

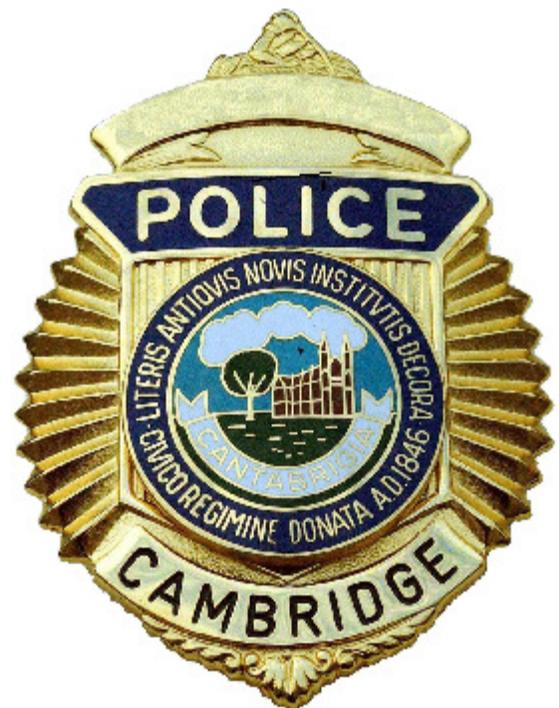
# SECTION II

## PART II CRIMES

---

- **DRUG OFFENSES**
- **VANDALISM**
- **SEX CRIMES**
- **FRAUD**
- **OTHER PART II 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.

**109 reported in 2009 • 89 reported in 2010**

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.

To the right is a geographic breakdown of drug incidents across the 13 neighborhoods in Cambridge. Area 4 and Cambridgeport, which both include part of Central Square, accounted for the most drug activity over the past two years.

**In total, 89 drug incidents were reported in 2010 and 88 arrests were made in 65 of these incidents.**

## 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 surveillance resulting in an arrest. Many of these investigations are due to information supplied by confidential sources: **47 cases**
2. A police officer on patrol observes suspicious street activity and upon further investigation discovers narcotics: **24 cases**
3. A Cambridge school official or court officer observes drug use: **9 cases**
4. During a routine motor vehicle stop, a police officer observes or smells narcotics inside the vehicle: **6 cases**
5. A citizen witnesses a person or persons using drugs and notifies the police: **3 cases**
6. During an arrest for another crime such as disorderly conduct, the arresting officer or booking officer finds narcotics on the arrested person: **0 cases in 2010**
7. Pharmacists discover patrons attempting to fill fake prescriptions: **0 cases in 2010**

Drug Incidents By Neighborhood				
Area	2008	2009	2010	% of total
Cambridgeport	13	32	21	24%
Area 4	21	20	21	24%
Mid-Cambridge	15	10	13	15%
Inman/Harrington	12	10	11	12%
Riverside	14	7	5	6%
North Cambridge	8	11	4	4%
West Cambridge	7	5	4	4%
East Cambridge	14	7	3	3%
Agassiz	0	1	2	2%
M.I.T. Area	1	3	2	2%
Strawberry Hill	3	0	2	2%
Cambridge Highlands	0	0	1	1%
Peabody	3	2	0	0%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>99%*</b>

\*Total is less than 100% due to rounding.

Types of Drugs Found On Arrested Persons	
Drug	2010
Marijuana	46
Cocaine/Crack	27
Heroin	8
Prescription Drugs	8
Hallucinogens	0

## DRUG TIP HOTLINE

*The Special Investigations Unit employs an anonymous 24 hour 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](http://www.Cambridgepolice.org) and clicking on Anonymous Crime Tip E-Mail.*

*Or you can send an anonymous text message to TIP411 (847411). Begin your text with Tip650 and then type your message.*

## Drug Related Activities for Which Persons are Arrested

Activity	2010
<i>Possession with intent to distribute</i> (the carrying of a significant amount of narcotics not for personal use)	<b>44</b>
<i>Possession</i>	<b>28</b>
<i>Drug Sale</i> (observed)	<b>12</b>
<i>Trafficking</i> (the selling, possessing or transporting of copious amounts of narcotics)	<b>5</b>

spread more evenly throughout the city, although lower Cambridge experienced a higher proportion of the overdoses than upper Cambridge in 2010. 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 roughly half of all overdose incidents in 2010. Those incidents involving prescription medications were often intentionally administered overdoses. Most of the medications were anti-depressants or pain medications.

