

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE



POLICE
Department

Crime Reports ONLINE
<http://www.ci.cambridge.ma.us/~CPD>



2000

Crime Analysis Unit

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**Cambridge Police Department
 2000 Annual Crime Report
 Including Neighborhood
 And Business District Profiles**



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Cambridge at a Glance



Established:	1636 (town); 1846 (city)
Government:	Council-Manager
City Manager:	Robert W. Healy
City Budget:	\$288,066,235 (FY00)
City Funded Employees:	1,384 (excluding school)
Area:	7.13 square miles total 6.43 square miles land
Population:	99,772 (MISER estimate 1997)
Households:	39,405 (1990 Census)
Police Officer/Population Ratio:	1:356
Population Density:	14,899 per square mile
Registered Voters:	39,293
Total Registered Auto Mobiles:	44,265 (January 2000)
Total Residential Housing Units:	39,405, 44.6% families (1990) 32,921, 87.0% families (1950)
Ownership Rate:	28%
Median Household Income:	\$33,140 (1989)
Median Family Income:	\$33,990 (1989)
Average Annual Wage:	\$53,363 (1999)
Unemployment Rate:	2.4% (1997)
Average Single-Family Home:	\$357,250 (July 1998)
Property Tax Rate per Thousand:	11.05 residential, 27.25 commercial
School Enrollment 1999 – 2000:	7,491 (4,509 K-6 th grade; 1,052 7-8 th grade; 1,930 H.S.)
Colleges and Universities:	7
Hospitals:	5

Cambridge Age Structure

Age	1995 Population	Percentage
0-4	4,394	4.4%
5-14	7,326	7.3%
15-19	6,891	6.9%
20-34	37,996	38.1%
35-64	32,981	33.1%
65+	10,184	10.2%

Of Cambridge Employees (1990)

- 51.2 % commute to work via a single occupant car
- 10.6% carpool
- 20.8% take Public Transportation
- 2.0 % bike
- 13.2% walk

Only 23.5% of Cambridge employees live in Cambridge:
34.5% live in abutting towns, and the rest commute in from
outside Cambridge and its neighbors.

Population by Race

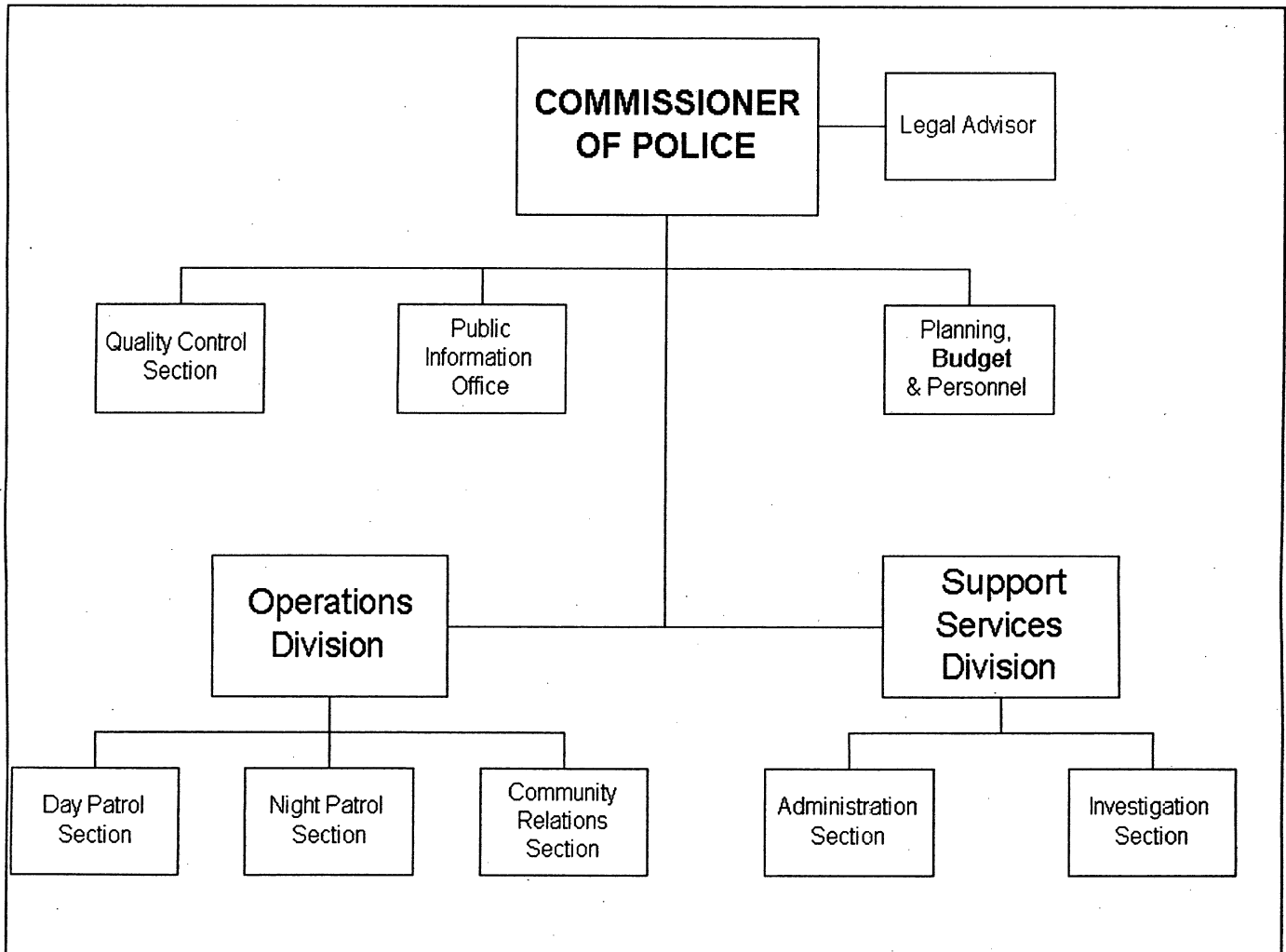
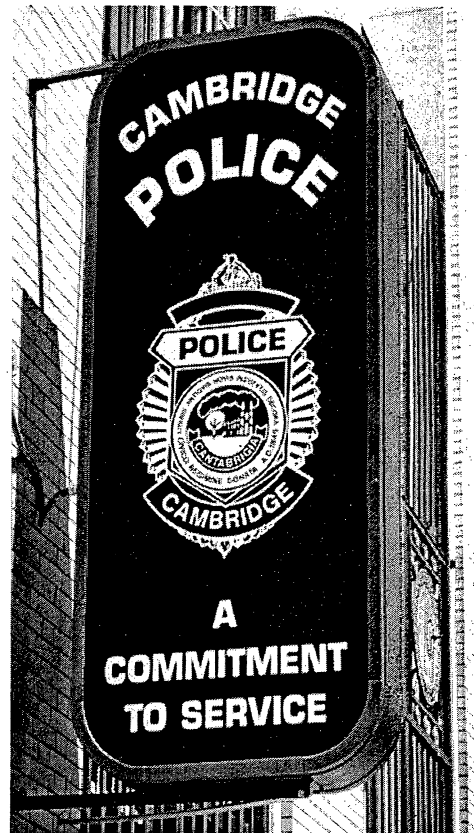
Race	1980 %	1990 %	1995 %
White	79.5%	71.6%	67.5%
Black	10.6%	12.7%	15.4%
Asian	3.8%	8.4%	-
Hispanic	4.8%	6.8%	-
Native American	.2%	.3%	-
Other	1.2%	.4%	17.0%

Top Ten Employers:

1. Harvard (8,128)
2. MIT (7,102)
3. City of Cambridge (2,931)
4. Mt. Auburn Hospital (2,059)
5. Lotus/IBM (1,558)
6. Federal Government (1,464)
7. Cambridge Public Health (1,370)
8. Millennium Pharmaceuticals (1,211)
9. Commonwealth of Mass. (1,124)
10. Draper Labs (1,044)

Cambridge Police Department at a Glance

Organized: 1859
Sworn Officers: 270
Civilian Personnel: 33
Commissioner: Ronnie Watson
Headquarters: 5 Western Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139
Budget (FY 00): \$26,872,395
Rank Structure: Commissioner
 Superintendent
 Deputy Superintendent
 Captain
 Lieutenant
 Sergeant
 Patrol Officer
Marked Patrol Vehicles: 26
Unmarked Patrol Vehicles: 27
Motorcycles: 14
Bicycles: 7
Special Vehicles: 8
2000 Total Calls for Service : 83,082
2000 Total Index Crimes: 4,390
2000 Total Crimes: 8539



A Message from the Commissioner

This is the first Annual Crime Report of the Twenty-First Century and the fifth published during my tenure as the Commissioner of the Cambridge Police Department. This report, which details crime by category and by neighborhood, continues this Department's effort of graphically detailing the landscape of crime in our City so that fear can be dispelled and intelligent problem solving strategies can be developed. We will continue to focus on our responsibility to reduce crime and disorder in a way that takes into account the unique needs of the individuals, communities and interests that constitute Cambridge.

For the second time since 1993, Cambridge recorded a yearly increase in serious crime in 2000. The Crime Index rose by 46 incidents, a one percent increase when compared with the 1999 figures. This slight incline in the crime rate should be tempered by the fact that the 1999 Index was the lowest recorded in our City in 35 years and the 2000 count of 4389 reports, represents the second fewest incidents recorded since 1965.

