

Cambridge Police Department
Annual Crime Report 2018



Crime Analysis Unit

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Thank you to Cambridge Police Officer Sean Lowe and Lowe Group Media for providing the photo of the Cambridge Police Badge showcased on the front cover of this Report.

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Check out our detailed monthly report:
www.CambridgePolice.org/BridgeStat

Winner, Best Statistical Report & Analytical
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Crime Analysts



Cambridge at a Glance

Cambridge Police Department

Organized:	1859
Sworn Officers:	282
Civilian Personnel:	41
Commissioner:	Branville G. Bard, Jr.
Budget (FY 2019):	\$59,191,260
Marked Patrol Vehicles:	37
Unmarked Patrol Vehicles:	40 (plus 8 narcotics vehicles)
Motorcycles:	14
Fleet Bicycles:	22
Special Vehicles:	9 Tactical vehicles, 3 Tactical ATV's, 6 Trailers
2018 Calls for Service:	104,226
2018 Total Index Crimes:	2,384

City of Cambridge Top Employers

1. Harvard University	12,595
2. MIT	9,194
3. City of Cambridge	3,173
4. Biogen Idec	2,400
5. Novartis	2,337
6. Sanofi Aventis	2,000
7. Takeda Pharmaceuticals	1,856
8. Cambridge Health Alliance	1,795
9. Cambridge Innovation Center	1,771
10. Mt. Auburn Hospital	1,762

Crime Analysis Foreword

Crime Analysis is the process of turning crime data into information, and then turning that information into knowledge about crime and safety in a particular community. While it is a growing field across this country and internationally, Cambridge has had a Crime Analysis Unit in operation for over 40 years.

The function of the Crime Analysis Unit (CAU) is to support the daily operations of the Police Department by collecting, managing, and analyzing crime, calls for service, and other data. The CAU also works together with analysts from neighboring departments to address cross-jurisdictional patterns. By making timely observations of emerging crime patterns, hot spots, and other crime problems, the CAU ultimately aims to assist the Department in its criminal apprehension and crime reduction strategies.

The Cambridge Police Department's 2018 Annual Crime Report is an attempt to provide detailed information so that citizens can make informed decisions about crime and safety in their neighborhoods.

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

The true picture of crime and disorder in a city is seldom conveyed to the public through simple statistics. Crimes are complex events, and these complexities encompass many dimensions. It is our endeavor in this report to unravel the web of factors that comprise the crime rate. The publication of detailed neighborhood crime statistics, patterns, and trends gives Cantabrigians a realistic view of their risks of victimization and helps residents, business owners, and visitors have a fuller understanding of crime problems in their areas.

This report outlines two distinctions that make up criminal incidents: (1) whether offenses are committed against strangers or against relatives and acquaintances; and (2) when and where crimes occur, focusing on where the hotspots are and the best time frames for the majority of the incidents. Outlining these factors is imperative to understanding the anatomy of crime in Cambridge, and to developing appropriate responses.

Conventions Used in this Report

This report uses several common crime analysis conventions for the reporting of statistical information. These conventions are consistent with general crime analysis practice, standards issued by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program (where applicable), past Cambridge Police Annual Crime Reports, and monthly “BridgeStat” crime reports available on the Cambridge Police web site.

Part I and Part II Crimes

The FBI UCR program standardizes the way in which law enforcement agencies report crime statistics. The program classifies crimes as “Part I” and “Part II.” The “Part I” crimes are a list of seven common crimes that together form an “index” of criminal activity, much like the Dow Jones Industrial Average provides a general assessment of the stock market based on an index of 30 stocks. These seven crimes are murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. All other crimes—including fraud and forgery, vandalism, drug offenses, and other sex offenses—are “Part II Crimes.” Definitions of each of these crimes are included at the beginnings of their respective sections.

The Hierarchy Rule

The Hierarchy Rule states that if multiple offenses are committed in the same incident, it is classified (and reported) as the most serious of the offenses. Thus, although almost all robberies involve both an assault and a theft, such incidents are included only under the “robbery” category. Similarly, the statistics for “larceny” only include incidents in which larceny is the primary crime; thefts from houses and businesses that involve illegal entry are “burglaries” and are reported there.

Using the hierarchy rule helps both police and community members understand crime. If you see that larcenies have increased 10% in your area, you don’t have to worry that those thefts involve threats or violence. If they did, they would be reported as robberies instead of larcenies.

Best Data at the Time

All statistics, including yearly totals and weighted averages, are calculated using the best available data at the time. Occasionally, after our reports are published, factors determined during investigation will cause us to reclassify a crime to a higher or lower category, and thus you may see slight discrepancies

between current and past reports. In all cases, the more recent data is the more correct data.

Weighted Averages

Because crime can fluctuate significantly from year to year, the Crime Analysis Unit makes most of its comparisons based on averages rather than individual years. If auto thefts increase by 22% from 2017 to 2018, there’s no way to tell from that figure whether 2017 was unusually low or 2018 was unusually high. But comparing 2018 to an average helps us better assess whether the crime truly went up or down in the most recent year.

We specifically use a five-year weighted average in which the earliest year (2013 in this report) is weighted once and the most recent year in the average (2017) is weighted five times, with the years in between weighted twice, three times, and four times. This common statistical convention helps produce a figure that best represents the “expected” value for the current year (2018), and to thus determine how unusual 2018’s deviation is from that average. We also provide graphs for most crimes to help assess long-term trends.

Rates

In a few places, we offer crime statistics in terms of rates rather than raw numbers. Using rates is important when comparing geographic areas of very different populations, so that we can better assess each resident’s individual risk. For instance, in 2017 (regional numbers are not yet available for 2018), Cambridge had 173 aggravated assaults, about 5% more than Malden, which reported 164. However, Cambridge also has about 83% more residents than Malden. When we look at it on the basis of rates, Cambridge had 155 assaults per 100,000 residents, while Malden had 268 assaults per 100,000 residents, which means that a Malden resident’s *risk* of aggravated assault was actually higher than a Cantabrigian’s. We only provide rates for certain crimes, however, as not all crimes are best compared in terms of residential population.

2018 Crime Index

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

Crime	2015	2016	2017	2018	2017-2018 Change	5-Year Wtd. Avg.	Avg.-2018 Change
Murder	3	2	2	0**	-100%	2	-100%
Rape	25	27	19	29	53%	23	26%
Stranger	1	2	0	2	N/A*	1	100%
Non-Stranger	24	25	19	27	42%	22	23%
Robbery	77	81	104	99	-5%	90	10%
Commercial	23	23	39	37	-5%	29	28%
Street	54	58	65	62	-5%	61	2%
Aggravated Assault	186	161	173	189	9%	175	8%
Total Violent Crime	291	271	298	317	6%	290	9%
Burglary	438	308	252	252	0%	318	-21%
Commercial	100	45	49	56	14%	59	-5%
Residential	338	263	203	196	-3%	259	-24%
Larceny	2,000	1,931	1,679	1,704	1%	1,921	-11%
from Building	345	297	273	272	0%	317	-14%
from Vehicle	404	371	289	270	-7%	386	-30%
From Person	181	221	158	166	5%	200	-17%
of Bicycle	362	375	303	307	1%	343	-10%
Shoplifting	333	326	370	338	-9%	355	-5%
from Residence	289	270	187	256	37%	235	9%
of License Plate	25	22	28	23	-18%	25	-8%
of Services	16	17	31	26	-16%	22	18%
Miscellaneous	45	32	40	46	15%	39	18%
Auto Theft	125	110	91	111	22%	110	1%
Total Property Crime	2,563	2,349	2,022	2,067	2%	2,349	-12%
Crime Index Total	2,854	2,620	2,320	2,384	3%	2,639	-10%

*N/A = Percent change cannot be calculated when the 2017 value is 0.

** Classification of incident resulting in fatality in July 2018 is still pending per the Middlesex District Attorney's Office

Cambridge Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics, 1999-2018*

Crime	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Avg. 1999-2008	Avg. 2009-2018	Avg. 1999-2018	2018 Change 2017-2018**	2018 Change 1999-2018**
Murder	2	1	1	6	3	0	3	2	0	1	2	0	5	1	3	2	3	2	2	0***	2	2	2	-100%	-100%
Rape	15	11	15	10	7	10	14	11	16	17	20	23	23	23	17	24	25	27	19	29	13	23	18	53%	93%
Robbery	165	186	181	195	229	245	239	208	161	177	172	163	147	128	118	81	77	81	104	99	199	117	158	-5%	-40%
Aggravated Assault	348	322	272	284	271	248	244	237	243	274	256	251	258	262	189	184	186	161	173	189	274	211	243	9%	-46%
Burglary	567	552	688	720	651	724	623	685	653	467	429	453	520	499	390	286	438	308	252	252	633	383	508	0%	-56%
Larceny	2,819	2,820	2,740	2,764	2,389	2,654	2,396	2,377	2,838	2,788	2,497	2,555	2,458	2,448	2,376	2,159	2,000	1,931	1,679	1,704	2,659	2,181	2,420	1%	-40%
Auto Theft	431	498	523	425	419	438	295	233	244	244	196	169	159	117	106	136	125	110	91	111	375	132	254	22%	-74%
Total Violent	530	520	469	495	510	503	500	458	420	469	450	437	433	414	327	291	291	271	298	317	487	353	420	6%	-40%
Total Property	3,817	3,870	3,951	3,909	3,459	3,816	3,314	3,295	3,735	3,499	3,122	3,177	3,137	3,064	2,872	2,581	2,563	2,349	2,022	2,067	3,667	2,695	3,181	2%	-46%
Total	4,347	4,390	4,420	4,404	3,969	4,319	3,814	3,753	4,155	3,968	3,572	3,614	3,570	3,478	3,199	2,872	2,854	2,620	2,320	2,384	4,154	3,048	3,601	3%	-45%

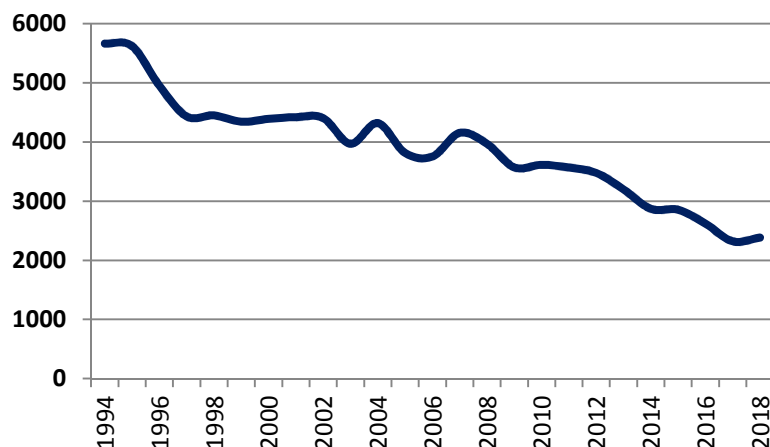
*The Cambridge Police Department voluntarily submits Uniform Crime Reporting statistics to the FBI for national comparison. See <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm> for more information.

**Percent changes are rounded to the nearest whole number. A 0% change indicates there was less than a 0.5% increase or decrease.

***Classification of incident resulting in a fatality in July 2018 is still pending per the Middlesex District Attorney's Office.

25-Year Statistical Trends

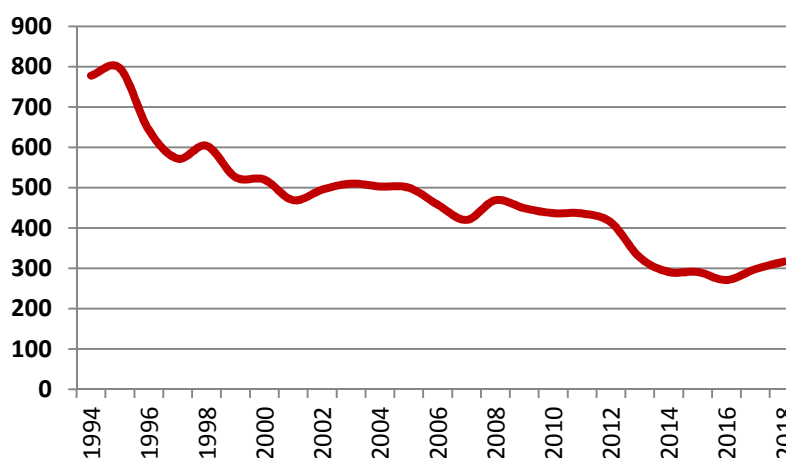
Total Part I (Index Crimes)



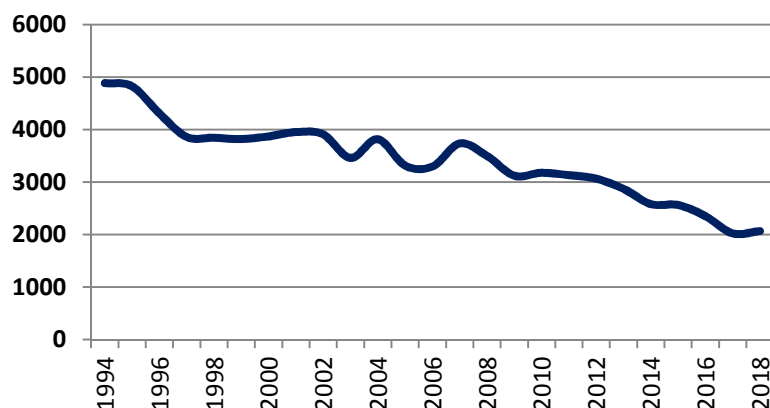
After the lowest Part I crime index since 1963 was recorded in 2017, 2018 saw a slight increase of 64 crimes, ending the year with 2,384 total incidents. Despite some bumps in the early 1980s and early 1990s, crime has decreased steadily since it peaked in 1974 at more than 10,000 Part I crimes. The last big decrease was between 1990 and 1998. Crime fluctuated around the 3,700 mark for about a decade before dropping below 3,000 for the first time in 2014 and below 2,500 for the first time in 2017, where it remained in 2018.

Violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) hit their peak in 1990, amidst a nationwide gang and drug epidemic, but then fell dramatically in the following decade and remained around 450-500 per year throughout the 2000s. The 2016 violent crime total of 271 incidents was the lowest number recorded since the late 1960s. In 2018, there was a total of 317 violent crimes reported, which is 17% above the low seen in 2016 but is still well below the 25-year high of 796 shown on the chart in 1995.

Total Part I Violent Crimes



Total Part I Property Crimes



Property crime (burglary, larceny, and auto theft) makes up about 85-90% of the total Part I crime index each year, and its graph therefore looks almost identical to the total crime graph above. The 50-year low for property crime was recorded in 2017. In 2018, there was a slight increase of 2%, or 45 crimes. Despite the increase this year, one category that has seen a consistent decline since its peak of 1,234 incidents in 2007 is larceny from motor vehicles, which has dropped an astounding 78% since that year, with only 270 incidents reported in 2018.

2018 Executive Summary

After seven consecutive years of reductions in crime, the City of Cambridge experienced its first increase in 2018, rising 64 serious crimes, or 3%, above the record-low total of 2,320 incidents registered in 2017. Despite the small increase in 2018, the 2,384 crimes reported this year still represent the second lowest total of index crimes reported to the FBI since Congress enacted the Omnibus Crime Control Act in 1968. This year is also only the fifth time in the past 50 years that the crime total has dropped below 3,000 incidents in Cambridge.

Further analysis of the crime breakdown indicates that there were 45 additional property crimes reported in 2018 to record a 2% incline when compared with last year and a 12% reduction below the five-year weighted average of 2,349. Meanwhile, there were 317 violent crimes reported in the City in 2018, 19 more incidents than in 2017, which translates to an increase of 6% over 2017 and a 9% increase over the five-year average of 290.

Murder

- On July 22, 2018, a 15-year-old female died following an apparent assault in which she was shoved to the ground on Cambridge Street. As of the printing of this Annual Report, a ruling on the classification of this incident is still pending per the Middlesex District Attorney's Office. No arrests have been made.
- Officially, there were no other murders reported in Cambridge in 2018. If the above incident is not ruled a homicide, this is only the sixth time in 55 years that no murders were reported in an entire calendar year in Cambridge (the other years being 1966, 1985, 2004, 2007, and 2010).
- Two murders were reported in Cambridge in 2017. On October 14, Ednilson DaCosta, 28, of Dorchester was shot in a motor vehicle in the area of Windsor Street & Evereteze Way. He was pronounced deceased at a local hospital. This homicide remains under investigation. In the second homicide of 2017, 28-year-old Malachi Mims of Cambridge was shot and killed outside a vehicle in the area of Tremont Street and Hampshire Street on November 16. Two Cambridge teens have since been charged in connection with this incident.
- Since 1990, Cambridge has averaged two murders per year, which is a decrease from the 30-year period between 1960 and 1989 when the average was slightly less than five per year.
- Trend analysis for the past twenty years points to two recurring murder scenarios in Cambridge: a domestic murder in which one family member is killed by another, and the murder of young males by a handgun or knife typically in acts of retaliatory street violence.
- Handguns have been used in 20 of the 34 murders in Cambridge since 2000. Six have involved knives.
- Twenty-five of the 34 murders in Cambridge since 2000 (74%) have been cleared by an arrest/suicide of the perpetrator, including all three murders in both 2013 and 2015, and one of the two in 2014 and 2017. For comparison, the 2010 clearance rate for murder was 65% nationally and 50% in New England.

Rape

- The total number of rapes in Cambridge rose in 2018 to 29 incidents, after registering at 19 incidents the previous year.
- Fourteen of the rapes in 2018 involved acquaintances, three involved a contact scenario with the offender being someone the victim had met in a public place, ten were domestic situations, and two were classified as blitz assaults, both of which were stranger-to-stranger rapes.
- The number of stranger-to-stranger rapes each year—between one and five—remains extremely low. Patterns of reported rape are very rare in Cambridge.

Robbery

- In 2018, there were 99 total robberies reported, translating to a 5% decrease below the 2017 total. When measured against the five-year weighted average of 90 incidents, a 10% incline is reported.
- Street robberies decreased by three incidents in 2018, translating to a 5% drop below 2017's total of 65 incidents. Conversely, the 2018 street robbery total of 62 incidents was one incident (2%) above the five-year average of 61 incidents. No notable street robbery patterns emerged anywhere in Cambridge in 2018.
- After a substantial increase of 70% was seen in 2017, commercial robberies dropped 5% in 2018, slipping two incidents from 39 in 2017 to 37 this year. Despite the slight descent, the 2018 total was still up 28% above the five-year weighted average of 29. Convenience, liquor, and grocery stores were the most common locations of commercial robberies in 2018. Only four bank robberies were reported, half of which resulted in arrests.

Aggravated Assault

- The total of 189 aggravated assaults reported in Cambridge in 2018 is 9% above the 2017 total of 173 incidents and 8% above the five-year average of 175 assaults.
- Domestic assaults, which typically constitute 30-40% of the assault total each year, rose from 43 incidents in 2017 to 63 in 2018, which is 33% of the assault total this year. Meanwhile, aggravated assaults between acquaintances dropped from 40 in 2017 to 31 in 2018.
- Eight of the aggravated assaults in 2018 (4%) resulted in serious injury, including four shooting incidents that resulted in four victims (all non-fatal).
- The most common weapons used in aggravated assaults in 2018 were knives (17%), followed by shod feet (14%). Hands and/or feet (without shoes) and walls/floors were each used in an additional 8%. There were nine aggravated assaults that involved the use of a firearm in 2018, up three from the previous year.
- 48% of aggravated assaults resulted in an arrest in 2018, compared to 28% of simple assaults.

Burglary

- Total burglary, the combination of residential and commercial breaks, registered a 21% decline in 2018 when compared with the five-year weighted average for this crime. However, there was no change reported this year when compared with the 2017 total, as both years reported 252 incidents each.
- Housebreaks saw a slight decrease of 3% from 203 in 2017 to 196 in 2018. This crime type also dropped 24% below the five-year weighted average of 259. Aside from a string of incidents at an apartment complex on Concord Avenue during the first half of the year, the effects of housebreak patterns were felt mainly in the lower half of Cambridge this year.
- There was a moderate increase in commercial burglaries in Cambridge in 2018, rising 14% from 49 incidents in 2017 to 56 in 2018. This total was still 5% below the five-year weighted average of 59. The only notable pattern that emerged in Cambridge in 2018 was a series of burglaries into construction sites in the East Cambridge/Kendall Square area of the city, starting in August and ending with an arrest in October.

Larceny

- In 2018, the property crime of larceny rose 1% (or 25 incidents) when measured against the 2017 total and dropped 11% when compared to the five-year weighted average. There were 1,704 total larcenies reported this year.
- Larceny is always the most prevalent of the Part One crimes in Cambridge. In 2018, it accounted for 71% of the total Part I crime and 82% of the total property crime. Three categories of larceny that produce some of the highest numbers each year (larceny from motor vehicles, buildings, and persons) are often fueled by advances in technology.
- Larcenies from motor vehicles (LMVs) this year were down 7% from the 2017 figures. The 2018 total of 270 LMVs was also down 30% when compared with the five-year weighted average. The most common method of entry in recent years has been through unlocked car doors.
- Larceny from the person increased by 5% in 2018, up eight incidents over the 158 reported in 2017. Despite this year's increase, the 2018 total of 166 incidents was still 17% below the five-year weighted average.
- Larceny of bicycles also saw a slight increase this year, rising 1% from 303 incidents in 2017 to 307 in 2018. This property crime was still 10% below the five-year weighted average of 343, however.
- Larceny from residences saw a notable increase in 2018, climbing 37% to 256 incidents. By far the most prevalent scenario for this crime type in recent years has involved the theft of packages from the front steps or vestibules of residences. This scenario surged 46% this year, from 109 in 2017 to 159 in 2018.

Auto Theft

- In 2018, auto thefts in Cambridge rose 22% above the 91 incidents reported in 2017. Despite the increase this year, the 111 reported incidents in 2018 and the five-year average of 110 thefts are remarkably low totals for a city that used to see staggering auto theft numbers—in 1974, there were 5,203 cars reported stolen.
- Cambridgeport recorded the largest number of auto thefts in 2018 with 17 incidents reported, followed by Inman-Harrington with 15.
- Very few auto theft patterns have been identified over the past decade. An unusual trend of motorcycle and scooter thefts emerged in 2012 and continued through 2015 but dropped off in 2016. This trend re-emerged in 2017 and 2018, with 24% and 30%, respectively, of all auto thefts in Cambridge involving motorcycles or scooters, but no specific patterns were detected.
- Another possible emerging trend seen in Cambridge in 2018 was the increase in the tendency for rental car and ride-sharing / car-sharing companies to report overdue cars as stolen. At least 11 vehicles reported stolen in Cambridge this year (or 10%) fell into this category.
- Approximately 44% of the cars reported stolen in Cambridge this year have been recovered to date, which is well below the percent recovered in 2017 (55%), 2016 (64%), 2015 (60%), and represents an even more substantial decline below the average of around 70% seen in previous years. The majority of the recovered cars in 2018 were located outside of Cambridge.

Regional Crime Comparison

The following table compares Cambridge to other Massachusetts cities and towns with populations greater than 50,000 residents. The data is from 2017, as this is the most recent year for which data is available from the FBI UCR program. Data is presented in terms of rates per 100,000 residents, rather than raw totals, so that we can validly compare cities and towns of very different population sizes.

2017 Rates per 100,000 residents for selected Massachusetts Cities and Towns

City	Population	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Violent Total	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Property Total	Total
Brockton	96,016	7	97	179	672	955	341	1,302	400	2,042	2,997
Brookline*	59,233	0	2	20	54	76	154	950	19	1,123	1,199
Chicopee	56,255	5	62	107	340	514	578	1,650	228	2,455	2,969
Fall River	89,012	3	60	210	716	989	479	1,021	257	1,757	2,746
Framingham	72,153	0	19	28	279	326	183	761	93	1,037	1,362
Haverhill	63,244	5	24	63	527	618	318	944	188	1,450	2,068
Lawrence	80,890	14	37	187	486	723	277	938	504	1,720	2,443
Lowell	111,294	1	12	129	147	289	426	1,231	318	1,975	2,264
Lynn	93,140	13	30	176	496	715	321	1,182	248	1,751	2,466
Malden	61,098	2	11	57	268	339	195	962	119	1,277	1,615
Medford	57,418	0	9	24	120	153	200	845	110	1,155	1,308
New Bedford	95,107	8	39	253	365	666	599	2,072	185	2,857	3,522
Newton	89,736	0	6	6	43	55	97	525	20	642	696
Peabody	52,721	4	23	32	231	290	157	941	85	1,184	1,474
Plymouth	59,803	2	35	17	199	252	135	813	40	988	1,241
Quincy	93,966	0	26	69	313	408	343	1,228	94	1,664	2,072
Revere	53,425	4	30	79	352	464	251	1,441	198	1,891	2,355
Somerville	82,326	1	19	50	162	232	211	981	108	1,301	1,533
Springfield	154,562	9	47	246	572	874	765	1,878	329	2,972	3,846
Taunton	57,047	0	26	49	310	386	233	524	105	862	1,248
Waltham	63,413	2	25	22	106	155	186	705	69	960	1,115
Weymouth	56,382	2	27	30	202	261	117	848	59	1,023	1,284
Worcester	185,107	3	23	175	526	727	468	1,504	214	2,186	2,913
Average*	81,885	4	31	116	373	530	348	1,177	194	1,719	2,249
Cambridge	111,707	2	17	93	155	267	226	1,503	81	1,810	2,077

** Cambridge figures are not included in the average so as to allow a better comparison between Cambridge and the average.

Statistics from the rest of the state shows that Cambridge had less per-capita crime in six categories (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and auto theft), while conversely registering more larcenies than the average, which also affected the property crime total. The rate for the overall crime total in 2017 in Cambridge was slightly below the average for the region.

The high larceny figure for Cambridge is consistent with past data. Cambridge's large business and education populations create opportunities for thefts from vehicles, pocket-picking, shoplifting, thefts from buildings, and bicycle thefts — opportunities not present in many less trafficked cities and towns.

National Crime Comparison

The table on this page compares Cambridge to other cities across the nation with a comparable population (and because the populations *are* comparable, we use the actual figures for crimes, not rates). Again, the data is from the most recent year available: 2017.

City	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Total
Allentown, PA	16	70	269	202	634	2,362	306	3,859
Ann Arbor, MI	0	57	53	149	278	1,731	99	2,367
Antioch, CA	10	51	230	316	589	2,261	988	4,445
Billings, MT	2	76	87	384	783	4,451	842	6,625
Burbank, CA	0	20	86	147	355	2,344	245	3,197
Carlsbad, CA	0	30	46	171	432	1,638	139	2,456
Clearwater, FL	3	85	141	349	494	2,909	249	4,230
Clovis, CA	0	44	61	138	453	2,234	208	3,138
Costa Mesa, CA	1	61	128	171	620	3,158	520	4,659
Daly City, CA	0	52	90	123	202	1,156	203	1,826
Davenport, IA	13	90	203	444	1,108	3,586	555	5,999
Edison Township, NJ	0	7	47	58	185	906	119	1,322
El Cajon, CA	1	48	163	217	414	1,502	414	2,759
Elgin, IL	2	38	56	128	195	1,310	74	1,803
Erie, PA	6	32	98	170	531	1,619	108	2,564
Fairfield, CA	10	40	181	315	545	2,174	533	3,798
Green Bay, WI	0	76	65	357	321	1,738	88	2,645
Gresham, OR	9	76	86	215	424	2,034	1,255	4,099
High Point, NC	20	n/a	206	530	754	3,127	280	4,917
Independence, MO	11	33	156	446	785	4,655	1,262	7,348
League City, TX	3	34	18	42	218	1,407	93	1,815
Lowell, MA	1	13	144	164	474	1,370	354	2,520
Manchester, NH	2	92	174	477	491	2,229	185	3,650
Norwalk, CA	5	17	133	282	418	1,123	415	2,393
Palm Bay, FL	7	41	50	463	445	1,524	151	2,681
Peoria, IL	12	65	281	509	1,119	3,357	334	5,677
Pueblo, CO	10	199	219	739	1,376	4,234	1,228	8,005
Richardson, TX	3	25	97	68	389	1,717	189	2,488
Richmond, CA	10	49	392	563	698	2,199	1,231	5,142
Ventura, CA	2	63	111	284	585	2,717	336	4,098
Waterbury, CT	11	51	255	227	690	2,619	827	4,680
West Palm Beach, FL	25	66	322	493	847	3,907	521	6,181
Westminster, CO	4	68	46	157	446	2,489	733	3,943
Wichita Falls, TX	4	78	127	165	725	2,294	238	3,631
Wilmington, NC	18	n/a	195	535	998	3,039	281	5,066
Average*	6	56	143	291	572	2,375	446	3,886
Cambridge	2	19	104	173	252	1,679	91	2,320

*Cambridge figures are not included in the average so as to allow a better comparison between Cambridge and the average.



