

SECTION V

SPECIAL REPORTS

- **DOMESTIC CRIMES**
- **HATE CRIMES**
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- **CHA CRIMES**
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- **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 a third of domestic crimes), so the reliability of these figures is uncertain.

In 2010, there were a total of 1,014 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 2010, these calls made up 56% 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 16% of all domestic incidents in 2010. **Aggravated assaults** made up an additional 9%.

CATEGORICAL BREAKDOWN OF DOMESTIC INCIDENTS*	Total Reports* 2010	% of Total Domestic Reports
Dispute/Disturbance with No Physical Abuse	569	56%
Simple Assault	167	16%
Aggravated Assault	90	9%
Violation of a Restraining Order	60	6%
Threats to Commit a Crime	58	6%
Harassment	14	1%
Housebreak	14	1%
Harassing or Obscene Telephone Calls	11	1%
Larceny	9	1%
Malicious Destruction of Property	6	.6%
Rape/Attempted Rape	6	.6%
Indecent Assault	4	.4%
Indecent Exposure	2	.2%
Annoying & Accosting	1	.1%
Forgery	1	.1%
Kidnapping	1	.1%
Receiving Stolen Property	1	.1%
Total	1,014	99.2%

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

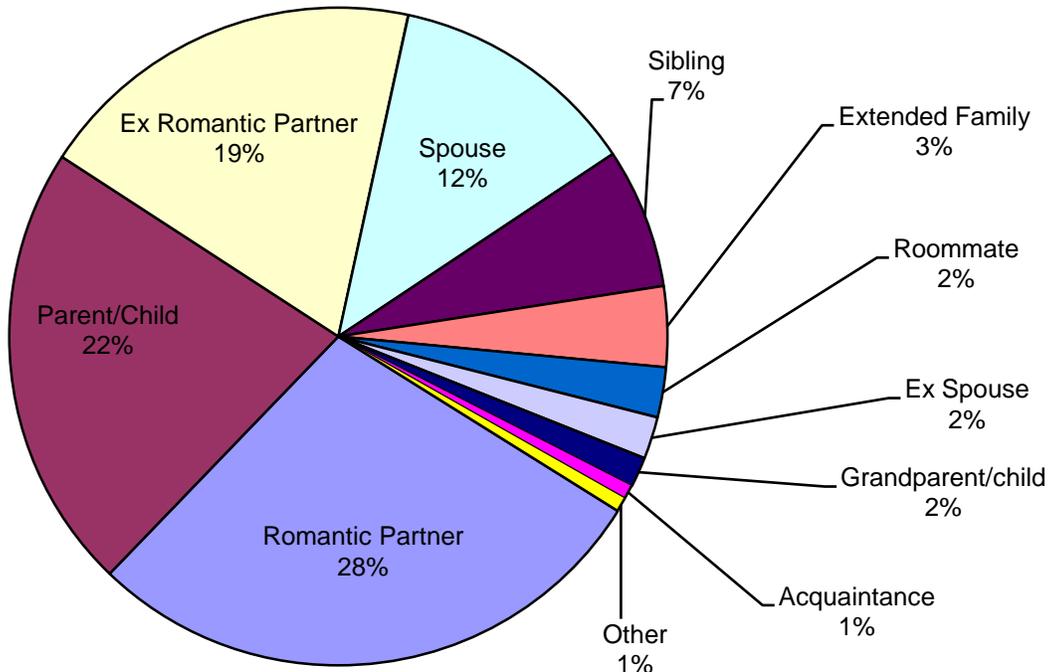
**Due to rounding, the total % is slightly lower than 100%.

DID YOU KNOW?

In 2010, the Cambridge Police joined arms with the Arlington and Belmont Police Departments, alongside numerous community service providers to victims of domestic violence and formed the Cambridge, Arlington, Belmont High Risk Assessment Team (CAB HART). Every officer in each jurisdiction has been formally trained in conducting on scene risk assessments for domestic violence cases. Those cases that are deemed to have the factors present to indicate a high risk of re-assault or lethality are brought before CAB HART. The team works closely with shelter organizations, trauma and crisis intervention, housing stabilization, batterer’s intervention, probation, and the district attorney’s office to keep victims of domestic violence safe and offenders closely monitored and/or contained.

For more information regarding domestic violence, please go to <http://www.cambridgepolice.org>.

Domestic Crime by Relationship Type, 2010



WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE A VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

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

Shelters:

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

Counseling:

- Respond (*shelter in Somerville*).....617-623-5900
- Dating Violence Intervention Program(*teen dating violence*)...617-868-1650

Legal Services:

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

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:

- Emerge617-547-9879
- Common Purpose617-522-6500

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) are 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.

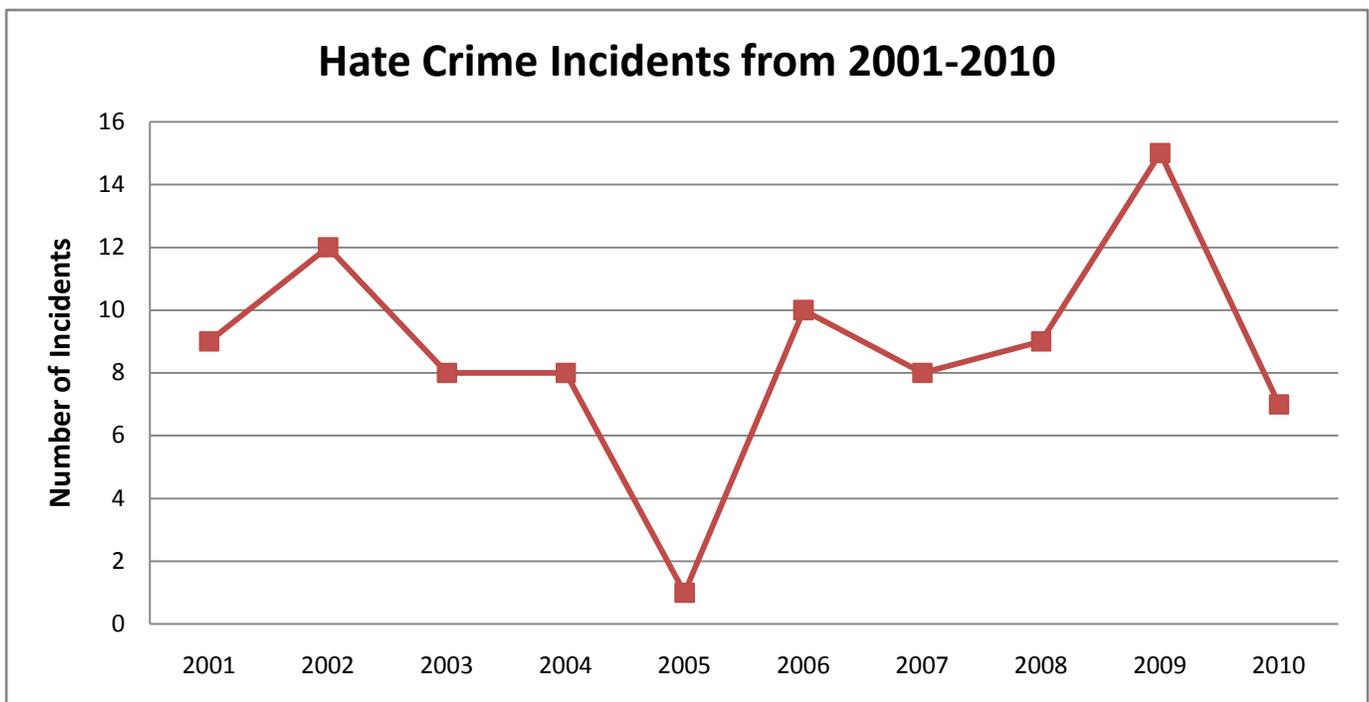
*The trial will be either by jury or bench and if the defendant is found guilty, s/he will have a sentencing hearing and then be sentenced. Once s/he is in jail, the victim in the case can be asked to be notified of a release date or other information they would want to know regarding the defendant,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

H A T E C R I M E S

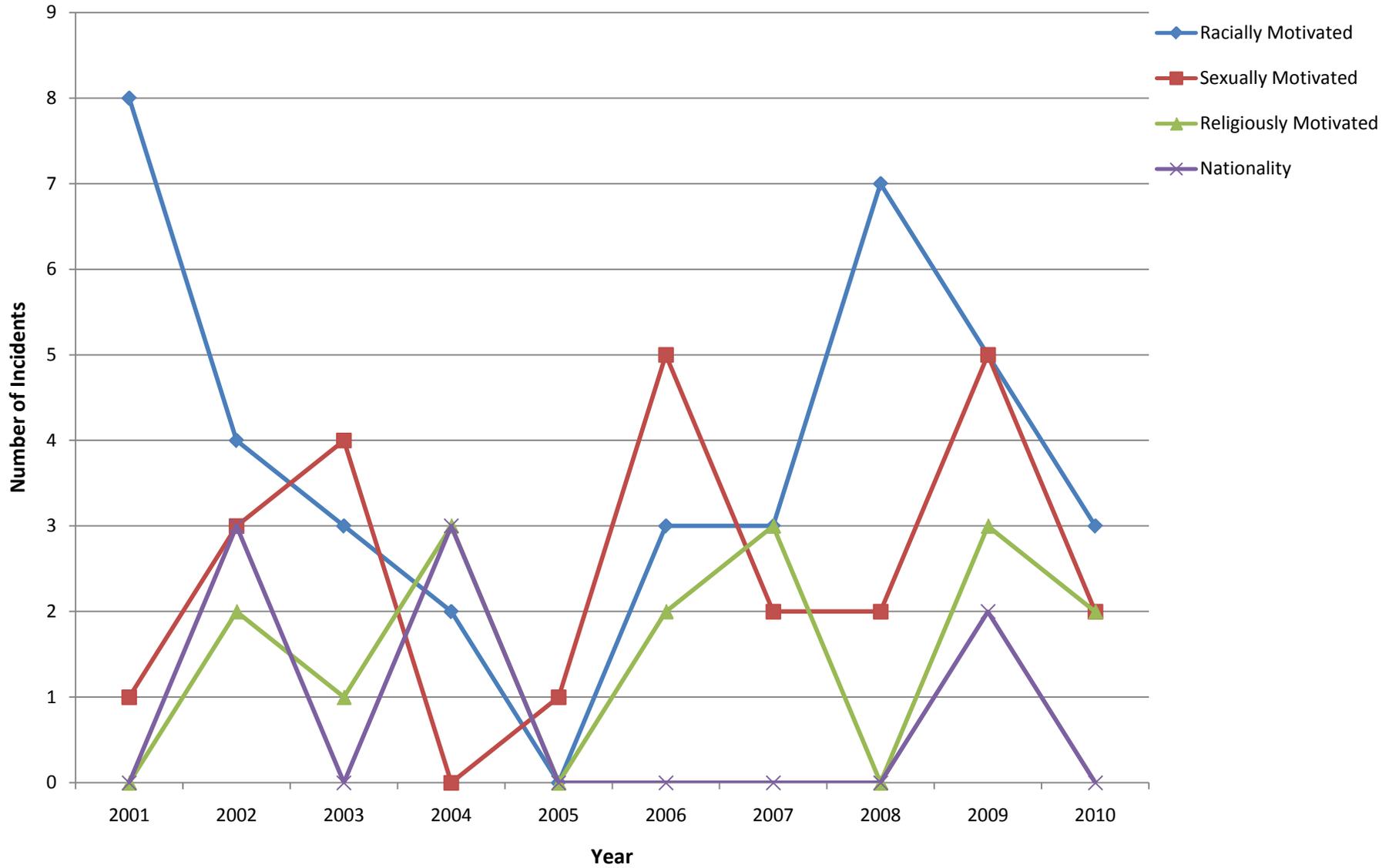
The Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990 was enacted on April 23rd 1990, requiring the Attorney General to collect data on crimes exhibiting racial, ethnic, religious, or sexual prejudice. "Hate Crime" is the common term for federal and state Civil Rights Violations. Hate crimes include any crimes principally 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 seven hate crimes reported in Cambridge in 2010, which is eight incidents below the number reported in 2009. Although the number reported has varied over the years, one of the lowest numbers of incidents in the last ten years was reported in 2010. The seven reported incidents break down into the following categories: racially motivated (43%), sexually motivated (29%), religiously motivated (29%), and there were no hate crimes motivated on the basis of nationality this year. What follows is a chronological synopsis of those events:

1. In January, a security officer for a local bank found an anti-Semitic symbol carved into the front door of the bank.
2. In May, the owner of a business found red spray paint consisting of anti-gay remarks on the exterior wall of the business.
3. In May, a Cambridge man was arrested after he approached two victims, yelled a racial slur at them, and struck one of them on the arm with an open hand and fist.
4. In May, racial slurs were found written on a poster on a bulletin board.
5. In August, an Allston resident was arrested after he yelled racially motivated statements at residents on Putnam Ave and then attacked two separate parties, punching and kicking them.
6. In September, an employee of a local Cambridge school found four phrases spray painted on the side of a gang box. The phrases were anti-Semitic in nature.
7. In September, three unknown men insulted a victim by making derogatory sexual remarks. When the suspects caught up to the victim, they punched him and went through his pockets, taking his money.



