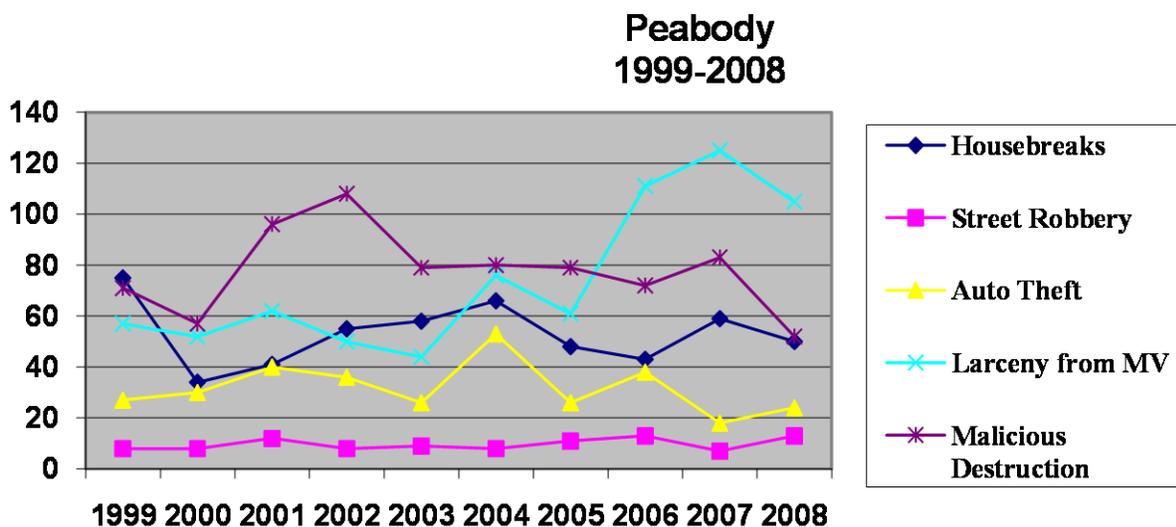


ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR PEABODY TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2008
Housebreaks	150	53	53
Street Robbery	21	14	10
Auto Theft	94	42	33
Larceny from MVs	74	60	79
Malicious Destruction	135	72	81

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 occurrences in recent years.
- Summer **housebreak** patterns sometimes plague Richdale Ave and Upland Rd.
- **Auto theft** and **larceny from motor vehicles** typically rank high in Peabody compared to most other neighborhoods in Cambridge.

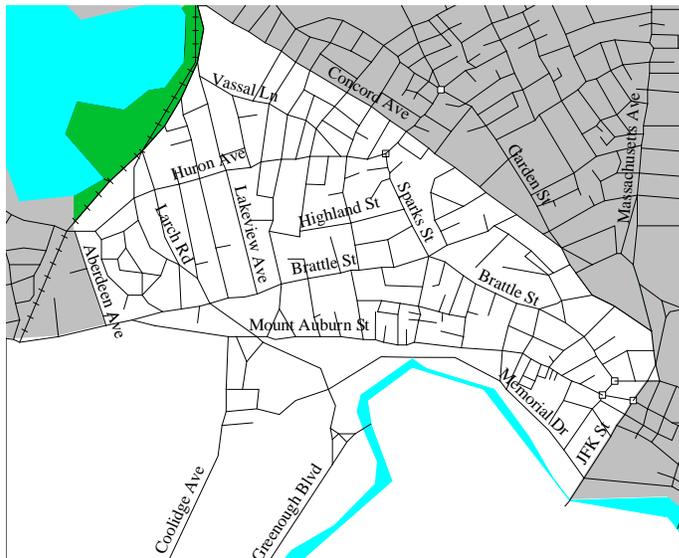
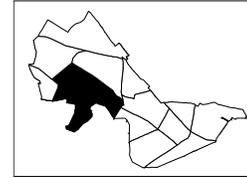


2007 YEAR END REVIEW

Peabody experienced a 37% increase in **housebreaks** in 2007. A man was arrested in January in connection with six housebreaks involving entry through front doors using master keys. A Dorchester man was arrested in late May after he entered or attempted entry into homes through the front door. Langdon St, Concord Ave, Martin St, Linnaean St, and Fayerweather all reported multiple incidents at a single location. • One discernable pattern of **street robberies** emerged in 2007 where a number of nighttime pack robberies were reported around the Danehy park area between August and October. Three arrests were made in an incident in September after an officer posed as a victim in order to buy back a stolen cell phone from the suspects. • **Auto thefts** decreased by 53% in Peabody from 2006. Hondas were targeted most often. Ten of the eighteen vehicles have been recovered to date. • **Larcenies from motor vehicles increased** by 13% from 2006 to 2007. There were a number of patterns, including one in which 15 vehicles were broken into during April and May along the Agassiz border. Another pattern developed throughout the year in Peabody that targeted Acura parts, the majority of which were tires. • Eleven more incidents of **malicious destruction** were reported in 2007 than in 2006. Of the 83 incidents that took place, 60 involved damage to motor vehicles. Incidents of note include a spree in early September in which 11 smashed vehicle windows were reported, apparently shot out with a BB gun. • In 2007, there were eight reported **drug incidents** in Peabody, six of which resulted in arrests (four for cocaine alone). Officers found individuals in possession of drugs subsequent to two motor vehicle stops. Three arrests were the result of efforts by the Special Investigations Unit.

NEIGHBORHOOD 10

WEST CAMBRIDGE



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

POPULATION AS OF 2000:
8,149 residents
3,986 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:
\$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, 2004-2008					
CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Housebreaks	47	41	43	31	33
Street Robbery	7	5	4	6	13
Auto Theft	38	30	13	24	26
Larceny from MVs	68	76	63	105	139
Malicious Destruction	62	61	57	52	50
Drug Incidents	7	5	6	3	7

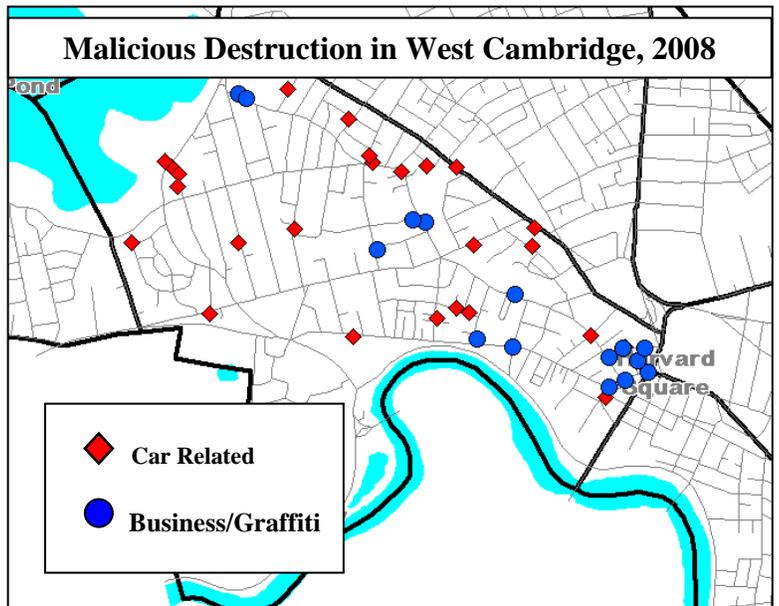
2008 YEAR END REVIEW

- Housebreaks** increased by 6% in 2008, with two more incidents reported this year than in 2007. A pattern that had emerged in December 2007 continued into January 2008. Most of the breaks in the pattern occurred in the early morning hours and involved entry through an open window. Electronics and money were the main targets. An arrest was made in early January that ended the series. Only two breaks occurred in West Cambridge over the next four months, and another arrest was made during a housebreak in May 2008. June was the busiest month, accounting for nine of the thirty-three housebreaks throughout the year. West Cambridge was on the edge of a housebreak pattern affecting Sector 5 and the Concord Ave area in June, accounting for a higher number of housebreaks during that month.
- In 2008, the **street robbery** rate in West Cambridge more than doubled from six incidents reported in 2007 to thirteen in 2008. The increase followed four steady years of a low number of reported robberies. Six of the thirteen incidents throughout the year occurred on Brattle St. An arrest of four men in October 2008 was made in connection with one of the robberies and possibly two others. Arrests were made in five additional incidents, resulting in the arrests of six suspects.

- **Auto theft** increased by two incidents in West Cambridge in 2008, rising from 24 to 26 incidents. The majority of the cars stolen in 2008 were parked on a street at the time of the theft, as opposed to in garages or parking lots. Honda Civics were overwhelmingly the cars of choice for thieves, representing about one-third of all cars stolen in West Cambridge. Every motor vehicle, with the exception of one, has been recovered to date.

- **Larcenies from motor vehicles** increased by 32% in 2008. At 139 incidents, West Cambridge had the second highest total of larcenies from motor vehicles in the city this year. Although the most popular method of entry in 2008 was by breaking a window, at least 8% of the victims reported having left their vehicles unlocked or their windows open at the time of the thefts. The majority of targeted vehicles were parked on the street, but approximately 15% of vehicles were parked in lots or commercial garages. The most common items targeted were GPS devices, accounting for 48% of the larcenies. There were also nine reports of larcenies from the exterior of vehicles. The majority of the targets in these exterior thefts were Honda tires, although a few Acura and Volkswagen tires were also reported stolen. An arrest was made in June after a suspect who was responsible for at least three larcenies from motor vehicles was witnessed removing a GPS from a vehicle and placing it into his own car.

- Over the past five years, **malicious destruction** incidents have steadily decreased in West Cambridge. The number of malicious destruction incidents decreased by 4% in 2008, dropping from 52 to 50 incidents. Approximately three businesses reported damage other than graffiti, including broken windows and a damaged gate. Over half of the malicious destruction incidents were motor vehicle-related incidents. Fourteen victims reported that their car windows had been smashed and six reported that their vehicle had been pinstriped. Graffiti incidents accounted for approximately 25% of the malicious destruction incidents in 2008. Two arrests were made in the graffiti incidents.



- Although the seven **drug incidents** that occurred in 2008 more than doubled from the previous year, they are consistent with numbers reported in the past. Six arrests were made in four separate incidents in which the suspects were found to be in possession of marijuana. In three of the incidents, officers were led to believe that the suspect was using marijuana at the time of arrest. In the other incident, a transaction between two suspects was witnessed. There were two incidents in which suspects attempted to fill a forged prescription; one arrest was made. During a search following a warrant arrest, a Boston resident was found to be in possession of marijuana.

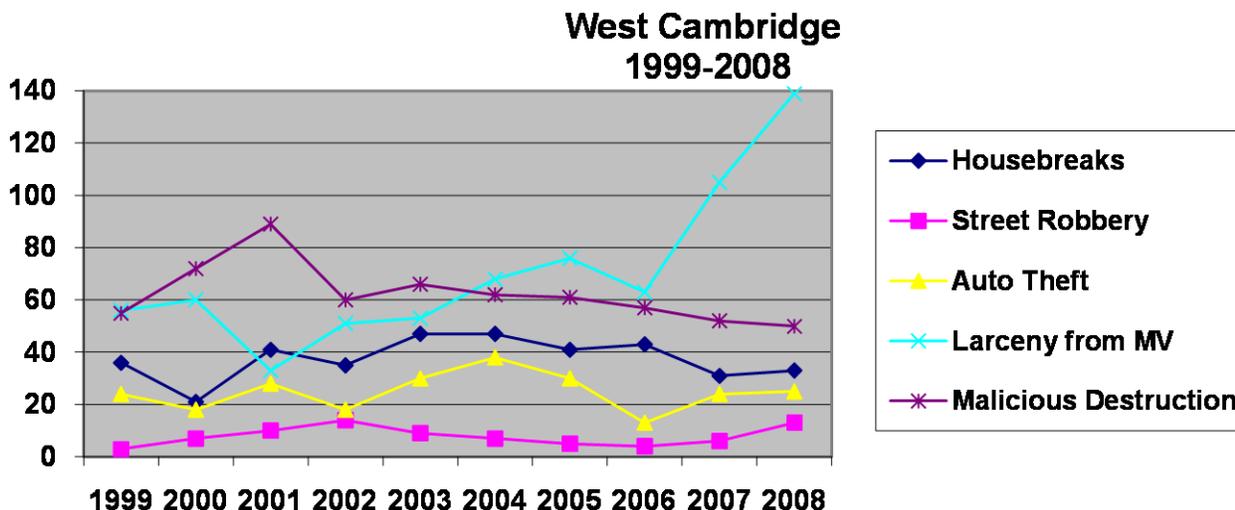
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR WEST CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2008
Housebreaks	105	38	40
Street Robbery	18	11	9
Auto Theft	105	41	26
Larceny from MVs	134	72	74
Malicious Destruction	92	76	62

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 Harvard Square and in its many commercial establishments.

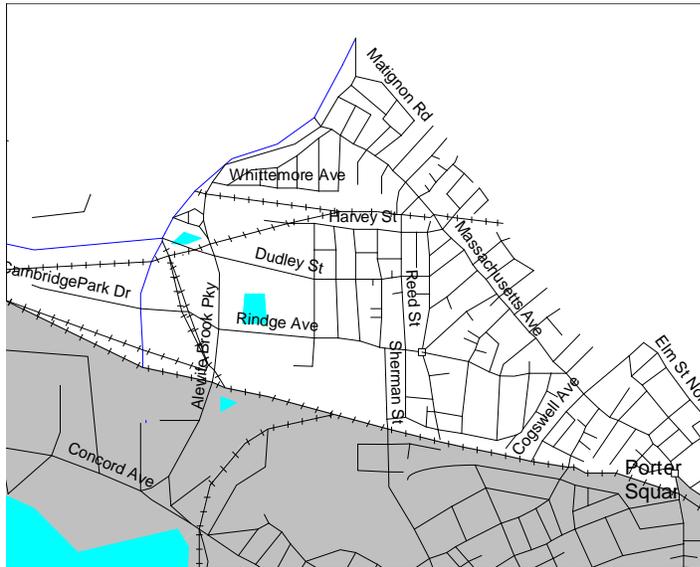
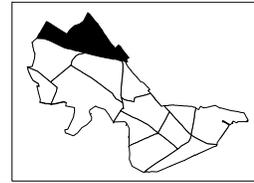


2007 YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks decreased by 28% in 2007, recording the lowest number of housebreaks in West Cambridge in the last five years. December was a particularly active month in West Cambridge, with a pattern of eight reported housebreaks. An arrest was made in connection with these breaks in early January 2008. • **Street robberies** in West Cambridge increased by two incidents in 2007. Four of the incidents occurred on Brattle St. A majority of the incidents were grab-and-runs. • **Auto theft** increased by 85% in West Cambridge in 2007, after experiencing a decrease of over 50% in 2006. Hondas were overwhelmingly the cars of choice for thieves in this neighborhood, representing about one-third of all cars stolen in West Cambridge. Half of the vehicles stolen in 2007 had been recovered by year's end. • **Larceny from motor vehicles** increased by 67% in 2007 after hitting its lowest total in three years in 2006. At least 11% of the vehicles were left locked or windows left open during the time of the thefts. Nearly half of the incidents involved the theft of GPS units. Honda tires were also stolen in a number of incidents. • There were 52 incidents of **malicious destruction** in 2007, with vehicle-related damage accounting for 79% of the incidents. There was a spree of vehicle vandalism at the St. Peter School in April, in which multiple cars were found with gouges and scratches. • Three **drug incidents** occurred in West Cambridge in 2007. Two of the incidents resulted in a total of five arrests.

NEIGHBORHOOD 11

NORTH CAMBRIDGE



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

POPULATION AS OF 2000:
11,237 residents
4,948 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:
\$44,784

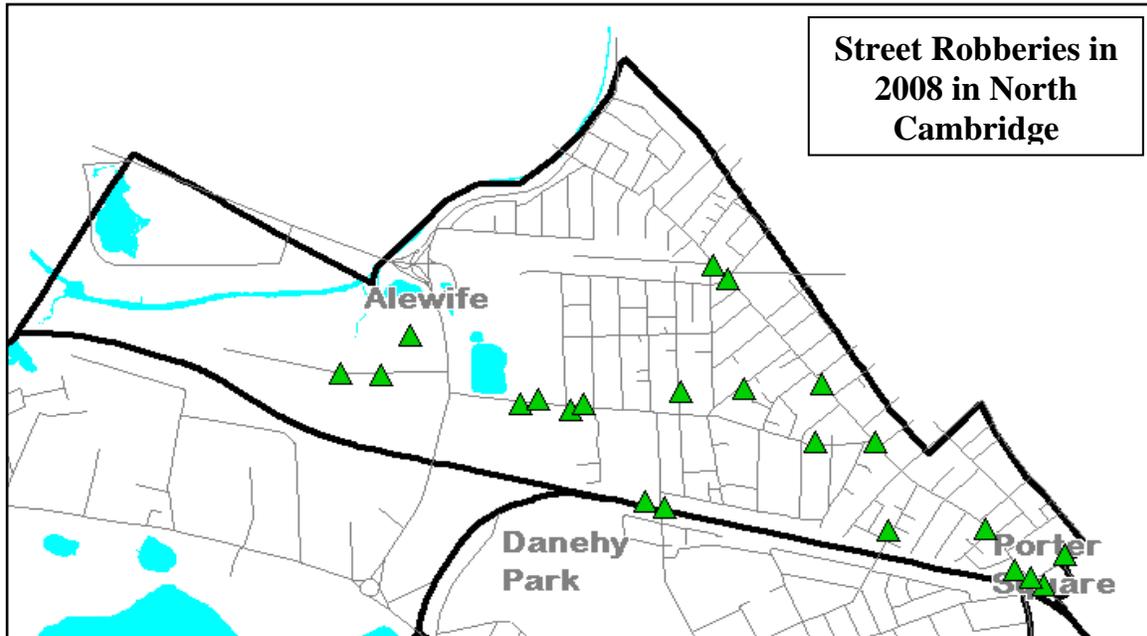
Neighborhood #11 is encompassed in the patrol boundaries of Car 5 (2 officers) and Car 11R (1 officer). It also includes walking routes 11A, 11B, 11C, and 11D.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2004-2008

CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Housebreaks	49	52	31	55	34
Street Robbery	18	16	18	11	22
Auto Theft	41	41	21	24	21
Larceny from MVs	60	53	64	100	90
Malicious Destruction	77	96	108	68	88
Drug Incidents	15	9	18	12	8

2008 YEAR END REVIEW

- The number of **housebreaks** in North Cambridge decreased by 38% in 2008, dropping from 55 to 34 incidents. Nearly 18% of the incidents were attempted housebreaks in which no entry was gained. Haskell St, Woodbridge St, Harvey St, and Clifton St all saw multiple housebreak incidents. In mid-August, there was a pattern that began to emerge in which six housebreaks occurred over a three-week period in the same area. In some of the breaks, victims were home when the incidents took place. Suspects were seen in a number of the incidents. The pattern extended into early September until two suspects were apprehended.
- **Street robberies** in North Cambridge doubled in 2008, following a 39% decrease in 2007. Of the 22 incidents, there were six pack robberies in which three or more suspects were involved, and six robberies that were predatory in nature. Twenty-eight percent of the robberies occurred between parties who were known to each other. Three arrests were made throughout the year. The majority (64%) of the street robberies in North Cambridge occurred on weekday afternoons or evenings.