Section II

Part I Crimes

Murder
Rape
Robbery
Aggravated Assault
Burglary
Larceny
Auto Theft

Murder

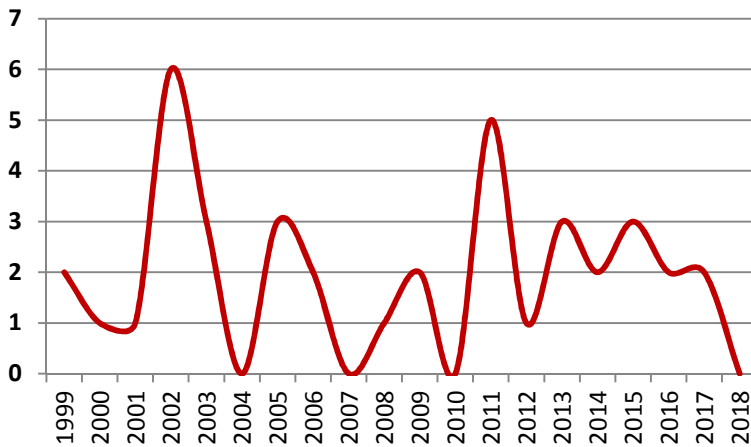
Definition

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter encompasses the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification of this offense, as for all other Crime Index Offenses, is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults with the intent to murder, which are counted as aggravated assaults.

Statistics

Five-Year Average	2
2017	2
2018	0
Change from 2017	-100%
Change from Average	-100%

Murders reported in Cambridge*



*Murders are counted by victim rather than incidents; one incident can have multiple victims.

On July 22, 2018, a 15-year-old female from Cambridge died following an apparent assault in which she was shoved to the ground on Cambridge Street. As of the printing of this Annual Report, a ruling on the classification of this incident is still pending per the Middlesex District Attorney's Office. No arrests have been made.

Officially, there were no other murders reported in Cambridge in 2018. If the above incident is not ruled a homicide, this is only the sixth time in 55 years that no murders were reported in an entire calendar year in Cambridge (the other years being 1966, 1985, 2004, 2007, and 2010).

As of the end of 2018, the last official murder recorded in Cambridge was the November 16, 2017, shooting of 28-year-old Malachi Mims of Cambridge outside a vehicle in the area of Tremont Street and Hampshire Street. On December 31, 2017, 17-year-old Kevin Reddick of Cambridge was arrested in Boston in connection with this homicide. On November 29, 2018, the Middlesex District Attorney's Office announced that Osiris Chambers, 17, of Cambridge was also arraigned in Middlesex Superior Court in connection with the shooting death of Malachi Mims.

The other homicide in 2017 was the shooting death of 28-year-old Ednilson DaCosta of Dorchester in the area of Windsor Street & Evereteze Way on October 14. Minutes after this shooting, another male was shot and killed in Somerville. On November 3, 2017, 28-year-old Tony Harris of Everett was arrested for the Somerville homicide. The murder of Ednilson DaCosta remains under investigation.

Characteristics of murder in Cambridge

For the 30-year period between 1960 and 1989, the City of Cambridge averaged slightly less than five murders per year. The annual average since 1990 has fallen to approximately two per year. Trend analysis over recent years points to two recurring murder scenarios in Cambridge: domestic murder, in which one family member is brutally killed by another in a homicidal rage, and the murder of young males by a handgun or knife typically in acts of retaliatory street violence.

Cambridge murder statistics, 1990-2018

- 60 people murdered in 55 incidents (in four of the incidents, two or more people were killed)
- 41 victims were male (average age of 34)
- 19 victims were female (average age of 41)
- Most common weapons: handguns (29 incidents) and knives (13 incidents)
- 18 of the 55 cases are still under investigation or remain unsolved.
- 25 of the 34 cases since 2000 have been cleared by arrest or by the death of the suspect, including all three murders in both 2013 and 2015, and one of the two murders in 2014 and 2017.

Murder in Cambridge, 2005–2018

(See 2010 Annual Report for information on murders committed during the 1990s and early 2000s.)

Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
2/24/2005 14:15	152 Berkshire St. (Inman/ Harrington)	Andrea Harvey, 27, of Cambridge	Damion Linton, of Cambridge	Linton was charged with strangling his wife of one year. Her body was found by her parents in her apartment in Inman Square.	Linton was sentenced to life in prison without parole.
8/6/2005 12:14	17 Warren St. (Inman/ Harrington)	Regina Antoine, 8, & Benita Antoine, 76, both of Cambridge	Kevin Robinson, of Cambridge	Robinson was charged with murder and arson after using gasoline to light a building on fire, causing the deaths of a grandmother and her young granddaughter.	Robinson was found guilty of two counts of 2 nd degree murder.
3/18/2006 23:53	144 Hamilton St. (Cambridgeport)	Corey Davis, 19, of Cambridge	Ahmad Bright, 17, of Dorchester, Sherrod Bright, 22, of Dorchester, and Remele Ahart, 21, of Chelsea	Davis and his cousin were walking down Hamilton St. when a car drove past and someone opened fire on them, striking and killing Davis. Ahart and Ahmad Bright were arrested in connection with this shooting in June 2006. Sherrod Bright was arrested in Nov. 2008.	Ahart was found guilty of 1 st degree murder. A. Bright was found guilty of 2 nd degree murder. S. Bright pled guilty to manslaughter.
3/28/2006 01:13	512 Mass Ave (Cambridgeport)	Doowensky Nazaire, 22, of Somerville	Elysee Bresilla, 28, of Roslindale	Nazaire died from two gunshot wounds to the upper torso after Bresilla allegedly shot him while he was standing in front of the <i>Phoenix Landing</i> .	Bresilla was found guilty of 1 st degree murder and sentenced to life in prison w/o parole.
6/26/2008 22:49	211 Elm St E. (Inman/Harrington)	Steven Raftery, 42, of Cambridge	James Foley, 39, of Cambridge	Foley allegedly stabbed Raftery two times in the chest during an argument in the basement at this address. Raftery was pronounced dead at the scene and Foley was arrested the next day.	Foley was found guilty of 2 nd degree murder and sentenced to life in prison.
1/28/2009 10:15	26 Smith Pl. (Highlands)	Maurice Ricketts, 33, of Malden	Clyde Howard, 65, of Brookline	Howard and Ricketts were in a verbal dispute when Howard pulled out a handgun and shot Ricketts in the head. Ricketts was transported to the hospital and pronounced dead shortly thereafter.	Howard was found guilty of 1 st degree murder.
5/18/2009 16:45	Dunster St & Mt. Auburn St (HARVARD UNIV. CRIME)	Justin Cosby, 21, of Cambridge	Jabrai Jordan Copney, 20, Blayn Jiggetts, 19, and Jason Aquino, 23, all from New York	Cosby was shot and killed inside Kirkland House (a Harvard University dormitory) during a drug-related robbery perpetrated by Copney, Jiggetts, and Aquino. Copney was the alleged shooter.	Copney was found guilty of 1 st degree murder. Jiggetts and Aquino both pled guilty to manslaughter.
6/16/2009 03:05	341 Rindge Ave (North Cambridge)	Jason Ellcock, 33, formerly of Cambridge	Unknown	Ellcock was found with multiple gunshot wounds in front of the driveway to 362/364 Rindge Ave. He was pronounced dead at the scene. Incident remains under investigation.	Ongoing investigation.

Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
3/12/2011 00:15	Watson St & Brookline St (Cambridgeport)	James Lauture, 30, of Cambridge	Unknown	Lauture was shot and killed while sitting in the driver's seat of a vehicle parked at Watson & Brookline St.	Ongoing investigation.
11/20/2011 10:30	77 Elm St (The Port)	Guy Verna, 62, of Cambridge	Gylene Verna, 29, of Cambridge	Gylene Verna allegedly strangled and killed her father, Guy Verna, during a verbal altercation at her apartment.	Verna was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter and sentenced to 8-10 years in prison.
12/9/2011 18:35	161 Grove St (Strawberry Hill)	Mary Pizzuto, 91, of Cambridge, Patrick Pizzuto, 63, of Lexington, & Robert Pizzuto, 52, of Arlington	John Brosnahan, 68, of Cambridge	Brosnahan, a retired Bedford police officer, allegedly shot and killed his mother-in-law and two of his brothers-in-law during a disagreement at his residence. Brosnahan fled the scene and was found later that evening in Brighton where he died from a self-inflicted gunshot wound.	John Brosnahan committed suicide.
6/3/2012 20:00	34 Willow St (Inman/Harrington)	Charlene Holmes, 16, of Cambridge	Unknown	Holmes was shot while standing outside a residence on Willow Street. She was transported to the hospital with gunshot wounds where she succumbed to her injuries.	Ongoing investigation.
1/16/2013	34 Ash St (West Cambridge)	Rehma Sabir, 1, of Cambridge	Aisling Brady McCarthy, 34, of Quincy	On April 12, 2013, nanny Aisling Brady McCarthy, of Quincy, was charged with murder in the death of 1-year-old Rehma Sabir of Cambridge, who died on January 16, 2013, from injuries sustained on January 14, 2013.	Charges were dropped against Aisling McCarthy in August 2015 after the medical examiner amended the manner of death to "undetermined."
4/18/2013 22:30	Vassar St & Main St (M.I.T.)	Sean Collier, 27, of Somerville	Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, 19, of Cambridge	M.I.T. Officer Sean Collier was found shot in his vehicle on the M.I.T. campus. He was transported to Mass General Hospital and pronounced deceased. The Middlesex Attorney's Office obtained a default warrant against Boston Marathon bombing suspect Dzhokhar Tsarnaev for this incident on 10/7/13.	Tsarnaev was found guilty of Officer Collier's murder on 4/8/15.
11/25/2013 23:50	243 Broadway (The Port)	Jesse Maxwell Jr, 73, of Cambridge	Harold Antoine Maxwell, 33, of Cambridge	The body of Jesse Maxwell was found in his apartment at 243 Broadway, where he died as a result of injuries to the head and neck. The victim's nephew, Harold Maxwell, was arrested and charged with his uncle's murder.	Harold Maxwell is awaiting trial.
2/2/2014 06:00	396 Putnam Ave (Cambridgeport)	Dana Robinson, 46, of Brockton	Malia Gomez, 40, of Cambridge	Gomez admitted to stabbing Robinson, an acquaintance, in her apartment building following an argument. Robinson later died at Beth Israel Hospital.	Gomez is awaiting trial.
7/3/2014 21:57	119 Windsor St (The Port)	Kensley David, 22, of Roxbury	Unknown	David suffered a single fatal gunshot wound to the head during a shooting on Windsor Street. The incident is not believed to be random.	Ongoing investigation.
4/4/2015 07:53	157 Sixth St (East Cambridge)	Jonathan Camilien, 26, of Somerville	Carlos Colina, 32, of Cambridge	Camilien's dismembered body was found inside a duffel bag on a walkway off of Binney Street. A crime scene was later located inside Colina's apartment on Sixth Street and he was arrested. The two were acquaintances.	Colina was found guilty of 1 st degree murder and sentenced to life in prison w/o parole.
8/12/2015 20:40	Washington St & Windsor St (The Port)	Rasaun Nichols, 31, of Cambridge	Roosselin Altidor, 25, of Medford	Nichols was struck by gunshots while in a vehicle that was departing Newtowne Court. Altidor was arrested 9 days later. Nichols and Altidor were known to each other.	Altidor is awaiting trial.
9/12/2015 01:40	750 Mass Ave (Riverside)	Tywann Jones, 35, of Roxbury	Antwan Gonsalves, 33, of Cambridge	Jones was stabbed while standing outside the 7-Eleven in Central Square. He later died at MGH. Gonsalves was arrested on September 24 on a warrant for Jones's murder.	Gonsalves was found guilty of 1 st degree murder and sentenced to life in prison w/o parole.

Part I Crimes: Murder

Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
3/22/16 21:57	321 Mount Auburn St (West Cambridge)	Armando Hernandez, 30, of Belmont	Unknown	Hernandez was shot and killed while walking on Mount Auburn St. A second male was non-fatally shot in the leg.	Ongoing Investigation.
6/25/16 00:18	140 Harvard St (The Port)	Anthony Clay, 49, of Cambridge	Unknown	Clay was shot while standing outside of 140 Harvard St. He was pronounced deceased at Mass General Hospital.	Ongoing Investigation.
10/14/17 03:40	Windsor St & Evereteze Way (Inman)	Ednilson DaCosta, 28, of Dorchester	Unknown	DaCosta was shot while sitting in a vehicle at Windsor St & Evereteze Way. He was pronounced deceased at Cambridge City Hospital.	Ongoing investigation.
11/16/17 19:30	Tremont St & Hampshire St (The Port)	Malachi Mims, 28, of Cambridge	Kevin Reddick, 17, and Osiris Chambers, 16, both of Cambridge	Mims was shot outside a vehicle in the area of Tremont & Hampshire St. He was pronounced deceased at Cambridge City Hospital. On December 31, 2017, Reddick was arrested in Boston in connection with this homicide. On November 29, 2018, Chambers was also arraigned in connection with Mims' death.	Reddick and Chambers are both awaiting trial.

Breakdown of Unsolved Murders in Cambridge, 2005–2016

- Jason Ellcock, 33, of Malden, but formerly of Cambridge, was found with multiple gunshot wounds in front of the driveway to 364 Rindge Avenue on the night of June 16, 2009. He was pronounced dead at the scene.
- James Lauture, 30, of Cambridge was sitting in a vehicle near Brookline and Watson Streets just after midnight on Saturday, March 12, 2011, when an unknown gunman opened fire. The occupants in the car were able to drive to Central Square. Lauture died from multiple gunshot wounds. The other man in the vehicle survived.
- On June 3, 2012, Charlene Holmes, 16, of Cambridge was shot while sitting on a porch on Willow Street. She later succumbed to her wounds at the hospital.
- On July 3, 2014, at 10:00 PM, Kensley David, 22, of Boston, but formerly of Cambridge, suffered a single gunshot wound to the head while on Windsor Street. Investigators believe that the incident was not random.
- On March 22, 2016, Armando Hernandez Jr, 30, of Belmont was killed by gunfire near the hospital on Mt. Auburn Street just before 10:00 PM. A second victim was hospitalized with a leg wound.
- On June 25, 2016, Cambridge Police discovered Anthony Clay, 49, of Cambridge suffering from a gunshot wound outside of 140 Harvard Street. The victim was pronounced deceased at the hospital.

Murder across the state and nation in 2017*

In 2017, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports recorded an estimated 17,284 murders nationwide, representing a decrease of 0.7% from the 17,413 homicides reported in 2016. When population is taken into account, the murder rate experienced a decrease of 1.4% from the previous year, dropping from 5.4 to 5.3 murders per 100,000 people. Over the past 10 years (from 2008 to 2017), the national murder rate has fallen 2.0%.

The murder rate in Massachusetts is well below that for the nation as a whole. In 2017, Massachusetts reported 2.5 murders per 100,000 residents, while the national rate in 2017 was 5.3 per 100,000. Boston experiences the majority of the state's homicides, as it did in 2017 with 57 homicides, which is 16% above the 49 homicides reported to the FBI in 2016. Of the five towns surrounding Cambridge (Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Somerville, and Watertown), only Somerville reported a homicide (1) in 2017. Only a few Massachusetts cities and towns reported more than two murders in 2017. Those reporting four or more were Boston (57), Springfield (14), Lynn (12), Lawrence (11), New Bedford (8), Brockton (7), Worcester (5), Groton (4), Holyoke (4), and Pittsfield (4).

*This source of this data is the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. Statistics for 2018 are not yet available.

Rape

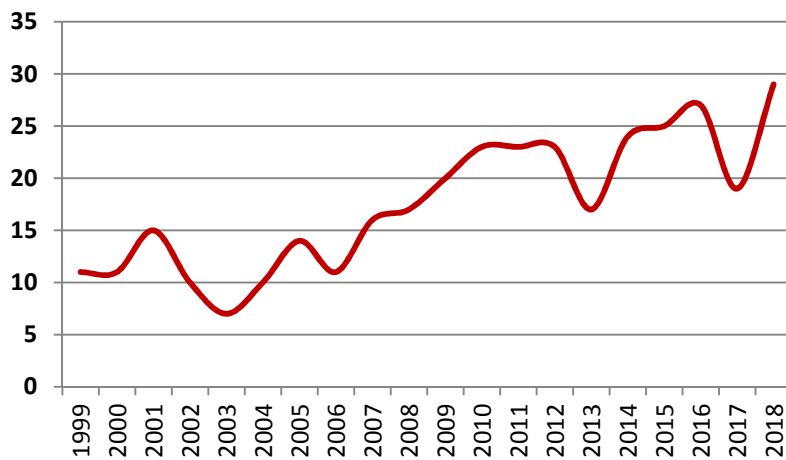
Definition

Sexual intercourse with a male or female, either forcibly and against that person's will, or non-forcibly but when the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary mental or physical incapacity, or because of youth. Assaults with intent to commit rape are included. Statutory rape (without force), incest, molestation, and other sex offenses are excluded.

Statistics

Five-Year Average	23
2017	19
2018	29
Change from 2017	+53%
Change from Average	+26%

Rapes reported in Cambridge



There were 29 rapes reported in Cambridge in 2018, up from the 19 incidents reported in 2017, which points to a 53% increase. When the 2018 total is measured against the five-year average for rapes annually in the city, a 26% uptick was recorded.

Fourteen of the rapes in 2018 involved acquaintances, three were categorized as contact scenarios with the offender being someone the victim had met in a public place, ten were domestic situations, and two were classified as blitz assaults (see below for definition).

Given the tendency for rape statistics to fluctuate each year, projecting future totals is a risky business at best. The actual number of stranger-to-stranger rapes each year in Cambridge—between one and five—remains extremely low.

Categories of rape

- **Acquaintance Rapes** are non-domestic rapes committed by someone who knows the victim. They include rapes of co-workers, schoolmates, friends, and other acquaintances. Fourteen of the 29 incidents in 2018 were perpetrated by acquaintances.

Rapes by Category

Year	Acquaintance	Contact	Blitz	Domestic	Total
2016	13	8	2	4	27
2017	7	6	0	6	19
2018	14	3	2	10	29

- **Blitz Rapes** are rapes in which the suspect “comes out of nowhere.” Usually, the attacker is a stranger but this is not necessarily the case. Among all of the categorizations of rape, the blitz rape, or “street rape,” tends to invoke the most fear in the average citizen. There were two blitz rapes recorded in Cambridge in 2018.
- **Contact Rapes** are rapes in which the suspect contacts the victim and tries to gain his/her confidence before assaulting him/her. Contact rapists typically pick up their victims in bars and lure them into their cars or houses, or otherwise try to coerce the victim into a situation in which they can begin their assault. There were three incidents in Cambridge in 2018 that fit into this category.

Part I Crimes: Rape

- **Domestic Rapes** involve rapes between spouses, romantic partners, or family members. Ten domestic rapes were reported in 2018.

In 2013, the FBI UCR Program began collecting rape data under a revised definition within the Summary Reporting System. Previously, offense data for forcible rape were collected under the legacy UCR definition: the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Beginning with the 2013 data year, the term “forcible” was removed from the offense title and the definition was changed. The revised UCR definition of rape is: penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. Attempts or assaults to commit rape are also included in the statistics presented here; however, statutory rape and incest are excluded.

Rape across the nation in 2017*

The FBI’s Uniform Crime Report for 2017 reports that:

- There were an estimated 135,755 rapes (revised definition) reported to law enforcement nationally in 2017. This estimate was 2.5% higher than the 2016 estimate, and 19.4% higher than the 2013 estimate.
- The rate of rapes (revised definition) nationally in 2017 was estimated at 41.7 per 100,000 inhabitants.

*Statistics for 2018 are not yet available.

Robbery

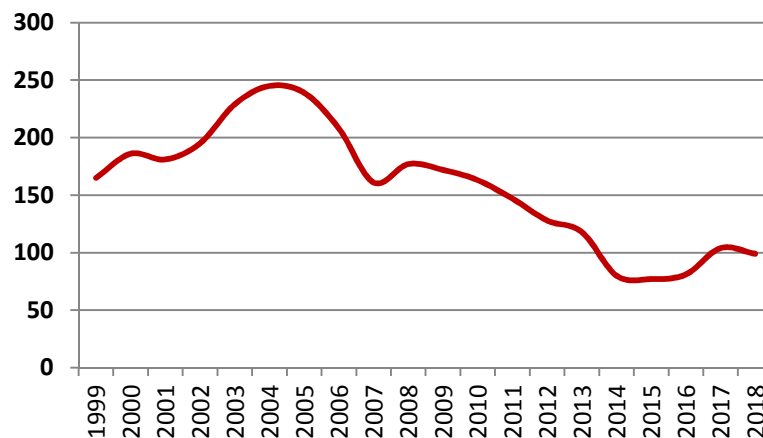
Definition

Robbery is the taking or attempted taking of anything of value from another person by violence, threat of violence, or putting the victim in fear. Unlike larceny or theft, it involves a direct confrontation between the offender and victim. Incidents described as “muggings,” “purse snatchings,” and “hold-ups” are usually robberies.

Statistics

Five-Year Average	90
2017	104
2018	99
Change from 2017	-5%
Change from Average	+10%

Robberies reported in Cambridge



Over a four-year span from 2001 to 2004, robberies in the City slowly increased. This trend reversed in 2005, and robberies continued to decrease until 2007, when robberies reached a 20-year low. After a single-year spike in 2008, robberies steadily decreased again. A 30-year low was recorded in 2015, followed by two years of slight to moderate increases. Robberies in 2018 saw a decrease of 5%, with numbers that were just marginally below those reported in 2017.

Robberies by category

Category	2017	2018	Change
Commercial Robbery	39	37	-5%
Street Robbery	65	62	-5%
Total	104	99	-5%

Due to its violent nature, robbery is one of the most feared crimes. For this reason, it is often considered by a citizen when he or she gauges the general “safety” of an area. Not only is robbery on the minds of local citizens but it is also one of the main concerns of business owners. Often, suspects approach their target, threatening to cause harm if the victim does not relinquish money or

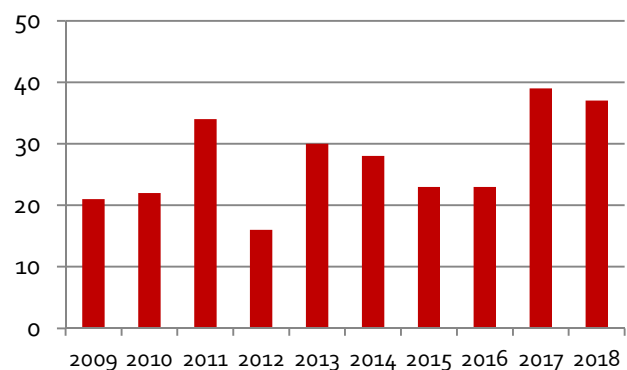
property. Weapons are brandished in some incidents, but a suspect may simply rely on the victim’s perceived fear of harm. Most incidents involve little physical contact between the suspect and victim, and often result in no harm to the victim, especially when they comply with the suspect’s demands.

Commercial robbery

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

From 1970 to 1990, Cambridge averaged 100 commercial robberies annually. Throughout the 1990s, the number of robberies decreased dramatically to an average of 45 a year (with a high

Commercial robbery, 2009-2018



Part I Crimes: Robbery

in 1990 of 102 and a low in 1999 of 18). From 2000 to 2005, the number of commercial robberies slowly increased until 2006 when a decrease of nearly 50% was reported. Since then, commercial robberies have ranged from a high of 41 in 2007 to a 20-year low of 16 in 2012.

Commercial robberies in 2015 and 2016 remained steady with 23 recorded crimes each year, but the situation changed in 2017 when this crime type rose an astounding 70%, or 16 incidents, from 23 in 2016 to 39 in 2017. The 2017 total represents the largest number of commercial robberies reported in Cambridge in more than a decade. Not much changed in 2018 with 37 commercial robberies reported, down only two crimes from the previous year. The business district that experienced the most commercial robberies in 2018 was Central Square with nine incidents, followed by Porter Square with seven incidents. These two districts accounted for over 43% of all commercial robberies that occurred in 2018.

In 2018, convenience/grocery/liquor stores were the most common establishments to experience commercial robberies, with 12 reported incidents. These premise types accounted for close to a third of all commercial robbery locations in 2018. There was a regional armed commercial robbery pattern targeting these types of establishments that began in Everett in January and amassed a total of 24 robberies over six months. The suspect targeted Cambridge twice in January and once in May. Other cities involved in this pattern included Boston, Somerville, Chelsea, Revere, Lynn, and Brookline. The suspect was ultimately taken into custody in Charlestown on July 5th.

Commercial robberies by location type

Type	2016	2017	2018	Change 2017-2018
Convenience/Grocery	9	8	12	+50%
Misc. Retail	4	9	7	-22%
Drug Store	0	4	7	+75%
Gas Station	2	3	5	+67%
Bank/Armored Car	7	11	4	-64%
Café/Restaurant	1	3	1	-67%
Other	0	0	1	n/a
Electronics/Computer	0	1	0	-100%
Total	23	39	37	-5%

*N/A = % change cannot be calculated when the 2017 total is zero.

One of the most notable decreases this year was seen in bank robberies. After 11 bank robberies were reported in 2017, only four occurred in all of 2018, a low that has not been seen since 2014. Two of the four bank robberies resulted in arrests this year.

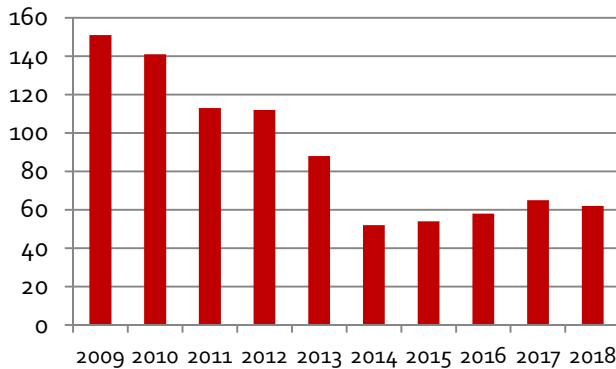
One of the main reasons behind the rise in miscellaneous retail robberies in 2017 and 2018 was the increase in simple shopliftings that escalated into robberies when the perpetrator threatened violence or pulled a weapon on store employees in order to make off with stolen goods. This trend appears to have continued into 2019 as well.

In total, eight of the 37 commercial robberies in 2018 resulted in an arrest and a possible suspect was developed in another eight.

Street robbery

Street robbery involves all robberies committed against individuals, as opposed to commercial establishments. Despite the name, a “street” robbery does not necessarily have to occur on the street, although the majority of them do. Examples of street robberies are “muggings,” “carjackings,” and “purse snatchings.” The number of street robberies reported in 2018 decreased by three incidents below 2017, translating to a 5% drop.

Street robbery, 2009-2018



Street robberies historically take place during the evening hours, particularly after drinking establishments close, and in dark areas. The number of street robberies across each neighborhood varies widely, which is a reflection of the residential and commercial mixture in each area. For example, Cambridgeport, East Cambridge, and The Port are more densely populated than other neighborhoods and are closer to train stations and drinking establishments. These are factors that contribute to higher numbers of potential targets for street robbers. Individuals can become targets when they are walking alone late at night, distracted or intoxicated. The neighborhood that experienced the

most robberies in 2018 and the largest increase over the previous year was Riverside with 15 incidents, followed by The Port with 14. These two neighborhoods accounted for almost half (47%) of all street robberies reported in 2018. Meanwhile, Cambridgeport, which is almost always among the top-ranking neighborhoods, has experienced notable reductions in street robbery activity over the past few years, slipping from 20 incidents in 2016 to 16 in 2017, and now down to 11 in 2018. Similarly, East Cambridge recorded a descent of five incidents in 2018, dropping from seven in 2017 to just two this year.