Hate Crime Incidents from 2001-2010



ANALYSIS OF HOMELESS CRIME: 2009 & 2010

Though accounting for less than .5% of the population in Cambridge, homeless individuals make up 10% to 15% of the total arrests each year. Many of the arrestees have been habitual, chronic offenders in Cambridge for nearly two decades. High pedestrian traffic areas such as Central Square, Harvard Square, Porter Square, Inman Square, and the periphery of shelters, are where the majority of the arrests occur. Crimes influenced heavily by vagrant activity include simple assault (usually homeless fighting each other), shoplifting, larcenies from businesses and automobiles, disorderly conduct, drinking in public, indecent exposure (“flashing” or public urination), and trespassing. Analytical highlights follow:

- Homeless arrests accounted for 11% of the citywide total in 2009. The fact that the number rose to 14% of all arrests in 2010 can be attributed to the crackdown in public drinking in Central Square.
- In 2009, 21% of the individuals arrested in Central Sq were homeless. In 2010, homeless individuals made up 26% of arrested persons.
- Violent crime (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assaults), with the homeless as either perpetrators or victims, has been on a steady decline in recent years.
 - The last murder in Cambridge involving a homeless person as a victim or perpetrator was 1997.
 - Homeless-related rapes have declined significantly in recent years. What was once a chronic problem has fallen to one incident per year since 2006.
 - Throughout the decade of the 1990s, there were 10 to 12 street robberies per year classified as homeless scenarios. There have been only 11 such crimes since 2006.
- Over the past two years, the top 20 chronic, homeless offenders constituted 37% of all arrests where the defendant did not have a residence and nearly 10% of all arrests in Cambridge.
- The top seven homeless offenders were arrested for a combined total of over 70 times in Cambridge in 2009 and 2010.
- Thirty-six chronic, homeless offenders were arrested four or more times in the past two years. Breakdown: 30 males, 6 females
- Homeless individuals make up 15.5 % of the registered sex offenders in Cambridge. Forty-five percent of all high risk sex offenders in Cambridge are homeless.

Violent Crime

Murder:

Between 1985 and 1997, a murder involving the homeless was one of the three recurring murder categorizations in Cambridge. These incidents, often fueled by drugs and alcohol, escalated into deadly violence. That trend is no longer active. There has not been a murder scenario in the City involving a homeless individual since 1997. The last three murders associated with homeless victims or offenders were:

- On March 31, 1994, a homeless man was beaten to death in a fight with multiple offenders. This case remains unsolved.
- On November 22, 1996, a 50-year-old homeless veteran was stabbed to death on Mass Ave after a brief argument with another man. The offender was convicted of murder.

- On March 26, 1997, three homeless suspects lured a 19-year-old homeless female to an abandoned trailer in the East Street yards. They tortured her, then bludgeoned her to death and set her on fire. All three suspects were convicted of murder.

Rape:

Rapes involving the homeless have declined significantly over the past few years. Throughout the 1990s, the City of Cambridge consistently averaged four to five rapes per year with a suspect or victim classified as homeless. Between 2006 and 2010, there have been but seven reported rapes involving homeless victims or suspects. There have been four incidents where homeless males were either suspected of or arrested for rape. Homeless females have been victimized in three separate sexual assaults. One of the rapes was perpetrated by three homeless males on a homeless female. Note that the number of rapes that go unreported each year is uncertain.

Robbery:

It is a very rare occurrence when a homeless person robs a stranger. The typical homeless robbery is a sad reflection of urban life: the destitute 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. Homeless robberies are sometimes precipitated by past debts, real or imaginary. There is a possibility they are under reported

Homeless reporting and involvement as actors in robberies has declined significantly over the past ten years. Throughout the decade of the 1990s, there were 10 to 12 street robberies per year classified as homeless scenarios. That number has fallen to an average of two incidents per year since 2006, and none were reported in 2010.

<u>Homeless Street Robberies 2001-2010</u>	
2001	8
2002	5
2003	5
2004	3
2005	9
2006	2
2007	3
2008	3
2009	3
2010	0
Total	41

- There have been eleven (11) homeless scenario street robberies reported in the past five years. Seven of the crimes were in the confines of Central Square, three were on the periphery of Harvard Square, and the other robbery was near Inman Square.

- Arrests were made in seven of the eleven street robberies.
- The victim knew his or her assailant in eight of the incidents.

<u>Homeless Aggravated Assaults 2001-2010</u>	
2001	7
2002	13
2003	8
2004	9
2005	10
2006	3
2007	20
2008	15
2009	7
2010	11
Total	103

Aggravated Assault:

Homeless-related aggravated assaults usually occur as a result of arguments that escalate to altercations. They fluctuate each year in number from a low of 3 incidents in 2006 to 20 altercations in 2007. The annual average for the past decade has been 10 incidents. There were 11 crimes reported in 2010

A high percentage of these incidents are fueled by liquor and drugs. A majority of these arrests take place within the confines of Central Square. Also, police officers are frequently victims of simple assaults when dispersing disruptive homeless or attempting to arrest the subjects. Homeless assaults are also precipitated by domestic altercations or when service is denied at retail establishments. Further analysis reveals the following data on aggravated assaults involving homeless over the past three years:

- Thursday and Friday nights have the two highest amounts of aggravated assaults involving homeless people, with seven and eight assaults respectively.

- The overwhelming majority of aggravated assaults involving homeless people were within the confines of Central Square between the 400 and 700 blocks of Mass Ave.
- Close to 80% of the homeless-related aggravated assaults were male vs. male.

- Two out of three of the suspects involved in aggravated assaults with homeless people were over 40 years of age. The same statistic held true for the victims of these incidents.
- The scenario in nearly half of these incidents is two homeless males who are known to each other and are in an inebriated state, fighting each other over property, debts or a romantic partner.

Breakdown of other crimes associated with the Homeless:

- ▶ **Shoplifting** was the most frequent homeless-related crime in 2009, with 24 out of 107 incidents, while it was the third highest in 2010, accounting for 19 out of 156 incidents. The Cambridgeside Galleria and Central Square’s plethora of retail establishments, particularly CVS, were the most typical locations for homeless shoplifting arrests in 2009-2010.
- ▶ **Trespassing** arrests are usually the result of homeless individuals sleeping in ATMs, attempting to enter commercial locations that these persons have been denied access to, or entering campuses/buildings where they do not belong at M.I.T. and Harvard. Trespassing arrests citywide increased from 15 incidents in 2009 to 20 in 2010. The majority in both years took place in the Central Square area.
- ▶ **Disorderly** arrests involving homeless individuals dropped from 13 in 2009 to 7 in 2010. These incidents typically involved situations that ranged from homeless not cooperating with the police to individuals acting belligerently or yelling obscenities due to intoxication. Most of these incidents took place in Central Square, at least partly due to the availability of liquor.
- ▶ **Simple Assaults** often occur for similar reasons as aggravated assaults. One of the more typical scenarios in 2010 was when arguments developed as the result of domestic situations between two homeless people.
- ▶ **Drinking in Public** was the most common homeless arrest type in 2010, increasing from 5 arrests in 2009 to 48 in 2010. The main reason for this dramatic increase was a crackdown on drinking in public in the Central Square area during the spring and summer of 2010. Thirty-eight of the forty-eight arrests for this crime type in 2010 were made between March and July, all of which occurred in Central Square. In past years, other typical locations for this crime type were Harvard Square, Sennott Park, and Vellucci Park.

A Profile: The Prolific Homeless Offender

A 50-year-old, white, homeless male has been arrested 21 times in Cambridge in the past two years. The subject has an extensive record with the CPD that spans over 20 years. Almost all of the crimes have taken place within the confines of Central Square.

He has been either the suspect or defendant in six aggravated assaults and the victim twice. Five times in the past two years, he has been charged with disorderly conduct as a result of disturbances at shelters.

He has run up a tab of fourteen drinking in public arrests, six of which were in a two-month period in 2010. Add to these, six indecent exposure arrest since 2009.

He has also been a suspect or was arrested in nine simple assaults, along with two street robbery and six trespassing collars. His reputation is that of an aggressive panhandler who flies off the handle quite easily. A number of assaults have involved women.

Breakdown of homeless offenders as registered sex offenders in Cambridge:

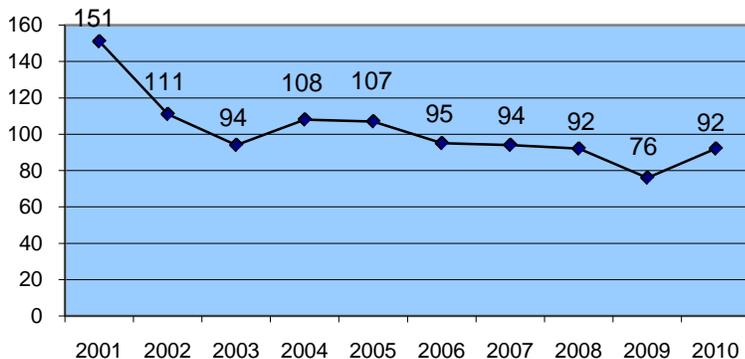
	Total Offenders	Homeless Offenders	Percentage of Level
Level 1 – low risk	48	2	4%
Level 2 - moderate	54	8	15%
Level 3 – high risk	20	9	45%
Total	122	19	15.6%

JUVENILE CRIME

Juveniles, *offenders aged 16 and under*, made up approximately 6% of the total arrests in Cambridge between 2001 and 2010 (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 bottomed out at 76 arrests in 2009.

On average, shoplifting tends to be the crime for which the most juveniles are arrested each year, as the chart below depicts. This year was no different with 30 juvenile shoplifting arrests, which was more than 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 (2001-2010)

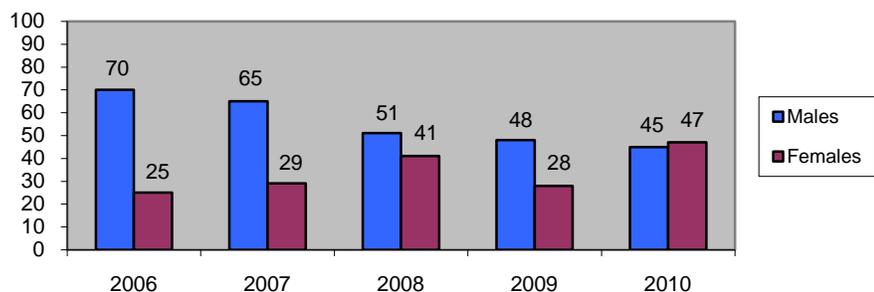


Part One Crime Totals 5-Year Review (2006-2010)	Juvenile Arrests
Violent Crimes	
Street Robbery	53
Aggravated Assault	47
Rape	1
Commercial Robbery	2
Homicide	0
Total Violent	103
Property Crimes	
Shoplifting	97
All Larceny Offenses*	43
Housebreak	18
Commercial Break	4
Auto Theft	3
Total Property	165

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

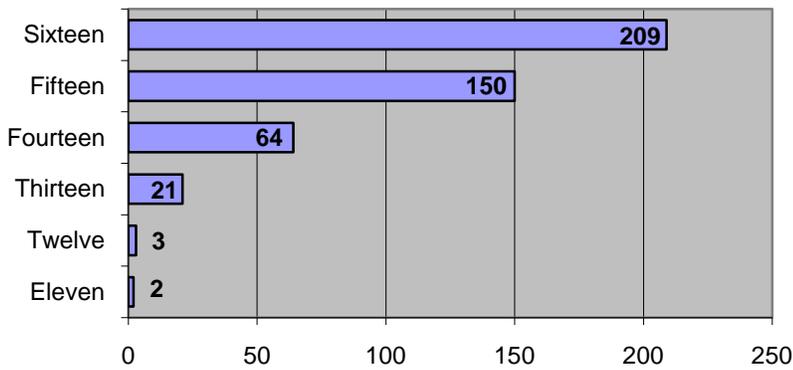
Other Offenses, 2006-2010	
Child in Need of Services	46
Simple Assault	33
Drugs	24
Disorderly	14
Misc. Offenses	13
Malicious Destruction	13
Receiving Stolen Prop.	10
Weapon Violations	9
Driving Offenses	8
Trespassing	7
Liquor Possession/Sale	2
Indecent Assault	1
Domestic Dispute	1
Threats	0
Drinking in Public	0
Indecent Exposure	0
Arson	0
Peeping & Spying	0
Total	181

**Number of Arrestees by Sex and Year
5-Year Review, 2006-2010**



Approximately 49% of the juveniles arrested in Cambridge in 2010 were male, compared to 81% of adult arrestees. These numbers for 2010 are well 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 2006 and 2010. It should be noted that 2010 was the first year in over a decade that there were more female juveniles arrested than male juveniles.