- North Cambridge reported 21 **auto thefts** in 2008, three less than in 2007. This number matches the lowest number of auto thefts in the past five years, which was reported in 2006. More than half (67%) of the thefts occurred from Thursday to Sunday. Hondas and Toyotas were the two most commonly targeted vehicles, accounting for 43% of the reported stolen vehicles. Nearly 62% of the stolen cars have been recovered to date.

- **Larcenies from motor vehicles** decreased by 10% from 2007 to 2008. White St, Rindge Ave, and Mass Ave each reported more than six incidents. Of the 90 larcenies, entry was gained into the motor vehicle by breaking a window in 49 instances. Note that in 14% of the larcenies, the perpetrator gained entry through an unlocked door or open window. Thirty-five cars had GPS devices stolen, which was part of a GPS theft trend that occurred throughout the city. Stereos, CDs, and various electronics left in plain view were also common items taken. An arrest was made in one incident after a victim witnessed the suspect inside of his motor vehicle.

- North Cambridge reported a 29% increase in **malicious destruction** incidents in 2008, after recording the lowest number of malicious destructions in this neighborhood in the past five years in 2007. Of the 88 incidents in 2008, motor vehicles were targeted in 68% of the incidents, including window smashings, pin-striping, tire slashings, and other destruction (i.e. egging). An overnight tire slashing spree occurred in March 2008 in which eight cars had their tires slashed while parked on Montgomery St. Nine of the malicious destruction incidents targeted residences and three targeted businesses. There were also 15 reports of graffiti.

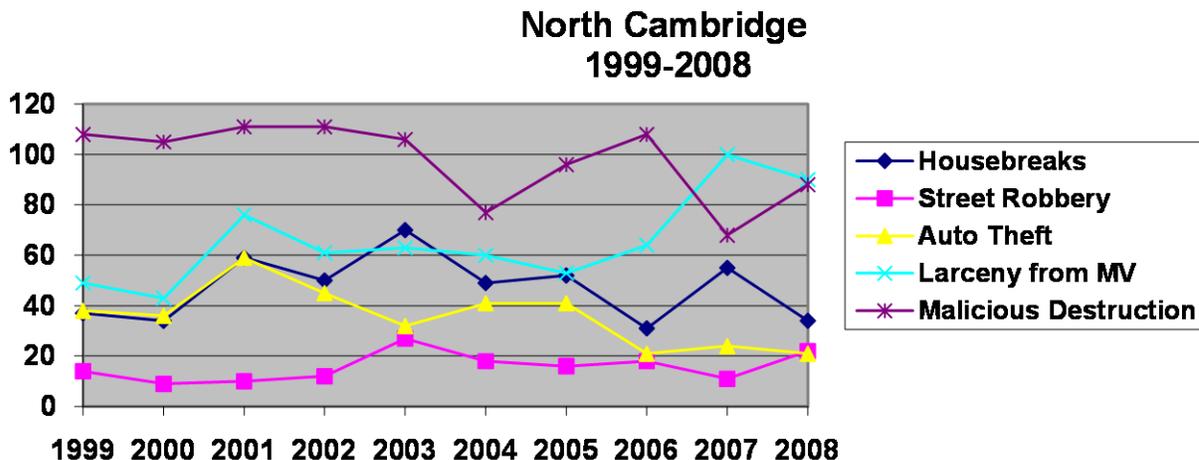
- In 2008, there were eight **drug incidents** in North Cambridge, four less incidents reported than in 2007. Arrests were made in six of the incidents, resulting in seven people being arrested. Four of the incidents involved the possession of marijuana and the other four involved the possession or intent to distribute cocaine.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR NORTH CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2008
Housebreaks	100	64	50
Street Robbery	30	21	17
Auto Theft	130	68	36
Larceny from MVs	105	62	71
Malicious Destruction	125	112	96

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.

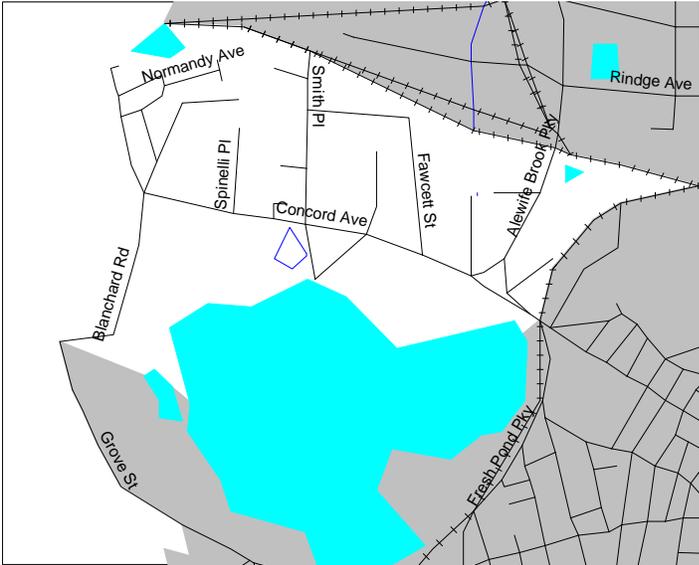
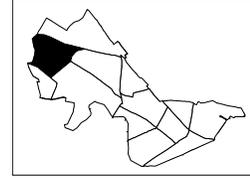


2007 YEAR END REVIEW

The number of **housebreaks** in North Cambridge increased by 77% from 2006 to 2007. Massachusetts Ave, Cogswell Ave, Rindge Ave, and Clifton St all saw multiple incidents. Four people were arrested for housebreaks throughout the year. • In 2007, **street robberies** in North Cambridge decreased by seven incidents from the previous year. The majority (73%) of the street robberies in this neighborhood occurred between 9:00 p.m. and 11:30 p.m. on weekend nights. There were four pack robberies, in which more than three suspects were involved, and seven robberies that were predatory in nature. • North Cambridge reported a low number of **auto thefts** in 2007, as it did in 2006. Hondas and Toyotas were the two most commonly targeted vehicles. Over 70% of the vehicles had been recovered by January 2008. • **Larcenies from motor vehicles** increased by 56% from 2006 to 2007. Pemberton St, Rindge Ave, and Mass Ave each reported more than four incidents. In 54 of the 100 incidents, entry was gained through a broken window. Two incidents resulted in the arrests of a total of five people. • North Cambridge reported a 37% decrease in **malicious destruction** incidents in 2007, recording the lowest number of malicious destructions in this neighborhood in the past five years. Motor vehicles were targeted in nearly 62% of the incidents. There were five reports of graffiti, one of which resulted in an arrest. • Every **drug incident** in North Cambridge resulted in an arrest in 2007, equaling 23 arrests in 12 reported incidents. The majority of these arrests were for possession of marijuana or possession with intent to sell marijuana.

NEIGHBORHOOD 12

HIGHLANDS



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

POPULATION AS OF 2000:
498 residents
267 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:
\$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.

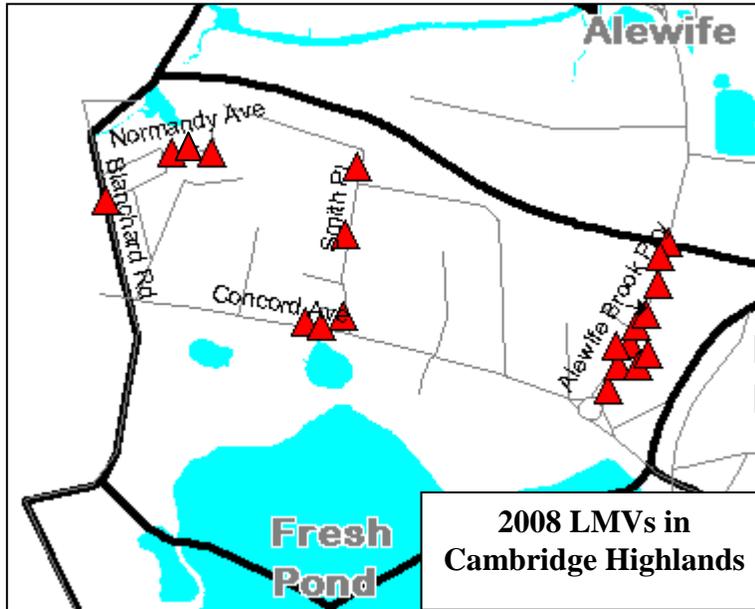
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2004-2008

CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Housebreaks	1	1	3	2	2
Street Robbery	1	4	5	2	1
Auto Theft	12	5	3	6	3
Larceny from MVs	22	16	18	21	20
Malicious Destruction	42	18	16	8	11
Drug Incidents	1	1	1	1	0

2008 YEAR END REVIEW

- With only two incidents, the Cambridge Highlands reported the second lowest number of **housebreaks** in the City in 2008, only reporting more than MIT. (Note that crime in the MIT area is commonly reported to the MIT police instead of the Cambridge Police, making comparison with other neighborhoods difficult.). In one incident a purse was stolen and in the other nothing was taken. Housebreaks are rare in this neighborhood because the residential population is very low.
- Cambridge Highlands reported only one **street robbery** in 2008, and was tied with Agassiz for the second lowest number of incidents in the City. The incident was a pack robbery that occurred in the 100-200 block of Alewife Brook Parkway in mid-June.
- **Auto Thefts** decreased from six to three incidents in 2008, matching the neighborhood's lowest reported number of auto thefts in five years. All three breaks occurred within a few blocks of each other: one on Alewife Brook Parkway, one on Smith Place, and one on Wilson Rd. All three motor vehicles were recovered.

- With only 20 **larcenies from motor vehicles** in 2008, the Highlands reported the lowest number of larcenies in the City. Twelve incidents occurred on Alewife Brook Parkway (Fresh Pond Cinema and Whole Foods parking lots) and three each occurred on Smith Pl and Normandy Ave. The most common method of entry into the vehicles was by breaking a window (ten incidents). In three of the incidents, the victims admitted to leaving their car doors unlocked, which allowed the suspect(s) to gain entry.



- The number of **malicious destruction** incidents in the Cambridge Highlands increased from 8 to 11 incidents in 2008. Almost half (46%) of the destruction in the Highlands was concentrated in the parking lots of the Alewife Brook Parkway retail district. Five of the incidents were reports of smashed car windows and three incidents were reports of destruction to a business other than graffiti.

- The number of **drug** incidents in the Cambridge Highlands reached a five-year low with no incidents being reported in 2008.

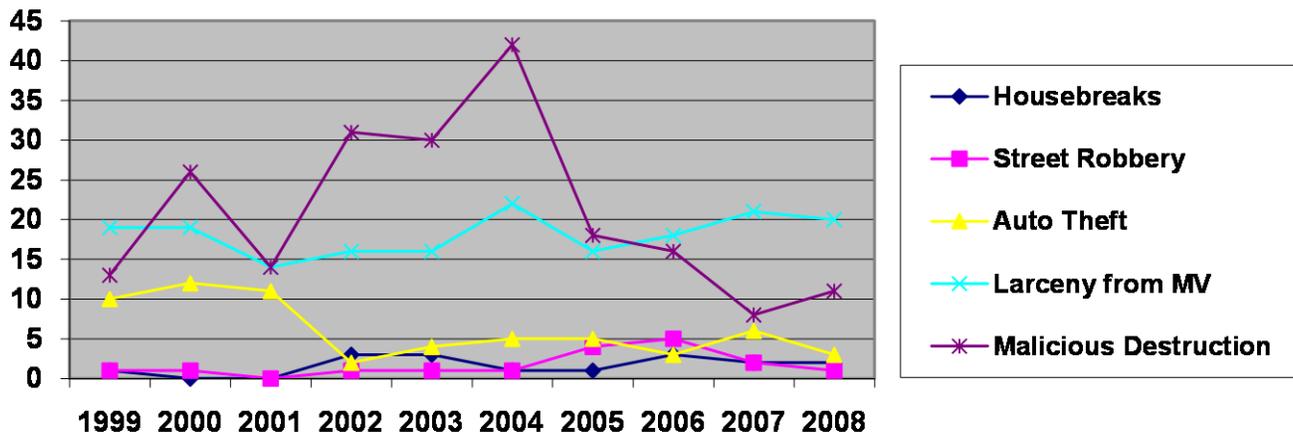
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR CAMBRIDGE HIGHLANDS TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2008
Housebreaks	6	2	2
Street Robbery	8	2	2
Auto Theft	54	16	6
Larceny from MVs	38	23	18
Malicious Destruction	28	26	21

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 typically 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** occasionally 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.

**Cambridge Highlands
1999-2008**

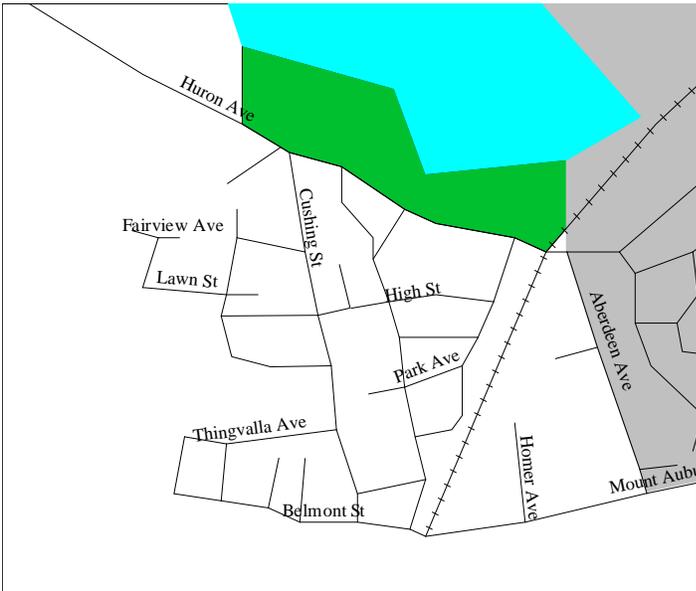
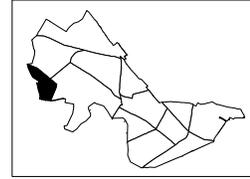


2007 YEAR END REVIEW

Cambridge Highlands reported the second lowest number of **housebreaks** in the City in 2007 with only two incidents. One incident was domestic in nature and nothing was taken in the other incident. • The number of **street robberies** in the Highlands decreased by three incidents in 2007, and was tied with MIT for the lowest number of incidents in the City. All of the robberies occurred in the 100-200 block of Alewife Brook Parkway and occurred in August and October. • **Auto thefts** increased from three to six incidents in 2007. Two of the cars were stolen from Mooney St. Of the six stolen vehicles, only two have been recovered to date. • With only 21 **larcenies from motor vehicles** in 2007, the Highlands reported the second lowest number of larcenies in the city. Eight incidents occurred on Alewife Brook Parkway and three each on Smith Pl, Concord Ave, and Mooney Street. The most common method of entry into the vehicles was by breaking a window. • The number of **malicious destruction** incidents in the Cambridge Highlands decreased by 50% from 2006. With only eight incidents, the Highlands reported the second lowest number of malicious destructions in the city. A majority of the destruction in the Highlands was concentrated in the parking lots of the Alewife Brook Parkway retail district, representing 63% of the incidents. • The lone **drug** incident in Cambridge Highlands took place in September, when one man was arrested for possession of cocaine and oxycontin after officers approached his car and saw the drugs on his lap.

NEIGHBORHOOD 13

STRAWBERRY HILL



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

POPULATION AS OF 2000:

2,510 residents
1,094 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS OF 1999:

\$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, 2004-2008

CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Housebreaks	11	8	9	11	6
Street Robbery	1	2	6	0	0
Auto Theft	5	8	6	5	9
Larceny from MVs	15	21	17	18	32
Malicious Destruction	18	23	15	23	14
Drug Incidents	2	0	1	1	3

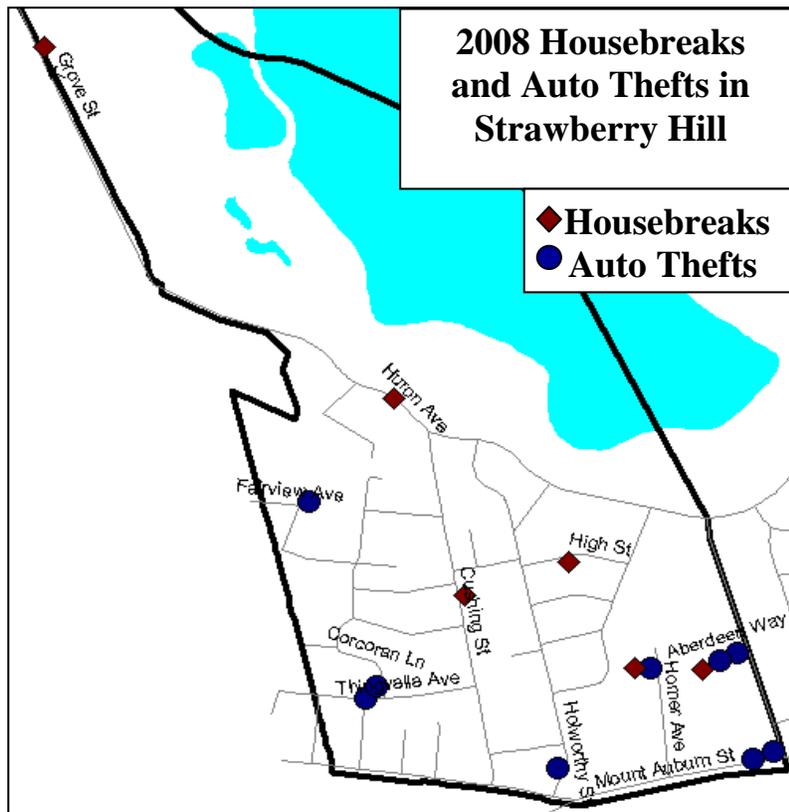
2008 YEAR END REVIEW

- Housebreaks** in Strawberry Hill decreased by 45% in 2008. The six incidents experienced in 2008 represent the lowest number of housebreaks reported in the past five years in Strawberry Hill. The majority occurred during the daytime on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. In the first week of June, there were two housebreaks around Fresh Pond. During the year, there were attempted breaks to residences on Cushing St and Aberdeen Way.
- In 2008, the number of **street robberies** remained at zero, matching the number reported in 2007. Strawberry Hill was the only neighborhood in the City to not experience any street robberies this year.
- Auto thefts** in the neighborhood increased by four incidents over 2007. All of the breaks occurred either late in the week or on the weekend. There were four auto thefts in the month of May, in which Hondas were targeted. Six of the nine stolen vehicles have been recovered to date.
- Larcenies from motor vehicles (LMVs)** increased by 14 incidents in 2008. Despite this increase, Strawberry Hill reported the second lowest number of LMVs throughout the city this year. July was the most

active month for car breaks with seven incidents. These seven LMVs were part of an overnight spree in July in which airbags and GPS units were stolen from vehicles parked in front of 700 Huron Ave. In 75% of the 32 reported incidents this year, entry was gained by smashing a window. Suspects also gained entry into five vehicles in an unknown manner or through an unlocked door. The most common items targeted were cash and electronic devices.

- The number of **malicious destructions** in Strawberry Hill decreased by 39% in 2008, dropping from 23 incidents to 14. This total is the lowest number of malicious destruction incidents reported in the past five years in Strawberry Hill. Seven of the reports were for destruction to motor vehicles, including the smashing of windows, and six incidents involved destruction to a home or business.