In 2018, 35 (56%) of the street robberies were unarmed, involving either no weapon at all or just the use of hands and/or feet without shoes. The remaining 27 robberies (44%) involved the use or threat of a weapon. Firearms were used in seven incidents, knives were used in five incidents, the implied threat of a firearm was used in four incidents, and shod feet (feet with shoes) were also used in four incidents. Other weapons that were reported to have been used in at least one incident included scissors, a baseball bat, a bar/pipe, a BB gun, and a bottle/glass.

When looking at a breakdown of street robberies, we often expect that the warmer weather months will account for a larger number of incidents with more potential victims out and about in the city. In 2018, this rang true as June and July were the only months to register double-digit robberies (12 and 13 incidents, respectively). Outside of the highs reported in June and July, no month saw more than five robberies, except for October with seven incidents and November with six. Looking closer at days of the week, it is often expected that the weekends, with people frequenting restaurants and bars in the Squares, would see the most activity. While weekends did see their fair share of incidents this year, each day of the week recorded between seven and 12 robberies, with no real temporal trends. Finally, taking into account times of day, about 55% of the street robberies throughout the city in 2018 occurred between 7:00 p.m. and 3:00 a.m. This is a common timeframe for robberies to occur because people are walking home after work or are out when the bars close. Overall, though, no street robbery patterns emerged anywhere in the city in 2018.

Street robberies by neighborhood

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2017	2018	Change from Avg.
East Cambridge	6	7	2	-67%
MIT	1	1	0	-100%
Inman/Harrington	3	4	0	-100%
The Port	9	7	14	56%
Cambridgeport	17	16	11	-35%
Mid-Cambridge	4	4	6	50%
Riverside	6	4	15	150%
Agassiz	0	0	0	n/a
Peabody	2	4	1	-50%
West Cambridge	6	9	8	33%
North Cambridge	6	7	4	-33%
Cambridge Highlands	1	2	1	0%
Strawberry Hill	0	0	0	n/a
Total	61	65	62	2%

*N/A = % change cannot be calculated when the 2017 total is zero.

Arrests were made in 17 of the 62 robberies in 2018 at the time of the incident. However, upon follow-up investigation, more parties may have been linked to the crimes, as possible suspects were also listed in 15 additional incidents.

Five historical street robbery hot spots

1. **Central Square**, specifically the area of Massachusetts Avenue between Washington and Franklin Streets, and down Pearl Street is a prime location for homeless-on-homeless robberies. These are mostly predatory, but also purse snatchings can be concentrated here in the late afternoon/evening.
2. **CambridgeSide mall**, including the Lechmere MBTA Station area. These usually involve juveniles robbing each other between 3:30 p.m. and 6:00 p.m.
3. **Harvard Square**, around Church Street, Brattle Street, and Harvard Yard. Predatory robberies in the late evening mixed with early evening pack robberies.
4. **Russell Field and the Alewife MBTA Station**. The 300-400 blocks of Rindge Avenue hold the major concentration for these incidents. Pack robberies target people leaving the station and “bullyboy” robberies target schoolmates crossing through the field. These incidents have dropped off dramatically in recent years.
5. **Upper Cambridgeport**, specifically the area surrounded by Franklin and Erie Streets, between Brookline and Pleasant Streets. These incidents are predatory in nature and are concentrated during the late night and predawn hours of the weekend.

As stated, street robberies can take place in many different locations, including shopping malls, MBTA stations, and parking lots. Still, 71% of all street robberies in 2018 occurred on a street, parking lot, or sidewalk. The second highest single location for robberies was parks, where seven incidents were reported to have taken place. As for the remaining premise types, 11 took place inside buildings such as residences, drug/convenience stores, hotels/motels, schools, MBTA stations, and cafés.

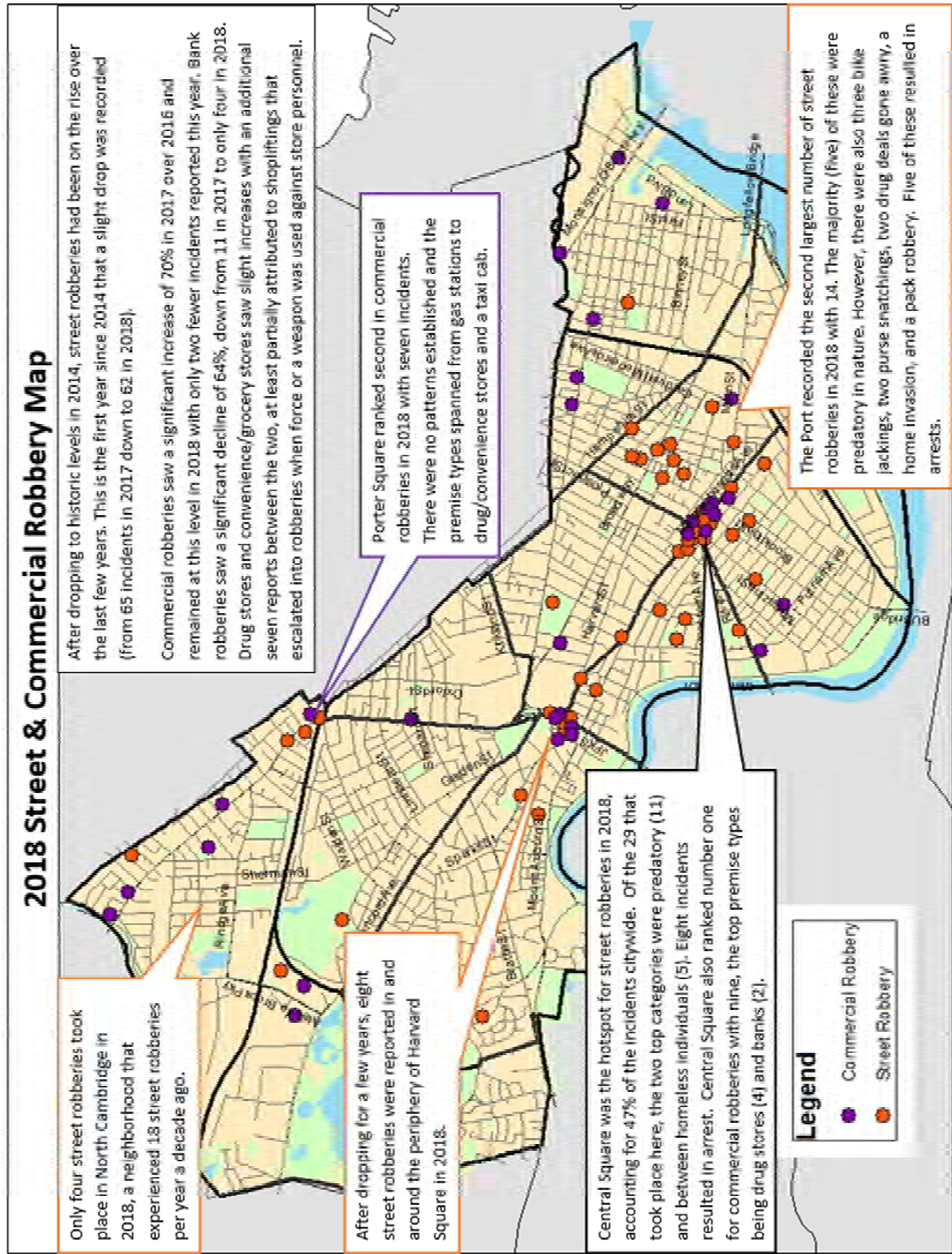
Our Crime Analysis Unit breaks down street robbery incidents into categorizations of similar types for more accurate analysis. Approximately 37% of the street robberies were “predatory,” where the victim was approached by one or two suspects, threatened, and robbed. The second most common type of street robberies were homeless robberies, in which homeless individuals targeted each other, accounting for 15% of the total.

Frequently occurring street robbery scenarios

A long-term trend analysis of street robberies in Cambridge reveals a number of frequently recurring scenarios. The number in parenthesis after the category indicates how frequently that categorization occurred in Cambridge during the past year:

- **Acquaintance Robberies** (5): Related to domestic robbery and homeless robbery, acquaintance robberies are committed by someone the victim knows. Common scenarios include drinking buddies robbing each other after a night at the bar, friends turning on each other, and robberies between co-workers.
- **ATM Robberies** (0): In this type of robbery, the suspect may approach the victim immediately after the victim withdraws money from an ATM and demand that he or she hand over the cash, or the suspect may wait behind the victim as they make a transaction, then take the money directly from the ATM and run. An ATM robbery can also occur when suspects approach a victim on the street, threaten the victim by displaying or implying a weapon, and demand the victim go to an ATM and withdraw money for them.
- **Bikejackers** (4): Juvenile robberies where the primary property targets are bicycles.

- **Bully Boys** (2): Juvenile robberies of intimidation. In most occurrences, the victim knows the perpetrators. Committed by and against school-aged youths, they occur on the way home from school, or at playgrounds, malls, parks, or skating rinks. They usually involve two to four juveniles strong-arming their victims, stealing such things as cell phones, other electronics, or lunch money.
- **Carjacking** (1): In this scenario, a predator confronts a victim entering or exiting his or her car, or when stopped at a traffic light. The robber orders the victim out of the car and demands the keys.
- **Dial-A-Victim** (4): In these situations, suspects usually brandish a knife or gun to rob a delivery person.
- **Domestic** (0): A scenario in which someone close to the victim, like a family member, romantic partner, or roommate, takes money or property from them by the use or threat of violence.
- **Drug Deal** (3): Typically drug deals gone awry.
- **Home Invasion** (1): One of the most serious robbery types. Home invasions involve robbers entering their victims' homes, subduing the residents, and robbing the home. Fortunately this type of robbery is rare in Cambridge, and when it occurs, the victim generally knows the perpetrator.
- **Homeless Robberies** (9): These are incidents of homeless people robbing each other. The majority of these robberies occur in the vicinity of Central and Harvard Squares, or at various shelters. The victim is usually acquainted with the perpetrator, and in many cases, both are intoxicated. Property stolen ranges from a blanket or a pair of shoes to a cell phone to prescription drugs.
- **Pack Robberies** (7): In this situation, a group of three or more individuals will target victims around shopping malls, MBTA stations, streets, or recreational areas. The robberies are not always premeditated and the typical victim is often a male between the ages of 15-25, walking alone.
- **Predatory Robberies** (23): This type of street robbery has the most pronounced effect on a citizen's perception of safety. Predatory robberies are synonymous with "muggings." In the typical scenario, one or two men approach the victim with a weapon or otherwise threaten violence and demand cash. Cambridge typically experiences more two-person predatory robberies than any other type.
- **Purse Snatch** (3): The purse-snatcher is generally unarmed and has little intent to cause injury. After "casing" a victim—usually a female carrying a purse or bag—this robber approaches quickly on foot or on a bicycle and snatches the item out of the victim's hands or off her shoulder before she has a chance to react, often effecting a "body check" in the process.



Aggravated Assault

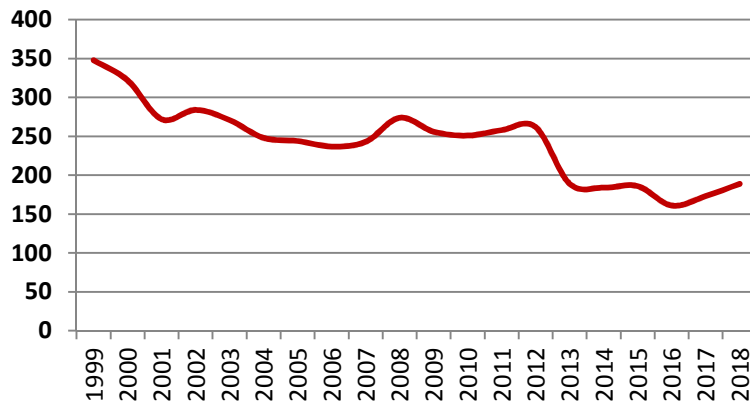
Definition

An attack by one person on another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. To be an “aggravated assault” as opposed to a “simple assault,” the crime must involve one of the following: 1) a weapon capable of causing death or severe injury (e.g., a gun, knife, or blunt object); 2) a method of assault capable of causing death or severe injury (e.g., pushing someone down the stairs); or 3) actual severe bodily injury (e.g., a punch that fractures the victim’s nose).

Statistics

Five-Year Average	175
2017	173
2018	189
Change from 2017	9%
Change from Average	8%

Aggravated assaults reported in Cambridge



Aggravated assaults rise from the “heat of the moment,” and unlike robberies, rarely involve personal gain (assaults that do involve thefts are coded in the “Robbery” section). Although a serious and dangerous crime, the average citizen has little to fear from a random aggravated assault: typically, two-thirds of assault victims know their attackers personally. Although we provide statistics by neighborhood, the risk of aggravated assaults derives more from dangerous *relationships* than dangerous *areas*.

Aggravated assaults by neighborhood

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2017	2018	Change from Avg.	% of Total (2018)
East Cambridge	19	21	32	68%	17%
M.I.T.	3	4	5	67%	3%
Inman/Harrington	14	8	17	21%	9%
The Port	22	14	26	18%	14%
Cambridgeport	32	31	33	3%	17%
Mid-Cambridge	16	20	14	-13%	7%
Riverside	18	19	18	0%	10%
Agassiz	2	2	2	0%	1%
Peabody	11	12	6	-45%	3%
West Cambridge	14	14	16	14%	8%
North Cambridge	17	19	13	-24%	7%
Cambridge Highlands	4	3	3	-25%	2%
Strawberry Hill	3	6	4	33%	2%
Total	175	173	189	8%	

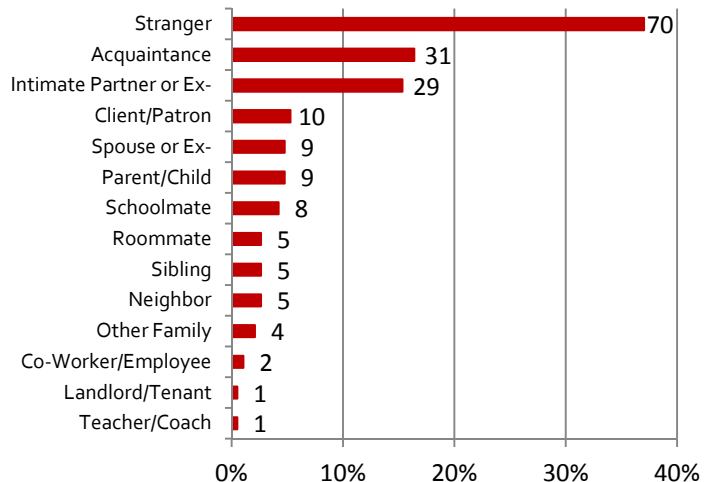
Aggravated assaults in Cambridge peaked in the early 1990s at a time when violent crime was very high throughout the country and fell significantly between 1993 and 2001. For the next decade, it remained static with some small year-to-year fluctuations but no overall significant increase or decrease, until 2013 when aggravated assaults decreased by 28%. Following the large drop in 2013, the number of aggravated assaults in Cambridge leveled off and has remained under 190 for the past six years. In 2018, there was a slight uptick of 16 incidents over the 173 reported in 2017, resulting in a total of 189 aggravated assaults this year.

Part I Crimes: Aggravated Assault

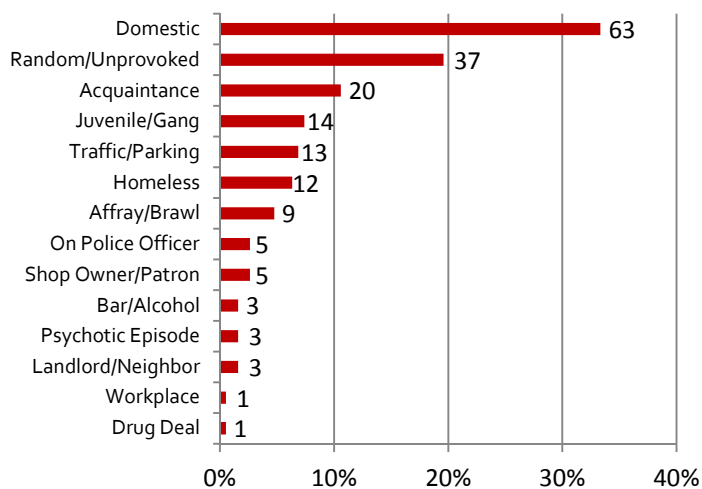
The large drop in aggravated assaults from 2012 to 2013 was at least in part because fewer domestic-related incidents were reported. Domestic assaults dropped most dramatically from 87 in 2012 to 62 in 2013. Incidents then rose slightly to 71 in 2014 but dropped again to 54 in 2015 and further to 49 in 2016. This downward trend continued in 2017 with only 43 domestic assaults, then reversed direction in 2018 with an additional 20 incidents reported, resulting in a total of 63 domestic assaults. This accounted for 33% of all aggravated assaults in 2018. However, when considering assault statistics, one must keep in mind that this crime exhibits variable reporting rates. Many assault victims, particularly if they are not seriously injured, are often reluctant to report the crimes.

Aggravated assault by relationship

Although making up only 37% of all assaults, “stranger” is the largest single category, comprised of most of the cases in the “random,” “traffic/parking,” “bar/alcohol,” and “on police officer” categories. But the other categories combined outweigh “strangers” by about two-to-one. For the majority of aggravated assault victims, violence comes from a familiar place: intimate partners, spouses, parents, children, friends, customers, co-workers, and other relationships. Simple assaults, disputes, and other incidents between the offender and victim often precede an aggravated assault.



Aggravated assault by categorization



In any year, domestic assaults typically make up 30-40% of the total. This was the case in 2018, as 33% of the aggravated assaults were classified as domestic. These incidents involve a number of relationships, but as the chart above shows, most common are among intimate partners/ex-intimate partners, spouses/ex-spouses, and parents/children. These unique circumstances are covered in the “Domestic Crimes” section of this report, as aggravated assault is only one of many crimes that may be the result of an abusive relationship. The categories that saw a sizable increase in 2018 over 2017 were domestic assaults (+20 incidents), random/unprovoked assaults (+12), and juvenile/gang assaults (+5). Conversely, aggravated assaults on police officers decreased from ten in 2017 to five in 2018.

Notable findings on aggravated assault in 2018

- Eight of the aggravated assaults in 2018 (4%) resulted in serious injury (four from a firearm).
- There were five victims of non-fatal gunfire in 2018 from five separate incidents (one incident was classified as a commercial robbery while the other four were aggravated assaults). The commercial robbery shooting took place in May at a gas station on Cambridge Street where a clerk was shot in the

foot during an altercation with a suspect over a stolen water bottle; the suspect was arrested on warrants related to this crime later in the year. There were two separate shootings in the early morning hours of July 14th. The first took place shortly after midnight at Cambridge & Fifth Streets where a 28-year-old Cambridge male was shot in the arm while sitting in a vehicle. The second took place close to 1:30 a.m. when a 20-year-old Somerville male was shot in the arm at Cherry & Eaton Streets. The fourth shooting occurred on October 9th at Pine & Washington Streets, where a 19-year-old Revere male was shot multiple times in the legs. The final shooting of 2018 occurred around 2:30 p.m. on November 29th. Shots were fired from one vehicle towards another in the area of Sidney & Chestnut Streets, at which point the vehicles continued up Sidney Street to Columbia Street and more shots were fired. One of the vehicle's occupants was grazed in the head by a bullet (non-fatally) and two males were arrested after officers stopped one of the involved vehicles on Land Boulevard. The second vehicle fled the area.

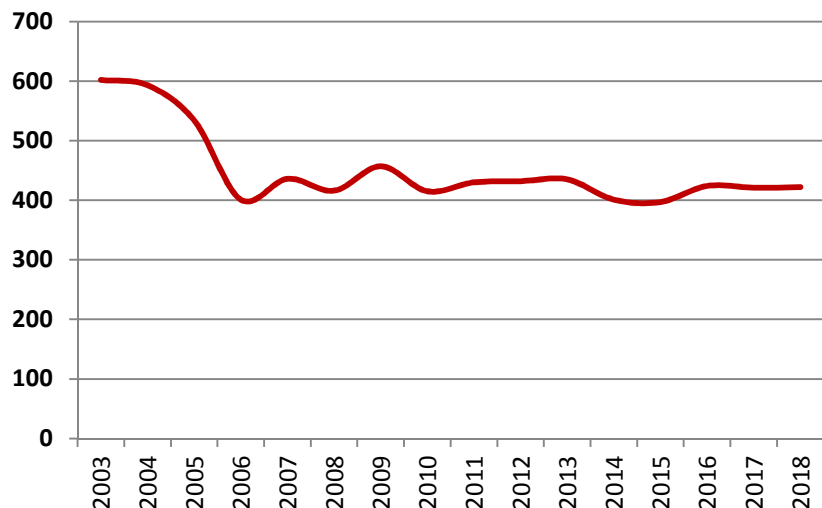
- Weekends typically account for a large majority of the reported aggravated assaults in Cambridge. Fridays through Sundays did account for 45% of the aggravated assault incidents this year. However, incidents were generally spread out across the weekdays in 2018, with every day of the week registering 21-33 incidents. Wednesdays actually saw the most activity with 33 reported incidents.
- The most common weapons used in aggravated assaults in 2018 were knives (17%), followed by shod feet (14%). Hands and/or feet (without shoes) and walls/floors were each used in an additional 8%. There were nine aggravated assaults that involved the use of a firearm in 2018, up three from the previous year.
- 48% of aggravated assaults resulted in an arrest in 2018, compared to 28% of simple assaults.

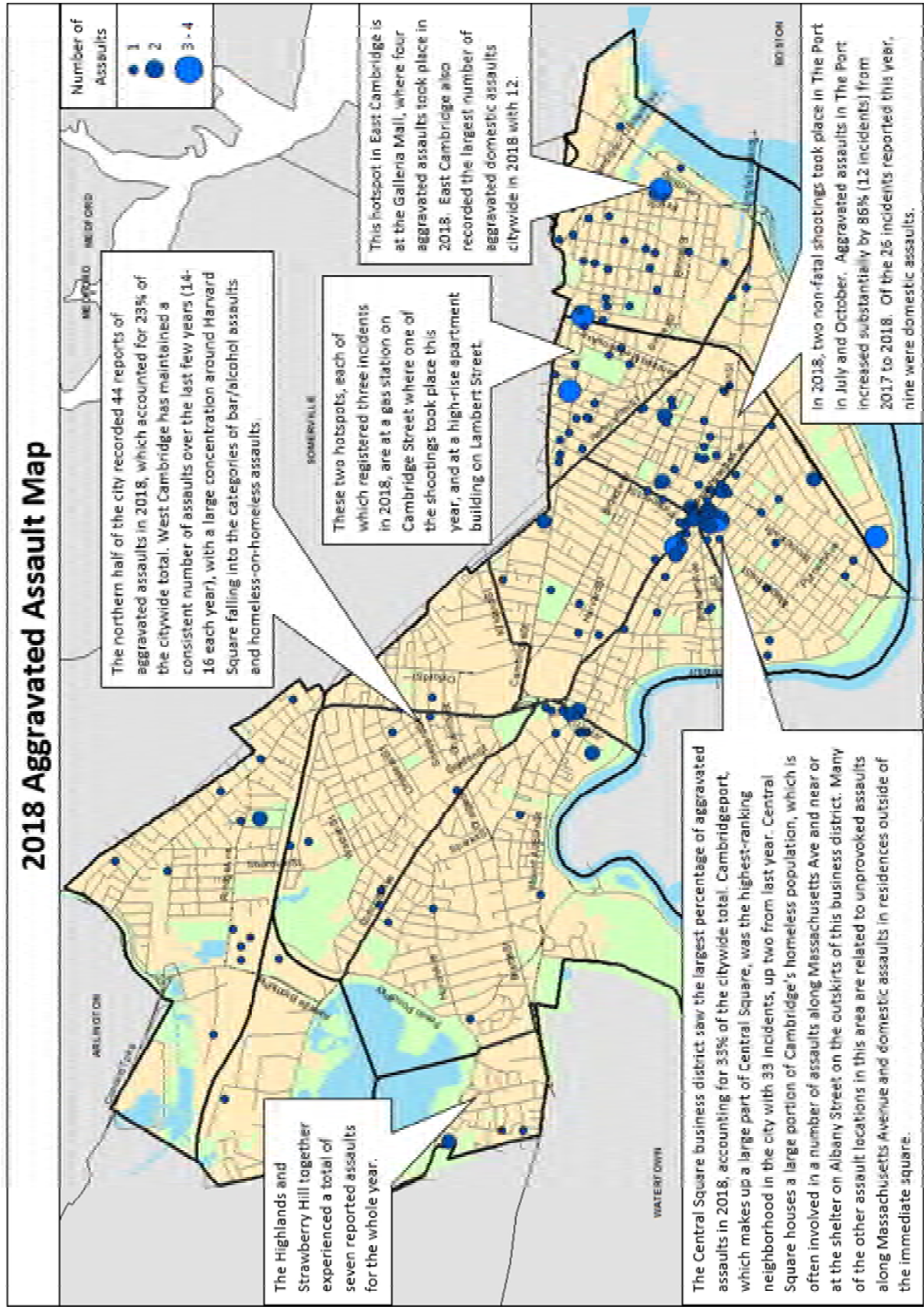
Simple assault

When analyzing aggravated assault, it is important to keep tabs on simple assault as well. (The difference between the two is often a matter of luck rather than intent.) Because simple assaults do not result in serious injury and do not involve the use of a deadly weapon, the underreporting rate is likely even higher than for aggravated assault.

Looking back at the past 15 years, simple assaults peaked in the early 2000s, dropped off in the mid-2000s, and have remained essentially flat ever since. This is somewhat different from aggravated assault, which experienced a peak and subsequent decline about a decade earlier than simple assault. Simple assaults have changed very little in recent years, fluctuating between 400 and 460 incidents since 2006. In 2018, one additional simple assault was reported when compared with 2017 (422 in 2018 versus 421 in 2017). In fact, over the past three years, the simple assault numbers have fluctuated by only three incidents, from 421 to 424. Simple assaults do mirror aggravated assaults in categories and relationships.

Simple assaults reported in Cambridge





Burglary

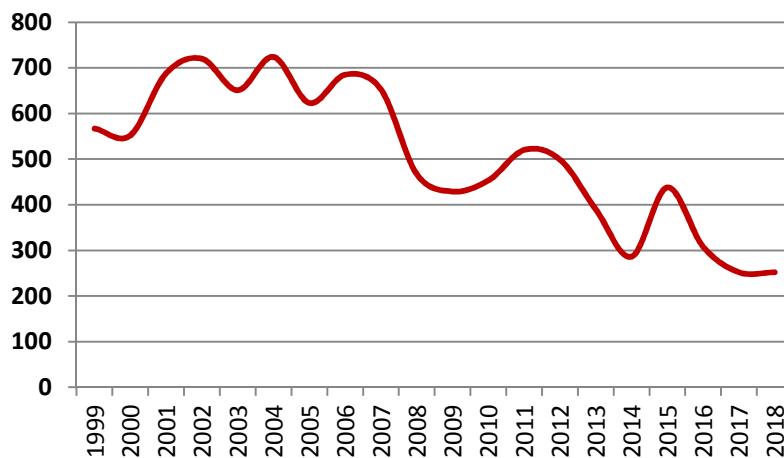
Definition

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure (residence, business, or other building) to commit a theft or another crime. Force (e.g., prying a door, breaking a window) is not required, but the entry itself must be illegal. (Lawful entry to commit a theft would be coded as a larceny.) Automobile "burglaries" are also excluded (this crime has a larceny category). Attempts are included in the total.

Statistics

Five-Year Average	318
2017	252
2018	252
Change from 2017	0%
Change from Average	-21%

Burglaries reported in Cambridge



Burglary is categorized as a more serious crime than larceny because it involves the use of force and unlawful entry into a business or residence. Perpetrators employ various techniques to enter residences or businesses. Since burglars need to pull off their heists quickly, break-ins are occasionally only unsuccessful "attempts," in which no entry is made, but damage is caused to the structure. For the purposes of analysis, burglary is divided into two main categories: commercial and residential (also known as "housebreaks").