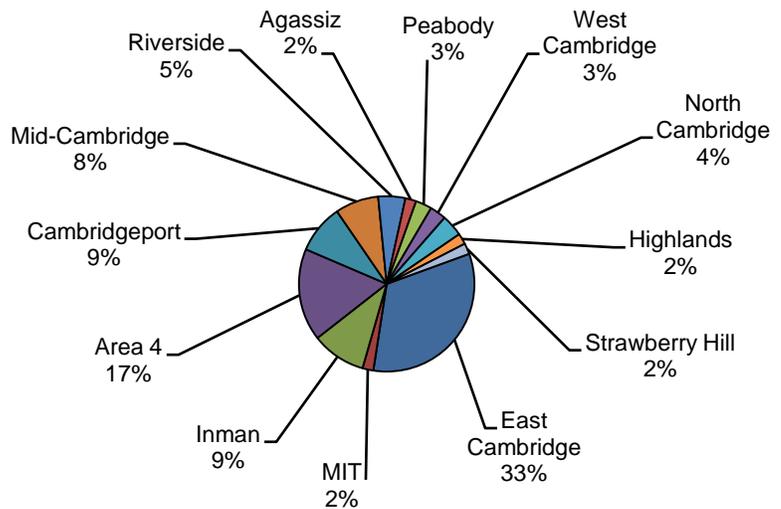
Number of Juvenile Arrestees by Age at Arrest 5-Year Review, 2006-2010



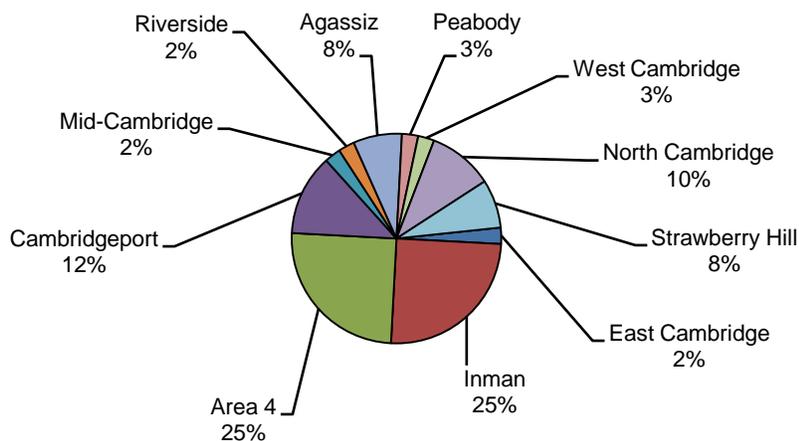
Forty-seven percent (47%) of the juveniles arrested between 2006 and 2010 were 16 years old at the time of their arrest, making it the most common age of an arrested juvenile. Juveniles at 15 years of age were close behind with 33% of the arrests. No arrests of children under the age of 11 were made in the past five years, and in 2010, no one under the age of 13 was arrested.

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 (2006-2010)



Cambridge Juvenile Arrestees in 2010 by Neighborhood of Residence



A little less than half (43%) of the juveniles arrested in 2010 were Cambridge residents. Of these, Inman/Harrington and Area 4 were the most common neighborhoods of residence, followed by Cambridgeport and North Cambridge.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF “SCHOOL*” CRIMES IN 2010

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>	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Cambridgeport School <i>89 Elm St.</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Andrew Peabody School (Formerly the M.E. Fitzgerald School) <i>70 Rindge Ave.</i>	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Fletcher-Maynard Academy <i>225 Windsor St.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graham & Parks School <i>44 Linnaean St.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haggerty School <i>110 Cushing St.</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
King Open School (Formerly the Harrington School) <i>850 Cambridge St.</i>	2	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	10
Kennedy - Longfellow School <i>158 Spring St.</i>	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
MLK, Jr. School <i>100 Putnam Ave.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Morse School <i>40 Granite St.</i>	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tobin School <i>197 Vassal Ln.</i>	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
CRLS High School <i>459 Broadway</i>	8	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	16
TOTAL	20	3	7	3	5	1	5	3	3	0	2	52

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

INCIDENTS REPORTED ON CAMBRIDGE HOUSING AUTHORITY PROPERTY JANUARY 1, 2010 TO DECEMBER 31, 2010

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 Inman St	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Chestnut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Chestnut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
4 Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8-10 Lancaster	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4
87 Amory St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116 Norfolk St	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
118 Trowbridge	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	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	1	0	0	1
226 Norfolk St	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 Linnaean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88 Hancock St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aberdeen House	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burns Apts.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Corcoran Pk	3	5	0	1	2	0	1	4	5	0	0	14	2	0	37
Fairmont Apts.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Hingham St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson Gardens	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Jackson St.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jefferson Park	2	5	0	0	2	1	1	3	4	0	1	15	1	0	35
JFK Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LBJ Apts.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Lincoln Way	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	7
Lopez St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manning Apts.	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Miller's River	3	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	3	0	4	0	0	20
Newtowne Ct	5	6	0	1	1	0	1	1	6	0	0	8	1	0	28
Putnam Gardens	3	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	21	0	0	33
Putnam School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
River Howard	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	8
Roosevelt Towers	1	5	1	0	0	6	1	4	3	0	0	8	1	0	30
Russell Apt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Paul's	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Truman Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington Elms	8	6	0	2	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	11	1	0	35
Weaver Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Willow St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Woodrow Wilson Ct.	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	4	0	0	9
Total	31	44	2	5	10	9	12	23	35	4	3	101	6	1	286

A Strategy to Reduce Traffic Accidents at “Hot Spot” Intersections: 2008, 2009, & 2010



Over the past three years, the Cambridge Police utilized a proactive 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 have been 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, as well as a thorough evaluation of the results of this initiative, for the years 2008, 2009, and 2010.

Thank you to the Mass Highways Commission and the Cambridge Traffic & Parking Department for their assistance in this project.

Strategic and Tactical Approaches to Traffic Safety or Stop Traffic Accidents Through Statistics Program: 2008, 2009, & 2010

- **For the past three years, the Cambridge Police has utilized a proactive strategy for creating high-visibility police presence and an evidence-based directed enforcement effort to combat accidents at dangerous intersections in the city.**
- **This strategy was initiated by incorporating historical data and state-of-the-art spatial and temporal analysis of vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian accidents to determine the areas to be targeted with the primary objective being the overall improvement of traffic safety and reduction of accidents. The same five hot spot clusters were targeted for enhanced traffic enforcement for the third consecutive year.**
- **The Patrol Strategy for 2010, as in the two previous years, was 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.**

Major Goals & Objectives of the S.T.A.T.S. Program

- **Make a concentrated effort to give a detailed and accurate portrait of the time spent and resources utilized in traffic enforcement around high accident (vehicle, pedestrian, bicycle) locations.**
- **Accident reduction enhancement activities measured were: Directed patrols, Motor vehicle stops, Citations issued, and Unit Hours expended in the areas that have high incidences of crashes.**
- **The application of high-visibility safety enforcement had proven to be an effective countermeasure in attacking accident hot spot clusters for the previous two years; would the strategy hold for the third year?**
- **To establish a baseline and make a comparative analysis of whether high visibility traffic enforcement can play a dual role of reducing accidents and deterring crime in a designated hot spot.**

Five Hot Spot Intersection Clusters Selected for High Impact Traffic Enforcement in 2010



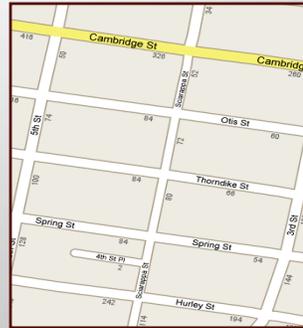
Porter Sq Area

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



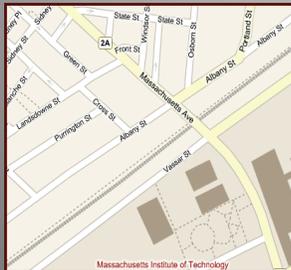
Harvard Sq Area

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



East Cambridge

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



Lower Mass Ave

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



Central / Area 4 Cluster

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

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	1,624	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		4,516	2,258
	MV Stops		7,492	2,497
	Total Unit Hours	13.1 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement		4,755

Accident Hot Spot Clusters - 2009			TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	736	368
86B	Directed Patrol - Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	36	18
86C	Directed Patrol - Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	568	279
86M	Directed Patrol - Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	2,305	1,152.5
86P	Directed Patrol - Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks	606	303
86R	Directed Patrol - Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	497	248.5
86S	Directed Patrol - Speeding	Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	343	171.5
86T	Directed Patrol - Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	127	63.5
	Directed Patrol Totals		5,219	2,609.5
	MV Stops		10,004	3,334.5
	Total Unit Hours	16.2 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement		5,944

Accident Hot Spot Clusters - 2010			TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	2,140	1,070
86B	Directed Patrol - Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	1,218	64
86C	Directed Patrol - Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	1,972	981
86M	Directed Patrol - Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	378	179
86P	Directed Patrol - Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks	140	70
86R	Directed Patrol - Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	1,767	883.5
86S	Directed Patrol - Speeding	Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	551	275.5
86T	Directed Patrol - Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	242	121
	Directed Patrol Totals		8,408	4,204
	MV Stops		6,242	2,080
	Total Unit Hours	17.2 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement		6,284

Strategic and Tactical Measurements on High Accident Clusters

- Using a data-driven model, 8,408 directed patrols accounting for 4,204 Patrol Unit Hours were assigned to the five hot spot intersection clusters for high impact traffic enforcement in 2010. Both the directed patrols and patrol unit hours increased by 38% when compared with last year's totals and 46% when compared with the 2008 figures.
- A similar approach for allocating enforcement resources produced 6,204 motor vehicle stops netting 2,080 Patrol Unit hours in the hot spot clusters. Motor vehicle stops and patrol unit hours each decreased by 33% in the hot spot clusters when compared with the 2009 figures. The major reason for this reduction was the improvement in specific directed patrol assignments to combat targeted offenses such as speeding, crosswalk violations, and red lights.
- The combined total of directed patrols and motor vehicle stops in the selected enforcement areas in 2010 was 6,284 Patrol Unit hours, a more than 5% climb from last year and 24% above the project's initial year of 2008.
- The 6,284 Patrol Unit hours expended in the cluster areas converts to 17.2 hours per day (full calendar year) directly related to traffic enforcement. This number expands to 26.6 hours for a typical day (see explanation on next two slides). Patrol unit hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement in 2010 increased by 6% when compared with the 2009 total of 16.2 *HPD* and 24% when measured against the 2008 total of 13.1 *HPD*.

Results of the Strategy

- In the first year of the STATS program, 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. In 2009, the number of accidents in the cluster locations rose slightly by nine incidents to 103 crashes. During the third year of the strategy, accidents rose to 131 incidents. Despite the increase in 2010, this year's accident total in the targeted areas was 34% below the average for the years 2000 to 2007 in the hot spot locations.
- All five high accident intersection clusters that received strategic impact traffic enforcement between 2008 and 2010 recorded reductions when compared to their average totals for the years between 2000 and 2007: *East Cambridge* (-42%); *Mass Ave / MIT* (-26%); *Harvard Square / Periphery* (-50%); *Mass Ave / North Cambridge* (-77%); and *Central / Area 4 Triangle* (-43%). In 2010, only MIT / Lower Mass Ave experienced a decline when compared with the 2009 figures.
- Some of the chronic Top 20 high accident intersections registered major reductions when measuring the three-year accident totals while the strategy was deployed versus the average crashes at these locations per year between 2000 and 2007: Prospect & Broadway (-38%); Hampshire & Prospect (-47%); Mass & Norfolk (-46%); Binney & Third (-57%); Mass & Amherst (-55%); and Mass & Peabody (-60%).

Statistical Breakdown of Hot Spot Intersections

- **Area 4 /Central:** Accidents increased at these intersections from 24 in 2008 to 35 in 2009 and **remained relatively unchanged with 36 accidents in 2010. Despite the fact that the accident total was below the 55 per year average between 2000 to 2007 in this area, these results were disappointing.**
- **East Cambridge:** **Accidents increased by 12 crashes in this area in 2010.** The majority of the increase was at the intersection of Binney & Third, a consistent Top 15 accident intersection over the past decade, which jumped from zero to six incidents in 2010.
- **Lower Mass Ave / MIT:** Utilizing selective enforcement strategies, the combined accident total for these intersections in 2008 was reduced to 18 incidents, a 44% decline. In 2009, accidents increased by nine incidents when compared with 2008 and fell slightly to 26 incidents in 2010, but still registered 19% below the average between 2000 and 2007.
- **Harvard Square:** Driven by a dramatic surge in accidents at one of the Top 5 chronic hot spots – Garden and Mass – there were 12 additional crashes recorded in this cluster in 2010 compared to the previous year, though this was still 35% below the average between 2000 and 2007.
- **Porter Square / North Cambridge:** There were only two accidents reported at these locations in 2009. **In 2010, there were six accidents in this controlled area.**