- There were three **drug** incidents reported in the Strawberry Hill neighborhood in 2008. In the first incident, a female suspect filled a false prescription of Ritalin. In the second incident, the same suspect was arrested when she returned to refill the false prescription. In the third incident, a Cambridge resident witnessed a male suspect hide a plastic bag containing marijuana behind a transformer at a local basketball court.

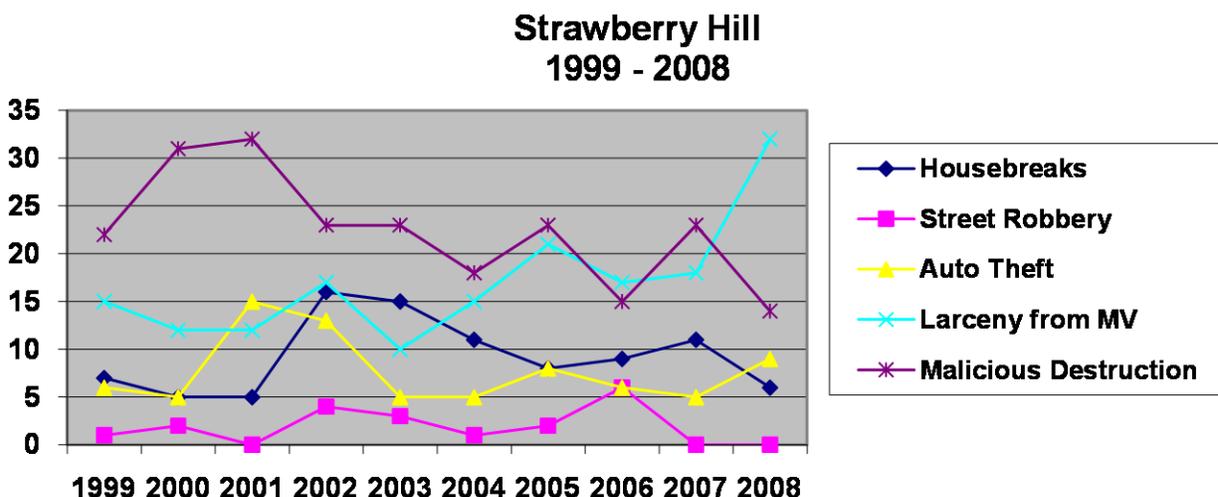


ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR STRAWBERRY HILL TARGET CRIMES			
Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2008
Housebreaks	17	10	10
Street Robbery	4	3	2
Auto Theft	17	8	8
Larceny from MVs	22	12	18
Malicious Destruction	25	23	21

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 Shaw's.

- Overall, Strawberry Hill can be considered one of the safest areas in the City. In 1995, 1996, 2001, 2007, and 2008 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 in the Shaw's 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.



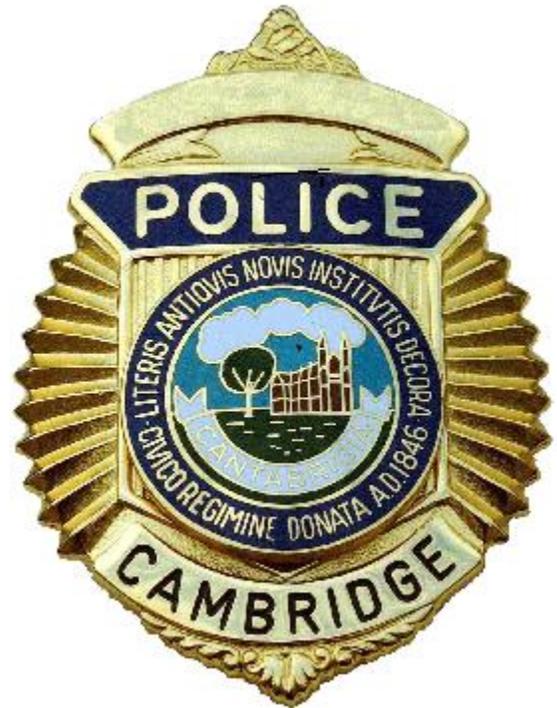
2007 YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks in Strawberry Hill remained steady in 2007 with only two more breaks than in 2006, for a total of 11 incidents. The majority occurred during the daytime on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday. There were two attempted breaks on Homer Ave and Lawn St, and one arrest was made in June on Park Ave. • The number of **street robberies** reached a new five-year low no incidents being reported in 2007. This is a substantial drop compared to the high of six reported in 2006. • **Auto theft** in the neighborhood decreased by one incident from 2006. Strawberry Hill reported the lowest number of stolen vehicles in the city, tied with MIT. • **Larcenies from motor vehicles** increased by only one incident in 2007, allowing Strawberry Hill to report the lowest number of incidents throughout the city this year. • The number of **malicious destructions** in Strawberry Hill increased by 53% over 2006. This increase can be attributed to a spree of eight tire slashings that occurred in July on Cushing St and Thingvalla St. • There was one **drug** incident reported in the Strawberry Hill neighborhood in 2007. Police saw a car parked in a parking lot with four males inside and observed smoke being emitted from the inside. All parties were arrested for marijuana and one was also charged with an additional count of possession after his backpack was found in the trunk containing nine pills.

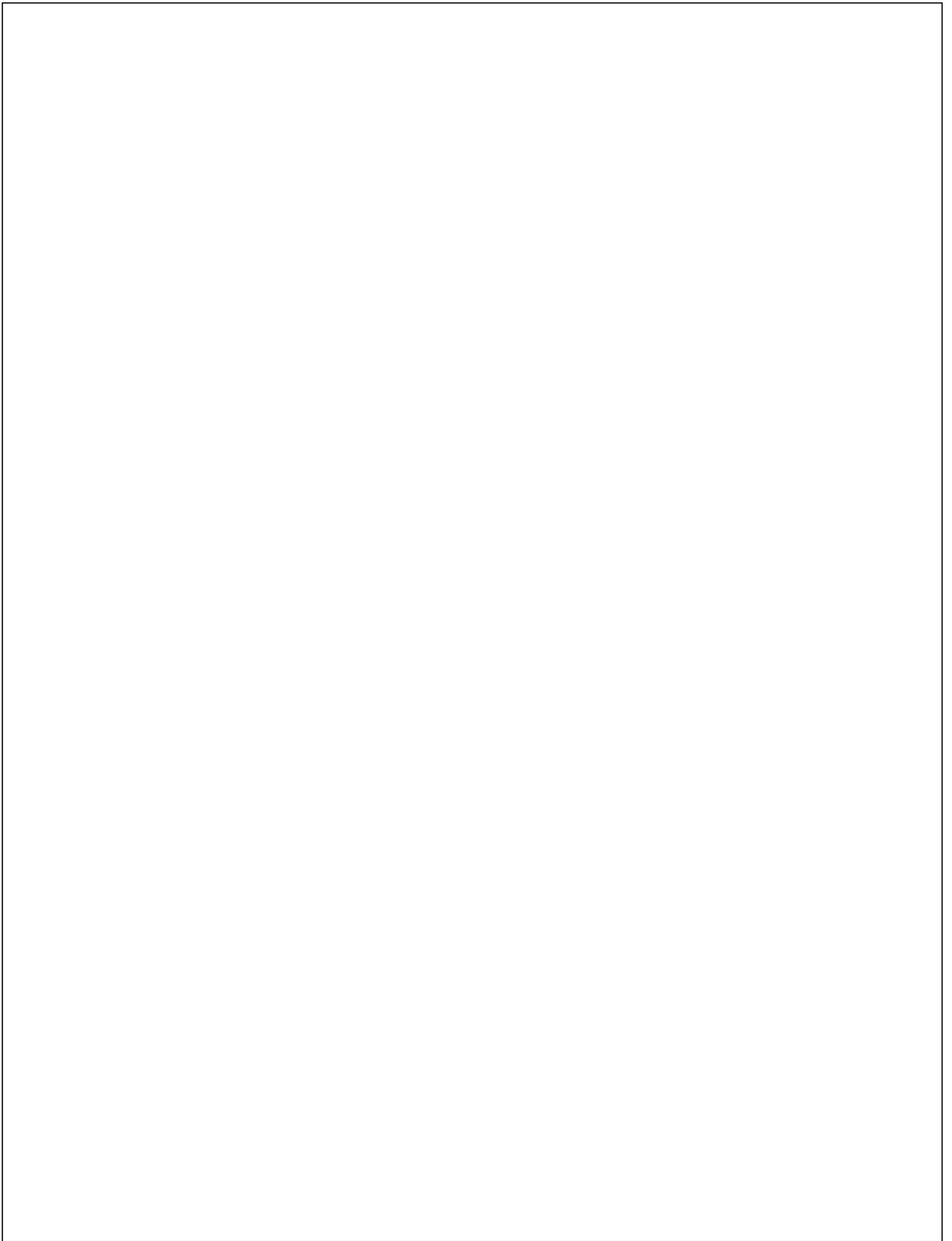
SECTION IV

BUSINESS DISTRICT PROFILES

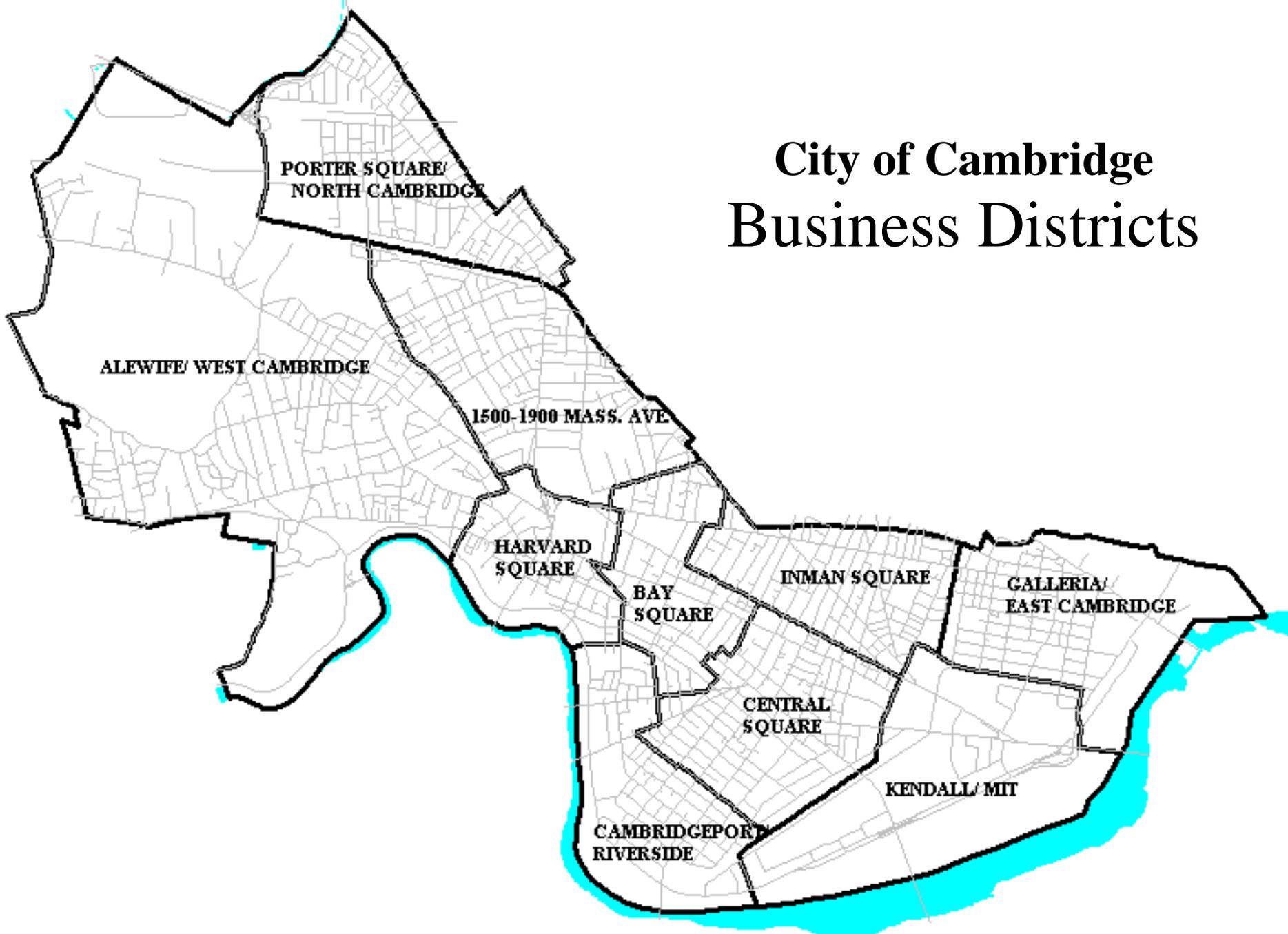
1. **GALLERIA / EAST
CAMBRIDGE**
2. **KENDALL / MIT**
3. **INMAN SQUARE**
4. **CENTRAL SQUARE**
5. **CAMBRIDGEPORT/
RIVERSIDE**
6. **BAY SQUARE**
7. **HARVARD SQUARE**
8. **1500-1900 MASS AVE**
9. **PORTER SQUARE**
10. **ALEWIFE / WEST
CAMBRIDGE**



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



City of Cambridge Business Districts



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

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

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



CambridgeSide Galleria

Larcenies from buildings decreased by nine incidents when compared with the 2007 total which registered a 15% decline in this business district. Fifty-one percent of these types of thefts occurred at the Galleria Mall. Three distinct scenarios account for the majority of these larcenies at the Mall: the theft of employee property from back rooms of retail establishments, incidents that the Crime Analysis Unit categorize as inside jobs with employees stealing from their employer, and the rifling of cash from registers or property from counters. • Eighty-one percent of the **larcenies from persons** in the East Cambridge business district in 2008 occurred at the Galleria Mall. The trend of a high percentage of these thefts being from diners at the Food Court has changed over the past three years. Pickpockets have been targeting shoppers who leave their purses or cell phones unattended while searching for bargains. Further analysis reveals that nearly half of these incidents occurred on Friday and Saturday between 3:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. • After going nearly 15 months without an incident, there were six **commercial robberies** registered in this business district in 2008. Three of the six robberies in 2008 were of taxicabs and remain under investigation. There were arrests in both of the bank robberies in the Galleria/East Cambridge district last year. • The decrease in thefts from construction sites that had plagued this area for almost two years is the major reason **commercial burglary (down 54% in 2008)** recorded its third lowest total in a decade. There were scattered weekend night breaks to restaurants in the 400 to 500 block of Cambridge Street, but no definite patterns were identified. • Shoplifting increased by 46 incidents and posted a 38% increase in this business district in 2008. Ninety-five percent of the **shoplifting** reports were at the Galleria Mall. Temporal analysis of this crime points to a trend of thefts between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. on Monday and Friday nights. Professional boosting teams avoided the Galleria in 2008.

CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Larceny from Building	104	86	85	60	51
Larceny from Person	44	45	44	46	54
Commercial Burglary	8	15	30	26	12
Commercial Robbery	8	10	3	0	6
Shoplifting	145	134	103	121	167
Fraud/Flim	78	58	70	41	66
Flam/Counterfeiting					

MIT/KENDALL SQ./LOWER BROADWAY

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

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

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



Kendall Square

The major crime story to emerge in the Kendall Square business district in 2008 was the 22% rise in **larcenies from buildings**. The majority of this increase can be traced to two distinct scenarios: thefts of employee property and thefts from construction sites. Theft of employee property (such as purses, cell phones, and wallets) in Cambridge Center offices accounted for 50% of this type of crime in the Kendall Square area in 2008. Another 30% of the thefts in Business District #2 were of scrap metal from construction sites. • The numbers for **commercial robbery** have remained stable through the decade in the Kendall area, with roughly two per year. The robbery of a Main Street bank in March was cleared by arrest. The other robbery was at a coffee shop in February and remains under investigation. • **Shoplifting** has never been a problem in and around Kendall Square. Over the past five years, only twelve shopliftings have been recorded in this area. • Kendall Square consistently has fewer **commercial burglaries** than most of the other business districts. Construction sites were hit with a pattern of thefts of scrap metal and tools back in 2006. A series of arrests appears to have eradicated that pattern and only five unrelated breaks have been recorded here in the past two years. • Although not a major problem in this business district, **larcenies from persons** increased from 12 to 18 incidents in 2008. Diners at local coffee shops and food courts were the targets of pickpockets on weekday afternoons between the hours of 11:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. • The majority of bad checks, counterfeiting, and other types of fraud occurred at the MIT Coop and were infrequent in comparison to other retail areas.

CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Larceny from Building	31	37	28	27	33
Larceny from Person	15	6	12	12	18
Commercial Burglary	11	8	13	2	3
Commercial Robbery	3	2	1	2	2
Shoplifting	0	4	3	2	3
Fraud/Flim	40	17	8	12	20
Flam/Counterfeiting					

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

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

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

*Inman Square*

Larcenies from buildings increased by 11 incidents in Business District #3 in 2008. Over 40% of the larcenies from buildings in the Inman Square business district involved the theft of unattended property from public buildings. Thieves scouted hospitals, schools, and city offices with employees' purses and wallets as the targets. Although larcenies from buildings increased 55% in 2008, it is not considered a significant crime problem in this area and no major patterns were detected. • **Commercial robberies** increased by one incident when compared with the five incidents reported in 2007. A female serial bank robber was arrested and charged with two incidents. The three late night convenience store robberies along Broadway were not related and remain under investigation. • **Commercial burglary** fell 47% when compared with the 2007 numbers and posted its lowest annual total in over a decade. Sporadic, unprofessional, smash-and-grab breaks occurred in the 700 to 1100 blocks of Cambridge St throughout the year and no patterns or links were identified. • The **shoplifting** totals are inconsequential and this type of larceny has never been a problem for Inman Square businesses. • Sixty percent of the **larcenies from persons** in this business district involved the theft of unattended property in parks and other public places. There has been a slight increase in professional pickpockets working Inman Square restaurants over the past two years. The thieves are targeting wallets from the purses of females while they are dining. However, this crime scenario is much more common in Harvard or Central Square. • Identity theft (30%) and fraudulent use of credit cards (37%) accounted for the majority of the fraud category.

CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Larceny from Building	35	30	29	20	31
Larceny from Person	18	15	24	25	27
Commercial Burglary	13	15	30	17	9
Commercial Robbery	7	19	3	5	6
Shoplifting	3	4	4	5	5
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	40	40	42	44	52

**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 28% in the Central Square business district in 2008. This decrease can be attributed to reductions in multiple categorizations of this crime-type: thefts from health clubs, inside jobs (thefts committed by employees/former employees), thefts from business offices, store counter thefts, and thefts of employee property from back rooms of retail establishments. Despite the drop in the theft of employee property, however, this crime remains an area of concern for retail establishments in the 500 to 700 blocks of Mass Ave. • For the third consecutive year, **commercial robberies** remained relatively low in Central Square. After recording 14 robberies in 2005, Central Sq saw a combined total of 11 incidents for 2006 through 2008. All three of the robberies in 2008 were at banks in the 600 block of Mass Ave. A serial robber was arrested and charged with two of the crimes. • The numbers for **commercial burglary** remained relatively unchanged for 2008 in Central Square, with only one additional incident reported. Although there were no commercial break patterns identified in Central Square this year, the overall trend indicated that unprofessional smash-and-grab breaks at restaurants between 2:00 a.m. and 5:00 a.m. was the top temporal and premise type series established. • There was a 10% increase in **larcenies from persons** in Central Square in 2008. This increase can be attributed to pickpockets targeting diners in cafes, restaurants, and coffee shops between 500 and 700 Massachusetts Avenue. Professional thieves preyed on female victims who left purses hanging over the backs of chairs in coffee shops. Another type of professional thief prowled bars on Friday and Saturday nights, stealing unattended items such as coats, cell phones, and purses. • A high percentage of the **shoplifting** arrests in the Central Square business district were at grocery and drug stores. Suspects listing their address as local shelters made up the majority of the arrestees for this crime.

CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Larceny from Building	82	87	72	100	72
Larceny from Person	86	98	102	89	98
Commercial Burglary	49	15	37	16	17
Commercial Robbery	8	14	4	4	3
Shoplifting	78	119	107	102	63
Fraud/Flim	88	79	79	75	74
Flam/Counterfeiting					

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

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

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



***Memorial Drive/Lower
Cambridgeport***

The Cambridgeport/Riverside business district generates the least amount of commercially related target crimes citywide. There has not been a **commercial robbery** in Business District #5 in over 33 months. ● **Larceny from the person**, which is rather inconsequential in this business district, increased by four incidents (40%) in 2008. A high percentage of the thefts involved unattended property at recreation areas and public buildings. A small increase in the theft of wallets from shopping carts at local grocery stores was also noted this year. ● There has not been a **shoplifting** pattern identified in this business district since the arrest of a pair of professionals at Microcenter in 2001. ● The **commercial burglary** totals in Cambridgeport/Riverside are remarkably low; only three incidents have been reported in the last two years. The last commercial burglary series involved the stealing of precious metals and tools from area construction sites in 2006. ● There was a small increase of four incidents in **larcenies from buildings** in Cambridgeport/Riverside in 2008. Larcenies from buildings in this area consisted of a combination of thefts of wallets, cell phones, and iPods from health clubs, classrooms, and hotels.

CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Larceny from Building	26	26	14	14	18
Larceny from Person	6	7	10	10	14
Commercial Burglary	2	4	8	1	2
Commercial Robbery	3	5	2	0	0
Shoplifting	8	13	16	16	7
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	18	25	32	20	27

**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 Street between Dana Street and Trowbridge Street and on Harvard Street and Broadway between Inman and Trowbridge.



Bay Square

Larcenies from buildings increased by 70% in 2008 in Business District #6. The long-standing trend of the theft of laptops from offices between 900 and 1000 Massachusetts Avenue continued to be a problem in Bay Square in 2008. Larcenies of cell phones from teachers' desks and the theft of students' unattended property are on the rise at Cambridge Rindge and Latin School. Thefts from patients' rooms at local hospitals are a sporadic problem in this business district as well. • Only three **commercial burglaries**, the lowest total in over a decade, were recorded in this business district in 2008. This target crime has been on the decline in Bay Square since arrests were made in 2005 of two burglars involved in illegal entries to churches and shelters. • **Shoplifting** is a very rare occurrence in Bay Square. There have been only three shoplifting incidents in this business district since 2005. • In the past four years, there have been three **commercial robberies** in Bay Square. The only robbery in this area in 2008 was at a Kirkland Street convenience store in December. • **Larcenies from persons** decreased by two incidents in Bay Square in 2008 and posted a 14% reduction. A high percentage of the larcenies from persons in the area in 2008 were on weekend nights in bars between 900 to 1100 Massachusetts Avenue. This larceny type generates low numbers for the amount of pedestrians and shoppers that pass through this district's boundaries.

CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Larceny from Building	50	47	26	23	39
Larceny from Person	14	9	10	14	12
Commercial Burglary	4	16	6	6	3
Commercial Robbery	4	0	1	1	1
Shoplifting	3	4	1	1	1
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	27	34	26	38	42

**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*

Larcenies from buildings increased by 6% in Harvard Square in 2008. Thefts in area retail shops accounted for 40% of the larcenies from buildings. There are three distinct scenarios that make up the majority of this type of thievery: the theft of employee property from back room storage areas, inside jobs where the employee is stealing property or cash from his or her place of work, and the stealing of cash from registers and unattended merchandise from store counters. Larcenies from health clubs and hotels rooms, although common, are not prevalent in this business district. • The totals for **commercial robberies** in Harvard Square continued to rollercoaster last year. After recording zero commercial robberies in 2006, then rocketing to ten in 2007, this target crime leveled off with four incidents in 2008. Two banks, a jewelry store, and a restaurant were victimized by robbers in 2008. Both bank robberies were cleared by arrest. • Despite the fact that the numbers have dropped significantly in recent years, **larcenies from persons** remain a concern in this area. Professional pickpockets use public transportation and Harvard Square has been a hotspot for this activity. A dipper's favorite target is someone who is preoccupied, such as a person who leaves a purse unattended in a coffee shop, a tourist overloaded with packages, or someone totally engaged on their cell phone. A high percentage of these crimes in 2008 were on weekdays between 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. and on weekends between 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. • **Shoplifting** in Harvard Square increased by 27% this year. The majority of shoplifting arrests were on weekend afternoons at clothing stores on JFK and Brattle Streets.

CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Larceny from Building	90	78	43	63	67
Larceny from Person	136	113	89	73	74
Commercial Burglary	20	14	18	13	8
Commercial Robbery	5	4	0	10	4
Shoplifting	62	52	56	48	61
Fraud/Flim	50	37	28	34	38
Flam/Counterfeiting					

MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE (1500-1900 block)

Business Area #8: Massachusetts Avenue Corridor

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

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



1500-1900 Massachusetts Avenue

Larcenies from buildings decreased by 10% in the Mass Ave Corridor in 2008. The typical scenarios for these types of thefts in this business district involve wallets stolen from health clubs, personal property snatched from dormitories and classrooms at Lesley College, and unattended cell phones pilfered at recreation areas and public parks. • There was no repeat of the smash-and-grab **commercial burglary** pattern that hit retail establishments in the 1600 to 1800 blocks of Mass Ave in 2007. Commercial burglary declined 67% and registered its lowest total for the Corridor in a decade. • Since 2001, the Corridor has consistently averaged three **commercial robberies** annually. There were four commercial robberies in this area in 2008. Two of the robberies were at a local bakery and were cleared with the arrest of an ex-employee. The other robberies were at a bank in the 1700 block of Mass Ave and remain under investigation. • For an area with such a high concentration of retail establishments and pedestrian activity, the total of only two **shoplifting** incidents in 2008 is remarkable. • **Larceny from the person** increased by three incidents to post a 16% increase for the area in 2008. Almost 50% of these larcenies in the Corridor occurred in restaurants and cafes in the 1600 to 1700 blocks of Mass Ave. The arrest of a professional pickpocket from Boston in the spring helped interdict an emerging pattern. Historically, professional dippers have avoided the Corridor and worked Harvard and Central Squares instead.

CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Larceny from Building	46	52	25	29	26
Larceny from Person	15	12	19	19	22
Commercial Burglary	10	16	8	15	5
Commercial Robbery	3	2	2	3	4
Shoplifting	2	3	7	5	2
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	35	35	36	48	37

***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

Commercial burglaries declined significantly (-56%) in 2008 in Porter Square. Five of the seven breaks were during the summer in the 2300 block of Mass Ave. However, these incidents were unrelated and no pattern was identified. • **Commercial robbery** also recorded a major decline in Porter Square, falling from nine incidents in 2007 to four in 2008. Three of the four robberies in Porter Square were at banks in the 2300 block of Mass Ave. A serial note-passing robber from Lexington, who was active throughout Greater Boston, was arrested and charged with two of Porter Square's bank robberies. • **Larceny from the person** fell 24% in Porter Square in 2008. The majority of these incidents occurred on weekday afternoons at the Porter Square Shopping Center. Patterns with pickpockets and professional dippers are seldom identified in this business district. • While **shoplifting** numbers were trending upward in other retail areas in the City, this target crime dropped nearly 60% in Porter Square. Eight of the thirteen shoplifting incidents in Business District #9 occurred at the Shaw's Supermarket in Porter Square.

CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Larceny from Building	37	36	36	23	32
Larceny from Person	23	12	17	25	19
Commercial Burglary	6	16	24	16	7
Commercial Robbery	6	10	13	9	4
Shoplifting	31	31	21	32	13
Fraud/Film	33	35	40	35	42
Flam/Counterfeiting					

***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

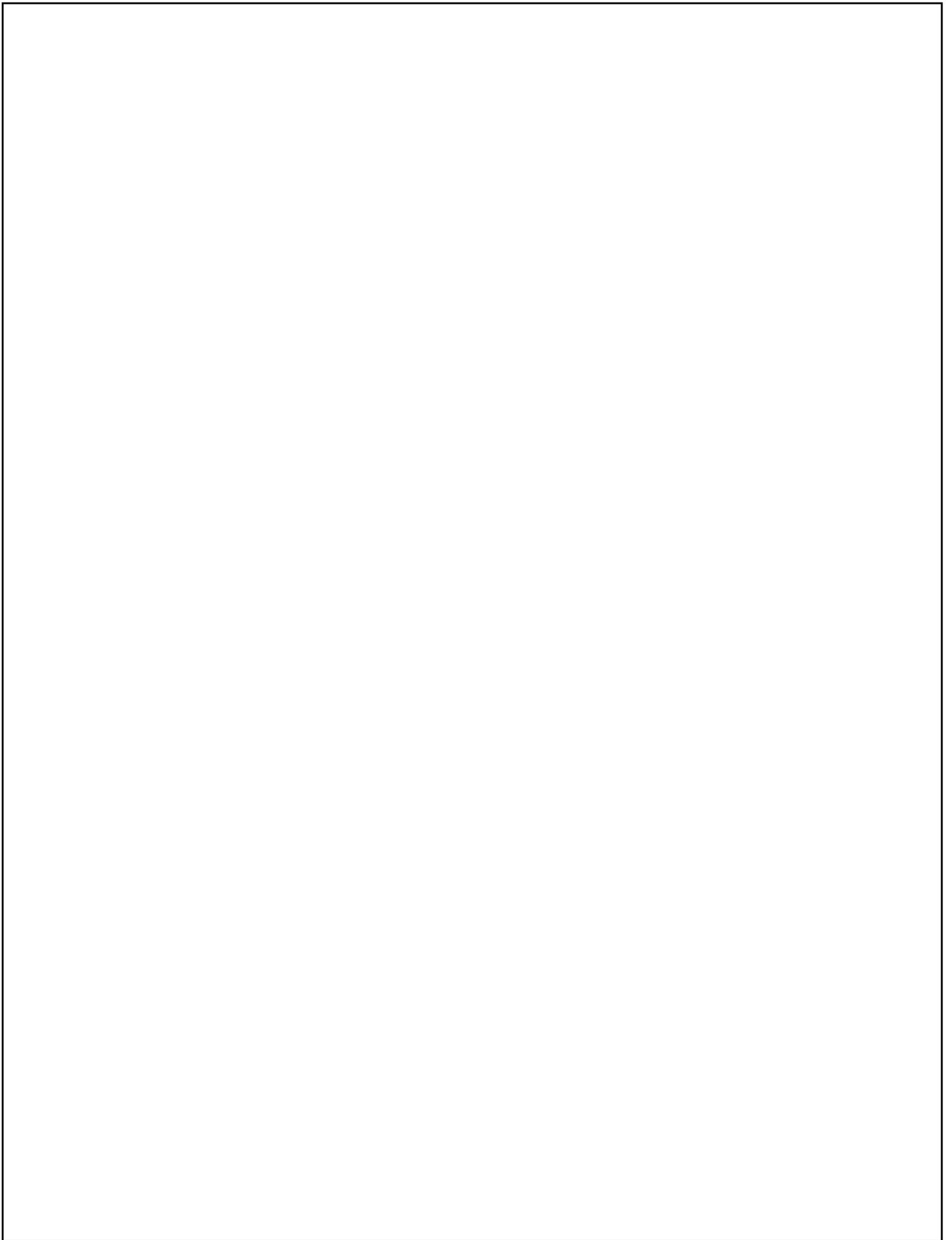
Major areas of Business/Retail/Industrial concentration include: businesses and offices on Mt. Auburn Street between 180 and 700 including the Shaw's Supermarket, the Fresh Pond Mall, industrial and research complexes on Smith, Fawcett, Mooney and Cambridge Park Drive, the Huron Village area, shops and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



Alewife/West Cambridge

Commercial robbery has become a concern in the Alewife/West Cambridge District. Business District #10 has averaged nearly nine robberies per year since 2004. There was one fewer robbery in 2008 than in 2007. Both of the bank robberies on Huron Ave in 2008 were cleared with the arrest of a teen from Cambridge. Three convenience store robberies on Concord Ave were linked to a pair of robbers from Somerville who went on a pre-Christmas crime spree throughout Greater Boston. • A previously identified trend involves a large percentage of Boston residents arrested for **shoplifting** at the Fresh Pond Mall. These shoplifters tend to be older in age and more professional than arrestees in other business districts. • **Larcenies from buildings** decreased 19% in this business district when compared with the figures of 2007. A pattern of thefts from workstations, patients' rooms, and supply cabinets at area hospitals was identified during the first quarter of the year. Between July and the end of the year, there was a marked increase in laptop thefts from research companies and wallets from lockers at health clubs in West Cambridge. • The major **larceny from the person** scenario in West Cambridge was the theft of wallets from the purses of distracted shoppers in supermarkets. • **Commercial burglary** registered a 57% decline in West Cambridge/Alewife this year. The smash-and-grab series that previously plagued businesses on Huron Ave, Concord Ave, and Alewife did not surface in 2008.

CRIME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Larceny from Building	71	60	40	59	48
Larceny from Person	24	25	12	31	19
Commercial Burglary	16	14	18	23	10
Commercial Robbery	13	7	11	7	6
Shoplifting	49	39	26	17	30
Fraud/Flim	38	50	49	43	48
Flam/Counterfeiting					



SECTION V

SPECIAL REPORTS

- **DOMESTIC CRIMES**
- **HATE CRIMES**
- **JUVENILE CRIMES**
- **SCHOOL CRIMES**
- **CHA CRIMES**
- **TRAFFIC ANALYSIS**
- **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 2008, there were a total of 774 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 2008, these calls made up 48% of all domestic reports. While not technically a crime, these domestic disturbances can still be a form of abuse, and they may escalate into more serious offenses if they go unaddressed.

Domestic violence is the most serious type of domestic crime. According to the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, these crimes take many shapes and "...may include emotional abuse, economic abuse, sexual abuse, using children, threats, using male privilege, intimidation, isolation, and a variety of other behaviors used to 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 2008. Aggravated assaults made up an additional 11%.

CATEGORICAL BREAKDOWN OF DOMESTIC INCIDENTS*	Total Reports*	% of Total Domestic Reports
Dispute/Disturbance with No Physical Abuse	371	47.9%
Simple Assault	156	20.2%
Aggravated Assault	84	10.9%
Violation of a Restraining Order	61	7.9%
Threats to Commit a Crime	39	5.1%
Housebreak	13	1.7%
Harassing or Obscene Telephone Calls	11	1.4%
Larceny	8	1.0%
Rape/Attempted Rape	7	0.9%
Malicious Destruction of Property	6	0.8%
Indecent Assault	5	0.6%
Harassment	4	0.5%
Street Robbery	2	0.3%
Kidnapping	2	0.3%
Driving Offense	1	0.1%
Forgery	1	0.1%
Child Endangerment	1	0.1%
Trespassing	1	0.1%
Arson	1	0.1%
Total	774	100.00%

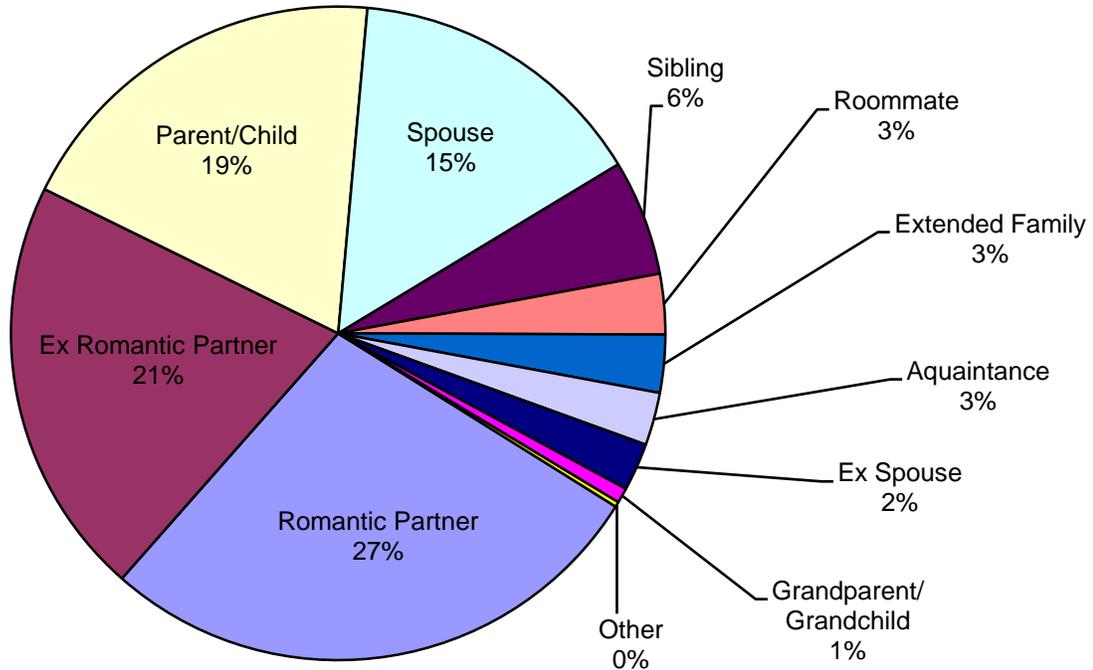
*Due to classification changes and submission of NIBRS data to the FBI, the totals for index crimes and domestic crimes may vary slightly.

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>.

Domestic Crime by Relationship Type, 2008



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 Center617-661-1010
- Cambridge/Somerville Legal Services.....617-603-2700

Children who have witnessed domestic violence and/or victims:

- The Guidance Center.....617-354-2275

Elder Abuse Services and reporting.....800-922-2275

The Network/La Red.....617-742-4911

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..... 617-522-6500

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 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 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.:

During these times, a restraining order must be applied for at the Third District Court in Medford, Ma. This type of restraining order is called a Temporary Restraining Order and is good for ten days.

