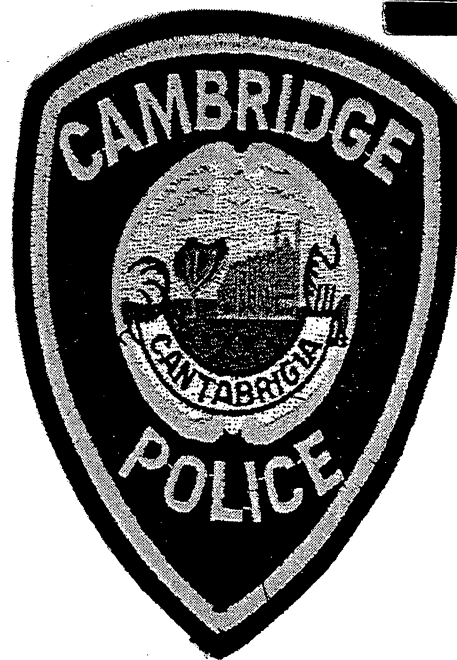


Cambridge
Police
Department



Crime Report

Second Quarter (January 1–June 30)

1998

Neighborhood & Business District Crime Profiles

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Cambridge Police Department
1998 Second Quarter Crime Report
Including Neighborhood
and Business District Profiles

PRODUCED BY THE
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Crimes Reported in Cambridge

January 1 to June 30

Crime	1996	1997	1998	Change from 1997
-------	------	------	------	------------------

Part I

Murder	0	1	0	-100%
Rape	22	7	11	+57%
Stranger	8	2	1	-50%
Non-Stranger	14	5	10	+100%
Robbery	121	97	102	+5%
Commercial	15	14	11	-21%
Street	106	83	91	+10%
Assault	169	190	178	-6%
Burglary	395	313	320	+2%
Residential	282	209	206	-1%
Commercial	113	104	114	+10%
Larceny	1484	1318	1260	-4%
Building	n/a	276	300	+9%
Motor Vehicle	340	299	275	-8%
Person	217	156	152	-3%
Bicycle	209	164	99	-40%
Shoplifting	183	203	227	+12%
Residence	n/a	120	103	-14%
MV Plate	n/a	79	73	-8%
Services	n/a	21	14	-33%
Misc.	n/a	0	17	+∞
Auto Theft	294	240	199	-17%
Total Violent	313	296	291	-2%
Total Prop.	2173	1870	1779	-5%
Total Part I	2485	2166	2070	-4%

Part II

Narcotics	69	109	70	-36%
Malicious Destruction	450	450	382	-15%
Fraud & Forgery	135	154	140	-9%

The disturbing 33 percent increase in robbery reported in the 1998 First Quarter Report was mitigated throughout the second quarter. By the end of June, the increase was only five percent, and it continues to fall.

At a glance, the 57 percent increase in rape catches one's eye immediately, but this can be attributed to last year's unusual low. Rape is still down 50 percent from 1996. The increase between 1997 and 1998 has been in acquaintance and domestic rapes. There was only one substantiated stranger rape reported in the first half of 1998.

Burglary, down eight percent at the end of the first quarter, recovered during the second quarter and ended up about even with last year. Few residential burglary patterns have been seen so far in 1998. The North Cambridge commercial burglary pattern remains active.

The larceny total showed only a slight decrease from 1997. Notable here, however, is the 40 percent decrease in bicycle theft, the Summertime scourge of Cambridge. The traditional hot spots at Harvard Square, Porter Square, and Central Square have utterly failed to materialize. Among the larceny categories that increased, shoplifting was most notable, with a heavy increase from the CambridgeSide Galleria since Filene's security officers obtained constabulary power.

Auto theft continues to dwindle away with only a brief pattern reported on Bishop Allen Drive.

PART I CRIMES

Violent Crime

- Murder
- Rape
- Robbery
- Assault

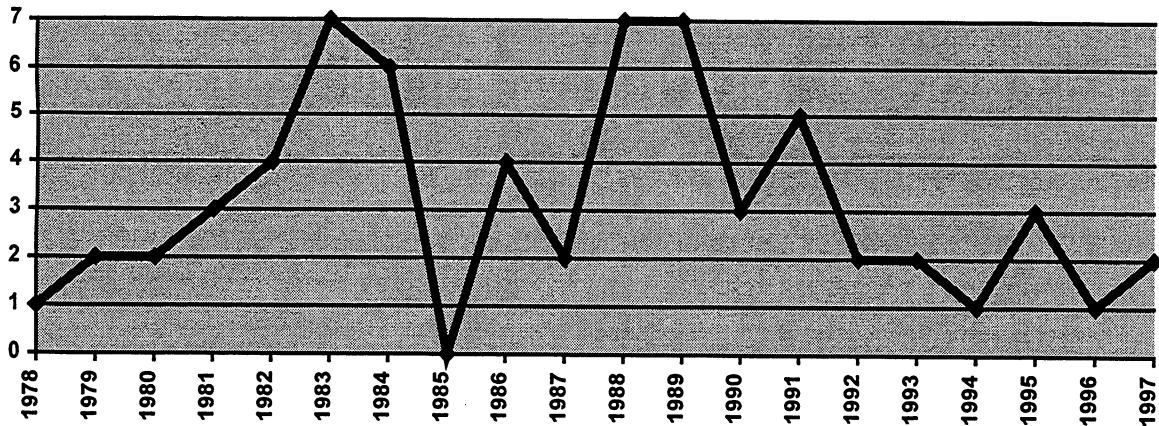
Property Crime

- Burglary
 - Larceny
 - Auto Theft
-

MURDER

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is 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, coronor, jury, or other judicial body. Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults with the intent to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.

Murder in Cambridge, 1978-1997



1 in the First Half of 1997 ♦ None in the First Half of 1998

There were no murders reported in Cambridge in the first six months of 1998. Three murders have been reported in the past two and a half years:

- The slaying of a 50-year-old homeless man in front of 1033 Massachusetts Avenue on November 22, 1996. A former River Street resident was arrested for this crime in December, 1997 and currently awaits trial.
- The torture and murder of a 19-year-old runaway from Lawrence in the East Street yards on March 26, 1997. A 19-year-old homeless woman, who was acquainted with the victim, was arrested and currently awaits trial. Two homeless men who watched the grisly scene have also been charged.
- The shooting murder of a 19-year-old Jackson Circle man in Hoyt Field on August 19, 1997. The victim was apparently caught in a crossfire between two shooters, one of whom was arrested and awaits trial, and one of whom is currently wanted by the Cambridge Police.

All three of the murders in 1996 and 1997 have been cleared by arrests and warrants. The most recent unsolved murder was the shooting (possibly during a robbery) of a Prospect Street shop owner on August 9, 1995.

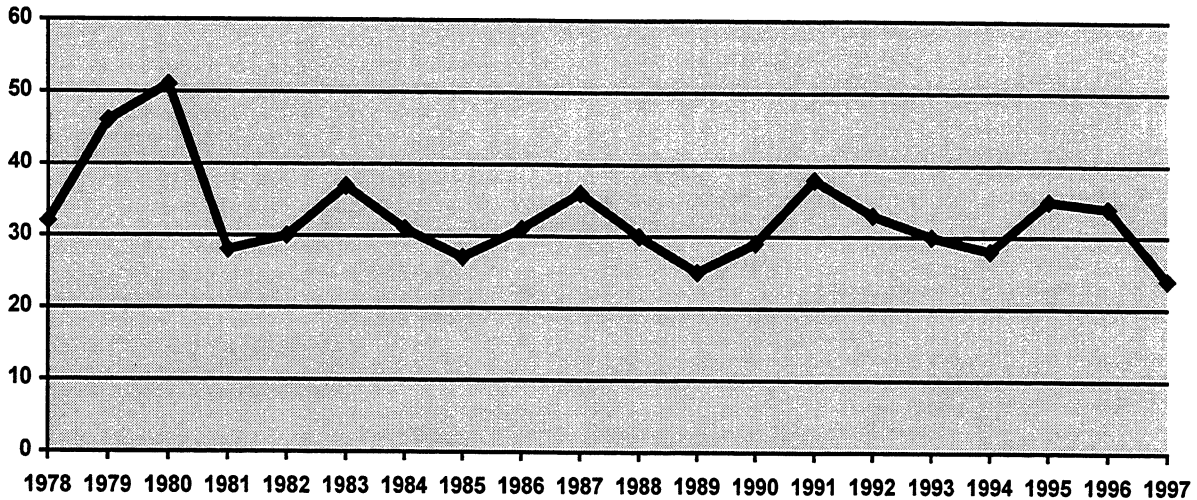
Cambridge averaged 4.5 murders a year in the 1980s and has averaged 2.5 in the 1990s. Nationally, cities of our size average 10 murders a year.

Murders in Cambridge generally fall into one of three scenarios: domestic murder (generally women in their 50s are victimized), homeless murder (often fueled by drugs or alcohol, affects all ages and sexes), and gang or drug related murder (generally involves young men).

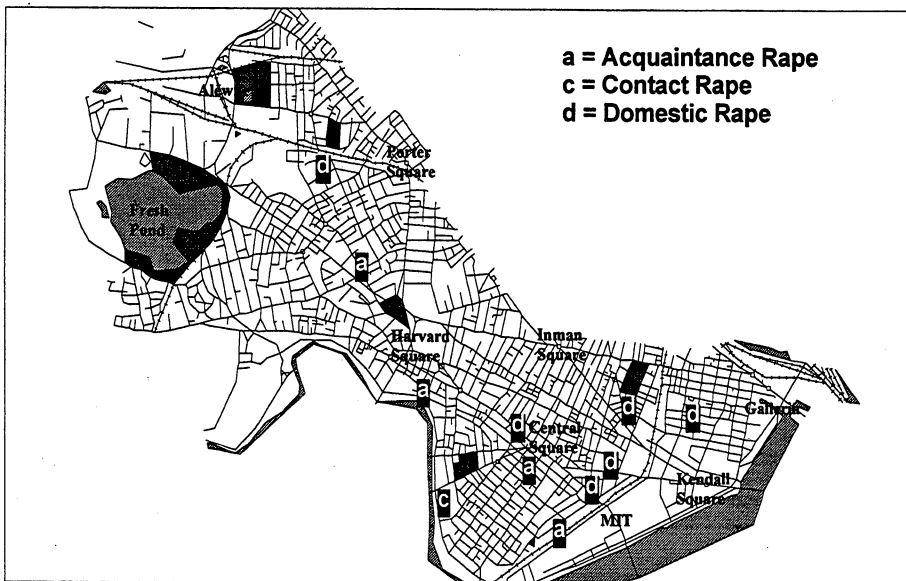
RAPE

Forcible Rape, as defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force, and assaults with the intent to commit rape, are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

Rape in Cambridge, 1978-1997



7 in the First Half of 1997 • 11 in the First Half of 1998 • Up 57%



Rape increased from seven incidents in the first half of 1997 to 11 incidents in the first half of 1998, but it remains low compared to 1996, when 22 incidents were reported during the first half.

The 11 rapes reported in the first half of 1998 included nine completed rapes and two attempts. Six of the incidents were domestic in nature (i.e., between spouses, family members, or romantic partners), four were "acquaintance" rapes, and one (an attempt) was a

"contact" rape, in which the offender "picked up" the victim and persuaded her to take him back to her apartment.

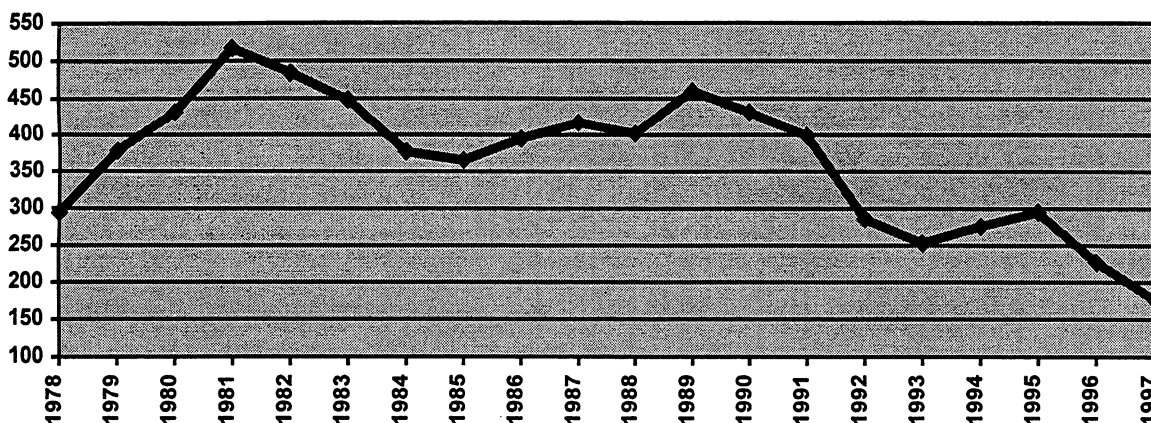
There were no "blitz" or stranger "street" rapes, and no home invasion rapes reported in the first half of 1998.

The Cambridge Police Department's Sexual Assault Unit reports that all 11 rapes or attempted rapes in the first six months of 1998 have been cleared by arrest or identification of a suspect.

ROBBERY

Robbery is the taking or attempted taking of anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. This crime includes muggings, purse snatchings, and bank hold-ups.

Robbery in Cambridge, 1978-1997



97 in the First Half of 1997 • 102 in the First Half of 1998 • Up 5%

Following a heavy decrease in robbery in 1997 (down 22.5%), robbery increased in the first quarter of 1998 by 33 percent. A heavy decrease during the second quarter, however, brought the robbery increase down to a less disturbing five percent. Commercial robbery actually decreased by 21 percent, while street robbery rose 10 percent.

Type	1st Half 1997	1st Half 1998	% Change
Commercial Robbery	14	11	-21%
Street Robbery	83	91	+10%

Commercial Robbery

Commercial robbery decreased by three incidents from the first half of 1997. In the first six months of 1998, there was one bank robbery, six convenience store/gas station robberies, a cab robbery, a drug store robbery, a restaurant robbery, and a robbery of an auto body shop. There was no noticeable change in target trends over the first six months of last

year. Bank robberies continue to show fairly low totals after this type of hold-up nearly disappeared last year.

For over two years, after the shooting murder of a market owner on Prospect Street in the Inman Square area, no commercial robberies were reported in this neighborhood. In September of 1997, this record was broken with a gas station robbery on Cambridge Street, and now, in the first half of 1998, Inman Square reported an unusual three robberies. One occurred at a restaurant on Cambridge Street, and the other two happened at the same convenience store in Inman Square. The final incident here resulted in the arrest of a Medford man who was wanted in connection with a number of street robberies in the area.

The three robberies in Harvard Square included a bank hold-up on Brattle Street, the robbery of a drug store on JFK Street, and a convenience store stick-up on Massachusetts Avenue. An arrest was made for the bank robbery.

Geographic Breakdown of Commercial Robberies

January 1–June 30

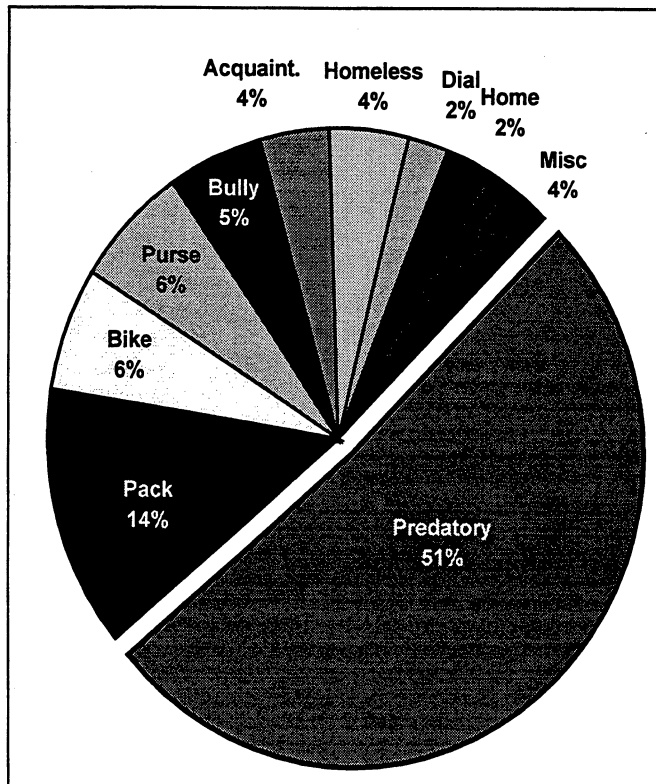
Business District	1996	1997	1998	Change 97-98
Galleria/East Cambridge	2	1	0	-100%
Kendall Square/MIT	1	1	0	-100%
Inman Square	0	0	3	Incalculable
Central Square	1	1	1	None
Cambridgeport/Riverside	1	2	1	-50%
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	3	1	0	-100%
Harvard Square	1	2	3	+50%
1500–1900 Mass. Ave.	1	1	1	None
Porter Square	3	3	2	-33.3%
Alewife/West Cambridge	2	2	0	-100%

Street Robbery

Street robberies in the first half of 1998 were mostly predatory (“muggings”) in nature. At the end of the first quarter, the city of Cambridge showed a 44 percent rise in street robbery. Winter is generally a productive time for street robbers because it gets dark earlier. Usually, the lure of shorter days is tempered by a robber’s aversion to inclement weather. The Winter of 1998, however, produced few snowstorms or blustery days, allowing street robbers to become more active.

The crime settled down throughout the second quarter, and the increase was scaled back to only five percent.

Of the 102 robberies reported in the first half of 1998:



- Four were “Acquaintance” robberies, committed by friends, co-workers, or drinking buddies.

- One was an “ATM” robbery.

- Six were “Bikejackings,” where groups of juveniles ganged up on kids riding bikes and stole the bikes.

- Five were “Bully Boy” robberies, in which school-aged youths robbed each other.

- Two were “Dial-a-Victim” robberies in which the robbers ordered food to lure the deliverymen to the robbery site.

- One was a “Domestic” robbery in which a man robbed his roommate.

- Two were “Home Invasions.”

- Four were "Homeless" robberies, where one homeless person robbed another.
- 13 were "Pack" robberies, where a group of young males used strong-arm tactics to relieve their victims of valuables.
- 48 were "Predatory" robberies, in which one or two offenders "mugged" their victims with a weapon or the threat of a weapon. Of these 31 robberies, 33 were classified as "crude," meaning that the robbers seemed edgy, unprepared, and unpredictable. The remaining 15 were "Professional," indicating that the robbers were collected, efficient, and effective.
- Six were "Purse Snatchings," in which the robber approached a female victim from behind and grabbed her purse.
- Four robberies, involving unusual or confused circumstances, could not be classified.

Generally, predatory robberies account for only 25 to 40 percent of the street robbery total in Cambridge. Thus, the increase in street robberies in the first half of 1998 is largely composed of predatory robberies.

North Cambridge seemed to suffer most from the increase in street robberies during the first half of 1998. There was a clustering of crimes off Massachusetts Avenue between Harvey Street and Meacham Road, though these were committed by different offenders.

Area 4's robbery total continues to remain unusually low after a major decline between 1996 and 1997. Area 4 has reported the highest robbery totals in the city every year for the past decade; if these trends continue, however, it may give up the top spot at the end of 1998.

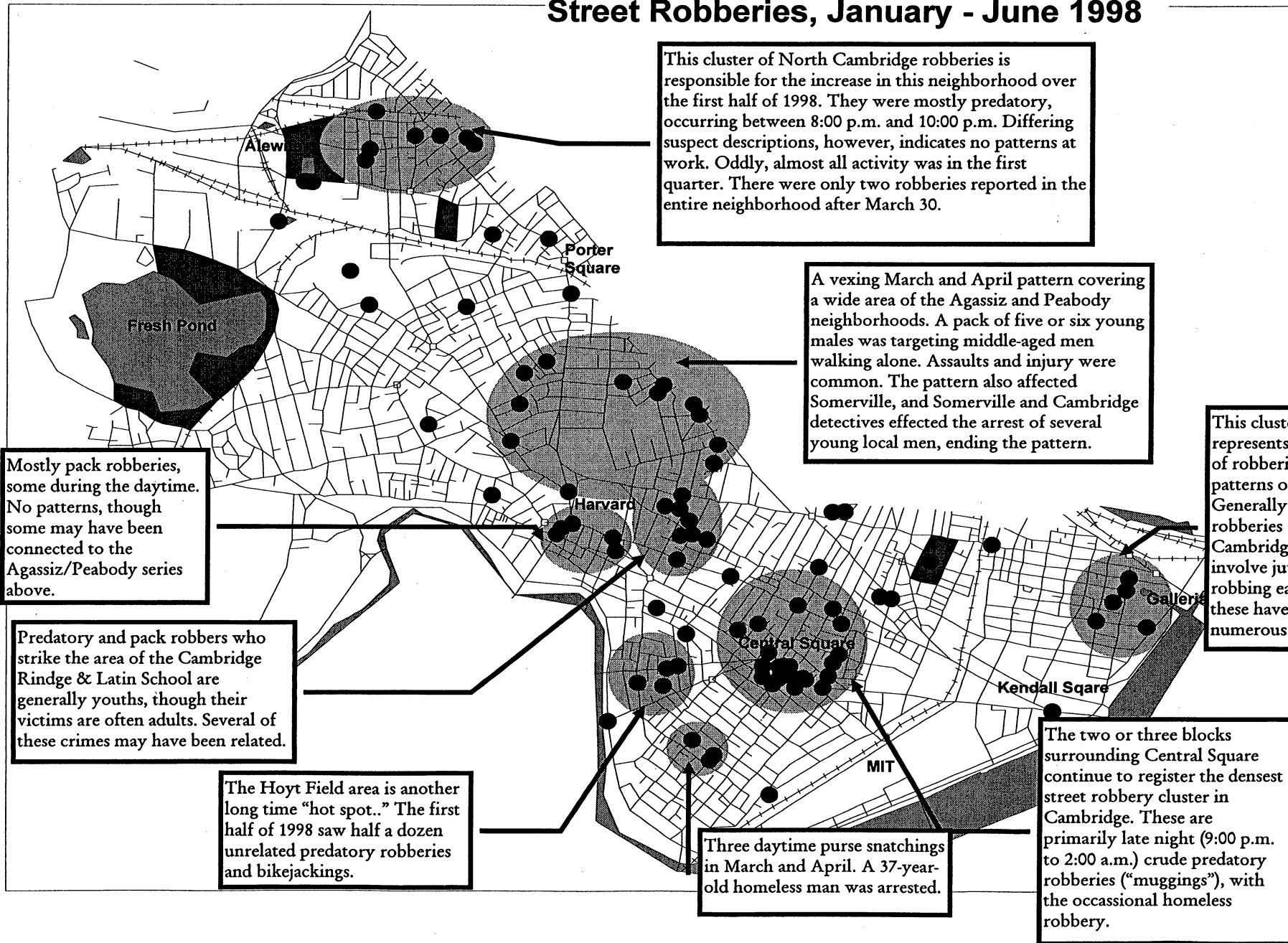
Other than North Cambridge, all neighborhoods showing robbery totals of more than 10 border Central Square, which has long been a robbery "hot spot."

Geographic Breakdown of Street Robberies

January 1–June 30

Neighborhood	1996	1997	1998	Change 97-98
East Cambridge	9	10	6	-40%
MIT	3	1	1	None
Inman/Harrington	9	6	4	-33%
Area 4	28	9	11	+22%
Cambridgeport	15	12	13	+8%
Mid-Cambridge	10	15	13	-13%
Riverside	7	7	12	+71%
Agassiz	9	3	7	+133%
Peabody	6	8	8	None
West Cambridge	3	9	3	-67%
North Cambridge	7	3	12	+300%
Cambridge Highlands	0	0	1	Incalculable
Strawberry Hill	0	0	0	None

Street Robberies, January - June 1998



This cluster of North Cambridge robberies is responsible for the increase in this neighborhood over the first half of 1998. They were mostly predatory, occurring between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. Differing suspect descriptions, however, indicates no patterns at work. Oddly, almost all activity was in the first quarter. There were only two robberies reported in the entire neighborhood after March 30.

A vexing March and April pattern covering a wide area of the Agassiz and Peabody neighborhoods. A pack of five or six young males was targeting middle-aged men walking alone. Assaults and injury were common. The pattern also affected Somerville, and Somerville and Cambridge detectives effected the arrest of several young local men, ending the pattern.

This clustering represents a miscellany of robberies with no patterns or trends. Generally, street robberies around the CambridgeSide Galleria involve juveniles robbing each other, but these have not been numerous in 1998.

Mostly pack robberies, some during the daytime. No patterns, though some may have been connected to the Agassiz/Peabody series above.

Predatory and pack robbers who strike the area of the Cambridge Rindge & Latin School are generally youths, though their victims are often adults. Several of these crimes may have been related.

The Hoyt Field area is another long time "hot spot.." The first half of 1998 saw half a dozen unrelated predatory robberies and bikejackings.

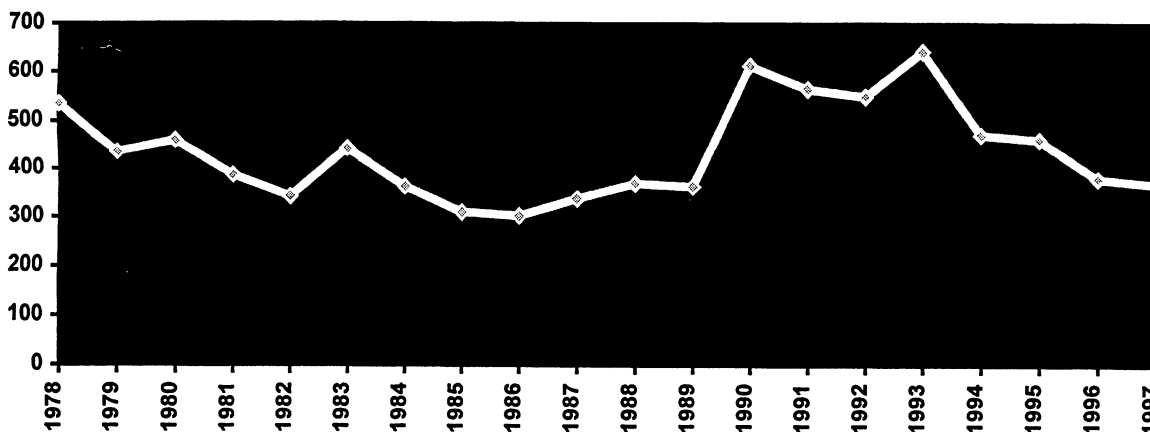
Three daytime purse snatchings in March and April. A 37-year-old homeless man was arrested.

The two or three blocks surrounding Central Square continue to register the densest street robbery cluster in Cambridge. These are primarily late night (9:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m.) crude predatory robberies ("muggings"), with the occasional homeless robbery.

ASSAULT

Aggravated Assault describes an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

Aggravated Assault in Cambridge, 1978-1997



190 in the First Half of 1997 • 178 in the First Half of 1998 • Down 6%

Classification	Number	% of Total
Acquaintance	27	15%
Bar/Alcohol	10	6%
Domestic	47	26%
Homeless	6	3%
Juvenile/Gang	19	11%
Landlord/Neighbor	5	3%
On Police Officer	6	3%
Retail Worker/Patron	5	3%
Traffic/Parking	17	10%
Unprovoked	24	13%
Workplace	4	2%
Other	8	4%

Aggravated Assault dropped slightly from the first half of 1997 to the first half of 1998. As usual, the highest percentage were domestic assaults (26%), followed by acquaintance assaults (15%), "unprovoked" assaults (13%), juvenile assaults (11%), and traffic assaults, or "road rage" (10%). Underreporting is a serious problem with assaults—particularly domestic assaults—and assault statistics should therefore be viewed with care.

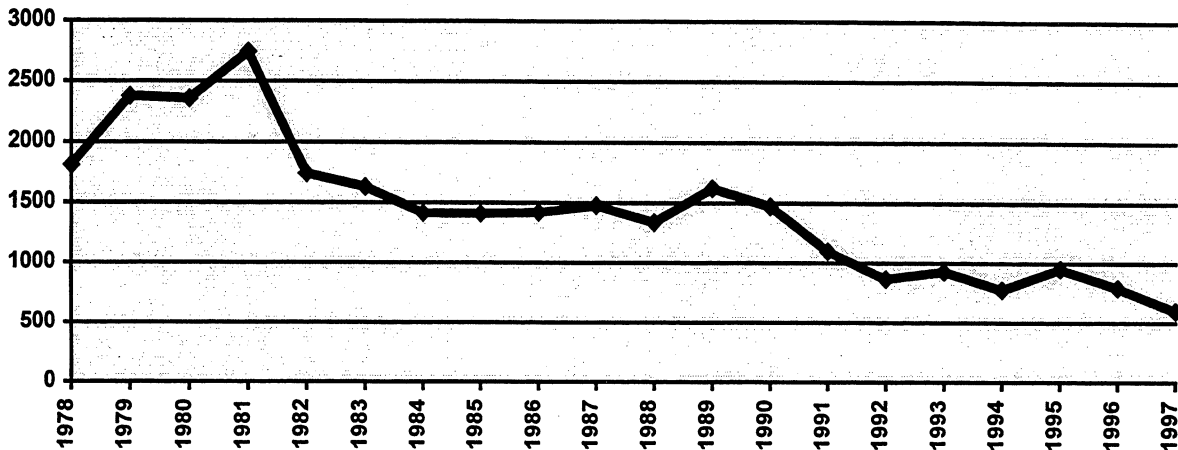
Geographic Breakdown of Aggravated Assaults

Neighborhood	First Half 1996	First Half 1997	First Half 1998	Change 97-98
East Cambridge	20	18	15	-17%
MIT	1	1	0	-100%
Inman/Harrington	17	18	18	None
Area 4	34	37	36	-3%
Cambridgeport	20	31	27	-13%
Mid-Cambridge	16	11	12	+9%
Riverside	18	25	25	None
Agassiz	3	5	2	-60%
Peabody	7	7	13	+86%
West Cambridge	13	6	8	+33%
North Cambridge	15	28	15	-46%
Cambridge Highlands	5	1	1	None
Strawberry Hill	0	2	5	+150%

BURGLARY

Burglary describes the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary. Burglary attempts are included in the total.

Burglary in Cambridge, 1978-1997



313 in the First Half of 1997 • 320 in the First Half of 1998 • Up 2%

	Jan-Jun 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	% Change
Commercial Burglary	104	114	+10%
Residential Burglary	209	206	-1%
Total	313	320	+2%

Burglary remained about even between 1997 and 1998. It fell heavily between 1996 and 1997. The crime has dropped dramatically in Cambridge since 1981. The two percent increase at the end of the first six months of 1998 represents a 10 percent increase in commercial burglary balanced by a one percent decrease in residential burglary ("housebreaks").

COMMERCIAL BURGLARY

Reversing a decade-long trend, the crime of commercial burglary increased in the first half of 1998 by 10 percent. The warmer, fairer weather during the winter months is probably responsible, though there were several notable patterns which may have contributed to the increase.

- Series of commercial burglaries along Massachusetts Avenue in North Cambridge are in remission after a winter flare-up. Patterns have plagued this area of the city for over two years, despite greatly increased police presence in the area. The burglar or burglars seem to favor Wednesdays and Thursdays between 4:00 A.M. and 5:00 A.M. Two concentrations of burglaries were noted in the beginning of 1998: one around Porter Square and one in the 2200 to 2500 blocks of Massachusetts Avenue. The burglar typically enters by smashing the front door, but he sometimes uses a rear window. He targets cash left in cash drawers and other valuables. Incidents have been scarce since April.