Serious crime in Cambridge has plummeted 53% since 1975 and 37% when compared with the 1990 statistics. The ebb and flow of crime is an ongoing, cyclical process. The decade long downturn in Cambridge has been mirroring the national trend of reduced crime rates. The debate between academicians and criminal justice professionals over why crime has declined so dramatically continues to rage. A strong economy, a low unemployment rate, a declining population of juvenile offenders, longer prison sentences, more police officers, increased crime prevention efforts, the demise of the professional thief, and community policing are all key factors in driving down the crime rate.

As we embark on the new millennium, we will not be complacent. With crime at this historic nadir, it is more important than ever to concentrate on the quality of life issues that will affect the City into the twenty-first century. We anticipate that the following issues will be at the forefront of our problem solving initiatives: continued community concern about women's safety and domestic violence; increased traffic and parking related problems, truck restrictions, pedestrian and bicycle safety enforcement; additional narcotic enforcement efforts; and problems with the homeless.

As always, the Department plans to continue and enhance our commitment to making crime information available to the citizens of Cambridge. Our web site (<http://www.ci.cambridge.ma.us/~CPD>) provides timely information on current crime problems and other relevant information, while our scheduled community meetings give Cambridge residents a forum to discuss their crime and safety concerns.

The *2000 Annual Crime Report* is one of many resources the Cambridge Police Department provides to the citizens of Cambridge. In these pages, you will find detailed, relevant information—not just statistics—on crime issues affecting the city. We believe that we are in the top percentile of police departments in the nation in the quantity and quality of information that we provide to the public on a regular basis, and our *Crime Reports* have consequently won awards and accolades from international organizations. Behind this report is a firm policy of ensuring that the Cambridge community is a well-informed partner of the Cambridge Police Department and its efforts.



Ronnie Watson
Police Commissioner

Crime Index

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

Crime	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999-2000 Change
Murder	2	2	2	1	-50%
Rape	24	25	11	11	None
Stranger	9	1	2	3	+50%
Non-Stranger	15	24	9	8	-11%
Robbery	176	208	165	186	+13%
Commercial	22	19	18	23	+28%
Street	154	189	147	163	+11%
Aggravated Assault	370	369	348	322	-7%
Total Violent Crime	572	604	526	520	-1%
Burglary	596	695	567	552	-3%
Commercial	190	208	167	168	+06%
Residential	406	487	400	384	-4%
Larceny	2779	2753	2819	2820	+04%
from Building	555	570	598	611	+2%
from Motor Vehicle	619	705	744	653	-12%
from Person	281	292	291	375	+29%
of Bicycle	449	354	321	360	+12%
Shoplifting	419	417	406	372	-8%
from Residence	231	201	219	215	-2%
of License Plate	172	135	148	137	-7%
of Services	31	28	23	18	-22%
Miscellaneous	22	51	69	79	+14%
Auto Theft	483	397	431	498	+16%
Total Property Crime	3858	3845	3817	3870	+1.4%
Crime Index Total	4430	4449	4343	4390	+1%

Uniform Crime Report Statistics 1980 - 2000

<i>Crime</i>	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Average 81-90	Average 91-00	Total Average	% Change 99-00	% Change 90-00
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Murder	2	3	4	7	6	0	4	2	7	7	3	5	2	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	4	2	3	-50%	-67%
Rape	51	28	30	37	31	27	31	36	30	25	29	38	33	30	28	35	34	24	25	11	11	30	27	29	-33%	-66%
Robbery	431	517	484	448	377	365	395	417	402	460	431	399	286	253	276	295	227	176	208	165	186	430	247	338	13%	-57%
Aggravated Assault	461	389	344	445	365	312	304	340	371	365	614	567	551	643	473	463	381	370	369	348	322	385	449	417	-7%	-48%
Burglary	2357	2745	1740	1630	1415	1410	1420	1477	1337	1621	1470	1098	866	929	774	953	791	596	695	567	552	1627	782	1204	-3%	-62%
Larceny/ Theft	2893	3586	3959	3287	3038	3256	3029	3229	3127	3692	3136	3363	3326	3563	3351	3313	2973	2779	2753	2819	2820	3334	3106	3220	0%	-10%
Auto Theft	1814	1545	1931	1699	1388	1257	1250	1152	1175	1170	1353	1012	887	964	761	558	544	483	397	431	498	1392	654	1023	15%	-63%

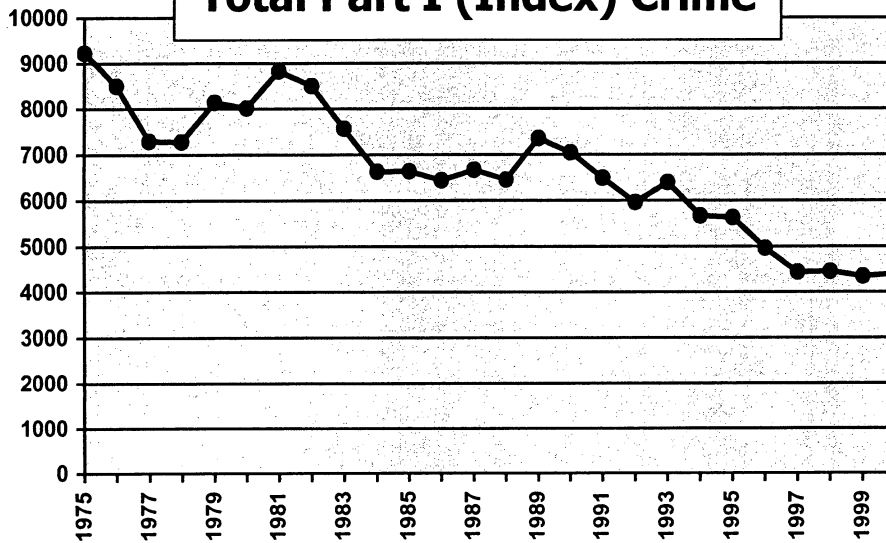
Total Violent	945	937	862	937	779	704	734	795	810	857	1077	1009	872	928	778	796	643	572	604	530	520	849	725	787	-2%	-52%
Total Property	7064	7876	7630	6616	5741	5923	5699	5858	5639	6483	5959	5473	5079	5456	5086	4824	4308	3858	3845	3817	3870	6342	4562	5452	1%	-35%

Total	8009	8813	8492	7553	6620	6627	6433	6653	6449	7340	7036	6482	5951	6384	5664	5620	4951	4430	4449	4347	4390	7192	5267	6893	1%	-38%
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* % changes are rounded to the nearest whole number. A 0% change means there was less than a 0.5% increase or decrease.

25-Year Statistical Trends

Total Part I (Index) Crime



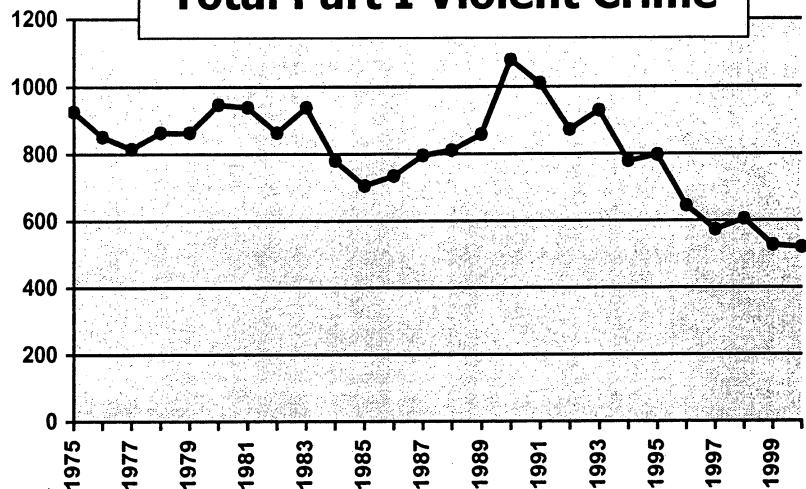
Total Crime

The total crime index has fallen far over the past 25 years, decreasing 52% from 1975 and 38% from 1990. Two bumps visible at the turn of each decade blemish an otherwise steady downward trend. 2000 reported a mere one percent increase over the lowest reported total crime in over 35 years, 1999's 4343 crimes.

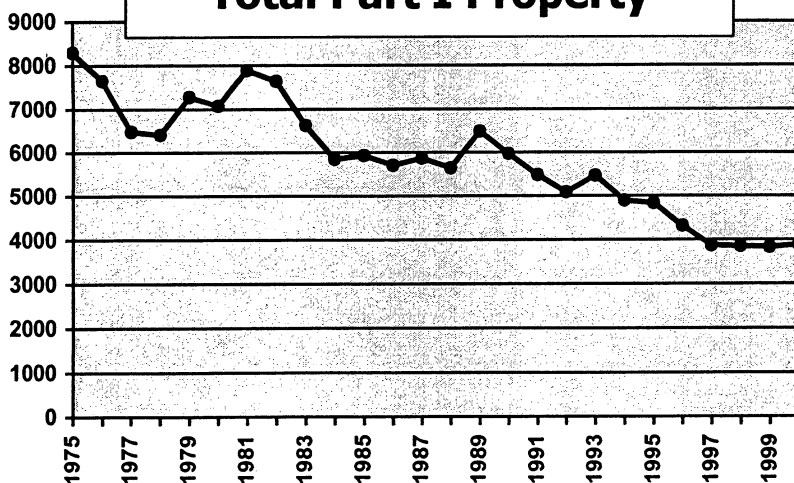
Violent Crime

The combined crimes of murder, rape, robbery, and assault swung upward in the late 1980s—reflective of the nation's epidemic of gang and drug violence combined with greater reporting of domestic assaults. Just as quickly, however, it sank again to record low numbers at the end of the decade.