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

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

ONCE THE RESTRAINING ORDER IS ISSUED

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



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



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

GOING TO COURT

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

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

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

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

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

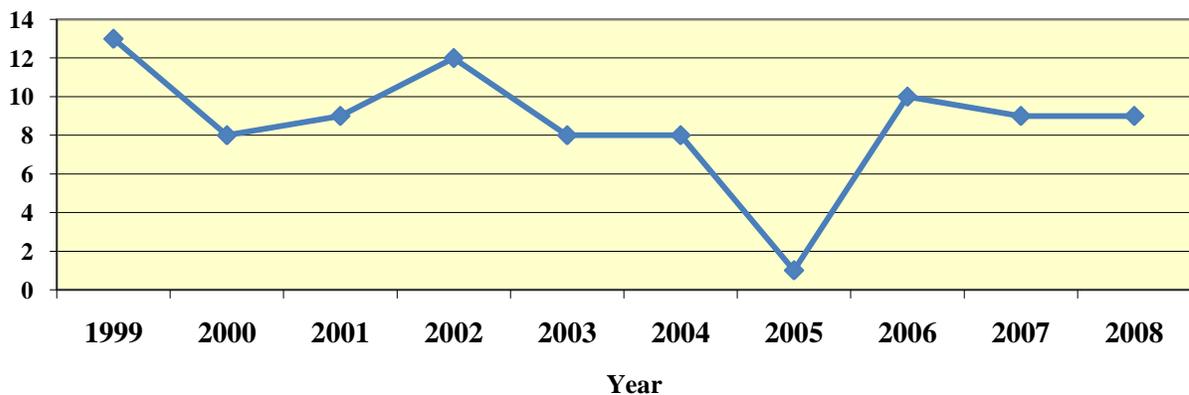
H A T E C R I M E S

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

There were nine hate crimes reported in Cambridge in 2008. What follows is a chronological synopsis of those events.

1. In January, an employee at a bookstore on JFK St received six letters depicting obscene, racist, and sexually biased materials from an unknown suspect.
2. A gay dating service reported that employees received threatening phone calls for two days in March.
3. In April, a house was egged and the victims believed that it occurred because they were the only family of color in the neighborhood.
4. At the end of April, a victim was called demeaning sexual terms by two unknown suspects while on Mass Ave.
5. A known suspect was in a liquor store in May and repeatedly referred to the workers as a racial slur and threatened to come back and harm them.
6. For an extended period of time, a juvenile reported being harassed by another juvenile who called her racial slurs whenever she visited a relative on Lambert St.
7. In August, a bank employee asked a suspect to leave the entranceway and was called racial slurs as the suspect aggressively got in his face.
8. In September, a victim at the Alewife train station was shoved and racially intimidated by a suspect unknown to her.
9. In mid-September, a cab driver stopped at a red light was approached by a motorist from the car next to him. Without provocation, the suspect shattered the victim's passenger window while yelling racial epithets at him.

Hate Crime Incidents from 1999-2008

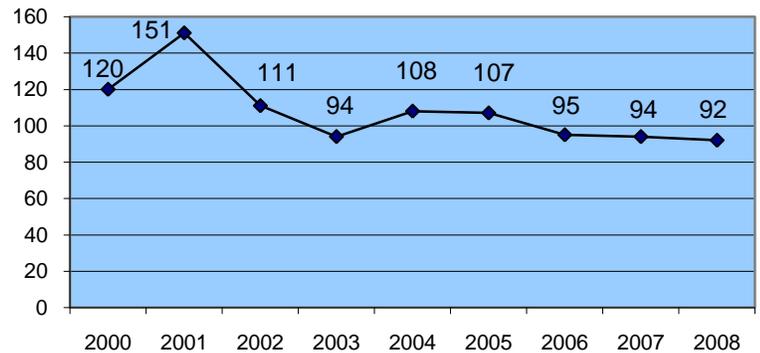


JUVENILE CRIME

Juveniles, *offenders aged 16 and under*, made up approximately 6% of the total arrests in Cambridge between 2000 and 2008 (ranging from 5% to 7% each year). The number of juvenile arrests for all offenses during this time frame peaked in 2001 at 151 arrests and reached 92 arrests in 2008.

On average, shoplifting tends to be the crime for which the most juveniles are arrested each year, as the chart below shows. This year was no different with 25 juvenile shoplifting arrests, which was nearly double the number of any other type of crime. Other crimes that consistently have high juvenile arrest numbers are street robberies, assaults, and larcenies.

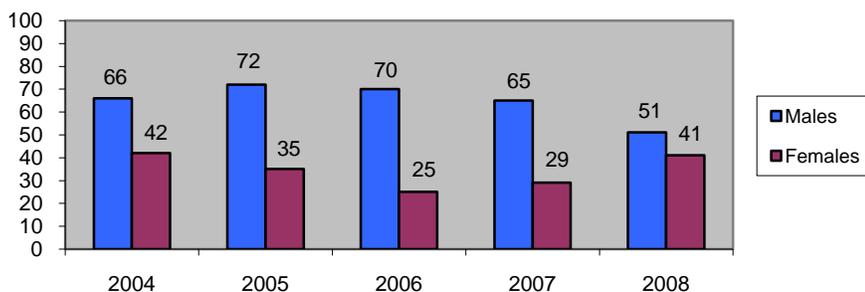
Number of Juvenile Arrests by Year (2000-2008)



Part One Crime Totals 5-Year Review (2004-2008)	Juvenile Arrests
Violent Crimes	
Street Robbery	52
Aggravated Assault	41
Rape	1
Commercial Robbery	1
Homicide	0
Total Violent	95
Property Crimes	
Shoplifting	81
All Larceny Offenses*	63
Housebreak	31
Commercial Break	4
Auto Theft	3
Total Property	182
*Larceny types include larceny from building, from motor vehicle, from person, of bicycle, from residence, of license plate, of services, and miscellaneous larcenies.	

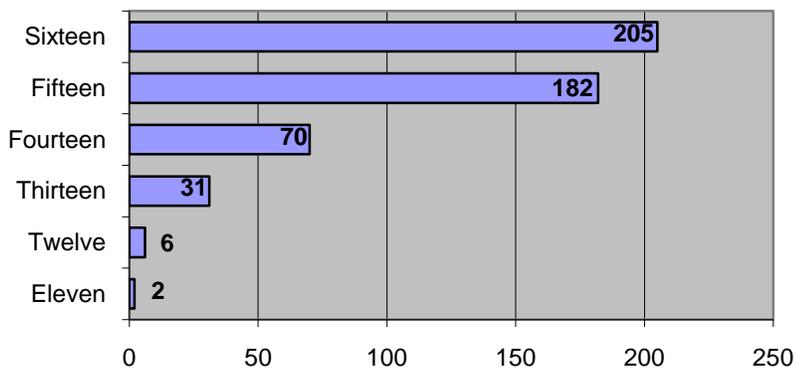
Other Offenses, 2004-2008	
Child in Need of Services	50
Simple Assault	38
Drugs	29
Receiving Stolen Prop.	22
Malicious Destruction	20
Disorderly	13
Gun Violations	12
Misc. Offenses	11
Driving Offenses	9
Trespassing	8
Indecent Assault	4
Threats	1
Liquor Possession/Sale	1
Drinking in Public	1
Indecent Exposure	0
Arson	0
Peeping & Spying	0
Total	219

**Number of Arrestees by Sex and Year
5-Year Review, 2004-2008**



Approximately 55% of the juveniles arrested in Cambridge in 2008 were male, compared to 77% of adult arrestees. These numbers for 2008 are slightly below national totals, as roughly 70% of juvenile arrestees nationally each year are male. The graph to the left breaks down the numbers of juvenile arrestees per year by sex between 2004 and 2008.

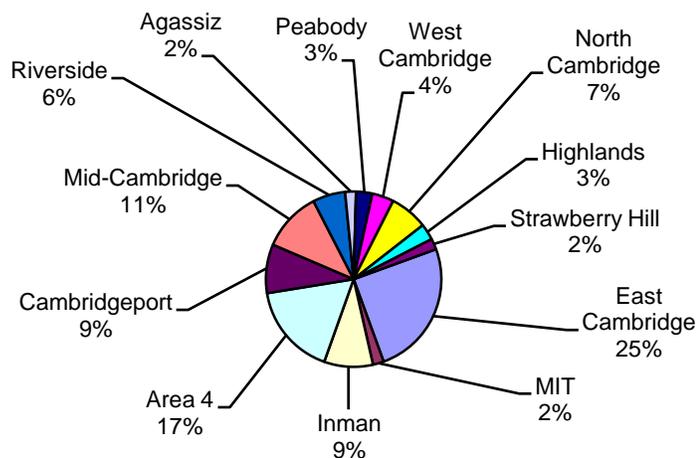
Number of Juvenile Arrestees by Age at Arrest 5-Year Review, 2004-2008



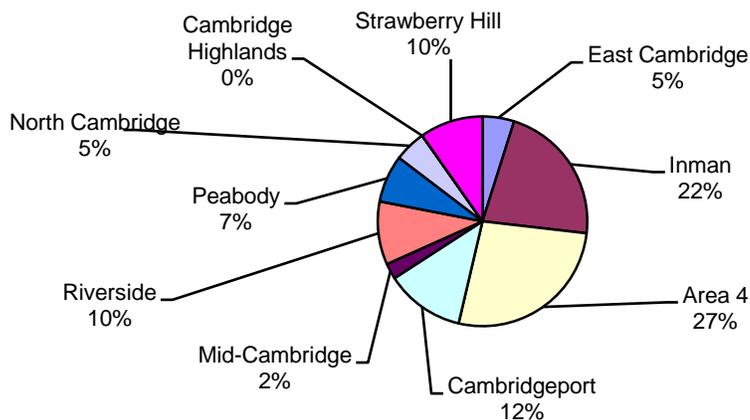
Forty-one percent (41%) of the juveniles arrested between 2004 and 2008 were 16 years old at the time of their arrest, making it the most common age of an arrested juvenile. Juveniles at 15 years of age were close behind with 37% of the arrests. No arrests of children under the age of 11 were made in the past five years.

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 of offense over the past five years.

Juvenile Arrests by Neighborhood of Offense 5-Year Review (2004-2008)



Cambridge Juvenile Arrestees in 2008 by Neighborhood of Residence



A little less than half (45%) of the juveniles arrested in 2008 were Cambridge residents. Of these, Area 4 was the most common neighborhood of residence, followed by Inman/Harrington and Cambridgeport.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF “SCHOOL*” CRIMES IN 2008

School	Larc. from Build.	Larc. from Person	Vandalism	Simple Assault	Harass./ Threats	Street Rob.	Drugs	Agg. Assault	Larc. Of Bike	Larc. from MV	Comm. Break	Total
Baldwin School <i>28 Sacramento St.</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Cambridgeport School <i>89 Elm St.</i>	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Andrew Peabody School (Formerly the M.E. Fitzgerald School) <i>70 Rindge Ave.</i>	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	7
Fletcher-Maynard Academy <i>225 Windsor St.</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
Graham & Parks School <i>44 Linnaean St.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Haggerty School <i>110 Cushing St.</i>	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
King Open School (Formerly the Harrington School) <i>850 Cambridge St.</i>	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Kennedy - Longfellow School <i>158 Spring St.</i>	4	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	12
MLK, Jr. School <i>100 Putnam Ave.</i>	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	10
Morse School <i>40 Granite St.</i>	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Tobin School <i>197 Vassal Ln.</i>	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
CRLS High School <i>459 Broadway</i>	11	4	4	1	0	1	8	2	2	0	0	33
TOTAL	23	6	12	14	8	1	8	8	6	2	3	91

*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, 2008 TO DECEMBER 31, 2008

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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2 Chestnut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Chestnut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8-10 Lancaster	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	9
87 Amory St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116 Norfolk St	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
118 Trowbridge	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
244 Hampshire St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41 Concord	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 Linnaean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88 Hancock St.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Aberdeen House	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burns Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Corcoran Pk	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	7	0	0	16
Fairmont Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hingham St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson Gardens	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	5	1	0	10
Jackson St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Jefferson Park	4	7	0	2	2	0	2	3	5	0	1	12	0	0	38
JFK Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LBJ Apts.	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	8
Lincoln Way	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	9
Lopez St.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Manning Apts.	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	5
Miller's River	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	2	5	0	0	2	0	0	16
Newtowne Ct	5	3	3	0	1	1	1	3	2	0	0	12	0	0	31
Putnam Gardens	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	5	4	0	19
Putnam School	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
River Howard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Roosevelt Towers	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	4	4	0	1	12	1	0	28
Russell Apt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
St. Paul's	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Truman Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Washington Elms	3	3	0	2	1	0	1	5	3	0	0	11	1	0	30
Willow St.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Woodrow Wilson Ct.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	5
Total	22	27	3	4	14	7	21	30	37	0	3	76	8	0	252

A Strategy to Reduce Traffic Accidents at “Hot Spot” Intersections



In 2008, The Cambridge Police Department embarked on a pro-active strategy of creating a high-visibility police presence and directed special enforcement effort to combat accidents at dangerous intersections in the City.

Utilizing historical data and state-of-the-art spatial and temporal analysis of vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian accidents, five hot spot clusters were targeted with the primary objective of improving traffic safety in these areas.

This report is an attempt to give a detailed and accurate portrait of the time spent and resources utilized in this initiative, as well as a thorough evaluation of the results.

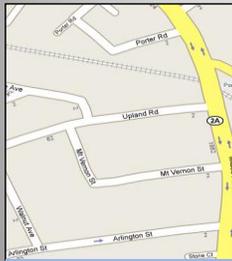
Cambridge Police – Strategic & Tactical Approaches to Traffic Safety -2008

- **The Process** – How the CPD mines various data sources to establish the where, when and why of the scheduling of traffic enforcement initiatives and how we measure those results.
- **The Planning Stage** – Through the incorporation of historical data and up-to-date spatial and temporal analysis of vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian accidents – five hot spot clusters were targeted for enhanced traffic enforcement.
- **The Patrol Strategy for 2008** – To create a heightened presence in accident hot spots utilizing a variety of units to saturate areas that were determined by the analytical review. The action - specialized traffic officers, regular patrol, and bicycle officers were deployed to attack these areas at times of chronic offenses.

Overview – Data – Driven Strategy

- Attempt to give a detailed and accurate portrait of the time spent and resources utilized in traffic enforcement around high accident (vehicle, pedestrian, bicycle) locations.
- Traffic enhancement activities measured: Directed patrols, Motor vehicle stops, Citations issued, Unit Hours expended in the areas.
- Evaluate the results of the strategy – was there a reduction in accidents at these locations.

Five Hot Spot Intersection Clusters Selected for High Impact Traffic Enforcement in 2008



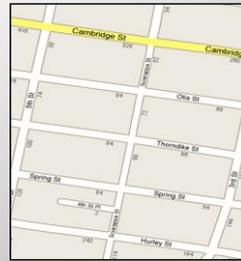
Porter Sq Area

- Mass Ave & Upland
- Mass Ave & Cameron
- Mass & Churchill



Harvard Sq Area

- Garden St & Mason
- Garden St & Mass Ave
- JFK & Mt Auburn
- Eliot & JFK
- Mass & Peabody
- Eliot & Mt Auburn



East Cambridge

- Cambridge & 3rd
- Binney & 3rd
- Spring & 3rd
- Gore & Third
- Camb & Medeiros



Lower Mass Ave

- Mass Ave & Vassar
- Mass Ave & Albany
- Mass & Amherst
- Main & Portland

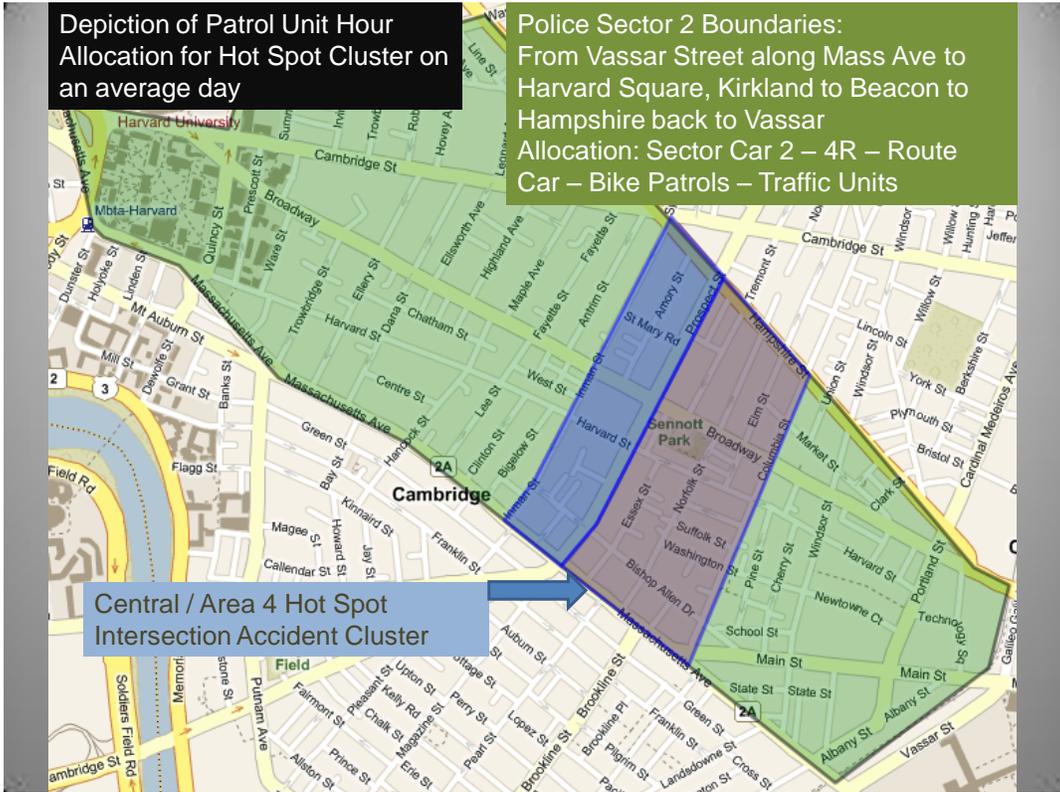


Central / Area 4 Cluster

- Mass & Norfolk
- Mass & Pearl
- Prospect & Broadway
- Columbia & Broadway
- Hampshire & Prospect

Strategic and Tactical Measurements on High Accident clusters

- Using a data-driven model, 4,516 directed patrols accounting for 2,258 Patrol Unit Hours were assigned to the five hot spot intersection clusters for high impact traffic enforcement in 2008.
- A similar approach for allocating enforcement resources produced 7,492 motor vehicle stops netting 2,497 Patrol Unit hours in the hot spot clusters.
- The combined total of directed patrols and motor vehicle stops in the selected enforcement areas in 2008 was 4,755 Patrol Unit hours.
- 3,784 Citations (17% of the citywide total in 2008) were issued in the selected enforcement areas
- The 4,755 Patrol Unit hours expended in the cluster areas converts to 13.1 hours per day (full calendar year) directly related to traffic enforcement. This number expands to 22 hours for a typical day. (see explanation next two slides)



Patrol Unit	Strategy	Total	Time Expended
Sect. Car 2	MV Stops	8	2h 40 minutes
4R - Rover	MV Stops	2	40 minutes
Traff. Units	MV Stops	4	1h 20 minutes
Bike Units	MV Stops	2	40 minutes
Sect. Car 2	Dir. Patrol	2	1 hour
4R - Rover	Dir. Patrol	2	1 hour
Traff. Units	Dir. Patrol	3	1h 30 minutes
Bike Units	Dir. Patrol	1	1 hour
			*9.3 hours directed patrol enforcement in cluster area