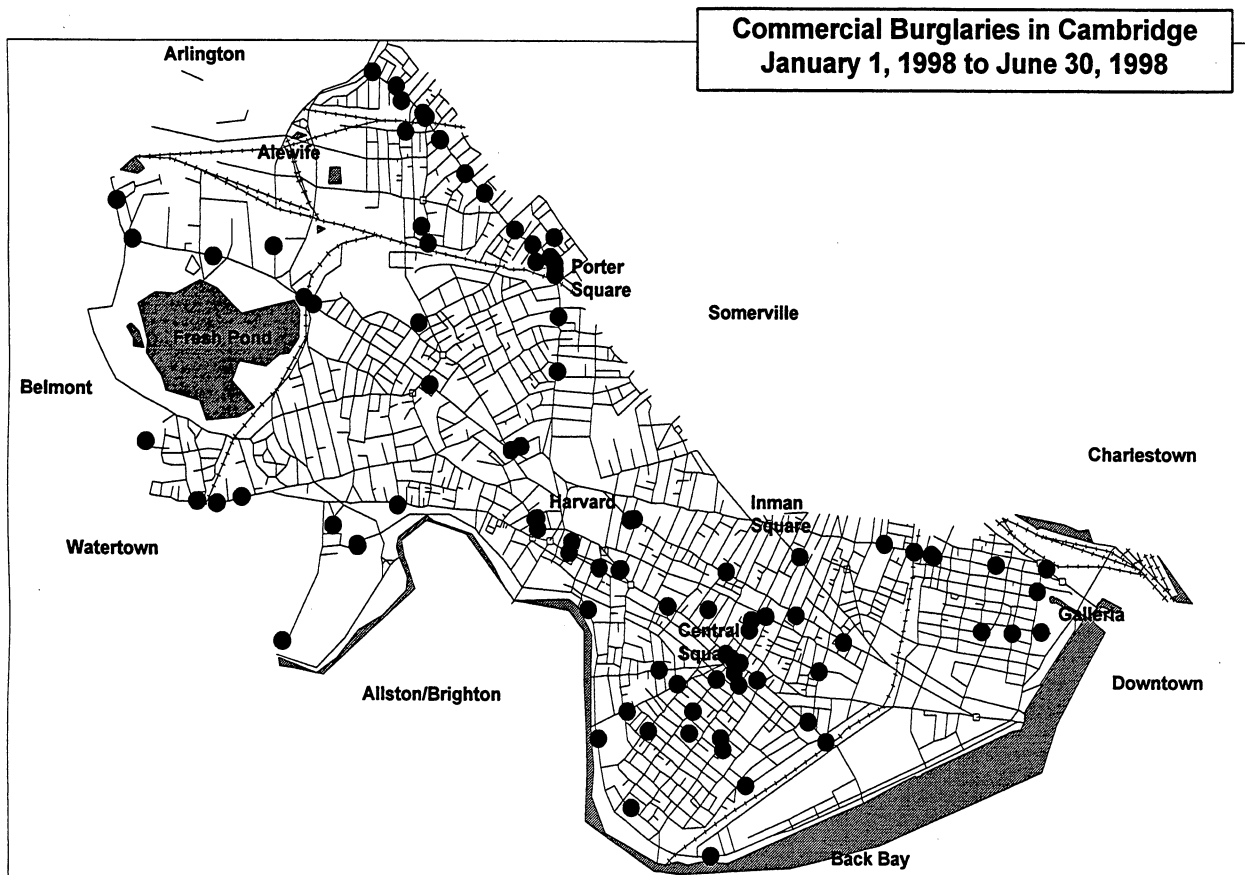
- Between 10:00 P.M. on the night of Thursday, March 5 and 6:30 A.M. on the morning of Friday, March 6, an unseen person broke into four churches in the Central Square area. The burglar ransacked offices and took everything in sight. No arrests have been made.
- Three burglaries were reported at the Shady Hill School on Coolidge Hill after someone apparently stole a master key.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF COMMERCIAL BURGLARIES

JANUARY 1–JUNE 30

AREA	1996	1997	1998	CHANGE 97–98	% OF TOTAL
East Cambridge/Galleria	12	6	9	+33%	8%
Kendall Square/M.I.T.	8	3	1	-67%	1%
Inman Square/Harrington	11	12	6	-50%	5%
Central Square	13	8	13	+63%	11%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	16	16	13	-19%	11%
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	1	4	5	+25%	4%
Harvard Square	14	14	15	+7%	13%
Massachusetts Avenue 1500–1900	2	9	6	-33%	5%
Porter Square/North Cambridge	27	16	30	+88%	26%
Alewife/West Cambridge	9	16	16	None	14%

Again, we note the continuing problem in the Porter Square/North Cambridge business district, which reported an 88 percent increase in commercial burglaries during the first half of 1998, and which accounted for 26% of all commercial burglaries in the city during this time period.



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

Residential burglaries, or "housebreaks," decreased 1 percent in the first half of 1998. At the end of the first quarter of this year, they were down 20 percent. A high-housebreak Spring produced the current statistics. 1997 showed a 30-year low for housebreaks in Cambridge.

Mid-Cambridge continues to surprise us. In the space of five years, this neighborhood has managed to go from a first half total of 156 housebreaks (1993) to 61 (1996) to 10 (1998). North Cambridge reported 44 housebreaks in the first half of 1996 and is now down to 16. Certainly, the most populous, traditionally afflicted neighborhoods in the city are the ones that have benefited most from the large decreases in residential burglary.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30

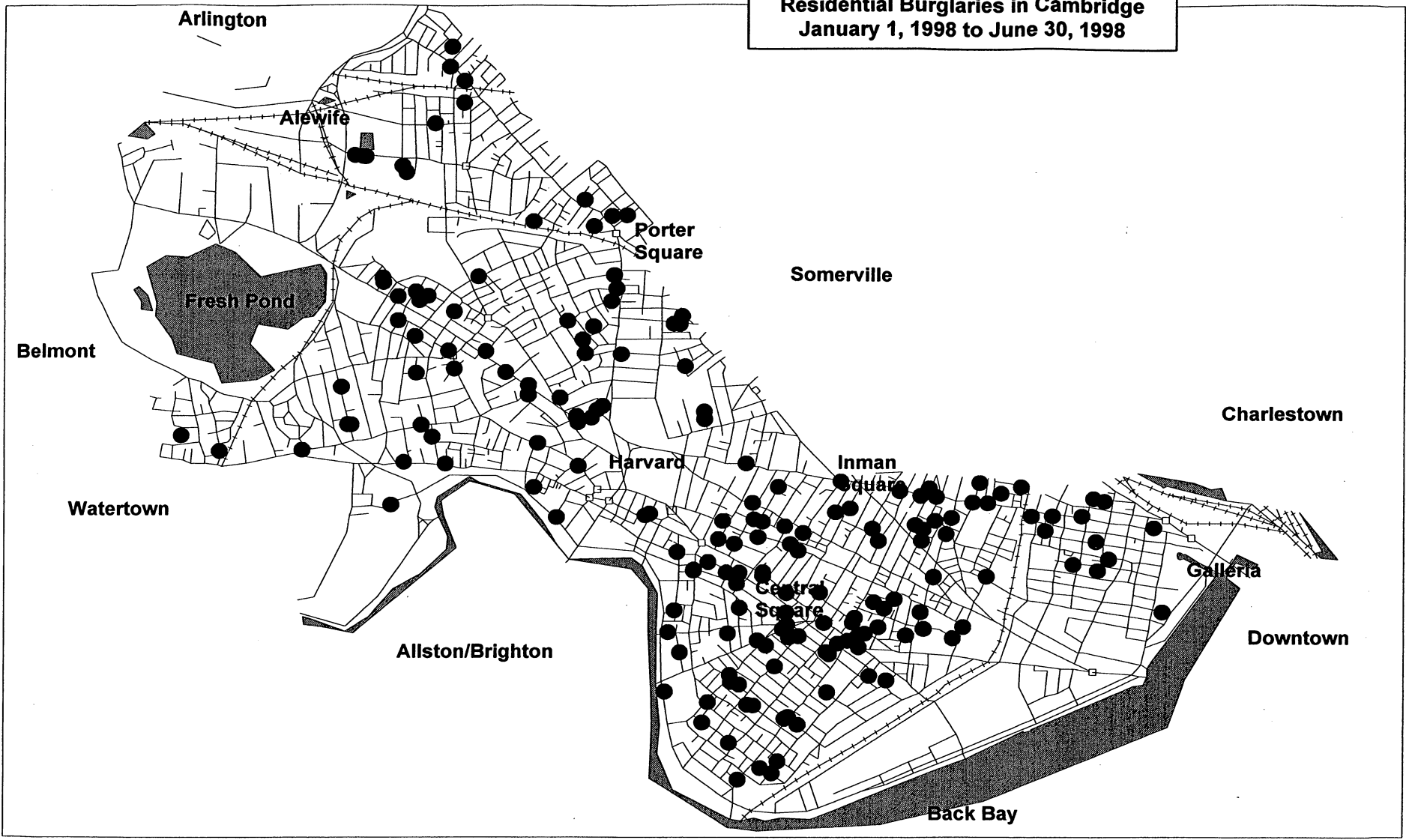
AREA	1996	1997	1998	CHANGE 97-98	% OF TOTAL
East Cambridge	17	15	14	-7%	7%
M.I.T. Area	0	2	0	-100%	0%
Inman/Harrington	16	12	18	+50%	9%
Area 4	38	15	21	+40%	10%
Cambridgeport	30	24	30	+25%	15%
Mid-Cambridge	61	37	20	-46%	10%
Riverside	26	22	28	+27%	14%
Agassiz	10	19	7	-63%	3%
Peabody	23	16	26	+63%	13%
West Cambridge	11	12	22	+83%	11%
North Cambridge	44	31	16	-48%	8%
Cambridge Highlands	3	0	0	None	0%
Strawberry Hill	3	4	4	None	2%

In the Winter of 1998, the "Maytag Man" pattern (a Waltham man breaking into apartment buildings and stealing change from the coin operated washers and dryers) hit the Agassiz neighborhood. With no such pattern this year, housebreaks dropped significantly.

Several neighborhoods experienced notable increases in housebreaks during the second quarter of 1998. Inman/Harrington, Area 4, Cambridgeport, and Riverside recovered from unusual low numbers in 1997. West Cambridge and Peabody showed the most significant rises, thanks in part to a pattern that straddled the border of the two neighborhoods (Concord Avenue) in March. The burglar was entering unlocked side and rear windows in the early evening. The arrest of a Cambridge man for trespassing and bicycle theft is believed to have ended the pattern.

This was the only solid housebreak pattern experienced by the city in the first half of 1998. Cambridgeport reported an unusually high number of burglaries between May and July, but differing times, *modus operandi*, and suspect descriptions make pattern identification difficult.

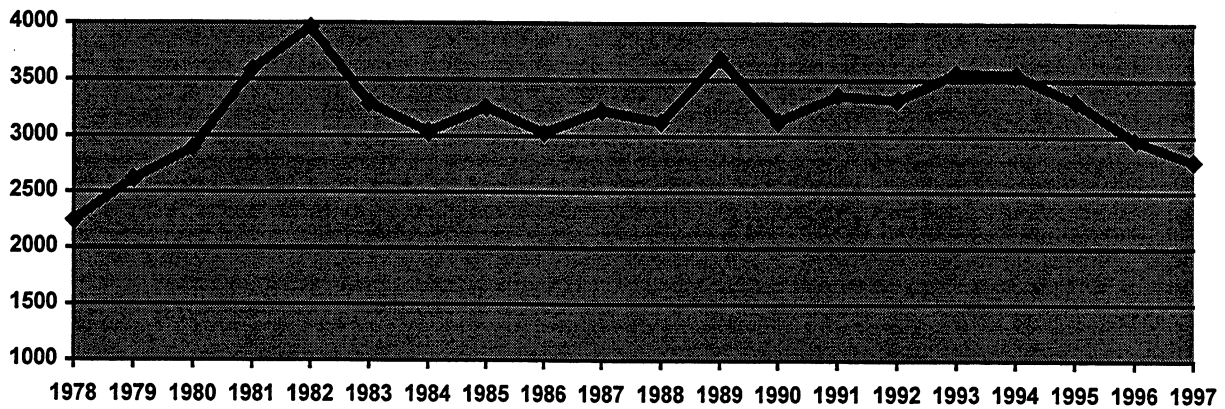
**Residential Burglaries in Cambridge
January 1, 1998 to June 30, 1998**



LARCENY

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of auto parts and accessories, horse thefts, and bicycle thefts, in which no use of force, violence, fraud, or trespass occurs. In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, and worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is also excluded from this category, as it is a separate crime index offense.

Larceny in Cambridge, 1978-1997



1318 in the First Half of 1997 • 1260 in the First Half of 1998 • Down 4%

Larceny, or theft, remains the most common index crime. To facilitate analysis, the Crime Analysis Unit divides the crime of larceny into several categories. The major categories are elaborated below.

Categorization	First Half 1997	First Half 1998	% Change
Larcenies from Buildings	276	300	+9%
Larcenies from Motor Vehicles	299	275	-8%
Larcenies of Bicycles	164	99	-40%
Larcenies from Persons	156	152	-3%
Shoplifting	203	227	+12%
Larcenies of Services	21	14	-33%
Larcenies from Residences	120	103	-14%
Larcenies of License Plates	79	73	-8%
Other (Unclassifiable) Larcenies	0	17	Incalc.

LARCENY FROM BUILDINGS

Larcenies from buildings are non-burglary thefts from commercial establishments. "Non-burglary" means that either the offender had a specific right to be on the premises, or that the building was open to the general public,

and that no force was used to gain entry to the building where the theft was committed.

The following are the most common larceny from building scenarios:

1. Someone walks into an office building at opening, closing, or lunch time, when people are moving around and strangers are less conspicuous. Often, the suspect

poses as a maintenance, repair, or delivery person. The offender grabs some office property and walks out of the building, usually with no one seeing him. Laptop computers are a favorite target of these thieves. This scenario accounts for 25-30 percent of larceny from building reports.

2. A thief pries open a locker or other depository, usually at a fitness club or school. This accounts for 15 to 20 percent of the larceny from building total.

AREA	1997	1998	CHANGE
Galleria/East Cambridge	61	54	-11%
Kendall Square/MIT	23	30	+30%
Inman Square	18	24	+33%
Central Square	28	37	+32%
Cambridgeport/Riverside	15	25	+67%
Bay Square/Upper Broadway	15	35	+133%
Harvard Square	44	35	-20%
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	7	9	+29%
Porter Square	31	17	-45%
Alewife/West Cambridge	34	34	None

3. An employee of a commercial establishment leaves his or her personal property in a "back room," behind a counter, or in a desk, where he or she thinks it is safe. Later, the property is missing. This accounts for 10 to 15 percent of larceny from building reports.

4. A diner momentarily leaves his or her coat, bag, wallet, cellular phone, or other property unattended. The property is stolen during the diner's absence. This accounts for five to 10 percent of the larceny from building total, but keep in mind that if the property is stolen while the diner is present, the theft is categorized as a Larceny from a Person.

5. Five to 10 percent of larceny from building reports involve "forgotten" property. Someone leaves a wallet on a store counter, a purse in the restroom, a bag in a classroom, or a jacket in a bar. Generally, the victim notices his or her error within an hour, returns, and finds the property gone.

6. Other scenarios, making up less than seven percent, involve tools stolen from construction sites, unattended property stolen while shopping or during recreation, and thefts of a day's deposits committed by store employees (but not embezzlement, which is categorized under "Fraud")

Historically, larceny from buildings has been the major crime in Kendall Square and Harvard Square, but it has declined about 50 percent in each district since the early 1990s. Increased security and employee awareness have had a major impact in curtailing this type of theft. The current "hot spots" are in East Cambridge. At the Galleria, the theft of

shoppers' items at the Food Court, theft of employee property from "back rooms" of stores, and theft committed by store employees is becoming a serious problem. In the rest of the neighborhood, laptop computers and other expensive office equipment are

disappearing at an alarming rate, and theft of personal property from health club lockers is becoming a more serious problem in East Cambridge and Porter Square.

LARCENY FROM MVs

Larcenies from motor vehicles involve an offender either breaking into a car and stealing valuables within (e.g., car phones, car stereos), or stealing an exterior accessory (e.g., tires, hubcaps). In an average year, it is second only to malicious destruction of property as the most commonly reported crime in Cambridge.

The most common theft items are cellular telephones and car stereos, accounting together for nearly 50 percent of all items stolen in larcenies from automobiles. Thieves also go for bags, backpacks, briefcases, laptop computers, loose change, and pocketbooks.

Patterns occur in commercial areas during the day and in residential areas at night. Commercial hot spots have traditionally included mall and business area parking lots and garages. Residential hot spots include parking lots at large apartment buildings and complexes.

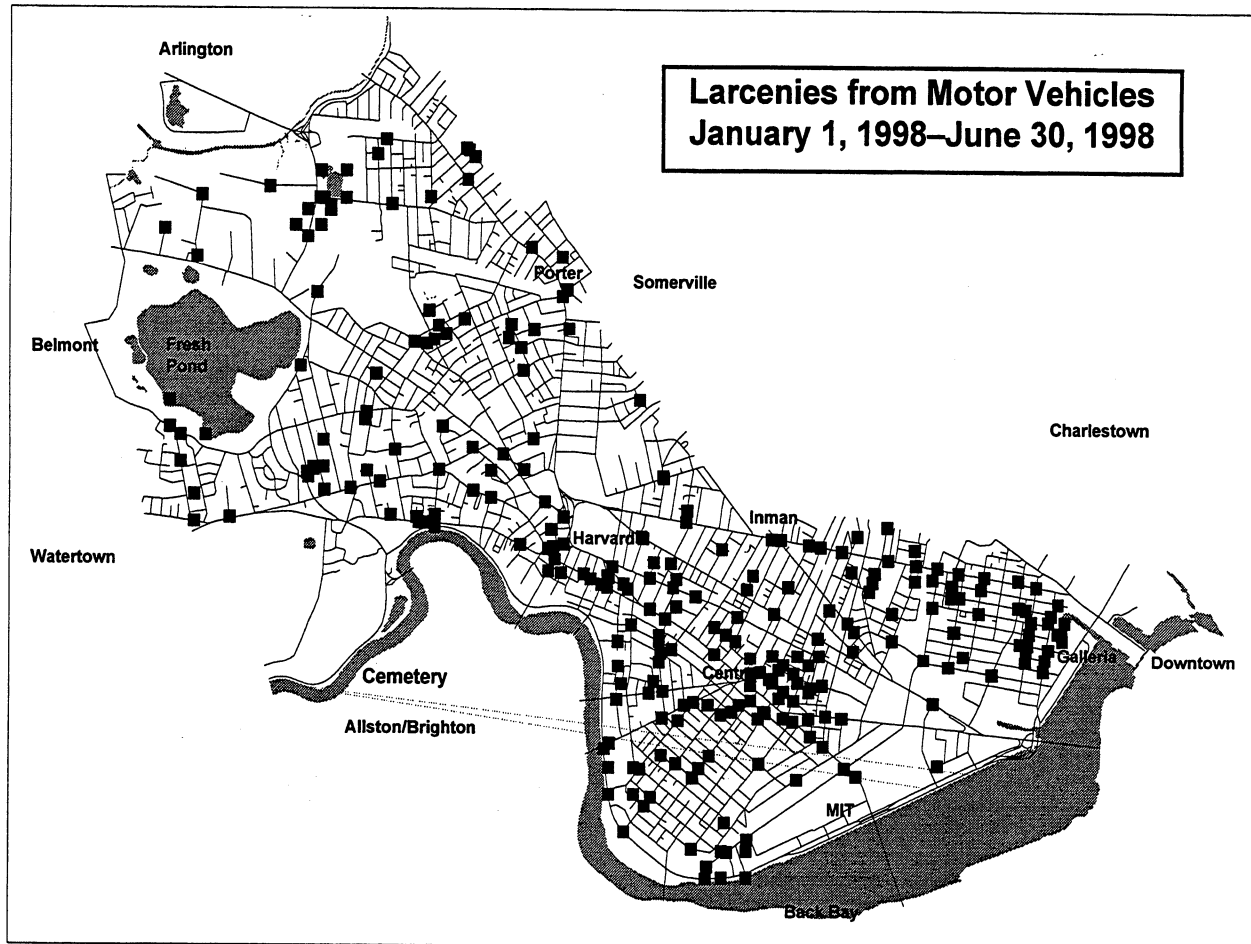
In the first half of 1998, a major pattern, involving more than 30 incidents, struck the West Cambridge neighborhood. Subjects from Dedham and Arlington were arrested late one night in April.

Other sporadic larceny from motor vehicle patterns were reported in parking lots on Bishop Allen Drive (day and night), and the parking lot at the Fresh Pond Apartments on Rindge Avenue (late night).

**GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF LARCENIES FROM MVs
JANUARY 1-JUNE 30**

NEIGHBORHOOD	1997	1998	CHANGE
East Cambridge	63	36	-43%
MIT	9	12	+33%

Inman/Harrington	16	16	None
Area 4	24	34	+42%
Cambridgeport	35	29	-17%
Mid-Cambridge	27	22	-19%
Riverside	18	27	+50%
Agassiz	13	4	-69%
Peabody	15	17	+13%
West Cambridge	33	40	+21%
North Cambridge	35	24	-31%
Cambridge Highlands	8	4	-50%
Strawberry Hill	3	9	+200%



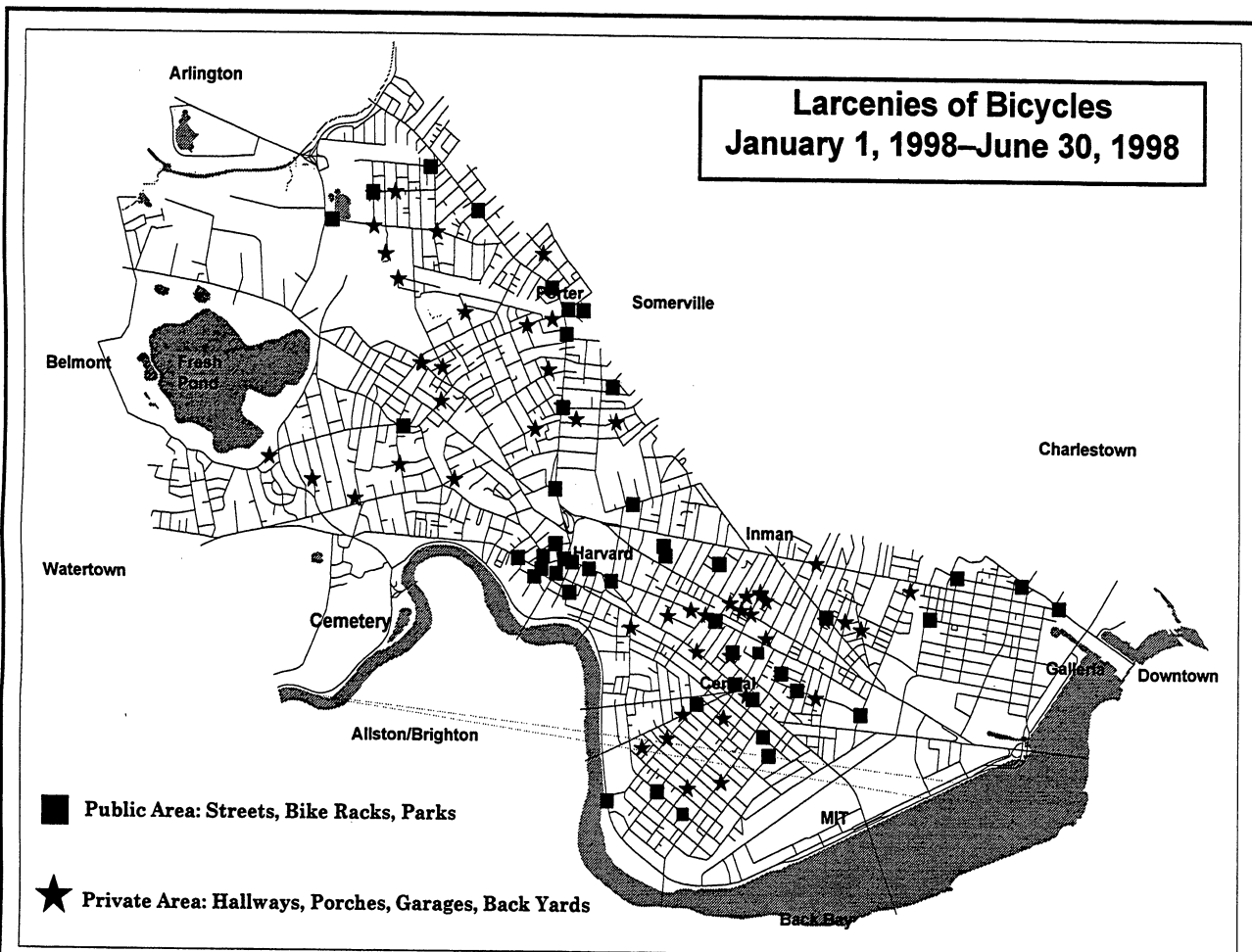
LARCENY OF BICYCLES

The big larceny news in the first half of 1998 is the 40 percent decrease in bicycle theft, which has been called the "summertime scourge of Cambridge." The traditional hot spots at Porter Square and Central Square have utterly failed to materialize. Among the bicycle thefts that did occur, a growing percentage have been taking place in "safe" areas such as apartment hallways, front porches, back yards, and garages in residential areas; in the past, the vast majority of thefts took place from the street in

commercial areas. Bicycle owners should be aware that bicycles are not safe just because they are near the home.

As usual, the Harvard Square area showed a cluster of thefts from streets, sign poles, and bicycle racks. The numbers, however, have not been nearly as high as in past years. The only other major cluster is a group of residential area thefts near the Longfellow School on Broadway. There may have been a pattern here.

About half of the bikes stolen are locked at the time of theft; *no* lock will stop a determined bicycle thief.



LARCENY 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 usually the victim is not aware of the theft until after it has occurred. If any confrontation between offender and victim takes place, the crime is recorded as a Robbery.

Larceny from the Person remained about even between the first half of 1997 and the first half of 1998.

Most larcenies from the person fall into one of three main scenarios:

1. A diner places his or her jacket over the back of a chair, or places her purse under her chair. Someone sitting behind the victim goes through the coat or purse, taking the valuables within, or takes the coat or purse entirely. This accounts for 40 percent of larcenies from the person. "Hot spots" for this crime include the CambridgeSide Galleria Food Court and

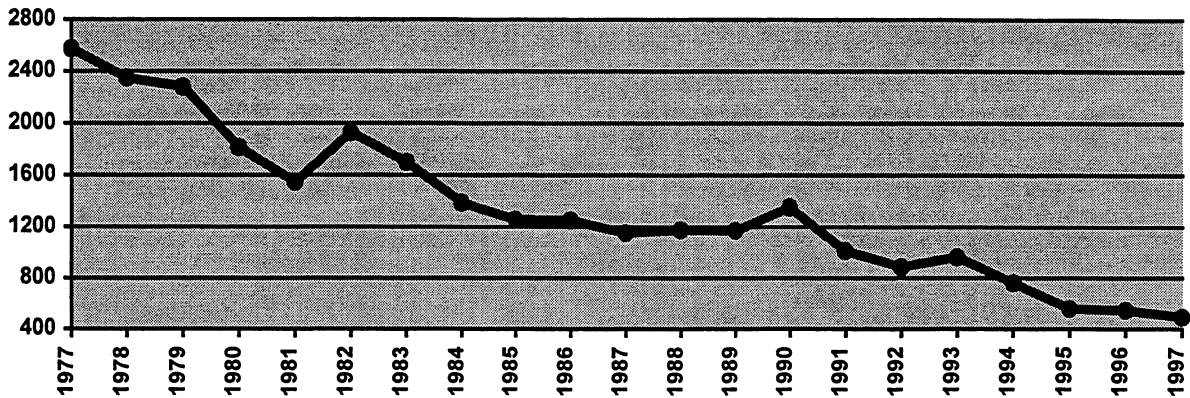
the various bars and restaurants around Harvard Square. A major pattern of this type of theft was seen in Harvard Square between February and May this year.

2. While the 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 30 percent of the larceny from the person reports so far this year, but this percentage is ever decreasing. Pocket-picking requires a particular skill that modern criminals are increasingly failing to develop. Harvard Square and Central Square report the highest pocket-picking numbers, with concentrations between noon and 4:00 P.M.
3. A shopper, usually in a supermarket, keeps her purse in her shopping cart. While she is distracted selecting merchandise, someone pilfers the purse from the cart. This accounts for about 10 percent of reported thefts. This type of theft is not localized in any particular area of the city.

AUTO THEFT

Defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, this offense category includes the theft of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, and snowmobiles. This definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by persons having lawful access.

Auto Theft in Cambridge, 1978 to 1997



240 in the First Half of 1997 • 199 in the First Half of 1998 • Down 17%

Auto theft continues its decline in the first half of 1998. There were few surprises, and even fewer patterns, in the 1998 first half auto theft total.

No discernible auto theft patterns were identified in the first half of 1998. Certain areas, such as the parking lot at the Fresh

Pond Apartments on Rindge Avenue, and the parking lots along Bishop Allen Drive, remained "hot spots." Other traditional "hot spots," such as Vassar Street by MIT and the parking lots near Cambridge Center, failed to heat up.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF AUTO THEFT January 1–June 30

NEIGHBORHOOD	1996	1997	1998	CHANGE 96-97	% OF TOTAL
East Cambridge	41	46	22	-52%	11%
M.I.T. Area	9	19	9	-53%	5%
Inman/Harrington	23	11	21	+91%	11%
Area 4	33	24	25	+4%	13%
Cambridgeport	42	42	29	-31%	15%
Mid-Cambridge	44	20	12	-40%	6%
Riverside	15	11	20	+82%	10%
Agassiz	9	4	2	-50%	1%
Peabody	26	14	20	+43%	10%
West Cambridge	13	8	18	+125%	9%
North Cambridge	27	29	19	-34%	10%
Cambridge Highlands	6	9	2	-78%	1%
Strawberry Hill	6	3	0	-100%	0%

In an average time period, East Cambridge and Cambridgeport report the highest numbers of auto theft. In the first half of 1998, however, both fell heavily. The usual "hot spots" around Cambridge Center and MIT remained cold. Mid-Cambridge, another neighborhood with a normally high number, also fell dramatically.