Total Part I Violent Crime



Total Part I Property



Property Crime

Part I property crimes—burglary, larceny, and auto theft—have fallen 54% since 1975 and 42% since 1990. Burglary and auto theft have produced enormous decreases, but larceny (common theft) has actually increased. In 1975, larceny accounted for only 26% of the property crime total; in 2000, it made up 73%.

2000 Annual Report Highlights

For the second time since 1993, Cambridge recorded an increase (although minimal) in serious crime in 2000. The Crime Index total rose by 46 incidents, a one percent increase when compared with the 1999 totals. This slight incline in the crime rate should be tempered by the fact that the 1999 Index total was the lowest recorded in Cambridge in 35 years and the 2000 count of 4389 incidents represents the second fewest incidents reported in a calendar year since 1965. Serious crime in Cambridge has plummeted 53% since 1975 and 37% when compared with the 1990 figures.

Murder

- Cambridge experienced one murder in the year 2000. A Hampshire street resident was shot to death on the morning of February 6th. A suspect was quickly identified but he eluded capture until July. The assailant was an acquaintance of the victim. He is currently awaiting trial on murder charges.
- Murders in Cambridge usually fall into three situational types: domestic, drug or gang related, and homeless against homeless.
- The two murders in 1999 included the September 18 slaying of a Boston man outside the Hi-Fi Pizza in Central Square and the Christmas Eve murder of a Boston man in the CambridgeSide Galleria parking garage. The suspect in the Galleria case was apprehended in Lisbon Portugal in July of 2000. The Central Square slaying remains under investigation.

Rape

- For the second consecutive year, there were eleven rapes reported in Cambridge. These two counts are the lowest totals for this crime in Cambridge since 1965. Over the past 30 years, Cambridge has averaged 33 rapes per year.
- The 11 rapes included seven acquaintance rapes, one domestic rape, two "blitz"-style street rapes, and one incident classified as a home invasion.
- In an average year, investigators clear 70 to 80 percent of all reported rapes. This year, the Sexual Assault Unit cleared 82% of the cases

Robbery

- Robbery increased 13% in 2000 when compared with last year's figures. Commercial robberies increased 28% and street robberies rose 11% for a combined total of 21 more incidents than in 1999.
- Saturday is the most probable day of the week for street robberies. Temporal analysis of this crime reveals that 25% to 35% of the incidents occur between 8:00PM and midnight.
- The age of robbery offenders ranged from 14 to 46, with an average age of 22. Victims were 27% female and 73% male.
- Commercial robbery increased from 18 incidents in 1999 to 23 this year. From 1970 to 1990, Cambridge averaged 100 commercial robberies annually. Starting in 1990 that average nose-dived with nine declines registered in the ten-year period. Increased security measures applied by businesses appear to be the major contributing factor to this decline.

Aggravated Assault

- Aggravated assaults continue to drop with a 7% reduction recorded in 2000. Assault totals peaked in 1993 when 643 incidents were reported. Over the past eight years, this violent crime has been in a steady decline with 2000 count of 322 aggravated assaults the lowest total since 1986.
- Domestic altercations accounted for 35% of all aggravated assaults, followed by juvenile/ gang related incidents, which comprise 13% of the reports.
- Unprovoked assaults registered a dramatic drop of 50% in 2000. The majority of this increase can be traced to fewer incidents in Harvard and Central Squares.

Burglary

- Burglary has plummeted 76% since 1980 and 61% since 1990. The 2000 total is the lowest burglary statistic recorded in Cambridge in over forty years.
- There were two major commercial burglary patterns in Cambridge during 2000. The first involved a pair of drifters from Washington State. This prolific duo targeted Laundromats in Cambridge and surrounding cities and were finally arrested after nearly 20 incidents fleeing from a break on Oxford Street. A husband and wife team were arrested in September and linked to over 20 breaks into a Kendal Square construction site.
- The dramatic decrease in housebreaks can be attributed to the demise of the professional burglar who was personally responsible for between 200 to 300 crimes per year.

Larceny

- Larceny is the most frequently reported Part 1 Crime, accounting for 64% of the Serious Crime Index in Cambridge each year.
- Larceny is broken into nine sub-categories. The three classifications that recorded increases in 2000 were: Larceny from persons (+29%), theft of bicycles (+12%), and from buildings (+2%)
- Nearly seventy percent of the larcenies of company property from offices involve the theft of laptop computers.
- Larcenies of diners' property continue to be a problem in the Harvard Square business district. Thieves steal wallets from coats and purses hanging over, or sitting under, the diners' chairs.

Auto Theft

- The 2000 auto theft total of 498 incidents, although up 16% from 1999, still represents a decrease of 81% from twenty years ago and a 63% decline from 1990.
- A composite profile of the auto thief in Cambridge is that of a male, between 27 to 30 years of age, who has been a prior arrest for this crime
- Seventy percent of the vehicles stolen in Cambridge in 2000 were recovered. The majority of the recoveries continue to be made in the Dorchester section of Boston.
- The areas of Norfolk Street, Bishop Allen Drive and 800 block of Main St were the major auto theft hot spots identified in 2000.
- East Cambridge, Area 4 and Cambridgeport dominated that auto theft totals during the 1990s and were the top three-neighborhood total generators in 2000.

National/Regional Crime Comparison

1999* Crimes Per 100,000 Residents in Cities of 94,000-106,000 People, Nationwide

Crimes per 100,000 Residents

City	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Total
Burbank, CA	2	8	96	208	366	1,610	554	2,846
Corona, CA	3	24	114	117	642	1,823	455	3,178
Costa Mesa, CA	4	28	102	173	471	2,330	366	3,474
Daly City, CA	7	22	97	130	251	1,613	390	2,511
Pueblo, CO	5	91	147	753	864	3,998	276	6,135
Clearwater, FL	4	49	230	727	1,176	4,196	350	6,731
Miami Beach, FL	10	57	571	786	2,044	9,412	1,724	14,604
South Bend, IN	17	76	356	333	2,255	5,052	717	8,806
Davenport, IA	2	56	191	1,179	1,482	4,456	451	7,817
Lowell, MA	3	33	91	651	621	1,146	712	3,257
Manchester, NH	2	34	118	63	732	2,570	418	3,936
Edison Township, NJ	0	9	65	161	317	1,790	404	2,746
Woodbridge Township, NJ	1	18	85	270	544	2,193	424	3,535
Albany, NY	13	49	398	490	1,934	4,580	453	7,917
Allentown, PA	11	39	348	258	1,105	3,203	559	5,523
Erie, PA	4	45	232	158	687	2,462	243	3,830
Clarksville, TN	7	54	75	374	755	2,156	275	3,695
Carrollton, TX	0	12	58	165	720	2,248	311	3,514
Midland, TX	1	76	53	225	724	2,369	164	3,613
Wichita Falls, TX	3	56	121	428	1,023	3,840	363	5,834
Provo, UT	0	40	18	67	531	2,380	179	3,216
Sandy, UT	2	26	35	125	485	2,347	177	3,197
Cambridge, MA	2	25	176	377	605	3,007	460	4,651
West Valley, UT	3	43	108	292	1,081	5,328	673	7,527
Portsmouth, VI	18	34	448	386	1,566	3,851	609	6,912
Green Bay, WI	6	44	42	258	863	2,930	199	4,342
Norwalk, CA	10	27	219	470	535	1,249	772	3,283
Ventura, CA	3	19	94	218	650	1,798	211	2,995
West Covena, CA	3	19	178	217	506	2,619	684	4,226
Pembroke Pines, FL	0	27	62	159	587	2,391	516	3,742
Livonia, MI	2	29	62	106	432	2,108	302	3,042
Roanoke, VI	7	51	236	393	725	3,231	320	4,963
Berkley, CA	3	29	356	379	1,091	4,977	770	7,606
Boulder, CO	0	42	39	120	607	3,234	201	4,243
Bellevue, WA	0	14	40	68	479	3,400	418	4,419
Richmond, VI	37	56	527	522	1,466	4,244	1,069	7,920
El Cajon, CA	3	33	129	434	604	2,115	712	4,031
Downey, CA	9	18	240	134	717	1,689	1,029	3,836
Lafayette, LA	8	48	193	517	1,427	5,287	589	8,068

Average	6	38	174	343	867	3,061	506	4,993
Cambridge	2	25	176	377	605	3,007	460	4,651

*1999 statistics are not yet available for other cities and towns.

A comparison of Cambridge's 1999 Index Crimes per 100,000 residents to crime totals nationwide shows that Cambridge ranked below the nationwide *average* for all but two of the index crimes. When ranked in order of total crimes, Cambridge ranked just below the *median*.