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 2010. 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 both 2009 and 2010 were

## Massachusetts Drug Classifications

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

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



### MARIJUANA (*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 180,000 persons tried heroin for the first time within the past-year (National Survey on Drug Use & Health, 2009). 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 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.

---

## **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](http://www.Townonline.com/Lincoln/news/local_regional/lin_newljdrugs12242002.htm).

# 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.

**530 reported in 2009 • 544 reported in 2010**

There were 544 incidents of malicious destruction, or "vandalism," reported in 2010. Malicious Destruction in Cambridge rose by 3% from 2009 to 2010, with increases reported in roughly half of the categories. Agassiz saw the biggest increase with a 200% jump in vandalism reports. The neighborhood with one of the most noticeable decreases was Inman/Harrington, which had experienced the most notable increase (up 43%) the previous year.

VANDALISM BY CATEGORY		
Category	2009	2010
Car window smashed	109	114
Dents/other damage to car	99	104
Tires slashed or punctured	64	61
Scratches, "pinstripes"	45	48
Attempted theft	18	15
<b>Total Damage to Autos</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>342</b>
Misc. damage at residences	38	30
Window of residence smashed	16	12
<b>Total Damage to Residences</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>42</b>
Window of business smashed	34	35
Misc. damage to businesses	31	30
<b>Total Damage to Businesses</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Graffiti</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>Miscellaneous damage</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>

Vandalism By Neighborhood			
Area	2009	2010	% Change
North Cambridge	54	73	+35%
Cambridgeport	53	73	+38%
East Cambridge	67	58	-13%
Inman/Harrington	86	56	-35%
Riverside	45	52	+16%
Peabody	45	50	+11%
Area 4	52	47	-10%
West Cambridge	40	47	+18%
Mid-Cambridge	47	34	-28%
Strawberry Hill	18	21	+17%
Agassiz	7	21	+200%
Cambridge Highlands	10	7	-30%
M.I.T. Area	6	5	-17%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>+3%</b>

## A Closer Look at Graffiti in Cambridge

Included in the malicious destruction statistics above are 84 graffiti incidents that took place in 2010. This crime is up by 27% over 2009. The chart to the right provides a breakdown of graffiti incidents by neighborhood, but the following locations are areas where graffiti is often focused within those neighborhoods: Central Square, Harvard Square, Porter Square, all MBTA locations/property (particularly Alewife Station), Terminal Road, under bridges in the area of Aberdeen Ave and Huron Ave, and in any significant location with a lot of foot or car traffic where a tagger believes the graffiti will be seen by as many people as possible. The following list is an example of some of the graffiti tags reported in Cambridge this year: HOPE, REK, JOUST, SYL, SUERO, ASTRO BOYS, GECK, RMD, FATSO, EMS, PEAL, SCA, ELBOW, MERK, and YKW. Only three graffiti arrests were made in 2010, but suspects were identified in a large number of incidents as well and detectives continue to investigate those cases.

Typical graffiti suspects are white, middle-class males between the ages of 18 and 40, with the majority in their mid-20s. These suspects are often social outcasts. They commonly wear skateboarding sneakers, loose baggie clothing, and carry a backpack or currier-style bag with them to transport their graffiti tools. Some graffiti suspects travel to different communities, states, and even countries to leave their mark. Many consider themselves to be artists.

There are two main types of graffiti: gang graffiti and tagger graffiti. Gang graffiti tends to involve plain, dark scrawls or symbols in a gang's color, often used to mark turf or communicate threats to another gang or individual. Less than 5% of the graffiti in Massachusetts is considered to be gang graffiti. Tagger graffiti, on the other hand, is much more common. This type of

Graffiti by Neighborhood, 2010	
North Cambridge	21
Area 4	13
Peabody	12
Cambridgeport	9
West Cambridge	6
Riverside	5
Inman/Harrington	5
Mid-Cambridge	4
East Cambridge	3
Highlands	2
Agassiz	2
Strawberry Hill	1
MIT	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>

graffiti tends to be larger and more colorful, involving more detail and artistry than the gang graffiti. Often, tagger graffiti is used to defy authority. This type of graffiti is prevalent in Cambridge and on MBTA property.