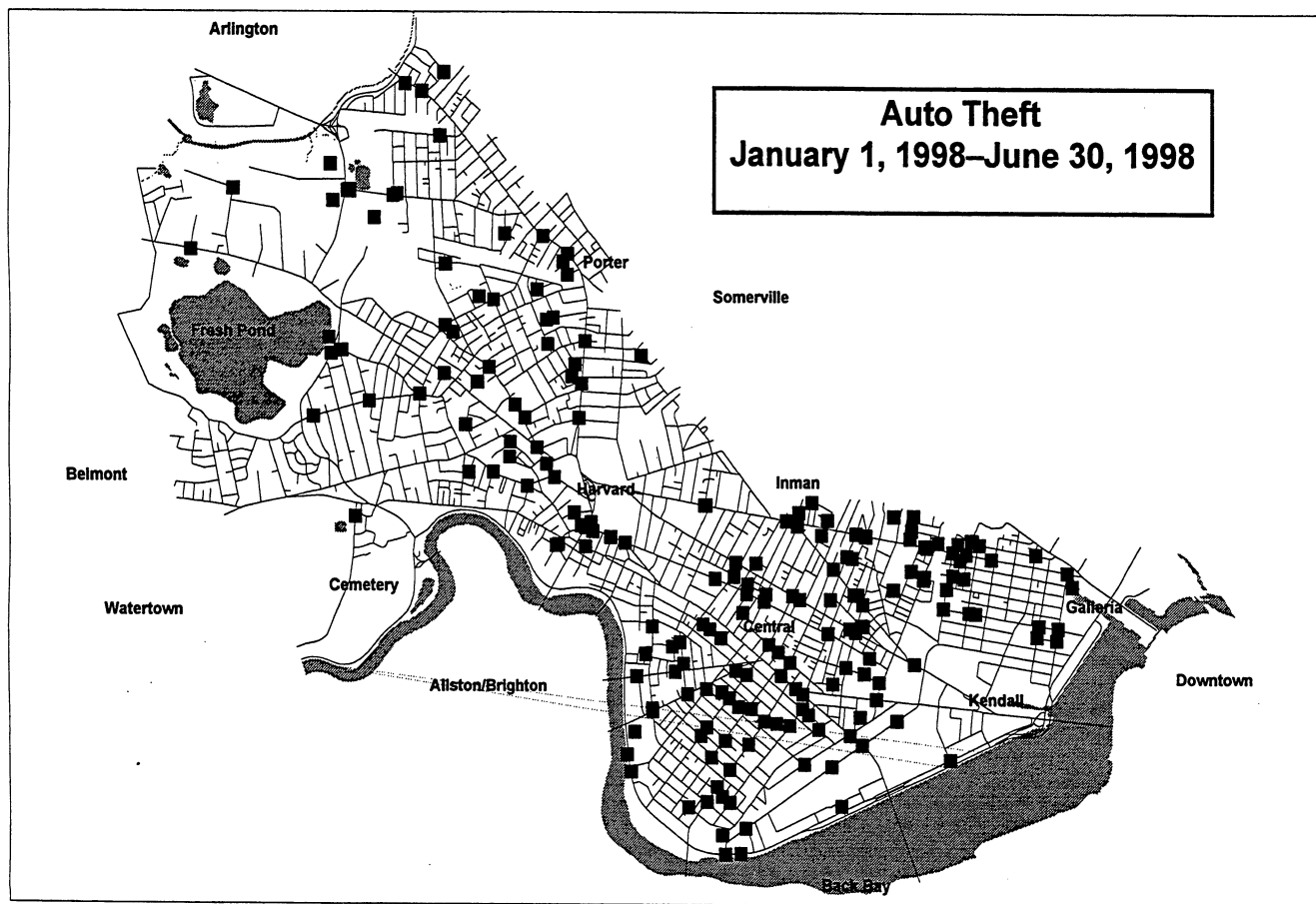
The biggest increases came in the Inman/Harrington neighborhood, Riverside, Peabody, and West Cambridge. Most of these were simply returning to normal levels after unusually low numbers last year.

The vehicle most often stolen in the first half of 1998 was the Toyota Camry (15 thefts). The Camry was followed by the Honda Civic (12), the Toyota Corolla (10), the Oldsmobile Cutlass (9), Honda Accord (8), and the Nissan Maxima (5). The surprises here are the Accord, which

generally ranks well above any other car (there were 30 Accord thefts in the first half of 1997), and the Cutlass, which didn't make even the top ten in 1997.

Nationwide, we've been hearing reports of higher sports-utility vehicle (SUV) thefts. So far, we haven't seen it in Cambridge. Stolen vehicles still tend to be commonly-owned, mid-priced cars. Such cars are inconspicuous, making them attractive to joyriders and thieves seeking short-term transportation. They are also valuable to for-profit thieves, because parts for these vehicles are in high demand.

Seventy percent of the vehicles stolen in the first half of 1998 have been recovered, most of them (56) in Boston, followed by Cambridge (21) and Somerville (10).



PART II CRIMES

- Narcotics Arrests
- Fraud
- Malicious Destruction
- Other Part II Crime



NARCOTICS

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

The Cambridge Police Department's Special Investigations Unit is continually initiating investigations involving drugs and vice activity within the City of Cambridge. They have adopted strategic planning methods to help alleviate the pressures bestowed upon society by the culture of drug abuse and addiction. The goal of the unit is to target street level dealers to get to the suppliers, and to fight the problem at its root level: in the street, where the public is most exposed and affected.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF DRUG ARRESTS January 1–June 30

NEIGHBORHOOD	1996	1997	1998
East Cambridge	3	8	7
M.I.T. Area	2	2	0
Inman/Harrington	4	6	3
Area 4	28	34	23
Cambridgeport	6	19	12
Mid-Cambridge	4	9	7
Riverside	7	18	7
Agassiz	0	0	0
Peabody	5	3	5
West Cambridge	2	2	1
North Cambridge	6	8	4
Cambridge Highlands	1	0	1
Strawberry Hill	1	0	0
Total	65	109	70

When evaluating statistics for drug arrests, it is important to keep in mind that the numbers reflect only arrests or complaints, and do not include all incidents of drug use in a particular area. It is relatively impossible to discern how many times an individual uses or possesses narcotics during any given time period. The Cambridge Police Department can only report incidents that are known to the police—incidents in which a Cambridge police officer makes an arrest. Therefore, an increase in the number of drug arrests in a particular area should not necessarily be viewed negatively.

DRUG ARREST SCENARIOS

There are several means by which a drug arrest develops. Seven different scenarios played a role in drug arrests during the first quarter of 1998.

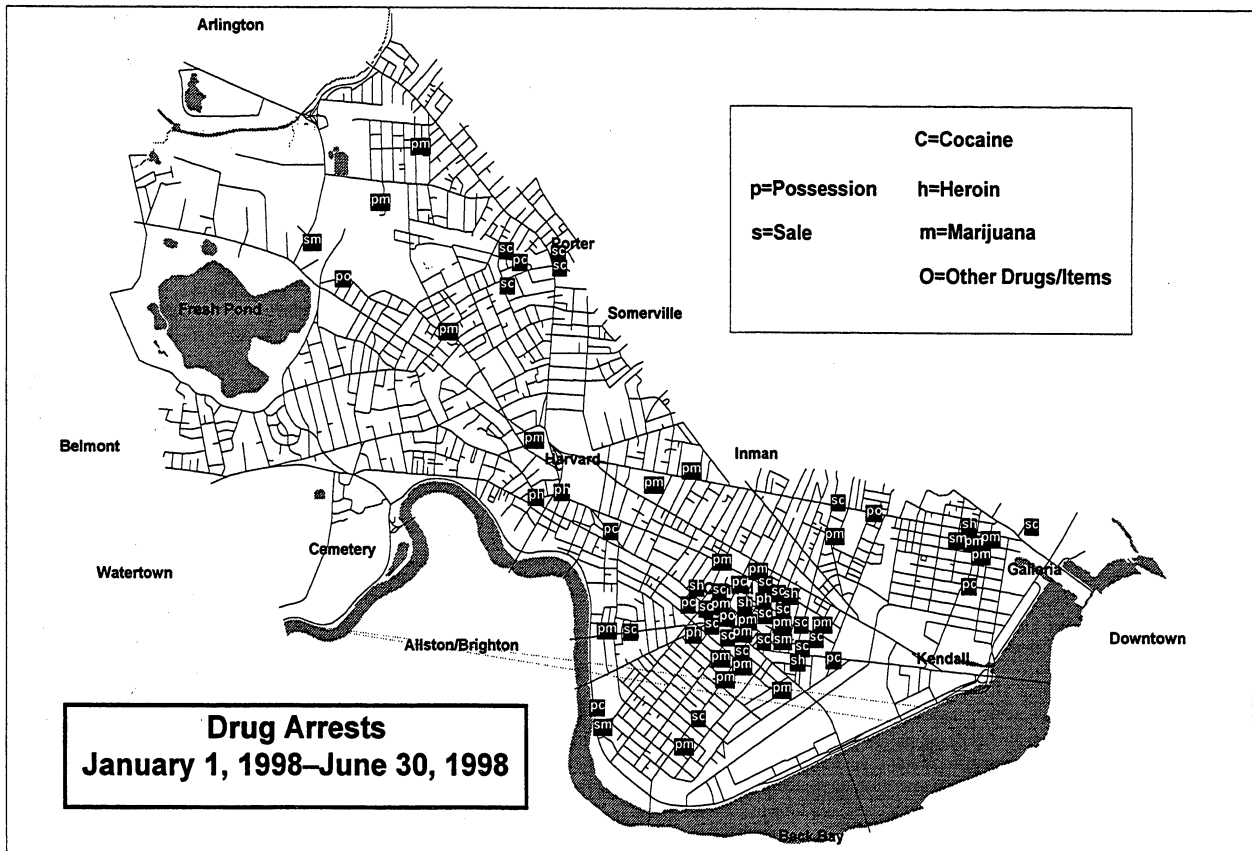
1. The Cambridge Police Special Investigations Unit initiates an investigation, resulting in an arrest, based on information from an informant or from the observations of Unit members: **41 cases**
2. An arrest for another crime, such as disorderly conduct or shoplifting, becomes a drug arrest when the arresting or booking officer finds narcotics on the arrested person: **3 cases** (since this scenario sometimes occurs at the Cambridge Police station itself, it can inflate the statistic for Riverside, the neighborhood in which the Cambridge Police Department lies, by about five reports a year)
3. A police officer witnesses suspicious activity on the street, conducts an inquiry resulting in a drug arrest: **9 cases**
4. A motor vehicle stop becomes a drug arrest when the officer notices narcotics in the car: **8 cases**
5. A citizen witnesses a person or persons using drugs and complains to the police; police are able to verify the claim through their own observation: **4 cases**
6. An individual entering a courthouse is found by the court officers to have narcotics in his or her possession: **3 cases**.
7. A Cambridge school official seeks a complaint based on evidence found in a school locker or on a student: **2 cases**

CATEGORICAL BREAKDOWN OF DRUG ARRESTS JANUARY 1—JUNE 30

TYPE	1997	1998
Sale of Heroin	1	5
Sale of Cocaine	22	22
Sale of Marijuana	6	4
Sale of Other Narcotics	2	0
Possession of Heroin	6	4
Possession of Cocaine	28	7
Possession of Marijuana	35	25
Possession of Other Narcotics	2	2
Possession of a Hypodermic Needle	3	1
Forged Prescriptions	4	0

Drug Tip Hotline

The Special Investigations Unit employs an anonymous Drug Tip Hotline to gain intelligence information from the community. The Unit can be reached by calling 349-3359. Generally, you will be greeted by a taped message instructing you to leave very detailed information. Vital information will include location of incident, any vehicle description, and a description of the person(s) involved. You do not have to provide any personal information and all information is held in the strictest of confidence.



FRAUD

154 in the first half of 1997 • 140 in the first half of 1998 • Down 9%

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting System does not include fraud, false pretenses, forgery, embezzlement, and confidence games among larceny. 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 qualms with deceiving his victims face-to-face, expects that his victim's embarrassment will deter him or her from reporting the crime to the police.

In the first half of 1998, 133 incidents of fraud and forgery were reported to the Cambridge Police, ranging from simple check forgery to elaborate confidence swindles:

WORTHLESS CHECKS (13 incidents). Generally more than just bounced checks, these are checks knowingly written on empty or closed accounts, usually for a great deal of money.

CHECK FORGERY (25 incidents). A forger manages to acquire some of the victim's checks, generally through purse theft or by intercepting them in the mail. The thief cashes the checks or uses them to buy merchandise. Often, the victim does not learn of the theft until he or she receives his or her next balance statement—by this time, the thief may have depleted the account of thousands of dollars.

CREDIT CARD AND ATM CARD FRAUD (73 incidents). Another simple scenario: a thief steals a credit card or ATM card (or copies the card number) from his victim, then uses it to purchase expensive items or deplete the owner's account. Again, the victim sometimes does not discover the theft until he or she receives a balance statement. This is becoming a greater problem with the proliferation of "check cards," which work like a credit card but deduct from one's checking account.

COUNTERFEITING (4 incidents): One of the more devious types of fraud. True counterfeiters invest thousands of dollars for counterfeiting equipment to produce near copies of genuine dollar bills. Because of the cost, counterfeited bills are usually of high denomination. The bills passed in the first half of 1998 were low-class, crude counterfeits. The crime of counterfeiting is a federal crime and generally falls under the jurisdiction of the United States Secret Service, though the Cambridge Police Department often takes the initial report.

EMBEZZLEMENT (7 incidents): The employee of a company takes advantage of his position for his own financial gain, diverting company funds to himself. The means by which the offender accomplishes the embezzlement varies, depending on the business, from store clerks "skimming" the register to shady company accountants falsifying corporate records.

SCAMS AND CONFIDENCE GAMES (38 incidents): The worst breed of fraud offenders employ "flim-flams" or "con games," which exploit their victims' good will, gullibility, or greed and bilk them for thousands of dollars. We are warned from childhood to beware of offers that are "too good to be true," but our defenses are often overcome by the belief that an offer is "too good to pass up." Three of the major types of scams are listed below.

- ***The Big Carrot:*** This type of scam seemed to have disappeared from Cambridge after the arrest of a swindler from Somerville in February of 1997. Suddenly a year and a half later, we're seeing them again (two reports were taken in June and two in July). The *modus operandi* is virtually identical from incident to incident: the suspect phones his victim at work, claiming to be the victim's UPS driver, named "Joe" or "Jim." "Joe" made a too-good-to-pass-up offer: his brother or friend worked at Sears in

Cambridge and can offer the victim a television, computer, or CD-ROM drive at a fantastically low price. Once the victim agrees, the suspect meets him at the Cambridgeside Galleria. Outside Sears, the suspect receives the cash from the victim, returns a phony Lechmere receipt, and instructs the victim to wait at the receiving area for the merchandise. The suspect is never seen again. Each of the victims of this crime has been taken for thousands of dollars in cash. Their places of employment (where they were contacted by "Joe") range from Leominster to Plymouth.

- **The Utility Impostor:** These con-artists visit their victims at home, impersonating employees of the electric company, gas company, or water department. While one perpetrator distracts the victim, the other roams the house and collects valuables; he looks primarily for cash, purses, jewelry, or other items that the owner might not notice missing right away. A pattern that has occurred in Cambridge and Somerville over the last several years involves two middle-aged men claiming to be employees of the Water Department. They wear clothing similar to a uniform and sometimes carry false identification and a walkie-talkie. They tell the resident that they need to read a water meter (or check a valve in the basement) and steal valuables as described above. In a often employed variation, the perpetrators will first tell the victim that he or she is due a \$20 refund. They ask if he or she has change for a \$100 bill, and thereby discover where the victim keeps his or her cash. These scam artists often target elderly women living alone. Only one Utility Impostor scam was reported in the first half of 1998, and the smart West Cambridge resident had the sense to slam the door in the would-be con artists' face.
- **The Pigeon Drop:** One of the oldest scams in the proverbial book, the pigeon drop is the tool of a fast-talking group of con-artists who prey on the greed and naiveté of their victims.

There are several variations of the pigeon drop. In general, the victim is approached on the street by one or two perpetrators and told a story about finding

a large sum of money or a winning lottery ticket. The victim is offered a share of the money if they are willing to give the perpetrators a deposit (the swindlers often request money to show the victim's "good faith"). The perpetrators tell a variety of stories about the money and how the victim will get his or her share. After the victim puts up his or her portion of the cash, the hustlers secretly exchange it for worthless paper or steal it outright. Sometimes, the swindlers pretend to seek the advice of a lawyer or a bank before offering to share the money with the victim. Usually, two hustlers will work together, but will pretend to have just met.

The perpetrators are generally described as being well dressed, and driving newer vehicles. They tend to be older than thirty and appear to be polite and friendly and usually choose victims of their own race.

Four incidents of fraud fell into this category. A pair of female swindlers struck around the local universities this Winter, conning two foreign students out of thousands of dollars.

- **The Psychic Swindle:** In this scam, a troubled victim visits a psychic, who tells the victim that the source of his or her trouble is "tainted money." The victim is told to bring the money—usually several thousand dollars—to the psychic, who will perform a cleansing ritual on it to remove the taint. The "cleansing ritual" then goes on indefinitely, and the money is never returned to the victim. One such report was taken from the East Cambridge neighborhood in the first half of 1998.
- **The Travel Scam:** Four reports were taken in the first half of 1998 for various travel & tourism related swindles, including overpricing and non-delivery of airplane tickets. Six more reports have been taken since the end of the first half. All reports have identified one of two agencies, one in East Cambridge, one in Area 4.

MALICIOUS DESTRUCTION

450 in the first half of 1997 • 382 in the first Half of 1998 • Down 15%

Malicious Destruction includes tire-slashing, window-smashing, spray-painting, and myriad other crimes in which someone's property is willfully and maliciously damaged or destroyed. It is the most commonly reported crime in Cambridge, accounting for just over 10 percent of the crime total each year.

Forty to fifty percent of all malicious destruction incidents involve destruction to automobiles; most of these occur overnight to cars parked on the street. Gangs of juveniles are often responsible for a score of such crimes on a single evening. Often, malicious destruction is simply an auto theft or larceny from a motor vehicle that was never carried to its conclusion, leaving a window smashed or a door lock popped. Other common malicious destruction crimes involve graffiti, bricks thrown through windows, and damage to household items during domestic disputes. Likely, a large percentage of all malicious destruction incidents are never reported to the police.

Geographically, malicious destruction reaches its greatest totals in neighborhoods with large numbers of residents and, consequently, cars and houses: Mid-Cambridge, East Cambridge, North Cambridge, and Cambridgeport.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF MALICIOUS DESTRUCTION

AREA	1 ST HALF 97	1 ST HALF 98	CHANGE	% OF TOTAL
East Cambridge	53	42	-17%	11%
M.I.T. Area	8	5	-38%	1%
Inman/Harrington	34	26	-24%	7%
Area 4	53	51	-4%	13%
Cambridgeport	50	49	-2%	13%
Mid-Cambridge	48	28	-42%	7%
Riverside	33	29	-12%	7%
Agassiz	22	16	-27%	4%
Peabody	34	29	-15%	7%
West Cambridge	31	44	+42%	12%
North Cambridge	56	43	-23%	11%
Cambridge Highlands	17	14	-18%	4%
Strawberry Hill	11	6	-35%	2%
Total	450	382	-15%	

All neighborhoods except West Cambridge showed a decline in malicious destruction activity during the first half of 1998. The increase in West Cambridge can be attributed to a series of vandalism/theft from motor vehicles that struck the neighborhood in April, resulting in the arrest of two men from Dedham and one from Arlington.

OTHER PART II CRIMES

Under the Uniform Crime Reporting System, any actual crime not recorded as a Part I Crime is a Part II Crime. The relative infrequency of patterns among these crimes discourages detailed analysis.

ANNOYING & ACCOSTING

13 in the first half of 1997 • 17 in the first half of 1998 • Up 31%

“Annoying and Accosting a Member of the Opposite Sex” is a form of criminal harassment. Generally, it involves a man repeatedly following, shouting, making off-color suggestions, hooting, repeatedly asking for a date, or otherwise harassing a woman. It happens most often on the street and in the workplace. Each report involves an individual situation; the crime is not subject to geographic patterns.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT

51 in the first half of 1997 • 24 in the first half of 1998 • Down 5%

Most of these incidents occur on Friday and Saturday nights. Examples include bar and restaurant altercations, domestic disputes, arguments between the homeless, and conflicts with police officers that escalate into shouting, profanity, and threats.

Police make arrests for this crime when a subject disrupts the peace enough to pose a danger. Many disorderly person situations are assaults in the making, halted through the quick intervention of a police officer.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF DISORDERLY CONDUCT ARRESTS JAN-JUN

Neighborhood	1997	1998
East Cambridge	3	3
MIT	3	0
Inman/Harrington	0	1
Area 4	10	4
Cambridgeport	11	3
Mid-Cambridge	5	0
Riverside	7	3
Agassiz	0	2
Peabody	1	0
West Cambridge	6	3
North Cambridge	3	3
Cambridge Highlands	0	0
Strawberry Hill	2	2

HARASSING OR OBSCENE TELEPHONE CALLS

133 in the first half of 1997 • 148 in the first half of 1998 • Up 11%

One of the more bothersome problems in any police jurisdiction is the telephone being used as a weapon of terror. Complaints of individuals being threatened with criminal activity against themselves or their property skyrocketed in the early 1990s (over 900 were reported in 1992), but have abated since the invention of electronic devices such as Caller ID and new services from the telephone company that allow subscribers to track such calls. Still, the problem persists. Intimidation over the telephone runs the gamut from threats to burn, bomb, maim, and kill to constant hang-up calls at 3:00 in the morning. The relationships of the disputants is a microcosm of all society. Jilted lovers, disgruntled employees, dissatisfied customers, slumlords, ill-mannered tenants, loan sharks, obsessed stalkers, perverted thrill-seekers, grade-happy students, and steroid-swigging musclemen are all reaching out to touch someone in a most unkind manner.

Recipients of repeated obscene or harassing telephone calls should contact the police or their telephone company. Technologies that allow customers to learn the identity of callers have advanced greatly over the last several years.

HIT AND RUN

283 in the first half of 1997 • 318 in the first half of 1998 • Up 12%

East Cambridge	25
MIT	10
Inman/Harrington	19
Area 4	31
Cambridgeport	44
Mid-Cambridge	37
Riverside	31
Agassiz	12
Peabody	23
West Cambridge	34
North Cambridge	32
Cambridge Highlands	14
Strawberry Hill	6

A hit and run crime occurs when a driver strikes a person, another car, or someone else's property, causing damage, and leaves without identifying himself to the victim. In the first half of 1998, it was the second most often reported crime in Cambridge (behind malicious destruction of property), accounting for just over seven percent of our crime total. Five or six percent of all hit and run crimes involve personal injury. The vast majority of the remainder involve damage to motor vehicles; most of these occur overnight at a time undetermined by the victim.

As to the geography of hit and run, it seems to be purely a function of the amount of residential and commercial traffic. There are, naturally, no patterns of hit and run; they are crimes that begin by accident. (If a driver intentionally strikes a motor vehicle, person, or property, it is coded as an assault or a malicious destruction.)

INDECENT ASSAULT

10 in the first half of 1997 • 13 in the first half of 1998 • Up 30%

Indecent assault involves the unwanted touching of one person by another, generally in a private area or with sexual overtones. In about 60 percent of indecent assault incidents, the victim and offender know each other. Incidents that show that the offender attempted or intended to rape the victim are coded as attempted rapes, *not* as indecent assaults. In addition, any force or injury would change the type of crime to an aggravated assault rather than an indecent assault.

INDECENT EXPOSURE

20 in the first half of 1997 • 11 in the first half of 1998 • Down 45%

Indecent exposure crimes generally fall into three classifications: "flashers," who deliberately expose themselves to unsuspecting passers-by, homeless or "street" people who urinate in front of others, and people who simply show too little discretion in front of an open window or while sunbathing. The first two categorizations each account for about 40 percent of indecent exposure reports, while the last categorization accounts for just under 10 percent. The crime is subject to occasional patterns, though none were witnessed in the first half of 1998.

LIQUOR VIOLATIONS

15 in the first half of 1997 • 16 in the first half of 1998 • Up 7%

Liquor violations generally involve drinking in public, though it can also include the sale of liquor to a minor, or the possession of liquor by a minor. As with disorderly conduct, most liquor violations arrests occur on weekends. Hot spots appear around Central Square and at various parks in the city.

OPERATING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

31 in the first half of 1997 • 32 in the first half of 1998 • Up 3%

Attacks on all fronts have reduced this crime nationwide, but every incident still poses a deadly danger. Well over half of all O.U.I. arrests occur between midnight and 4:00 A.M., as people drive home from bars. The majority of the incidents are concentrated on the weekend.

PEEPING & SPYING

8 in the first half of 1997 • 10 in the first half of 1998 • Up 25%

Peeping and spying offenders peer through the windows of houses or apartments. A pattern was recorded around the Harvard/Lesley College area during the first half of 1998. It involved about five incidents, and it resulted in the arrest of an Agassiz area man.

PROSTITUTION & SOLICITING SEX FOR A FEE

20 in the first half of 1997 • 6 in the first half of 1998 • Down 70%

Like narcotics offenses, the crime of prostitution is investigated by the Special Investigations Unit, which sets up seasonal "stings" that target both "streetwalkers" and "johns," as well as establishments that act as fronts for prostitution rings. In January, the Special Investigations Unit exposed a health club on Main Street as a front for a prostitution ring. Another health club in Broadway was also raided. Streetwalking arrests on Washington Street and Third Street rounded out the total. Just after the end of the second quarter, the Special Investigations Unit set up a streetwalking sting in the 200 block of Massachusetts Avenue. Ten "johns," most from out of town, were arrested for soliciting an undercover officer.

THREATS TO COMMIT A CRIME

158 in the first half of 1997 • 191 in the first half of 1998 • Up 21%

A self-explanatory crime that often arises in domestic disputes, arguments between acquaintances and co-workers, school fights, and in other environments.

TRAFFIC ARRESTS

137 in the first half of 1997 • 158 in the first half of 1998 • Up 15%

The average traffic stop for speeding, running a red light, and related offenses, results in only a warning or citation. A number of traffic offenses, however, are arrestable crimes: driving to endanger, driving after suspension or revocation, possession of a counterfeit inspection sticker, and attaching false or counterfeit license plates are all examples. Such arrests are often made during routine traffic stops, after the police officer learns of the driver's suspension, revocation, or other circumstances.

TRESPASSING

44 in the first half of 1997 • 36 in the first half of 1998 • Down 18%

Arrests for trespassing are generally made at commercial establishments where the offender has been previously warned not to tread. Often, the same offender is arrested multiple times. Thirty-one percent of trespassing arrests in the first half of 1998 were made on Massachusetts Institute of Technology property.

Special Reports

- Domestic Crimes
- Hate Crime
- Pattern Review



DOMESTIC CRIMES

Domestic crimes include all offenses committed against family members, spouses and ex-spouses, roommates, and romantic partners and ex-romantic partners. The Cambridge Police generally respond to between 1,500 and 2,000 domestic calls for service each year, resulting in 700 to 1,000 incident reports and 250 to 350 arrests.

In the first half of 1998, the Cambridge Police Department took 501 reports for domestic incidents—a rise of 18 percent over the first half of 1997. Seven of the nine most commonly reported domestic crimes showed increases. Underreporting is a serious problem when it comes to domestic crimes (domestic violence experts estimate that the police department receives a report for only 33 percent of domestic crimes), so the reliability of these figures is uncertain.

Categorical Breakdown of Domestic Incidents

Most Serious Offense	Jan-Jun.	Jan.-Jun.	% Change
	1997	1998	
Simple Assault	120	140	+17%
Dispute/Disturbance with No Physical Abuse	117	126	+8%
Violation of a Restraining Order	37	65	+76%
Aggravated Assault	55	47	-15%
Threats to Commit a Crime	32	35	+9%
Malicious Destruction of Property	16	18	+13%
Larceny	7	17	+143%
Harassing or Obscene Telephone Calls	13	16	+23%
Burglary	15	15	None
Rape	1	5	+400%
Check Forgery	0	5	Incalc.
Stalking/Annoying & Accosting	0	4	Incalc.
Kidnapping	0	3	Incalc.
Arson	0	1	Incalc.
Robbery	3	1	-67%
Auto Theft	3	1	-67%
Indecent Assault	0	1	Incalc.
Disorderly Conduct	3	1	-67%
Trespassing	3	0	-100%
Total	425	501	+18%

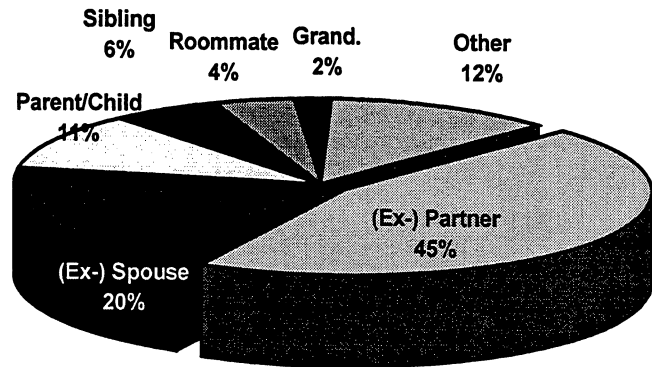
An increasing number of calls to which officers respond involve no crime—simply a loud argument, classified as a “domestic dispute.” In the first half of 1998, these calls made up 25 percent of all domestic reports. While not technically a crime, these domestic disturbances can still be a form of abuse, and they may escalate into more serious offenses if they go unaddressed.

The most common domestic incident, accounting for 28 percent of the total, is “simple assault” (assault without a weapon and with no serious injury). Aggravated assaults make up another 9 percent. Restraining order violations showed a heavy increase in the first half of 1998.

Domestic incidents occurred most often between romantic partners or ex-romantic partners (48 percent), and between spouses or ex-spouses (25 percent). A woman was victimized in 75 percent of domestic incidents.

In 30 percent of the domestic crimes reported (excluding “domestic disturbances”), the Cambridge Police arrested a subject at the scene. When aggravated or simple assault was the primary crime, police made on-scene arrests 50 percent of the time. (In the 50 percent of domestic assaults in which police did not make on scene arrests, it was because the offender had fled the scene. Cambridge Police have adopted a “zero-tolerance” policy on domestic violence and do make on-scene arrests for all domestic crimes in which the offender can be located.)

OFFENDER-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP	1998	% of Total
(Ex-) Partner	226	45%
(Ex-) Spouse	99	20%
Parent/Child	54	11%
Sibling	29	6%
Roommate	21	4%
Grandpt./Grndchld.	9	2%
Other/Unknown	60	12%



While the police are often first to be called for assistance in many crimes, in domestic violence this is not always the case. Victims of abuse often seek assistance from a local battered women's shelter, a court, a hospital, or a friend before calling the police. Through the initiative of making Cambridge a "Domestic Violence Free Zone," advocates of battered women and the police are increasing the awareness and education of domestic violence in our community. Domestic violence crosses all socio-economic, racial, ethnic, religious, sexual-orientation, and age boundaries. What Crime Analysis has identified, however, is that we respond to more calls in communities where individuals live in close quarters, and where neighbors contact the police for assistance. This community responsibility is what not only the "Domestic Violence Free Zone" but also Community Policing strives to attain: when we as a community are concerned about our neighbors' safety as well as our own, we will have a safer community.

If You Are a Victim of Domestic Violence

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

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

Cambridge Police Department's Domestic Violence Unit.....	349-3371
Transition House (<i>shelter in Cambridge</i>).....	661-7203
Renewal House (<i>shelter in Boston</i>).....	566-6881
Respond (<i>shelter in Somerville</i>).....	623-5900
Dating Violence Intervention Project (<i>teen dating violence</i>).....	868-8328
Cambridge/Somerville Legal Services.....	494-1800
Community Legal Services Center.....	661-1010

Remember, domestic abuse also includes emotional abuse, which can include insults, threats, bad treatment in front of others, assigning false blame, and attempts to control where you go, what you do, and who you see. This type of behavior can be a warning sign for physical abuse down the road, if it hasn't already occurred.

If You Are an Abuser

Learn to recognize your behavior for what it is. If you assault your spouse, romantic partner, children, or other family members, you need to seek help.

Likewise, if you insult, threaten, blame, feel you need to control your spouse or romantic partner, or destroy things during arguments, you should seek assistance. Your behavior may escalate into violence.

THERE IS HELP FOR MEN WHO ABUSE:

Emerge.....	547-9879
Common Purpose.....	597-7230

Both of these services provide counseling and treatment for abusers.

Remember:

- You are responsible for what you say or do.
- Your spouse or partner did not make you hit her or him.
- You can change the way you act.
- There is no excuse for abuse.

HATE CRIMES

"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 tallied elsewhere in this report, under assault, threats, and other headings.