How Cambridge Compares Nationally:

- **Murder:** Low compared to the national average. Cambridge murders ranged from one to three per year on average in the 1990s, while most cities report between three and seven.
- **Rape:** Traditionally just at the national average, however for the past three years it has decreased significantly.
- **Robbery:** Slightly higher than the national average. We note that few of the other cities on the list are situated right next door to major metropolises, which doubtless accounts for a high percentage of "street crime."
- **Assault:** Slightly above the national average, but statistics are shaky and influenced by reporting practices.
- **Burglary:** Significantly below the national average. This may be due to the disappearance of the professional burglar in the northeast.
- **Larceny:** Slightly lower than the national average. In the northeast, because of climate, larceny is less of a factor for three to six months out of the year. Cities with high larceny rates are almost always cities with warm climates.
- **Auto Theft:** Slightly below the national average.

1999 Reported Crimes in Massachusetts Cities and Towns Between 50,000 and 150,000 Residents

City	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Total
Lawrence	4	76	270	NA	1,199	1,587	2,733	5,869
Brockton	10	30	221	788	845	2,620	1,066	5,580
Lynn	9	27	160	992	722	2,174	1,386	5,470
Chicopee	6	53	96	2,041	1,626	1,543	481	5,846
Fall River	5	25	150	452	806	2,439	544	4,422
Somerville	0	23	70	136	349	1,268	809	2,655
Lowell	3	33	91	651	621	1,146	712	3,257
Cambridge	2	25	176	377	605	3,007	460	4,651
Plymouth	2	32	28	194	406	1,595	120	2,376
Quincy	0	23	52	192	779	1,802	332	3,179
Taunton	0	21	66	349	466	1,890	307	3,099
Framingham	0	25	35	157	724	1,192	196	2,328
Malden	6	26	85	785	488	1,433	469	3,292
Springfield	5	89	329	1,510	2,045	3,085	968	8,031
Waltham	2	20	10	136	265	1,311	128	1,872
Weymouth	0	15	27	259	198	1,023	199	1,721
Medford	0	11	32	315	313	1,495	436	2,602
Newton	1	7	11	71	306	1,258	69	1,723

Average	3	31	106	553	709	1,771	634	3,776
Cambridge	2	25	176	377	605	3,007	460	4,651

How Cambridge Compares Locally:

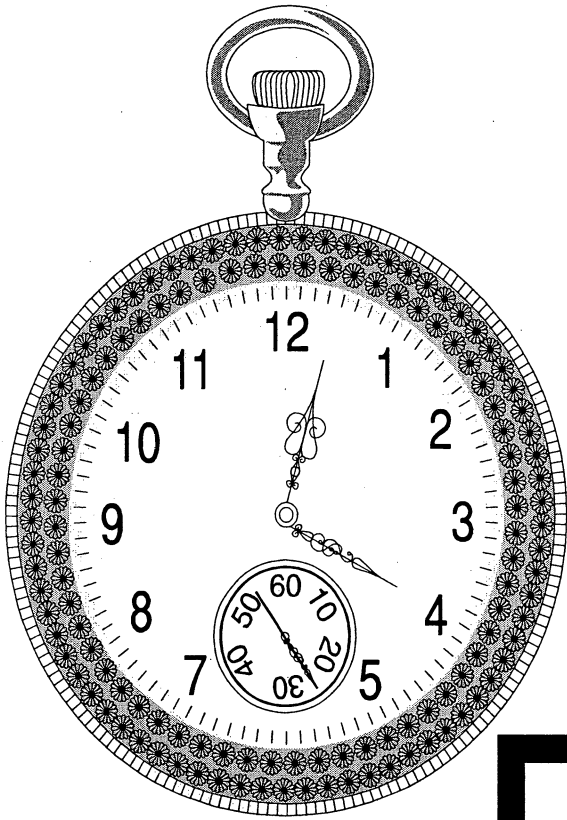
- **Murder:** Just below the average.
- **Rape:** Lower than the average.
- **Robbery:** Significantly higher than the average, probably due to our proximity to a major metropolis (see below).
- **Assault:** Significantly lower than the local average, but statistics are unreliable
- **Burglary:** Lower than the average.
- **Larceny:** Significantly higher than the average (see below).
- **Auto Theft:** Lower than the average.

While the majority of these cities empty during the day, Cambridge fills. Our daytime population is estimated at 250,000 people. This is reflected in the higher rates of burglary in the other cities (more likely with fewer people around) and the higher rates of robbery and larceny in Cambridge (more likely with more people around).

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

"Crime Clock"

2000



One
CRIME INDEX OFFENSE
Every 2 hours

One
VIOLENT CRIME
Every 17 hours

One
PROPERTY CRIME
Every 136 minutes

One
MURDER
Every 182 ½ days

One
RAPE
Every 33 days

One
ROBBERY
Every 47 hours

One
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
Every 27 hours

One
BURGLARY
Every 16 hours

One
LARCENY
Every 186 ½ minutes

One
AUTO THEFT
Every 17 ½ hours

The Crime Clock should be viewed with care. Being the most aggregate representation of Cambridge crime data, it is designed to convey the annual reported crime experience by showing the relative frequency of occurrence of the index offenses. This mode of display should not be taken to imply a regularity in the commission of crimes; rather, it represents the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals.

CRIME FACTORS

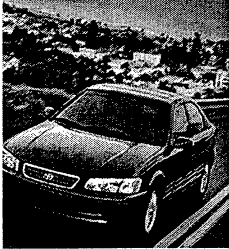
Throughout the Annual Report, the Department tries to place statistics in context—to explain *why* crime occurs in a particular area, instead of just where and in how many numbers. It is quite impossible, however, to analyze every crime factor within the pages of this report. As a general rule, readers should consider the following factors when gauging the relative safety of any city, neighborhood, or business district. Most of these factors are provided by the FBI in its *Uniform Crime Reports*:

Factor	General Effect	Status in Cambridge	Effects in Cambridge
Residential Population & Population Density	High population leads to higher residential crime rate (residential burglaries, larcenies from motor vehicles, domestic assaults, auto theft). High population <i>density</i> also leads to a higher residential crime rate.	Population of about 100,000; Very high density (about 15,000 per square mile)	Higher residential crime rate than cities of fewer than 100,000 Higher residential crime rate in densely populated neighborhoods of Mid-Cambridge, North Cambridge, Cambridgeport Low residential crime rate in sparsely populated areas of Cambridge Highlands, Strawberry Hill, Agassiz
Commerical & Educational Population, number & type of commercial establishments and educational institutions	High commercial population leads to more “business” crimes (commercial burglaries, shoplifting, larcenies from buildings, forgery) and to more crimes against the person often committed in commercial areas (larcenies from the person, larcenies from motor vehicles, larcenies of bicycles, street robbery, auto theft)	Very high commercial population (many large businesses, shopping areas in Cambridge) and very high educational population (M.I.T. and Harvard).	High overall larceny rate High larceny rate in highly-populated commercial areas of East Cambridge, Harvard Square, Central Square, Porter Square, Fresh Pond Mall High auto theft rate in East Cambridge, MIT Area Low larceny, auto theft rate in Agassiz, Strawberry Hill, West Cambridge
Age composition of population	A higher population in the “at risk” age of 15–24 leads to a higher crime rate.	22 percent of the citizens of Cambridge are in the “at risk” population. However, this number is doubtlessly influenced by the high student population.	Agassiz, MIT, and Riverside have the largest percentage of people in the “at risk” ages, but most of them are college students, which somewhat decreases their chances of involvement in criminal activity. Consequently, Agassiz, MIT, and Riverside do not have higher than average crime rates. However, neighborhoods with the lowest numbers of “at risk” ages—West Cambridge, Cambridge Highlands, and Strawberry Hill— <i>do</i> experience smaller amounts of crime.
Stability of Population	Stable, close-knit populations have a lower overall crime rate than transient populations. Neighborhoods with more houses and condominiums (generally signifying a more stable population) have a lower crime rate than neighborhoods with mostly apartments (generally a more transient population).	Historically, stabler population west of Harvard Square, more transient population east of Harvard Square. This is changing rapidly.	Lower comparative crime rate in neighborhoods of West Cambridge, Highlands, Peabody, Agassiz, Strawberry Hill. Higher comparative crime rate in Mid-Cambridge, Area 4, Cambridgeport. This, however, is changing with the stabilization and gentrification of housing in these areas. Witness the large drops in crime in 1997 in Mid-Cambridge and Area 4, in 1998 in Mid-Cambridge and North Cambridge.
Street Layout	Areas with major streets offering fast getaways and mass transportation show more crime clusters than neighborhoods with primarily residential streets.	A mix of major and minor streets	Higher auto theft rates in MIT, East Cambridge, Cambridgeport, where thieves can make a quick jump over the bridge to Boston Higher commercial burglary rate in North Cambridge, with multiple avenues of escape into nearby towns
Proximity to Public	Criminals are often indigent and cannot afford	Major public transportation	Contributes to clusters of crime around Central Square, Harvard