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

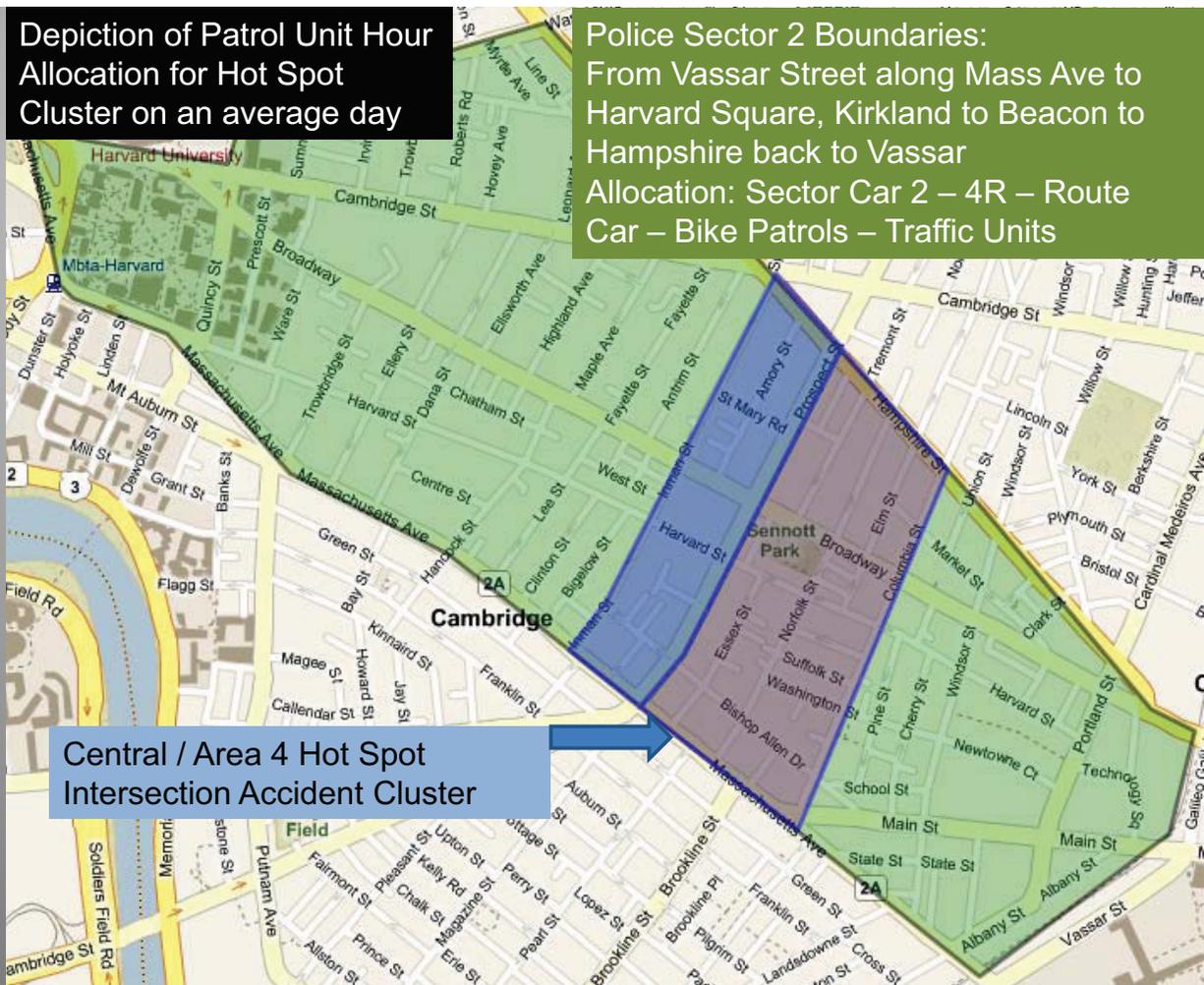
Depiction of Patrol Unit Hour Allocation for Hot Spot Cluster on an average day



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

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

Police Sector 2 Boundaries:
 From Vassar Street along Mass Ave to Harvard Square, Kirkland to Beacon to Hampshire back to Vassar
Allocation: Sector Car 2 – 4R – Route Car – Bike Patrols – Traffic Units



Central / Area 4 Hot Spot Intersection Accident Cluster

Central Square / Area 4			TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	428	214
86B	Directed Patrol - Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	783	391.5
86C	Directed Patrol - Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	1,042	521
86M	Directed Patrol - Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	206	103
86P	Directed Patrol - Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks	140	70
86R	Directed Patrol - Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	764	382
86S	Directed Patrol - Speeding	Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	20	10
86T	Directed Patrol - Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	18	9
	Directed Patrol Totals		3,401	1,700.5
	MV Stops		2,325	775
	Total Unit Hours	6.7 average hours per day directly related to Traffic	5,726	2,475.5

Central Square / 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

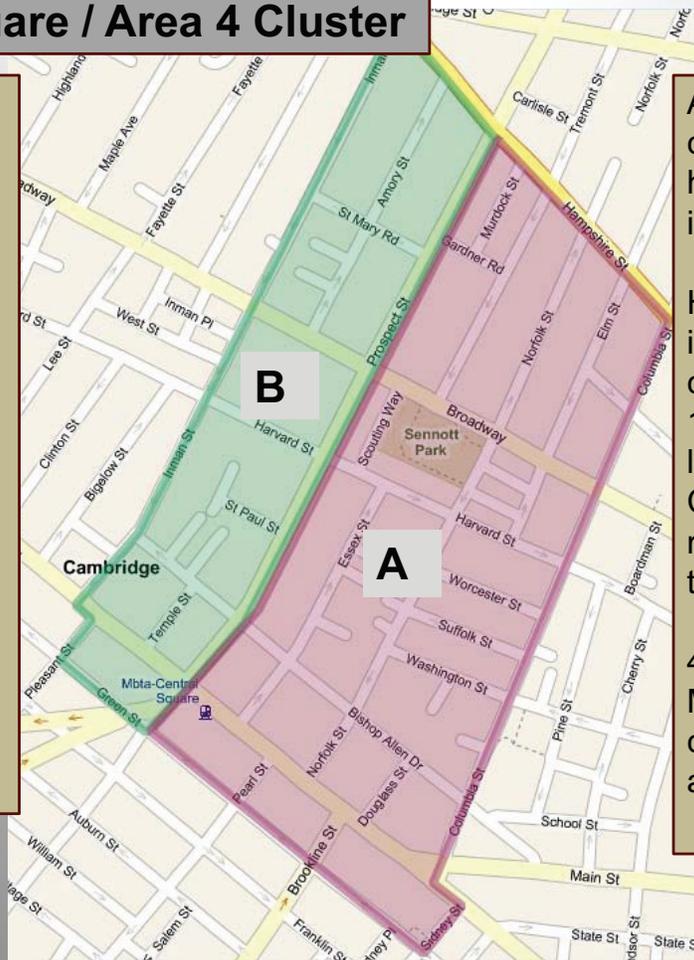
measured:

Directed Patrols

MV Stops

Citations

Unit Hours

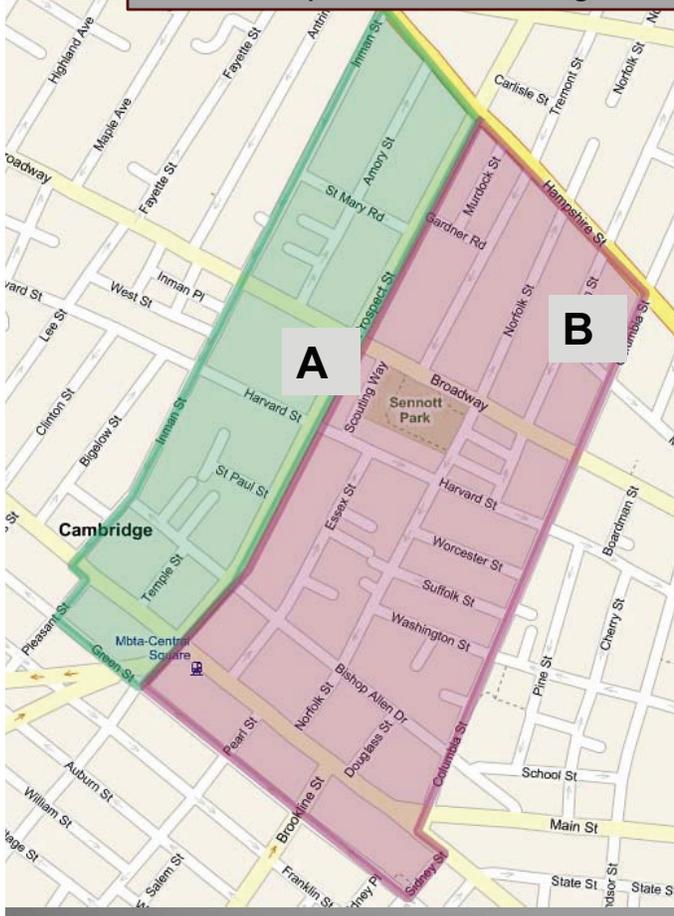


Area analyzed
contains six chronic
high accident
intersections.

Historical analysis
indicates this area
contains 4 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



• **Directed Patrols:**

2008 ...895 Patrol Unit Hours

2009 ...871 Patrol Unit Hours

2010 ...1,700.5 Patrol Unit Hours

• **MV Stops**

2008 ...1,140 Unit Hours

2009 ...1,120 Unit Hours

2010 ...775 Unit Hours

• **Citations issued at Top 7 intersections:**

2008 ...1,349

2009 ...1,327

2010 ...1,076

• **Patrol Unit Hours Per Day for Traffic**

2008 ...5.4 Hours per Day

2009 ...5.5 Hours per Day

2010 ...6.7 Hours per Day

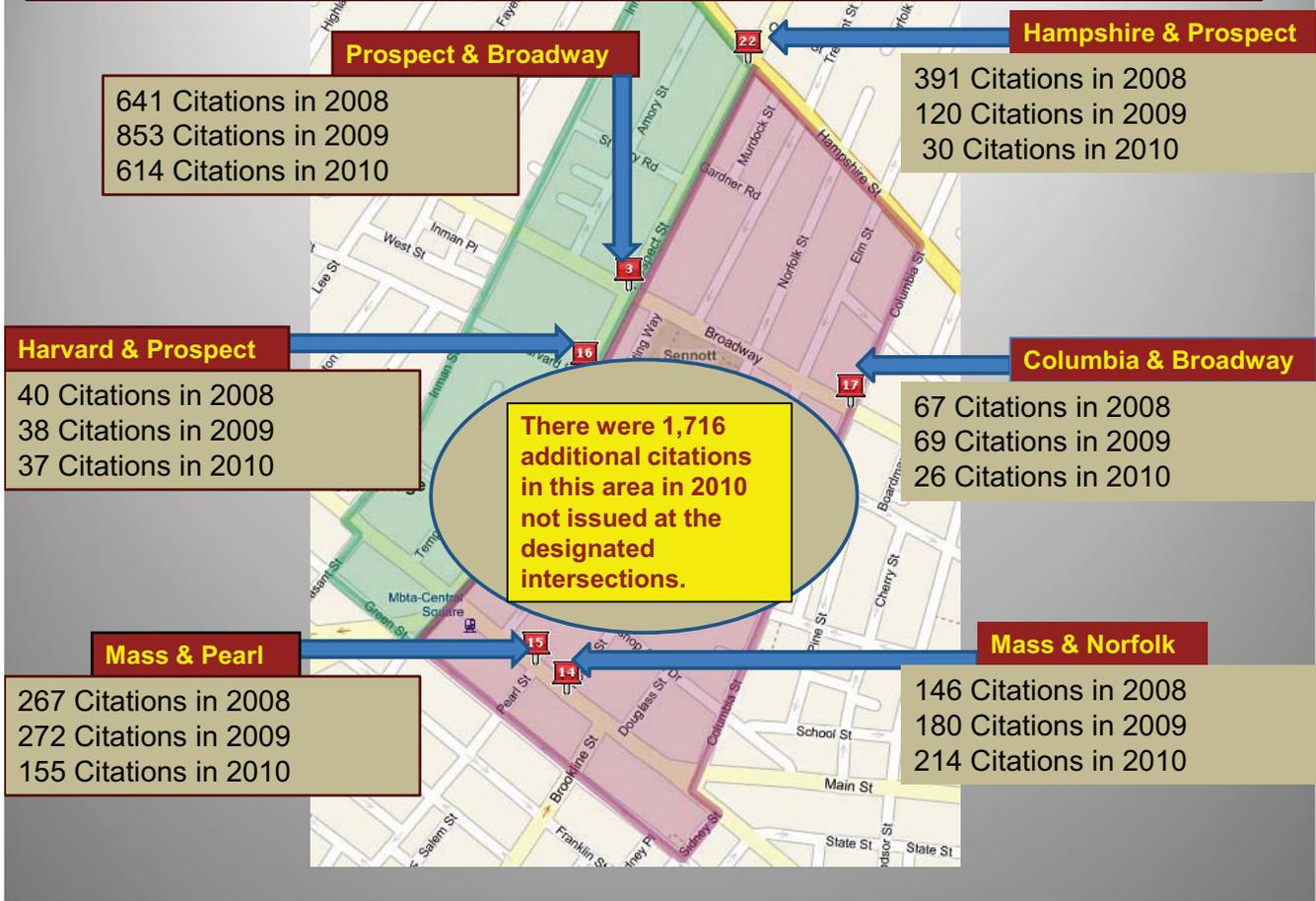
Area boundaries

Columbia to Hampshire
to Inman to Green:

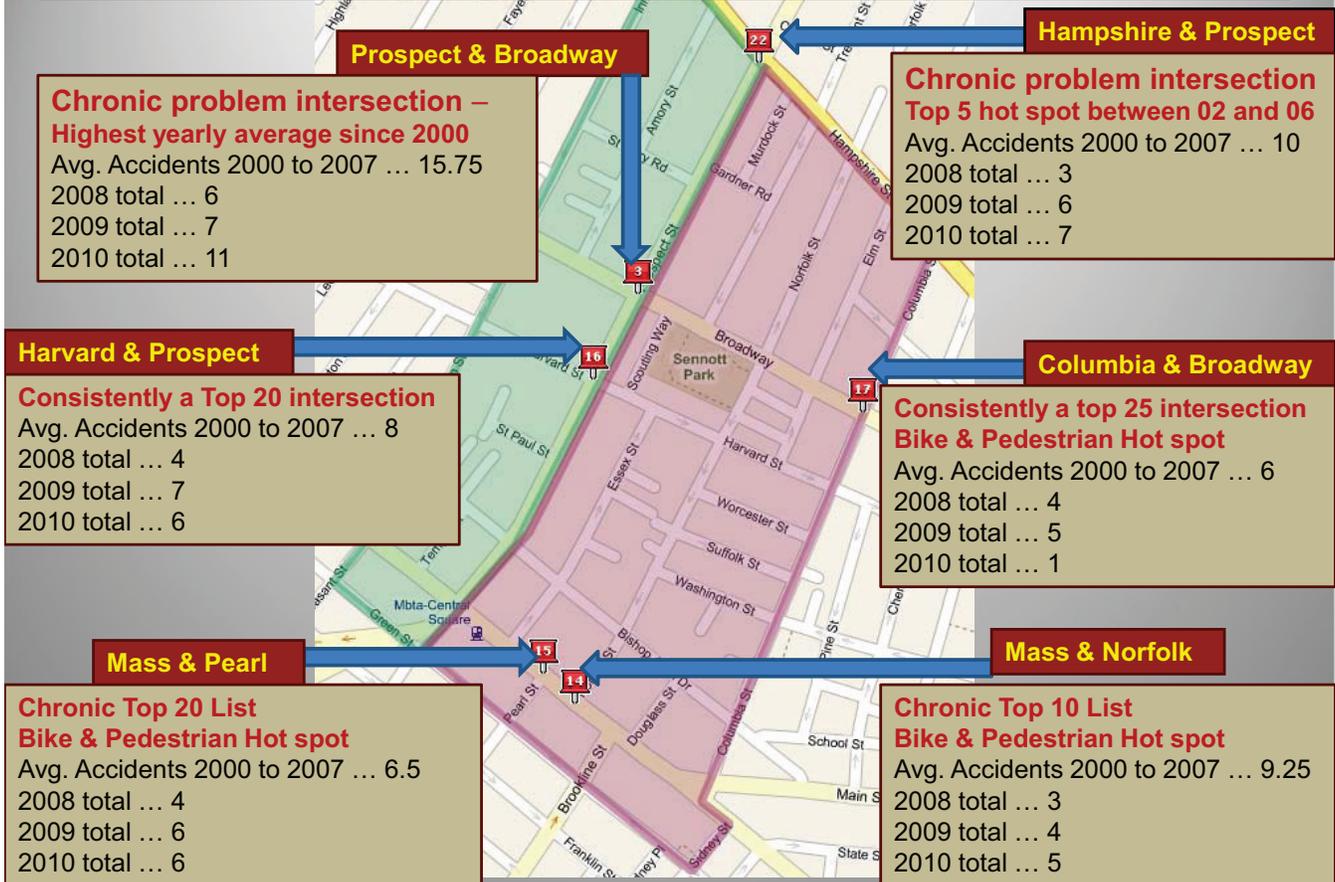
Section A – Police
Response Areas – 501,
411, 406, 409

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

Comparative Analysis of Citations at Hot Spot Intersections



Comparative Analysis of Accidents at Hot Spot Intersections



Central Sq / Area 4

Hot Spot Analysis – 2008 to 2010



Central / Area 4 Cluster

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

- These six chronic hot spot accident intersections combined for an average of 55.5 accidents per year between 2000 and 2007. Utilizing Selective enforcement strategies, the combined accident total for these intersections in 2008 was cut to 24 incidents, a 56% reduction.

- Accidents increased at these intersections from 24 in 2008 to 35 in 2009 and **remained relatively unchanged with 36 accidents in 2010. Despite the fact that the accident total was below the 55 per year average between 2000 to 2007 in this area, these results were disappointing.**

- Further analysis indicates directed patrols unit hours increased from 5.5 hours per day in 2009 to 6.7 HPD in 2010, and MV stops decreased by 30% in this impact area in 2010, while all other intersection clusters registered substantial increases in these specialized deployments.

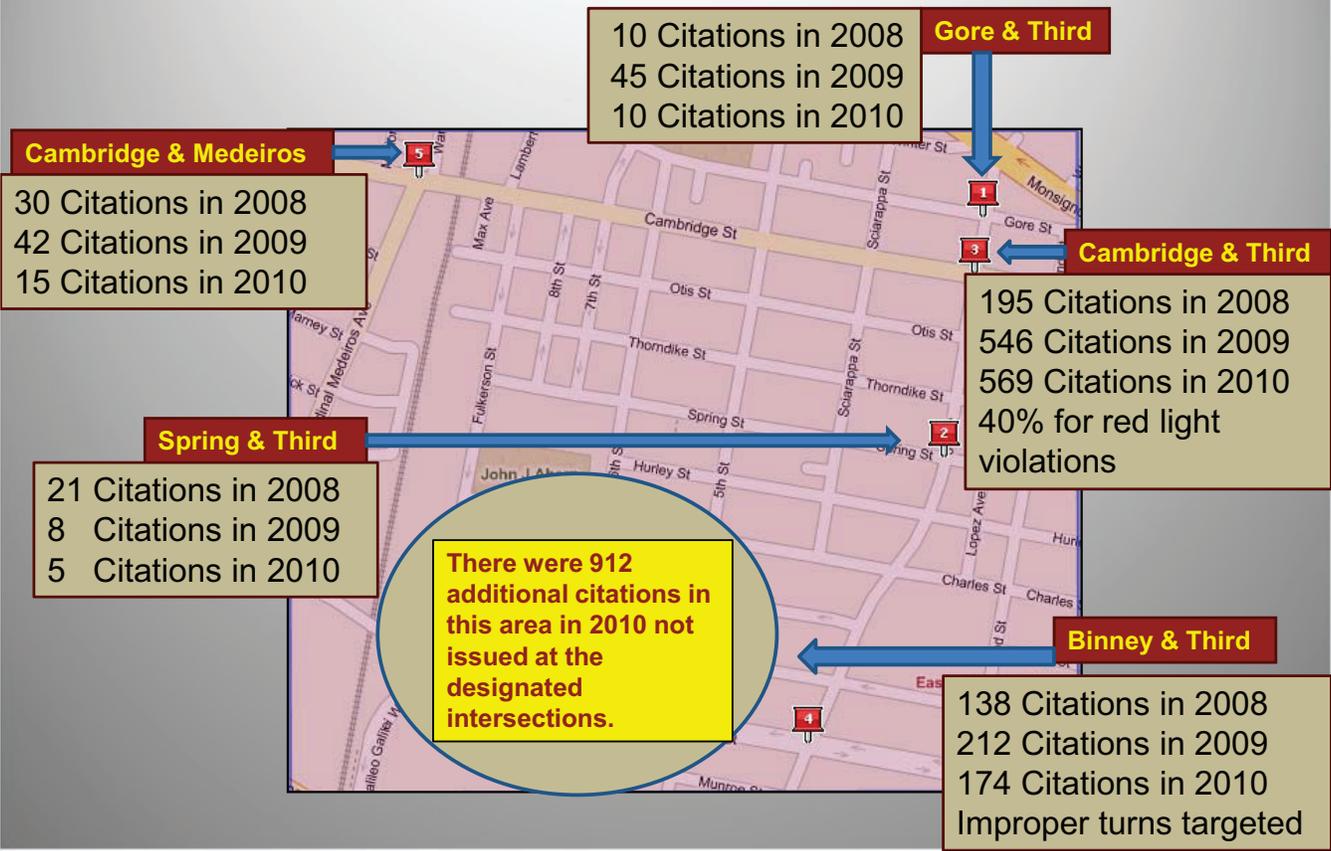
- There were 1,076 citations issued at the designated hot spot intersections in this area in 2010 and another 1,716 within the boundaries of the Central hot spot. Fourteen percent of all citations issued in Cambridge in 2010 were given out in this hot spot.

2010		East Cambridge Accident Hot Spots	TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	612	306
86B	Directed Patrol - Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	100	50
86C	Directed Patrol - Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	238	119
86M	Directed Patrol - Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	35	17.5
86P	Directed Patrol - Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks		
86R	Directed Patrol - Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	375	187.5
86S	Directed Patrol - Speeding	Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	320	160
86T	Directed Patrol - Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction Violations	10	5
	Directed Patrol Totals		1,690	845
	MV Stops		995	331
	Total Unit Hours	3.2 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement		1,176