In the first six months of 1998, five crimes were reported in Cambridge that could be classified as a "hate crimes" under the definition above:

1. On February 2, during the night, some unknown person left messages on the answering machine of a Mid-Cambridge resident, uttering slurs against his perceived sexual orientation. This crime was coded as an incident of harassing telephone calls.
2. In the morning of March 20, a business on Brattle Street received a telephone bomb threat in which the caller indicated that the motivation for the bombing was the religion of the victims. A bomb was not discovered. This incident was coded as a threat to commit a crime.
3. On March 25, at 7:00 p.m., a 49-year-old Mid-Cambridge man, riding his bicycle at the intersection of Broadway and Windsor Street was jumped by four teenagers who shouted racial slurs. The victim rode away. This crime was classified as an unprovoked simple assault.
4. On May 18, at 3:35 p.m., at the intersection of Gore Street and Fifth Street, three males and one female threw a rock and a soda bottle at a Cambridge woman. They shouted racial and gender-based threats. This incident was coded as an unprovoked aggravated assault.
5. On June 23, at 5:30 p.m., a 21-year-old Boston woman was crossing Massachusetts Avenue at Church Street when a man spit on her and said "I don't like people with slanty eyes." This crime was coded as an unprovoked simple assault.

In 1997, there were three hate crimes reported at the end of the second quarter of the year. All three were cases of aggravated assault and were motivated by race, national origin and sexual orientation. They totaled 8 for the year.

PATTERN REVIEW

Identifying and reporting patterns is the core activity of the Cambridge Police Department's Crime Analysis Unit. Crime Analysis Unit members carefully review reports taken by officers, in order to detect, as early as possible, any developing crime patterns in the city. Once a pattern is identified, the Crime Analysis Unit makes the officers and detectives aware of it—usually by publishing it in our Daily Crime Bulletin.

A "pattern" describes any two or more crimes that exhibit similar characteristics such as location, time of day, day of week, weapon used, suspect description, victim type, property taken, and so on. A pattern may suggest that a single suspect or group of suspects is committing a number of crimes, or it may simply indicate a general trend. For instance, if we receive three reports of robberies with a knife in a particular part of the city, all involving three young males with long coats, this is a "pattern," because it seems fairly certain that the same suspects committed all three robberies. On the other hand, if a new shopping center opens in the city, and we immediately start receiving reports of auto thefts from the shopping center's parking lot, this is also a "pattern," even though more than one person may be committing the thefts. Identification of a pattern may result in increased patrol, priority investigation, public notification, or more than one of these.

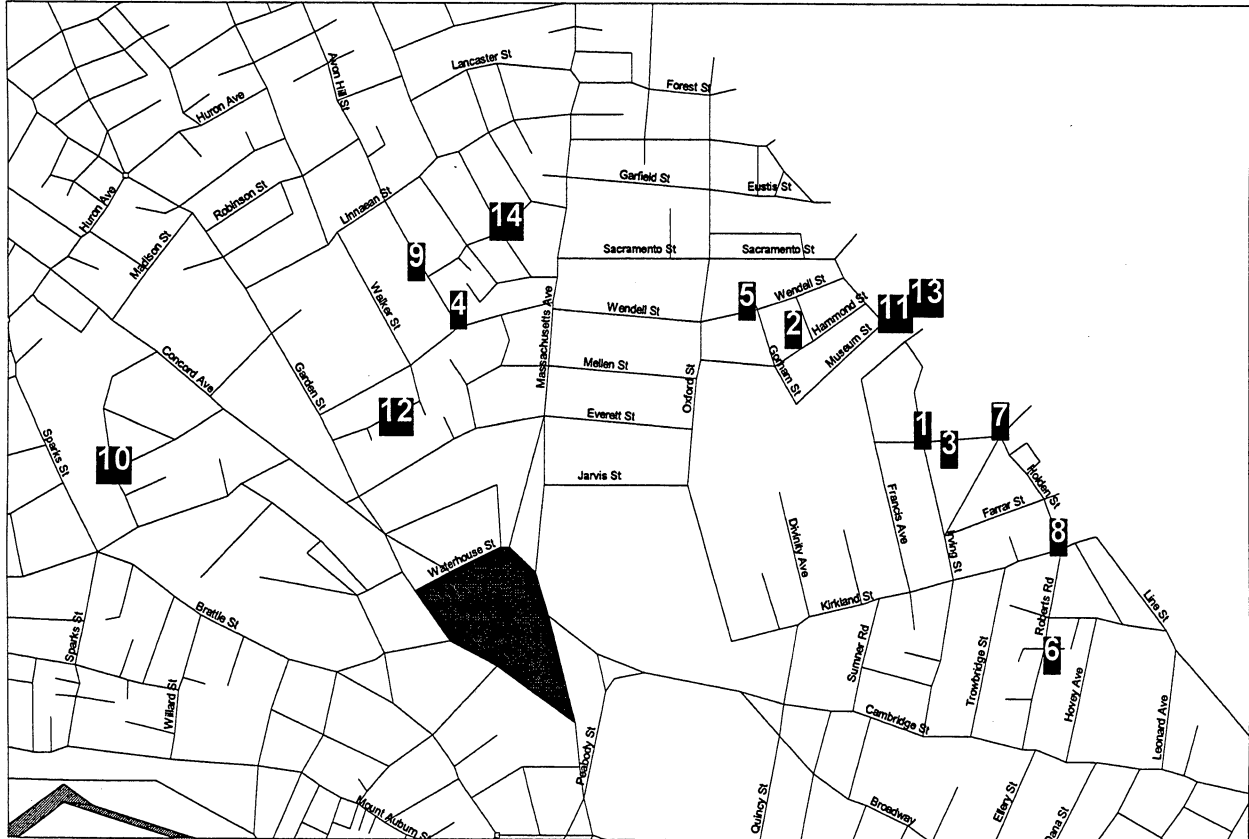
For updates on new and ongoing crime patterns in Cambridge, visit the Cambridge Police Department's World Wide Web site at <http://www.ci.cambridge.ma.us/~CPD>.

The following is a recapitulation of the major patterns identified in Cambridge from January 1, 1998 to March 31, 1998:

Street Robbery

Agassiz/Peabody

December 9, 1997–April 21, 1998



In mid-April, Cambridge and Somerville investigators arrested two men who may, with others, be responsible for an ongoing pattern of street robberies in the Agassiz and Peabody neighborhoods in Cambridge, and in the Davis Square area of Somerville. The group, which seemed to include two robbers, one driver, and one lookout,

generally targeted men in their 20s or 30s walking alone through the neighborhoods between 7:30 P.M. and 9:30 P.M. The muggers were unafraid to make physical contact with their victims, and they often initiated the robbery by punching the victims in the head. Sometimes, they brandished a knife. They demanded the victims' wallets and often physically searched the victims for money and valuables. They were interested in credit and ATM cards as well as cash; in several incidents, they later used the victims' cards to withdraw money or purchase items.

Patters of this nature have surfaced in the Agassiz neighborhood every Winter for the past several years.



Cambridgeport March 14, 1998

On Saturday, March 14, two purse snatching robberies were reported near Hamilton Street in lower Cambridgeport, the first at 3:45 P.M. and the second at 8:35 P.M. In both cases, a male pulled a purse from the shoulder of a female victim and ran off down Hamilton Street. The suspect was described as 5'10" to 6' tall, wearing a wool cap and a blue sport jacket.

Mid-Cambridge Area March 15, 1998–March 16, 1998

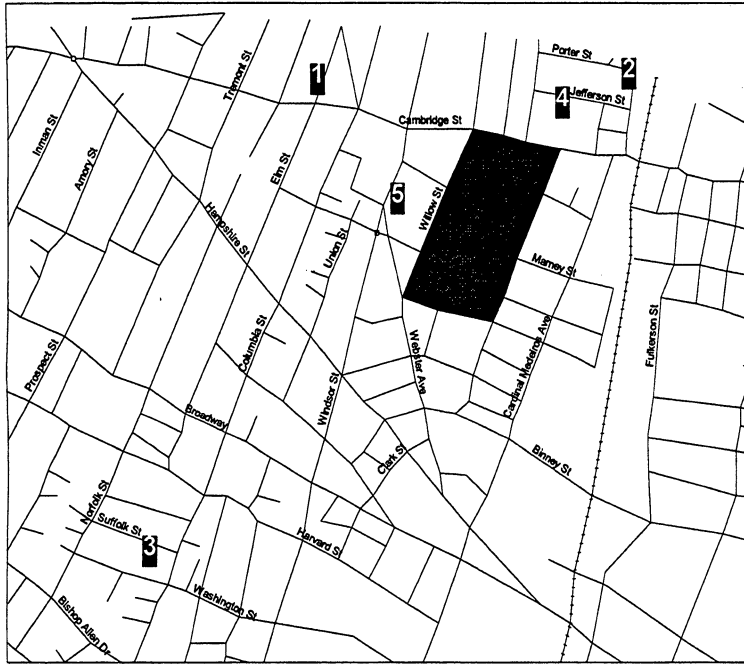
A man around 20 years old kept himself occupied on Sunday, March 15, with four separate street robberies spread out over an eleven-hour time period. The suspect approached his victims by asking for the time. The

offender was brazen enough to approach two victims in their own front yards, and a third in her car. He returned wallets and purses to his victims, taking only cash. Though he used a broken bottle as his weapon in two robberies, none of the victims were injured. In order, these incidents occurred at 1:45 P.M. in the 100 block of Norfolk Street, at 6:00 P.M. at Broadway & Ellery Street, at 10:55 P.M. on Oakland Street, and at 12:30 A.M. (Monday) on St. Mary's Road. Between the four robberies, the Cambridge Police were able to put together a detailed description of the suspect.



An off-duty Cambridge police officer was driving to work on the night of Monday, March 16, when he heard that a robbery had just occurred at a store in Inman Square. Quickly, he pulled his car to the scene, gave chase, and arrested the subject with the assistance of other responding officers. The arrested subject—an 18-year-old man from Medford—fit the description of the man wanted for the Sunday robberies. Furthermore, he had approached the clerk in the convenience store and asked for the time (just as in the four street robberies) before exiting the store and returning with a broken bottle (as in two of the street robberies).

Residential Burglary



Inman/Harrington January 15, 1998–February 6, 1998

Over three weeks in late January and early February, four breaks were reported in the Inman/Harrington neighborhood and one in a bordering section of Area 4. All breaks occurred around noon, and suspects, with similar descriptions, were seen in three of them. In the final break, on February 6 on Windsor Street, three homeless men were arrested. The burglars seemed to have been targeting electronic goods.

West Cambridge January 20, 1997–March 1, 1998

For over a year, the Cambridge Police Department has received reports of housebreaks in West Cambridge that follow a similar pattern: in the early evening, a thief sneaks into the kitchen of a residence, usually through an unlocked rear door, takes a purse or wallet from a counter, and leaves. The purse or wallet, *sans* cash, is then found in a nearby back yard. At least nine reports have been received since January 20, 1997. The thief, obviously, is not very prolific. He or she has not been seen.



Peabody/West Cambridge

March 13, 1998–March 30,
1998

In the last two and a half weeks of March, ten housebreaks were reported in the area shown below—an area that rarely reports any residential burglaries. Almost all of the breaks were window entries, committed between 6:00 P.M. and 9:00 P.M. A miscellany of items were stolen. Two suspects were identified: one was arrested on an unrelated warrant on March 28, and the other was arrested for trespassing and bicycle theft in the area on April 13. Whether either of these suspects were involved is still uncertain, but no breaks were reported in this area after March 30.

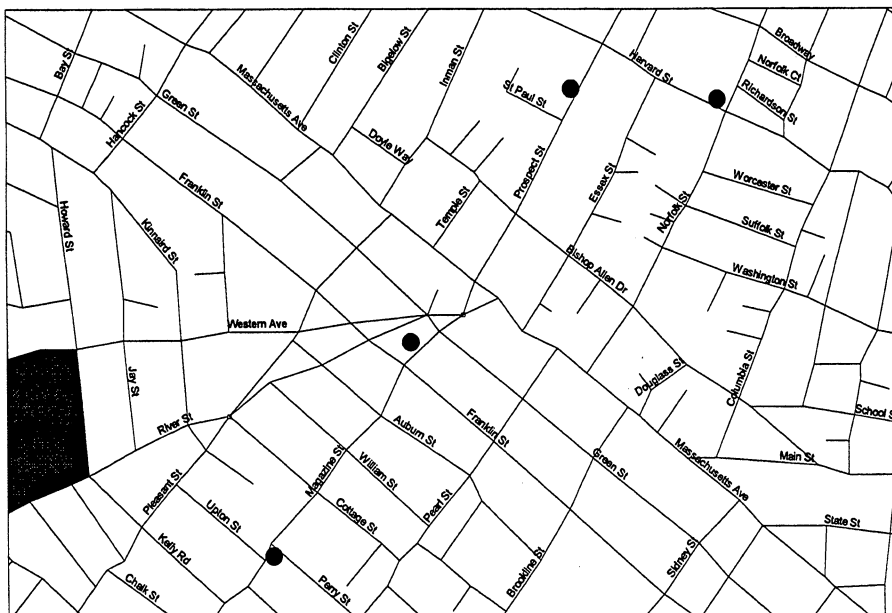


Riverside

April 3, 1998 - April 9, 1998

Between April 3 and April 9, three apartment breaks were reported in the 500 block of Green Street: one on Friday, April 3, and two on Thursday, April 9. The target time frame was between 9:00 A.M. and 1:30 P.M. In the two latter breaks, the burglar entered through the front door, but in the first break, he used a rear window. All manner of items were stolen, ranging from personal papers to expensive video equipment.

Commercial Burglary



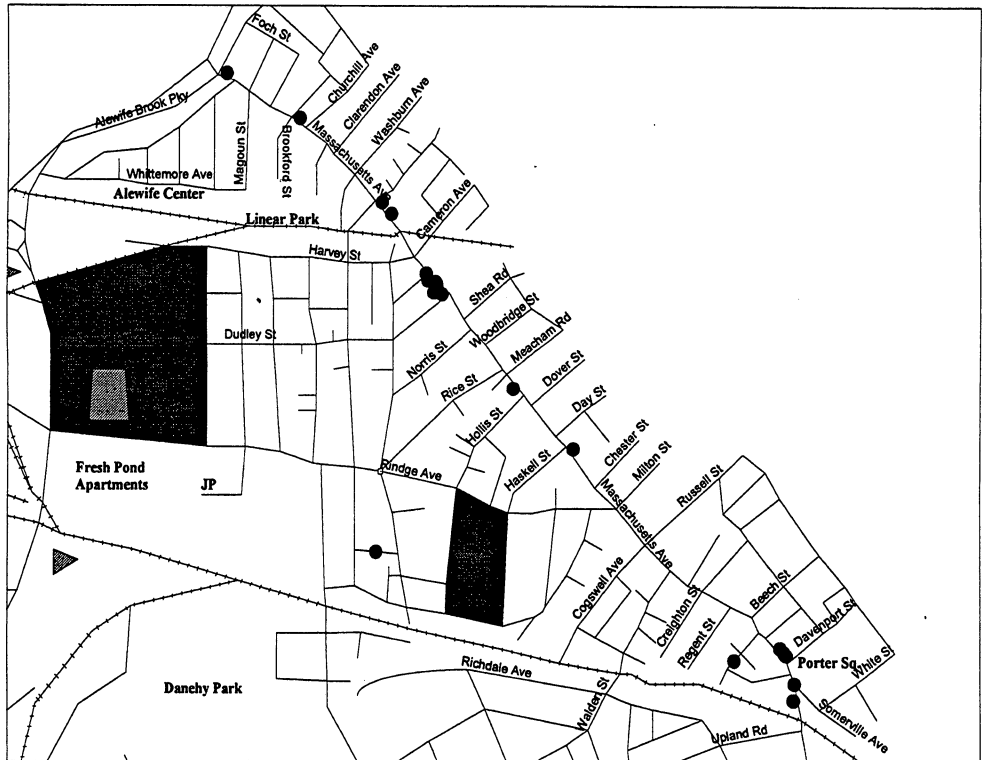
Central Square Area
March 9, 1998–March 10,
1998

Between 10:00 P.M. on Thursday, March 9 and 7:30 A.M. on Friday, March 10, four churches in the Central Square area experienced burglaries, with the unseen perpetrator ransacking offices and taking anything in sight.

Porter Square/North Cambridge January 3, 1998–March 29, 1998

It never seems to go away. Patterns of commercial burglary in this area have been reported since at least 1995, but none have been as persistent as the current pattern, in which a burglar strikes every two or three weeks on Wednesdays and Thursdays between 4:00 A.M. and 5:30 A.M. The burglar enters through a glass front door or, sometimes, a rear window. Generally, he targets cash in registers and drawers, though he sometimes goes for electronic equipment.

Two concentrations have been noted since the beginning of 1998: one around Porter Square, and one in the 2200–2500 block of Massachusetts Avenue, but the Porter Square concentration has been dormant since February 9. Usually, the person reporting the break can only say that it happened "sometime overnight." However, every time we get an exact fix on the time of occurrence, it is between 4:00 A.M. and 5:30 A.M.



The period of dormancy since the last break is the longest experienced in this area so far this year. In 1997, however, several months sometimes went by between clusters. The Cambridge Police intend to continue to pay close attention to this area throughout 1998.

Larceny

East Cambridge January 21, 1998–January 27, 1998

Three thefts were reported at the Gore Street Skating Rink during hockey games. Personal property was taken from coats hanging in the locker room. Stolen credit cards were used to buy compact disks and videos in Boston. Suspects were identified from surveillance videos.

Harvard Square February 3, 1998–May 31, 1998

Thirty-two larcenies of diner's property were reported in Harvard Square area restaurants and bars between the dates above. Church Street was the most prominent hot spot. In the most common scenarios, thieves stole purses from under chairs and wallets from coats hanging on the backs of chairs. The target time was 7:00 P.M. to 8:30 P.M.

A Belmont resident was arrested for such a crime on March 27. Larcenies tapered off swiftly after this arrest, but resurged during April.

Kendall Square

March 4, 1998–March 17, 1998

Three incidents of liquor stolen from delivery trucks during delivery to Kendall Square area establishments were reported between these dates. Suspects were seen, though not clearly, in all three incidents. They waited until the liquor was unattended before striking, making off with whatever they could carry. All three incidents occurred between 2:00 P.M. and 4:30 P.M.



Area 4

February 13, 1998–February 17, 1998

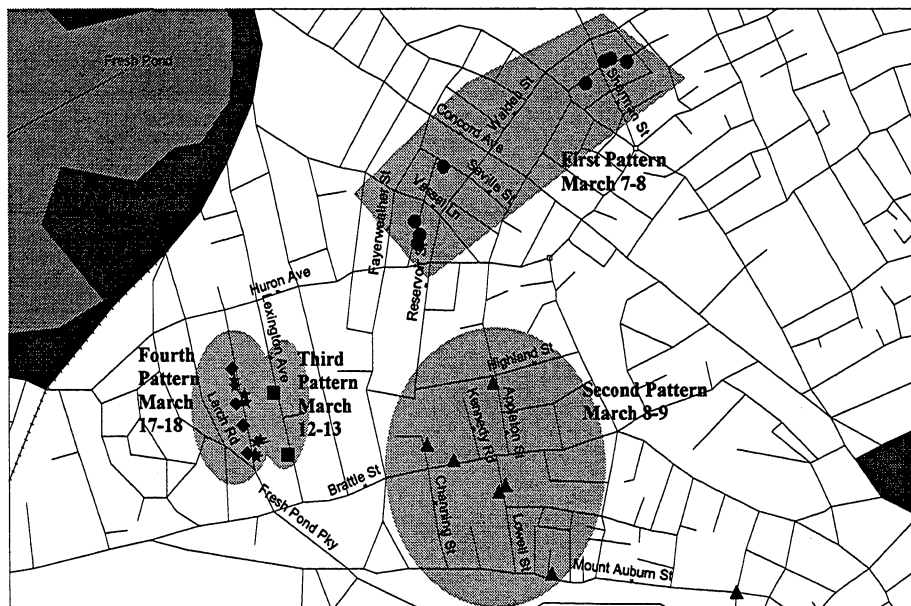
During this week, six larcenies from motor vehicles were reported in parking lots on Bishop Allen Drive between Douglass Street and Norfolk Street. Thieves were prying door locks to gain entry, and were stealing cellular telephones and briefcases. The target time was between 9:00 A.M. and 11:00 A.M. The parking lots off Bishop Allen Drive were a "hot spot" throughout 1997 for this type of larceny.

West Cambridge

March 7, 1998–April 2, 1998

The plague of larcenies from motor vehicles that fell on West Cambridge in March ended in the early morning hours of Thursday, April 2, with the arrest of three men in their 20s from Arlington and Dedham. The three men apparently broke into three vehicles on Lexington Avenue and two on Gracewood Park. They were targeting radar detectors.

Officers responding to the call on Lexington Avenue (residents called the police after witnessing the three subjects acting suspiciously) found the first suspect walking down the street. He had two radar detectors, stolen from Gracewood Park, in his pocket. Meanwhile, an off-duty police sergeant who lives in the area heard suspicious noises in front of her house. She dashed outside to find the second subject in a neighbor's car. She held

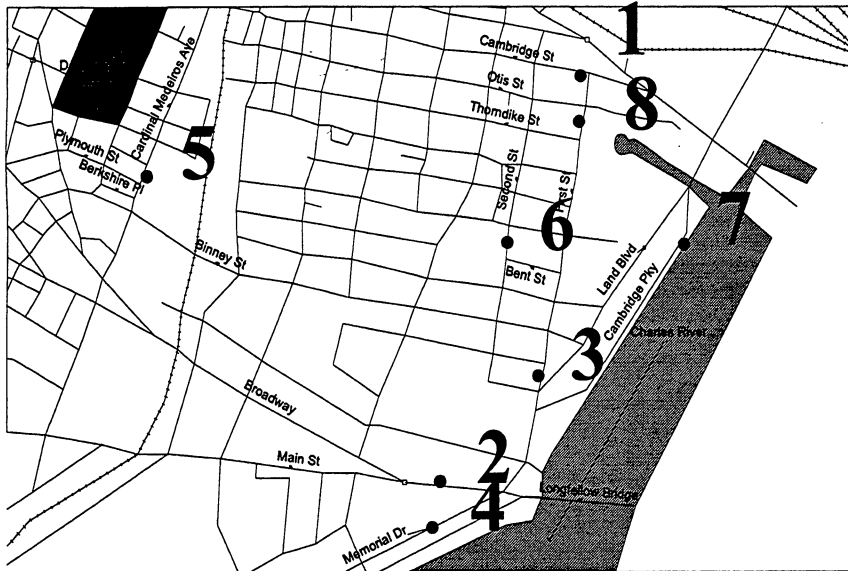


him until her colleagues arrived. The third subject had apparently witnessed the arrests of his compatriots. He was found trying to hide in the back seat of another car on the same street.

The car the thieves were driving held a startling and diverse array of valuables, including several parcels, tapes, CDs, roller blades, bags, cases, ice skates, car stereos, coins, glasses, and books. Some of these items could be traced back to victims on Lexington Avenue.

Riverside
March 9–July 11

Nine taxi drivers in Cambridge, and several in surrounding towns, fell victim to a Riverside resident who was evading fares and conning drivers out of cash. The well-dressed man picked up cabs at area hotels. He told the drivers that he needed to go to a police station (Belmont, Arlington, Boston, etc.) to bail out his brother or a friend. Somewhere along the way, he convinced the cab drivers to lend him money. After visiting the stations, he had the drivers take him to Putnam Gardens or Peabody Terrace in Cambridge, where he told the drivers to wait while he went and got money to repay them (and to pay the fares). He would never return. Finally, in late July, the scam artist was arrested by the Massachusetts State Police.



East Cambridge
March 12, 1998–April 8, 1998

Eight larcenies of computers and computer equipment were reported between the above dates from businesses in East Cambridge. Generally, in patterns such as this, thieves enter during the busy times at opening, closing, and lunch, when they are less conspicuous; however, most of these thefts occurred overnight and on weekends. There was no sign of forced entry into the offices during any of the thefts.

Alewife
May 15

An unseen thief or thieves struck two restaurants in the Fresh Pond area during the weekend, relieving diners of personal property. The first theft was around midnight on Friday, May 15, at the Ground Round. A female diner left her pocketbook unattended on a chair while she ate; when she went to retrieve it later, it was gone. The second theft occurred the following night at the 99 Restaurant (across the street from the Ground Round) at about 8:00 p.m. Again, a female diner left her purse unattended beside her booth while she ate. When she went to leave, it was missing. Such thefts are common around the Harvard Square area, but rarely strike the Fresh Pond area.

Malicious Destruction

Cambridgeport
March 26 & May 14

Between 7:50 p.m. on Thursday, May 14 and 7:30 a.m. on Friday, May 15, an unseen person used a sharp instrument to scratch up three cars parked on Kelly Road. The vandal left a note on the windshield of each car saying: "Don't take up two spaces again."

This same destructor hit three cars on between Thursday, March 26 and Saturday, March 28, leaving an identical note in each case. The target time in these incidents was around 8:00 p.m.

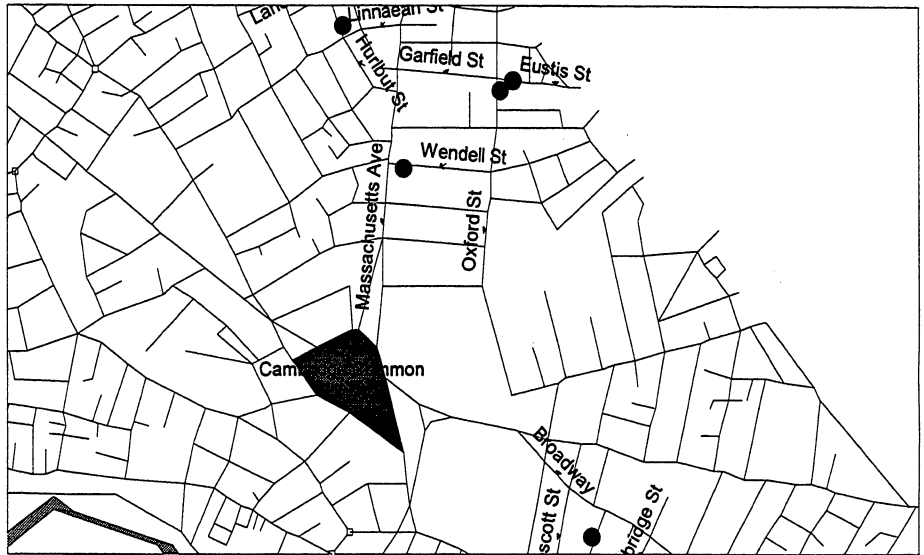
West Cambridge
May 30

At around 2:30 a.m. on the morning of Saturday, May 30, six car windshields were smashed in West Cambridge, three in the 200 block of Mount Auburn Street, two near the intersection of Craigie Street and Craigie Circle, and one at the intersection of Brattle Street and Hawthorne Street. No suspects were seen.

Peeping & Spying

Agassiz Neighborhood March 21–July 13

Nine incidents of peeping & spying were reported in the Agassiz neighborhood and surrounding areas during the dates above. Over the course of two weeks, several residents saw an unidentified man—whose described age ranged from 20 to 50—peeking in their windows around midnight. The suspect fled when the victims saw him. A local man was finally arrested on July 13 after he was chased and captured by residents who caught him in the act.



Fraud

Bay Square & Harvard Square April 29 & May 13

Two incidents of a similar nature were reported at area restaurants:

1. On April 29, 1998 at 8:30 p.m., a man in his 30s and two women in their 30s (one of heavy weight) entered a restaurant in the 900 block of Massachusetts Avenue. The trio claimed to be planning a party and might want to rent the restaurant. While the man accompanied the owner on a tour, the two women canvassed the restaurant and stole a pocketbook and a briefcase that were unattended.
2. On May 13, 1998, at 10:00 p.m., a man in his 30s and two women in their 30s entered a restaurant on Eliot Street. They claimed to be planning a party and said that they would like to see the "banquet room" for possible rental. While the man accompanied the restaurant owner, the two women stole an unattended handbag.

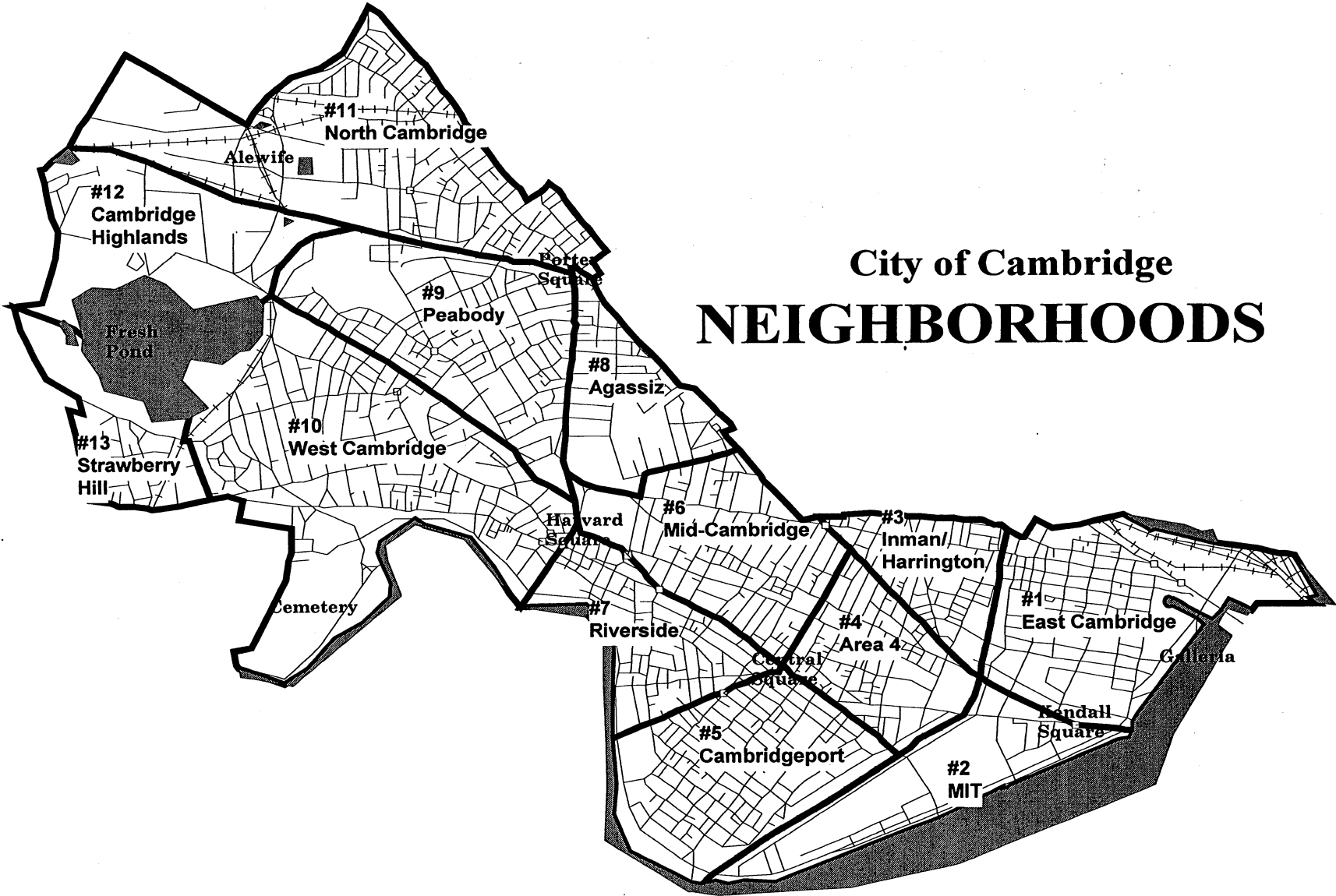
East Cambridge June 16–July 22

After a hiatus of nearly a year and a half (following the arrest of a Somerville man in February, 1997), the "big carrot" scams have returned to the CambridgeSide Galleria. Four incidents have been reported outside Sears since June 16. The *modus operandi* was identical to the series reported in the Winter of 1997: the suspect contacted the victims at their place of work (ranging from Leominster to Plymouth) and said that he was their UPS driver. The suspect claimed that his brother or friend worked at Sears in Cambridge and that he had an overstock of merchandise (in three cases, laptop computers; in the other, televisions) and could sell them to the victim at a discount. The victims met the suspect in front of the Galleria, where the victims handed over thousands in cash in exchange for a phony receipt. The suspect said that he would go get the merchandise and never returned.