Transportation	cars or other expensive forms of transportation. Areas near public transportation, and particularly subways, witness a higher crime rate—particularly robbery and larceny—than more inaccessible areas	system offering high-speed rapid transit throughout most of the city	Square, Porter Square, and Alewife, though not much around Lechmere and Kendall Square. Neighborhoods distant from rapid transit—West Cambridge, Highlands, and Strawberry Hill—show lower crime rate with few clusters.
Economic conditions, including poverty level and unemployment rate	Again, criminals are often indigent. Areas afflicted by poverty show higher burglary, robbery, and larceny rates than Middle-class or wealthy neighborhoods.	Little abject poverty in Cambridge. This factor probably contributes little to the picture of crime in Cambridge.	Possibly some effect on Area 4—the neighborhood with the lowest mean income—though Strawberry Hill, which has the second lowest mean income, also has one of the lowest crime rates in the city. Other factors on this list probably have a much greater role than economic conditions.
Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness	Larry J. Siegel, author of <i>Criminology</i> , says: “Family relationships have for some time been considered a major determinant of behavior. Youths who grow up in a household characterized by conflict and tension, where parents are absent or separated, or where there is a lack of familial love and support, will be susceptible to the crime-promoting forces in the environment.”	According to census data, about one third of the families in Cambridge with children are single-parent families. In the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as a whole, this percentage is slightly less—about one quarter.	The neighborhoods with the highest percentage of single-parent families are Area 4, Cambridgeport, Riverside, and North Cambridge. With the exception of Riverside, these neighborhoods also have a higher than mean crime rate. However, there are a far greater number of factors influencing “conflict and tension” and “familial love and support” than just the number of parents in the household. In the end, no conclusions can be drawn without more data.
Climate	Warmer climates and seasons tend to report a higher rate of larceny, auto theft, and juvenile-related crime, while cold seasons and climates report more robberies and murder.	As with the rest of the northeast, a varied climate	High overall larceny, auto theft rate in the Summer Higher overall robbery rate in the winter Burglary rate less tied to climate than to specific weather conditions. Rain and snow produce fewer burglaries
Operational and investigative emphasis of the police department	Problem-oriented, informed police departments have more success controlling certain aspects of crime than other departments.	A problem-oriented department with an emphasis on directed patrol and investigation, and on crime analysis, including quick identification of crime patterns and rapid intervention to curtail them	Lower overall crime rate across the city than would be expected for a city from our size and characteristics
Attitude of the citizenry toward crime, including its reporting practices	Populations that have “given up” on crime and the police experience an exacerbation of the crime problem	A population that works closely with the police, creates numerous neighborhood crime watches, and is likely to report crimes	Lower overall crime rate across the city than would be expected for a city from our size and characteristics

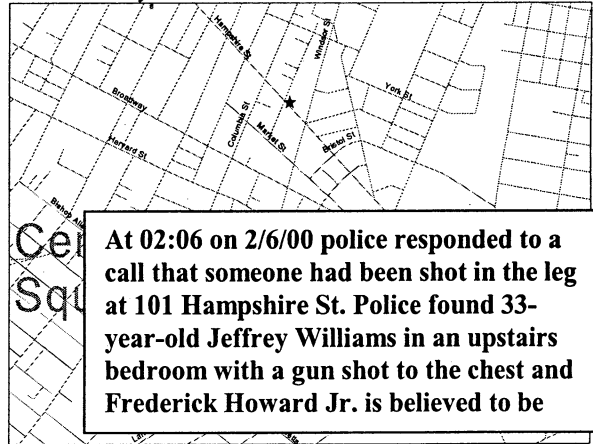
Chronological Highlights

January ~ Six out of ten Camry thefts have been stolen from Sector 5 Area



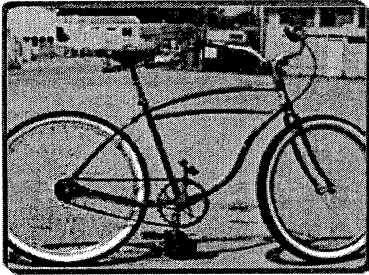
The motor vehicle theft trend has led Cambridge into the new millennium with heavy concentration in the North Cambridge area during the hours of 5:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. The motor vehicles were usually stolen while they parked on the side of a street.

February ~ First murder of the Millenium committed by Frederick Howard Jr.



At 02:06 on 2/6/00 police responded to a call that someone had been shot in the leg at 101 Hampshire St. Police found 33-year-old Jeffrey Williams in an upstairs bedroom with a gun shot to the chest and Frederick Howard Jr. is believed to be

March ~ Bike larcenies continue to increase to 8 thefts by March 15



So far this month there have been eight larcenies, which is a sharp increase from the lone larceny reported in the same time frame last year. There were four larcenies reported between 3/10-3/12/00 alone. Two were taken from in front of 992 Memorial Dr. The other larcenies reported this month have been scattered around Cambridge.

April ~ Flim Flam Artist Identified



David T. Williams (11/2/1963) of Dorchester, was identified as the man responsible for approaching persons in ATM vestibules and giving them false information in order to receive money from the victims. He often gave something in exchange for the cash people would give to him (such as a camera or his "word").

May ~ Motor vehicle related thefts increase in Area 4, between Broadway and Green St.



The auto thefts typically occur on the weekends, but there is a concentration on Tuesdays. Thieves are stealing the cars between 9:15 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. while they're parked on the streets. Out of the nine thefts reported, two have been of Toyotas and three have been Hondas. There has also been ten larcenies from motor vehicles in this area.

June ~ Big Carrot 'posers' arrested for ongoing scam

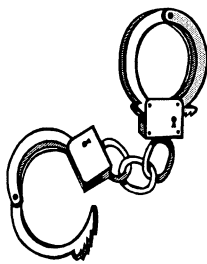
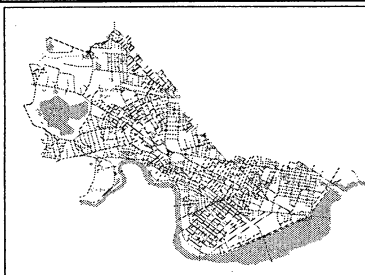


On 04/07 at 6:35 p.m., Mark Silverman of Medford was arrested for a variation of the classic "Big Carrot" scam. Silverman called his victim and stated that he worked for BestBuy and that the computer that the victim wanted was backordered. He then stated that he could give him a great deal if he met him at the BestBuy and paid with cash. All of the merchandise he sold were stolen goods.

July ~ December, 2000

July ~ Double Stabbing on July 22nd

Javaris Jones (20, of Boston) was arrested after stabbing an acquaintance with a box-cutter. The victim then retaliated, stabbing Jones with a knife. The non-fatal incident resulted in a hospital trip for both parties.



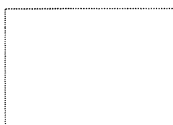
August ~ Armed Robbery at CVS



City of Cambridge
Police Department

WANTED

LKA:

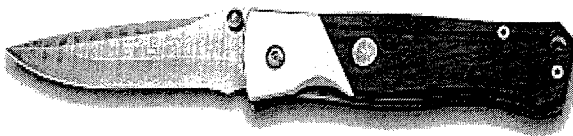


RACE:
SEX:
DOB:
HT:
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EYES:
HAIR:

If information can be obtained regarding this individual, please contact
Sergeant at Detective at 617-349-2359 or the
Cambridge Police Department, Criminal Investigations Division at
617-349-3374.

August 8th at 10 PM, an unknown man robbed the CVS on Alewife Brook Parkway. Wielding a firearm, which he held up to an employee's head, the suspect escaped with \$3,000 from the store's vault.

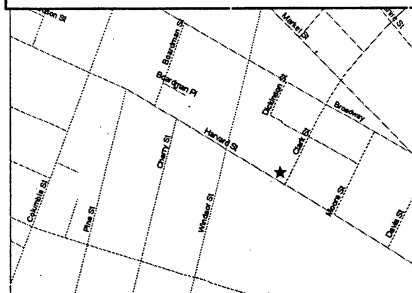
September ~ Knife Attack on the 20th



The month of September witnessed a brutal affray, during which a couple was seriously injured by a young man who made a foul remark as he approached them on Cambridge St. & Seventh St. An argument ensued, and a knife was drawn by the young man, who was later arrested for stabbing the couple several times.

October ~ Harvard Street

Just before 7 PM on 10/19, two 23-year-olds well-known to the CPD (Robert "Bobby" Scott and Jomar Benzan)



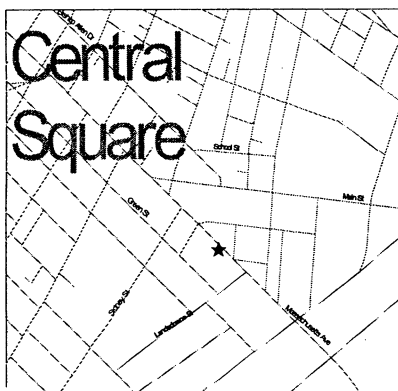
robbed and brutally stabbed a young man they knew, on Harvard Street.

The young man suffered non-fatal wounds requiring surgery.

November ~

Cambridgeport

Saloon Shooting



Outside a bar at 300 Mass Ave, on 11/11 at 12:41 AM, Elvis Gonzales (27 of Lynn) was arrested after firing two rounds, from a 22 caliber, into the abdomen of a 24-year-old male. The assault was in retaliation for an earlier assault on Gonzales' friend.

December ~ SIU Dominates

December

Cracking-down on drug activity throughout the city, the Special Investigations Unit produced some major arrests in the month of December. Two trafficking arrests, alone, yielded 135 bags of heroin and 31.5 grams of cocaine.