Depiction of Patrol Unit Hour Allocation for Hot Spot Cluster on an average day

*** 5.5 hours increases to 9.3 hours by factoring in Sundays, (2AM to 6AM Daily), weather days, and 3 holidays**

Results of the Strategy

- The combined total (avg. from 2000 to 2007) of accidents in the targeted areas fell from 198 per year to 94 incidents in 2008 – a 53% reduction.
- All five high accident intersection clusters that received strategic impact traffic enforcement in 2008, recorded major reductions when compared to their average totals for the decade: *East Cambridge* – (-32%); *Mass Ave / MIT* – (-44%); *Harvard Square / Periphery* – (-58%); *Mass Ave / North Cambridge* – (-81%); *Central / Area 4 Triangle* – (-57%)
- Many of the chronic Top 20 high accident intersections registered major reductions in 2008: Amherst & Mass (-62%); Mass & Peabody (-70%); Prospect & Broadway (-62%) Mass & Norfolk (-68%); Hampshire & Prospect (-70%)

Analysis of the Strategy

- The three chronic high accident intersections where the most citations were issued all registered significant incident reductions in 2008: *Eliot & Mt Auburn* (734 citations , accidents fell from average of 6 to 1 in 2008, *Prospect & Broadway* (641 citations, accidents fell from average of 15.75 to 6 in 2008, *Hampshire & Prospect* (390 citations, accidents fell from average of 10 to 3 in 2008).
- The two high accident clusters that were allocated the most selective enforcement Patrol Unit hours recorded significant declines in accidents in 2008 : *Central / Area 4 Triangle* (2035 PUH – 32 fewer accidents; *Harvard Square* (1107 PUH – 34 fewer accidents)

Further Analysis of the Strategy

- Close to 55 % of all citations issued in the accident cluster areas were for red light violations. Crosswalks (20%) and Stop sign (15%) made up a major proportion of the cites.
- The top three directed patrol assignments (miscellaneous 36%), crosswalks (21%), red light violations (12%), accounted for close to 70% of this strategic allocation. *(ed. Note – the miscellaneous classification will be discontinued so that data can be captured on more specific assignments in 2009).*
- To better understand the effect of saturated traffic law enforcement in an area, *(the residual effect of 2,035 Patrol Unit Hours in Central / Area 4 – a 45 % decline in housebreaks), new measurement techniques need to be applied.*

Accident Hot Spot Clusters - 2008			TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	490	245
86B	Directed Patrol - Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	128	64
86C	Directed Patrol - Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	937	468.5
86M	Directed Patrol - Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	1624	812
86P	Directed Patrol - Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks	156	78
86R	Directed Patrol - Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	537	268.5
86S	Directed Patrol - Speeding	Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	182	91
86T	Directed Patrol - Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	462	231
	Directed Patrol Totals		4516	2258
	MV Stops		7492	2497
	Total Unit Hours	13.1 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement		4755

Central Square / Area 4			A	B	TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	19	56	75	37.5
86B	Directed Patrol - Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	14	16	30	15
86C	Directed Patrol - Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	227	214	441	220.5
86M	Directed Patrol - Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	303	377	680	340
86P	Directed Patrol - Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks	156	0	156	78
86R	Directed Patrol - Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	66	172	238	119
86S	Directed Patrol - Speeding	Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	15	10	25	12.5
86T	Directed Patrol - Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	66	60	126	63
	Directed Patrol Totals		866	905	1771	885.5
	MV Stops		1867	1554	3421	1140
	Total Unit Hours	5.5 average hours per day directly related to Traffic			5192	2035

Central / Area 4 Cluster

Area boundaries
Columbia to Hampshire to Inman to Green:

Section A – Police Response Areas – 501, 411, 406, 409

Section B – Police Response Areas – 701, 601, 609, 610

Patrol tactics measured:
Directed Patrols
MV Stops
Citations
Unit Hours

How units were [allocated:](#)

Area analyzed contains six chronic high accident intersections –

Historical analysis indicates this area contains four of the top 10 bike crash locations in Cambridge. They repeat annually in this cluster.

400 to 600 block of Mass Ave is a chronic pedestrian accident intersection

Central Square / Area 4 High Accident Intersection Cluster

Area boundaries

Columbia to
Hampshire to
Inman to Green:

Section A – Police
Response Areas –
501, 411, 406, 409

Section B – Police
Response Areas –
701, 601, 609, 610



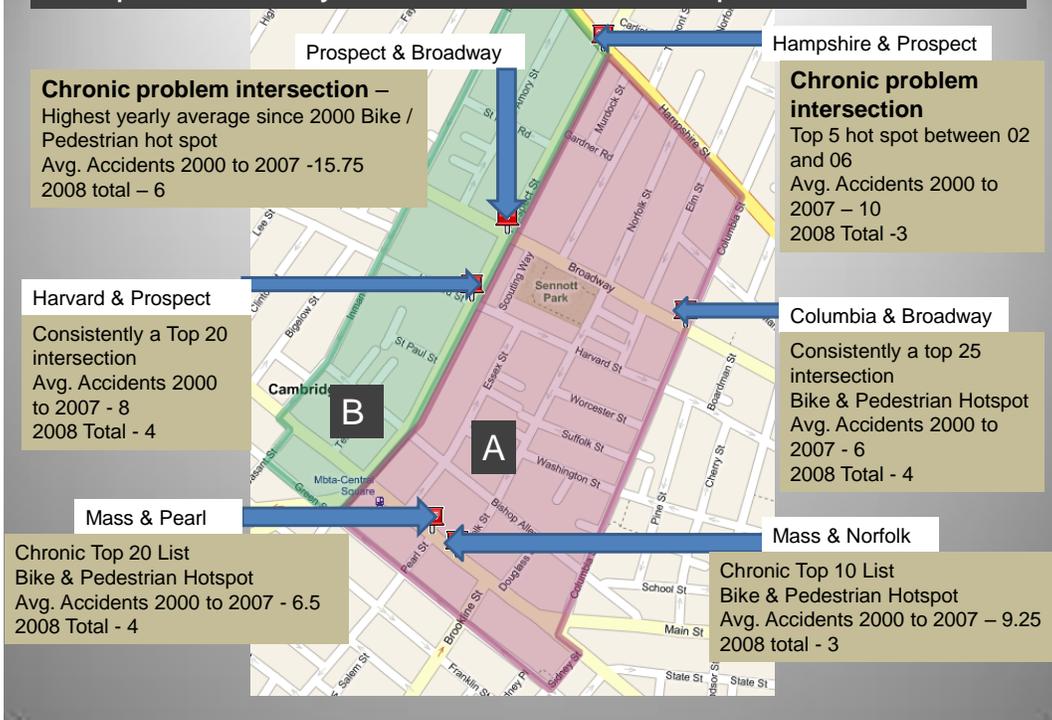
Directed Patrols in
2008 - 1771 / 895
Unit Hours

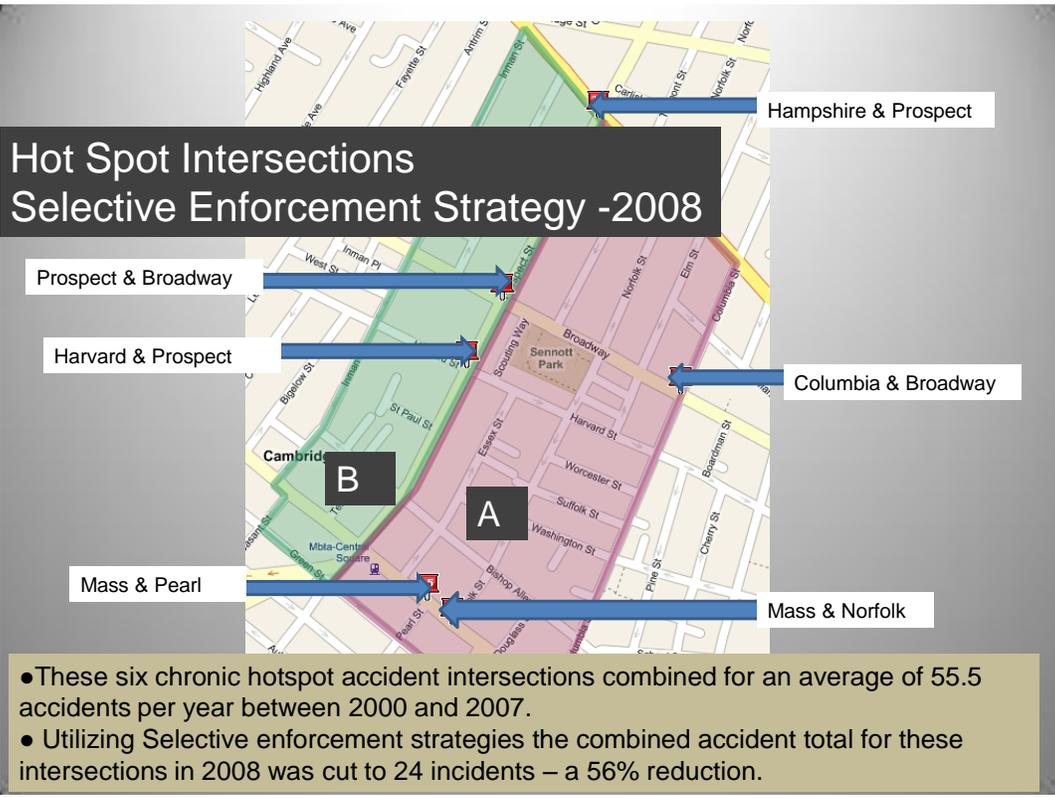
Motor Vehicle
Stops in 2008 -
3421 / 1140 Unit
Hours

Citations issued at
Top 6 Intersections
- 1550

Unit Hours directly
related to Traffic
control in this area
in 2008 - 2035 –
5.5 hours per day

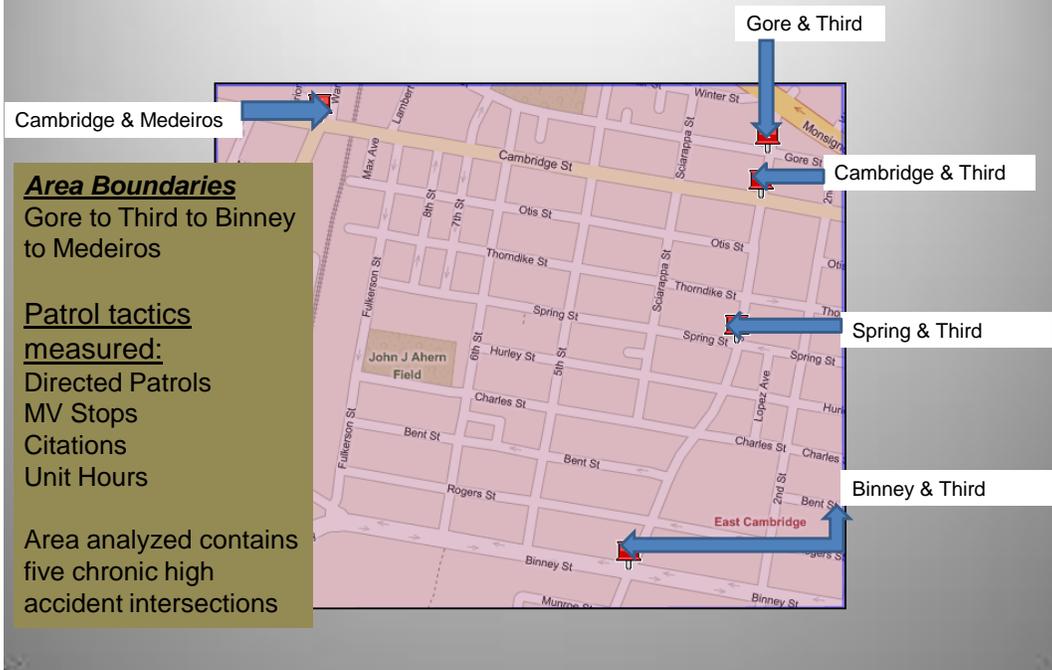
Comparative Analysis of Accidents at Hot Spot Intersections





East Cambridge Accident Hot Spots			TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	186	93
86B	Directed Patrol - Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations		
86C	Directed Patrol - Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	69	34.5
86M	Directed Patrol - Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	112	56
86P	Directed Patrol - Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks		
86R	Directed Patrol - Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	77	38.5
86S	Directed Patrol - Speeding	Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	24	12
86T	Directed Patrol - Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	142	71
	Directed Patrol Totals		610	305
	MV Stops		906	302
	Total Unit Hours	1.8 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement		607