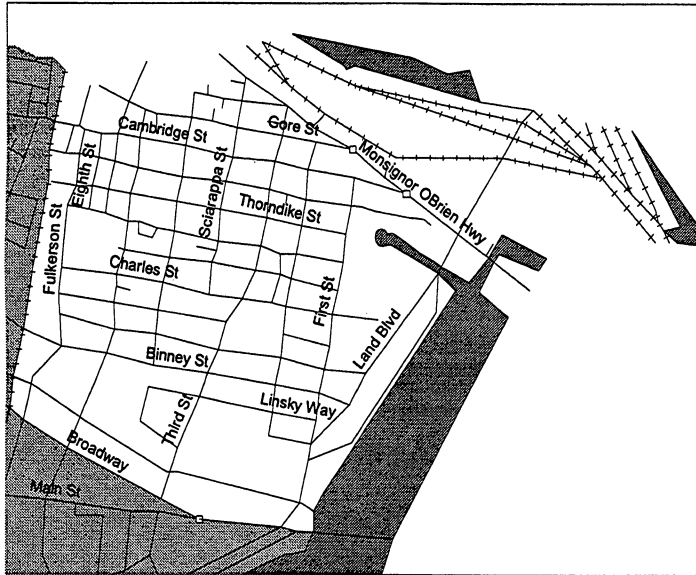
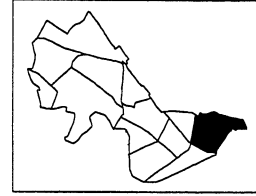
Neighborhood Profiles

- East Cambridge
 - MIT
 - Inman/Harrington
 - Area 4
 - Cambridgeport
 - Mid-Cambridge
 - Riverside
 - Agassiz
 - Peabody
 - West Cambridge
 - North Cambridge
 - Cambridge Highlands
 - Strawberry Hill
-

City of Cambridge NEIGHBORHOODS



NEIGHBORHOOD 1 EAST CAMBRIDGE



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

POPULATION: 5,783 residents
2,726 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$30,281

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

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR EAST CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES

Crime	1981-1990	1991-1997	Rank 81-90*	Rank 91-97*
Housebreaks	38	38	10	9
Street Robbery	10	21	11	4
Auto Theft	156	95	2	2
Larcenies from MVs	121	110	5	2
Malicious Destruction	118	112	5	2

1998 SECOND QUARTER REVIEW

All six target crimes recorded moderate to substantial decreases in East Cambridge over the first six months of 1998. ● Street robbery fell 40% with only one incident registered between April and June. Three of the six robberies in this area in 1998 have been in the vicinity of the Gallria and have involved juveniles. ● Drug arrests in Neighborhood #1 include three for the possession of marijuana, two cocaine related busts, and a special investigation unit arrest for the sale of heroin on Otis Street in May. ● Housebreaks have been sporadic, with no discernible spatial or temporal trend identified. A two family home on Hurley Street has been burglarized on three separate occasions but further investigation points to domestic strife. ● There have been 15 aggravated assaults in East Cambridge this year. Domestic altercations account for 40% of these incidents. ● The related target crimes of auto theft and larceny from motor vehicles continue to plummet, recording 52% and 43% declines respectively. Although down dramatically from previous years, the historical "hot spot" for larceny from MVs remains in the vicinity of the Galeria. Mid-week thefts between the hours of 7PM to 10PM with thieves targeting personal items from the vehicles has been identified as the primary temporal trend. ● The pinstriping of vehicles over parking disputes is a lingering problem here.

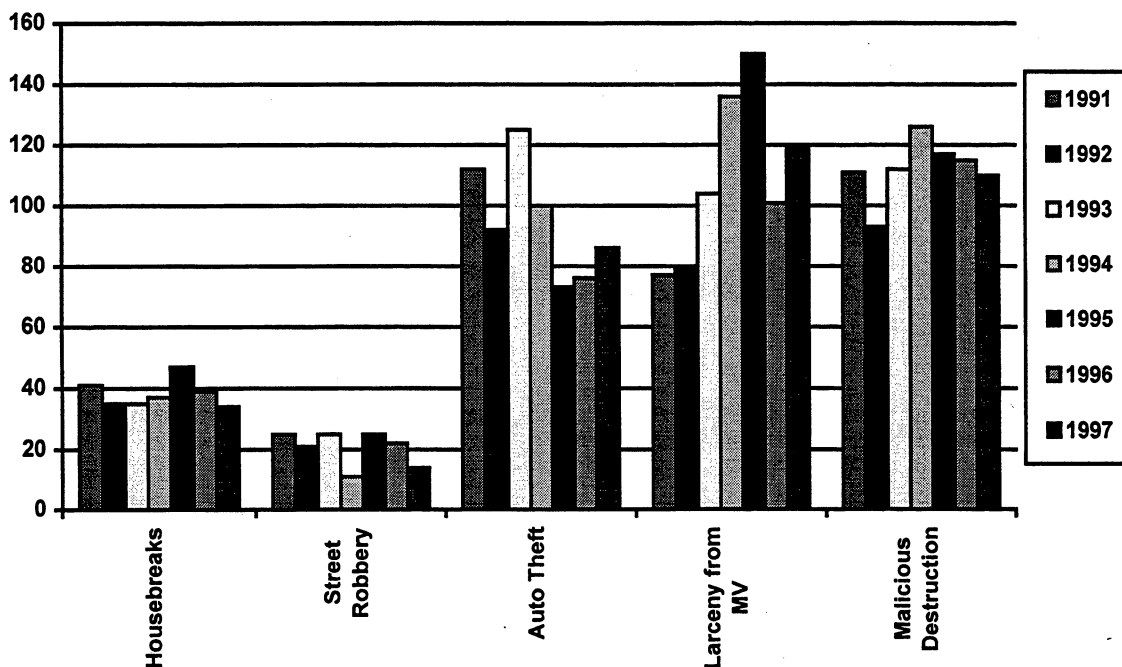
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2ND QUARTER 1997 & 1998

CRIME	2 nd Q 1997	2 nd Q 1998	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	15	14	-6.6%
Street Robbery	10	6	-40.0%
Auto Theft	46	22	-52.2%
Larceny from MVs	63	36	-42.8%
Malicious Destruction	53	42	-20.7%
Drug Arrests	8	7	-12.5%

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

With the booming Cambridgeside Galleria and the fringe of Cambridge Center as its most prominent features, East Cambridge may be the most heavily trafficked commercial region in the city. It has a smaller than average residential population. Other features of the neighborhood include the Lechmere MBTA station, the Kennedy School, and the Middlesex County Courthouse.

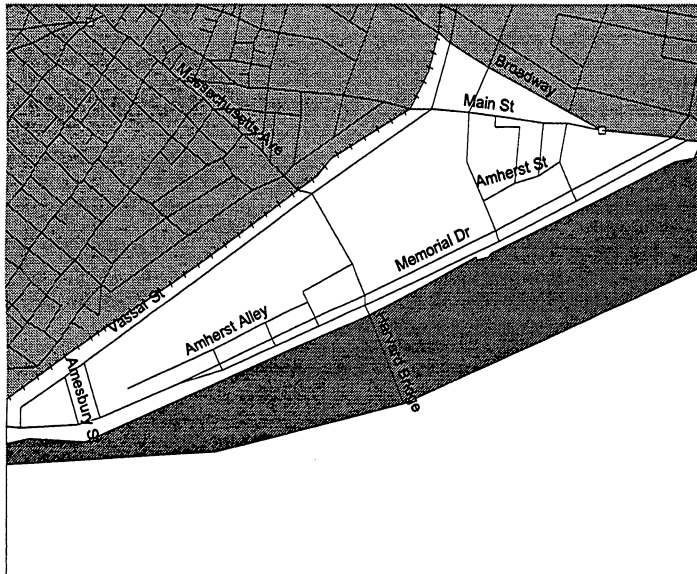
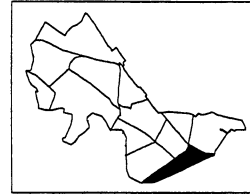
- **Street robberies** ballooned with the opening of the Cambridgeside Galleria in 1991. Most of these are pack or bully boy robberies committed by and against juveniles. Other robbery patterns—predatory in nature—sometimes appear on Cambridge street near the B&A Railroad.
- The motor vehicle related crimes of **auto theft**, **larceny from motor vehicles**, and **malicious destruction of property** occur at higher than average numbers in this neighborhood, due to the high level of commercial parking around the Cambridgeside Galleria, along Cambridge Street, and in the vicinity of Cambridge Center.
- **Assaults, threats**, and related crimes between plaintiffs, victims, or complainants and defendants sometimes occur in the area of the Middlesex County Courthouse.



1997 YEAR END REVIEW

There were three unrelated predatory robberies in East Cambridge during the fourth quarter. Over the last six months of the year, only four street robberies (including the three predatory robberies) were registered in this neighborhood, resulting in a 37% reduction in this crime in 1997. Directed patrols in the vicinity of the Galleria Mall have been effective in curtailing the sporadic pack robberies that have plagued the area since 1994. • The 66% rise in drug arrests can be traced to the Special Investigations Unit response to citizens complaints of street level dealing with the majority of the arrests occurring during the summer. • There were 20 additional incidents of both auto theft and larceny from motor vehicles producing 13% and 18% increases respectively. Cellular phones from vehicles in private lots between First and Third and Thorndike and Charles on weekday afternoons are the primary targets of these thieves. • There were six housebreaks scattered throughout the neighborhood between October and December. East Cambridge has consistently averaged between 35 and 40 breaks annually over the past 20 years, one of the lower neighborhood rates in the City. The major housebreak pattern of the year in this area was a weekend crime spree in August by a local teen who was subsequently arrested.

NEIGHBORHOOD 2 M.I.T. AREA



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

POPULATION: 5,196 residents
794 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$26,397

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 which patrols this area.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR M.I.T. AREA TARGET CRIMES

Crime	1981-1990	1991-1997	Rank 81-90*	Rank 91-97*
Housebreaks	19	4	11	12
Street Robbery	11	8	10	10
Auto Theft	102	70	7	6
Larcenies from MVs	56	64	10	8
Malicious Destruction	47	37	10	10

*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest

1998 SECOND QUARTER REVIEW

Larceny from motor vehicles increased by three incidents in the MIT Area when compared with the first six months of 1997. Two geographic clusters on Vassar Street and between 500 and 600 Memorial Drive accounted for the majority of these incidents. Thieves prey on these areas on weekday mornings with cell phones and personal items their target. ● The first street robbery of the year occurred in April at the Mass Ave bus stop. Two subjects from Boston were arrested at the scene. The continuing partnership between the Cambridge and MIT Police Departments in joint patrols of high pedestrian activity has been successful in deterring street crime and should be credited with the 50% reduction in auto theft. ● Both departments judicious use of directed patrols in attacking the long standing trend of malicious destruction, larceny from motor vehicles and auto theft in the 300 to 400 blocks of Vassar Street has been effective in combating this problem. ● Housebreaks and drug arrests are a rare occurrence in this neighborhood.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, SECOND QUARTER 1997 & 1998

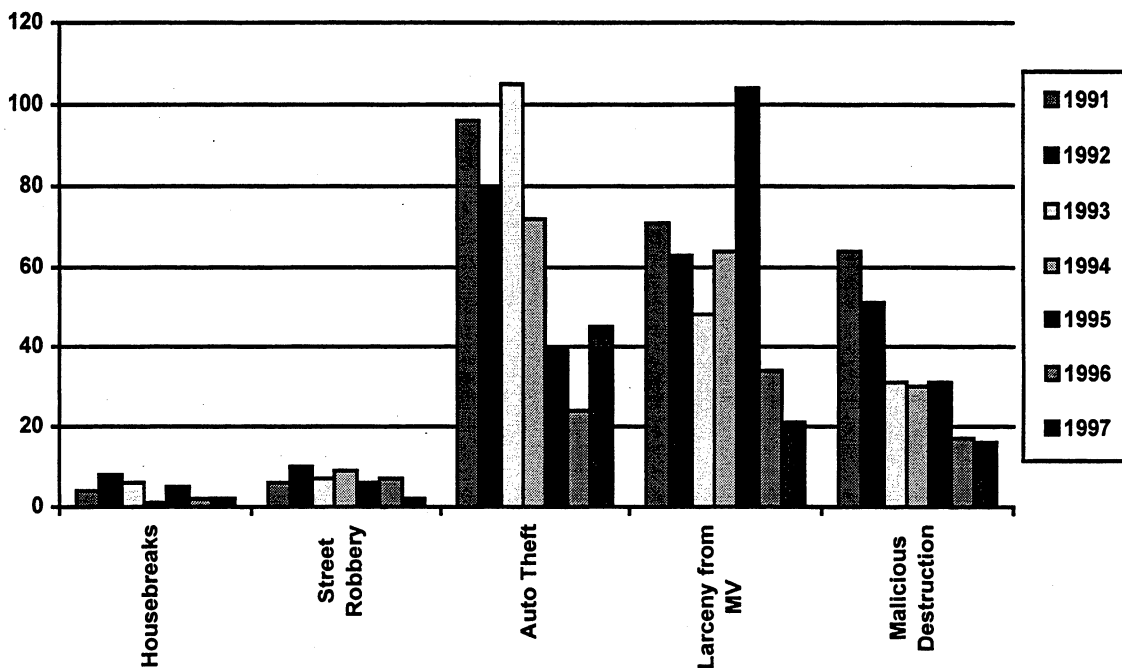
CRIME	2 nd Q 1997	2 nd Q 1998	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	2	0	-100.0%
Street Robbery	1	1	N.C.
Auto Theft	19	9	-52.6%
Larceny from MVs	9	12	+33.3%
Malicious Destruction	8	5	-37.5%
Drug Arrests	2	0	-100.0%

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

The M.I.T. Area is dominated, of course, by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. M.I.T. property envelops most of the neighborhood. Its large student population—many of whom are foreign—is alluring to local criminals, who often consider students unsuspecting prey.

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

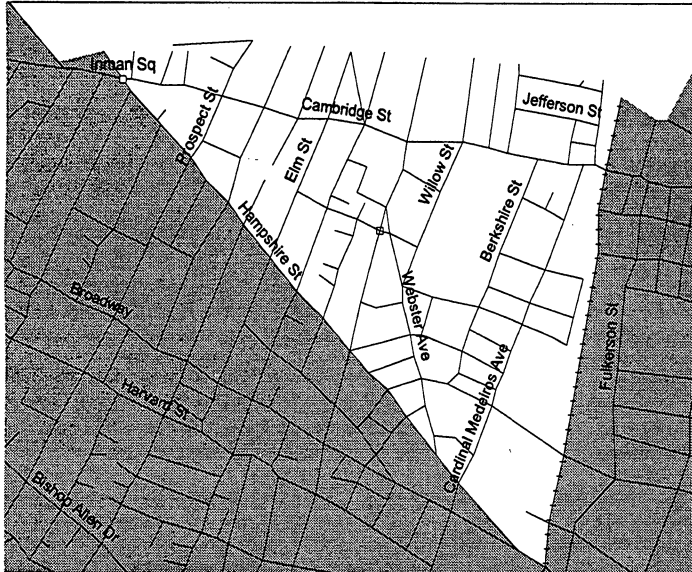
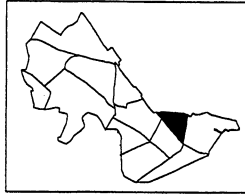
- The large number of automobiles parked each day on Vassar Street, Ames Street, Amherst Street, and at the Hyatt Regency Hotel have traditionally accounted for high numbers of **auto theft**, and **larcenies from motor vehicles**.
- **Street robbery** patterns have emerged at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Vassar Street, and outside the BayBank ATM on Main Street. These are often predatory, targeting college students that are walking in the areas late at night. Over the course of 20 years, however, M.I.T. has maintained a street robbery level well below the other neighborhoods.
- Bicycles parked at racks at on sidewalks all around M.I.T. have been targeted by thieves in large numbers. M.I.T. and Cambridge Police make several arrests per year for **larceny of bicycle**, but the patterns continue.



1997 YEAR END REVIEW

A predatory robbery on Ames Street in October was the sole incident of this type in the MIT Area during the fourth quarter. With only two street robberies recorded in this neighborhood for all of 1997, a 71% reduction for the crime type was registered. Part of this decline should be attributed to the success of combined patrols of the CPD and MIT Departments between the hours of 5PM and 7PM in areas of high pedestrian activity. • Increased directed patrol along Vassar Street deterred an ongoing auto theft pattern on Vassar Street in the Fall. There were only six auto thefts in the entire neighborhood over the past three months of 1997. One of the hottest auto theft patterns of the year citywide involved the thefts of Honda Accords from the 300 to 400 blocks of Vassar between June and September. The majority of these vehicles were partially stripped and recovered in Boston. • The target crimes of housebreaks, malicious destruction, and drug activity remain significantly lower in number here than other neighborhoods. • As previously mentioned in the Third Quarter Report, alcohol and traffic related assaults along Massachusetts Avenue between Vassar and Main Streets are waning.

NEIGHBORHOOD 3 INMAN/HARRINGTON



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

POPULATION: 7,210 residents
2,734 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$30,231

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.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR INMAN/HARRINGTON TARGET CRIMES

Crime	1981-1990	1991-1997	Rank 81-90*	Rank 91-97*
Housebreaks	57	45	9	6
Street Robbery	14	14	8	8
Auto Theft	89	53	10	7
Larcenies from MVs	66	50	9	9
Malicious Destruction	94	86	7	6

*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest

1998 SECOND QUARTER REVIEW

The Harrington / Inman neighborhood experienced a quieter second quarter for housebreaks after registering a 120% increase over the first three months of the year. There were seven scattered breaks with no discernible trend identified. A suspect, arrested by the canine officers for a break on Elm Street, has been linked to three additional incidents in this area. Historically, the majority of housebreaks in Neighborhood #3 occur between noon and 4PM. ● There were two drug warrant arrests during April for the possession of marijuana and another for the possession of a hypodermic needle. The sole drug arrest during the first quarter involved the special investigation unit targeting of cocaine sales at Roosevelt Towers. ● The 90 percent increase in auto theft is partly due to the unusually low first quarter total of just three incidents. A geographic clustering of car thefts along Willow and Warren Streets during May and June was identified. ● Bicycle theft remains low in this area. Five of the six thefts in June were from doorways or backyards in the 150 to 200 blocks of Hampshire Street. ● There have been 18 aggravated assaults and nearly 40% have been classified as domestic in nature. ● The two street robberies in Neighborhood #3 during the second quarter were on the same weekend in April. These incidents included a bikejacking at Donnelly Field and a robbery at the Windsor Tap involving acquaintances.

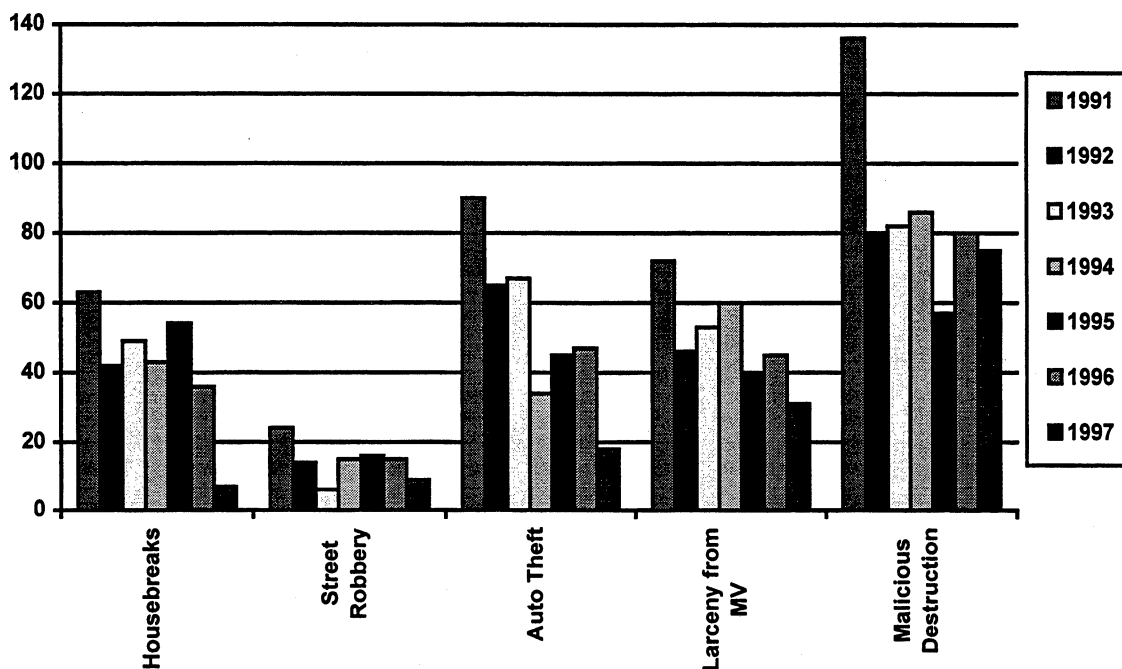
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, SECOND QUARTER 1997 & 1998

CRIME	2 nd Q 1997	2 nd Q 1998	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	12	18	+50.0%
Street Robbery	6	4	-33.3%
Auto Theft	11	21	+90.9%
Larceny from MVs	16	16	N.C.
Malicious Destruction	34	26	-23.5%
Drug Arrests	6	3	-50.0%

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

The Inman Square/Harrington neighborhood's population ranks at the median for the city; consequently, so does many of its crimes. Inman/Harrington is also marked by a number of commercial establishments along Cambridge Street, in Inman Square, and in Kendall Square.

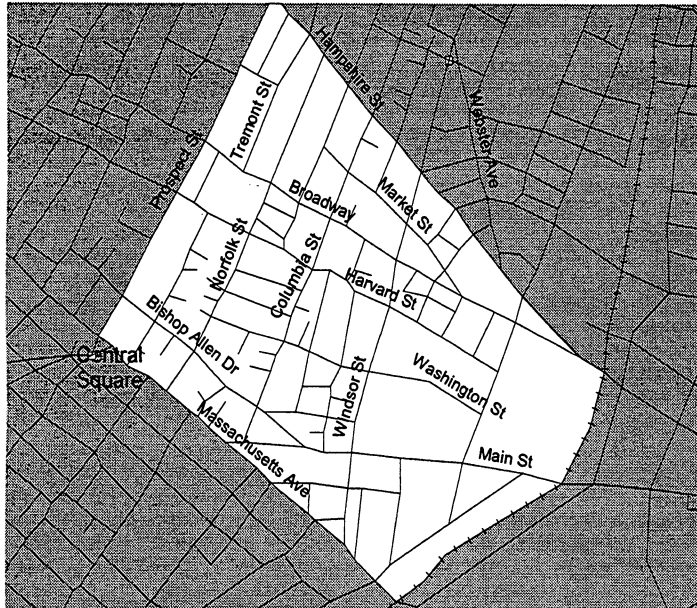
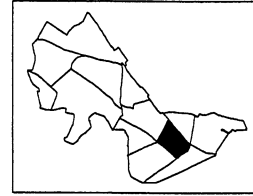
- Inman/Harrington has an average number of **housebreaks**, given its population. Cambridge Street, Hampshire Street, Elm Street, Columbia Street, and Willow Street have been "hot spots" for this crime. The density of housebreaks increases in the lower half of the neighborhood.
- **Auto theft** and **malicious destruction** have also remained at nominal levels in the 1990s. The related crime of **larceny from motor vehicles**, on the other hand, is lower in only four other neighborhoods.
- The Harrington School and the Donnelly Field park guarantee a certain share of juvenile related crime, such as vandalism, gang fights, and petty larcenies.
- Drug sales are sometimes a problem on Windsor Street, Webster Street, and areas around Donnelly Field.



1997 YEAR END REVIEW

All six target crimes registered declines in Neighborhood #3 in 1997. Further analysis reveals that the crimes of Housebreaks (-25%), street robbery (-40%), and larceny from motor vehicles (-31%) all recorded significant decreases this year. • The three street robberies in this area in the fourth quarter all categorized as juvenile/strong arm incidents with the victims being other youths. One partial reason for the 40% decline in street robberies in this neighborhood can be traced to the abatement of female juvenile revenge robberies during the summer months. • The Special Investigations Unit targeted and arrested a Cambridge Street drug dealer for trafficking in cocaine in October. The other drug arrest in this neighborhood during the fourth quarter involved the possession of marijuana by a student at school. Drug activity in this area was dealt a severe blow when SIU targeted street level dealers on Windsor, Willow and Webster during the fourth quarter of 1996, accounting for the unusually high number last year. • There were only four unrelated housebreaks between October and December in this neighborhood. Housebreaks have been on a spiraling decline over the past three years in the Harrington area. • All news and analysis of target crimes for the Inman/Harrington neighborhood is overshadowed by the atrocious abduction and murder of Jeffery Curley in October.

NEIGHBORHOOD 4 AREA 4



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

POPULATION: 6,560 residents
2,523 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$24,665

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 parts of Central square walking route 10X.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR AREA 4 TARGET CRIMES

Crime	1981-1990	1991-1997	Rank 81-90*	Rank 91 -97*
Housebreaks	101	69	5	4
Street Robbery	75	52	1	1
Auto Theft	147	80	3	5
Larcenies from Mvs	134	69	2	5
Malicious Destruction	131	110	3	5

*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest

1998 SECOND QUARTER REVIEW

Housebreaks have increased 40% in Area #4 when compared with the first six months of 1997. An additional twelve breaks were recorded during the second quarter. The following areas have been identified as potential housebreak "hot spots" : 50 to 150 Columbia Street, and 50 to 60 Norfolk Street. Six of the housebreaks in this area have been categorized as of the domestic or landlord / tenant type. ● Three of the eleven street robberies in Area #4 this year were committed in the confines of the 500 block of Massachusetts Ave. Sunday morning between the hours of midnight and 3AM has been identified as the most likely time for this type crime to occur. ● The majority of the 37% increase in larceny from motor vehicles can be traced to a series of thefts of cellular phones from the parking lots on Bishop Allen Drive during the first three months of the year. This pattern abated in the Spring . However, there were six additional incidents in June. Cell phones were once again the targets of these mid - week, late afternoon thefts. ● There have been 36 aggravated assaults registered in this Neighborhood over the first six months of the year. The victim has either known or had a prior relationship with the offender in 80 % of the cases. ● The Special Investigations Unit conducted a drug operation in June targeting street level dealers in the vicinity of Columbia and Washington Streets. ● Four of the five prostitution arrests in Area #4 resulted from raids at two local health clubs.

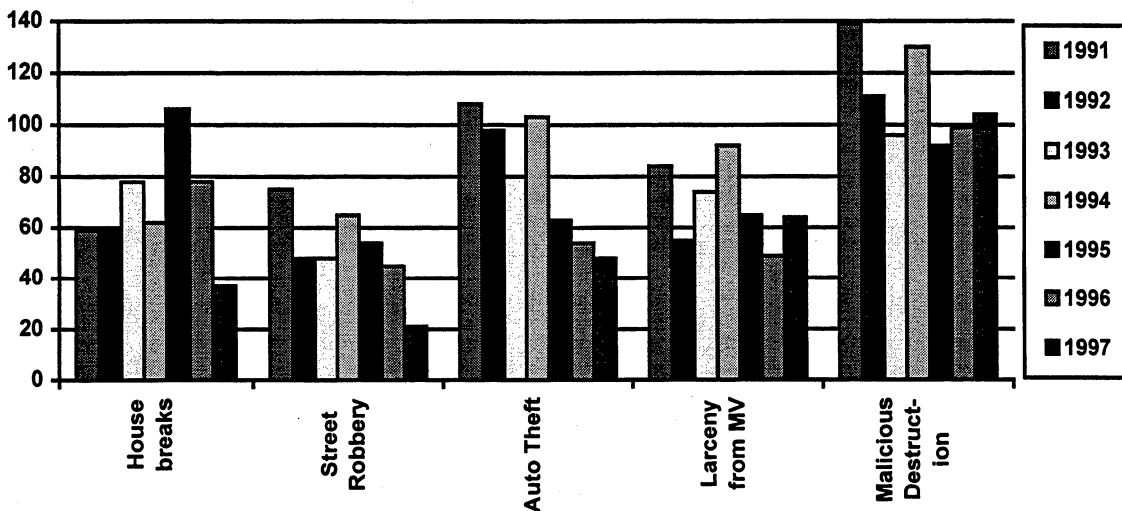
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2ND QUARTER 1997 & 1998

CRIME	2 nd Q 1997	2 nd Q 1998	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	15	21	+40.0%
Street Robbery	9	11	+22.2%
Auto Theft	24	25	+4.2%
Larceny from MVs	24	33	+37.5%
Malicious Destruction	53	51	-3.8%
Drug Arrests	34	16	-52.9%

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Area 4 has a primarily residential population (slightly less than average for the city's neighborhoods) along with a series of commercial establishments along Massachusetts Avenue. It is characterized by two and three family houses, large apartment buildings, and two public housing developments (Newtowne Court and Washington Elms).

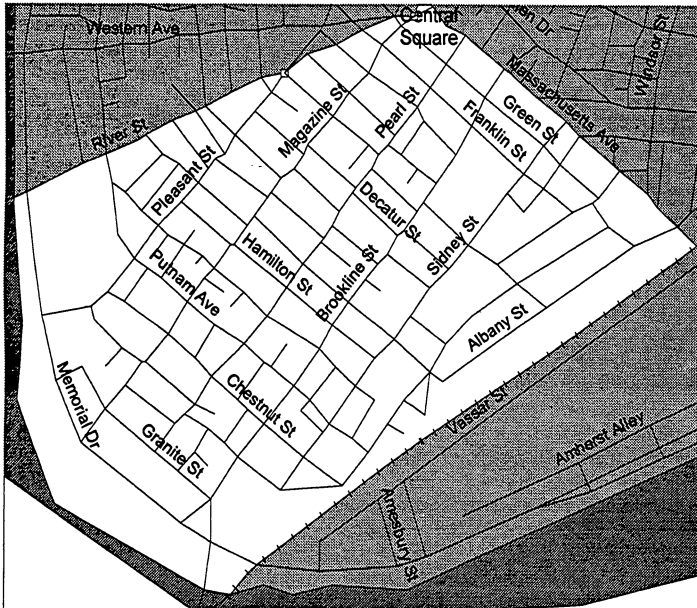
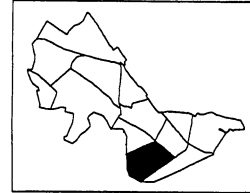
- Area 4 has historically been plagued by the highest levels of **street robbery** and **drug arrests**. Street robbery generally occurs after 9:00 P.M. on weekends. Many of these incidents are located in or near Central Square—a “hot spot” because of its high pedestrian traffic, its MBTA subway stop, and its proximity to the Cambridgeport bars. Other hot spots for both crimes include Bishop Allen Drive, Washington Street, Harvard Street, Windsor Street, and Broadway. In recent years, community crime watches, the Cambridge Housing Authority, and the Cambridge Police Vice/Narcotics Unit have succeeded in dispersing many of the drug incidents away from the residential areas.
- **Housebreaks** are higher than average in Area 4. The neighborhood is a target because of its densely packed residential population. The Crime Analysis Unit generally identifies two or three patterns a year that sweep both Mid-Cambridge and Area 4.
- Automobile related crimes such as **auto theft**, **larceny from motor vehicles**, and **malicious destruction of property** are average to slightly higher than average for a neighborhood of Area 4's population. All three crimes, however, have registered general decreases since the 1980s.
- Sennott Park, at night, has experienced problems with drug use, assault, and bicycle theft. Cambridge Police “Park and Walks” in the area have helped abate these crimes.