2000 Annual Crime Report

Section I

Part I Crimes

Murder

Burglary

Rape

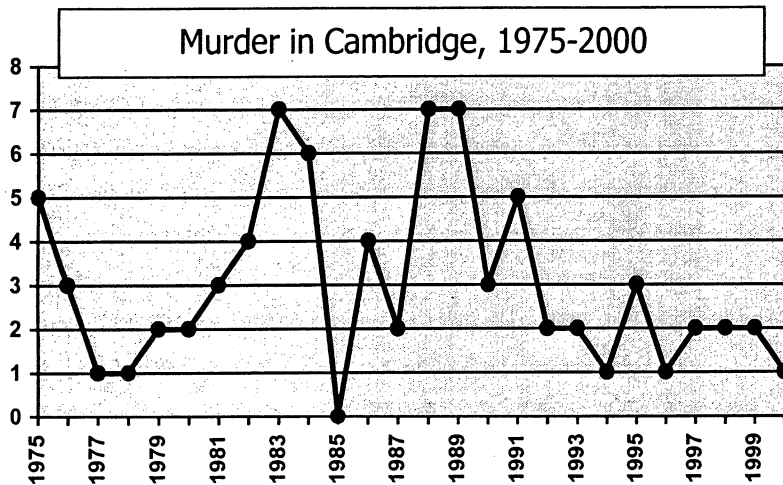
Larceny

Robbery

Auto Theft

Assault





Murder and non-negligent manslaughter is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification for this offense, as for all crime index offenses, is based solely on police investigation, as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Not included in the count for this offense classification are death 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.

Mankind's most egregious offense remains low in Cambridge compared to other cities and towns, but with violent crime falling rapidly, each gunshot fired resonates throughout the city, from Lechmere Square to Fresh Pond, shocking everyone who lives, works, and plays here.

As murder is rarely an end unto itself, each incident tends to highlight a deeper problem or set of problems that conspire to take lives. Such is the case with Cambridge's two 1999 murders (reviewed below)—incidents that highlight the consequences of street violence—of gangs, drugs, guns, or the recklessness of youth coming together at the wrong place at the wrong time, leading to a deadly conclusion. Likewise the one murder of 2000 stemmed from a series of incidents and or compromising situations that brought the victim to his end.

Similarly, the two murders in 1998 remind us of the often-fatal implications of family violence; while 1996 and 1997 killings emphasize the perils faced by those living on the streets. These three causes and categories of killing—street violence, family violence, and homeless violence—were identified in 1990 as the primary factors behind murder in Cambridge, and the same remains true at the end of the decade.

September 1999 Murder Stays Unsolved

After-hours shooting in Central Square leaves a youth worker dead

On Saturday, September 18, 1999, at 3:15 a.m., 30-year-old Collin Burton of Dorchester, with two friends, stopped at Hi-Fi Pizza in Central Square after a night at the Hong Kong and the House of Blues. A green Ford Explorer pulled up outside the Hi-Fi. Burton had a conversation with the occupants, and then banged on the hood of the vehicle. The man

in the passenger seat then fired through the open window, striking Burton once in the chest. Burton's friends rushed him to Boston Medical Center, where Burton died the following Monday. Burton's friends have cooperated with the investigation, but no arrests have been made and no warrants have been issued.

This murder has elevated fears of violence in Central Square, which has long been Cambridge's most prolific drug and robbery hot spot. Several drug related shootings in Area 4 were reported in the weeks preceding this murder.

Christmas Eve Murderer Captured

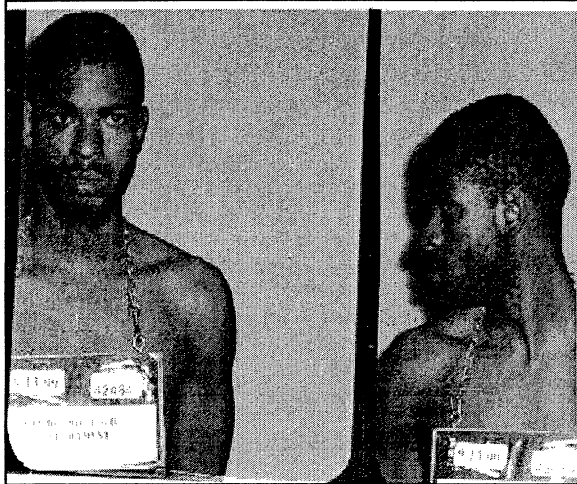
At 5:10 p.m. on December 24, 1999, a fight erupted between two groups of young males in the parking garage of the CambridgeSide Galleria. It is uncertain, but the men seemed to know each other and may have been gang members. During the brawl, one or two guns were pulled, and Gary M. Chatelain, a 20-year-old Haitian male from Roslindale with an extensive history of drug crimes and violent crimes in the Boston area, took a fatal shot to the chest. The gunshots sparked pandemonium in the garage as shoppers and members of the two groups fled.

On January 7, 2000, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Jose Nunes Correia, 19, of Dorchester, believed to be the shooter who struggled with Chatelain. Correia was soon added to the Cambridge Police Department's "Most Wanted" list.

Cambridge Homicide Detectives tracked Correia to several locations in New England before obtaining information that Correia was in Lisbon, Portugal. Detectives enlisted the help of Interpol and the Lisbon Police to arrest Correia. This capture drops

the Cambridge Police Department's "Most Wanted" list down to a mere five fugitives.

Arrest Made in Only 2000 Murder 7/6/00 arrest closed the case on murder in 2000



On 7/6/00, Frederick Jimmy Howard was arrested for the murder of Jeffrey Williams.

Cambridge experienced one murder in 2000. At 02:06 on February 6th, police responded to a call that someone had been shot in the leg at 101 Hampshire Street. Upon arrival, police found 33-year-old Jeffrey Williams in an upstairs bedroom with a gunshot to the chest. Williams, who resided in Cambridge, was transported to Massachusetts General Hospital, where he was pronounced dead just after 05:00.

It is believed that Williams had called his roommate that night, stating that the man and woman that he was with had been arguing. Later, Williams walked the woman to her residence, and was shot inside her apartment. A suspect was seen running from 101 Hampshire Street around the time of the incident.

The suspect was soon identified as Frederick J. Howard, a 22-year-old man from Columbia Street in Cambridge, pictured here in an arrest photograph

from 1998. On February 8, 2000, a warrant was issued for his arrest. Howard remained a fugitive until July 5, 2000, when Cambridge and State police responded to 11 Lincoln Street in Cambridge—only a few blocks from the murder site—on a tip that Howard was in the residence. Officers surrounded the apartment, called Howard on the telephone, and ordered him to surrender. Howard made an attempt to flee via the roof, but he was spotted, coaxed to the ground, and arrested without incident. He currently awaits trial.

Characteristics of Murder in Cambridge

For the thirty-year period between 1960 and 1989, the city averaged four and a half murders each year. The annual average for the 1990's has fallen to just over two per year. (Nationally, cities of around 100,000 residents average six murders per year.) Trend analysis over the past decades points to three recurring murder scenarios in Cambridge:

1. Domestic murder, in which an elderly female is brutally killed by her husband in a homicidal rage;
2. Arguments among the homeless that, often fueled by drugs or alcohol, escalate into deadly violence; and
3. The murder of young men by handguns or knives in street robberies or drug deals gone awry.

Since 1990, there have been 24 people murdered in the city of Cambridge. 14 of the victims were male (average age of 27), and 10 were female (average age of 46). A handgun was the murder weapon in ten of the incidents, and a knife was used in seven. Twenty-two murder reports received since 1990 are still under investigation.

A table and map of murders since 1990 can be found in the following pages.

Murder Across the State & Nation

In 1999, the United States reported 15,533 murders, a decrease of 8.5% from the 16,974 reported in 1998. This was the lowest national murder rate since 1966. Many of the nation's large cities are enjoying a golden age: New York City's murder total, for instance, has been cut by more than half since 1994 alone (1,561 vs. 633).