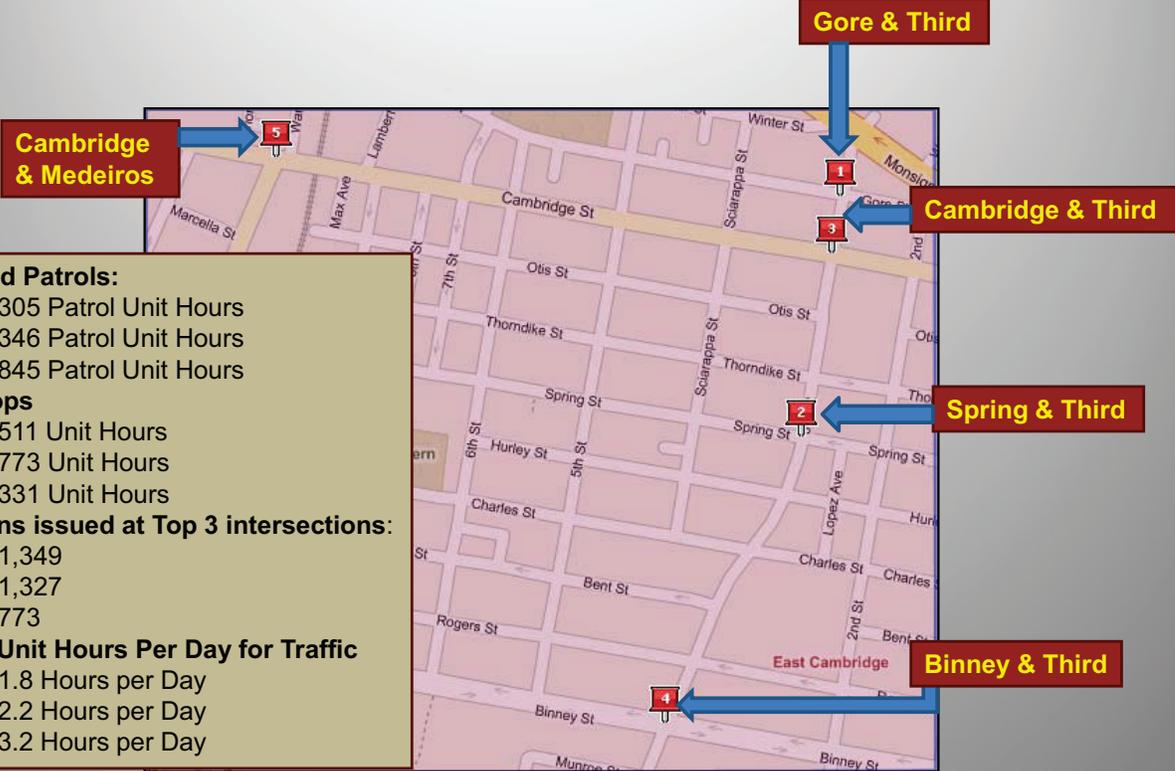
East Cambridge – Hot Spot Intersections



Comparative Analysis of Citations at Hot Spot Intersections

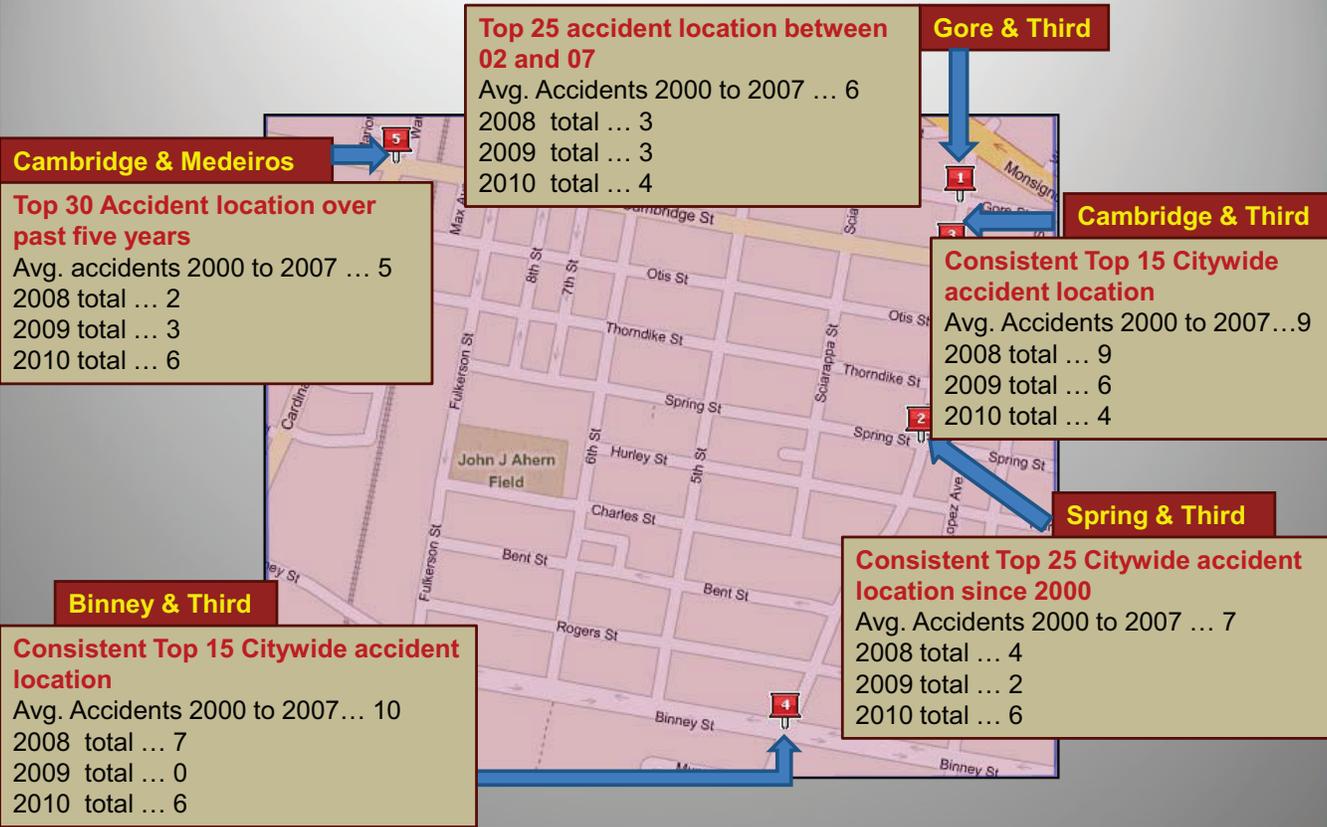


East Cambridge – Hot Spot Intersections

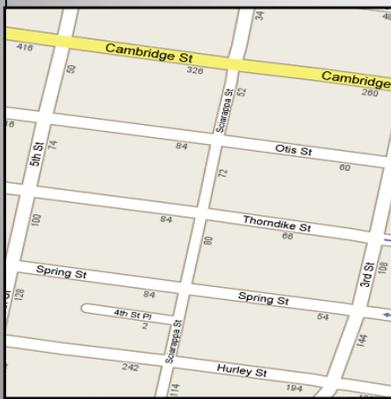


- **Directed Patrols:**
 2008 ...305 Patrol Unit Hours
 2009 ...346 Patrol Unit Hours
 2010 ...845 Patrol Unit Hours
- **MV Stops**
 2008 ...511 Unit Hours
 2009 ...773 Unit Hours
 2010 ...331 Unit Hours
- **Citations issued at Top 3 intersections:**
 2008 ...1,349
 2009 ...1,327
 2010 ...773
- **Patrol Unit Hours Per Day for Traffic**
 2008 ...1.8 Hours per Day
 2009 ...2.2 Hours per Day
 2010 ...3.2 Hours per Day

Comparative Analysis of Accidents at Hot Spot Intersections



East Cambridge



East Cambridge

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

Hot Spot Analysis – 2008 to 2010

These five chronic hot spot accident intersections combined for an average of 37 incidents per year between 2000 and 2007.

- Utilizing selective enforcement strategies, the combined accident total for these intersections in 2008 was 25 incidents, a 32% reduction. With patrol unit hours directly related to traffic control increasing from 1.8 hours per day to 2.2 hours this year (a 22% increase), accidents in this area fell to 14 in 2010, a figure that represents a 62% reduction from the 2000 to 2007 average and a 33% decline from 2008.

- **Accidents increased by 12 crashes in this area in 2010.** The majority of the increase was at the intersection of Binney & Third, a consistent Top 15 accident intersection over the past decade, which jumped from zero to six incidents in 2010.

- Directed patrol unit hours increased from 2.2 *HPD* to 3.2 *HPD*, and there were over 400 fewer MV stops at these hot spot intersections in 2010. The 1,660 citations issued in this area in 2010 represents 8.5% of the citywide total.

2010		Lower Mass Ave – Accident Hot Spot	TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	254	127
86B	Directed Patrol – Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	99	45.5
86C	Directed Patrol – Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	97	43.5
86M	Directed Patrol – Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	32	16
86P	Directed Patrol – Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks		
86R	Directed Patrol – Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	158	79
86S	Directed Patrol – Speeding	Selective Enforcement for speeding violations	30	15
86T	Directed Patrol – Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	8	4
	Directed Patrol Totals		678	339
	MV Stops		850	283
	Total Unit Hours	1.7 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement		622

Lower Mass Ave – Hot Spot Intersections

Area boundaries

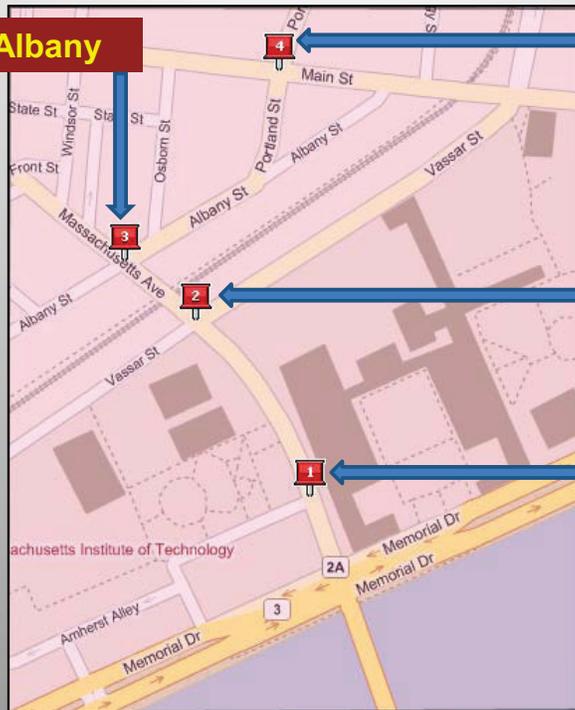
This cluster runs along Mass Ave between Memorial and Albany Street and contains four chronic accident intersections.

Mass & Albany

Main & Portland

Mass & Vassar

Mass & Amherst



Comparative Analysis of Citations at Hot Spot Intersections

Mass & Albany

80 Citations issued in 2008
223 Citations issued in 2009
152 Citations issued in 2010
45% red light violations

Main & Portland

24 Citations issued in 2008
78 Citations issued in 2009
95 Citations issued in 2010

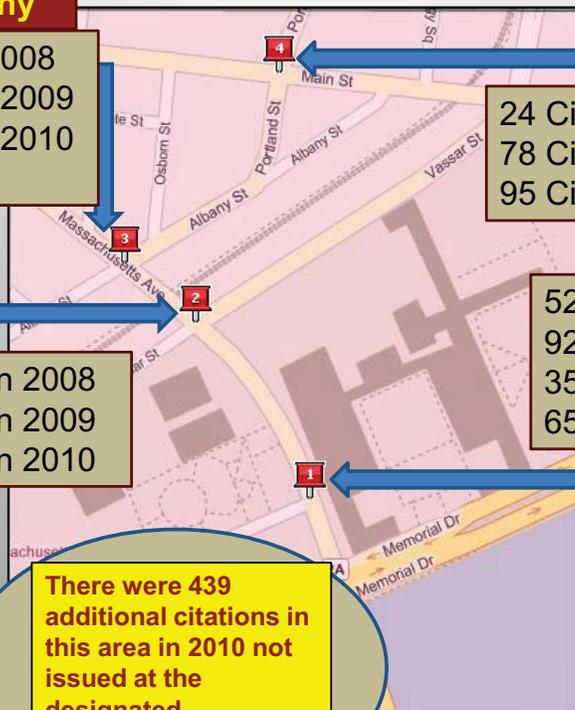
Mass & Vassar

101 Citations issued in 2008
155 Citations issued in 2009
108 Citations issued in 2010

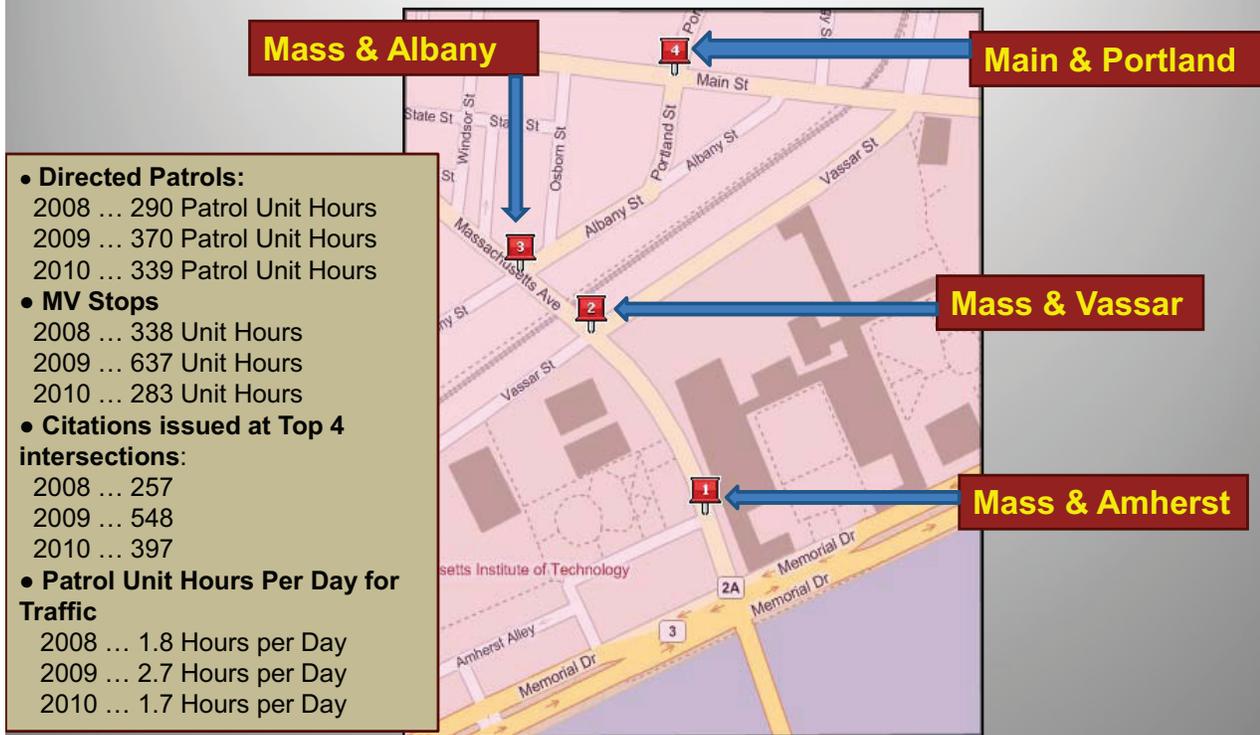
52 Citations issued in 2008
92 Citations issued in 2009
35 Citations issued in 2010
65% red light violations

Mass & Amherst

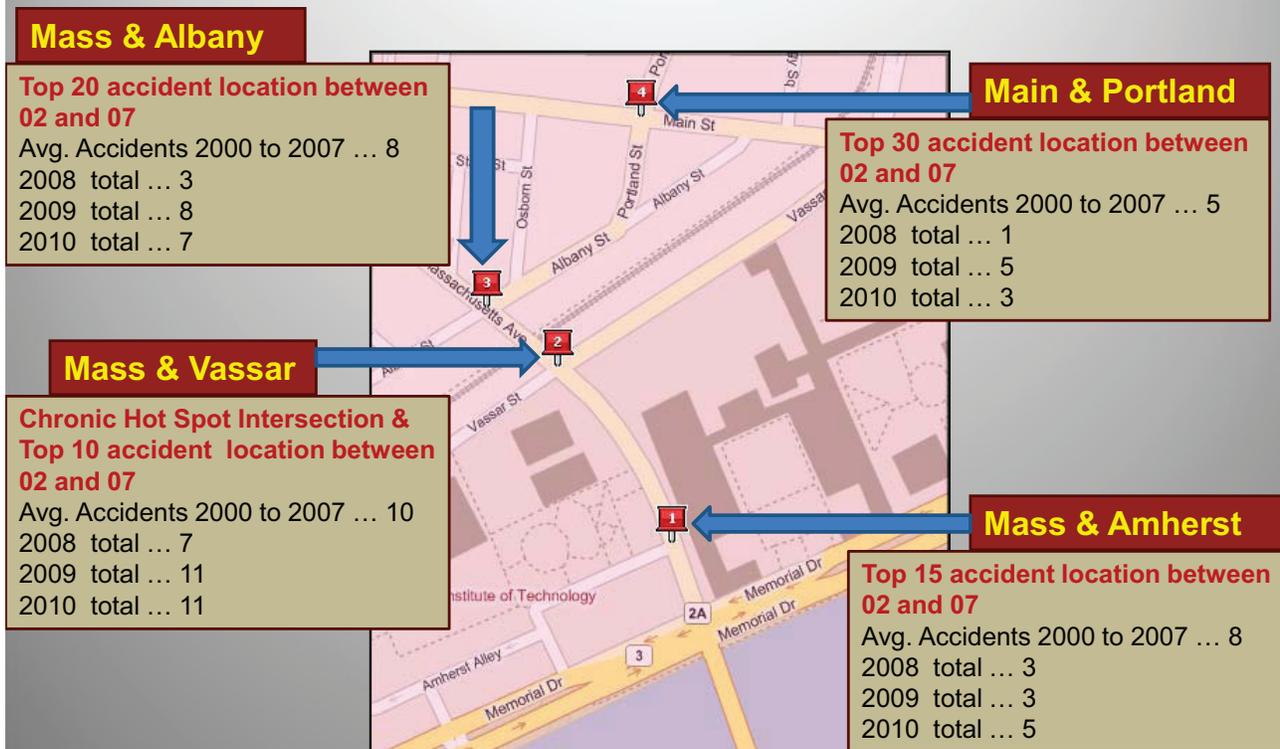
There were 439 additional citations in this area in 2010 not issued at the designated intersections.