1997 YEAR END REVIEW

Two of the more prominent target crimes are street robbery and housebreaks. The Crime Analysis Unit prioritizes this type incident for early pattern identification and series interdiction. Together, they have the potential to strangle the lifeblood from a neighborhood. The continued downward spiral of these crimes in Area 4 (street robbery -53%, Housebreaks -52%), is one of the more positive analytically identified trends in the City. • Housebreaks, which consistently averaged over 100 in Area 4 throughout the decade of the 1980s, hit a 30 year low when 37 were recorded in 1997. Street robbery also registered its lowest total since the 1960s in this neighborhood. Street robberies have declined over 60% in Area 4 since the start of the decade.. Area 4 is serviced with the highest percentage of Park & Walks of any neighborhood in the city. This increased police presence aimed at addressing resident concerns over street level drug dealing has possibly served the double purpose of dispersing other potential robbers and thieves. • Larceny from motor vehicles increased during the second half of 1997 when over forty incidents were reported. Hot spots in 1997 for this crime type were along Bishop Allen Drive, 100 to 200 Norfolk Street and lower Harvard Street. Weekend nights between the hours of 11PM to 3AM is the best time frame for these thefts from vehicles

NEIGHBORHOOD 5 CAMBRIDGEPORT



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

POPULATION: 9,100 residents
4,203 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$28,466

Neighborhood #5 is encompassed by the patrol boundaries of Car 3 (2 officers) and Car 4R (1 officer). Also included are walking routes 5A and 5B, as well as parts of walking route 12X (Central Square).

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR CAMBRIDGEPORT TARGET CRIMES

Crime	1981-1990	1991-1997	Rank 81-90*	Rank 91-97*
Housebreaks	156	75	2	3
Street Robbery	57	36	2	2
Auto Theft	165	97	1	1
Larcenies from MVs	126	93	4	3
Malicious Destruction	106	115	6	2

*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest

1998 SECOND QUARTER REVIEW

Bar fights, altercations between shopowners and patrons and traffic / parking beefs accounted for 50% of all aggravated assaults in Cambridgeport over the first six months of 1998. ● The closely related target crimes of auto theft and larceny from motor vehicles continue to decline with 30% and 17% reductions respectively. Larceny from motor vehicles were concentrated during the second quarter along Memorial Drive and Albany Street. Both arrests for this crime between April and June were of homeless men stealing personal items from cars. Auto theft tends to cluster in the Eastern sector of this neighborhood near Sidney and Albany Streets. An increase in auto theft in an area bordered by Brookline, Franklin, Magazine and Hamilton was identified during June. Arrests of local juveniles appear to have eradicated this trend. ● Two drug operations in April and June were conducted targeting street level sale of cocaine and heroin. Five of the drug arrests in Cambridgeport involved the possession of marijuana while operating a motor vehicle. ● Three of the four street robberies in Neighborhood #5 during the second quarter resulted in arrests. All of the arrests involved homeless robbing other homeless in altercations over the ownership of liquor or clothing

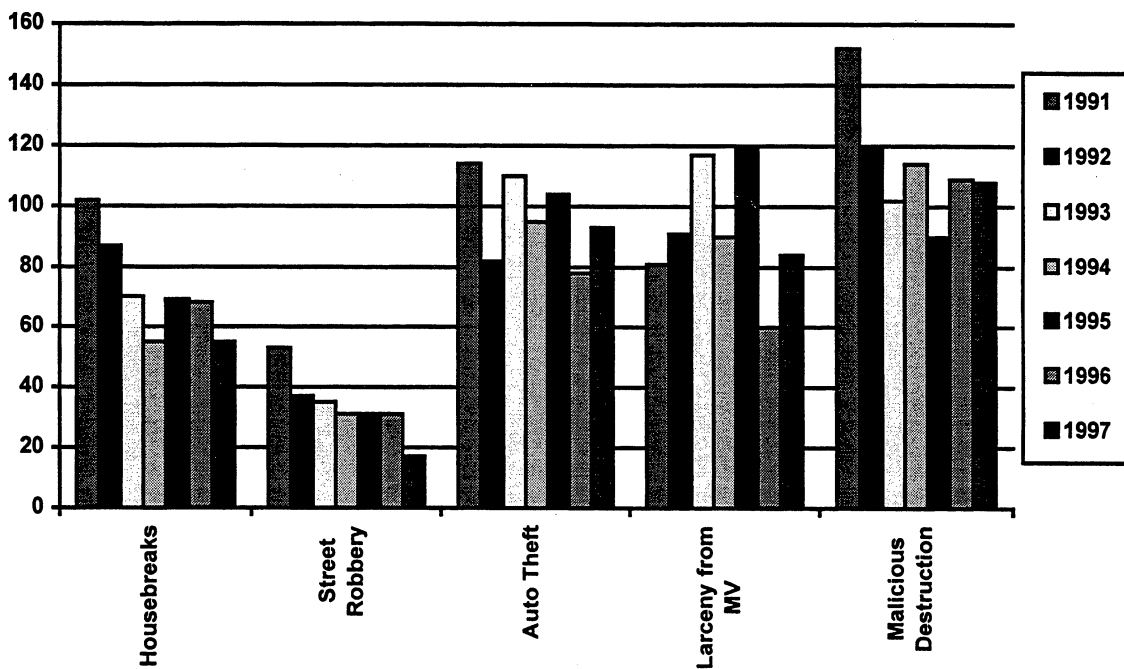
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2ND QUARTER 1997 & 1998

CRIME	2 nd Q 1997	2 nd Q 1998	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	24	30	+25.0%
Street Robbery	12	13	+8.3%
Auto Theft	42	29	-30.9%
Larceny from MVs	35	29	-17.4%
Malicious Destruction	50	51	+2.0%
Drug Arrests	19	10	-47.3%

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Cambridgeport has the fifth highest residential population of the city's neighborhoods. It is characterized by several large apartment buildings as well as many one, two, and three family houses. The neighborhood is bordered by a string of retail stores, hotels, and restaurants on Memorial Drive, River Street, and Massachusetts Avenue.

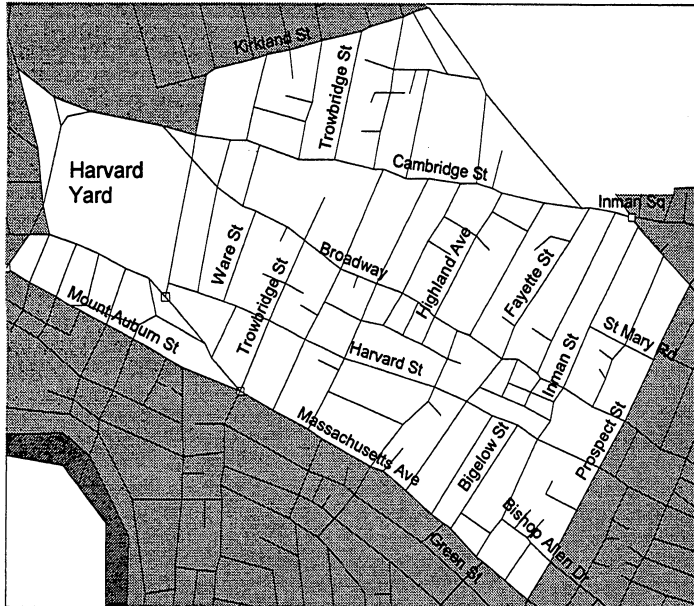
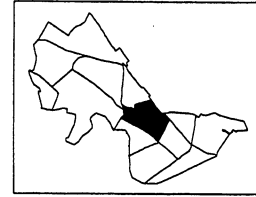
- **Street robberies** have long been the most serious crime problem in Cambridgeport. As with Area 4, Cambridgeport's street robberies tend to concentrate near Massachusetts Avenue and Central Square. They are often predatory, and are usually committed after 9:00 at night on weekends.
- **Housebreaks**, usually higher than average in Cambridgeport, have declined significantly since the 1980s. The average number of housebreaks since 1991 is half of the 1980s average. They have declined 30 percent since 1991. Cambridgeport's housebreak rate can be attributed to its large, densely packed residential population.
- Cambridgeport has continually experienced the highest rate of **auto theft** since the 1980s.
- **Larceny from motor vehicles** usually registers high in Cambridgeport, though this year it inexplicably declined 50 percent.
- The homeless shelter on Albany Street is often a scene for **street robbery** and **aggravated assault** between its patrons.



1997 YEAR END REVIEW

Street robbery declined 45% in Cambridgeport in 1997 with only five recorded over the final six months of the year. A geographical clustering of robberies in an area bordered by Western Ave., Massachusetts Ave., Brookline Street and Franklin Street was eradicated with arrests in early March. • The majority of drug arrests (+19%) in Neighborhood #5 were made during the first six months of the year. The Special Investigations Unit responded to citizens complaints of drug dealing by targeting street level purveyors of marijuana and crack cocaine. • Weekend night incidents of malicious destruction in Upper Cambridgeport between Pleasant and Magazine and in the lower section of the neighborhood on Chestnut, Tufts and Granite remain a community concern.. A number of these incidents are related to neighborhood domestic and juvenile disputes. The end result of these altercations is a smashed windshield, spray-painted porch or slashed tires. • Daytime auto theft patterns continue to a major problem for Cambridgeport. These incidents are clustered in an area bordered by Henry Street, Pearl Street, Allston Street and Sidney. Late model foreign vehicles are targeted by thieves between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 3:00 P.M..

NEIGHBORHOOD 6 MID-CAMBRIDGE



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

POPULATION: 13,006 residents
5,989 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$37,075

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

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR MID-CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES

Crime	1981-1990	1991-1997	Rank 81-90*	Rank 91-97*
Housebreaks	226	121	1	1
Street Robbery	49	20	3	5
Auto Theft	147	85	4	3
Larcenies from MVs	198	112	1	1
Malicious Destruction	149	112	1	4

*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest

1998 SECOND QUARTER REVIEW

Street robbery totals have taken a nose dive in Mid-Cambridge since the arrest of a Somerville resident in March. This subject was linked to a series of single offender, predatory robberies along Harvard and Broadway in February. There has not been a street robbery in Neighborhood #6 since the first weekend in April when two strong-armed juvenile robberies were recorded. The 120% increase in street robbery of the first quarter has been erased and replaced with a 13% decline for the first six months of the year. • In late Spring, a larceny of bicycle pattern was detected on Antrim, Inman and the 350 to 400 blocks of Broadway. These thefts occur from common hallways and porches during the PM hours. • There were but five unrelated auto theft in this neighborhood between April and June. During the 1980s, Mid-Cambridge averaged 150 auto thefts annually. • Three of the ten drug arrests in Mid-Cambridge have been at CRLS for the possession of marijuana. A Central Square dealer of heroin was targeted by the Special Investigative Unit and arrested in April. • Housebreaks continue to decline (-18%) with the only identifiable trend the theft of laptop computers from apartments entered via crude, cellar and rear door entries.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2ND QUARTER 1997 & 1998

CRIME	1 st Q 1997	1 st Q 1998	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	37	30	-18.9%
Street Robbery	15	13	-13.3%
Auto Theft	20	12	-40.0%
Larceny from MVs	26	29	+11.5%
Malicious Destruction	48	49	+2.1%
Drug Arrests	9	10	+11.1%

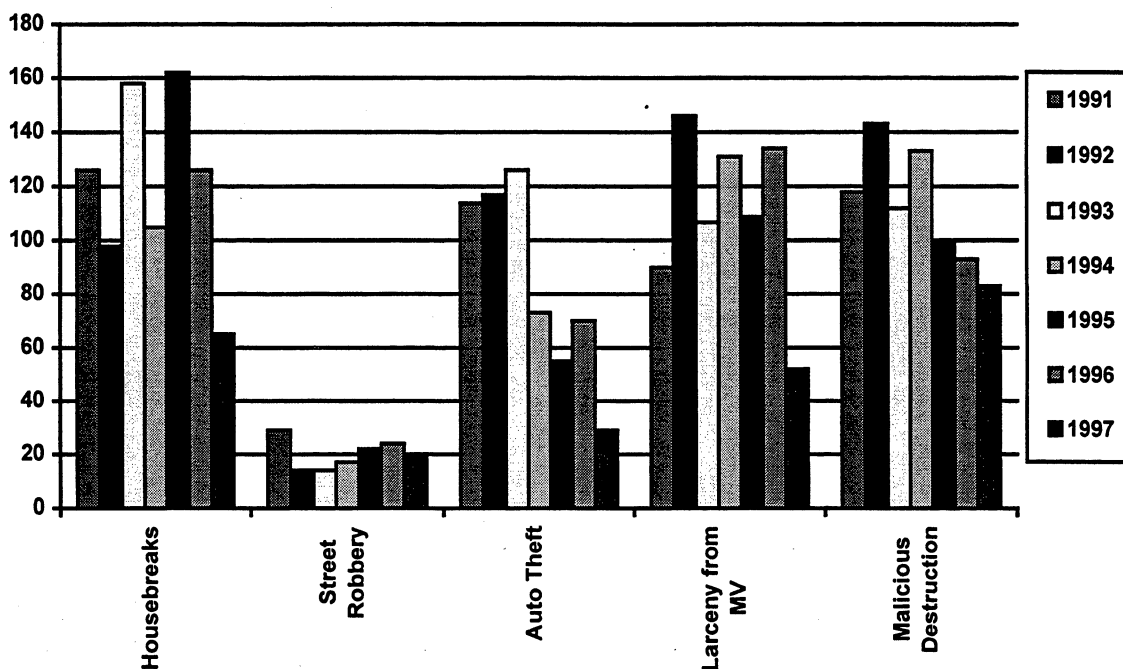
See Reverse Side for Neighborhood's Historical Synopsis and 1991-1997 Crime Data

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Mid-Cambridge is a busy neighborhood. In addition to the highest population of any neighborhood in Cambridge, Mid-Cambridge also has the city's only high school (Cambridge Rindge & Latin), the Jackson Gardens residential complex, a good portion of Harvard University, and our own City Hall. It is bordered by the major thoroughways of Massachusetts Avenue, Prospect Street, and Cambridge Street, and three of the city's five busiest squares (Central, Harvard, and Inman) occupy its corners.

Because of the enormous number of people living, working, shopping, and going to school within its borders, Mid-Cambridge tends to have a higher than average rate for several crimes. *Harvard University, which has its own police department, patrols Harvard property in the western part of the neighborhood. Our statistics do not reflect most incidents that occur on Harvard University property.*

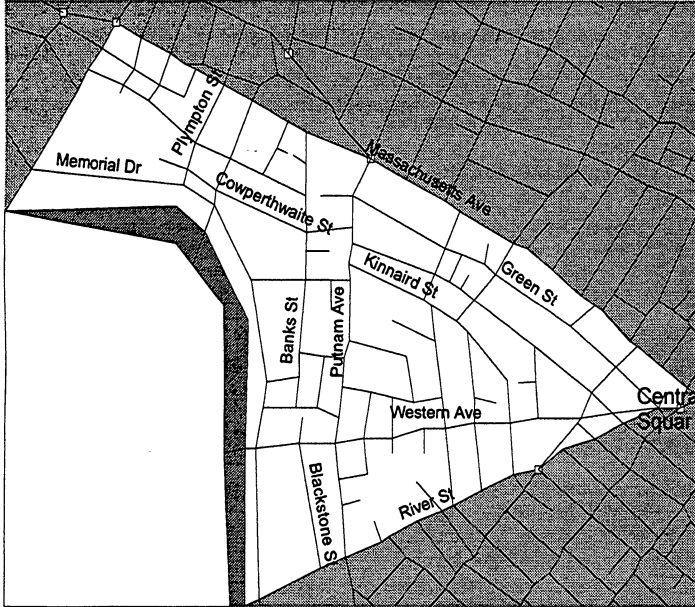
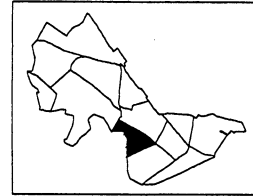
- **Residential Burglary** is naturally highest in a neighborhood with the largest number of residences. Though the rate of this crime has been cut by two-thirds since the 1980s, it still remains a serious problem. The largest clusters appear on Harvard Street between Prospect and Lee Streets, on Broadway between Lee and Ellery Streets, around the Massachusetts Avenue/Hancock Street intersection, on the lower half of Trowbridge Street, and on Lee Street. Mid-Cambridge also ranks high in **Larceny from motor vehicles** and the related crimes of **auto theft** and **malicious destruction**. The Cambridge Police Department strives to reduce both crimes through preventive patrol efforts, "Park and Walks," and priority investigation. Its 50 percent drop since the 1980s bespeaks some success.
- **Street robbery** is surprisingly low in Mid-Cambridge given its population. Most of the incidents that do occur happen on Massachusetts Avenue, on Cambridge Street, and in Inman Square.
- The high amount of pedestrian traffic on Massachusetts Avenue leads to a large number of **bicycle thefts** each year, particularly in or near Harvard Square.



1997 YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks continued on a downward spiral for the second consecutive year in Mid-Cambridge. During the decade of the 1980s, Neighborhood #6 averaged over 225 housebreaks per year. After recording a 48% decrease in 1997, the 65 housebreaks recorded here this year represent the lowest housebreak total for Mid-Cambridge in forty years. • There were ten street robberies between April and June in this neighborhood. Seven of the ten robberies were related to a pattern that emerged in late April concentrated in the western section of Mid-Cambridge. This series of pack robberies victimizing males walking alone was eradicated with extra patrol, community alerts and two arrests. Over the final six months of the year only five additional robberies were committed in Neighborhood #6 resulting in a 16% decline when compared to the 1996 figures. • The target crimes of larceny from motor vehicles and auto theft plunged 61% and 58% respectively. The historical hot spots in the 300 to 400 block corridors of Harvard and Broadway were saturated with directed patrols during identified prime time hours of criminal activity. The patrol strategy was apparently successful.

NEIGHBORHOOD 7 RIVERSIDE



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

POPULATION: 10,432 residents
3,341 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$27,415

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.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR RIVERSIDE TARGET CRIMES

Crime	1981-1990	1991-1997	Rank 81-90*	Rank 91-97*
Housebreaks	83	45	7	7
Street Robbery	34	16	4	6
Auto Theft	92	46	9	10
Larcenies from MVs	87	48	7	10
Malicious Destruction	78	72	9	9

*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest

1998 SECOND QUARTER REVIEW

Two sets of unrelated street robberies during the second quarter, four in April and another four in June, fueled a 71% increase for this crime in Riverside over the first six months of 1998. A categorical and geographical breakdown of these twelve crimes reveals three pack robberies on the outskirts of Harvard Square, a set of crude predatory robberies along Western Ave, an a pair of bikejackings in the vicinity of Riverside Park. Twenty - something males walking alone late at night are the predominant victims of these incidents. ● Housebreaks rose 27% with a daytime series of incidents in the 400 to 500 blocks of Green and Franklin Streets in April and May the catalyst for the increase. Further analysis indicates that over 30% of the housebreaks in Riverside occur in rooming houses, hotels or short-term stay locations. ● The closely related target crimes of auto theft (+81%) and larceny from motor vehicles (+50%) were spatially concentrated near the outskirts of Harvard Square and side streets off of Western Ave. Laptops, cameras and cellular phones are the main targets stolen from these vehicles. ● Three of the five drug arrests in this neighborhood this year have been for the sale of cocaine.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2ND QUARTER 1997 & 1998

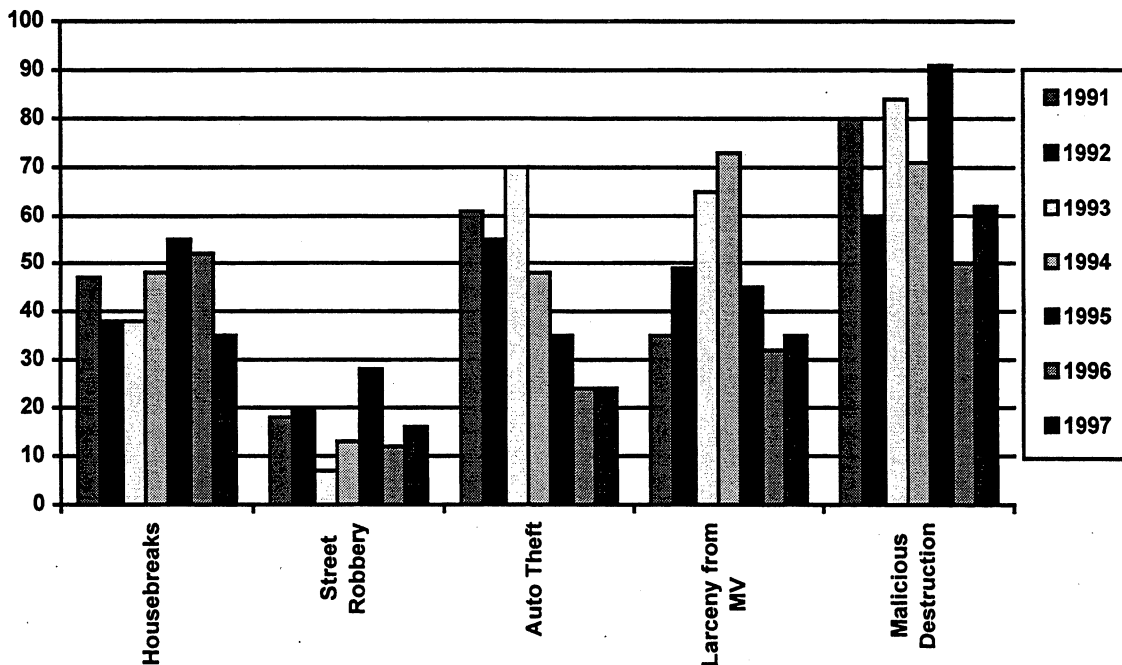
CRIME	2 nd Q 1997	2 nd Q 1998	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	22	28	+27.3%
Street Robbery	7	12	+71.4%
Auto Theft	11	20	+81.8%
Larceny from MVs	18	27	+50.0%
Malicious Destruction	33	29	-12.1%
Drug Arrests	18	5	-72.2%

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Riverside has the fourth highest population in the city, but it ranks well below the average for almost all index crimes. Along with its 10 thousand residents, Riverside has two housing developments (Putnam Gardens and Mildred Hamilton Place), two major parks (Hoyt Field and Riverside Press Park), and many commercial establishments along Massachusetts Avenue, River Street, and Western Avenue. Several Harvard University dormitories and other properties occupy the northwestern quarter. Riverside's borders also encompass the United States Post office and the Cambridge Police Department.

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

- **Malicious destruction** is the only crime that has not shown a significant average decline in Riverside since the 1980s. Most of this vandalism occurs to motor vehicles. Occasional patterns of this crime over long holiday weekends have been a problem in the past. This year, the crime was reduced drastically; hopefully, preventive patrol efforts can help continue this downward spiral.
- **Street robberies** are low for a neighborhood of Riverside's population, but they remain a pressing problem. Most of these incidents are concentrated on Western Avenue. Riverside has an exceptionally low **housebreak** rate for its size; a few clusters appear on Franklin and Kinnaird Streets, and at Putnam Gardens.
- Juvenile crime and drug activity were once a major concern for the neighborhood, but have declined in recent years.
- The only neighborhoods with lower **auto theft** and **larceny from motor vehicles** totals have less than half of Riverside's population.

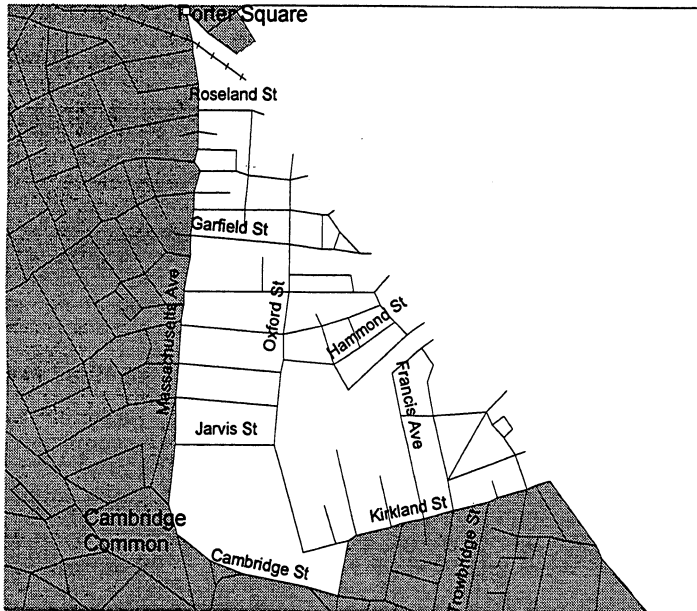
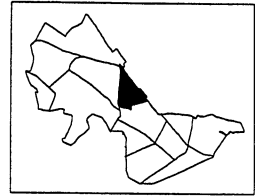


1997 YEAR END REVIEW

The Special Investigations Unit's response to Neighborhood street level drug dealing produced five additional drug arrests in Riverside during the fourth quarter resulting in an 113% increase for this crime in 1997. Geographically, nearly fifty percent of the arrest were clustered between 250 to 280 Western Ave. and adjacent side streets. Twelve arrests were on the fringes of Harvard Square. There were five arrests during booking procedures at Police Headquarters which slightly inflate drug statistics for Riverside. Fifteen of the drug arrests in Riverside were marijuana related, another eleven were for the possession of cocaine. There were three additional arrests for the possession of heroin. • There was only one street robbery reported in Neighborhood #7 during the final three months of the year. However, an unrelated series of predatory street robberies on the outskirts of Harvard Square over the summer propelled this crime to a 33% increase in 1997. • Housebreaks declined 32% in Riverside with the only discernible pattern of the year a series of daytime breaks between 800 and 1000 Mass Ave. • A series of vandalism to motor vehicle windshields along Western, Jay, and Franklin Streets during the fourth quarter pushed malicious destruction to a 24% increase in 1997.

NEIGHBORHOOD 8

AGASSIZ



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

POPULATION: 5,158 residents
1,891 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$36,853

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.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR AGASSIZ TARGET CRIMES

Crime	1981-1990	1991-1997	Rank 81-90*	Rank 91-97*
Housebreaks	67	26	8	10
Street Robbery	11	7	9	10
Auto Theft	45	25	12	11
Larcenies from MVs	47	32	11	11
Malicious Destruction	45	31	11	11

*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest

1998 SECOND QUARTER REVIEW

All seven of the street robberies (+113%) have been identified as part of a series of violent incidents involving males walking alone between 9PM and midnight in the Kirkland / Francis / Irving Streets section of Agassiz. These predatory robberies are characterized by multiple suspects utilizing force to secure cash, credit cards and jewelry from their prey. There were three more of these robberies in April. Directed patrols have been effective in deterring further crimes. All of these crimes remain as part of a high priority ongoing investigation. • One of the two larceny from motor vehicles (-69%) resulted in the arrest of a homeless man stealing a cellular phone on Forest Terrace in May. • Three of the four housebreaks (-63%) were on the same weekend in June. • There have been only two aggravated assaults reported in Agassiz over the first six months of 1998. The first incident involved an argument at a youth sports activity. A recently terminated employee was the perpetrator of the second assault. • With only two auto theft for the year, the last being in early March, this target crime is no longer a concern for Neighborhood #8. Malicious destruction has been confined to sporadic incidents of tire slashing along Oxford Street. There have been four incidences of graffiti reported in this neighborhood.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2ND QUARTER 1997 & 1998

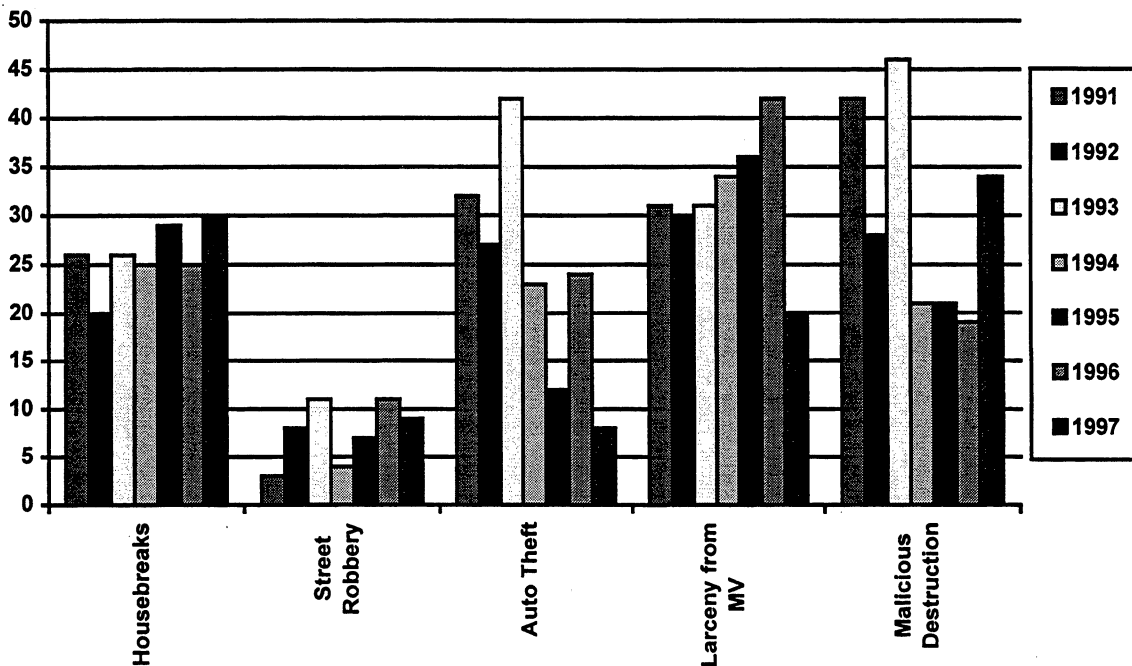
CRIME	2 nd Q 1997	2 nd Q 1998	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	19	7	-63.1%
Street Robbery	3	7	+133.3%
Auto Theft	4	2	-50.0%
Larceny from MVs	13	4	-69.2%
Malicious Destruction	22	16	-27.2%
Drug Arrests	0	0	NC

See Reverse Side for Neighborhood's Historical Synopsis and 1991-1997 Crime Data

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Over half of the Agassiz neighborhood is occupied by Harvard University and Lesley College. The rest of the residential population is concentrated primarily in a triangle in the northern section of the neighborhood, capped by bustling Porter Square. A number of businesses line Massachusetts Avenue on Agassiz's west border. *Harvard University, which has its own police department, patrols Harvard property in the southern part of the neighborhood. Our statistics do not reflect most incidents that occur on Harvard University property.*

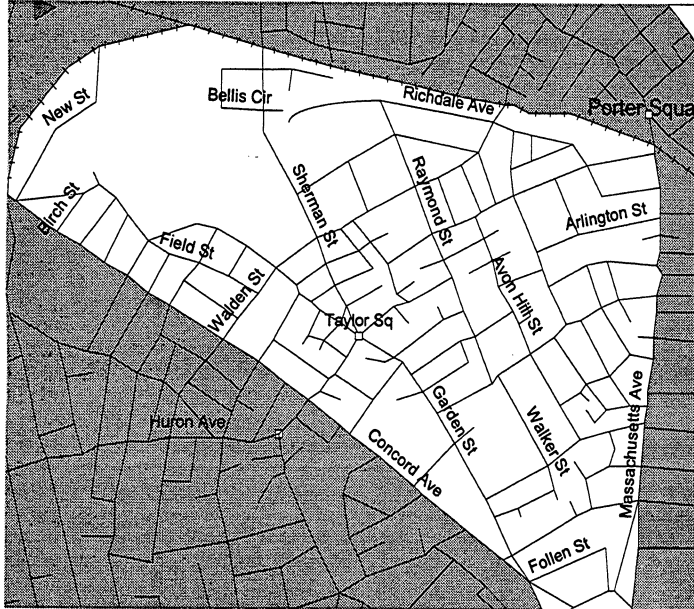
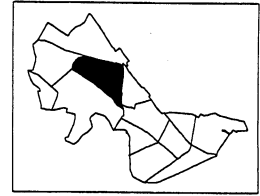
- Agassiz has a significantly lower than average rate for almost every measured crime. Unlike some other neighborhoods, only one of its borders is defined by a major, heavily trafficked avenue. Only three other neighborhoods have lower average housebreak totals; only two other neighborhoods have lower average totals for street robberies, auto theft, larceny from motor vehicles, and malicious destruction.
- Juveniles entering the neighborhood from Somerville were suspected in the recent pattern of street robberies; such patterns arise every few years, usually clustered at the intersections of Massachusetts Avenue and Wendell Street or Oxford Avenue and Sacramento Street. These occasional patterns generally occur in the late night on weekends.
- Somerville juveniles have also been associated with occasional tire slashings on Forest Street and Massachusetts Avenue. The malicious destruction statistics also reflect incidents of spray-painting at the Agassiz School.