Burglaries by category

Category	2017	2018	Change
Commercial Burglary	49	56	+14%
Residential Burglary	203	196	-3%
Total	252	252	0%

Top items targeted in 2018

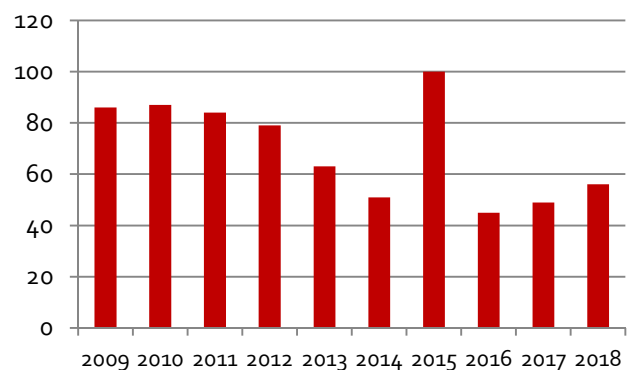
Rank	Residential	Commercial
1	Computers	Cash
2	Misc. Electronics	Misc. Electronics
3	Cash	Copper/Metals
4	Jewelry	Cigarettes
5	Wallets/Purses	Glasses

Commercial burglary

A commercial burglary, more commonly referred to as a *commercial break*, is the unlawful entry into a commercial establishment, including business, government, religious, or retail establishments. From 2017 to 2018, there was a 14% increase in commercial breaks in Cambridge.

Approximately 14% of the breaks in 2018 were attempts in which no entry was gained, and three incidents (5%) were considered an "inside job" in which an employee or known associate was believed to be responsible.

Commercial burglary, 2009-2018



Part I Crimes: Burglary

Six of the business districts in Cambridge experienced an increase in commercial break activity from 2017 to 2018, rising anywhere from one to five incidents. The three districts that experienced decreases in 2018 were the CambridgeSide/East Cambridge area (one fewer incident), Inman Square (four fewer incidents in 2018, after four additional incidents were reported the previous year), and Harvard Square (three fewer incidents). Cambridgeport/Riverside saw no change in 2018.

Commercial burglaries by business district

Business District	5-Yr. Avg.	2017	2018	Change from Avg.	% of Total (2018)
CambridgeSide/East Cambridge	4	4	3	-25%	5%
Kendall/M.I.T.	1	0	4	300%	7%
Inman Square	5	6	2	-60%	4%
Central Square	11	11	12	9%	21%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	2	1	1	-50%	2%
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	5	2	5	0%	9%
Harvard Square	11	12	9	-18%	16%
1500-1900 Massachusetts Avenue	4	2	3	-25%	5%
Porter Square/North Cambridge	9	6	7	-22%	13%
Alewife/West Cambridge	8	5	10	25%	18%
Total	59	49	56	-5%	

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

- **Smash & grab** burglaries involve quick entry and exit through windows/glass doors of businesses, often at convenience stores or gas stations. The entire endeavor may take less than a minute.
- **Retail burglars** usually force their way into stores or other locations with the intent to steal merchandise or money from cash registers.
- **Restaurant/bar** burglars often cross multiple jurisdictions, breaking into similar franchises looking for safes or easily fenced items.
- **Business burglars** enter real-estate/law offices, technology companies, etc., looking for laptop computers and other expensive equipment.
- **Construction site/industrial area** thieves are a special breed of burglars who know how to select, steal, and sell expensive power tools, building supplies, heavy equipment, and precious metals.
- **Church burglars** are historically homeless individuals with substance abuse problems. They enter lightly secured houses of worship, looking for petty cash and easily fenced items.
- **School burglars** are usually juveniles, breaking into their own schools to vandalize or steal computers and other expensive everyday goods. Youth centers/daycares are included.

Commercial burglaries by location type

Type	2017	2018
Bar/restaurant/social	13	18
Retail establishments	4	6
Business offices	2	6
Convenience/gas	3	6
Industrial/construction	8	6
School/youth center	4	2
Government building	2	2
Church	3	2
Other	10	8
Total	49	56

Commercial burglary patterns

The past two years (2016 and 2017) were devoid of any well-established commercial burglary patterns in Cambridge. This trend continued through a good portion of 2018 until a series of burglaries into and larcenies from construction sites began to emerge in early August. At least eight incidents (both commercial burglaries and larcenies) in Cambridge were possibly connected to this pattern, as well as separate construction site breaks reported in Brookline and on MIT and Harvard University property. The Cambridge incidents all took place overnight in the Sector 1 area (around Kendall Square and East Cambridge), and typically targeted large amounts of copper piping and wire, welding leads, light fixtures, and other miscellaneous construction materials. This series continued sporadically throughout August and September and into early October, until a Boston male was arrested twice in less than a week by Harvard University and Brookline Police for breaking into construction sites in their jurisdictions. No additional incidents were reported after this suspect was taken into custody.

There was a number of commercial breaks targeting safes reported throughout Cambridge in 2018. In February, a restaurant in the 300 block of Massachusetts Avenue was broken into and a safe was found forced open with the contents stolen from within. In May, a market in the 2200 block of Massachusetts Avenue was entered overnight and thousands of dollars were stolen out of the safe. In June, a market in the 200 block of Concord Avenue was entered by unknown means and cash and receipts were stolen from the safe that was found pried open. In mid-July, money was stolen from a safe during a break-in at a clothing store on JFK Street. In late July, a safe and over 200 cartons of cigarettes were stolen from a convenience store in the 1200 block of Cambridge Street. And in early August, a club in the 400 block of Massachusetts Avenue was entered via a forced door and a safe was stolen from an office within. At this time, it is unknown if any of these incidents are related.

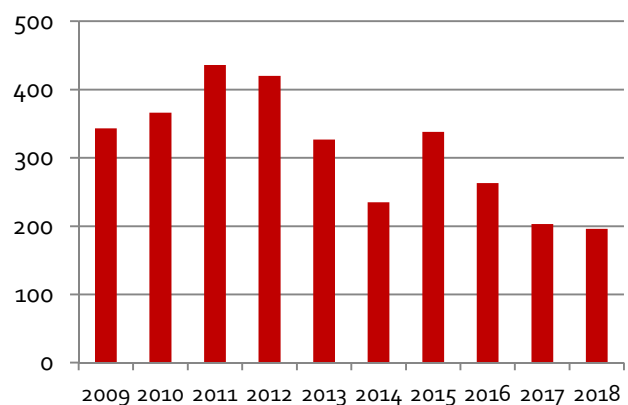
Only two businesses reported more than one incident during the year. A construction site in the 100 block of Broadway was broken into in early August and again in late September, likely during the series of construction site breaks mentioned above. And a pizza restaurant in the 200 block of Massachusetts Avenue was broken into three separate times during the month of September. At least two of the breaks were believed to be inside jobs involving employees.

Residential burglary

Residential burglaries citywide have registered notable drops for two years in a row, with a 22% decrease in 2016 and a 23% reduction in 2017, followed by a more reserved 3% drop in 2018. The 2018 total of 196 housebreaks was seven incidents below the 203 reported in 2017 and 63 incidents (24%) below the five-year average of 259.

Housebreaks most commonly occur during the daytime or early evening while victims are not home, or while the homeowners are away on vacation. Suspects are often long gone by the time the victim returns home and calls police.

Residential burglary, 2009-2018



Relation of Offender to Victim in Residential Burglaries

Type	2017	2018
Stranger/Unknown	187	176
Domestic (family member, romantic partner, etc.)	5	7
Acquaintance (friend, landlord, etc.)	11	13
Total	203	196

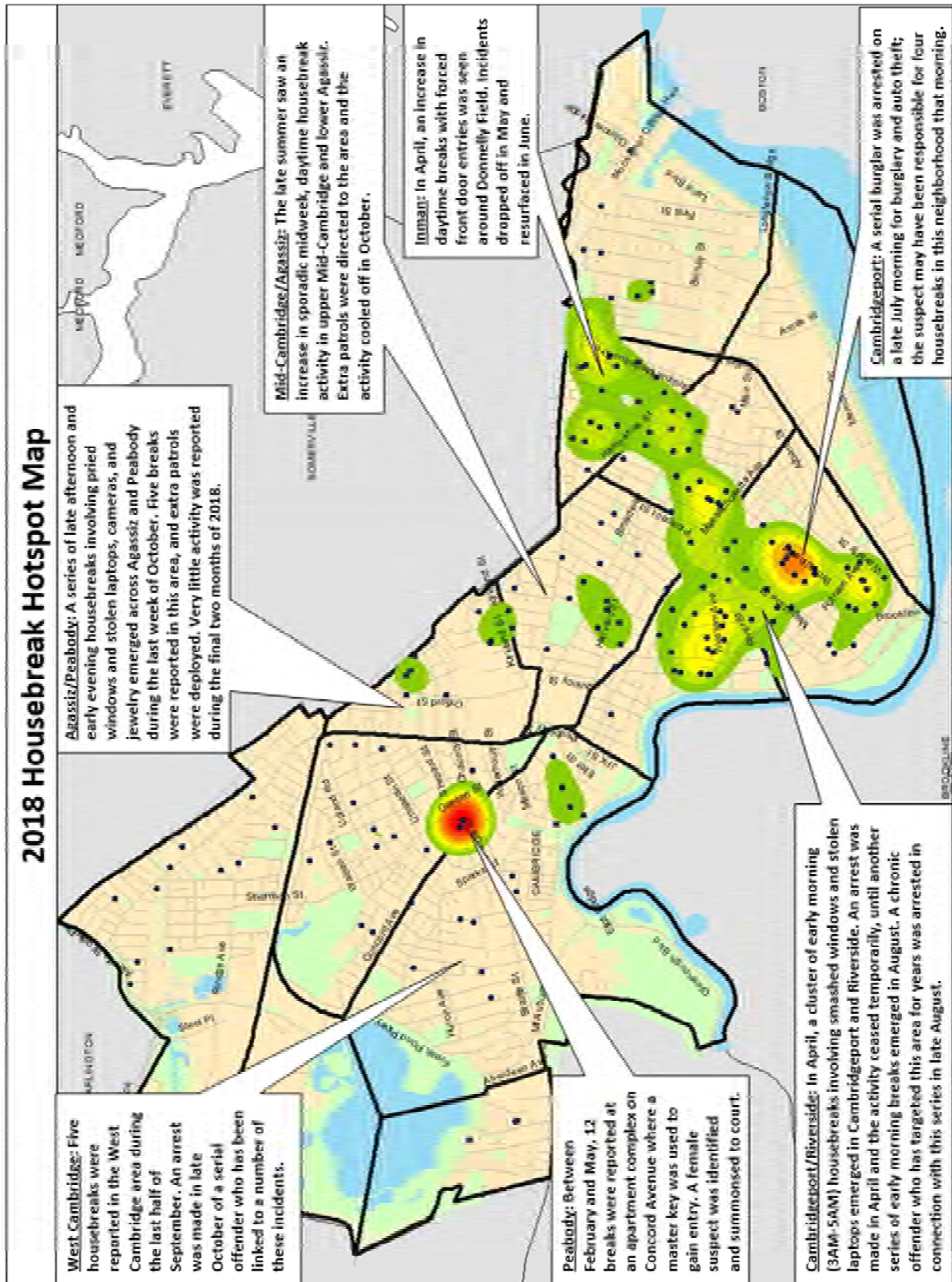
Point/Method of Entry into Homes

Category	2017	2018
Door Entry	127	131
Pried/forced/broken	47	45
Unlocked/open	46	65
Other/unknown	34	21
Window Entry	53	53
Pried/forced/broken	17	15
Cut/removed screens	17	16
Unlocked/open	15	18
Other/unknown	4	4
Other/Unknown entry	23	12
Total	203	196

Housebreak activity also tends to be concentrated in a few specific areas each year. See the next page for a hotspot map containing information on the housebreak concentrations and pattern areas in 2018.

Residential burglaries by neighborhood

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2017	2018	Change from Avg.	Population (2010)	2018 Rate/10,000
East Cambridge	20	16	12	-40%	9,234	13
M.I.T.	0	0	0	0%	5,057	0
Inman/Harrington	29	27	18	-38%	6,516	28
The Port	27	12	20	-26%	6,792	29
Cambridgeport	49	40	37	-24%	12,220	30
Mid-Cambridge	38	34	22	-42%	12,991	17
Riverside	26	25	22	-15%	12,695	17
Agassiz	12	10	8	-33%	4,977	16
Peabody	15	6	26	73%	11,399	23
West Cambridge	19	13	15	-21%	8,023	19
North Cambridge	19	17	12	-37%	11,908	10
Cambridge Highlands	1	1	1	0%	832	12
Strawberry Hill	3	2	3	0%	2,518	12
Total	259	203	196	-24%	105,162	



Larceny

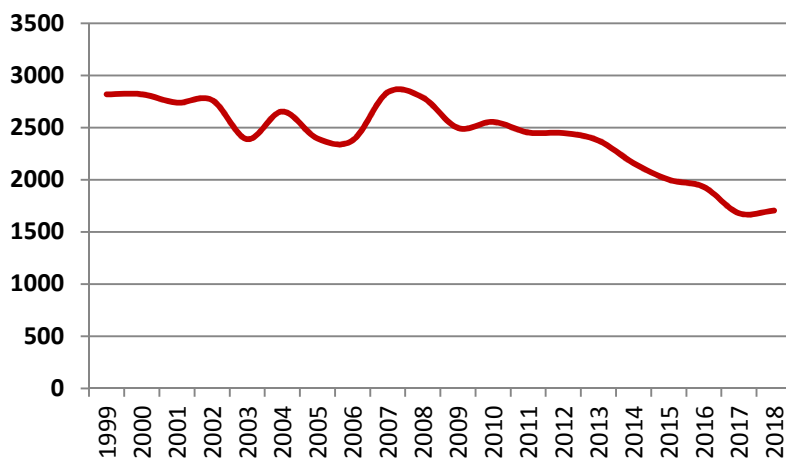
Definition

Larceny is the illegal taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of someone else's property. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, thefts from vehicles, thefts of auto parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, and all other thefts in which no force, violence, fraud, or burglary occurs. The crime does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, or bad checks, nor does it include auto theft, which is a separate offense.

Statistics

Five-Year Average	1,921
2017	1,679
2018	1,704
Change from 2017	1%
Change from Average	-11%

Larcenies reported in Cambridge



Larceny is always the most common of the Part I crimes in Cambridge. This year it accounted for 71% of the total Part I crime and 82% of the total property crime. Larceny often produces the most patterns. Three categories that produce some of the highest numbers—larcenies from motor vehicles, buildings, and persons—are often fueled by changes in technology. As electronics, such as laptops, cell phones, and portable music players become more popular and evolve, they become easier targets, easier to conceal, and ultimately easier to sell.

Larceny is broken down into the nine categories listed in the table below. The larceny categories that experienced reductions from 2017 to 2018 were larcenies of license plates (-18%), larcenies of services (-16%), shoplifting (-9%), and larcenies from motor vehicles (-7%). Meanwhile, the larceny types that experienced increases in 2018 over 2017 were larcenies from residences (+37%), miscellaneous larcenies (+15%), larcenies from the person (+5%), and larcenies of bicycles (+1%). Larcenies from buildings dropped by only one incident (a change of 0%).

Larcenies by type

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2017	2018	Change from Avg.	% of Total (2018)
Larcenies from buildings	317	273	272	-14%	16%
Larcenies from motor vehicles	386	289	270	-30%	16%
Larcenies from persons	200	158	166	-17%	10%
Larcenies from residences	235	187	256	9%	15%
Larcenies of bicycles	343	303	307	-10%	18%
Larcenies of license plates	25	28	23	-8%	1%
Larcenies of services	22	31	26	18%	2%
Shoplifting	355	370	338	-5%	20%
Other (unclassifiable) larcenies	39	40	46	18%	3%
Total	1,921	1,679	1,704	-11%	

Larcenies from buildings

Larcenies from buildings are non-burglary thefts from commercial establishments. “Non-burglary” means that either the offender had a specific right to be on the premises, or that the building was open to the general public, and that no force was used to gain entry to the building where the theft was committed.

Larcenies from buildings by business district

Business District	2017	2018	Change
CambridgeSide/East Cambridge	36	38	6%
Kendall/M.I.T.	15	23	53%
Inman Square	11	14	27%
Central Square	70	58	-17%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	20	10	-50%
Bay Sq./Upper Broadway	12	14	17%
Harvard Square	58	62	7%
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	12	11	-8%
Porter Sq./N. Cambridge	12	19	58%
Alewife/West Cambridge	27	23	-15%
Total	273	272	0%

There were 272 larcenies from buildings reported in 2018. This total represents a decrease of just one incident (0% change) from 2017 and a 14% drop from the five-year average of 317.

Larceny from building scenarios

The following are the most common larceny from building scenarios in Cambridge in 2018:

1. Thefts of property intentionally left unattended for a short time:
74 incidents
2. Thefts of property accidentally left behind at a location:
33 incidents
3. Thefts of employee property from the “back room” of a commercial establishment:
31 incidents
4. Thefts of property left unattended on a store counter:
30 incidents
5. Thefts of company property by an employee (“inside job”):
21 incidents
6. Thefts of personal/company property from an office building during business hours:
21 incidents
7. Thefts from a health club: **18 incidents**
8. Thefts from a construction site: **13 incidents**
9. Thefts from a school: **10 incidents**

Top hot spots of 2018

1. **CambridgeSide**
100 CambridgeSide Place
18 incidents
2. **Star Market**
49 White Street
7 incidents
3. **The Garage shopping center**
36 JFK Street
5 incidents
4. **Cambridge Rindge & Latin High School**
459 Broadway
4 incidents
5. **Charles Hotel**
5 Bennett St
4 incidents
6. **Hong Kong Restaurant**
1238 Massachusetts Avenue
4 incidents
7. **Boston Sports Club**
625 Massachusetts Avenue
4 incidents
8. **Starbucks**
1380 Massachusetts Avenue
4 incidents
9. **Mount Auburn Hospital**
330 Mount Auburn Street
4 incidents

Larcenies from motor vehicles

Larcenies from motor vehicles (LMVs) involve an offender either breaking into a car and stealing valuables from within or stealing an accessory, such as tires or hubcaps.

Larcenies from motor vehicles had consistently averaged between 16-26% of the total serious crime index in Cambridge for over 20 years. However, LMVs in 2015 and 2016 accounted for only 14% each year, and this dropped even further to only 12% in 2017 and 11% in 2018.

This crime type hit its peak in 2007—when GPS units became a hot target—and has been steadily decreasing each year since then, with only one slight increase in 2012. The total of 270 car breaks reported in 2018 was 7% below the 2017 total of 289 and 30% below the five-year weighted average of 386.

In 2018, the main target in LMVs were bags, purses, and wallets, followed by cash and loose change. These items were often stolen from unlocked vehicles, which has been the most common method of entry for the past six years. Prior to 2013, the top method of entry typically involved breaking windows.

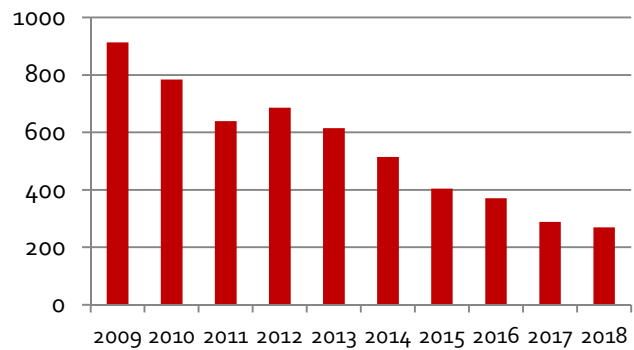
Top stolen items of 2018

1. Backpacks/Bags/ Purses/Wallets	72
2. Cash/Coins	71
3. Misc. Electronics (Phones, MP3 Players, GPS Units, etc.)	39
4. Clothing/Coats/ Shoes	30
5. Glasses/Sunglasses	28
6. Laptops	23
7. Credit/ATM cards	22
8. Auto Parts	18
9. Identification	16
10. Keys	9

Top methods of entry

1. Entry through unlocked door or open window, accounted for 37% in 2018.
2. In 36% of cases, means of entry were unknown, with no signs of force.
3. Breaking a window; this accounted for only 15% of larcenies in 2018.

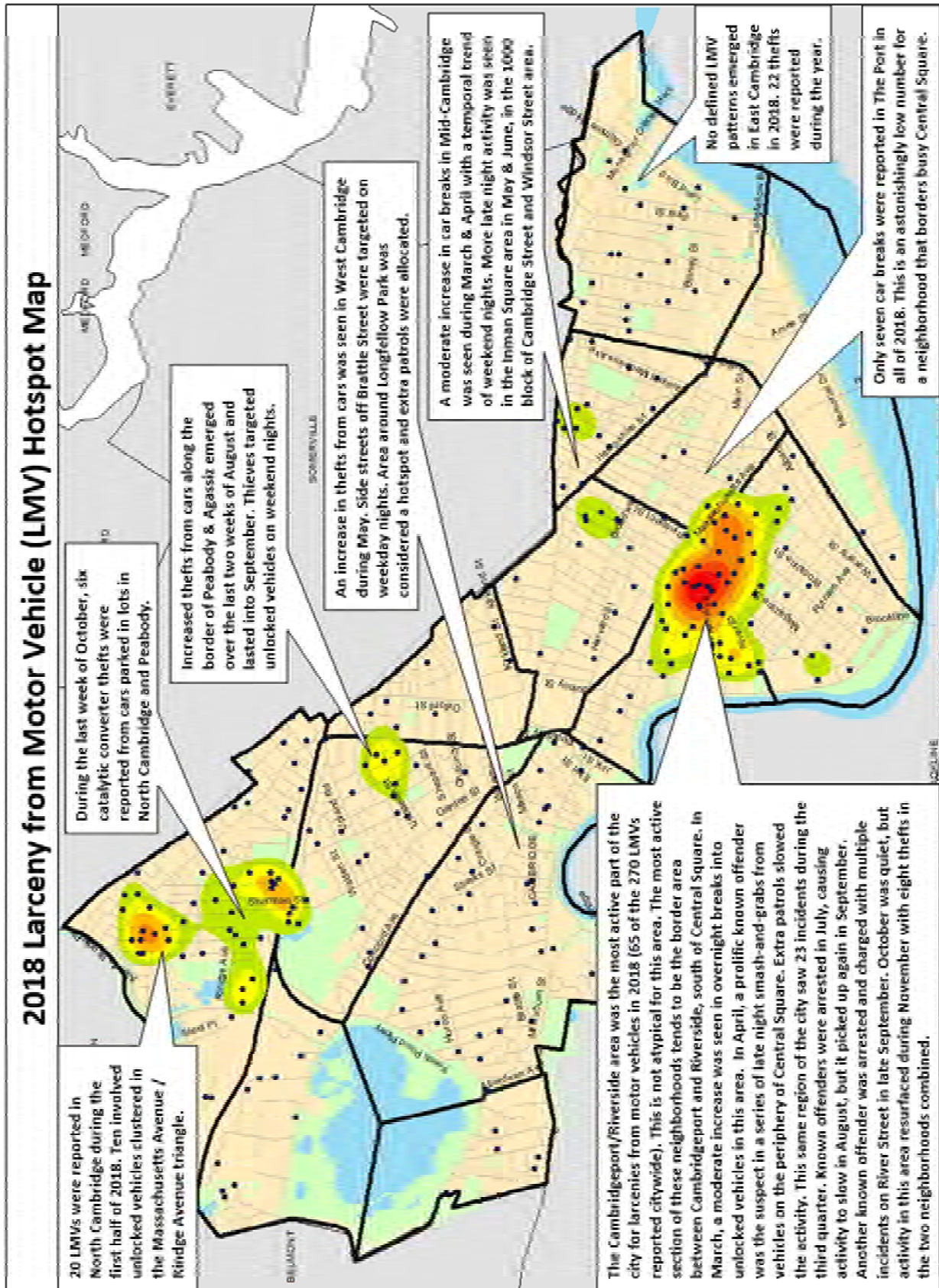
Larcenies from motor vehicles, 2009-2018



Larcenies from vehicles by neighborhood

Neighborhood	2017	2018	Change
East Cambridge	29	22	-24%
M.I.T.	3	2	-33%
Inman/Harrington	9	16	78%
The Port	19	7	-63%
Cambridgeport	38	35	-8%
Mid-Cambridge	30	16	-47%
Riverside	20	33	65%
Agassiz	9	7	-22%
Peabody	28	29	4%
West Cambridge	43	34	-21%
North Cambridge	53	52	-2%
Cambridge Highlands	5	11	120%
Strawberry Hill	3	6	100%
Total	289	270	-7%

LMV activity tends to be concentrated in a few specific areas each year. See the next page for a hotspot map containing more information on these focus areas in 2018.



Larcenies from persons

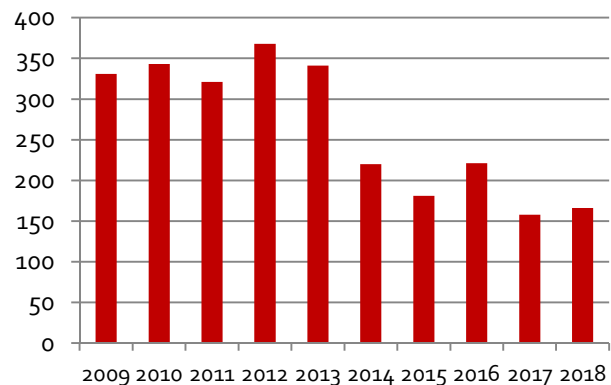
Larceny from the person describes pocket-picking or any theft that occurs within the victim's area of control. The thefts are non-confrontational, and often the victim is not aware of the theft until after it has occurred. If any physical confrontation between offender and victim takes place, the crime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

After a decrease of 29% was reported in 2017, resulting in the lowest total seen in over 20 years in Cambridge, larcenies from the person reversed direction in 2018 and rose 5% (eight incidents) to 166 incidents. Although the number of incidents rose this year, arrests for this crime type (at the time of the incident) dropped in 2018 after being on the rise for the past few years. After seeing three arrests in 2016 and four in 2017, there were no arrests made at the time of the incident in 2018. However, arrests may have been made later on as a result of investigations into the incidents. See the scenarios below for more on larcenies from the person in 2018.

Larcenies from persons by business district

Business District	2017	2018	Change
CambridgeSide/ East Cambridge	25	21	-16%
Kendall/M.I.T.	4	5	25%
Inman Square	6	3	-50%
Central Square	36	62	72%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	8	1	-88%
Bay Sq./Upper Broadway	3	4	33%
Harvard Square	55	49	-11%
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	1	1	0%
Porter Sq./N. Cambridge	10	9	-10%
Alewife/West Cambridge	10	11	10%
Total	158	166	5%

Larcenies from persons, 2009-2018



The following represents a few of the recurring larceny from person scenarios in Cambridge:

1. The most common larceny from person scenario in Cambridge in 2018 involved the theft of items after they were left unattended by their owners. This scenario accounted for approximately 31% of the larcenies from persons in 2018. This includes purses, wallets, and other belongings left briefly unattended in bars, restaurants, churches, schools, bus stops, parks, etc. In one typical scenario of this type, a student leaves his or her cell phone in a backpack near a basketball court and returns to find that the phone is missing. Another repeat scenario is the theft of belongings from residents of local homeless shelters while those residents are asleep.
2. One of the other most common larceny from person scenarios in Cambridge is when items are stolen from patrons of local restaurants and bars in the city. An example is when a diner hangs a purse over the back of a chair and someone takes valuables from within. This scenario, also known as dipper activity, accounted for 22% of the larcenies from persons in 2018. Harvard and Central Squares are almost always the city hotspots for this type of activity. In 2018, 20 incidents were reported in Harvard Square and eight were seen in Central Square, with three establishments in Harvard Square and one in Central Square reporting multiple incidents.
3. Yet another popular scenario is pocket-picking. While a victim is walking through a public place, a pickpocket stealthily reaches into the victim's coat, purse, or backpack and removes valuables. This scenario accounted for about 17% of the larceny from person reports in 2018. Central Square and Harvard Square reported the highest pocket-picking numbers in 2018 with 16 and 8 incidents, respectively.

Larcenies from residences

Larcenies from residences are non-burglary thefts from apartments, hallways, garages, or yards. “Non-burglary” means that no force or trespass was involved in the theft. Typically, around a quarter of these thefts are committed by someone known to the victim or by people who have a right to be on the property.