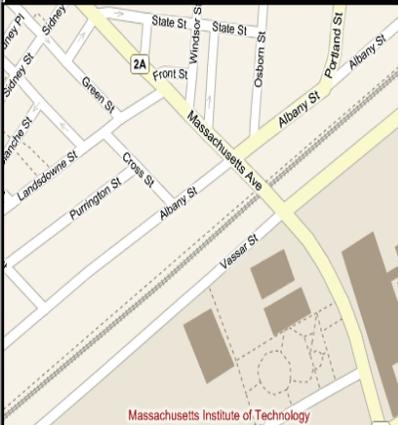
Comparative Analysis of Accidents at Hot Spot Intersections



Comparative Analysis of Accidents at Hot Spot Intersections



Lower Mass - MIT



Lower Mass Ave / MIT

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

Hot Spot Analysis – 2008 to 2010

- These four chronic hot spot 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. In 2009, accidents increased by nine incidents when compared with 2008 and **fell slightly to 26 incidents in 2010, but still registered 19% below the average between 2000 and 2007.**
- Directed patrols fell by 8% in this cluster in 2010 and overall patrol unit hours per day declined from 2.7 hours to 1.7 hours per day.
- Citations were up 27% from 2009, but 54% above the total for 2008. Four percent of all the citations issued in the city in 2010 were written in this hot spot. The intersection of Mass & Vassar has been designated as a Top 5 accident hot spot.

2010

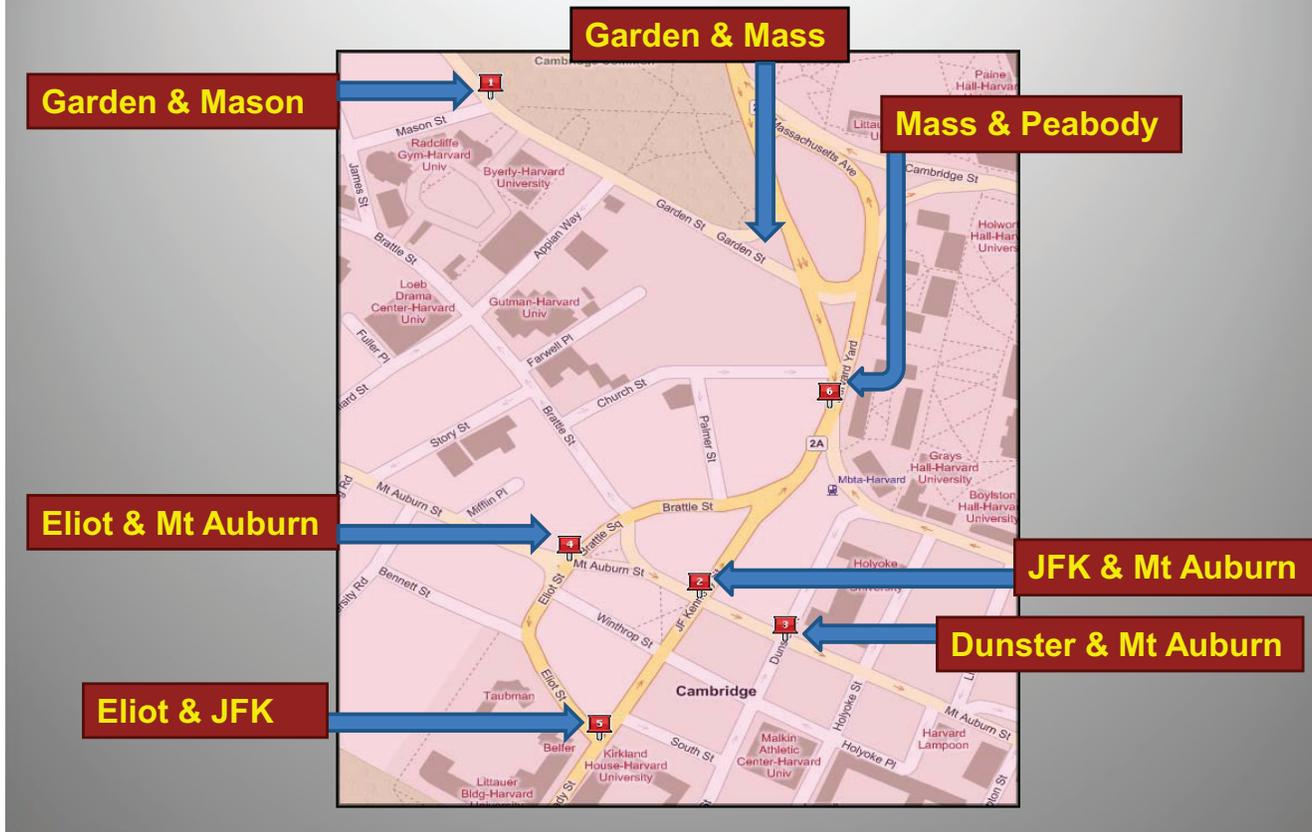
Harvard Sq / Peabody – Accident Hot Spot

TOTAL

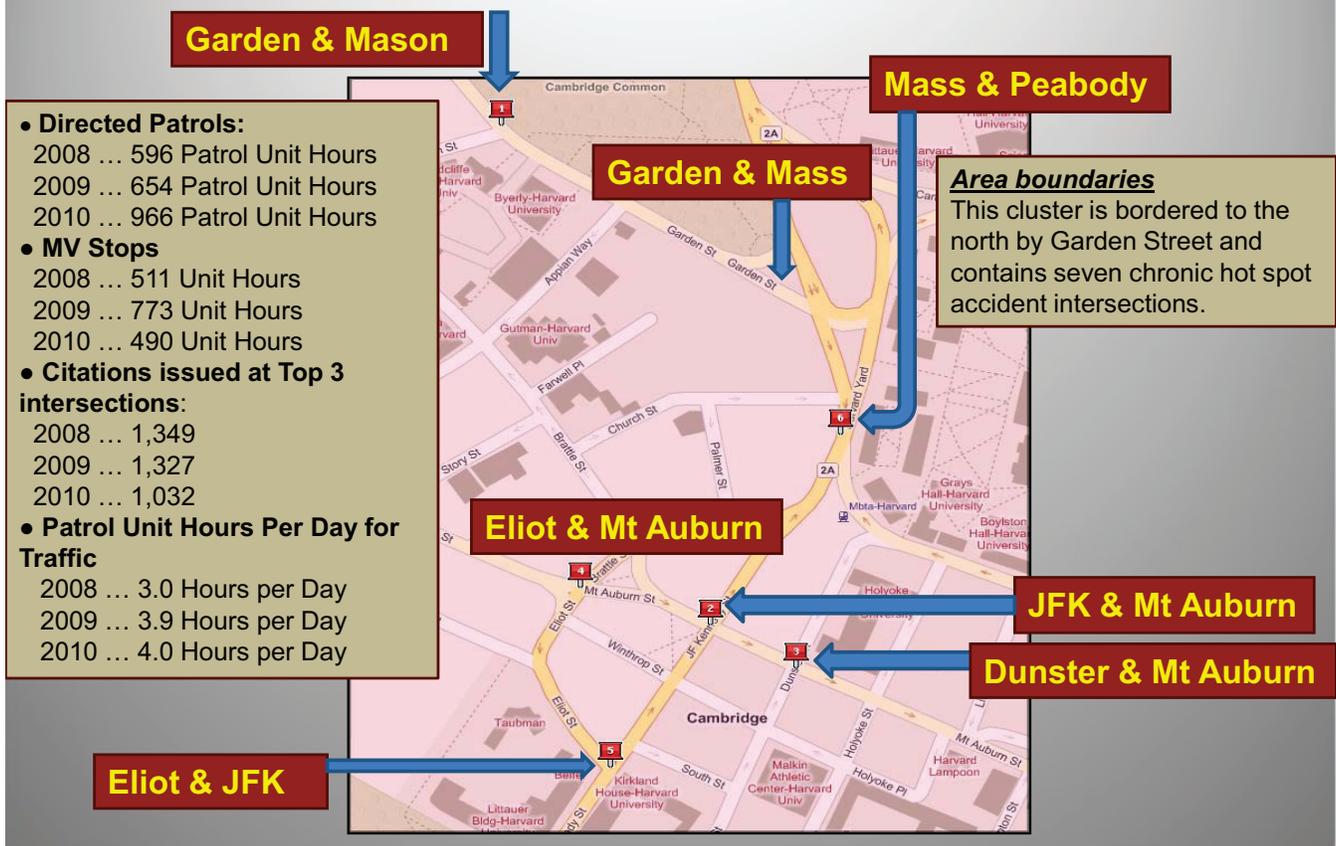
UNIT HOURS

		2010	Harvard Sq / Peabody – Accident Hot Spot	TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident		Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	531	265.5
86B	Directed Patrol – Bicycle		Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	181	90.5
86C	Directed Patrol – Crosswalk		Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	448	224
86M	Directed Patrol – Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment		Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	85	42.5
86P	Directed Patrol – Park Patrol		Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks		
86R	Directed Patrol – Red Light		Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	357	178.5
86S	Directed Patrol – Speeding		Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	320	160
86T	Directed Patrol – Trucks		Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	10	5
	Directed Patrol Totals			1,932	966
	MV Stops			1,470	490
	Total Unit Hours		4 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement		1,456

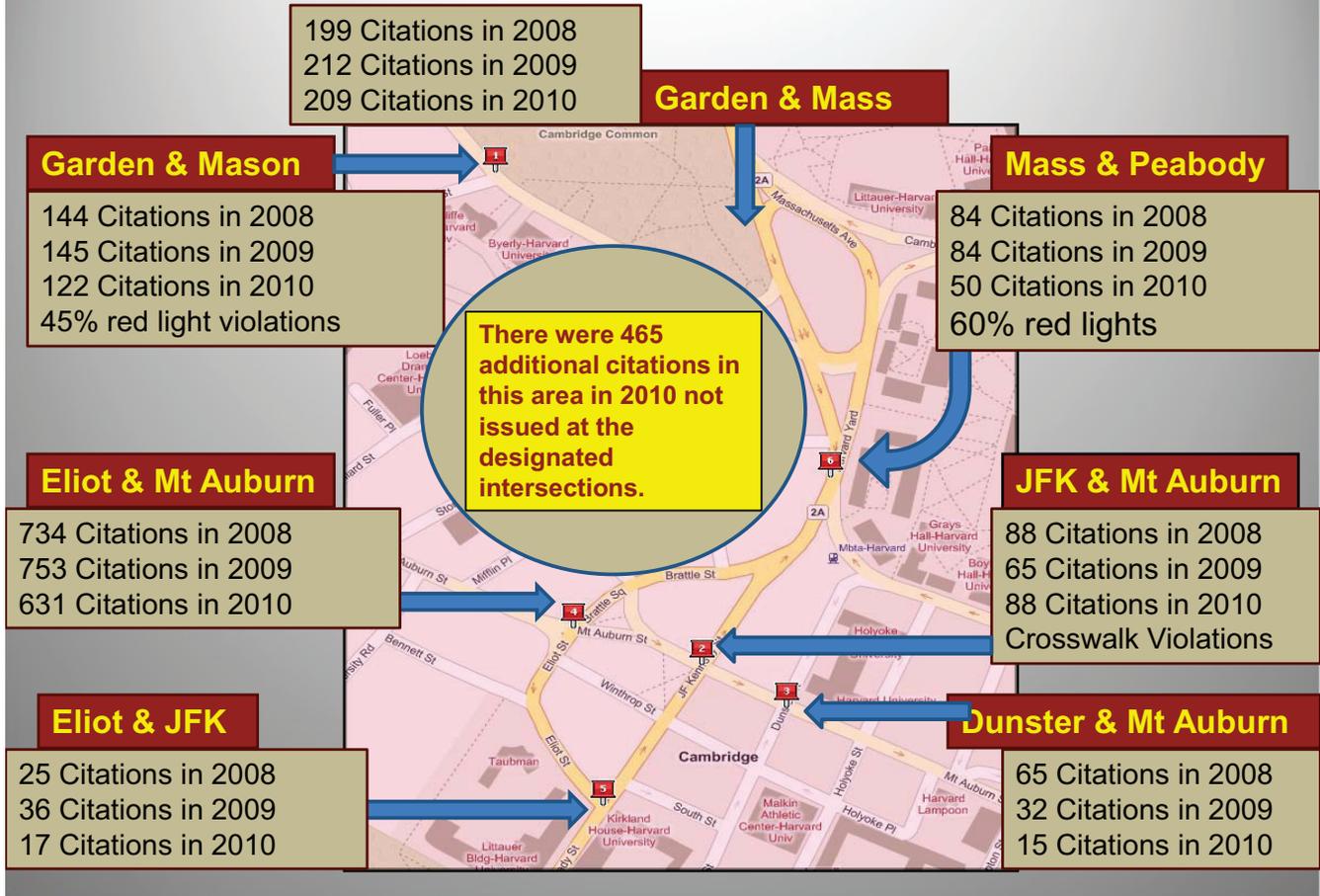
Harvard Square & Periphery – Hot Spot Intersections