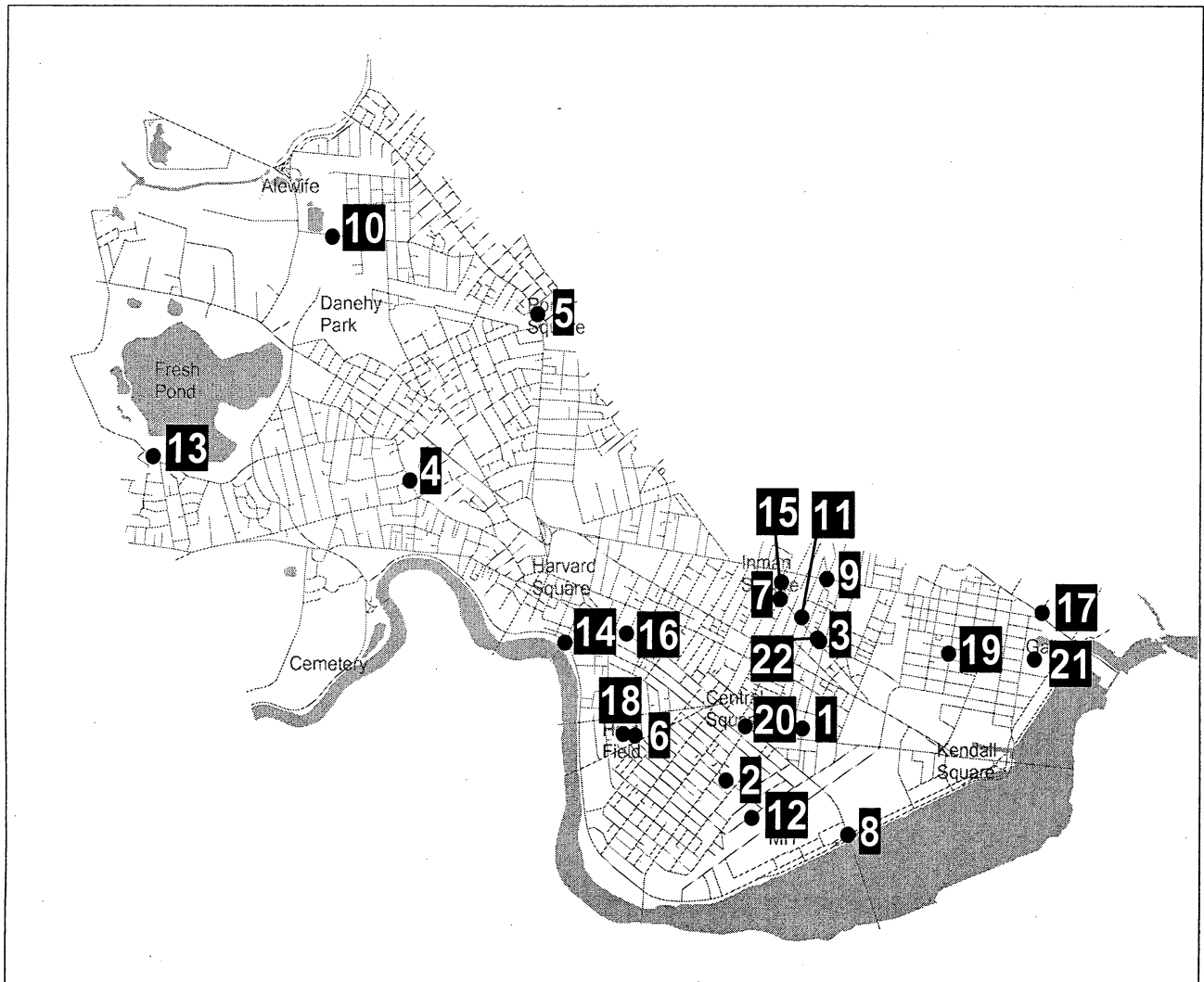
Across the nation, murder victims were 76% male and 24% female. Cambridge has a much higher percentage of female murders, probably because of our relatively low number of gang-related homicides, in which the victims are usually male.

Massachusetts experienced a 1.6% decrease in murders in 1998 (124 in 1998 and 122 in 1999). However, Boston's murder total dropped 8.8% from 34 to 31—a record low. No other towns surrounding Cambridge (Watertown, Belmont, Arlington, and Somerville) reported any murders in 1999.

Only a few Massachusetts cities and towns reported more than one or two murders in 1999. Those reporting four or more are Boston (31), Brockton (9), Fall River (5), Holyoke (8), Lynn (7), Springfield (7), and Worcester (8).

Murders in the Last Decade

The map and table below recapitulate the 22 incidents of murder—resulting in the deaths of 24 people—between 1990 and 2000. Seven of these murders are incidents of gang, drug, and gun violence involving young men; five are domestic and family violence killings; three are murders between homeless people; one stems from a store hold-up gone awry; one sprang from a heated argument in a fast food restaurant; and in five cases, the motivation or cause of the murder is unknown. Eight of these incidents have not been solved and are under investigation.



Map #	Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
1	1/25/90 01:00	Windsor St. & School St. (Area 4)	Jessie McKie, 21 and Rigoberto Carrion, 30, of Cambridge	Ventrey Gordon, 20, and Sean Lee, 21, of Mattapan.	McKie and Carrion were walking on the street when a group of men approached them. The men tried to steal McKie's leather jacket and stabbed both victims to death.	Gordon and Lee both convicted of murder. One other man convicted of accessory to murder. A fourth man tried and acquitted.
2	4/3/90 00:00 to 06:00	100 Pacific St. (Cambridgeport)	Jacqueline W. Blenman, 39, of Cambridge	Unknown	The victim was found strangled and dumped on the street.	Unsolved
3	3/15/91 23:00	97 Hampshire St. (Inman/Harrington)	Uri Woods, 29, of Cambridge	Unknown	The victim was shot to death on the street.	Unsolved
4	4/4/91 20:58	Sparks St. & Brewster St. (West Cambridge)	Mary Joe Frug, 49, of Cambridge	A white male in his 20s in a black leather jacket	Frug was walking a few blocks from her residence when an unknown assailant stabbed her to death.	Unsolved

Murders of the 1990s (cont.)

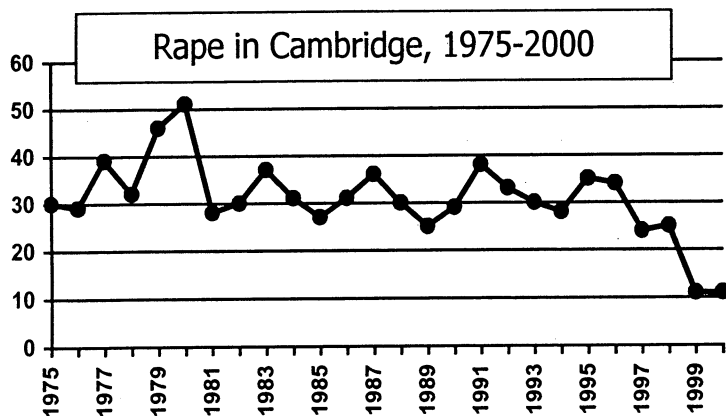
Map #	Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
5	5/7/91	Porter Square (North Cambridge)	Derrick Chance, 24, of Cambridge	Courtney Lewis, 24, of Cambridge	The victim was slashed to death with a razor during an argument in a fast food restaurant.	Lewis was convicted of manslaughter.
6	9/29/91 03:30	16 Mildred Hamilton Pl. (Riverside)	Bobbie Schley, 45, of Cambridge	Morris King, 48, of Barbados	Schley was stabbed to death in an argument with King, her boyfriend.	King was convicted of murder.
7	12/5/91 15:00	162 Hampshire St. (Area 4)	Esther Olofson, 49, of Cambridge	Unknown	Olofson was reported missing by her friends and family. Her body was later found in her bed. She had apparently been strangled.	Unsolved
8	9/19/92 20:30	Massachusetts Av. & Memorial Dr. (MIT)	Yngye Raustein, 21, an MIT student	Shon McHugh, 16; Joseph Donovan, 17; and Alfredo Velez, 18, all of Cambridge	Raustein was stabbed to death in a robbery gone sour.	All three suspects were convicted of murder
9	11/28/92 00:30	Cambridge St. & Columbia St. (Inman/Harrington)	Tyrone Phoenix, 18, of Dorchester	Shawn Carter, 21, of Cambridge	Phoenix and other youths were driving in Cambridge. When they came to a stoplight, Carter came over and rapped on the window. After being told to get away from the car, he pulled out a pistol and started shooting.	Carter was convicted of murder
10	9/22/93 21:30	324 Rindge Ave. (North Cambridge)	Michael Garner, 23, of Cambridge	Three young black males	Michael Garner was walking home when three young black males confronted him and tried to rob him of his gold chains. The robbery went astray, and Garner was shot twice and killed.	Unsolved
11	9/25/93 19:30	160 Elm St. (Inman/Harrington)	Rosalie Whalen, 54, of Cambridge	Dennis Whalen, 54, of Cambridge	Whalen bludgeoned his wife to death with a hammer.	Whalen was convicted of murder
12	3/31/94 16:00	Rear of CASPAR shelter, 240 Albany St. (Cambridgeport)	Edward Semino	Unknown	The victim was beaten to death in a fight between homeless people.	Unsolved
13	1/24/95	700 Huron Ave. (Strawberry Hill)	Claire Downing, 60, of Cambridge	Ken Downing, 62, of Cambridge	Downing beat his wheelchair-bound wife to death with a blunt object.	Downing was tried and convicted of murder
14	5/30/95 08:00	Harvard University Dunster House (Riverside)	Trang Phuong Ho, 22, Harvard student	Sinedu Tadesse, Harvard student	After Ho told Tadesse she did not want to room with her the following her, Tadesse stabbed Ho to death and then hung herself.	Tadesse committed suicide.
15	8/9/95 15:30	304 Prospect St. (Inman/Harrington)	Lilia Fagundes, 42, owner of market	Black male, 15-16 years old, with a thin build	Fagundes was shot to death in her store, possibly in a robbery gone awry	Unsolved
16	11/22/96 18:40	1033 Massachusetts Ave. (Mid-Cambridge)	Laurence Cooper, 50s, a homeless veteran	Richard Kachadorian, 50, of Cambridge	Kachadorian stabbed Cooper in the throat and chest during a street argument.	Kachadorian was tried and convicted of murder
17	3/26/97 01:25	East Street trailer yards (East Cambridge)	Helena Gardner, 19, homeless	Nicole Fernandes, 19, homeless; Randy Williams, homeless; Mark McCray; homeless	Fernandes lured Gardner, with the promise of a drink, to an abandoned trailer. Fernandes bound Gardner to a chair, whipped her with a metal rod and rose thorns, and then bludgeoned her to death with a sledgehammer before setting the trailer on fire. The two men watched.	Fernandes and Williams convicted of murder. McCray awaits trial.