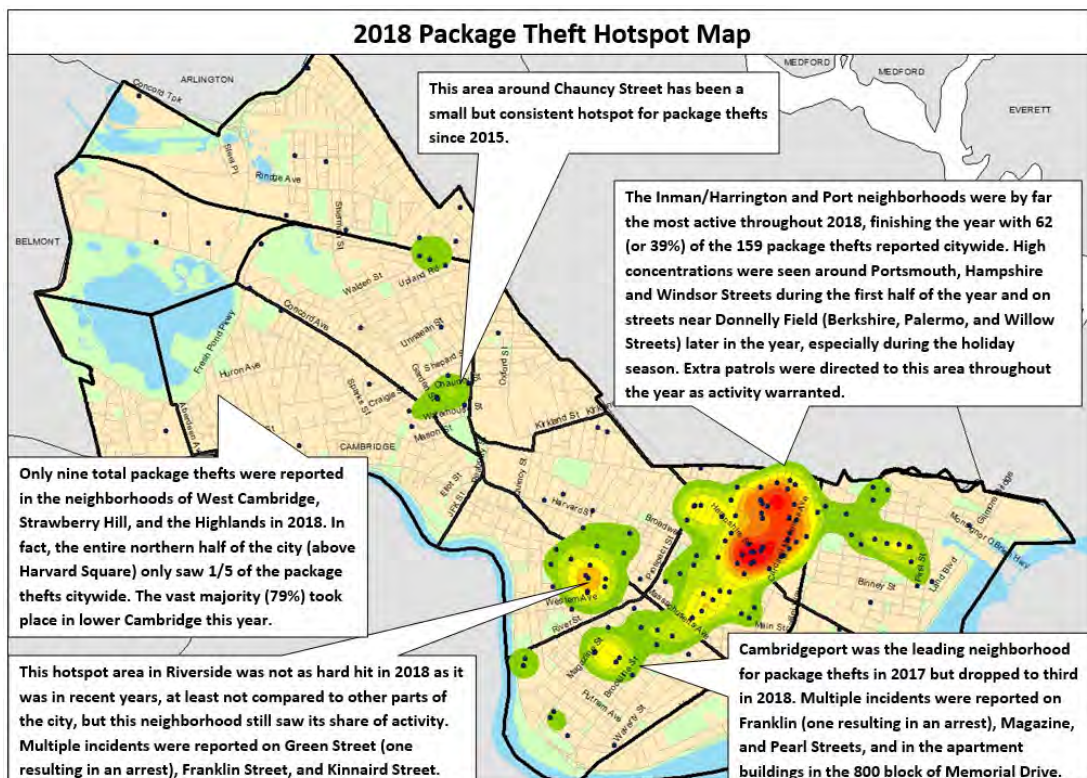
There were 256 of these larcenies reported in Cambridge in 2018, a 37% increase over 2017. The growth this year can be attributed to a 46% surge in thefts of packages from the front steps or vestibules of residences, which rose from 109 in 2017 to 159 in 2018. Despite this year’s increase, these numbers are still believed to be vastly underreported.

The most common larceny from residence scenarios are:

- Thefts of mail/packages delivered by a parcel service: 62%
- Thefts committed by visitors or guests of a residence: 9%
- Thefts from a common area of an apartment building: 8%
- Thefts committed by someone working in the residence, such as a painter, plumber, contractor, or maintenance worker: 7%
- Thefts committed by a family member, spouse, or romantic partner (i.e., “domestic thefts”): 5%
- Thefts from a yard, porch, or other area surrounding a residence: 4%
- Thefts from a storage area of an apartment building or complex: 4%
- Thefts committed while victims are in the process of moving: 1%

Larcenies from residences by neighborhood

Neighborhood	2017	2018	Change
East Cambridge	19	36	89%
MIT	1	1	0%
Inman/Harrington	12	39	225%
The Port	15	35	133%
Cambridgeport	36	34	-6%
Mid-Cambridge	24	22	-8%
Riverside	18	20	11%
Agassiz	4	6	50%
Peabody	20	23	15%
West Cambridge	8	9	13%
North Cambridge	25	21	-16%
Cambridge Highlands	2	6	200%
Strawberry Hill	3	4	33%
Total	187	256	37%

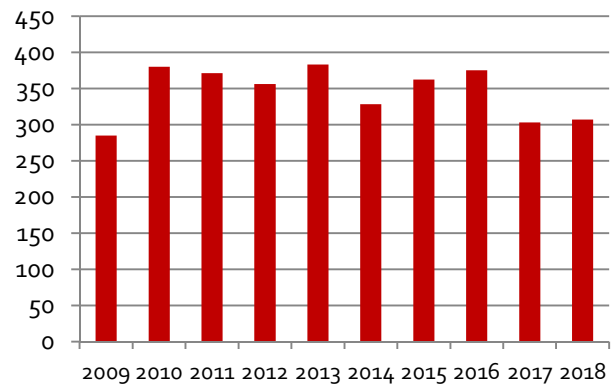


Larcenies of bicycles*

Larcenies of bicycles by neighborhood

Neighborhood	2017	2018	Change
East Cambridge	40	36	-10%
M.I.T.	8	6	-25%
Inman/Harrington	19	15	-21%
The Port	25	33	32%
Cambridgeport	56	44	-21%
Mid-Cambridge	43	29	-33%
Riverside	26	38	46%
Agassiz	6	5	-17%
Peabody	25	20	-20%
West Cambridge	25	46	84%
North Cambridge	26	30	15%
Cambridge Highlands	3	3	0%
Strawberry Hill	1	2	100%
Total	303	307	1%

Larcenies of bicycles, 2009-2018

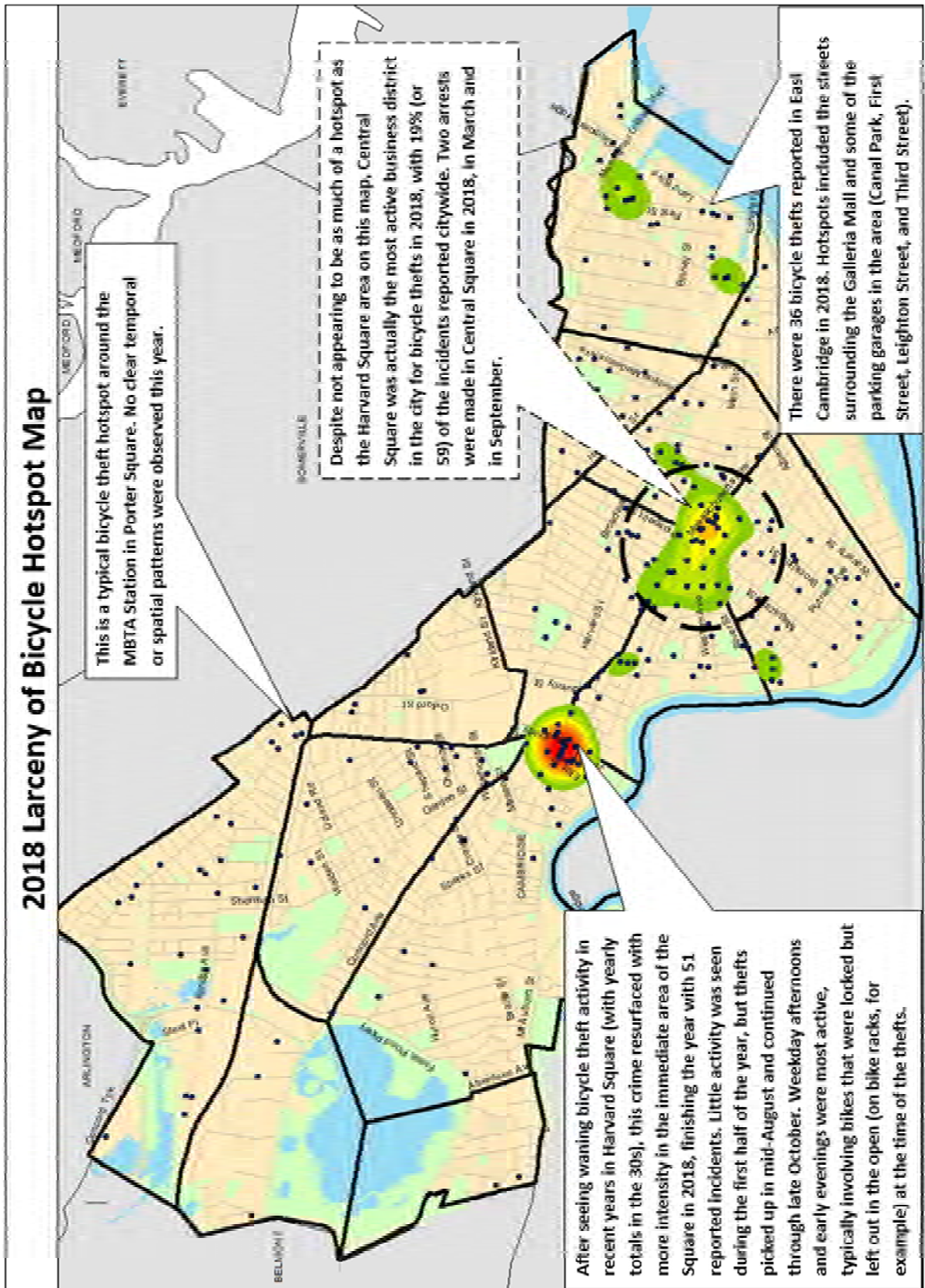


Cambridge saw 307 incidents of stolen bicycles in 2018, an increase of just four incidents (1%) over 2017 and a 10% decrease below the five-year weighted average of 343 thefts. Bicycle thefts were very slow to pick up in intensity this year, with fewer than 10 bike thefts reported each month from January through March. In April, 12 thefts were reported citywide, and from May through August, monthly totals increased by approximately 10 thefts a month, peaking in August. Not surprisingly, some of the largest numbers of bicycle thefts in 2018 occurred during the months of July and August (45 and 53 incidents, respectively), when bicycles typically pack the streets and sidewalks because of the warmer weather. A more unusual spike in bike thefts was recorded in October, when 51 incidents were reported. As would be expected, these incidents dropped off substantially with the arrival of the colder weather in November and December (19 and 16 thefts, respectively).

The business district with the most incidents in 2018 was Central Square (59), followed by Harvard Square (51), and Bay Square (34), which is along Massachusetts Ave between Central & Harvard Squares. Over the past three years, fewer bicycle thefts than usual had been reported in the Harvard Square area, but thefts in this hotspot area rose back to a more typical level in 2018. See the next page for a hotspot map containing information on the larceny of bicycle concentrations in 2018.

Locks present little difficulty to bicycle thieves, who often bring bolt cutters or pry bars with them. Approximately 63% of all reported bicycle thefts this year involved locked and unattended bicycles on a street, sidewalk, or rack. Only 10% of thefts involved locked bicycles on private property, such as in private back yards or in apartment building hallways. Another 19% percent of the larcenies involved bicycles that were left unlocked and unprotected. Unlocked bicycles that were on private property followed, making up the remaining 8% of reported incidents.

* The Cambridge Police Department's bicycle theft statistics do not include thefts reported to the MIT or Harvard University Police Departments. These additional thefts could add several hundred to the theft total.



Shoplifting

Shoplifting decreased by 9% in 2018, dropping from 370 incidents in 2017 to 338 this year. As is typical, the CambridgeSide/East Cambridge area experienced the majority of the shopliftings this year with 33% of the incidents. However, the shoplifting total reported in Central Square is not far behind East Cambridge this year, due to an increase in thefts from a popular department store that opened in Central Square in 2017. Other business areas with notable shoplifting numbers are Harvard Square, Porter Square, and the Alewife/West Cambridge area. It is important to note that since shoplifting incidents are often only reported when an arrest is made, underreporting can be a serious problem. However, 77% of the reported incidents in 2018 did *not* result in an arrest, which may indicate an increase in the tendency to report incidents regardless of whether an arrest was made. Some stores may also choose to trespass the shoplifter instead of pressing charges.

Shoplifters usually fall into one of five categories:

1. **Juvenile shoplifters**, who steal on a dare to impress their peers, to get an “adrenaline rush,” or to compensate for lack of money.
2. **Impulse shoplifters**, who seize a sudden chance, such as an unattended dressing room or a blind aisle. Sometimes, the “impulse” is a long line or lack of money.
3. **Homeless persons and/or individuals with substance abuse disorders**, who might steal erratically or clumsily, are sometimes more likely than other shoplifters to get violent when caught (see “Shop Owner/Patron” assaults in the Assault section).
4. Shoplifters who steal to **satisfy a psychological need**.
5. **Professionals**, who steal expensive items and resell them to fences or “flea markets.”

Shoplifting by business district

Business District	2017	2018	Change
CambridgeSide/ East Cambridge	141	113	-20%
Kendall/MIT	3	4	33%
Inman Square	3	4	33%
Central Square	56	91	63%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	11	5	-55%
Bay Sq./Upper Broadway	0	3	N/A
Harvard Square	81	49	-40%
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	2	6	200%
Porter Sq./N. Cambridge	32	31	-3%
Alewife/West Cambridge	41	32	-22%
Total	370	338	-9%

Top city/town of residence for
arrested shoplifters

City/Town	2018
Boston	41
Cambridge	20
Medford	4
Revere	2
Waltham	2
Quincy	2

Larcenies of services

This crime includes taxicab fare evasion, “dining and ditching,” “gassing and going,” and other failures to pay for services already rendered. There were 26 of these crimes reported in 2018, which is down 16% from the 31 reported in 2017. “Dining and ditching” incidents were reported most often this year (13 incidents, with one restaurant in Harvard Square reporting four alone), followed by taxi fare evasions (four incidents), gasoline thefts (four incidents), failure to pay for auto repair or tow services (three incidents), and two incidents in which guests failed to pay for a rented hotel rooms.

Miscellaneous larceny

This category includes all other unclassifiable larcenies. Miscellaneous larcenies in 2018 rose by 15% from 40 in 2017 to 46 in 2018. This crime category was also 18% above the five-year weighted average. There were no notable patterns of any miscellaneous types of larceny this year.

Auto Theft

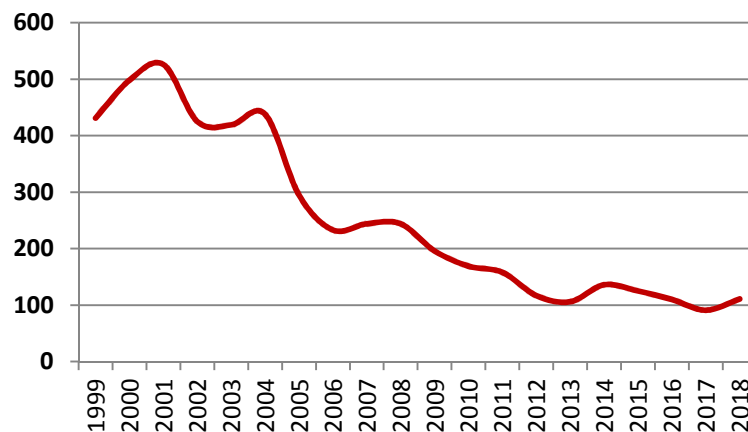
Definition

Auto theft is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. The offense category includes theft of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, and snowmobiles. The definition excludes the taking of a vehicle for temporary use by individuals with lawful access (e.g., a son taking his mother's car for the night).

Statistics

Five-Year Average	110
2017	91
2018	111
Change from 2017	22%
Change from Average	1%

Auto thefts reported in Cambridge



Forty years ago, there were nearly 3,000 cars reported stolen yearly in Cambridge. These figures declined to less than 1,000 thefts per year in the 1990's and today's figures represent one of the most dramatic reported decreases in a single crime type. The overall decrease can be attributed to the virtual elimination of "chop shops" and interstate auto theft rings, crackdowns on insurance fraud, advances in automobile security, and technology that enables patrol officers to quickly check a vehicle's registry listing to determine if it is stolen.

The 91 auto thefts reported in 2017 marked the lowest auto theft total ever recorded in Cambridge and was also the only year that this figure has dropped below 100 thefts so far. In 2018, Cambridge saw a 22% increase in auto thefts with 20 additional incidents over 2017, resulting in 111 total thefts. A possible explanation for the increase this year could be the rise in the tendency for rental car and ride-sharing / car-sharing companies to report overdue cars as stolen.

Although auto thefts tend to stay relatively consistent in each neighborhood, there were a few notable increases recorded in 2018. Cambridgeport saw auto thefts increase by eight incidents over 2017, putting the neighborhood back in line with its five-year average of 17. Inman-Harrington and The Port each recorded increases of six incidents in 2018. Together, these three neighborhoods accounted for 41% of the auto theft total in 2018. The rest of the city saw numbers that were relatively consistent with those

seen in 2017, with only minor fluctuations above or below last year's counts. Seven of the 13 neighborhoods saw increases in auto thefts in 2018, leading to the overall increase when compared with 2017. The majority of

Auto thefts by neighborhood

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2017	2018	Change from Avg.	% of Total (2018)
East Cambridge	15	16	13	-13%	12%
MIT	2	2	4	100%	4%
Inman/Harrington	9	9	15	67%	14%
The Port	12	7	13	8%	12%
Cambridgeport	17	9	17	0%	15%
Mid-Cambridge	13	10	6	-54%	5%
Riverside	7	5	8	14%	7%
Agassiz	4	1	4	0%	4%
Peabody	9	9	6	-33%	5%
West Cambridge	11	13	13	18%	12%
North Cambridge	10	8	11	10%	10%
Cambridge Highlands	1	1	1	0%	1%
Strawberry Hill	1	1	0	-100%	0%
Total	110	91	111	1%	

the auto thefts this year (65%) took place during the summer months into late fall (July to November), with October recording the highest total of the year at 20. Fifteen of the vehicles stolen from Cambridge this year were parked in a lot or garage at the time of the theft, and another 11 were described as unreturned rental cars from various agencies throughout the city. There were two arrests for auto thefts in 2018 and another 23 people listed as suspects in vehicle thefts. A number of these known suspects were either vehicle renters or individuals who borrowed a car from a friend or family member and then kept the car for longer than the agreed-upon timeframe.

Makes and models

Hondas continue to be the most commonly stolen automobiles in Cambridge, constituting 16% of all auto theft reports in 2018 (18 incidents). They are also typically the most commonly stolen vehicles nationwide, along with Toyotas, which tied for second place with Fords in Cambridge in 2018 with 11 thefts each. Mercedes came in 4th in Cambridge for the first time in years with seven incidents. This information, while typically consistent with historical and national trends, can change from year to year with different targeted models rising in the ranks. However, one model in particular—the Honda Civic—has unfailingly been one of the top stolen vehicle model types in Cambridge, across Massachusetts, and nationwide for years. In fact, Honda Civics have been the most commonly stolen vehicles in Cambridge (either alone or tied with another model) since 2002. In 2017, it was tied with the Toyota Camry for the top stolen model, and in 2018, it was tied with the Ford Focus. Typically, Hondas and Toyotas are stolen more than other cars due to the following factors. First, these cars are some of the most commonly owned models in the nation, making them more widely available. Statistical probability alone would place them near the top of the theft list. Second, car thieves tend to look for average-cost, commonly owned, inconspicuous cars. High-priced luxury cars are not stolen very often because they are too easy for police to spot and are more likely to be equipped with expensive alarm systems.

Top 4 stolen makes and models in 2018

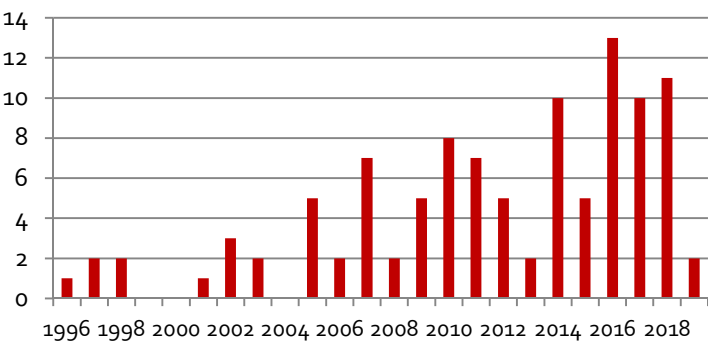
Makes		Models	
Honda	18	Honda Civic *+	4
Toyota	11	Ford Focus	4
Ford	11	Toyota Camry*+	3
Mercedes	7	Honda CRV+	3

*Also in the national top 10 (for 2017)
+Also in the Massachusetts top 10 (for 2017)
(2018 national/MA top 10 data not yet available)

Thefts of motorcycles, scooters, and mopeds have also become more common throughout the city and region over the past few years. This vehicle type accounted for 30% of all auto thefts in Cambridge in 2018, which is up 6% from 2017 and 11% from 2016.

The table to the right shows the incidence of auto theft by model year (six vehicles did not report the model year, as a lot of scooter and moped owners are not aware of this information). Analysis of the age of stolen vehicles shows that the highest demand is typically for cars less than 10 years old. The years with the most targeted vehicles were 2016 and 2018, which accounted for 23% of all known motor vehicle years stolen in 2018. Thieves that target newer models are often “joyriders” who steal vehicles to increase their sense of status or intend to sell the entire car for profit. Another scenario that seems to be emerging involves people who rent cars, often newer models, and fail to return them in a timely manner, resulting in the rental company reporting them stolen. This could account for the large number of 2017 and 2018 models reported stolen this

Auto thefts in 2018 by model year



year. Thieves that are looking for transportation steal cars 5-10 years old because they are inconspicuous. Thieves looking to make a profit target the older model year vehicles as well because parts for these cars are in higher demand.

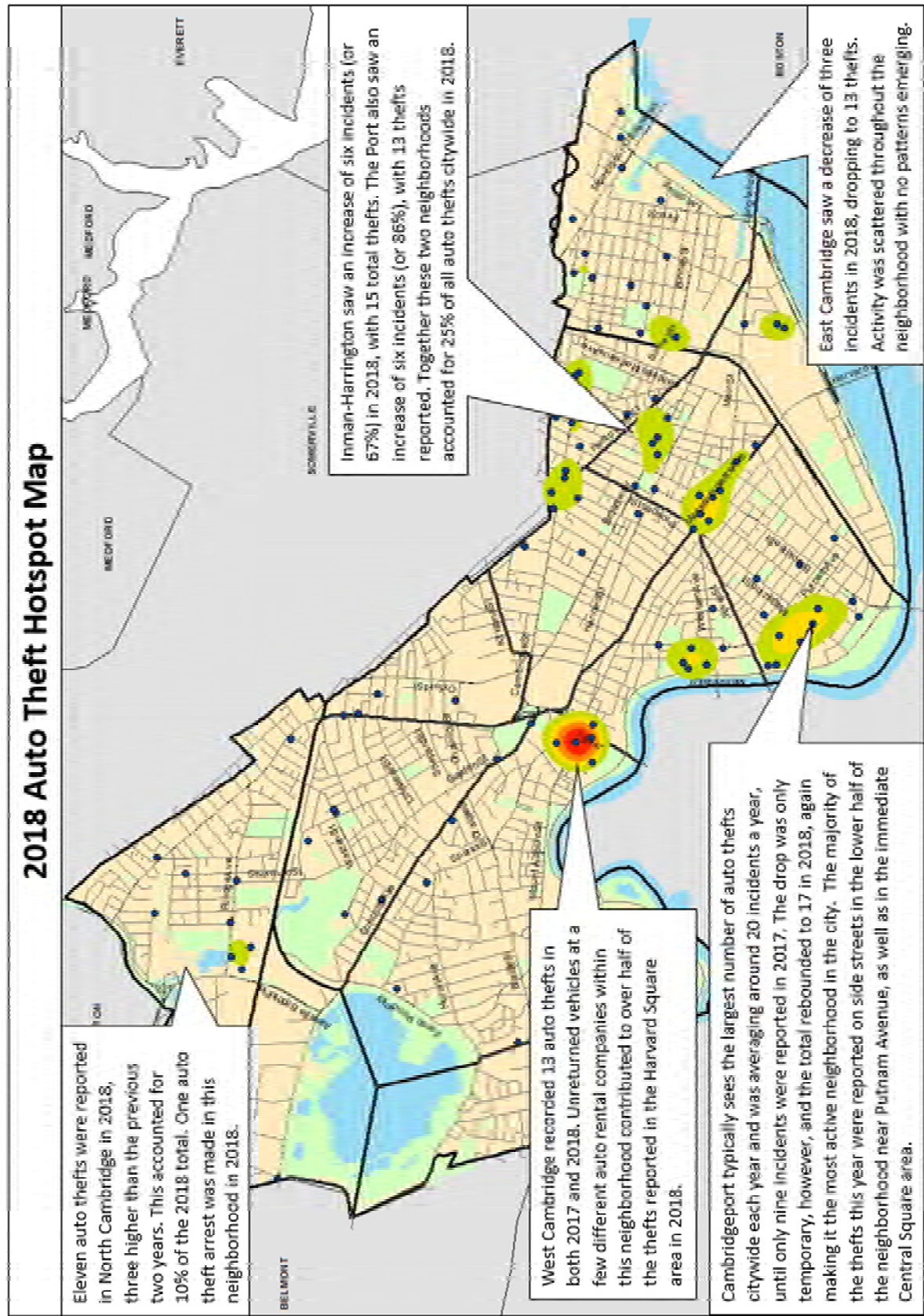
Auto theft recoveries by location

Approximately 44% of the cars reported stolen in 2018 have been reported as recovered to date, which is down 11% from the amount recovered in 2017. One possible explanation for the decrease in recoveries this year is the increase in thefts of two-wheeled vehicles (particularly scooters and mopeds), which are easier to resell or dispose of than automobiles and are also less likely to be identifiable as stolen. Another possibility has to do with the large number of rental cars reported stolen in 2018. It may be that the renters are eventually returning the vehicles to the company (or the vehicles are otherwise located somehow), but the company is not reporting this information back to police as they are just satisfied with having their vehicle returned.

More recovered cars were located outside of Cambridge in 2018 than within the city boundaries. In 2017, it was the reverse with 30 cars recovered in Cambridge and 20 cars recovered in other cities and towns. Within Cambridge in 2018, Cambridgeport was the leading neighborhood for recoveries with five, followed by The Port with four. This is up from 2017 when only two cars were recovered in Cambridgeport and three in The Port. Meanwhile, Mid-Cambridge was the scene of four vehicle recoveries in 2017 and none in 2018.

Cambridge	21
Cambridgeport	5
The Port	4
West Cambridge	3
Unknown	2
Riverside	2
East Cambridge	1
Inman/Harrington	1
MIT	1
North Cambridge	1
Peabody	1

Other cities/towns	28
Boston	13
Lynn	2
Out of State	2
Arlington	1
Belmont	1
Billerica	1
Chelsea	1
Medford	1
Milton	1
Peabody	1
Salem	1
Somerville	1
Wellesley	1
Unknown	1





Section III

Part II Crimes

Drug Offenses
Sex Crimes
Fraud
Vandalism
Other Part II Crimes

Drug Offenses

Definition

Drug offenses include all incidents in which the police made an arrest, or complaint for the possession or distribution of illegal narcotics. Drug statistics do not include all instances of drug use or distribution; they only reflect those cases that are known to the police. The totals here represent only one arrest charge and one type of drug per incident. A few individuals were arrested for multiple charges or had more than one type of drug on them, but only the most serious was chosen in each incident. Note: These incidents are ones in which the highest offense is drug-related. Incidents that also involve a more serious Part 1 offense (such as Larceny, Burglary, etc.) are not counted in this section.

Statistics

Five-Year Average	62
2017	64
2018	62
Change from 2017	-3%
Change from Average	0%

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. Cambridgeport and The Port accounted for the most drug activity in the City in 2018, registering 15 incidents each.

In total, 62 drug incidents were reported in 2018 and 69 people were arrested in 47 of these incidents.