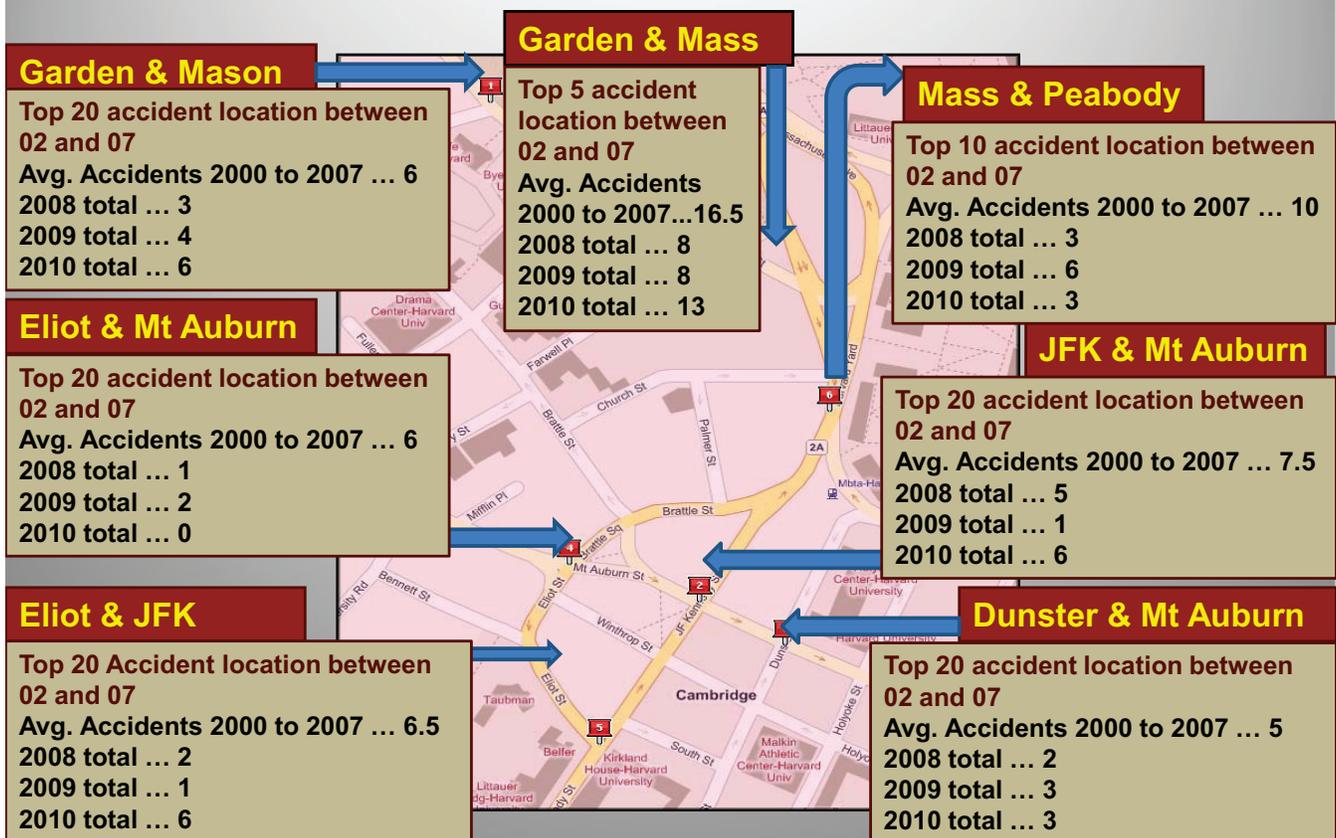
Harvard Square & Periphery – Hot Spot Intersections



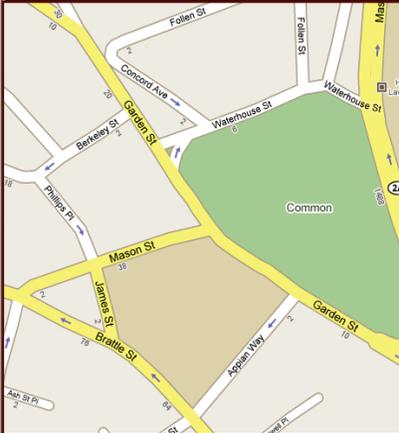
Harvard Square & Periphery – Hot Spot Intersections



Harvard Square & Periphery – Hot Spot Intersections



Harvard Square



Harvard Sq Area

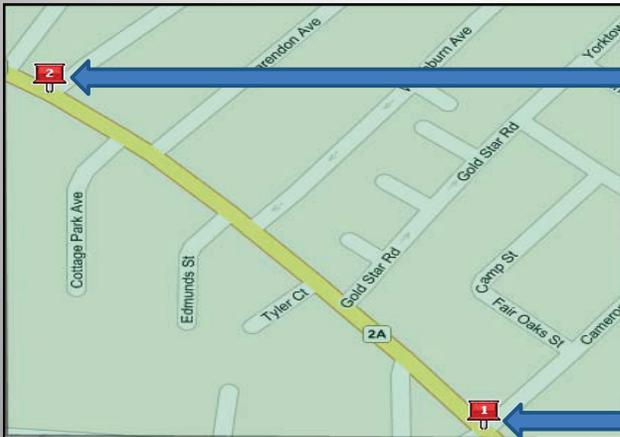
- Garden St & Mason
- Garden St & Mass Ave
- JFK & Mt Auburn
- Eliot & JFK
- Mass Ave & Peabody
- Eliot & Mt Auburn

Hot Spot Analysis – 2008 to 2010

- These seven chronic hot spot accident intersections combined for an average of 57.5 incidents per year between 2000 and 2007.
- Utilizing selective enforcement strategies, the combined accident total for these intersections in 2008 were reduced to 24 incidents, a 55% decline. Despite the fact that directed patrols increased 10% and there were 51% more motor vehicles stops at these intersections in 2009, accidents (25) remained relatively flat with a 4% increase. **Driven by a dramatic surge in accidents at one of the Top 5 chronic hot spots – Garden and Mass – there were twelve more crashes recorded in this cluster in 2010 than the previous year, though this is still 35% lower than the average between 2000 and 2007.**
- Hours per day directed to traffic enforcement in this area increased by 2.5% in 2010, rising from 3.9 *HPD* last year to 4.0 *HPD* this year. Citations issued in this area declined by 9% in 2010. Eight percent of the citations issued citywide this year were handed out in this cluster.

2010		North Cambridge/Mass Ave– Accident Hot Spot	TOTAL	UNIT HOURS
86A	Directed Patrol - Accident	Selective Enforcement for High Accidents	315	157.5
86B	Directed Patrol – Bicycle	Selective Enforcement for Bicycle violations	55	27.5
86C	Directed Patrol – Crosswalk	Selective Enforcement Assignment for Crosswalk violations	147	73.5
86M	Directed Patrol – Miscellaneous Traffic Assignment	Selective enforcement for traffic issues not specifically listed	20	10
86P	Directed Patrol – Park Patrol	Directed Patrol for visibility in Parks		
86R	Directed Patrol – Red Light	Selective Enforcement for Red Light violations	113	65.5
86S	Directed Patrol – Speeding	Selective Enforcement for Speeding violations	10	5
86T	Directed Patrol – Trucks	Selective Enforcement for Truck Restriction violations	98	49
	Directed Patrol Totals		758	379
	MV Stops		585	195
	Total Unit Hours	1.6 Hours per day directly related to traffic enforcement		574

North Cambridge / Mass Ave Corridor – Hot Spot Intersections



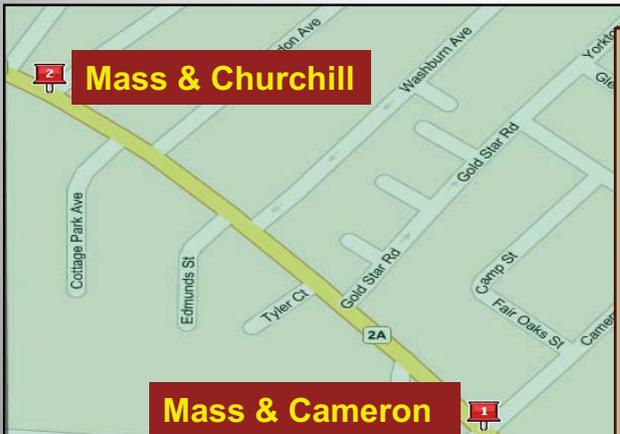
Mass & Churchill

Mass & Cameron



Mass & Upland

North Cambridge / Mass Ave Corridor – Hot Spot Intersections



Mass & Churchill

Mass & Cameron



Mass & Upland

• Directed Patrols:

2008 ... 181.5 Patrol Unit Hours
 2009 ... 372.5 Patrol Unit Hours
 2010 ... 379 Patrol Unit Hours

• MV Stops

2008 ... 206 Unit Hours
 2009 ... 334 Unit Hours
 2010 ... 195 Unit Hours

• Citations issued at Top 3 intersections:

2008 ... 237
 2009 ... 245
 2010 ... 140

• Patrol Unit Hours Per Day for Traffic

2008 ... 1.1 Hours per Day
 2009 ... 1.9 Hours per Day
 2010 ... 1.6 Hours per Day

North Cambridge / Mass Ave Corridor – Hot Spot Intersections

Mass & Churchill

Top 30 accident location between 02 and 07
 Avg. Accidents 2000 to 2007 ... 4
 2008 total ... 0
 2009 total ... 0
 2010 total ... 0



Mass & Cameron

Top 25 accident location between 02 and 07
 Avg. Accidents 2000 to 2007 ... 5
 2008 total ... 0
 2009 total ... 1
 2010 total ... 2

Mass & Upland

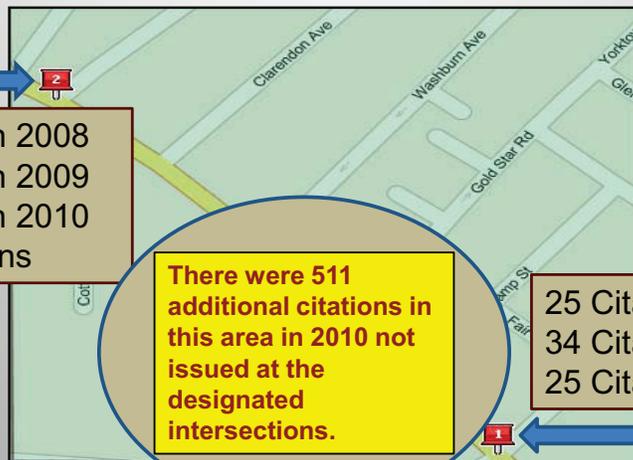
Top 20 Accident location between 02 and 07
 Avg. Accidents 2000 to 2007 ... 7
 2008 total ... 1
 2009 total ... 1
 2010 total ... 4



North Cambridge / Mass Ave Corridor – Hot Spot Intersections

Mass & Churchill

65 Citations issued in 2008
 50 Citations issued in 2009
 31 Citations issued in 2010
 50% red light violations



There were 511 additional citations in this area in 2010 not issued at the designated intersections.

Mass & Cameron

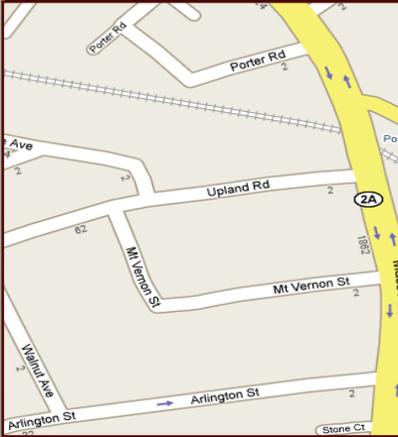
25 Citations issued in 2008
 34 Citations issued in 2009
 25 Citations issued in 2010

Mass & Upland

147 Citations issued in 2008
 161 Citations issued in 2009
 61 Citations issued in 2010
 60% red light violations



Upper Mass - Porter



Porter Sq Area

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

Hot Spot Analysis – 2008 to 2010

- These three hot spot accident intersections combined for an average of 16 incidents per year between 2000 and 2007. The intersections in this cluster do not produce the numbers comparable to the other four hot spots in this program. This area has been selected to give a high traffic enforcement presence north of Harvard Square.
- Utilizing selective enforcement strategies, the combined accident total for these intersections in 2008 was reduced to 3 incidents, a 81% reduction. There were only two accidents reported at these locations in 2009. **In 2010, there were six accidents in this controlled area.**
- Patrol unit hours directed toward traffic and accident reduction fell from 1.9 HPD to 1.6 HPD in this area in 2010. The total citations issued here decreased this year at the designated intersections, but over 500 were given out between 1990 and 2200 Mass Ave.

Future Improvements in Data Analysis and Collection

- The new Cambridge Police citation database became operational on 4/1/10 and the accident module will launch in the summer of 2011, making the compilation of statistics and identification of accident hot spots and patterns much easier.
- The CPD will continue to foster partnerships and data sharing between the Traffic Unit, the Crime Analysis Unit, the Traffic and Parking analytical branch, and Mass Highways.
- Update the Hot Spot Matrix with fresh analysis, citizen complaints, and evaluate strategies on a more timely basis.
- Work in consort with Traffic and Parking to compile a comprehensive and detailed analysis of bicycle and pedestrian accidents on a monthly basis.
- Utilize Police intranet, electronic Roll Call, and 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.

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 13-14). 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 Boston Area Rape Crisis Center is available (617) 492-8306 or (800) 841-8371.** 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) 349-3236.

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) 349-3236.

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, 617-349-2326, 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 617-349-2326.

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
Or (617) 349-6009
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) 349-3370

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

To send an anonymous tip via text message to the Cambridge Police Department, text the keyword Tip650 and your tip to 847411 (TIP411).

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**