1997 YEAR END REVIEW

The majority of the 78% increase in Malicious Destruction for the Agassiz Neighborhood can be traced to a series of vandalism to vehicles on Sacramento, Frost and Garfield Streets during the first six months of the year. An additional reason for the increase in this crime type can be attributed to a marauding group of vandals who smashed business and motor vehicle windows in the 1800 block of Mass Ave. in February. • Auto theft and larceny from motor vehicles declined 66% and 52% respectively. The combined total of auto theft and larceny from motor vehicles in this area was under thirty incidents. At the start of this decade there were nearly 100 reports of these crime types in Agassiz. • The twenty percent increase in housebreaks can be attributed to the "Maytag Man" burglary pattern in February. • Street robbery declined 18% here in 1997. However, there were four predatory robberies during the fourth quarter. Varying description and modus operandi of the perpetrators points to an unrelated crime series.

NEIGHBORHOOD 9 PEABODY



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

POPULATION: 11,169 residents
5,208 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$36,608

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

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR PEABODY TARGET CRIMES

Crime	1981-1990	1991-1997	Rank 81-90*	Rank 91-97*
Housebreaks	150	52	3	5
Street Robbery	21	16	6	7
Auto Theft	94	47	8	9
Larcenies from MVs	74	62	8	7
Malicious Destruction	135	75	2	8

*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest

1998 SECOND QUARTER REVIEW

The major crime story to emerge in Neighborhood #9 over the first six months of 1998 was the 62% increase in housebreaks. During the first quarter a series of housebreaks along Concord Ave where a daytime burglar was gaining entry through unlocked side windows, accounted for a dozen incidents. Between April and June, a geographic concentration of nighttime breaks around Martin and Arlington Streets with a modus operandi of slicing screens with loose cash a target, remains a concern. • There were three drug arrests in the Peabody area in the second quarter. Two of the arrests were of juveniles for the possession of marijuana in the vicinity of the Cambridge Common. The Special Investigation Unit conducted a special operation that produced an arrest for the sale of cocaine on Richdale Ave. • Auto theft increased 42%. The highest geographic concentration of these incidents were between 1700 and 1800 Mass Ave with Toyota and Honda the target of these thieves. • Malicious destruction was scattered throughout the area with no discernible spatial or temporal pattern during the second quarter. There was no repeat of the numerous incidents of vandalism on Linnaean Street that occurred between January and March. Two businesses in the 1600 block of Mass Ave were victimized with graffiti and spray painting. •

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2ND QUARTER 1997 & 1998

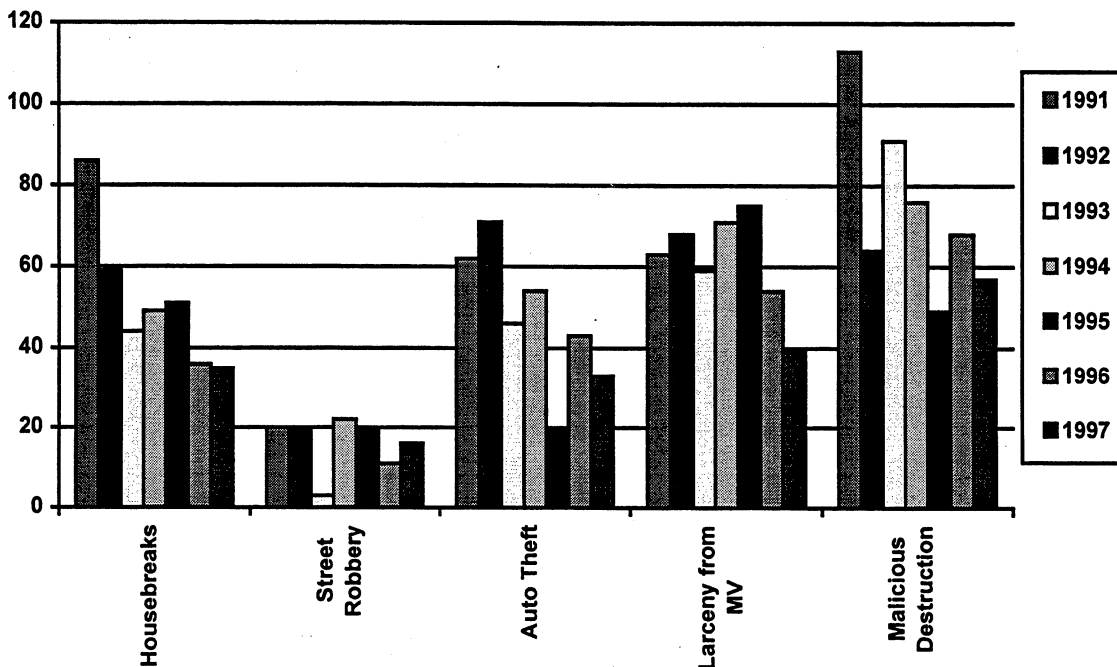
CRIME	2 nd Q 1997	2 nd Q 1998	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	16	26	+62.5%
Street Robbery	8	8	NC
Auto Theft	14	20	+42.8%
Larceny from MVs	15	17	+13.3%
Malicious Destruction	34	29	-14.7%
Drug Arrests	3	4	+33.3%

See Reverse Side for Neighborhood's Historical Synopsis and 1991-1997 Crime Data

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Peabody has the second highest population in the city, yet most of its crimes are at or below the city's average. The neighborhood's residents include several large apartment complexes, a public housing development (Lincoln Way) and hundreds of single and double family houses. Peabody boasts two of the biggest public parks in the city: Cambridge Common and Danehy Park. Also contained within its borders are Radcliffe College. Large commercial establishments mark Massachusetts Avenue and Walden Square Road.

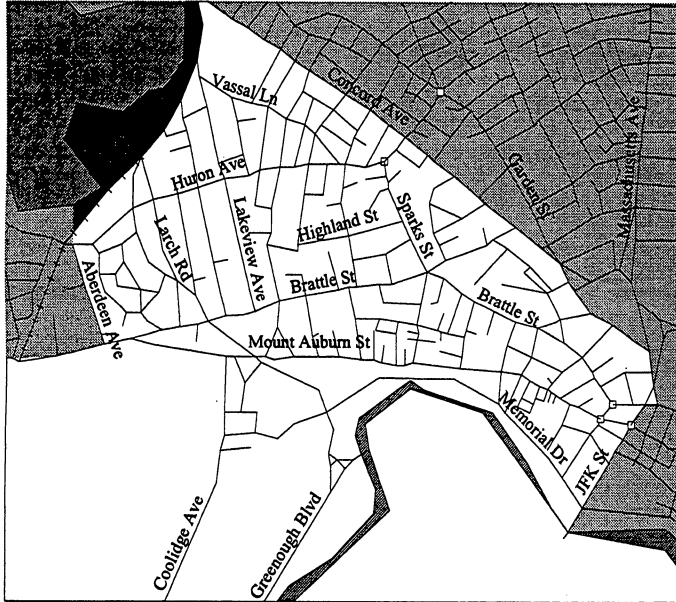
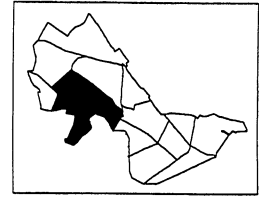
- Cambridge Common has traditionally experienced after-dark crimes ranging from **public drinking** and **drug use** to **robbery** to **sexual assault**. Increased preventive patrol has diminished such occurrences in recent years. A robbery pattern that occurred last year near the Common did not resurface in 1996.
- Summer **housebreak** patterns sometimes plague Richdale Avenue and Upland Road. This year, clusters returned to that region, though the crime has radically declined in other sections of the neighborhood.
- **Auto theft** and **larceny from motor vehicles**, though low in this neighborhood, show concentrations on Richdale Avenue and in the triangle formed by Massachusetts Avenue, Upland Road, and Avon Street.
- Drug activity and juvenile crime have long been concerns in the Walden Square area. The Narcotics and Juvenile Units began targeting these areas in 1993 and have almost eliminated the patterns.



1997 YEAR END REVIEW

There were two additional street robberies in the Peabody neighborhood between October and December resulting in a 45% increase in 1997. Further analysis reveals that this increase should be tempered by the fact that this crime decreased 45% in 1996. There were 16 street robberies in Area 9 this year. Six of the robberies were categorized as predatory in nature, four were of the bully boy variety, two were classified as pack robberies, and the others involved bikejackers. The pack robberies in June were linked to the only discernible pattern identified in this area. • Housebreaks decreased a slight two percent, but the total of 35 represents the fewest incidents of this crime type in the Peabody Area in thirty years. • Four of the five drug arrests in this neighborhood were for the possession of marijuana. The arrests were clustered in the Mass Ave. corridor between the Cambridge Common and Upland Road. • Judicious use of directed patrols led to significant decreases for the target crimes of larceny from MVs, auto theft and malicious destruction.

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: 8,266 residents
3,887 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$54,656

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 16X.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR WEST CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES

Crime	1981-1990	1991-1997	Rank 81-90*	Rank 91-97*
Housebreaks	105	41	4	8
Street Robbery	18	14	7	9
Auto Theft	105	49	6	8
Larcenies from MVs	134	77	3	4
Malicious Destruction	92	79	8	7

*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest

1998 SECOND QUARTER REVIEW

At the end of the first quarter, a housebreak pattern that afflicted Neighborhood #9 spilt over into West Cambridge. A series of breaks on Lexington, Blakeslee and Royal were linked to a burglar who was responsible for this crime spree in both neighborhoods. The result, housebreaks increased 80%. During the second quarter, there were an additional nine breaks in West Cambridge. The majority of the breaks between April and June involved apartment breaks in the vicinity of Harvard Square with laptops as the primary target. After registering a first quarter without a street robbery, Neighborhood #10 recorded three muggings this Spring. Two of these crimes were predatory strong arm thefts from males walking alone late at night on the outskirts of Harvard Square. The one robbery within the confines of Harvard Square was the result of aggressive panhandling. The rash of larceny from motor vehicles that ravaged this neighborhood in the Winter has abated since the arrest of two Dedham residents and a Arlington man on Lexington Ave in March. These thieves were involved in over 25 incidents and were concentrating on radar detectors, laptops, cellular phones and stereos. The only drug arrest over the first six months of the year in West Cambridge was the arrest of a shoplifter at HMV Records who was found to have heroin on her possession.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2ND QUARTER 1997 & 1998

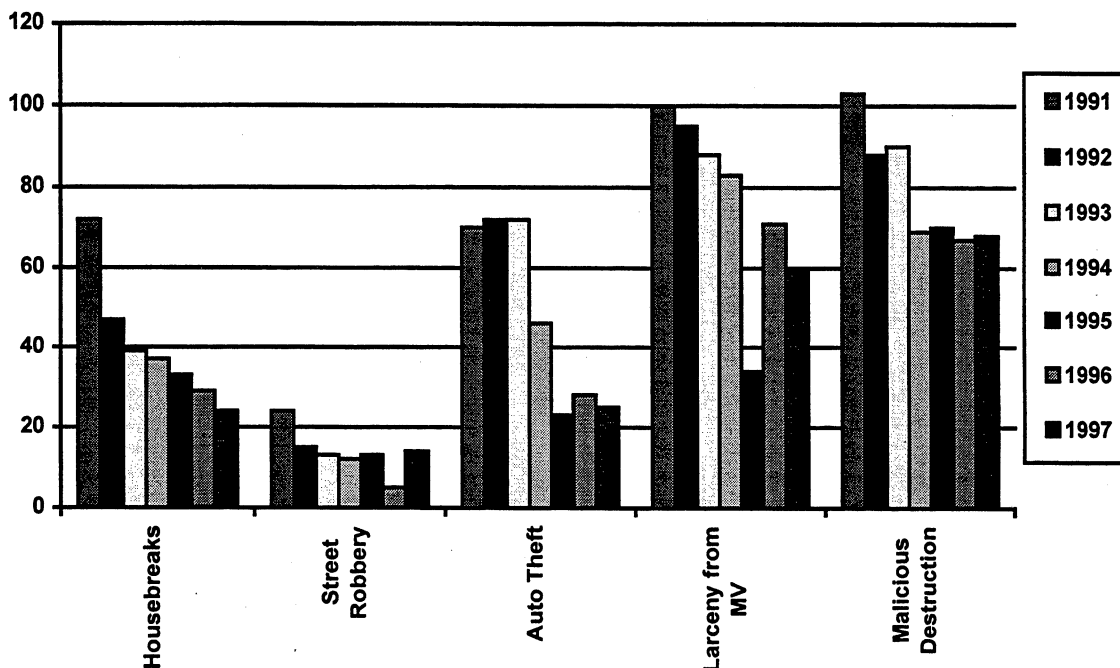
CRIME	2 nd Q 1997	2 nd Q 1998	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	12	22	+83.3%
Street Robbery	9	3	-66.6%
Auto Theft	8	18	+125.0%
Larceny from MVs	33	40	+21.2%
Malicious Destruction	31	44	+41.9%
Drug Arrests	2	1	-50.0%

See Reverse Side for Neighborhood's Historical Synopsis and 1991-1997 Crime Data 69

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

West Cambridge is, geographically, the largest neighborhood in the city. Its east end contains a good portion of Harvard Square, bustling with commercial traffic; its western border is marked by Fresh Pond and Kingsley Park. In between are the beautiful homes of Brattle Street, the expansive Cambridge Cemetery, Mount Auburn Hospital, half a dozen elementary schools, and the Star Market shopping complex on Mount Auburn Street. *Harvard University, which has its own police department, patrols Harvard property in the eastern part of the neighborhood. Our statistics do not reflect most incidents that occur on Harvard University property.*

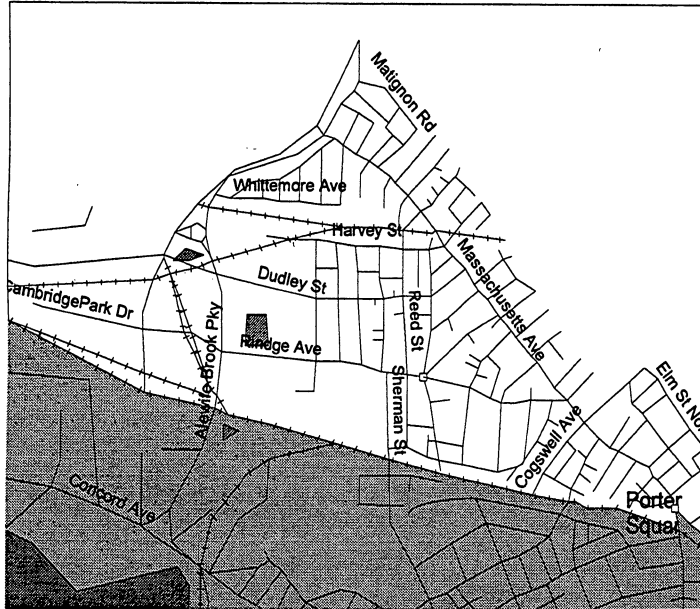
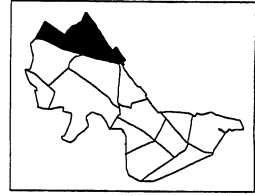
- Almost all of West Cambridge's target crimes are lower than average, while its population is slightly higher than average.
- **Larceny from motor vehicles**, its biggest problem this decade, is concentrated in the area bordered by Sparks, Brattle, and Mount Auburn Street. The incidents occur primarily on weekends, late at night. The related crime of **malicious destruction** registers at average levels.
- **Housebreaks**, once a pressing problem, have been virtually eliminated. Summertime residential burglary patterns, once the scourge of West Cambridge, haven't appeared for years. This year's total is the lowest in three decades.
- **Bicycle theft** patterns strike the Harvard Square area each spring and summer. The large number of bicycles parked in the area lead to high levels of theft. **Larcenies from Persons** become a problem every spring and summer around the Square and in its many commercial establishments.



1997 YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks decreased for the seventh consecutive year in West Cambridge. The total of twenty four breaks in 1997 represents over a 75% decline when compared with the previous decade's average number of incidents. • Bicycle theft remains a problem in Harvard Square during the warm weather months. The prime time frame for these thefts is on Friday and Saturday afternoons between 1PM and 5PM. • The major drug arrest in West Cambridge involved the smashing of a heroin distribution ring operating out of Harvard Square in April. • With one additional incident during the fourth quarter, the major crime story to emerge in West Cambridge in 1997 is the 180% increase in street robberies. Eleven of the fourteen robberies have been geographically clustered in an area bordered by Brattle, Sparks, Mt. Auburn and Ash Streets. Further analysis of this crime series reveals a variety of suspect descriptions and modus operandi. The only trend to be identified is the temporal concentration of incidents between 11PM and 1AM on weekend nights.

NEIGHBORHOOD 11 NORTH CAMBRIDGE



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

POPULATION: 10,642 residents
4,699 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$31,516

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.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR NORTH CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES

Crime	1981-1990	1991-1997	Rank 81-90*	Rank 91-97*
Housebreaks	100	75	6	2
Street Robbery	30	25	5	3
Auto Theft	130	82	5	4
Larcenies from MVs	105	69	6	6
Malicious Destruction	125	116	4	1

*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest

1998 SECOND QUARTER REVIEW

Street robbery has increased 300% in North Cambridge when compared with the first six months of 1997. During the first quarter there were an eclectic mix of 10 robberies including pack and predatory incidents scattered throughout the neighborhood. Past historical trends pointed toward a down turn in robberies during the Spring. Prognostications proved correct with but two unrelated robberies recorded between April and June. A bullyboy / juvenile robbery on Rindge Ave and an altercation between two homeless individuals near Porter Square were the only robberies reported during the second quarter. ● Housebreaks (-48%) continue to decline in Neighborhood #11. The eight breaks that occurred in the second quarter were clustered around Porter Square. These daytime incidents on Porter, Elm, Davenport and Blake Street appear unrelated. Nearly forty percent of the housebreaks in North Cambridge this year have been classified as domestic or landlord / room mate motivated crimes. ● The only drug arrest this quarter was for the possession of marijuana by a resident of Jackson Circle.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2ND QUARTER 1997 & 1998

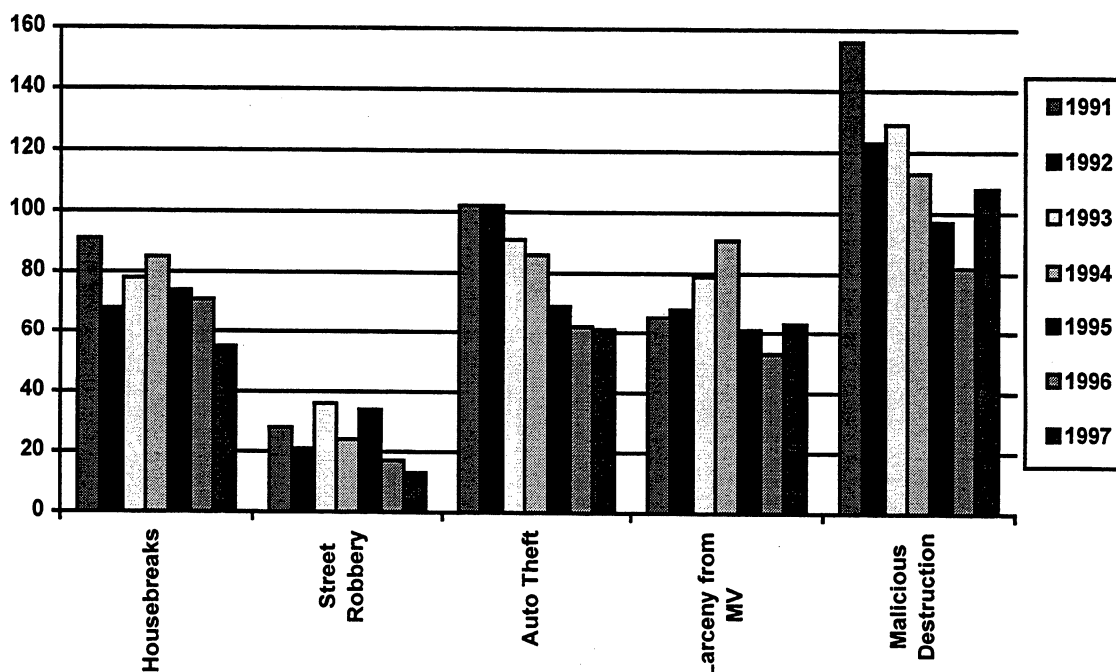
CRIME	2 nd Q 1997	2 nd Q 1998	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	31	16	-48.3%
Street Robbery	3	12	+300.0%
Auto Theft	29	19	-34.5%
Larceny from MVs	36	24	-33.3%
Malicious Destruction	56	43	-23.2%
Drug Arrests	8	4	-50.0%

See Reverse Side for Neighborhood's Historical Synopsis and 1991-1997 Crime Data

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

North Cambridge has the third highest population in the city. Its residences include a public housing development (Jefferson Park/Jackson Place) and the towering Fresh Pond Apartments (362, 364, and 402 Rindge Avenue). Within its confines are three major public parks (Rindge Field, Russell Field, and Linear Park), the bustling Porter Square, and the Alewife MBTA Station. Dozens of commercial establishments line Massachusetts Avenue. As with Mid-Cambridge, its elevated crime rate reflects its high residential and commercial population.

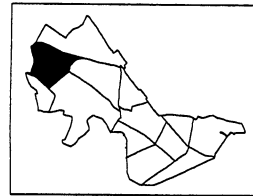
- **Housebreak** patterns tend to occur during the summer months. Incidents are scattered quite liberally throughout the neighborhood's residential population. Each year, the Crime Analysis Unit identifies several North Cambridge residential burglary patterns. North Cambridge's housebreak totals have decreased since the 1980s, but not at the same rate as the citywide decrease. As a result, North Cambridge has a larger share of the city's annual residential burglaries than it did in prior decades.
- **Street robberies** have traditionally been problematic in Russell Field, Linear Park, and around the Alewife MBTA Station. In the most common scenario, local (Cambridge or Somerville) youths will form packs and strong-arm victims walking in these areas late at night. The packs may brandish knives or the occasional handgun. Fortunately, there were only a few such robberies this year.
- **Auto theft** strikes Rindge Avenue (and particularly the Fresh Pond Apartments) in heavy numbers all year round. The related crime of **larceny from motor vehicles** is reported less frequently than one would expect for an area in which a large number of automobiles are parked.



1997 YEAR END REVIEW

Malicious Destruction accounted for over 35% of the target crime total in North Cambridge in 1997. This crime also increased 31% when compared with the 1996 figures for Neighborhood #11. Over sixty percent of the malicious destruction in this neighborhood are clustered along Rindge Avenue. The majority of these incidents involve the unprovoked smashing of motor vehicle windows and slashing of tires. Incident of graffiti are seldom reported • Street robbery fell 23% in 1997. This decrease comes on the heels of 50% reduction for this crime type in this area for 1996. Directed patrols in the vicinity of Russell Field and Linnear Park are deterring potential robbers. Only two predatory robberies were reported at these historical hot spots this year. • Housebreaks ended the year registering a 22% reduction. The only discernible housebreak pattern in 1997 was linked to the laundry room basement burglar who was arrested in February. • Three of the more serious assaults in North Cambridge this year involved a robbery victim struck with a hammer and two domestic assaults, a strangulation, and a stabbing. • Drug activity in Neighborhood #11 was clustered around Porter Square and Rindge Ave. The majority of the incidents in Porter Square involve the sale of prescription drugs. Marijuana and cocaine possession are associated with Rindge Ave.

NEIGHBORHOOD 12 HIGHLANDS



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

POPULATION: 582 residents
281 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$37,125

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

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR HIGHLANDS TARGET CRIMES

Crime	1981-1990	1991-1997	Rank 81-90*	Rank 91-97*
Housebreaks	6	3	13	13
Street Robbery	8	3	12	13
Auto Theft	54	19	11	12
Larcenies from MVs	38	26	12	12
Malicious Destruction	28	27	12	12

*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest

1998 SECOND QUARTER REVIEW

A daytime incident at the Fresh Pond Mall involving a mother with an infant was the first street robbery recorded in the Highlands in nearly a year. ● There were four reports of larceny from motor vehicles (-50%) during the second quarter of 1998. All of these incidents were at the Mall parking lot on weekday afternoons with the predominant modus operandi being the smashing of car windshields and stealing cellular phones. ● There has not been a housebreak reported in Neighborhood #12 in nearly three years. ● The one aggravated assault in the Highlands this year involved the disgruntled owner of a towed vehicle and the tow truck driver. ● The one auto theft (-77%) during the quarter was in April from the GTE lot between noon and 3PM.

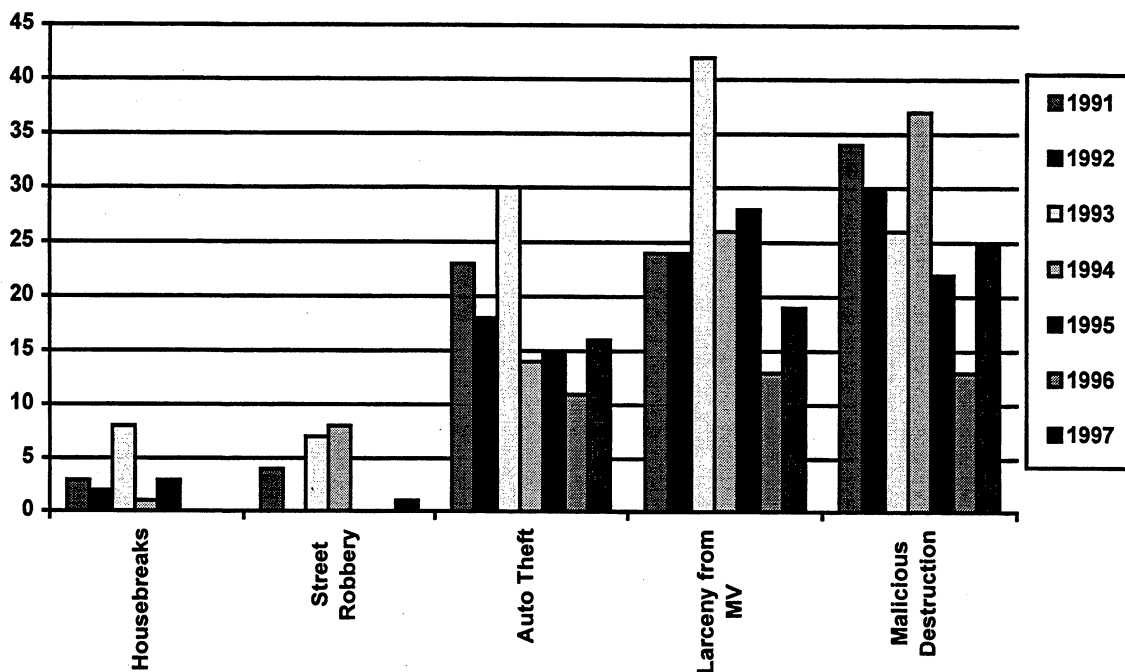
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2ND QUARTER 1997 & 1998

CRIME	2 nd Q 1997	2 nd Q 1998	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	0	0	NC
Street Robbery	0	1	+100.0%
Auto Theft	9	2	-77.7%
Larceny from MVs	8	4	-50.0%
Malicious Destruction	17	14	-17.6%
Drug Arrests	0	1	+100.0%

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Cambridge Highlands' minuscule population makes for very little crime activity in the neighborhood. In addition to 281 households, the Highlands' border encompasses the Fresh Pond Mall, the northern part of Fresh Pond, and a number of warehouses.

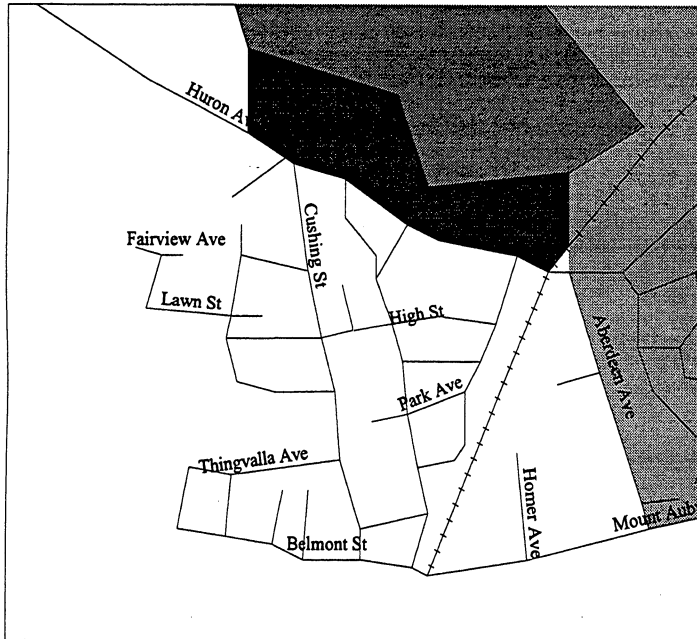
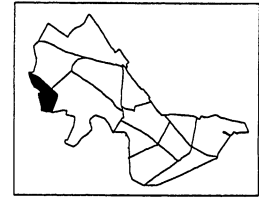
- Cambridge Highlands vies with Strawberry Hill for the lowest index crime totals in the city. For all index crimes this decade, it has ranked twelfth or thirteenth out of 13 neighborhoods.
- **Auto theft, larceny from motor vehicles, and malicious destruction** have sometimes become a problem in the Fresh Pond Mall and Fresh Pond Cinema parking lot. Mall security, however, has drastically reduced such incidents in recent years—almost to the point of statistical insignificance. Small patterns of automobile related crimes have been known to emerge on Smith Place and Mooney Street.
- **Larcenies from Persons** exhibits some patterns around the Fresh Pond Mall and the Fresh Pond Cinema, where pocketpickers use the darkness of the theater to conceal their crimes.



1997 YEAR END REVIEW

For the second consecutive year, there was not a report of a housebreak in the Highlands neighborhood. • After a 33 month hiatus, a street robbery occurred in Neighborhood #12. The incident was in September and involved a domestic argument over a past debt. • There were only two aggravated assaults in this area in 1997. Both of the incidents were at the Fresh Pond Mall; one being a domestic argument that escalated, the other an altercation between a shopowner and shoplifter. • A series of graffiti incidents along Mooney Street and Concord Avenue during the Spring triggered the 92% increase in malicious destruction for the Highland neighborhood. • The target crimes of auto theft and larceny from motor vehicles increased by five and six incidents respectively. For both of these crimes, the majority of incidents are sporadic in nature and confined to the parking lot at the Fresh Pond Mall. • The Highlands continues to average between fifty and sixty target crimes per year and is considered one of the safer neighborhoods in the City.