Drug incidents by neighborhood

Neighborhood	5-Yr. Avg.	2017	2018	% of Total (2018)*
East Cambridge	5	2	6	10%
MIT	0	0	0	0%
Inman/Harrington	3	1	3	5%
The Port	10	16	15	24%
Cambridgeport	18	22	15	24%
Mid-Cambridge	6	6	4	6%
Riverside	9	9	10	16%
Agassiz	0	0	0	0%
Peabody	2	2	1	2%
West Cambridge	5	3	3	5%
North Cambridge	3	2	2	3%
Cambridge Highlands	1	1	2	3%
Strawberry Hill	1	0	1	2%
Total	62	64	62	

Drug offense scenarios

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

1. The Cambridge Police Department's 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: 23 cases in 2018
2. A police officer on patrol observes suspicious street activity and upon further investigation discovers narcotics: 20 cases in 2018
3. A Cambridge school official or court officer observes drug use: 2 cases in 2018
4. During a routine motor vehicle stop, a police officer observes narcotics inside the vehicle: 8 cases in 2018
5. A citizen witnesses a person or persons using drugs and notifies the police: 6 cases in 2018
6. During an arrest for another crime, the arresting officer or booking officer finds narcotics on the arrested person: 3 cases in 2018
7. Pharmacists discover patrons attempting to fill fake prescriptions: 0 cases in 2018

Type of drug found in incidents

Category	2018
Cocaine or crack cocaine	20
Prescription drugs	4
Heroin/Opioids	8
Marijuana	17
Methamphetamine	5
Hallucinogens	4
Other (inhalants, etc.)	4

Drug related activities for which persons are arrested

Category	2018
Possession	30
Possession with intent to distribute*	26
Drug sale (observed)	3
Trafficking**	3

*Carrying a significant amount of drugs not for personal use

**Selling, possessing, or transporting of copious amounts of drugs

Summary of overdose incidents

Although overdose incidents are generally medical in nature, police often respond to assist Fire and EMS agencies. In 2018, 278 total overdose incidents *of all types* (with 11 fatalities) were reported to the Cambridge Police, which is up 11% from the 251 overdoses (with 15 fatalities) reported to the police in 2017, but is down 6% from the 295 overdoses (with 29 fatalities) reported in 2016. A substantial surge was seen in 2016 in reports of opioid/heroin overdoses across the city, particularly involving overdoses that were fatal. This trend was seen statewide and across the nation. A public health emergency was declared in March 2014 in Massachusetts due to the growing number of opioid overdoses and deaths. Although the number of suspected opioid overdoses have dropped in Cambridge from 199 in 2016 to 151 in 2017 to 141 in 2018, the concern remains and an intensive effort continues to be put forth both within the police department and citywide to fight this epidemic.

When a victim cannot or will not report what substance was involved in an overdose, officers must often rely on witness statements, medical personnel evaluations, and/or evidence at the scene to make a determination. The chart below provides a breakdown of the suspected drug type involved in each overdose report for 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018.* Following that is a breakdown of the fatal overdoses from the past four years. And finally, there is a demographic analysis of the victims of suspected opioid overdoses in 2018.

*This data is only what is available through police reports. Additional overdoses are reported to EMS/Fire agencies in Cambridge, but police are not always alerted to respond as the call is often considered medical, not criminal in nature.

Suspected drug ingested

Drug	2015	2016	2017	2018
Heroin	95	149	104	74
Other Opioids (including opioids used in combination with other drugs)	10	50	47	67
Prescription/OTC Meds	53	56	61	55
Cocaine	1	1	4	5
Marijuana/THC	0	3	9	31
Crystal Meth	3	1	1	9
K2	1	2	1	2
Other (Designer Drugs, Hallucinogens, Mixes not involving opioids, etc.)	11	14	6	20
Unknown	14	19	18	15
Total	188	295	251	278

Trend Note: Suspected heroin overdoses were down in 2018 when compared with 2016 and 2017, but it should be noted that Cambridge saw a notable increase in overdoses involving poly-drug use (using two or more drugs at the same time) in 2018. There were 26 suspected poly-drug overdoses this year, half of which involved heroin or other opioids in combination with other drug types (such as prescription pills or cocaine). In contrast, there were only four recorded poly-drug overdoses in 2017, three of which involved opioids. Whether this increase is due to an improvement in tracking and classifying overdoses or to an actual increase in drug combinations is unclear at this time.

In 2018, there were 11 fatal overdoses

- **3 likely/confirmed heroin overdoses**
- **1 confirmed fentanyl overdose**
- **1 overdose involving an unspecified opioid**
- **1 confirmed overdose involving cocaine**
- **5 possible overdoses with unknown involved drug types**

In 2017, there were 15 fatal overdoses:

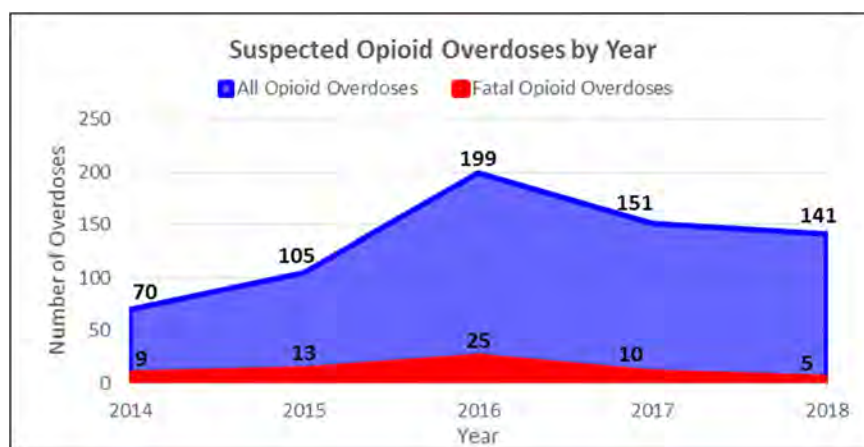
- 6 likely/confirmed heroin overdoses
- 1 likely/confirmed fentanyl overdose
- 3 overdoses involving unspecified opioids
- 1 overdose from a suspected mix of cocaine and prescription pills
- 4 possible overdoses with unknown involved drug types

In 2016, there were 29 fatal overdoses:

- 20 likely/confirmed heroin overdoses
- 3 possible heroin overdoses (cause of death is unknown but victims had history of opioid use)
- 2 overdoses involving fentanyl
- 1 prescription medication overdose
- 3 possible overdoses with unknown involved drug types

In 2015, there were 16 fatal overdoses:

- 11 likely/confirmed heroin overdoses
- 2 overdoses involving unspecified opioids
- 2 possible overdoses by way of pills
- 1 overdose involving alcohol and an unknown drug

Suspected Opioid Overdose Details and Demographics Breakdown in 2018:**Time and Day of Week of Suspected Opioid Overdoses**

Opioid overdoses were reported most frequently on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The vast majority of the opioid overdoses in Cambridge in 2018 (116 of 141, or 82%) took place between 10am and 11pm, with spikes in overdose reports from 10-11am, 3-7pm (4pm hour was the most frequent time of day with 16 overdoses reported), and 8-11pm. Conversely, between 11pm and 10am, very little overdose activity was seen in Cambridge (only 25 reports, or 18%).

Victim Profile (counting all reported overdoses as separate victims*)

- **Median Age:** The median age for overall victims in 2018 was 39 (average age 40). Median age for males was slightly higher at 41 (average age 42), while median age for females was lower at 35 (average age 37)
- **Sex:** Males outnumbered females roughly 2 to 1 in 2018 (95 males, 46 females)
- **Resident:** Residents made up 26% of overdose victims in 2018 (36 victims) – not including homeless/shelters
- **Non-Resident:** Non-residents made up 30% of overdose victims in 2018 (43 victims) – Boston residents overdosed 16x and Somerville residents overdosed 4x
- **Transient:** Transient/homeless individuals also made up 30% of overdose victims in 2018 (43 victims)
- **Unknown Residence:** The residency of 13% of overdose victims in 2018 could not be determined (19 victims)

(*The data above does not take into account that some victims overdose multiple times. Each overdose incident was counted as a separate victim. However, 17 people experienced more than one suspected opioid overdose in 2018. Of those 17, two people overdosed three times, and 15 overdosed two times. This does skew the statistics above. Although the number of repeat overdose victims was up over 2017, when only 13 people were involved in repeat overdoses, there were two victims in 2017 who overdosed 11 times and five times, respectively, over the course of the year. No one was involved in more than three overdoses reported to police in 2018.)

In response to the opioid epidemic that is affecting our community, detectives from the Special Investigations Unit continue to address the underlying problem of addiction with a total investment of intervention and coaching services. There is both a proactive and reactive outreach approach employed to address the seeking and craving stage and again at the time of overdose. Detectives respond along with patrol, fire and EMS to every reported overdose in the city. Through the Unit's PARTNER (Providing Access to Resources, Treatment Needs, and Education for Recovery) Initiative, they provide educational resources to the individuals and their families and conduct follow-up visits to listen and assess their needs. The Special Investigations Unit is assisted in their efforts by a social worker and a recovery coach to provide assistance to the individuals with after-care placement, transportation, treatment options and coaching services. Additionally, they work to identify individuals who are at high risk of overdose and provide them with safety assessments, treatment options and coordination of care.

Sex Offenses

Definition

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.

Statistics

Five-Year Average	85
2017	79
2018	63
Change from 2017	-20%
Change from Average	-26%

Sex offenses by type

Category	5-Yr. Avg.	2017	2018	Change from Avg.
Indecent assault	37	30	20	-46%
Indecent exposure	22	17	26	18%
Peeping & Spying	7	7	6	-14%
Annoying & accosting	8	10	5	-38%
Obscene phone calls	5	5	4	-20%
Prostitution & solicitation	6	10	2	-67%
Total	85	79	63	-26%

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 is an aggravated assault rather than an indecent assault. In 2018, the offender was a stranger to the victim in 40% of the reported assaults. One of the incidents in 2018 resulted in arrest at the time of the incident and a suspect was identified in 11 others. No patterns of this crime type emerged anywhere in Cambridge this year.

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. Fifteen (58%) of the 26 indecent exposure incidents in 2018 involved suspects masturbating or engaging in sexual acts in public, six individuals (23%) were seen urinating/defecating in public, and five incidents (19%) were flashing incidents. Arrests were made in nine incidents and suspects were identified in an additional ten.

Peeping and Spying

In the past, peeping and spying occurred most often in Cambridge when offenders peered through windows of houses or apartments, generally at night. Two of the six incidents reported in Cambridge in 2018 involved this situation. However, the more frequent scenario in 2017 and 2018 involved the videotaping and/or photographing of unsuspecting victims during situations in which privacy is expected. Four incidents fell into this category in 2018. Overall, four suspects were identified in peeping and spying incidents in 2018, three for unauthorized filming, and one for peering through a window.

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. Two of the incidents in 2018 were perpetrated by strangers, and the remaining three involved a co-worker, a patron of a restaurant, and a roommate. None of the incidents resulted in arrests.

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. The caller was unknown to the victim in all four incidents in 2018.

Prostitution and 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 recent years, the problem has re-emerged in Cambridge in a less public fashion, particularly through internet advertisements. In January of 2018, the SIU set up an undercover sting to combat this problem after complaints of prostitution resurfaced, particularly in and around Cambridge hotels. Two arrests took place during a one-night operation, with one offender charged with Sexual Conduct for a Fee and another offender charged with Deriving Support from Prostitution. The other incident in 2018 involved a potential solicitation by a human trafficker and resulted in the identification of one suspect.

Fraud

Definition

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.

Statistics

Five-Year Average	581
2017	573
2018	530
Change from 2017	-8%
Change from Average	-9%

Across the nation, police departments are seeing fraud become an increasingly popular crime. Meanwhile, in 2018, this crime type in Cambridge decreased by 8% from the previous year.

Counterfeiting

This crime category almost always involves counterfeit bills. In Cambridge, these incidents tend to occur most often at grocery stores, convenience stores, and gas stations, and at the CambridgeSide Shopping Center.

Bad Check

This is defined as the writing of checks on insufficient funds or closed accounts.

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.

ATM/Credit Card Fraud

One of the most common types of fraud reported in Cambridge typically involves the use of credit and ATM cards. Major commercial areas such as Harvard/Central Squares and CambridgeSide are typical hotspots for this activity. Incidents in Harvard Square decreased from 27 in 2017 to nine incidents in 2018. This is similar to the East Cambridge/CambridgeSide area, which saw 41 reported incidents in 2017 and only 11 in 2018. 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/stolen/skimmed. Increasingly, victims are also reporting fraudulent activity while they are still in possession of their card. Credit card fraud was one of the main types of forgery that was expected to increase consistently in the coming years, as many criminal enterprises have taken to electronic methods due to the complexity of solving such cases. However, this type of fraud actually dropped by 25% (32

Fraud by type

Category	2017	2018	Change from 2017*
Counterfeiting	24	13	-46%
Forgery/Uttering	352	291	-17%
Identity theft	160	127	-21%
Credit/ATM cards	129	97	-25%
Forged check	43	36	-16%
Bad check	17	27	59%
Prescription	2	1	-50%
Application	1	3	200%
Other/miscellaneous	0	0	N/A
Con Games	184	219	19%
Internet-related	69	69	0%
Housing Scam	36	55	53%
Government	21	43	105%
Extortion/Kidnap	14	12	-14%
Housework/Utilities	10	16	60%
Travel	5	4	-20%
Lottery	5	6	20%
Charity	2	1	-50%
Big Carrot	1	0	-100%
Cash shuffle	1	1	0%
Psychic	0	0	N/A
Miscellaneous	20	12	-40%
Embezzlement	13	7	-46%
Total	573	530	-8%

*N/A = % change cannot be calculated when the 2017 total is zero.

incidents) in 2018. The cause for the notable drop in 2018 is unknown at this time, but one possible explanation could be the tendency for fewer victims to report fraudulent charges on their credit or debit cards when those card companies take care of the charges without requiring a police report.

Identity Theft

This scenario is when a known or unknown person opens accounts in the victim's name with his or her social security number. This can include utilities, credit cards, or even filing tax returns.

Embezzlement

This occurs when employees take advantage of their position for financial gain, often diverting company funds to their own account. Historically, retail stores in Harvard/Central Squares and CambridgeSide are most affected by this crime. Often, incidents of this type involve employees stealing several thousand dollars from the companies for which they work.

"Con" Games

Internet-related incidents continue to account for a high number of con games. In recent years, there has also been a large increase in new scam scenarios, contributing to our need to create new categories in our data collection process. These categories include "Lottery", "Travel", "Housing Scam", "Government," and "Extortion/Kidnap." These were previously listed as miscellaneous con games when they were less prevalent or non-existent prior to 2014. The call-out box below details some of the more prevalent phone/internet scams reported in Cambridge recently.

The Cambridge Police issued several alerts in recent years about on-going phone scams affecting residents and businesses in the area. Many of the scams involved victims transferring money via Western Union or "Green Dot MoneyPak" cards, which are reloadable prepaid cards.

The following is a list of some of the recent scams:

- Online rental scams in which a victim sends money and later discovers that there is no apartment to rent. ("Housing Scam" category)
- A caller claims to be from the IRS and says that the victim has been audited and owes money. This scam is often prevalent throughout tax season.
- A caller claims to work for the government and states that there is a warrant out for the victim's arrest unless s/he pays a fee to clear it up. ("Government" scam category)
- A caller claims to be from a utility company and demands payment on an outstanding bill.
- A caller claims to have either kidnapped or been in an accident with a victim's relative and states that the relative is being held for ransom. ("Extortion/Kidnap" scam category)
- A caller claims to be offering computer services/anti-virus software and needs access to a victim's computer where they are able to remotely gain personal information.
- Someone approaches a victim on the street stating they need money for gas. ("Travel" scam category)

The following tips can help you avoid falling victim to one of these scams:

- Be suspicious of callers who demand immediate payment for any reason, and never give out personal or financial information to anyone who emails or calls you unsolicited.
- Never wire money or provide debit or credit card numbers or Green Dot MoneyPak card numbers to someone you do not know. Also, keep in mind that utility companies and government agencies will NOT contact you demanding immediate payment by MoneyPak.
- If you have doubts about a phone call or communication you received, contact the company or organization who allegedly contacted you.
- If you experience this type of activity, please report it to the Cambridge Police at 617-349-3300.

Malicious Destruction

Definition

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.

Statistics

Five-Year Average	386
2017	358
2018	300
Change from 2017	-16%
Change from Average	-22%

Vandalism by neighborhood

Neighborhood	2017	2018	% of Total (2018)
East Cambridge	33	43	14%
M.I.T.	7	8	3%
Inman/Harrington	24	16	5%
The Port	40	43	14%
Cambridgeport	47	47	16%
Mid-Cambridge	31	23	8%
Riverside	30	28	9%
Agassiz	8	5	2%
Peabody	55	15	5%
West Cambridge	32	28	9%
North Cambridge	41	27	9%
Cambridge Highlands	7	3	1%
Strawberry Hill	3	14	5%
Total	358	300	

Vandalism by category

Category	2017	2018	Change from 2017
Total auto damage	200	155	-23%
Dents/damage to car	78	57	-27%
Car window broken	65	36	-45%
Scratches, "pinstripes"	26	30	15%
Tires slashed or punctured	21	30	43%
Attempted theft	10	2	-80%
Total residence damage	37	36	-3%
Misc. damage to residences	21	20	-5%
Residence window broken	16	16	0%
Total business damage	57	53	-7%
Misc. damage to businesses	31	29	-6%
Business window broken	26	24	-8%
Graffiti	42	29	-31%
Miscellaneous damage	22	27	23%
Total	358	300	-16%

Other Part II Crimes

Definition

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.

Statistics

Five-Year Average	1,006
2017	960
2018	1,041
Change from 2017	8%
Change from Average	3%

Category	2017	2018	Change from 2017*
Hit & run accidents	619	642	4%
Threats	168	201	20%
Trespassing	32	50	56%
OUI	32	28	-13%
Traffic arrests	31	35	13%
Disorderly Conduct	26	28	8%
Weapons violations	21	28	33%
Drinking in Public	21	14	-33%
Extortion/Blackmail	6	13	117%
Liquor Violations	4	1	-75%
Kidnapping	0	1	N/A
Total	960	1,041	8%

*N/A = % change cannot be calculated when the 2017 total is zero.

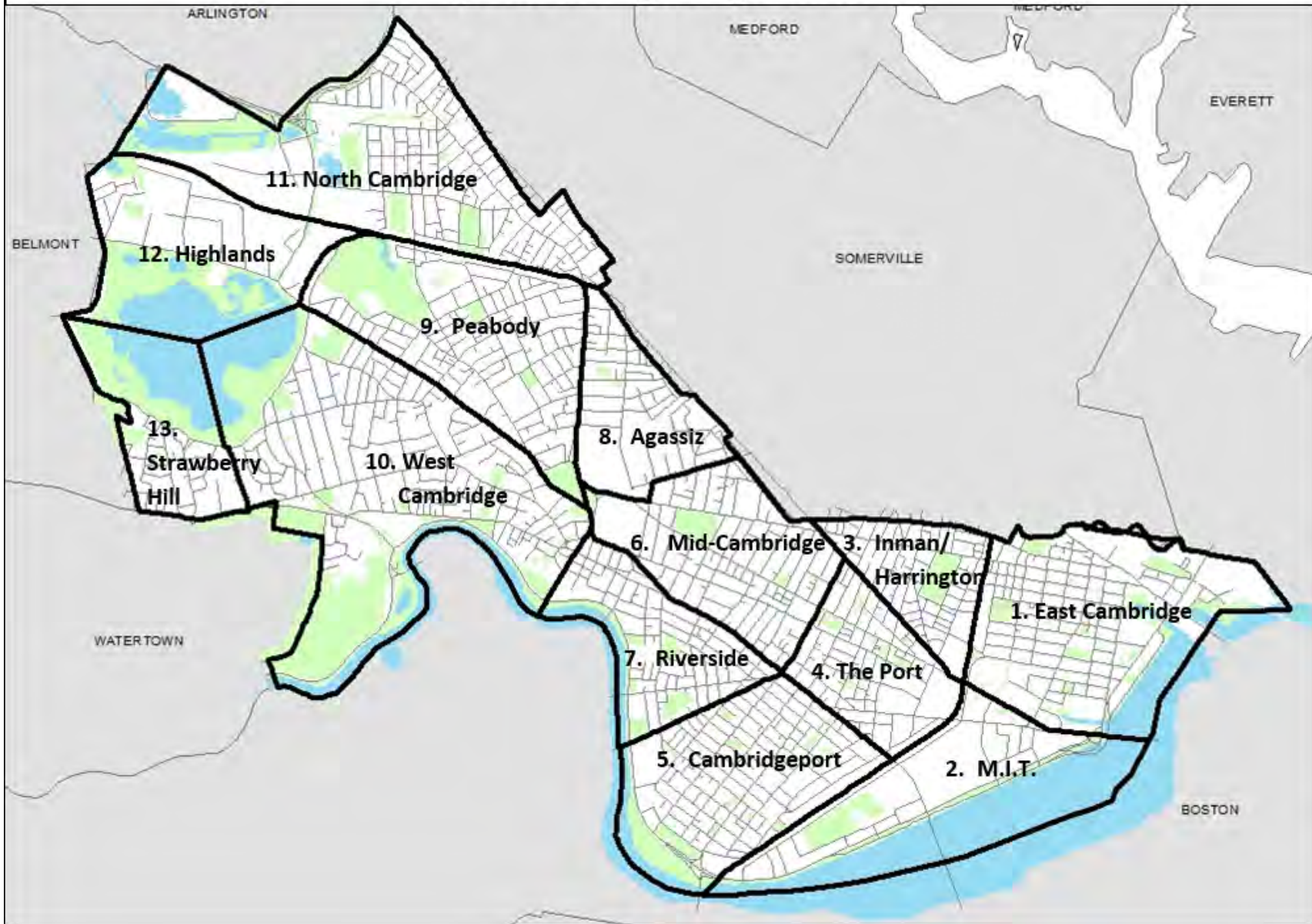


Section IV

Neighborhood Profiles

East Cambridge
M.I.T./Kendall
Inman/Harrington
The Port
Cambridgeport
Mid-Cambridge
Riverside
Agassiz
Peabody
West Cambridge
North Cambridge
Cambridge Highlands
Strawberry Hill

City of Cambridge Neighborhoods

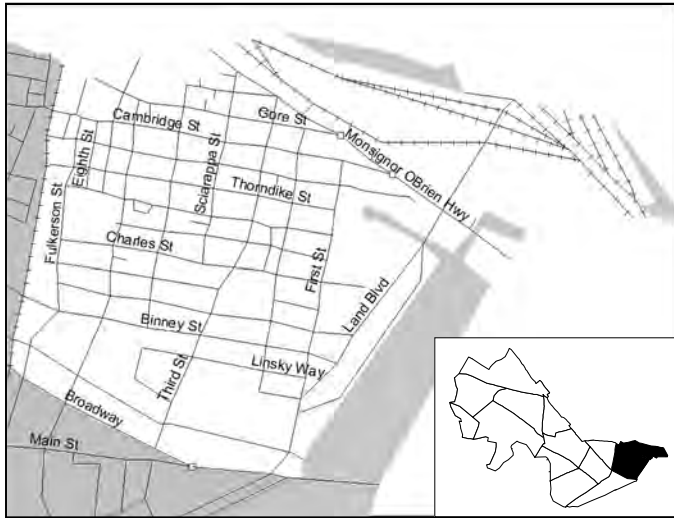


Neighborhood breakdown of index crimes in 2018

Crime	East Camb	M.I.T.	Inman/Harr.	The Port	Camb Port	Mid-Camb	River-side	Agassiz	Pea-body	W. Camb	N. Camb	Camb H'lands	Strw. Hill	Total
Aggravated Assault	32	5	17	26	33	14	18	2	6	16	13	3	4	189
Auto Theft	13	4	15	13	17	6	8	4	6	13	11	1	0	111
Commercial Break	7	0	2	7	5	4	8	0	5	5	9	4	0	56
Commercial Robbery	6	0	2	6	5	2	0	1	0	5	7	3	0	37
Drugs	6	0	3	15	15	4	10	0	1	3	2	2	1	62
Flim Flam	46	8	11	16	27	25	16	9	16	18	20	2	5	219
Forgery	40	8	16	25	34	32	23	9	28	28	27	12	9	291
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housebreak	12	0	18	20	37	22	22	8	26	15	12	1	3	196
Indecent Assault	7	0	0	3	1	1	3	1	2	0	1	0	1	20
Indecent Exposure	3	1	2	3	5	2	2	0	2	3	2	0	1	26
Larceny from Building	50	9	8	25	28	22	50	5	6	37	25	5	2	272
Larceny from MV	22	2	16	7	35	16	33	7	29	34	52	11	6	270
Larceny from Person	21	5	3	15	33	9	30	0	4	29	9	8	0	166
Larceny from Residence	36	1	39	35	34	22	20	6	23	9	21	6	4	256
Larceny of Bicycle	36	6	15	33	44	29	38	5	20	46	30	3	2	307
Mal. Dest. Property	43	8	16	43	47	23	28	5	15	28	27	3	14	300
Shoplifting	113	4	2	24	69	5	31	2	4	23	31	22	8	338
Simple Assault	46	5	34	49	58	49	47	5	26	40	47	8	8	422
Street Robbery	2	0	0	14	11	6	15	0	1	8	4	1	0	62

The following neighborhood slides contain census data pertaining to population and estimated median incomes by neighborhood. The population data (number of residents & households) was provided by the Cambridge Community Development Department and is based on 2010 Census data. The estimated median incomes are from the 2006-2010 American Community Survey data set, as analyzed by the Cambridge Community Development Department.

Neighborhood 1: East Cambridge



Boundaries: Bordered by the Charles River, Main Street, Broadway, the B&A Railroad, and the Somerville border.

Population as of 2010:

9,234 residents
5,050 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$63,915

Neighborhood 1 lies within the patrol boundaries of Car 1 (2 officers) and Car 1R (1 officer). Also included are walking routes 1A, 1B, and 1C.

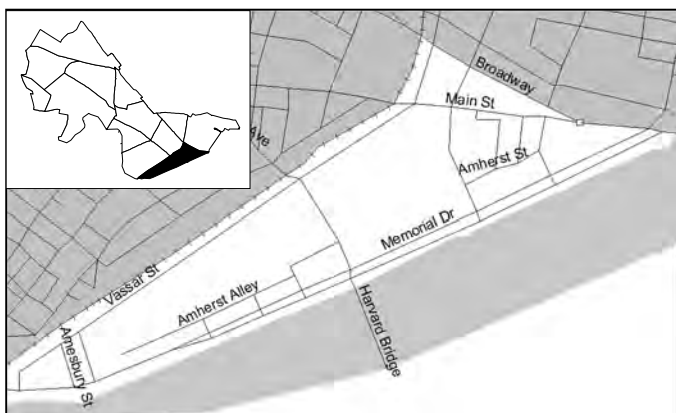
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2014-2018

Crime	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Housebreaks	16	34	19	16	12
Street Robbery	3	3	7	7	2
Auto Theft	17	15	12	16	13
Larceny from MVs	49	19	36	29	22
Malicious Destruction	56	49	44	33	43
Drug Incidents	5	5	5	2	6

Annual Average for East Cambridge Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2018
Housebreaks	38	36	37	24
Street Robbery	10	19	16	8
Auto Theft	156	86	34	15
Larceny from MVs	121	106	101	42
Malicious Destruction	118	110	93	49

Neighborhood 2: M.I.T. Area



Boundaries: Bounded by Main Street, Broadway, the B&A Railroad, and the Charles River.

Population as of 2010:

5,057 residents
322 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$56,713

Neighborhood #2 is encompassed within the patrol boundaries of Car 1 and Car 3 (2 officer cars). M.I.T. has its own police force that patrols this area as well. The Cambridge Police Department's crime statistics do not include incidents that are reported to the M.I.T. Police Department.

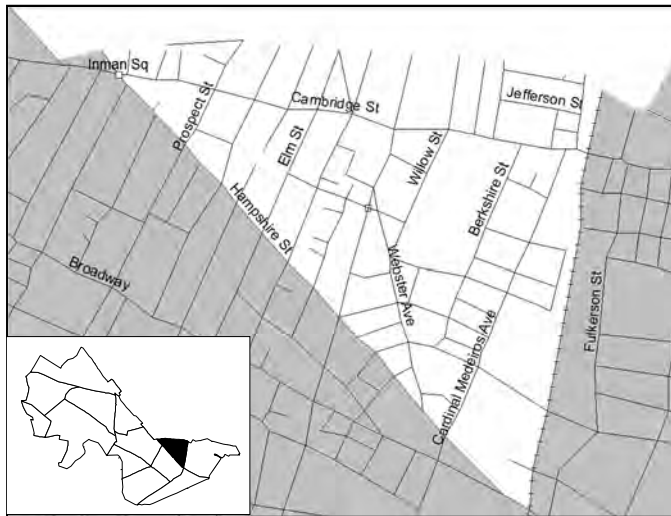
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2014-2018

Crime	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Housebreaks	0	0	0	0	0
Street Robbery	1	0	2	1	0
Auto Theft	3	3	1	2	4
Larceny from MVs	13	1	7	3	2
Malicious Destruction	5	8	7	7	8
Drug Incidents	1	1	0	0	0

Annual Average for M.I.T. Area Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2018
Housebreaks	19	4	1	0
Street Robbery	11	5	3	1
Auto Theft	102	55	8	3
Larceny from MVs	56	49	24	7
Malicious Destruction	47	28	8	8

Neighborhood 3: Inman/Harrington



Boundaries: Bounded by the B&A Railroad, Hampshire Street, and the Somerville line.