Graffiti can also be broken down into three different styles: a tag, a throw-up, or a piece. A tag is a stylized signature that is normally done quickly in one color and may be drawn or sprayed next to a throw-up or piece. A throw-up is a larger but still quickly-executed type of graffiti that usually involves some sort of outline and fill. A piece is most easily described as a mural. Pieces tend to be large, colorful, elaborate drawings that take much longer to complete.

Some graffiti tags represent “tag names” while others represent “crew names.” An individual would use a “tag name” to represent himself, while a “crew name” refers to a group of two or more individuals that are involved in graffiti vandalism together and represent one group name. Sometimes, a tagger will showcase his own tag name as well as the name of the crew he belongs to. One may also come across graffiti showing a crew name that is surrounded by various tag names from the members of the crew. This is commonly known as a “roll call.”

The following pictures are examples of graffiti found across Cambridge in 2010:



# 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.

**97 reported in 2009 • 88 reported in 2010**

## **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 five of the twenty-one incidents in 2010, the perpetrators were strangers to the victims. Suspects were named in six of the incidents and only three incidents occurred over the summer months of June – August.

## **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 2010, the victim knew the offender in slightly under half of the incidents.

There were no patterns of indecent assaults in Cambridge in 2010. The third quarter (July, August, and September) saw the most incidents with 11. Overall, seven arrests were made throughout the year; five of these arrested individuals were strangers to the victims they assaulted.

## **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. Nine (32%) of the twenty-eight indecent exposure incidents in 2010 involved suspects masturbating or engaging in sexual acts in public. Thirteen incidents (46%) involved individuals seen urinating in public. There were also five flashing incidents. Arrests were made in 13 (46%) of the 28 incidents.

<i>Crime</i>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
Indecent Assault	29	32
Indecent Exposure	26	28
Annoying & Accosting	9	21
Obscene Telephone Calls	13	5
Peeping & Spying	12	1
Prostitution and Soliciting	8	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>88</b>

## **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 all five incidents in 2010, the caller was unknown to the victim.

## **Peeping & Spying**

Peeping and spying occurs most often when offenders peer through windows of houses or apartments, generally at night. There was only one incident of this nature reported in Cambridge in 2010 (a 92% decrease from 2009), in which a suspect was stopped and questioned. Another typical peeping scenario in Cambridge involves the videotaping of unsuspecting victims during situations in which privacy is expected. This type of incident did not occur in 2010, but normally would take place in a dressing room at the Cambridge Galleria.

## **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 Cambridge Police Special Investigations Unit (SIU) had proactively fought the visible “streetwalking” problem, nearly eradicating it in Cambridge. In November 2009, complaints of alleged prostitution activity resurfaced, particularly in and around Cambridge hotels. The SIU set up an undercover sting to combat the problem, which resulted in seven arrests for prostitution-related charges. The lack of any similar undercover stings in 2010 explains the 88% decline in prostitution incidents this year. The lone incident in 2010 took place in November at a house party on Sidney St in which a dancer claims she was propositioned for sex.

# 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.

**422 reported in 2009 • 413 reported in 2010**

Across the nation, police departments are seeing fraud become an increasingly popular crime. In 2010, this crime type actually dropped 2% in Cambridge.

## Counterfeiting

In 2010, there were 16 incidents of counterfeiting. All of these incidents involved counterfeit bills. In Cambridge, these incidents tend to occur most often at the Galleria Mall and at grocery stores, convenient stores, and gas stations.

## Application

There was one incident of a forged application in 2010. In that incident, the suspect leased a motor vehicle and insured it in the victim's name without his knowledge.

## Bad Check

This is defined as the writing of checks on insufficient funds or closed accounts. The Cambridge Police took 13 reports for this crime in 2010.