NEIGHBORHOOD 13 STRAWBERRY HILL



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

POPULATION: 2,698 residents
1,061 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$26,368

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.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR STRAWBERRY HILL TARGET CRIMES

Crime	1981-1990	1991-1997	Rank 81-90*	Rank 91-97*
Housebreaks	17	12	12	11
Street Robbery	4	4	13	12
Auto Theft	17	10	13	13
Larcenies from MVs	22	13	13	13
Malicious Destruction	25	23	13	13

*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest

1998 SECOND QUARTER REVIEW

With only twenty target crime reported over the first six months of 1998, Strawberry Hills remains one of the safest neighborhoods in the City. ● There were two housebreaks in June at Corcoran Park. One was classified as a domestic problem and produced the arrest of an ex-boyfriend who used force to gain access to the apartment. ● The only incidence of malicious destruction in the second quarter involved juveniles throwing rocks at the Haggerty School. ● In all five of the aggravated assaults in this neighborhood, the victim has had a prior relationship with the offender. ● A pattern of larceny from motor vehicles along Belmont, Cushing and Mt Auburn street was eradicated with the arrest of a Corcoran Park resident in June.

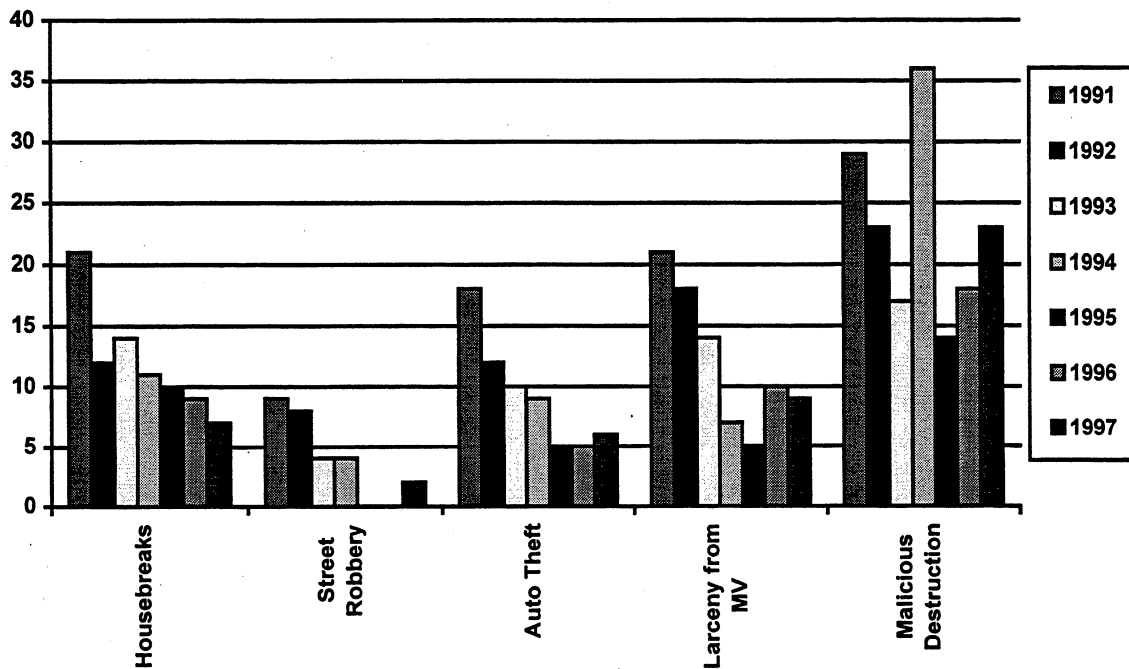
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 2ND QUARTER 1997 & 1998

CRIME	2 nd Q 1997	2 nd Q 1998	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	4	4	NC
Street Robbery	0	1	+100.0%
Auto Theft	3	0	-100.0%
Larceny from MVs	3	9	+200.0%
Malicious Destruction	11	6	-45/4%
Drug Arrests	0	0	NC

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

With a small population, Strawberry Hill challenges Cambridge Highlands for the lowest crime rates in the city. Its citizenry includes the residents of the Corcoran Park housing development and the large apartment building at 700 Huron Avenue. Its primary commercial establishment is Star Market.

- Overall, Strawberry Hill must be considered one of the safest areas in the city. There have been no street robberies in the neighborhood for the past two years. For auto theft, larceny from motor vehicles, and malicious destruction, Strawberry Hill continually ranks lowest in the city.
- Corcoran Park has historically been a “hot spot” for the occasional housebreak, and for some juvenile and gang crime. Frequent “Park and Walks” address these problems.
- Cars parked at the Star Market parking lot are sometimes targeted for auto theft, larceny from motor vehicles, and malicious destruction. Totals for this crime are usually extremely low, however. Several years ago, we received a number of reports of pocketpicking from this area, but this pattern has not resurfaced.



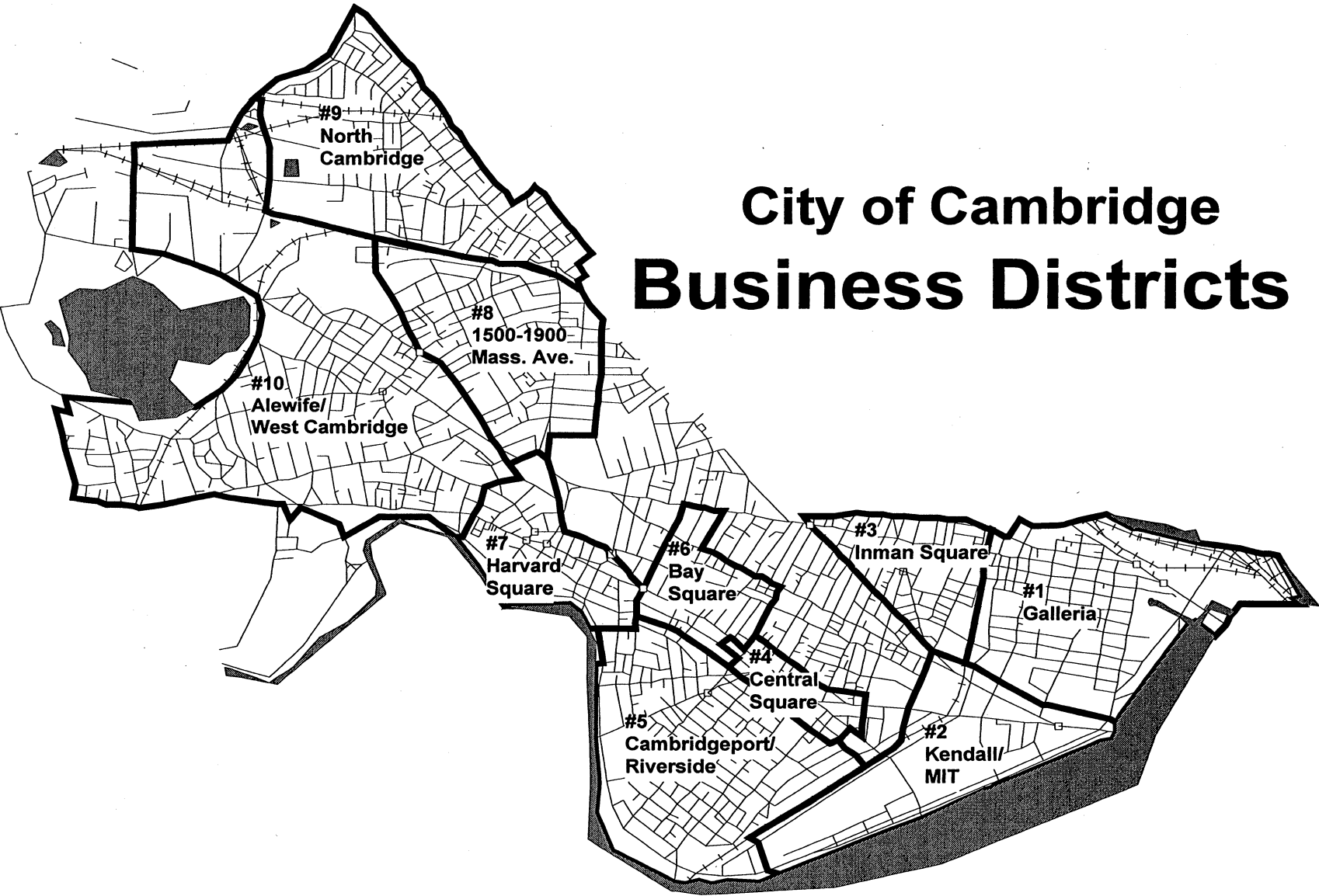
1997 YEAR END REVIEW

As previously related in the third quarter report, the 27% increase for the crime of malicious destruction in Strawberry Hill can be attributed to vandalism to vehicles at 700 Huron Ave, Corcoran Park, and on Homer Ave. Further analysis reveals that these crimes are related to parking disputes and juvenile angst. • After a thirty month hiatus, there were two street robberies registered for Neighborhood 13 in 1997. A golfer at Fresh Pond was robbed of his cellular phone in September. In October, a juvenile was the victim of a strong -arm robbery by two other youths on Cushing Street. • There were ten aggravated assaults reported in Strawberry Hills during 1997. Five of the incidents were categorized as domestic in nature, three were classified as juveniles motivated by revenge, the remaining crimes were landlord/tenant disputes that escalated into violence. • Four of the seven housebreaks in this neighborhood were related to a pattern of laundry room thefts on Homer Ave in February.

Business District Profiles

- Galleria
 - Kendall/MIT
 - Inman Square
 - Central Square
 - Cambridgeport/Riverside
 - Bay Square
 - Harvard Square
 - 1500-1900 Massachusetts Avenue
 - Porter Square
 - Alewife/West Cambridge
-

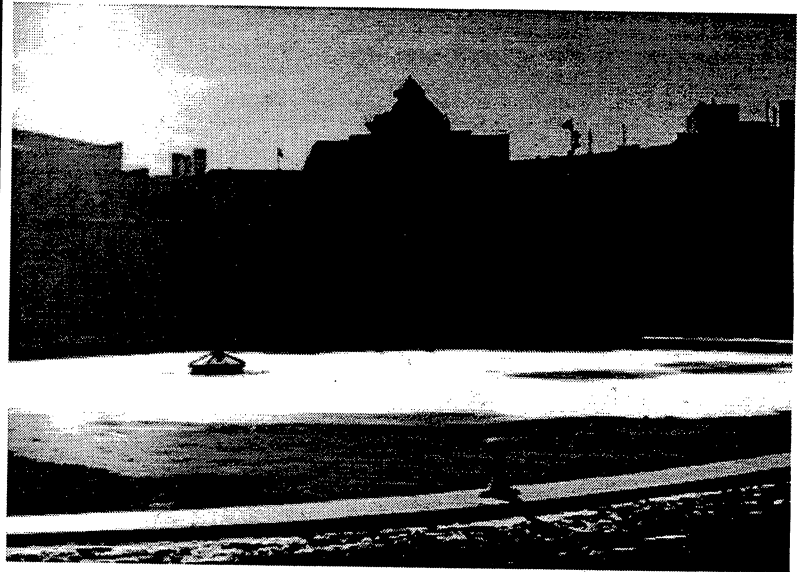
City of Cambridge Business Districts



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

Boundaries: bordered by Somerville, the Charles River, and the B&A Railroad

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



Cambridgeside Galleria

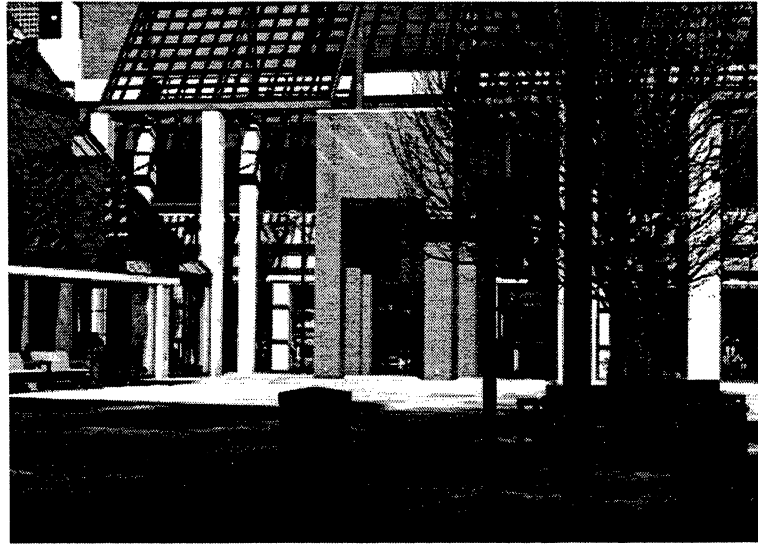
Five of the six business related target crimes experienced declines in the East Cambridge/ Galleria area when compared with the first six months of 1997. Larceny from the Building (-11%), Larceny from the Person (-16%), Fraud (-30%), and Shoplifting (-2%), all recorded decreases when compared with the first two quarters of last year. Another positive statistic, there was not one commercial robbery reported in this business area between January and June of 1998. ● Over the past thirty months, there have been only four commercial robberies in this business areas. This crime continues to plummet in East Cambridge when compared to the total of total of 20 robberies in 1994 and 1995. ● Commercial burglary increased 50% over the first half of 1998. Three of the nine incidents were in the 300 to 600 blocks of Cambridge Street on weekend night. The other commercial thefts in this area are affiliated with construction sites on Monsignor O'Brien Highway. The utilization of target hardening techniques and coordinated patrol strategies continues to deter a crime type that averaged 50 incidents per year in East Cambridge at the start of the decade. ● The crime of larceny from buildings is on the wane in East Cambridge. In 1994, there were over 200 thefts from buildings here. The Crime Analysis Unit is projecting less than 100 in 1998. Larceny from the building falls into five distinct scenarios for this area: the theft of employees property from the rear of stores at the Mall, power tools from gang boxes at construction sites, laptops from offices on First Street and Cambridge Parkway, the pilfering of cash and jewelry from hotel rooms, larcenies from lockers at local health spas. ● Shoplifting statistics are dominated by two or three of the larger chain stores at the Mall. A trend of thieves changing from surreptitious theft to grab and run shoplifting has been identified. Newest temporal pattern identified for the light fingered is between 3PM and 5PM on Friday and Saturday

CRIME	2nd Qtr 97	2nd Qtr 98	%CHANGE
Larceny from Building	60	54	-11%
Larceny from Person	12	10	-16%
Commercial Burglary	6	9	+50%
Commercial Robbery	1	0	-100%
Shoplifting	96	94	-2.1%
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	46	32	-30%

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

Boundaries: bordered by Main Street, Broadway, Portland Street, the B&A Railroad, Audrey Street.

Major areas of Business/ Retail/ Industrial Concentration include: Offices, shops, restaurants in Kendall Square, #1-#5 Cambridge Center, Offices and shops on Broadway between #1 and #200, and Tech Square



Kendall Square

Larceny from the Building increased 30% in the Kendall Square/MIT Area when compared with the first six months of 1997. Historically, this type of thievery has been the major crime problem for this hi-tech business center of the City. At the beginning of the 1990s, Kendall / MIT averaged close to 250 larcenies from the building annually. Increased internal security measures has had a major impact in the downward spiral of this crime climaxed by the total of 45 incidents recorded in 1997. Thefts from two buildings were the driving force behind this year's increase. The modus operandi of the professional office thief is unchanged. Career criminals posing as maintenance personnel and delivery person targeted offices at 1 Memorial Drive and 1 Kendall during the first two quarters of 1998. Laptops left unattended at desks and conference rooms were pilfered. A new target is cellular phones from suit jackets hanging on chairs.● The only commercial burglary in Kendall Square in 1998 occurred in June when local juveniles broke through the roof of a restaurant on lower Broadway. Four youths were arrested at the scene.● All incidents of larceny from the person were at the Marriott Food Court on weekday afternoons.● Trespassing on MIT property by violators with multiple prior warnings to desist is a major issue in this area.

CRIME	2 nd Qtr 97	2 nd Qtr 98	%CHANGE
Larceny from Building	23	30	+30.4%
Larceny from Person	19	5	-73.4%
Commercial Burglary	3	1	-66.6%
Commercial Robbery	1	0	-100%
Shoplifting	0	2	+200%
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	5	3	-40.0%

Business Area # 3:
Inman Square /Harrington

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

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



Inman Square

When analyzing business related target crime activity for Inman Square over the first six months of 1998, the 50% decrease in commercial burglary jumps out as the most the most positive aspect of the report. Commercial breaks soared nearly sixty percent in this area in 1997. The rematerialization of weekend "smash and grab" burglaries in the 700 to 800 and 1200 to 1300 blocks of Cambridge Street produced this increase last year. There have been only two breaks in the Cambridge Street corridor during the first six months of the year. The only relationship that could be delved from these unlawful entries into a hair salon and restaurant was the smashing of side windows and cash as the target.● The Inman Square business area recorded its first commercial robbery since the tragic shooting of a shopowner two years prior when a gas station was hit last September. There were three commercial robberies registered during the first two quarters of this year. All three robberies were clustered between 1100 and 1300 Cambridge Street. Two of the robberies were in March and involved rough housing at convenience stores by juveniles that escalated into theft by force. In January, a restaurant owner was robbed by knife wielding suspect. The juveniles cases have been cleared by arrest. The other case remains under investigation.● Fraud related crime included the passing of counterfeit twenty dollar bills to local businesses on two separate occasions in January and an alledged ongoing ticket scam at a travel agency

CRIME	2 nd Qtr 97	2 nd Qtr 98	%CHANGE
Larceny from Building	18	24	+33.3%
Larceny from Person	4	5	+25.0%
Commercial Burglary	12	6	-50.0%
Commercial Robbery	0	3	+300%
Shoplifting	3	0	-100%
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	7	10	+42.8%

***Business Area #4:
Central Square***

Boundaries: Sellers Street, Massachusetts Avenue, Inman Street, Bishop Allen Drive, Main Street, Windsor Street, Massachusetts Avenue and Landsdowne Street

Major areas of Business/Retail/Industrial Concentration include: shops, offices, restaurants between 200 and 830 Massachusetts Avenue, offices and restaurants on Bishop Allen Drive and Green Street, establishments between 770 and 910 Main Street



Central Square

Until the final quarter of 1997, all business related target crimes in the Central Square had been on a downward spiral. Since that time a slight upward surge in five of these crime types has taken place. However, increases in larceny from the building (+32%), larceny from the person (+13%), commercial burglary (+62%), shoplifting (+110%), and fraud (+41%), should be tempered by the fact that a review of associated historical data puts their 1996 and 1997 totals at 20 year lows. ● Further analysis of commercial burglary reveals that there were only four unrelated incidents on Mass Ave. Potential problem spots were identified as 50 to 80 Prospect Street and 200 to 300 Green Street. There were three breaks into area churches on Friday nights with storage areas as the target. ● During the decade of the 1980s, Central Square averaged 25 commercial robberies annually. The only commercial robbery to go down in this business district this year involved two gun wielding suspects who held up a Columbia Street market in March. This case is still under investigation. ● The rise in larceny from buildings can be attributed into thefts from offices and retail establishments in the 400 to 500 block of Mass Ave with cell phones as the target. Estimates are that 30% of these incidents are employee / inside job related incidents.

CRIME	2 nd Qtr 97	2 nd Qtr 98	%CHANGE
Larceny from Building	28	37	+32.1%
Larceny from Person	30	34	+13.3%
Commercial Burglary	8	13	+62.5%
Commercial Robbery	1	1	NC
Shoplifting	10	21	+110%
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	17	24	+41.1%

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

Boundaries: bordered by Franklin Street, Cross Street, the B&A Railroad right of way, the Charles River, Flagg Street and Putnam Avenue

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



Memorial Drive/Lower Cambridgeport

The only commercial robbery to occur in the Cambridgeport business area over the first six months of 1998 was at midnight on a Monday night in February. A knife brandishing suspect entered a gas station on Memorial Drive, threatened the clerk and rifled the register. He was later identified by a security videotape and was subsequently arrested. ● Forgery and fraudulent use of credit cards is not a significant problem in this area. An elderly woman fell victim to a "pigeon drop" flim flam in April ● The increase in larceny from buildings was driven by the theft of personal items from hotel rooms and shelters. Power tools from area construction sites and computers from small, light industry offices also are on the rise. ● The two larceny from the person recorded this year involved the theft of purses from diners at Memorial Drive restaurants. ● The majority of shoplifting arrests in Cambridgeport are for the theft of computer peripherals at Microcenter.

CRIME	2 nd Qtr 97	2 nd Qtr 98	%CHANGE
Larceny from Building	16	25	+56.2%
Larceny from Person	4	2	-50.0%
Commercial Burglary	16	13	-18.7%
Commercial Robbery	2	1	-50.0%
Shoplifting	11	15	+36.3%
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	9	6	-33.3%

**Business Area # 6:
Bay Square/Upper Broadway**

Boundaries: bordered by Franklin Street, Putnam Avenue, Trowbridge Street, Cambridge Street, Dana Street, Broadway, Inman Street, Massachusetts Avenue and Sellers Street.

Major area of Business/Retail/ Industrial concentration include: all offices, restaurants and establishments between 830 and 1050 Massachusetts Avenue, all retail industrial and offices on Cambridge between Dana Street and Trowbridge Street and on Harvard Street and Broadway between Inman and Trowbridge.



Bay Square

The business related target crime of larceny from the building dominates the statistical picture for the Bay Square area. Thefts from building account for nearly 80% of all incidents in this commercial section of the City. For the first five years of this decade, building larcenies in this area averaged close to 65 annually. After recording the lowest total in ten years in 1996 when 36 were reported, larcenies fell another 11% in 1997. The majority of these decreases were attributed to heightened internal security in offices. However, the theft of laptop computers from professional thieves between 900 to 1100 Mass Ave emerged again this year resulting in a 133% increase. ● Shoplifting rarely occurs in this business area. Two of the three incidents were grab and run scenarios from clothing stores. ● The only commercial break on the Mass Ave corridor connecting Central and Harvard Square involved the unlawful entry of a real estate office with a key. The four other breaks in this area were a combination of thefts at public buildings and construction sites. ● There has not been a commercial robbery in the Bay Square section in over a year.

CRIME	2 nd Qtr 97	2 nd Qtr 98	%CHANGE
Larceny from Building	15	35	+133%
Larceny from Person	5	2	-60.0%
Commercial Burglary	4	5	+25.0%
Commercial Robbery	1	0	-100%
Shoplifting	5	3	-40.0%
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	8	5	-37.5%

***Business Area #7:
Harvard Square***

Boundaries: bordered by Waterhouse Street, Garden Street, Mason Street, Ash Street, the Charles River, Flagg Street, Putnam Avenue, and Massachusetts Avenue

Major areas of Business/Retail/Industrial concentration include: establishments and business offices on Massachusetts Avenue between 1050 and 1540, Mt. Auburn Street between 1 and 168, and the numerous restaurants, shops, and offices on Holyoke, Dunster, and Winthrop Streets, as well as, the Charles Square and University Place complexes.



Harvard Square

The professional pickpocket remains a major concern in Harvard Square. Pickpockets use public transportation and historically Harvard Square has been their favorite stop. This type of business related target crime had dipped over 40% between 1995 and 1997. But, beginning a February and extending through June, a pattern of thefts of wallets from purses hanging over the chairs of dining patrons struck. Hot spots are the three restaurants on Church Street (Fire & Ice, Brew Moon, Border Café), Grendel's Den and the John Harvard Brew House. Best time frame for these crimes is on Friday and Saturday nights between 7PM and 10PM. An arrest of a Cambridgeport resident in late June may have eradicated this pattern. ● Commercial robberies in Harvard Square have plummeted from 20 per year during the decade of the 1980s to a 30 year low of three incident in 1997. In 1998, the first bank robbery in nearly two years occurred in March. A 42 year old Pittsburgh Pennsylvania resident entered the Wainright Bank, claimed to have a gun and demanded cash. The suspect fled the scene in a cab. He was pursued, caught and arrested by Harvard Square units in the vicinity of the Charles Square Hotel. ● Larceny from buildings (-20%) are a combination of the theft of wallets from health clubs and computer equipment from offices at lunch time. ● Shoplifting arrest are concentrated at urban Outfitters, Tower Records and Newbury Comics on Thursday, Friday and Saturday between 4PM and 7PM.

CRIME	2 nd Qtr 97	2 nd Qtr 98	%CHANGE
Larceny from Building	44	35	-20.4%
Larceny from Person	65	64	-1.6%
Commercial Burglary	14	15	+7.1%
Commercial Robbery	2	3	+50.0%
Shoplifting	63	60	-4.7%
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	33	21	-57.1%

**Business Area #8:
Massachusetts Avenue
Corridor**

Boundaries: bordered by Waterhouse Street, Garden Street, Sherman Street, B&M Railroad, Oxford Street, Everett Street, Massachusetts Avenue.

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



1500-1900 Massachusetts Avenue

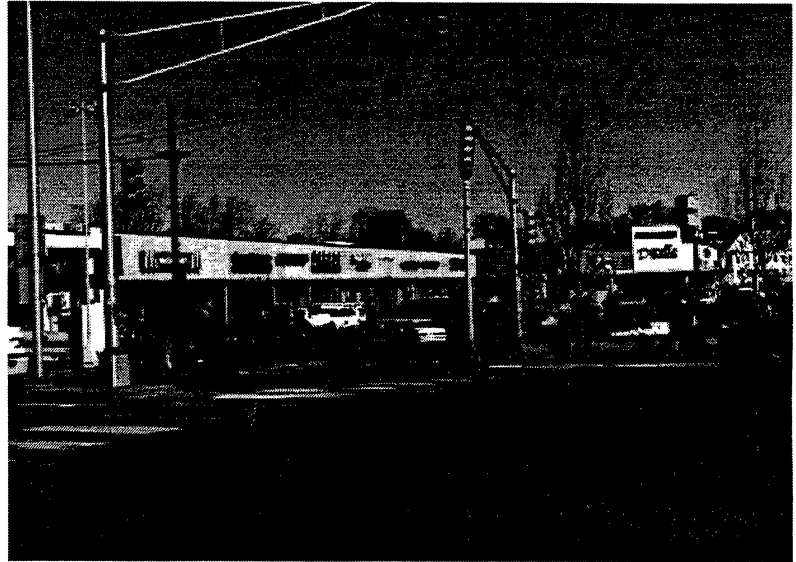
All business related target crimes were either unchanged or recorded decreases when comparing statistics for the first six months of 1997 and 1998 in the 1500 - 1900 Mass Ave corridor. ● During the first two quarters of last year, brigands targeted restaurants and variety stores between 1700 and 1800 Mass Ave for commercial breaks. These thieves employed crude methods of entry and rifled registers for cash. Directed patrols over the past eighteen months have been effective in deterring this pattern. Between January and June of 1998 only six, unrelated breaks into clothing stores and hair salons have been reported in this area. ● The majority of larcenies from buildings have been connected with the pilfering of cash and wallets at various academic sites located in this business section. ● There have only two isolated incidences of pickpocketing. These unrelated incidents were on the same January weekend in the 1700 block of Mass Ave. ● A cab driver was assaulted on Langdon Street in March producing the sole commercial robbery in the corridor. ● Computer stores have been victimized by grab and run shoplifting practices on three occasions in 1998.

CRIME	2 nd Qtr 97	2 nd Qtr 98	%CHANGE
Larceny from Building	15	9	-40.0%
Larceny from Person	5	5	NC
Commercial Burglary	9	6	-33.3%
Commercial Robbery	1	1	NC
Shoplifting	1	3	<i>Incalculable</i>
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	7	6	-14.2%

**Business Area # 9:
Porter Square / North
Cambridge**

Boundaries: bordered by the Somerville line, the Arlington Line, the Alewife Brook Parkway and the Boston & Maine Railroad

Major areas of Business/Retail/Industrial concentrations include: all retail and commercial establishments between 1840 Massachusetts Avenue and the Arlington line, including Porter Square Mall. All commercial properties along Rindge and Sherman to the border of the RR tracks



Porter Square

Commercial burglary continues to dominate the business related crime story in the Porter Square business district. In 1997 commercial burglary decreased 21% in this area. Last year's lower numbers are partially responsible for the 87% increase when comparing the first six months of this year with 1997. The spatial and temporal trend for this years series of breaks is the 2200 to 2500 blocks of Mass Ave between 3AM and 5AM on Wednesday and Thursday nights. This pattern refuses to die. First identified in late 1994, directed patrol strategies and crime prevention techniques have failed to deter its reincarnations. As in past years, an eclectic grouping of establishment have been hit. Churches, offices, bakeries, clothing, sporting equipment, and gas stations have all been victimized. ● The only commercial robbery in this area during the second quarter involved three suspects who robbed a convenience store in he 2400 block of Mass Ave in April with a knife. This case is still under investigation. ● Forgery of checks and fraudulent use of credit cards is on the rise in small businesses around Porter Square. During January, a laundromat was victimized by a suspect who fed phony ten and twenty dollar bills into a vending machine. ● The characteristic larceny from the person scenario is the theft of purses and wallets from the elderly at the Star Market on Friday and Saturday nights. ● The majority of larceny from buildings (-29%) were from lockers at health clubs .

CRIME	2 nd Qtr 97	2 nd Qtr 98	%CHANGE
Larceny from Building	24	17	-29.1%
Larceny from Person	11	10	-9.1%
Commercial Burglary	16	30	+87.5%
Commercial Robbery	3	2	-33.3%
Shoplifting	6	13	+116%
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	10	16	+60.0%

**Business Area #10:
West Cambridge/Alewife**

Boundaries: Mason Street, Ash Street, the Charles River, the Watertown line, the Belmont line, the Arlington line, Alewife Brook Parkway, the B&M Railroad right of way, Sherman Street, Garden Street.

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



Huron Avenue/West Cambridge

After recording two consecutive increases for commercial burglary in 1996 and 1997, totals for this year remain unchanged in West Cambridge when compared with the first six months of last year. Of special concern over the first two quarters of 1998, have been five commercial breaks and two larcenies from the building at the Shady hill School. The suspect in these thefts has used a master key in three of the incidents. The thief also forced open a door and a window to gain access to the school. The suspect hits on Thursday nights and weekends. Petty cash is the main target of these incidents. There have been two construction site breaks in this area this year with power tools stolen. Thursday and Friday nights have been identified as a long standing temporal trend for these incidents. Breaks in the 100 to 300 blocks of Huron Ave have been reduced dramatically by judicious use of directed patrols. ● Shoplifting totals in West Cambridge are comparatively lower than other commercial centers in the City. All three incidents have been at the Fresh Pond Mall on Friday nights between 5PM and 8PM. ● The totals for larceny from the person are also lower than citywide averages in West Cambridge. Between January and June of this year, the majority of larcenies from the person involved the theft of unattended personal items at the Fresh Pond Mall.

CRIME	2nd Qtr 97	2nd Qtr 98	%CHANGE
Larceny from Building	33	34	+3.0%
Larceny from Person	10	8	-20.0%
Commercial Burglary	16	16	NC
Commercial Robbery	2	0	-100%
Shoplifting	8	3	-62.5%
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	11	6	-45.4%

In packets 9/14/98



CITY OF CAMBRIDGE
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139



TEL 349-4300
FAX 349-4307

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
ROBERT W. HEALY
City Manager

RICHARD C. ROSSI
Deputy City Manager

September 14, 1998

To The Honorable, The City Council:

Please find attached for your information the 1998 Crime Report for January 1st through June 30th, 1998.

Very truly yours,

Robert W. Healy
City Manager

RWH/mec
Attachment

S567

S567

Copy of the 1998 Crime Report for
January 1st through June 30th, 1998
from the Cambridge Police Department.