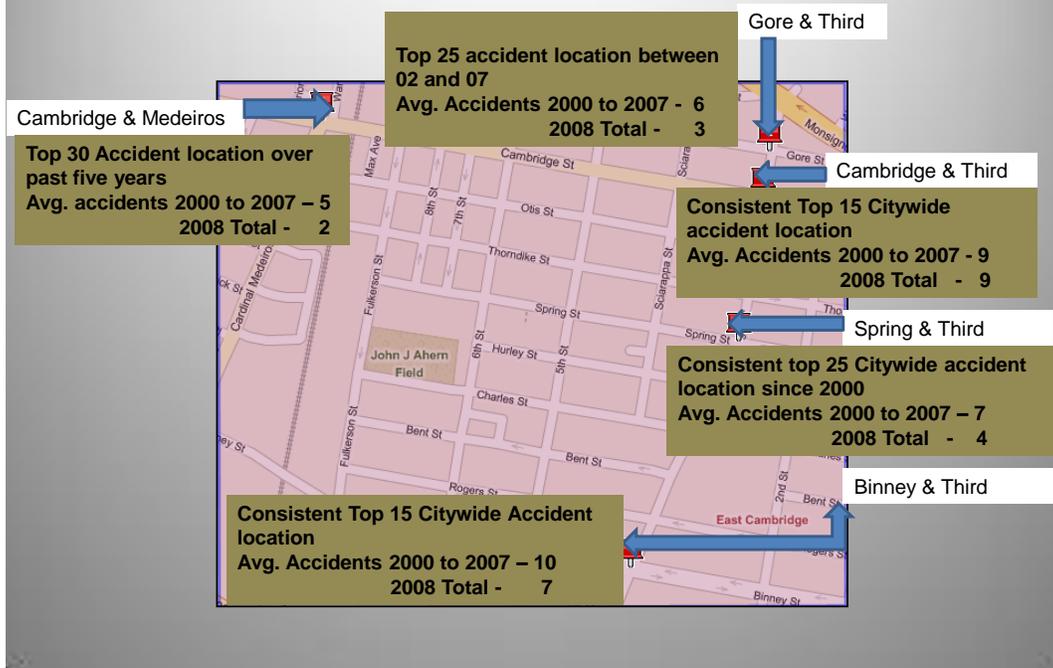
East Cambridge – Hot Spot Intersections



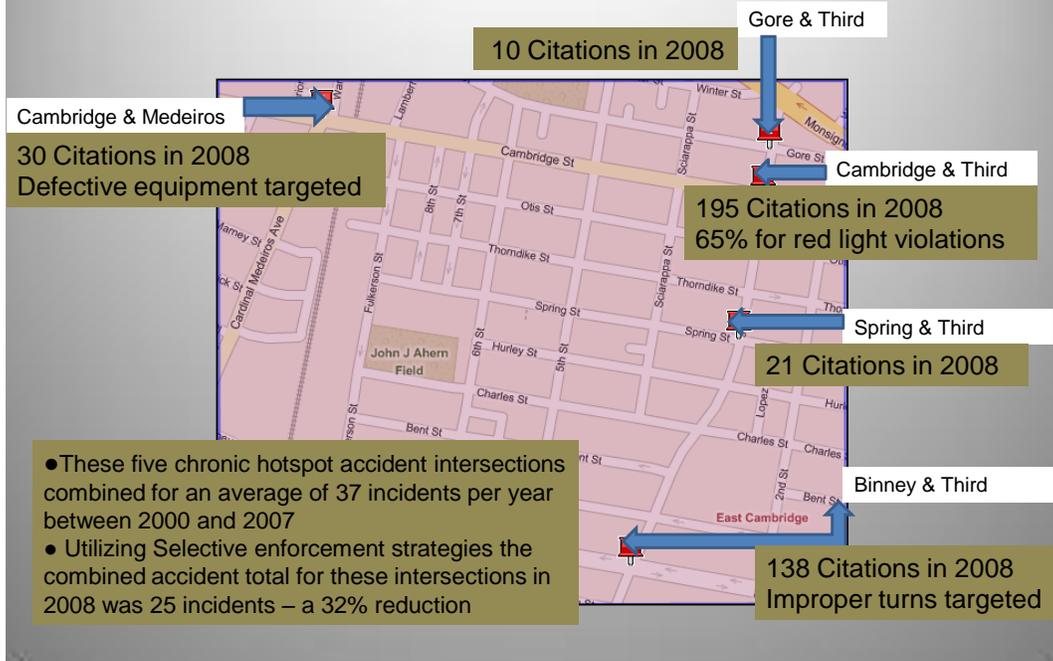
East Cambridge – Hot Spot Intersections



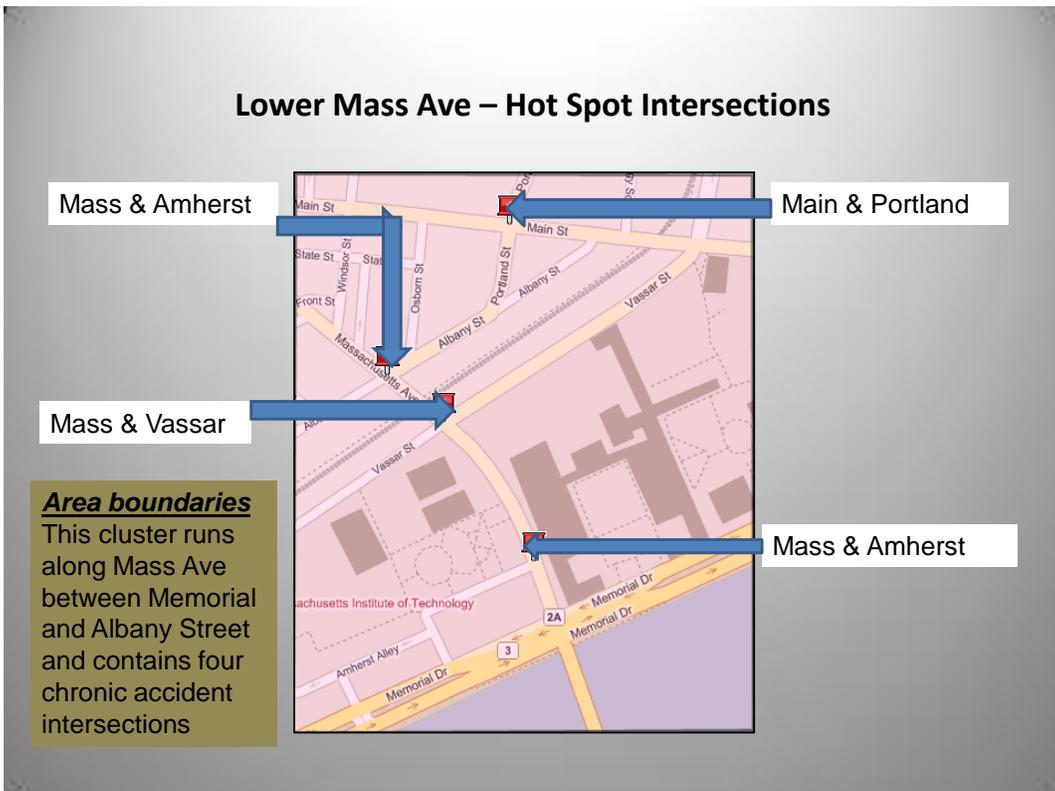
East Cambridge – Hot Spot Intersections



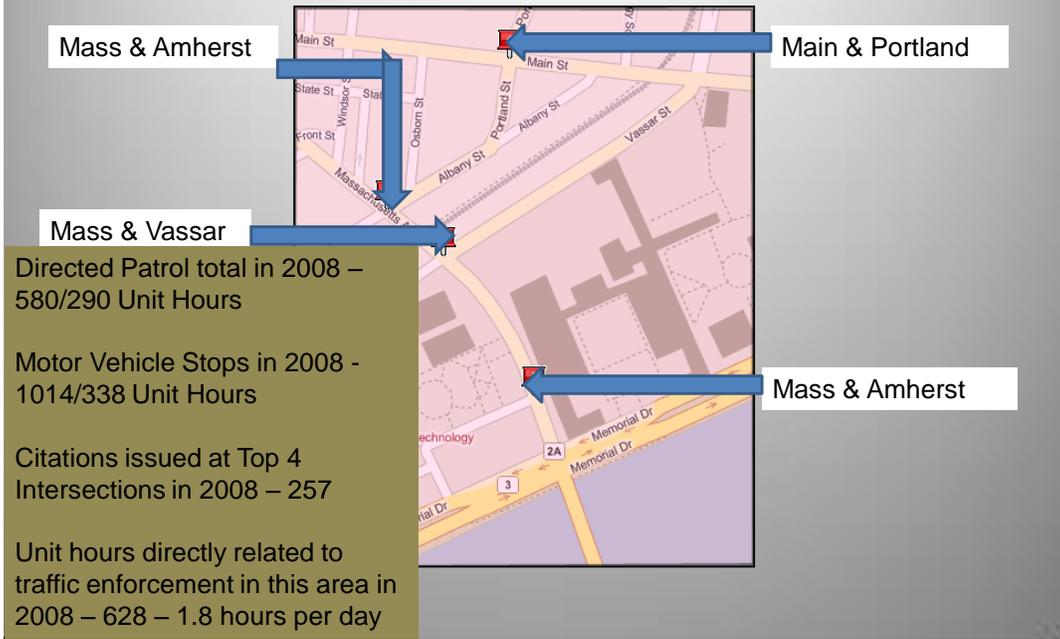
East Cambridge – Hot Spot Intersections



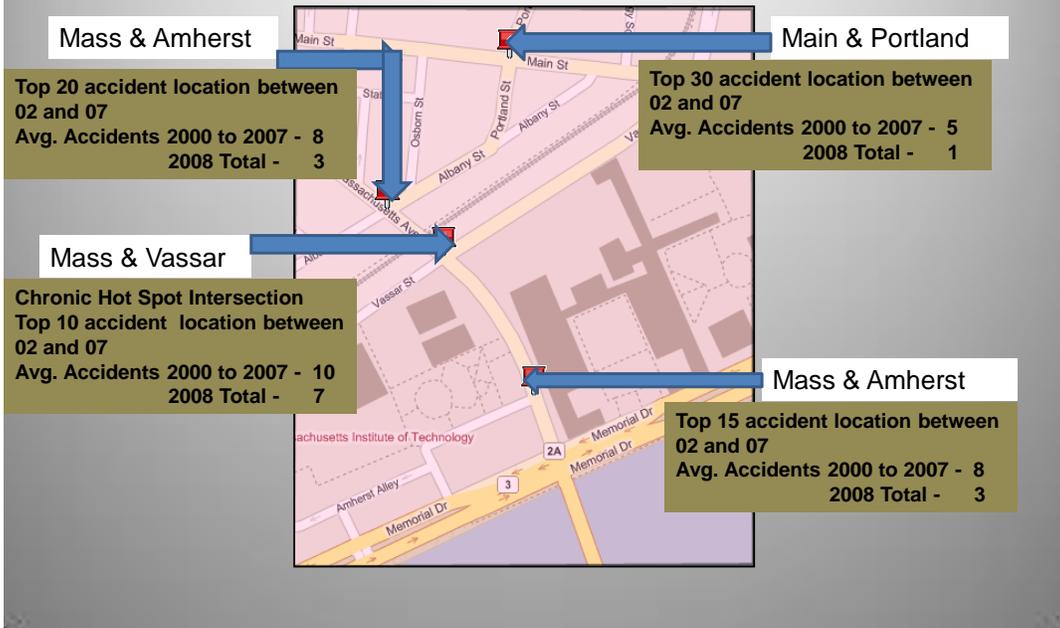
Lower Mass Ave – Accident Hot Spot			TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	130	65
86B	Directed Patrol – Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	55	27.5
86C	Directed Patrol – Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	15	7.5
86M	Directed Patrol – Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	191	95.5
86P	Directed Patrol – Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks		
86R	Directed Patrol – Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations		
86S	Directed Patrol – Speeding	Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	87	43.5
86T	Directed Patrol – Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	102	71
	Directed Patrol Totals		580	310
	MV Stops		1014	338
	Total Unit Hours	1.8 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement		648



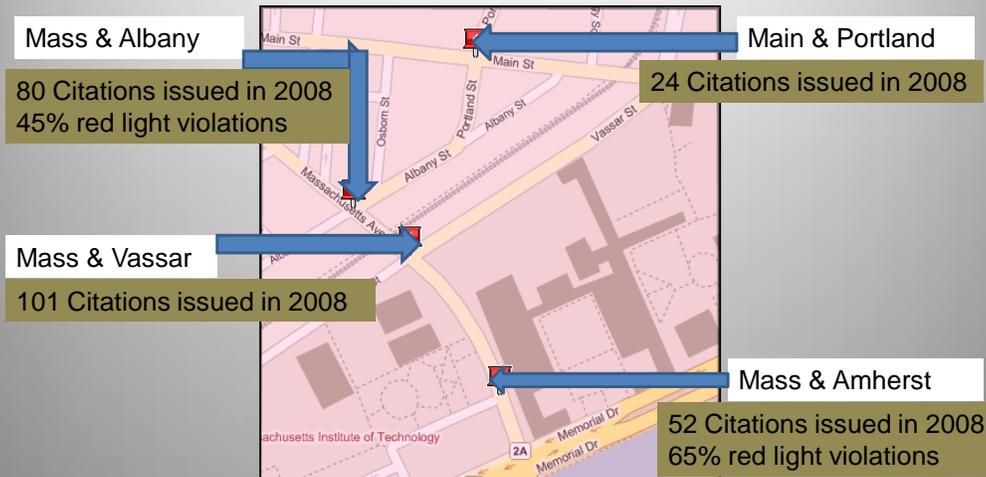
Lower Mass Ave – Hot Spot Intersections



Lower Mass Ave – Hot Spot Intersections



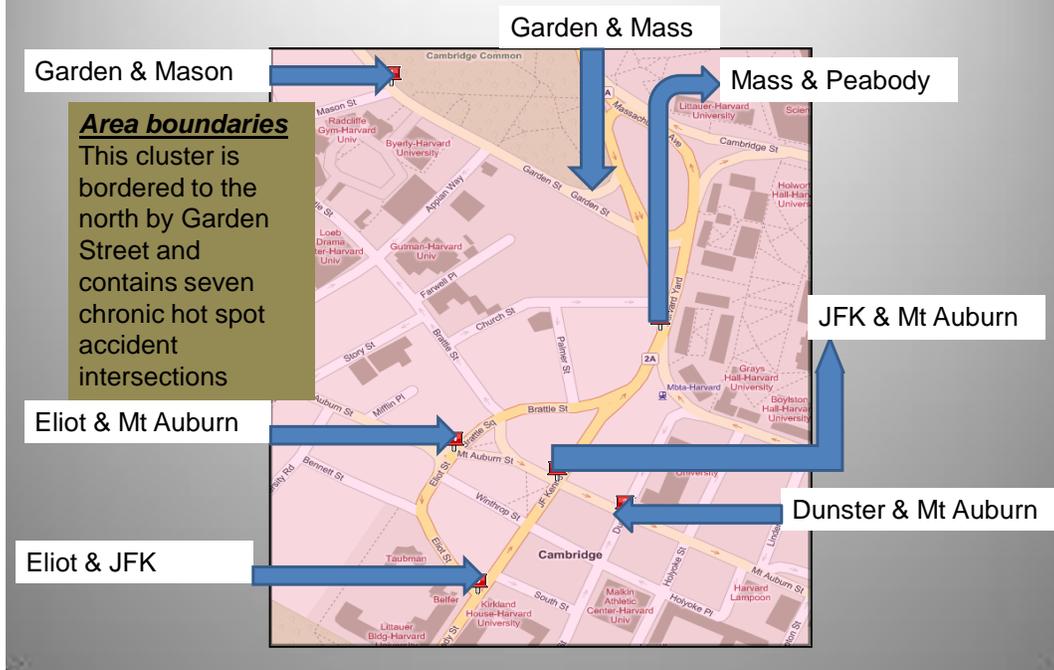
Lower Mass Ave – Hot Spot Intersections



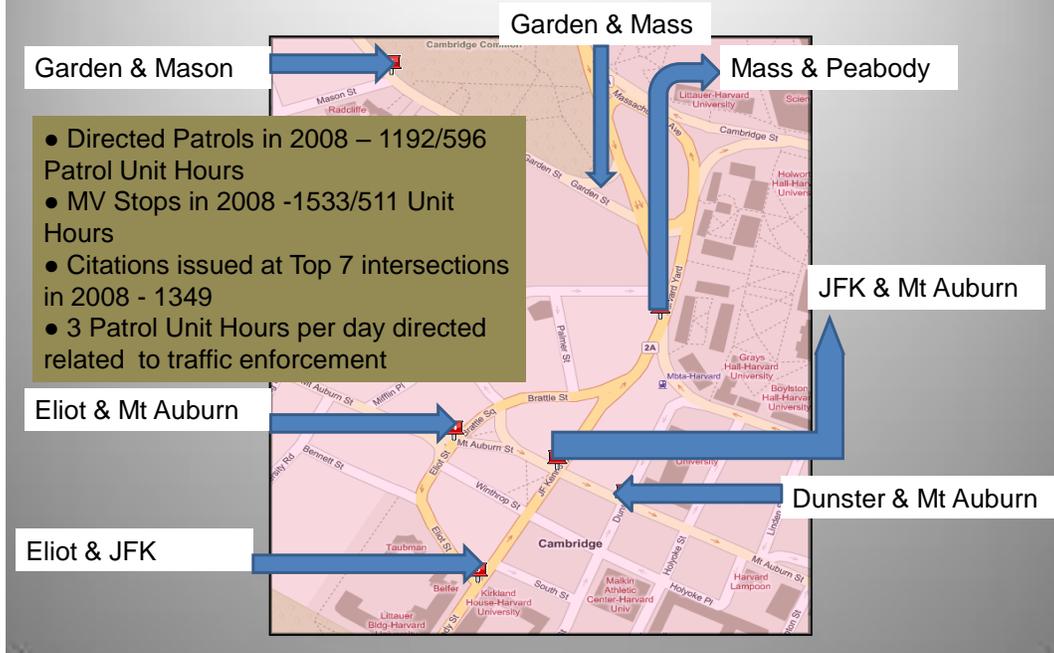
- These four chronic hotspot accident intersections combined for an average of 32 incidents per year between 2000 and 2007.
- Utilizing selective enforcement strategies the combined accident totals for these intersections in 2008 was reduced to 18 incidents – a 44% decline

Harvard Sq. /Peabody – Accident Hot Spot			TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - <u>Accident</u>	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	87	43.5
86B	Directed Patrol – <u>Bicycle</u>	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	28	14
86C	Directed Patrol – <u>Crosswalk</u>	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	328	164
86M	Directed Patrol – <u>Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment</u>	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	565	282.5
86P	Directed Patrol – <u>Park Patrol</u>	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks		
86R	Directed Patrol – <u>Red Light</u>	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	142	71
86S	Directed Patrol – <u>Speeding</u>	Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	32	16
86T	Directed Patrol – <u>Trucks</u>	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	10	5
	Directed Patrol Totals		1192	596
	MV Stops		1533	511
	Total Unit Hours	3 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement		1107

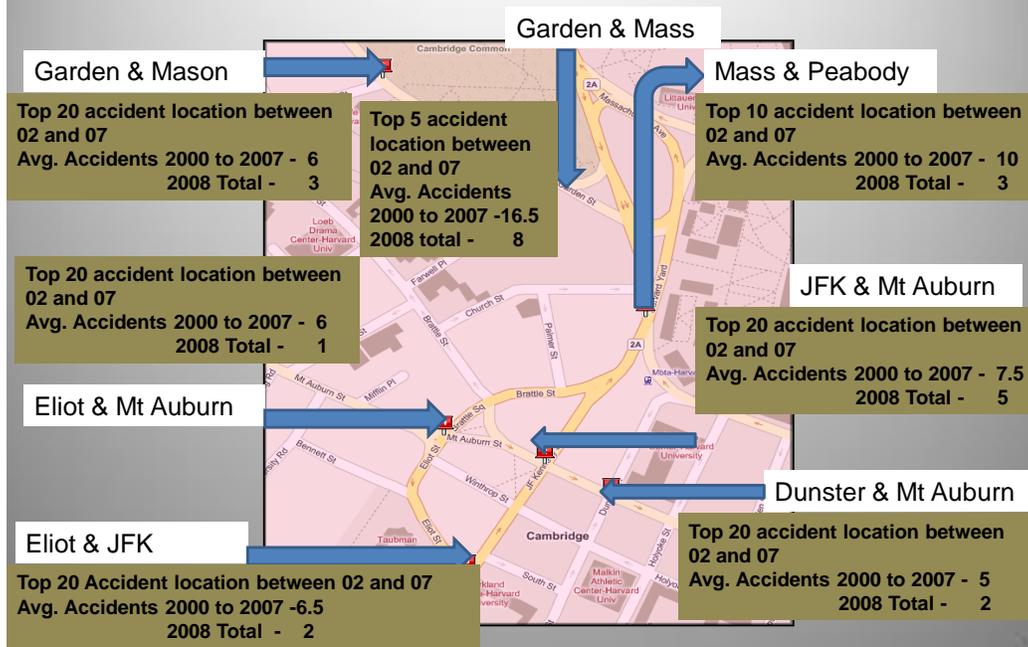
Harvard Square & Periphery – Hot Spot Intersections



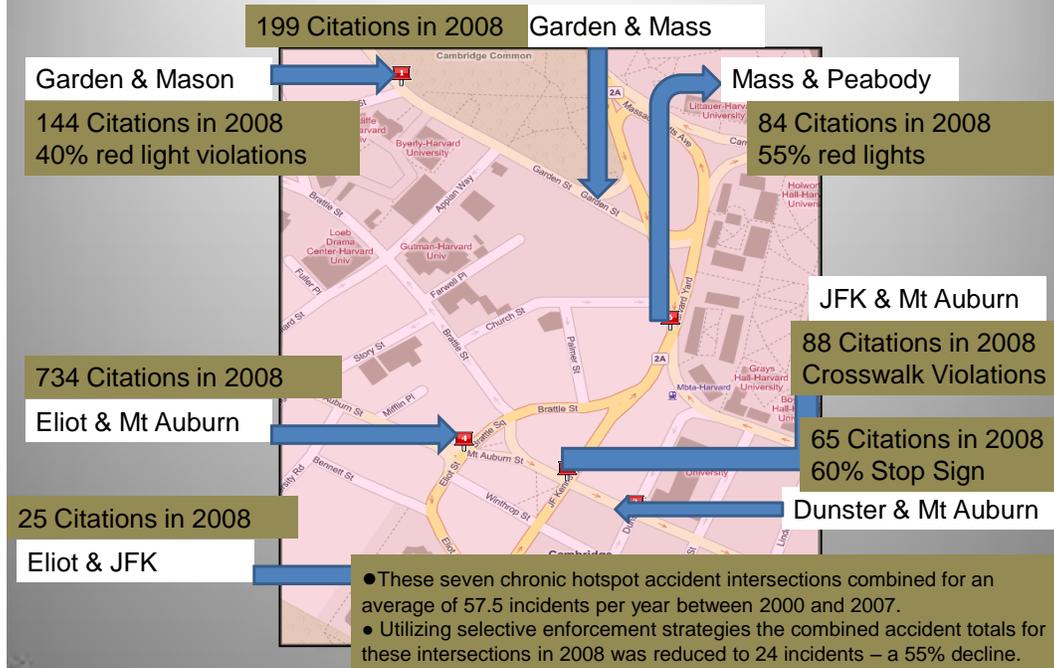
Harvard Square & Periphery – Hot Spot Intersections



Harvard Square & Periphery – Hot Spot Intersections

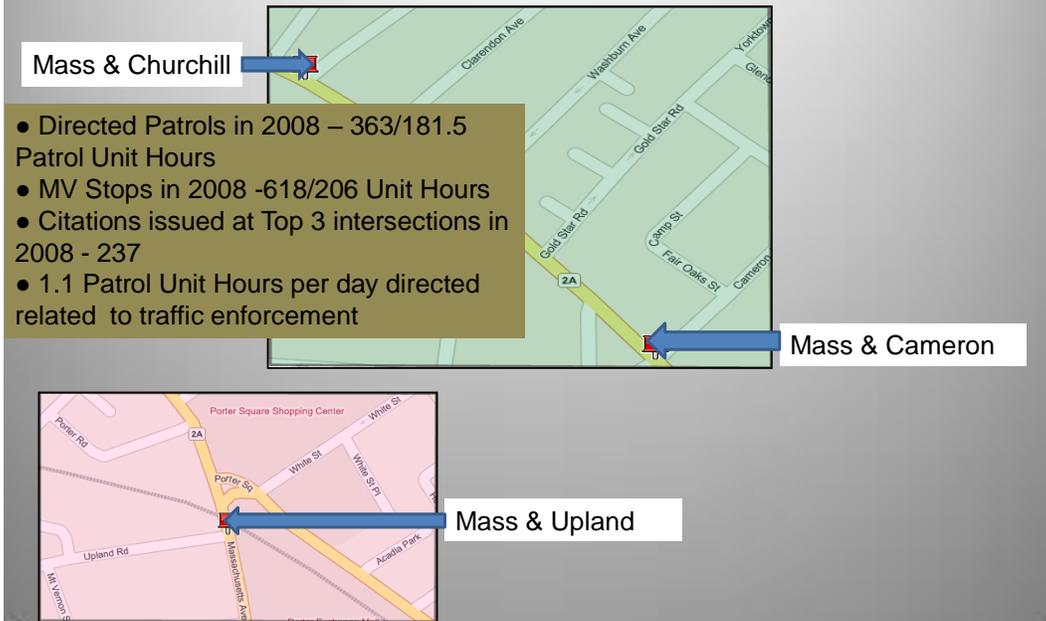


Harvard Square & Periphery – Hot Spot Intersections

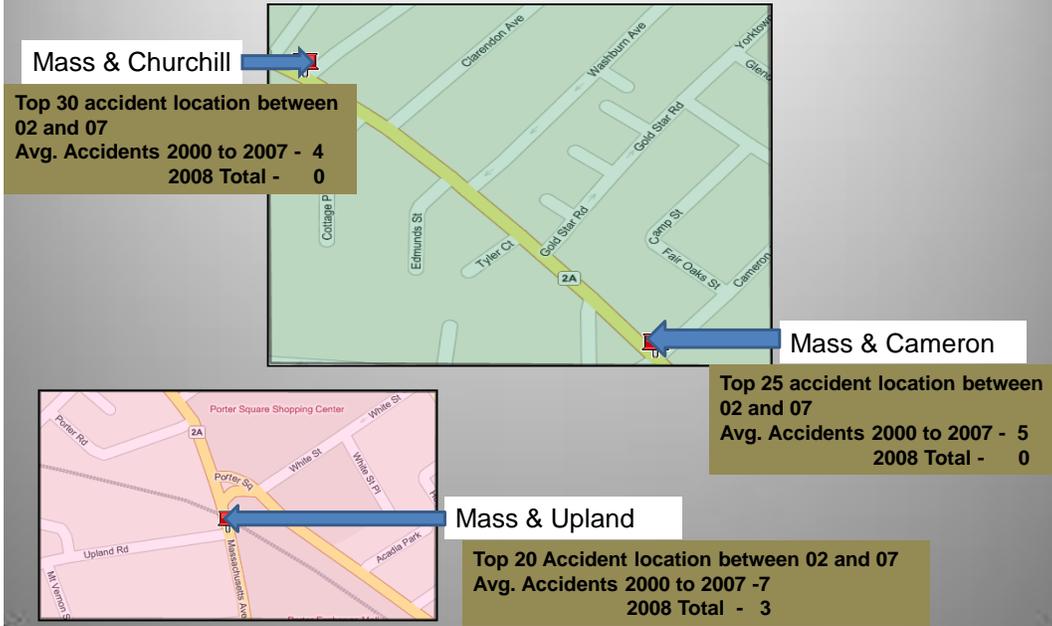


North Cambridge/Mass Ave– Accident Hot Spot			TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	12	6
86B	Directed Patrol – Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	15	7.5
86C	Directed Patrol – Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	84	42
86M	Directed Patrol – Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	76	38
86P	Directed Patrol – Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks		
86R	Directed Patrol – Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	80	40
86S	Directed Patrol – Speeding	Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	14	7
86T	Directed Patrol – Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	82	41
	Directed Patrol Totals		363	181.5
	MV Stops		618	206
	Total Unit Hours	1.1 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement		387.5