Population as of 2010:

6,516 residents
2,882 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$48,470

Neighborhood #3 is encompassed in the patrol boundaries of Car 1 (2 officers) and Car 3R (1 officer). Also included within this area are walking routes 3A, 3B, and 3C.

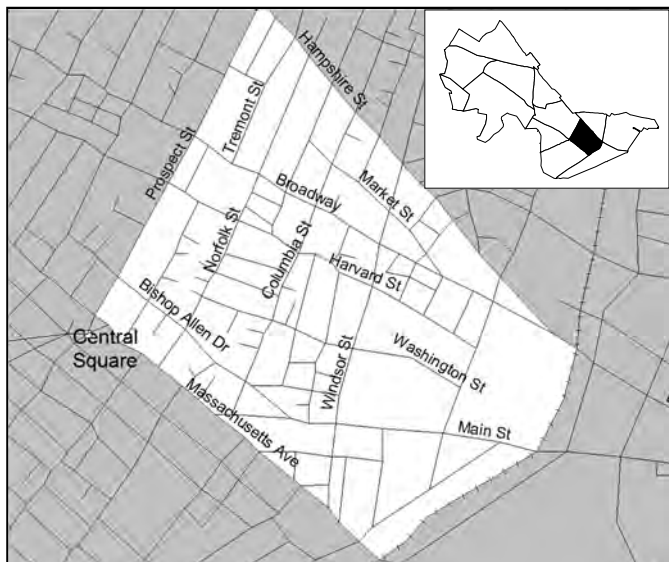
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2014-2018

Crime	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Housebreaks	20	34	30	27	18
Street Robbery	2	4	1	4	0
Auto Theft	12	13	7	9	15
Larceny from MVs	32	18	19	9	16
Malicious Destruction	45	40	34	24	16
Drug Incidents	2	4	5	1	3

Annual Average for Inman/Harrington Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2018
Housebreaks	57	38	46	28
Street Robbery	14	15	11	5
Auto Theft	89	48	30	10
Larceny from MVs	66	45	45	24
Malicious Destruction	94	79	67	39

Neighborhood 4: The Port (formerly known as Area 4)



Boundaries: Bounded by the B&A Railroad, Massachusetts Avenue, Prospect Street, and Hampshire Street.

Population as of 2010:

6,792 residents
2,653 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$55,857

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

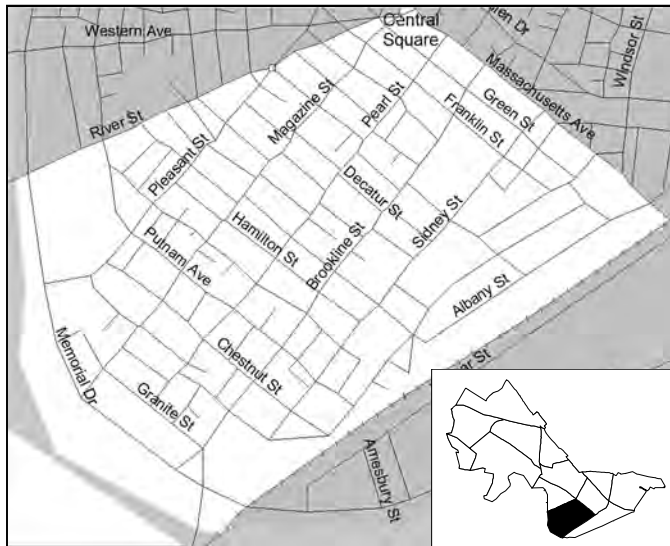
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2014-2018

Crime	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Housebreaks	24	32	43	12	20
Street Robbery	6	11	9	7	14
Auto Theft	21	13	17	7	13
Larceny from MVs	33	42	41	19	7
Malicious Destruction	54	65	40	40	43
Drug Incidents	7	10	4	16	15

Annual Average for The Port Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2018
Housebreaks	101	62	53	32
Street Robbery	75	47	28	12
Auto Theft	147	78	39	13
Larceny from MVs	134	77	78	38
Malicious Destruction	131	109	80	55

Neighborhood 5: Cambridgeport



Boundaries: Bounded by Massachusetts Avenue, the B&A railroad, the Charles River, and River Street.

Population as of 2010:
12,220 residents
5,049 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)
\$63,830

Neighborhood #5 is encompassed by the patrol boundaries of Car 3 (2 officers) and Car 5R (1 officer). Also included are walking routes 5A, 5B, and Central 12. The new Cambridge Police Central Square Substation opened in this neighborhood in 2018, located at Carl Barron Plaza on Massachusetts Avenue.

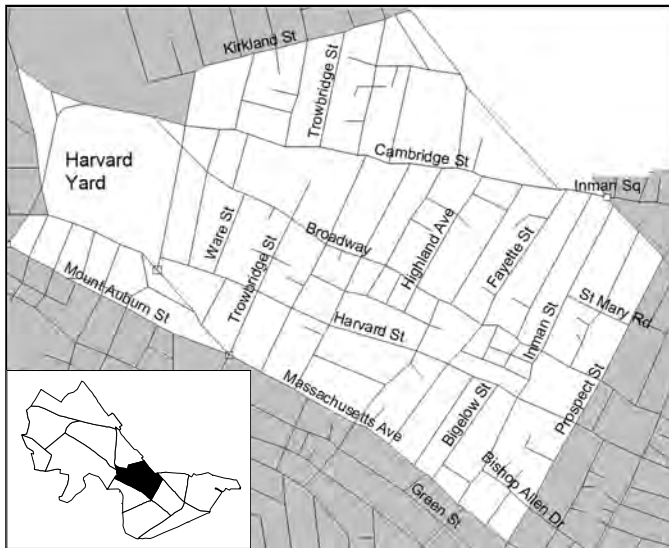
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2014-2018

Crime	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Housebreaks	46	70	50	40	37
Street Robbery	10	16	20	16	11
Auto Theft	23	18	21	9	17
Larceny from MVs	61	70	60	38	35
Malicious Destruction	47	54	58	47	47
Drug Incidents	9	13	20	22	15

Annual Average for Cambridgeport Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2018
Housebreaks	156	66	57	51
Street Robbery	57	31	26	16
Auto Theft	165	85	44	19
Larceny from MVs	126	92	103	68
Malicious Destruction	106	106	99	57

Neighborhood 6: Mid-Cambridge



Boundaries: Bounded by Massachusetts Avenue, Prospect Street, Hampshire Street, the Somerville border, Kirkland Street, Quincy Street, and Cambridge Street.

Population as of 2010:

12,991 residents
6,195 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$99,585

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

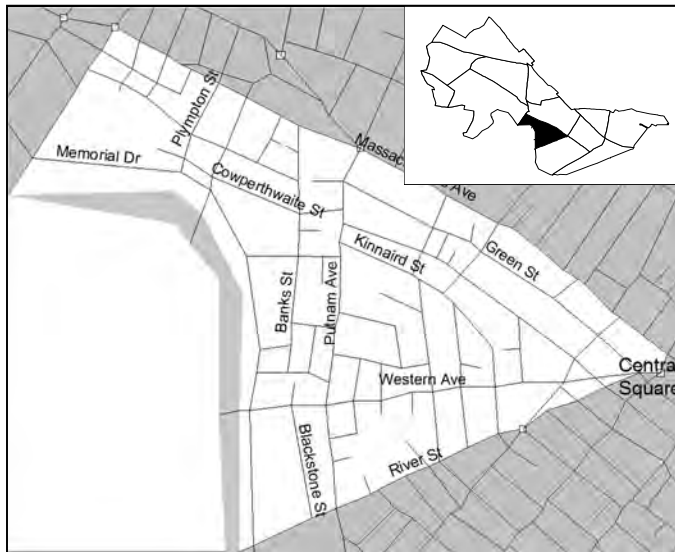
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2014-2018

Crime	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Housebreaks	34	49	33	34	22
Street Robbery	2	2	5	4	6
Auto Theft	14	12	15	10	6
Larceny from MVs	68	44	33	30	16
Malicious Destruction	31	34	31	31	23
Drug Incidents	8	6	3	6	4

Annual Average for Mid-Cambridge Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2018
Housebreaks	226	103	77	44
Street Robbery	49	18	15	7
Auto Theft	147	69	31	15
Larceny from MVs	198	103	104	55
Malicious Destruction	149	102	71	33

Neighborhood 7: Riverside



Boundaries: Bounded by Massachusetts Avenue, River Street, the Charles River, and JFK Street.

Population as of 2010:
12,695 residents
4,069 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)
\$50,928

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

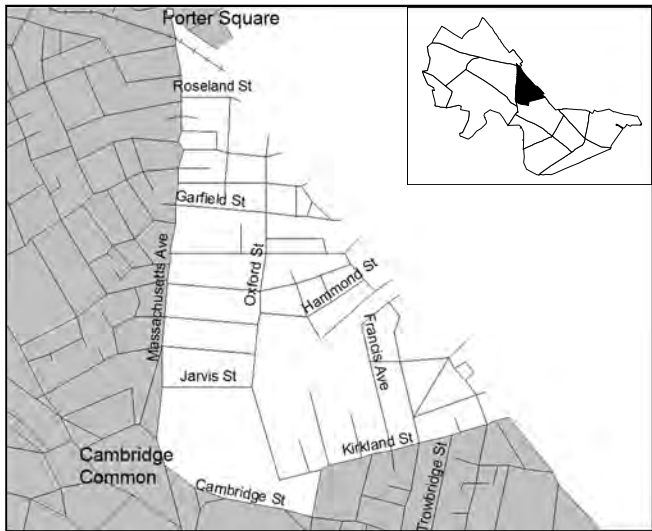
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2014-2018

Crime	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Housebreaks	21	34	22	25	22
Street Robbery	10	6	5	4	15
Auto Theft	10	6	6	5	8
Larceny from MVs	34	27	34	20	33
Malicious Destruction	41	37	33	30	28
Drug Incidents	6	6	15	9	10

Annual Average for Riverside Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2018
Housebreaks	83	43	37	28
Street Robbery	34	17	14	9
Auto Theft	92	41	21	9
Larceny from MVs	87	47	49	42
Malicious Destruction	78	75	64	41

Neighborhood 8: Agassiz



Boundaries: Bounded by Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge Street, Quincy Street, Kirkland Street, and the Somerville border

Population as of 2010:

4,977 residents
1,755 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$62,117

Neighborhood #8 is encompassed by the patrol boundaries of Car 5 (2 officers) and Car 9R (1 officer). It is also covered by walking routes 8A, 8B, and 8C.

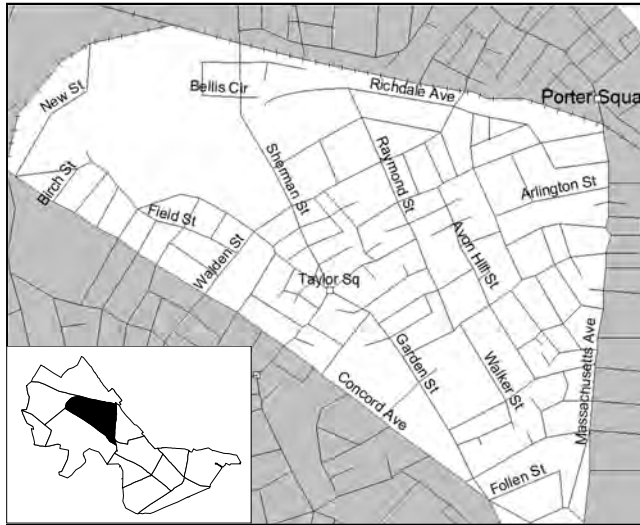
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2014-2018

Crime	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Housebreaks	9	12	16	10	8
Street Robbery	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Theft	6	6	4	1	4
Larceny from MVs	22	11	11	9	7
Malicious Destruction	6	7	7	8	5
Drug Incidents	1	0	0	0	0

Annual Average for Agassiz Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2018
Housebreaks	67	26	25	13
Street Robbery	11	7	4	0
Auto Theft	45	19	11	4
Larceny from MVs	47	30	49	19
Malicious Destruction	45	28	18	9

Neighborhood 9: Peabody



Boundaries: Bounded by the B&M Railroad, Concord Avenue, Garden Street, and Massachusetts Avenue.

Population as of 2010:

11,399 residents
5,427 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$70,704

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

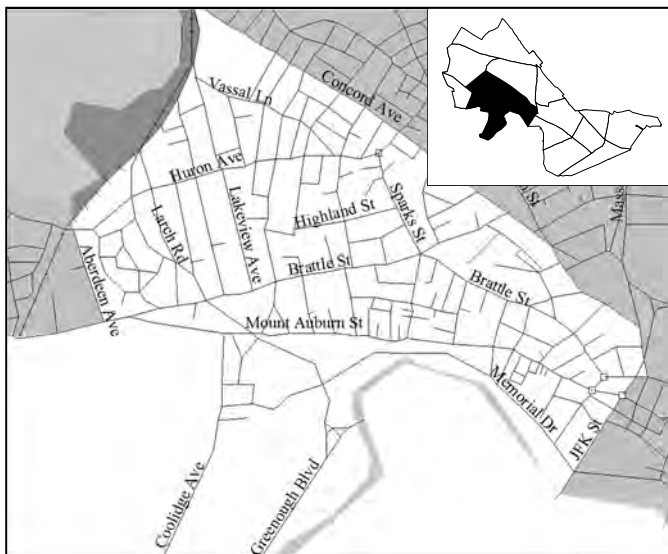
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2014-2018

Crime	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Housebreaks	16	14	17	6	26
Street Robbery	1	2	1	4	1
Auto Theft	10	7	10	9	6
Larceny from MVs	60	58	32	28	29
Malicious Destruction	30	33	22	55	15
Drug Incidents	3	2	2	2	1

Annual Average for Peabody Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2018
Housebreaks	150	53	49	27
Street Robbery	21	14	10	3
Auto Theft	94	42	30	9
Larceny from MVs	74	60	80	47
Malicious Destruction	135	72	74	30

Neighborhood 10: West Cambridge



Boundaries: Bounded by the Charles River, JFK Street, Garden Street, Concord Avenue, Fresh Pond, Aberdeen Avenue, and the Watertown line.

Population as of 2010:

8,023 residents
3,760 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$100,946

Neighborhood #10 is encompassed by the patrol boundaries of Car 4 (2 officers) and Cars 10R and 13R (1-officer cars). It also includes walking routes 10A, 10B, 10C, and Harvard 16.

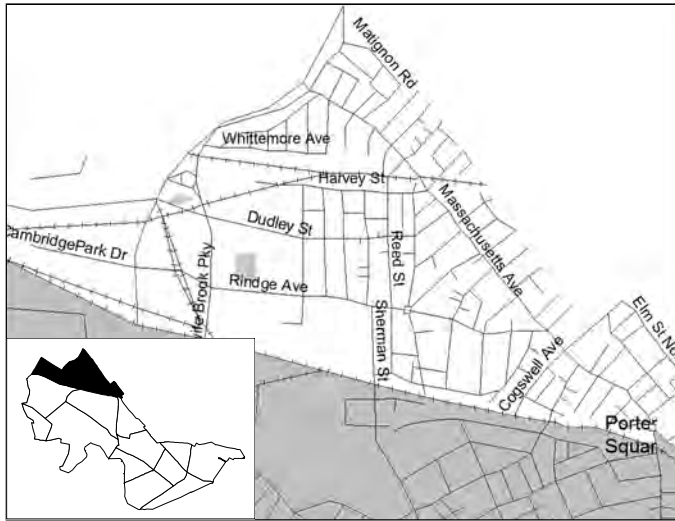
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2014-2018

Crime	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Housebreaks	26	26	16	13	15
Street Robbery	10	3	2	9	8
Auto Theft	13	12	7	13	13
Larceny from MVs	80	47	50	43	34
Malicious Destruction	39	36	31	32	28
Drug Incidents	6	6	4	3	3

Annual Average for West Cambridge Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2018
Housebreaks	105	38	37	29
Street Robbery	18	11	9	8
Auto Theft	105	41	25	10
Larceny from MVs	134	72	81	63
Malicious Destruction	92	76	58	36

Neighborhood 11: North Cambridge



Boundaries: Bounded by the Belmont line, the Arlington Line, the Somerville Line, Porter Square, and the B&M Railroad.

Population as of 2010:

11,908 residents
5,359 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$62,650

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

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2014-2018

Crime	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Housebreaks	18	27	15	17	12
Street Robbery	7	6	5	7	4
Auto Theft	6	17	8	8	11
Larceny from MVs	53	49	37	53	52
Malicious Destruction	48	40	35	41	27
Drug Incidents	5	3	2	2	2

Annual Average for North Cambridge Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2018
Housebreaks	100	64	49	22
Street Robbery	30	21	16	7
Auto Theft	130	68	32	11
Larceny from MVs	105	62	71	51
Malicious Destruction	125	112	89	44

Neighborhood 12: Cambridge Highlands



Boundaries: Bounded by the B&M Railroad, the Belmont line, and Fresh Pond.

Population as of 2010:

832 residents

371 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$62,499

Neighborhood #12 is encompassed within the patrol boundaries of Car 4 (2 officers) and Car 13R (1 officer). Also included is walking route 12C.

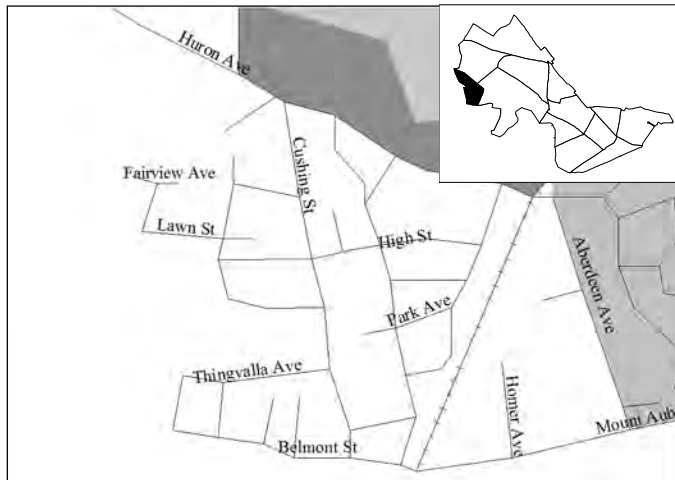
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2014-2018

Crime	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Housebreaks	1	2	0	1	1
Street Robbery	0	1	1	2	1
Auto Theft	1	3	0	1	1
Larceny from MVs	4	3	1	5	11
Malicious Destruction	6	11	13	7	3
Drug Incidents	0	1	0	1	2

Annual Average for Cambridge Highlands Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2018
Housebreaks	6	2	2	1
Street Robbery	8	2	2	1
Auto Theft	54	16	5	1
Larceny from MVs	38	23	16	7
Malicious Destruction	28	26	19	9

Neighborhood 13: Strawberry Hill



Boundaries: Bounded by Fresh Pond, Aberdeen Avenue, the Watertown line, and the Belmont line.

Population as of 2010:

2,518 residents
1,140 households

Estimated median income (2006-2010)

\$69,941

Neighborhood #13 is encompassed within the patrol boundaries of Car 4 (2 officers) and Car 13R (1 officer). Also included are walking routes 13A and 13B.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2014-2018

Crime	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Housebreaks	4	4	2	2	3
Street Robbery	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Theft	0	0	2	1	0
Larceny from MVs	5	15	11	3	6
Malicious Destruction	12	8	9	3	14
Drug Incidents	1	1	1	0	1

Annual Average for Strawberry Hill Target Crimes

Crime	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2018
Housebreaks	17	10	9	4
Street Robbery	4	3	2	0
Auto Theft	17	8	7	1
Larceny from MVs	22	12	18	10
Malicious Destruction	25	23	21	10



Section V

Traffic Analysis

Traffic Analysis

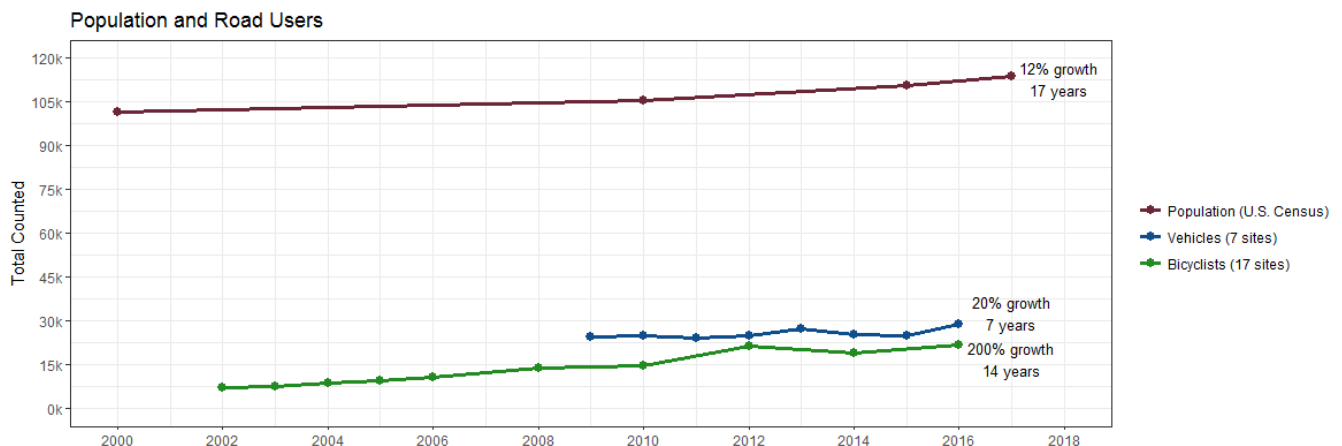
Traffic Safety

The City continued its Vision Zero efforts throughout 2018, working to reduce the number of crash-related fatalities and serious injuries to zero. Perhaps most notably, on March 1st, 2018, the City enacted a speed limit reduction to 20 miles per hour in all the city squares. Other Vision Zero actions have included infrastructure improvements, enforcement strategies, and education efforts. These efforts appear to be having a positive impact on traffic safety in the city. In 2018, with 1,488 crash reports, road users in Cambridge experienced the lowest number of crashes in at least 20 years. Furthermore, while the total number of crash-related calls for service was similar year-over-year, the number of these calls resulting in an involved party transported to the hospital by Emergency Medical Services fell 11%: 245 crashes required EMS transport in 2018, the lowest number since rigorous recording began in the mid-2000s. While these metrics for traffic safety experience variability from year to year, crashes and crash-related injuries have trended downward in general. The number of crashes reported in Cambridge in recent years is summarized in the table below.

Categories of Motor Vehicle Crashes	10-Year Average	2017 Total	2018 Total	% Change from 2017
Crash Calls for Service	2,920	2,666	2,699	1.2%
Crash CFS with EMS Transport	313	276	245	-11%
Total Crash Reports	1,569	1,525	1,488	-2.4%
Bicycle Crash Reports	172	159	144	-9.4%
Pedestrian Crash Reports	103	102	110	7.8%

POPULATION AND TRAFFIC TRENDS

The decline in crashes has occurred in the midst of substantial growth in the number of road users and the population overall in Cambridge. Based on the 2017 U.S. Census population estimates, the number of residents in Cambridge grew more than 12% from the year 2000 to the year 2017, when the population was estimated at 113,630 residents. It follows that the number of motor vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrians interacting on Cambridge roadways has increased in kind. Bicycle ridership in particular has increased substantially in the past decade, recently bolstered by improvements in cycling infrastructure: the City has added more than 20 miles of bike facilities to Cambridge roads in the last five years. Bicycle counts indicate that the number of peak hour cyclists traveling at 17 count locations grew 200% between 2002 and 2016. (The data from the 2018 count is not yet available from the Community Development Department).



Population, Motor Vehicle Counts (totaled from 7 locations), and Bicycle Counts (totaled from 17 locations).

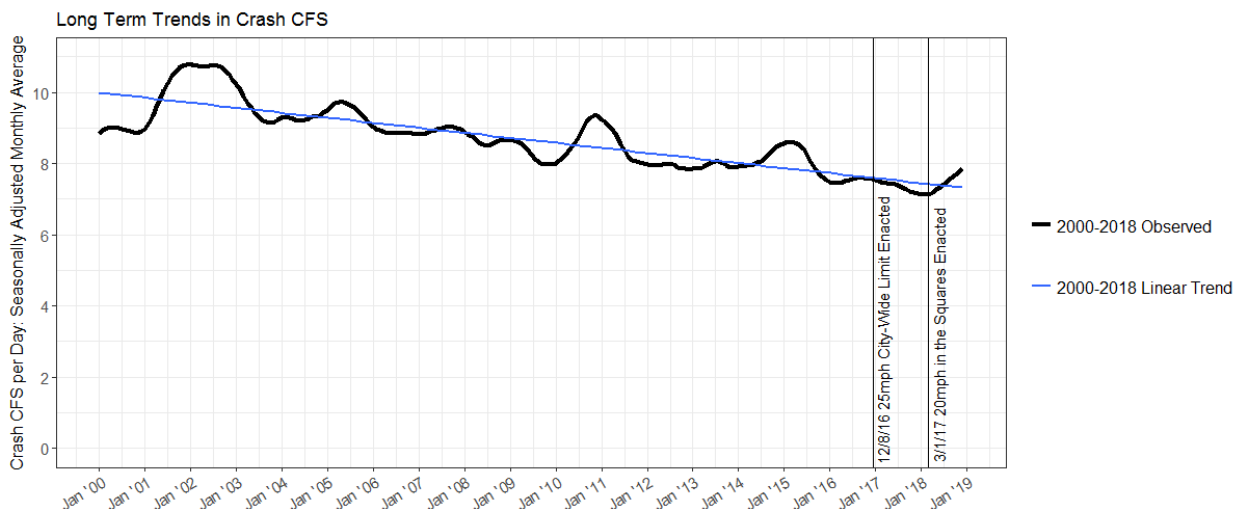
The increasing population and ridership across the city provides important context for traffic safety in Cambridge. While the number of residents and road users has increased in recent decades, the number of traffic crashes reported to the police department has generally fallen over the same time frame. This indicates that the crash rate – the number of crashes per capita or per road user – is falling.

CALLS FOR SERVICE

LONG-TERM TRENDS IN CRASH CFS

A Crash Call for Service is any instance when a person in Cambridge calls to request police assistance for a traffic collision. The Police Department responded to 2,699 calls for service (CFS) relating to traffic crashes in 2018. This was a slight increase year-over-year, after the city experienced the lowest number of Crash CFS in nearly two decades in 2017. Total Crash CFS increased 1.2% compared to 2,666 in 2017, but is down 7.6% compared to the 10-year average of 2,920 calls.

The following figure shows the average Crash CFS per day for each month, adjusted for seasonal variability. This accounts for the expected seasonal changes in Crash CFS each year, leaving only the long-term trends in Crash CFS (shown in black). The linear trend (shown in blue) demonstrates the rate of the long-term decline in Crash CFS from 2000 to 2018. The seasonally adjusted total for 2018 shows a slight uptick in the Crash CFS compared to 2017, but the total for the year falls within expectations of inter-annual variability in Crash CFS – the trend of Crash CFS continues downward in general.



