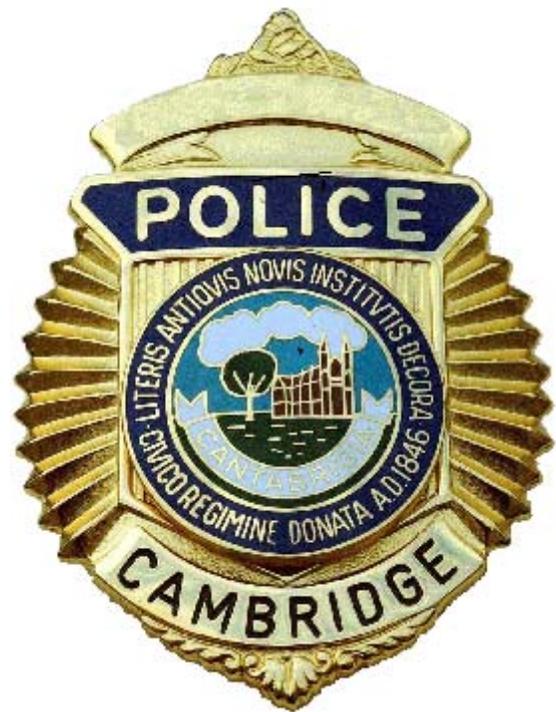


SECTION II

PART II CRIMES

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



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



N A R C O T I C S

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

139 reported in 2005 • 149 reported in 2006

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

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

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

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

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

DRUG ARREST SCENARIOS

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

1. The Cambridge Police Department Special Investigation Unit initiates an investigation or conducts a surveillance resulting in an arrest. Many of these investigations are due to information supplied by confidential sources: **41 cases**
2. A police officer on patrol observes suspicious street activity and upon further investigation discovers narcotics resulting in an arrest: **47 cases**

DRUG TIP HOTLINE

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

3. During an arrest for another crime such as disorderly conduct, the arresting officer or booking officer finds narcotics on the arrested person: **10 cases** (since this scenario often occurs at the police station itself, the number of drug incidents for the Riverside neighborhood, where the station is located, can be inflated by as many as five incidents a year)
4. During a routine motor vehicle stop, a police officer observes or smells narcotics inside the vehicle resulting in an arrest: **7 cases**
5. A citizen witnesses a person or persons using drugs and notifies the police: **9 cases**
6. A Cambridge school official or court officer observes drugs use leading to an arrest: **6 cases**
7. Pharmacists discover patrons attempting to fill fake prescriptions: **2 cases**

Drug Related Activities for Which Persons are Arrested	
Activity	2006
<i>Possession</i>	75
<i>Possession with intent to distribute</i> (the carrying of a significant amount of narcotics not for personal use)	31
<i>Drug Sale</i> (observed)	11
<i>Trafficking</i> (the selling, possessing or transporting of copious amounts of narcotics)	5

Types of Drugs Found On Arrested Persons	
Drug	2006
Marijuana	60
Cocaine/Crack	41
Heroin	11
Prescription Drugs	9
Hallucinogens	1

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

Summary of Overdose Incidents

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

UNDERSTANDING NARCOTICS

This information was compiled from the following sources:

- <http://www.drugfreeamerica.com>
- [Massachusetts Drug Threat Assessment](#), published by the National Drug Intelligence Center of the U.S. Department of Justice
- <http://www.erowid.org>
- <http://www.gazettenet.com/12192002/news/2941.htm>
- http://www.Townonline.com/Lincoln/news/local_regional/lin_newljdrugs12242002.htm.

Massachusetts Drug Classifications

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

Epidemiologists agree that heroin is the most under-reported drug in terms of usage and that any usage statistics are unreliable. The latest estimates report 379,000 past-year users and 136,000 past-month heroin users (National Survey on Drug Use & Health, 2005). However, some experts estimate that as many as 2 to 3 million people in the United States use heroin recreationally. In 1980, the average bag of street heroin was 4% pure; the average bag today is 40% pure and can be as pure as 70%. Increased purity results in snorting and smoking rather than injecting. Heroin use in the state has risen sharply over the last decade, particularly among young men ages 18-24 who are buying cheaper and purer forms of the drug.