## ATM/Credit Card Fraud

The most common fraud reported in Cambridge involves the use of credit and ATM cards. There were 141 reports of ATM/credit card fraud in 2010. Major commercial areas such as Harvard/Central Squares and the Galleria Mall are hotspots for this activity. There are two main ways that victims become aware of this type of crime; either victims are informed by their credit card companies of unusual activity on their charge or debit cards or a victim finds unauthorized charges on his or her credit card account after the card is lost or stolen.

## Forged Check

Writing a forged check includes any incident in which a suspect forges the signature of the victim, or changes the amount written on the check. There were 45 forged checks reported in 2010.

## Embezzlement

This occurs when employees take advantage of their position for financial gain, diverting company funds to their own account. There were 12 reports of embezzlement in 2010. Historically, retail stores in Harvard Square and the Galleria are most affected by this crime, but in 2010, these incidents were spread more evenly across the city. Many of the incidents this year involved employees stealing several thousand dollars from the companies for which they worked.

## "Con" Games

There were 77 swindles, con games, or flimflams in 2010. Many of these incidents involved a suspect using a scam in order to swindle money out of unsuspecting victims. Internet-related incidents continue to account for the highest number of con games.

FRAUD TYPE	2009	2010
<b>Counterfeiting</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Forgery/Uttering</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>308</b>
Application	0	1
Bad Check	27	13
Credit/ATM Card	165	141
Forged Check	41	45
Identity Theft	94	98
Other/Misc.	7	10
<b>Con Games</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>77</b>
Big Carrot	5	8
Cash Shuffle	2	1
Pigeon Drop	0	0
Charity Impostor	3	3
Psychic Swindle	1	0
Odd Jobs/ Housework	3	4
Internet-Related	32	37
Miscellaneous	13	24
<b>Embezzlement</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>413</b>

**Protect your property and your business!! Please see the section starting on page 136 for tips on how you can protect against different types of fraud.**

# 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.

**1,105 reported in 2009 • 1,172 reported in 2010**

Crime	2009	2010
Disorderly Conduct	54	49
Drinking in Public	9	80
Extortion/Blackmail	4	3
Hit & Run Accidents	579	557
Kidnapping	7	6
Liquor Violations	4	4
OUI	63	61
Threatening	237	238
Traffic Arrests	84	96
Trespassing	38	57
Weapons Violations	26	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>1,172</b>

## 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 46 of the 49 disorderly conduct incidents in 2010. Eighteen (39%) of these arrests occurred in Central Square, due to its large vagrant population and prevalence of bars and restaurants.

## Drinking in Public

This crime type increased by over 700% in 2010, due to a police initiative to proactively address drinking in public in Central Square. Seventy-five of the eighty incidents of this type occurred in Central Square, with most offenders being homeless. More than half of these incidents occurred between 4:00 and 9:00 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 2010.

## Hit and Run Accidents

The majority of the hit and run incidents this year (approximately 73%) involved parked cars. Three arrests were made. Alewife/West Cambridge, Inman Square, and Central Square reported the highest numbers of hit and runs in the city (each reporting more than 70 incidents).

## Kidnapping

There were six reports of kidnapping in 2010. Four of the six incidents involved parental custody issues, and the other two involved males holding significant others against their will.

## Liquor Violations

Liquor violations generally involve minors drinking, though it can also include the sale of liquor to a minor, or the unlicensed sale of liquor. All four of the 2010 incidents involved minors in possession of alcohol. No arrests were made.

## Operating Under the Influence (OUI)

In 2010, all 61 OUIs resulted in arrests. More than half of the activity occurred between midnight and 5:00 a.m., typically around the time that bars close (approximately 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 238 reports of threats in 2010. The vast majority of the specifically classified incidents were related to 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 96 traffic arrests in 2010.

## Trespassing

Arrests for trespassing occur only after an individual has been warned not to return to a given location. Central Square, Harvard Square, Inman Square, and the Galleria Mall are locations where this activity is particularly monitored. Arrests were made in 34 of the 57 incidents of trespassing in 2010. Central Square had the largest number of trespassing incidents due in part to its homeless population.

## Weapons Violations

Weapons violations include the illegal possession of a firearm or other weapon, as well as reports of gunshots where evidence was found. In 2010, there were twenty-one weapon/gun violations resulting in ten people being arrested.