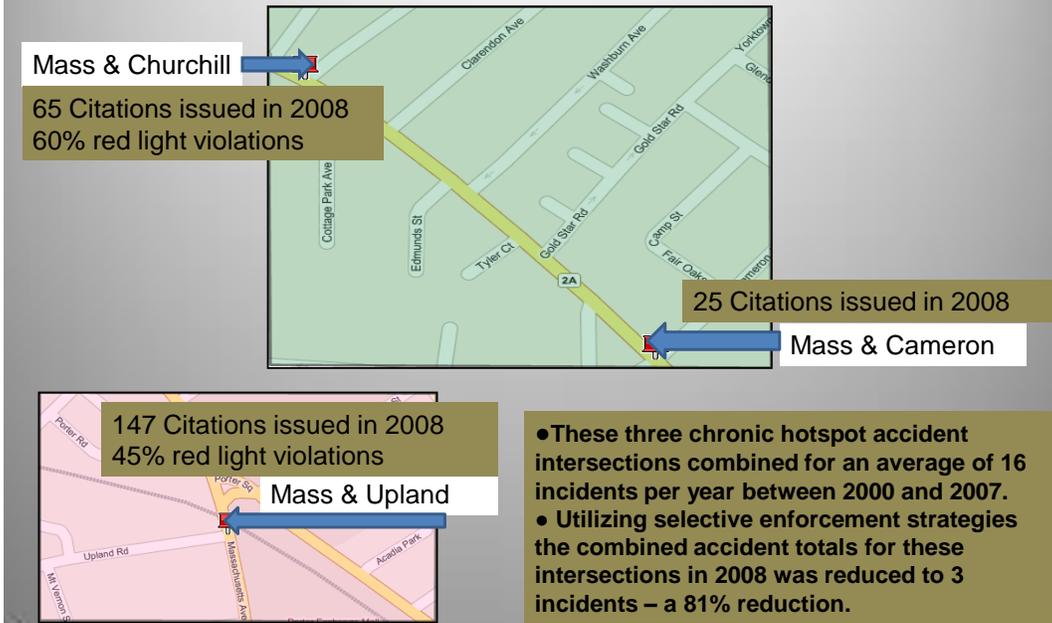
North Cambridge / Mass Ave Corridor – Hot Spot Intersections

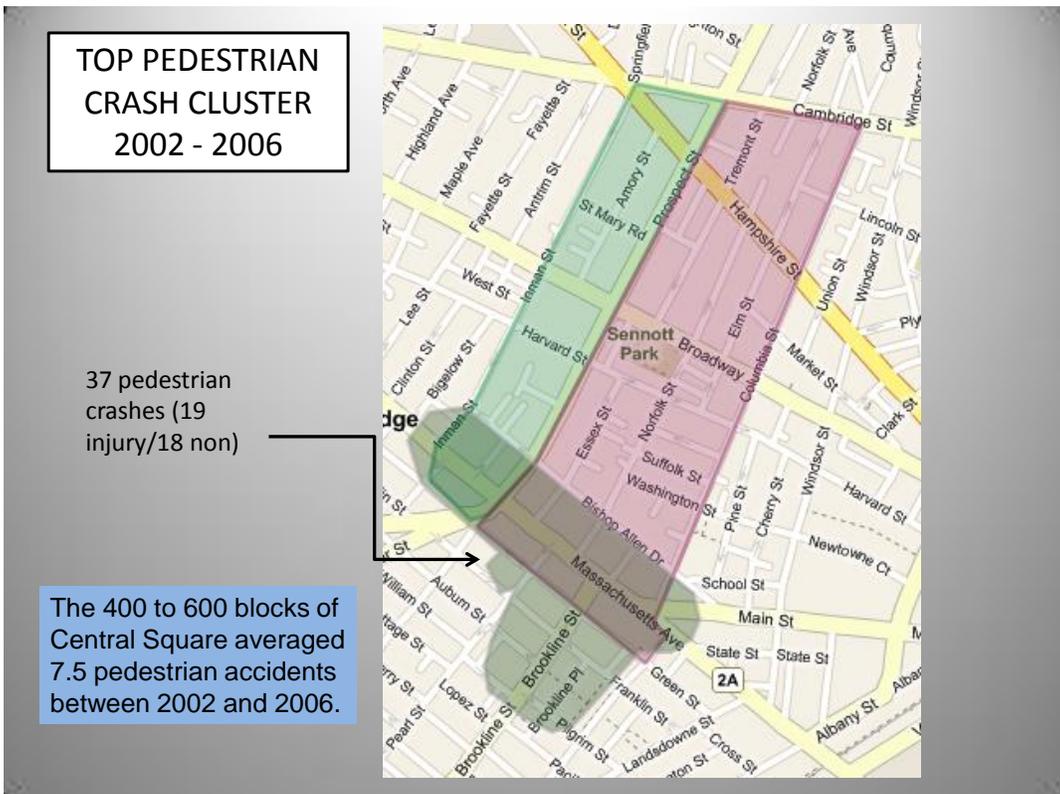
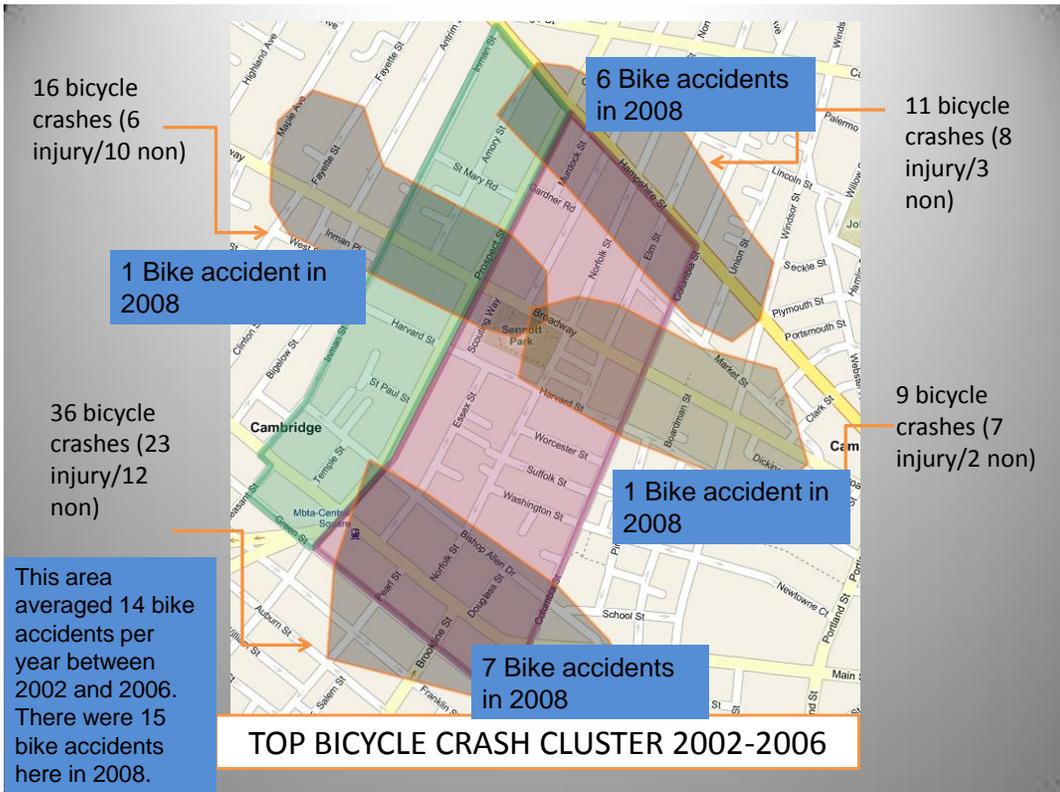


North Cambridge / Mass Ave Corridor – Hot Spot Intersections



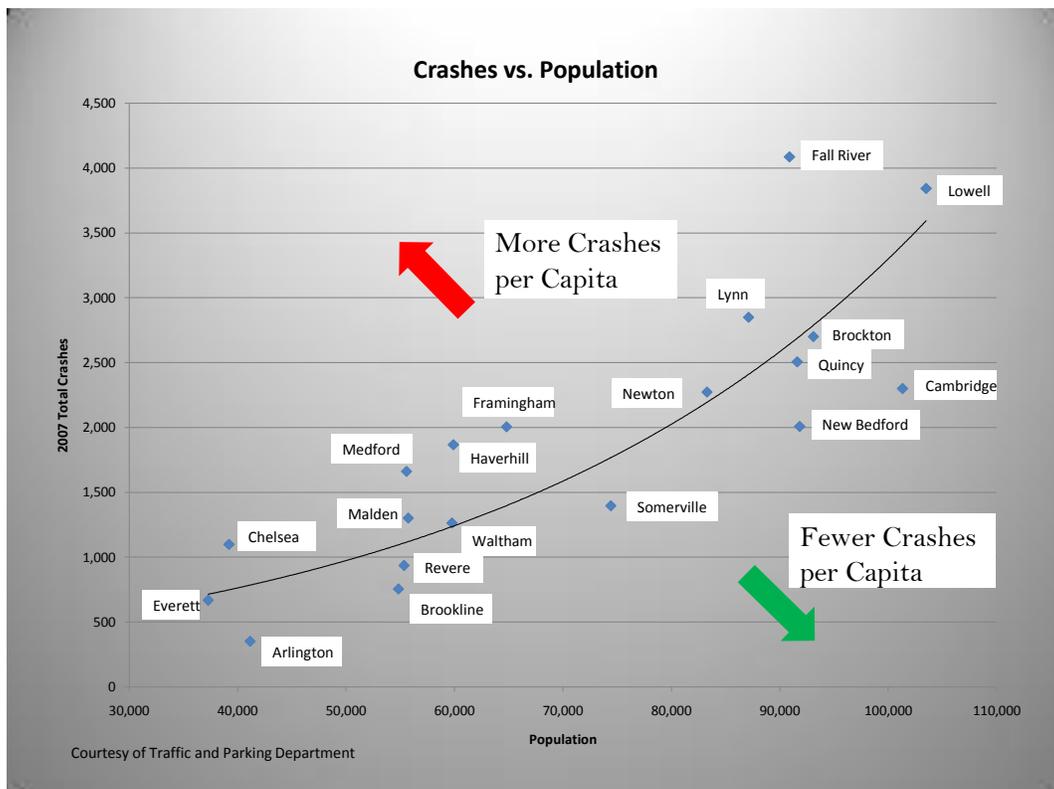
North Cambridge / Mass Ave Corridor – Hot Spot Intersections



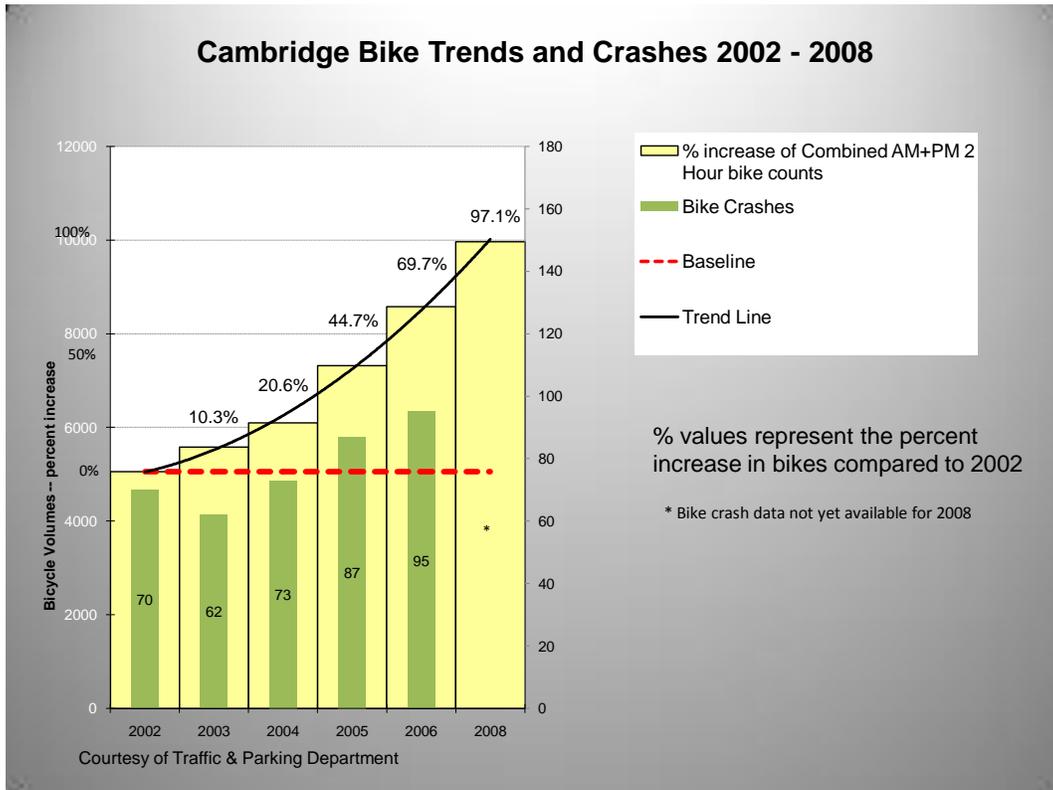


Overview – Bicycle & Pedestrian Accidents

- Due to the following factors, measuring the effectiveness of Directed and Saturation Patrols at identified bicycle and pedestrian accident clusters is area of research that needs to be refined.
 - Paucity of numbers for both of these type incidents makes it hard to identify spatial and temporal patterns. Long term trend analysis is a better indicator for areas of selective enforcement.
 - According to Community Development, Cambridge more bicyclists on the road than any other community in Massachusetts.
 - Bicycle volumes citywide increased 97% from 2002 to 2008, Cambridge actively encourages reports of bicycle crashes to Police, which may lead to higher numbers of reported crashes.
 - Recent surveys at crosswalks in Central and Harvard Square indicate rates as high as 700 pedestrians an hour
 - CD cites a comprehensive Safety Programs and Road improvement for target audience –community outreach – enforcement – engineering –education



Cambridge Bike Trends and Crashes 2002 - 2008



Future Improvements in Data Analysis and Collection

- Plan for the implementation of a new Traffic database
- Foster partnerships and data sharing between Traffic Unit, Crime Analysis, Traffic and Parking analytical branch and Mass Highways
- Update Hot Spot Matrix with fresh analysis, citizen complaints, and evaluate strategies on a more timely basis
- Consort with Traffic and Parking to compile a comprehensive and detailed analysis of bicycle and pedestrian accidents on a quarterly timetable
- Utilize Police intranet, electronic Roll Call, Daily Crime Bulletin to educate and alert all personnel about ongoing accident patterns and trends

Future Improvements in Data Analysis and Collection

- Publish Accident data and possible alerts on the Department's Web Page and in the Annual Crime Report
- Conduct a workload analysis to find Patrol Units that could be expending more of their allocated time on selective traffic enforcement strategies.
- Research and study the residual effect on target crimes within an area that has been saturated with traffic enforcement units.
- Conform and meet the guidelines established by the National Model of STATS (Strategic and Tactical Approaches to Traffic Safety) or Stop Traffic Accidents Through Statistics.

The Cambridge Police Crime Analysis Unit would like to thank the Mass Highways Commission and the Cambridge Traffic and Parking Department, with a special tip of the hat to Jeff Parentti, for their assistance in this project.

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 12-13). 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 p.m.** 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/her occupation, and where s/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) 492-8306.** 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.
- **Always lock your car.**
- **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 the 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/hoods/trunks 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

- Use common sense when leaving your vehicle unattended.
- Make sure all valuables are out of sight. If you cannot bring valuables with you when you leave the car, at least move them to the trunk or under the seat where they will not be seen. Leaving expensive items out in the open creates an easy target, attracting thieves that may be casing the area. **This is particularly important with GPS systems, laptops, iPods, and cell phones.**
- **Always remove detachable GPS systems from dashboards and windshields. Make sure to remove the bases as well. And if possible, clean the dashboard or windshield to remove any indication that a GPS system was there.**
- Preventing the theft of car radios is more difficult; some car stereo manufacturers make detachable faceplates or stereos that pull easily from the dashboard, allowing you to take it with you or lock it in the trunk.
- **Parking your car in a driveway or lot** rather than on the street provides some minimal deterrence.

PREVENTING BICYCLE THEFT

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

recovered, it will be easier to find you and return your bicycle. Registration cards are available at the Cambridge Police Department and bicycle shops across the city. Call Community Relations, 617-349-6009, 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.**
- 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
Professional Standards.....
(617) 349-3384

KEY OPERATIONAL SERVICES:

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

KEY INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES

Narcotics Unit.....
(617) 349-3360
Drug Tip Hotline.....
(617) 349-3359
Domestic Violence Unit.....
(617) 349-3371
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)-660-4600
Dispute Settlement Center.....
(617) 876-5376

Cambridge Police Department "Alert Network" Text-A-Tip Function

Send an anonymous text message to
CRIMES (274637). Begin your text with Tip650 and then
type your message.

Cambridge Police Anonymous Crime Tip E-Mail

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

CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT
125 SIXTH ST.
CAMBRIDGE, MA 02142
(617) 349-3300 – 24 HOURS A DAY