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

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

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

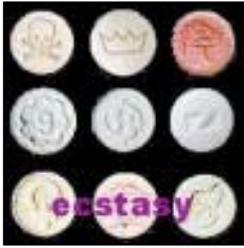
Cocaine can produce a surge in energy, a feeling of intense pleasure, and increased confidence. The effects of powder cocaine last about 20 minutes, while the effects of "crack" last about 12 minutes. Heavy use of cocaine may produce hallucinations, paranoia, aggression, insomnia, and depression. Cocaine's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

DESIGNER DRUGS (Ex. Ecstasy, X, E)



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

unlicensed and untrained amateurs create designer drugs in clandestine laboratories, they can be extremely dangerous. In many cases, the designer drugs are more dangerous and more potent than the original drug.



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



OXYCONTIN

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

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

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

GHB (GAMMA HYDROXYBUTYRIC ACID) (Liquid Ecstasy)



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

METHAMPHETAMINE (Meth, Speed, Crank)



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

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

MALICIOUS DESTRUCTION,

Malicious destruction, or vandalism of property, includes tire-slashing, window-smashing, spray-painting, and a myriad of other crimes in which someone's property is willfully and maliciously damaged. It is the most commonly reported crime in Cambridge, yet we suspect that vandalism is one of the most underreported crimes; residents and businesses frequently ignore "minor" incidents of vandalism and graffiti.

794 reported in 2005 • 674 reported in 2006

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

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

VANDALISM BY CATEGORY

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

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

A Closer Look at BB Guns in Cambridge

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

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

BB Gun Incidents Summary

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

F R A U D

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

463 reported in 2005 • 403 reported in 2006

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

Counterfeiting

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

Application

There was one incident of a forged application in 2006.

Bad Check

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

ATM/Credit Card Fraud

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

Forged Check

Writing a forged check includes any incidents in which a suspect forges the signature of the victim, or changes the amount written on the check. There were 34 forged checks reported in 2006.

Embezzlement

This occurs when employees take advantage of their position for financial gain, diverting company funds to their own account. In Cambridge, this crime has most often involved juvenile store clerks. Historically, retail stores in Harvard Square and the Galleria are most affected by this crime. There were five incidents of embezzlement in 2006, two of those occurring at the Galleria/East Cambridge area. One incident resulted in the arrest of a female employee who embezzled more than \$20,000 over a 16-year period from the company at which she worked.

"Con" Games

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

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

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

SEX OFFENSES

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

95 reported in 2005 • 76 reported in 2006

Annoying & Accosting

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

Indecent Assault

Indecent assault is the unwanted touching of a person by another in a private area or with sexual overtones. Any incident where force or injury occurs would be considered an aggravated assault rather than an indecent assault. In 2006, the victim knew the offender in 7 of the 18 incidents.

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

Indecent Exposure

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

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

Obscene Telephone Calls

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

Peeping & Spying

Peeping and spying occurs most often when offenders peer through windows of houses or apartments, generally at night. This was the case in four of the incidents this year. Another scenario, which accounted for two incidents, involved men taking inappropriate videos/pictures of women without their consent at the Galleria Mall. The perpetrators in those two incidents were caught and arrested. In all of the peeping and spying incidents in 2006, the suspects were strangers.

Prostitution & Soliciting Sex for a Fee

Prostitution is commonly associated with "streetwalking," (prostitutes working the streets) but also includes escort services, where a "john" (client) will call and a prostitute will be sent to the "john's" location. In the 1990's, the Special Investigations Unit proactively fought the visible "streetwalking" problem, nearly eradicating this problem in Cambridge. In 2006, one arrest was made and two citations given for incidents of prostitution, all of which resulted from work done by the Special Investigations Unit (SIU). The first incident involved an SIU anti-prostitution operation targeting businesses in which women were advertising erotic massages, but were really soliciting sex for a fee. In the other incidents, the SIU apprehended two women in the act of "streetwalking."

OTHER PART II CRIMES

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

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

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

Disorderly Conduct

Police make an arrest for this crime when a person disrupts the peace enough to pose a danger. Examples include bar disputes, homeless altercations, and public shouting of profanity and threats. Arrests were made in 31 of the 58 disorderly conduct incidents in 2006. The majority of these arrests (55%) occurred in Central Square due to its large vagrant population.

Drinking in Public

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

Extortion/Blackmail

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

Hit and Run Accidents

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

Kidnapping

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

Liquor Violations

Liquor violations generally involve minors drinking, though it can also include the sale of liquor to a minor, or the unlicensed sale of liquor. Half of the ten liquor violations in 2006 involved minors in possession of alcohol and the other half involved persons with open containers in public.

Operating Under the Influence (OUI)

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

Threatening

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

Traffic Arrests

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

Trespassing

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

Weapons Violations

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