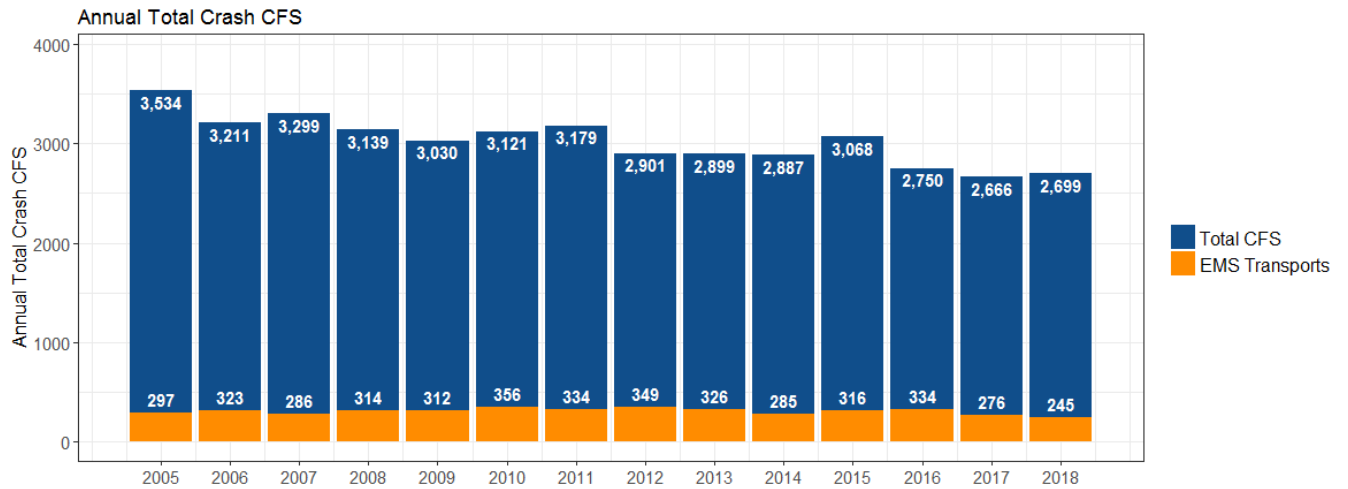
Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Average Crash CFS per Day. In 2018, Crash CFS increased slightly compared to an 18-year low in 2017, but fell within the expected year-to-year variability based on the 2000-2017 trend.

CRASH CFS WITH EMS TRANSPORT REQUIRED

A useful metric for understanding crashes resulting in injury is whether an involved party required transport to the hospital by Emergency Medical Services (EMS Transport). Of the 2,699 Crash CFS in 2018, 245 resulted in an EMS Transport. For the second year in a row, this is the lowest number of EMS Transports reported since consistent reporting began in 2005. EMS Transports in 2018 decreased 11% compared to 2017, and 22% compared to the 10-year average.

The annual total Crash CFS and the annual total crash-related EMS Transports for the past 13 years (since consistent recording began) are shown in the following figure. In 2018, 9% of Crash CFS required EMS transport to the hospital, compared to 10% in 2017 and an average of 11% during the preceding decade. This

demonstrates a downward trend in the absolute number of EMS Transports, as well as a decline in the proportion of Crash CFS requiring EMS transport to the hospital.

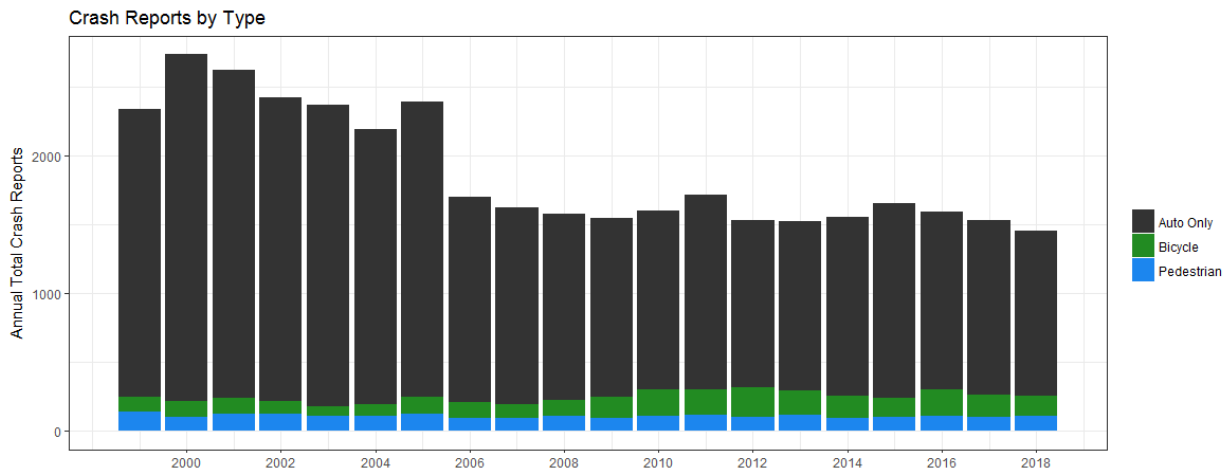


Annual Total Crash CFS and Crash CFS requiring EMS Transport to the Hospital.

CRASH REPORTS

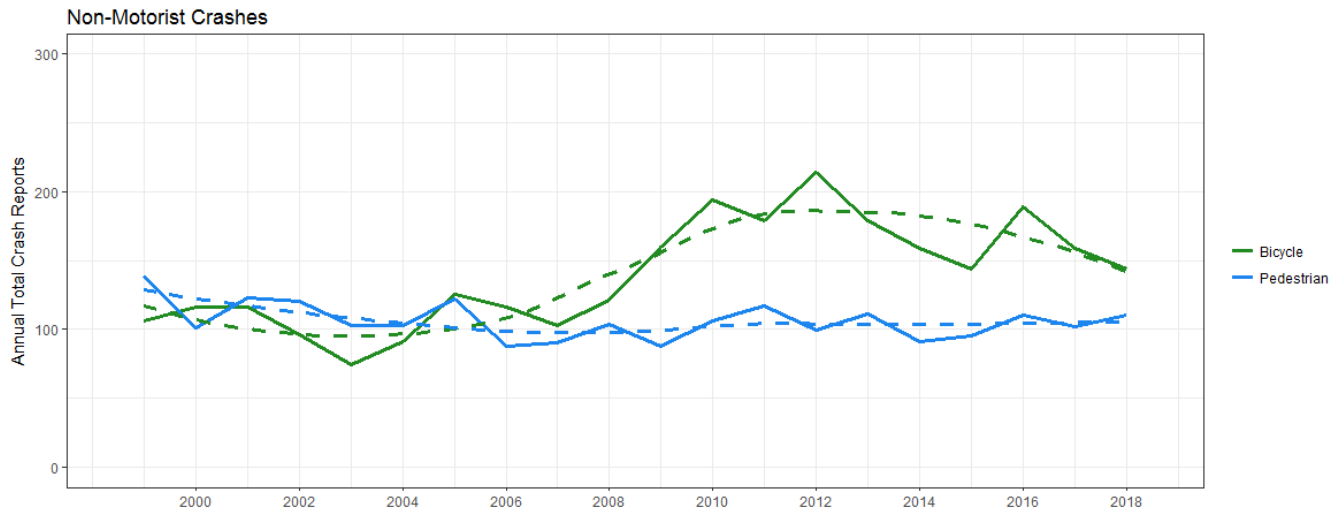
CRASH REPORTS BY ROAD USER TYPE

Massachusetts General Law requires that a police crash report be filed for any motor vehicle crash resulting in any degree of injury or at least \$1,000 of property damage. On average, approximately half of the Crash CFS result in the filing of a police crash report. In 2018, there were 1,488 crash reports, down 2.4% versus 2017.



Annual Total Police Crash Reports by Type of Road User Involved. Bicycle and Pedestrian Crashes involve one or more motor vehicles and a cyclist or pedestrian, while Auto Only crashes involve only motor vehicles.

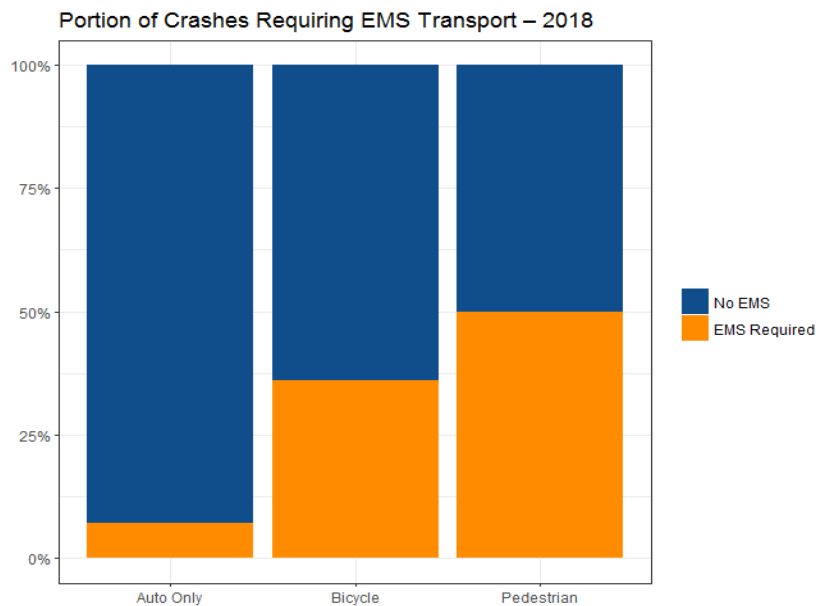
When a crash report is filed, the responding officer records detailed information about the circumstances of the crash, including detailed crash location and the type of road users involved. Of the 1,488 crash reports in 2018, 17% (254 crashes) involved a non-motorist. This represents a decrease of nearly 2.7% compared to 261 non-motorist crashes in 2017, and a decline of 6.6% compared to the 10-year average (272 non-motorist crashes).



Annual Total Crashes involving Non-Motorists.

EMS TRANSPORTS BY ROAD USER TYPE

Non-motorists are the road users most vulnerable to injury. In the past four years (2015 through 2018), 12% of all crashes required EMS transport to the hospital, but 37% of crashes involving non-motorists required EMS Transport. In 2018, the portion of non-motorist crashes requiring EMS Transport decreased slightly from 42.5% in 2017 to 41.4% in 2018.



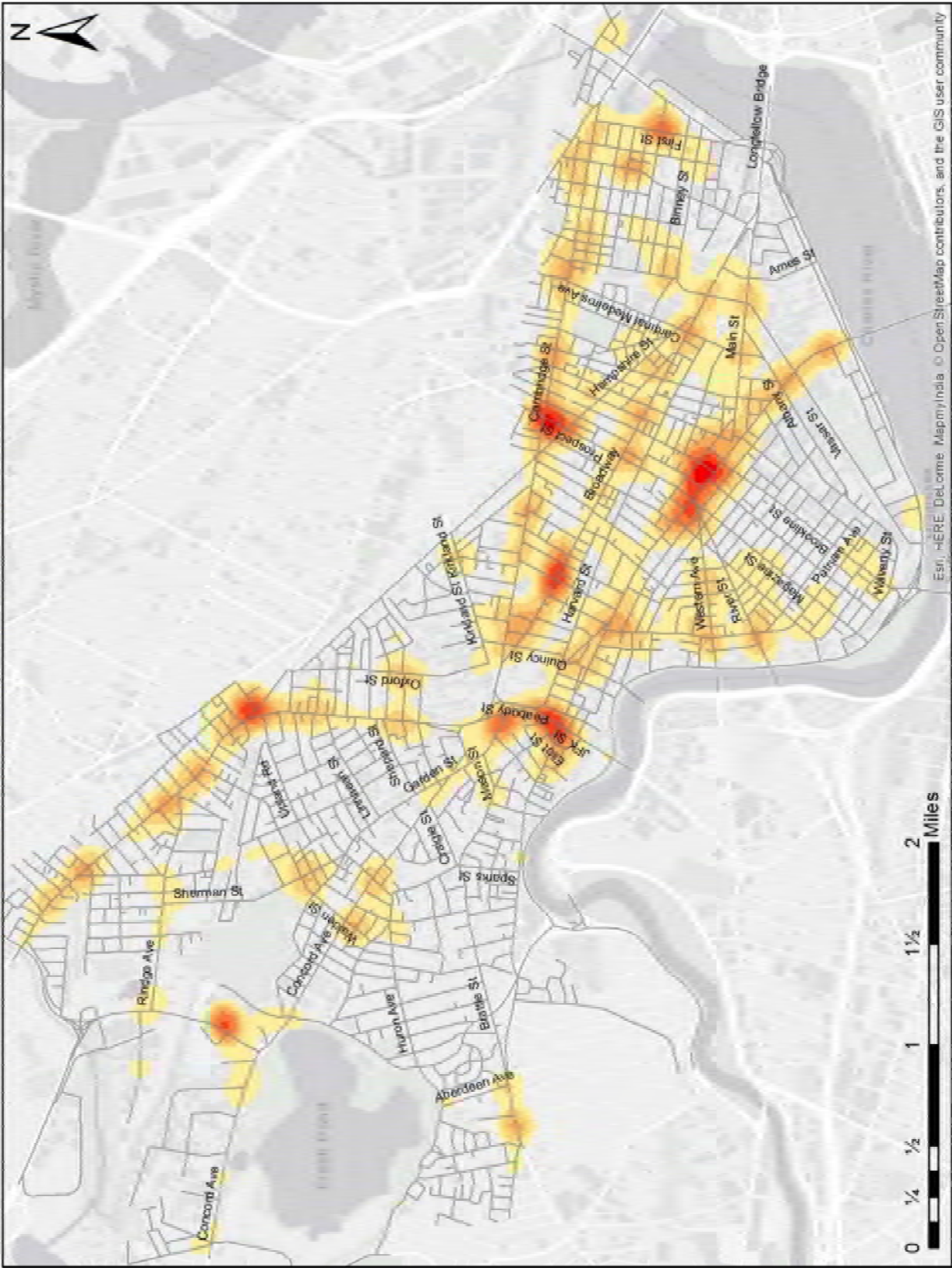
Portion of Crashes of Each Type Requiring EMS Transport to the Hospital.

CRASH LOCATIONS

In general, crashes in Cambridge occur most frequently along major corridors (Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge Street, Hampshire Street) and in the squares (Central Square, Inman Square, Porter Square, Harvard Square). Bicycle crashes are more tightly clustered along the Massachusetts Avenue, Hampshire Street, and Broadway corridors, while pedestrian crashes are more tightly clustered in Porter Square, Harvard Square, and in pockets along lower Massachusetts Avenue between Central Square and Memorial Drive. Crashes requiring EMS Transport are indicative of areas with higher risk of crash-related injury, including areas along Massachusetts Avenue and Cambridge Street, especially near Harvard Square, Central Square, MIT, and Inman Square.

The following figure depicts the density of Crash Reports with all road user types in the year 2018.

Crash Density: All Crashes in 2018





Section VI

Special Reports

Domestic Crimes
Hate Crimes

Domestic Crimes

Domestic crimes include all offenses committed against family members, spouses and ex-spouses, romantic partners and ex-romantic partners, and roommates. 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 actual figures are likely quite a bit greater than what is reported to police.

In 2018, there were a total of 865 incidents between individuals in a domestic relationship, up 8% from 2017. Often domestic crime is 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. Individuals who survive abuse often seek assistance from a local domestic violence agency, a court, a hospital, a family member, 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 2018, these calls made up 56% of all domestic incident reports. Domestic disputes in 2018 were up 4% from 2017 and, while not technically a crime, these domestic disturbances can still be a form of abuse, and they may escalate into more serious offenses if they go unaddressed.

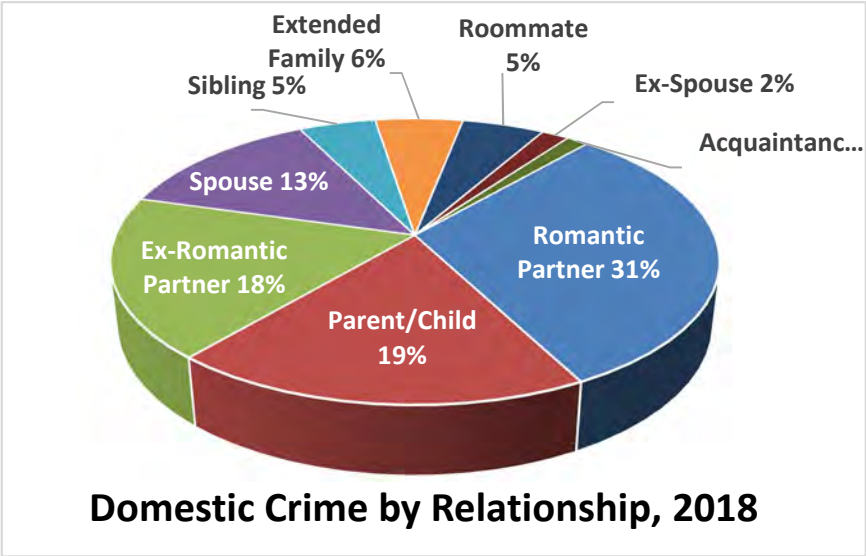
Categorical Breakdown of Domestic Incidents*	2017 Total	2018 Total	% change from 2017**
Dispute/Disturbance - No Physical Abuse	462	481	+4%
Simple Assault	147	162	+10%
Aggravated Assault	46	62	+35%
Violation of a Restraining Order/HPO	44	58	+32%
Threats to Commit a Crime	27	31	+15%
Larceny	14	15	+7%
Malicious Destruction of Property	11	12	+9%
Rape/Attempted Rape	6	10	+67%
Harassment	8	9	+13%
Housebreak	5	7	+40%
Harassing or Obscene Telephone Calls	5	4	-20%
Other Miscellaneous	9	4	-56%
Forgery	4	3	-25%
Indecent Assault	4	2	-50%
Auto Theft	4	2	-50%
Trespassing	3	2	-33%
Annoying & Accosting	0	1	N/A
Street Robbery	4	0	-100%
Total	803	865	+8%

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

**N/A = % change cannot be calculated when the 2017 total is zero.

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 19% of all domestic incidents in 2018. Aggravated assaults made up an additional 7% and accounted for the third largest domestic category. For the last three years aggravated assault totals have accounted for 6-7% of the overall domestic crime reported.

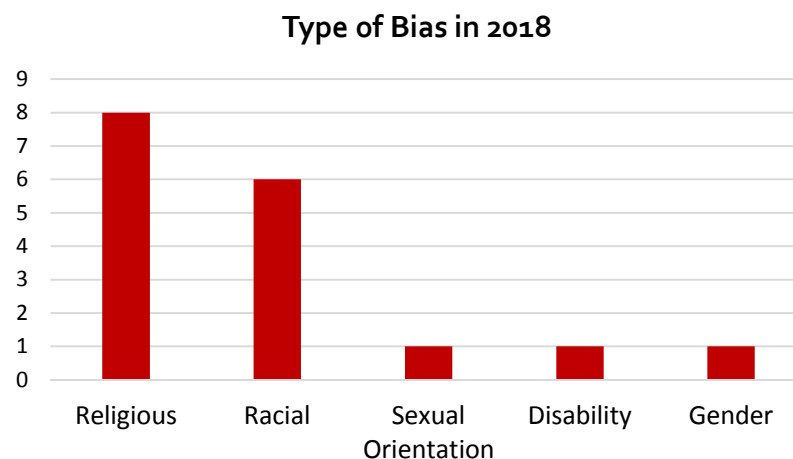
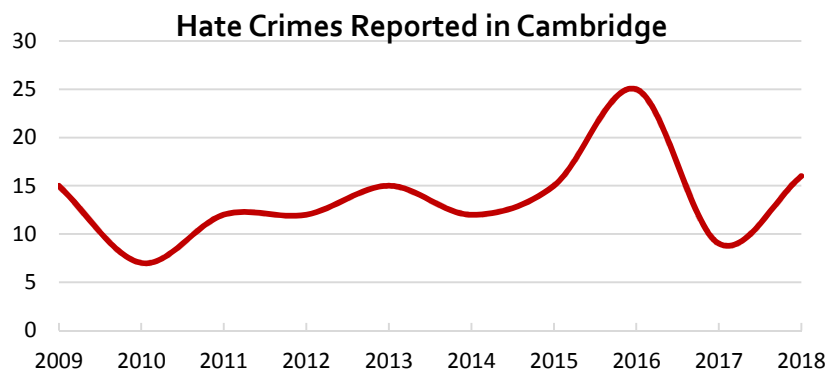


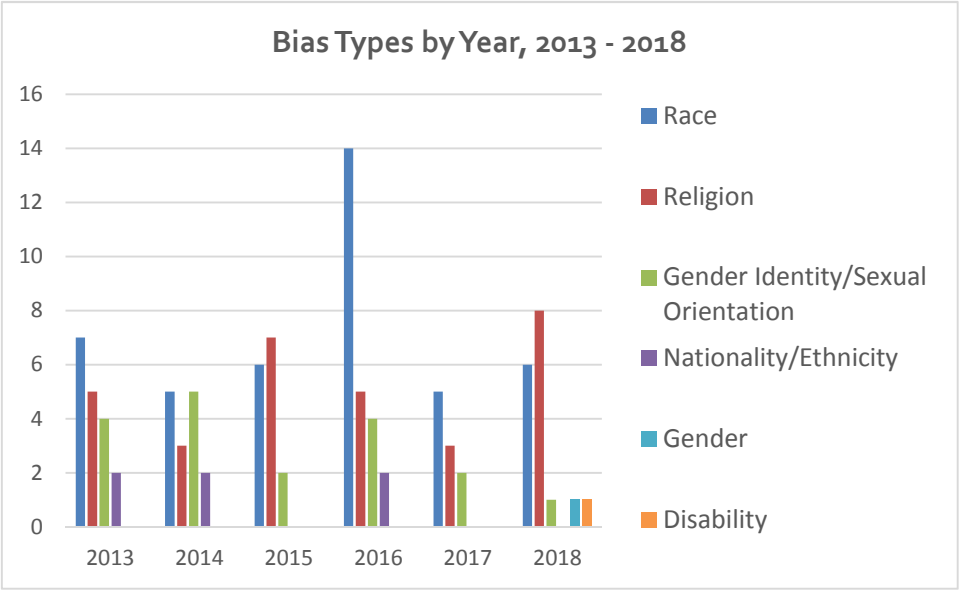
When looking at the relationship breakdown in domestic crime, there is no surprise that the highest percentage is between parties that spend the most time together. Although the percentages vary from year to year, the top four relationships remain consistent: romantic partner, parent/child, ex-romantic partner, and spouse.

Hate Crimes

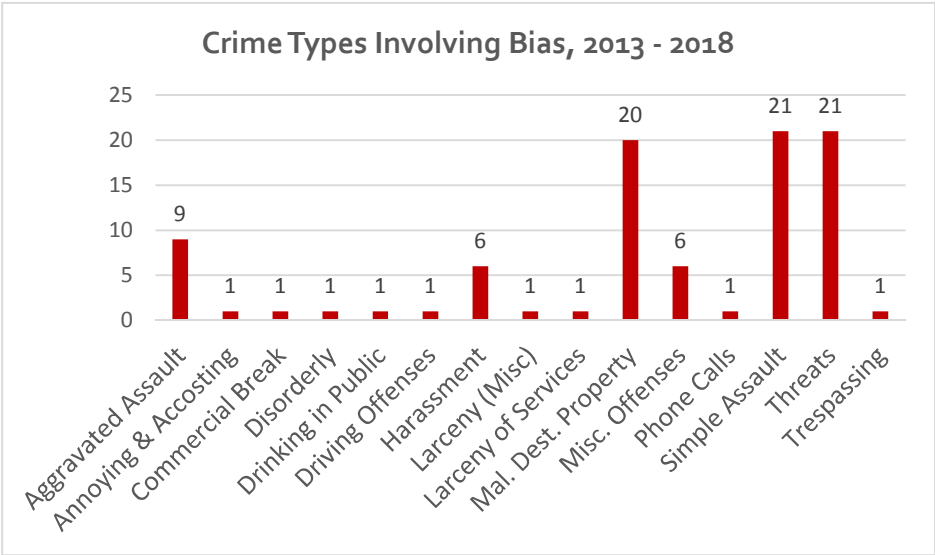
The Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990 was enacted on April 23rd, 1990, requiring the Attorney General to collect data on crimes exhibiting racial, ethnic, religious, or sexual prejudice. "Hate Crime" is the common term for federal and state Civil Rights Violations. Hate crimes include any crimes principally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

There were 16 hate crime incidents reported in Cambridge in 2018, which is a 78% increase over the nine reported in 2017 but is only 23% above the 10-year average of 13. The bar graph below features the breakdown of each hate crime in 2018 by bias type. There have been fluctuations in recent years, ranging from a low of seven in 2010 to a high of 25 in 2016. The graph features 17 types of bias because one incident this year involved threats via email with both racially and religiously biased language, so both categories were counted. The 16 incidents in 2018 break down into the following categories: religiously motivated (50%), racially motivated (38%), and one incident (6%) each based on gender, gender identity/sexual orientation, and disability. Although there was no clear explanation for the large increase in hate crimes in 2016, it could be speculated that part may have stemmed from the many differing political opinions and overall emphasis on inequality that emerged throughout the country over the course of the year.





The chart above provides a breakdown of bias type by year for 2018 and the five years prior. Race, religion, and sexual orientation / gender identity (not necessarily in that order) are consistently the bias types that tend to be most prevalent in Cambridge.



What types of crime are typically involved when hate crimes are reported? During 2018 and the previous five years, as many as 15 different crime types were reported to involve a bias of some sort (see chart above). There are some crimes that have the propensity for a motivated bias: those include assaults (both aggravated and simple), malicious destruction of property, threats, and harassment. Of the 92 hate crimes reported since 2013, 77 (or 84%) involved one of these five crime types. And 2018 was no different. The main crime types involving bias this year were malicious destruction of property (4), threats (3), simple assault (2), and harassment (2).

The following is a breakdown of the 2018 hate crime incidents:

1. In January, a female was harassed and threatened by a male coworker at a local restaurant because of her gender.
2. A Cambridge man was arrested after he yelled racial slurs at customers of a market in Central Square in February.
3. Also in February, a mosque employee received phone threats pertaining to the Muslim faith.
4. In late February, a homeless Cambridge male was arrested after he yelled racial slurs at a female in Central Square and struck her with a traffic cone.
5. In March, a Boston man was summonsed to court after he assaulted a male with a visible disability and called him inappropriate terms because of his disability outside the Salvation Army shelter.
6. Also in March, an incident involving an email containing inappropriate racial and religious language was reported at Cambridge Rindge and Latin High School.
7. In May, another religious phone threat was received at a mosque in Cambridge.
8. In May, a student at Lesley University reported finding sticky notes with swastikas stuck to her dorm room door.
9. In late May, a swastika was mailed to a writer of a local magazine, possibly due to articles she has written.
10. In July, a resident's car was damaged and she found a note containing racial slurs on her front door.
11. In late July, a swastika was drawn on the outside wall of an apartment occupied by residents of Jewish descent.
12. In September, a resident was sent racial threats online because of her biracial family.
13. A Cambridge male was arrested in November for making anti-Semitic statements towards a victim and assaulting her.
14. In early December, an unknown male knocked over a menorah that was displayed in the Cambridge Common.
15. In mid-December, a teacher at Cambridge Rindge and Latin found a paper with racial threats slid under her classroom door.
16. Also in mid-December, an inappropriate anti-transgender symbol was found written on the wall in one of the bathrooms at Cambridge Rindge and Latin.

Cambridge Police Directory

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Office of the Commissioner(617) 349-9397

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 Office (617) 349-3237

Records Unit(617) 349-3336

Family & Social Justice Section (formerly the
Community Services Unit)(617) 349-3236

Clinical Support Unit (617) 349-9320

Crime Scene Services Unit (617) 349-3347

Police Academy(617) 349-3343

Property Office(617) 349-3380

KEY INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES

Special Investigations Unit
(Narcotics, Human Trafficking, PARTNER
Initiative, etc.).....(617) 349-3360

Drug Tip Hotline (617) 349-3359

Criminal Investigations Section (617) 349-3370

Domestic Violence Unit (617) 349-3371

Sexual Assault Hotline (617) 349-3381

Accident Investigations..... (617) 349-3307

MISCELLANEOUS:

License Commission (617) 349-6140

Criminal History Board..... (617) 660-4600

Medical Examiner's Office (617) 267-6767

Sex Offender Registry..... (978) 740-6400

Dispute Settlement Center (617) 876-5376



Cambridge Police Department

125 Sixth St.
Cambridge, MA 02142
(617) 349-3300 – 24 hours a day
www.cambridgepolice.org

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/Tips.

MyPD Smartphone App

Download the free MyPD smartphone app to send anonymous crime tips.