Murders of the 1990s (cont.)

Map #	Date & Time	Location	Victim(s)	Offender(s)	Story	Status
18	8/19/97 20:55	Hoyt Field (Riverside)	Benny Rosa, 19, of Cambridge	Anthony Cole, 20, and Craig Joseph, 25, of Boston	Cole and Joseph encountered each other in Hoyt Field and fired on each other. Rosa was caught in the crossfire. Two others were wounded.	Cole convicted of murder. Joseph fled and was caught in New York City in 1999. He awaits trial.
19	10/16/98 10:56	157 Fifth St. (East Cambridge)	Joseph Beranger, 64, and Mary Beranger, 64, of California	John J. Hinds, 56, of Cambridge	Hinds and his half-brother, Joseph, and sister were involved in an on-going dispute over their mother and her residence. At the time of the incident, Joseph and his wife Mary were on their way to see their mother. Hinds got there first, an argument ensued, and Hinds shot his sister in the head. Then he fatally shot Joseph and Mary Beranger.	Hinds awaits trial.
20	9/18/99 03:15	496 Massachusetts Ave. (Cambridgeport)	Colin Burton, 30, of Dorchester	2 or more black males in a Ford Explorer	Burton and two friends stopped at Hi-Fi Pizza in Central Square. A green Ford Explorer pulled up outside the restaurant. While Burton was talking with the occupants, he banged on the hood of the vehicle. The man in the passenger seat fired through the open window, striking Burton once in the chest. Burton died the following Monday.	Under active investigation
21	12/23/99 17:10	CambridgeSide Galleria parking garage (East Cambridge)	Gary M. Chatelain, 20, of Roslindale	Jose N. Correia, 20, of Roxbury	Chatelain and Correia, known to each other, were part of two groups involved in a fight in the garage. Correia shot Chatelain in the chest.	Correia arrested in Portugal by Interpol and local police.
22	7/6/2000 02:06	101 Hampshire St. (Inman/ Harrington)	Jeffrey Williams, 33, of Cambridge	Fredrick J. Howard, 22, of Cambridge	Police responded to a call that someone had been shot in the leg at 101 Hampshire St. Once on scene Williams was found shot in the chest and died later at Mass General Hospital. A suspect identified as Howard was seen running away from the scene. The victim had called a friend stating that the man and woman he was out with were arguing and that he had escorted the woman back to her residence.	Awaiting trial.

Rape

11 in 1999 • 11 in 2000 • No Change



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.

The 11 rapes reported to the Cambridge Police in 2000 is the lowest reported total in at least 35 years and probably a lot longer (crime statistics do not exist prior to 1965).

Three of the 11 rapes were *stranger* rapes, meaning that the victim did not know the attacker. All three were attempts:

- On April 22, 2000, at 9:15 p.m., a 24-year old was approached in Cambridge Common by a 48-year-old Dorchester man, who asked for sexual acts. When the woman refused, the man forced her into a parking lot and tried to rape her.
- On October 18, 2000, at 3:00 a.m., an unknown man entered a Bigelow Street house through an unlocked sliding door and attempted to rape a 14-year-old girl who was sleeping in her bedroom.
- On November 11, 2000, an attempted blitz rape was reported at Harvard & Norfolk Streets. An arrest was made.

Statistical Note

Rape, like all other crimes, is subject to reclassification subsequent to investigation. Statistical discrepancies sometimes arise when crimes counted during one time period are later re-classified. Such was the case with several 1999 rapes, re-classified after victims recanted or altered their testimony, or after new facts came to the attention of the Sexual Assault Unit. The decision to re-classify a crime is not taken lightly; it is made only after careful investigation and consideration on the part of the investigating detectives.

The Crime Analysis Unit classifies rape into five different categories:

Acquaintance Rapes

Acquaintance rapes are non-domestic rapes committed by someone that the victim knows. They include rapes of co-workers,

schoolmates, friends, and other acquaintances, including "date rapes." There were seven of these reported in 2000. They include a 10-year-old girl who was raped by a friend of her mother, two date-rape situations at nearby universities, a statutory rape, a rape of a woman who left a local social club with a man in a van, and a homeless rape.

Blitz Rapes

Blitz rapes are stranger rapes in which the rapist rapidly and brutally assaults his victim with no prior contact. He "comes out of nowhere" or "blitzes" the victim. They usually occur at night in a public place. Two such rapes—both attempts—were reported in 2000: the April 22nd Cambridge Common incident and the November attack reviewed to the left.

Contact Rapes

These are a type of stranger rape in which the suspect contacts the victim and tries to gain her confidence before assaulting her. Contact rapists pick up their victims in bars, lure them into their cars or houses, or otherwise try to coerce the victim into a rape situation. There were no such rapes in 2000.

Domestic Rapes

Domestic rapes involve rapes between spouses, romantic partners, and family members. There was one such incident in 2000.

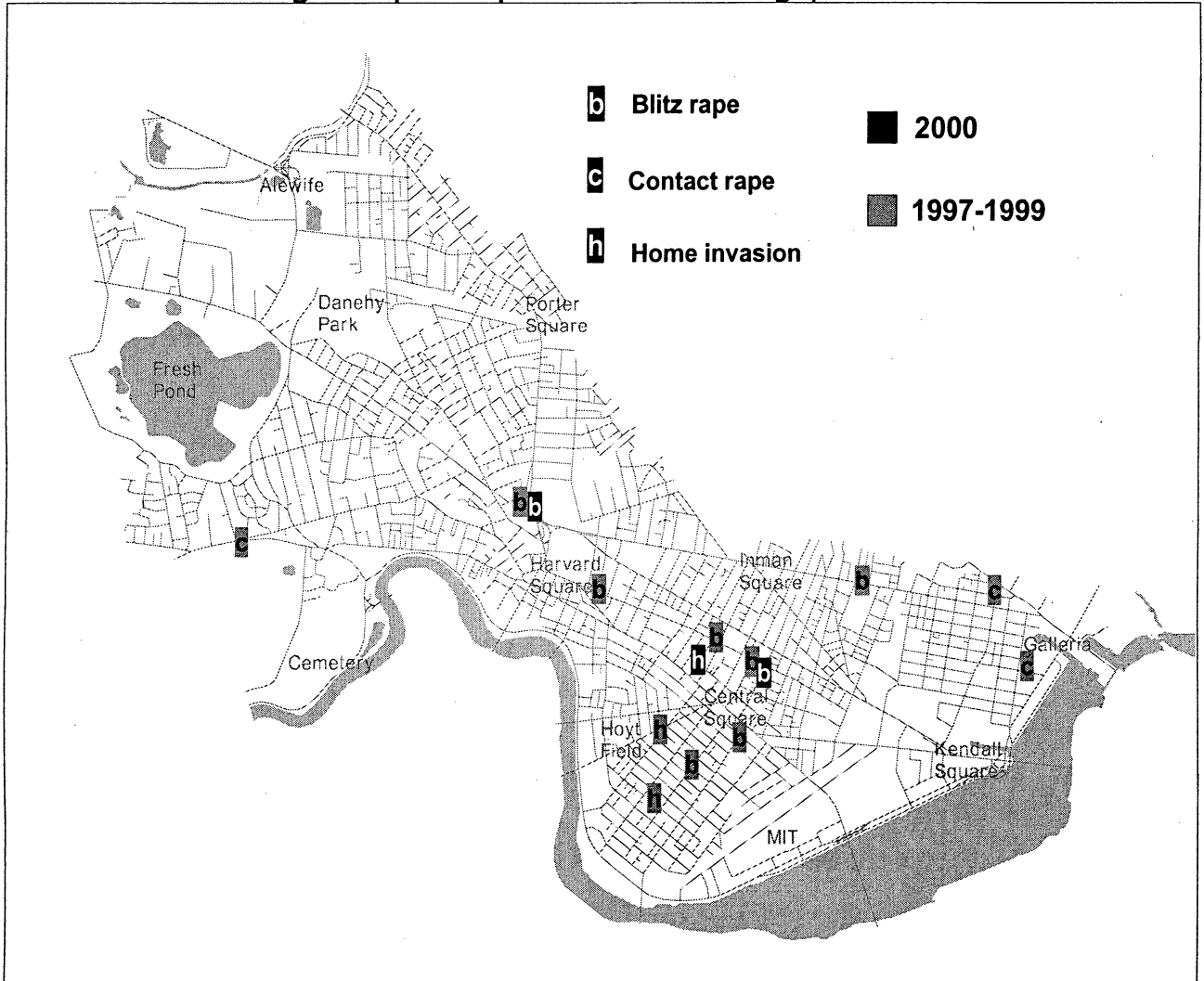
	Acq.	Blitz	Cont.	Dom.	H.I.	Total
Complete	6	0	0	1	0	7
Attempt	1	2	0	0	1	4
Total	7	2	0	1	1	11

Home Invasion Rapes

This type of stranger rape occurs when the rapist breaks into the victim's home to commit his crime. There was one home invasion rape in 2000, the October 18th incident reviewed above.

The Cambridge Police Department's Sexual Assault Unit reports that 6 incidents in 2000 have been cleared by arrest.

Stranger Rapes Reported in Cambridge, 1997-2000



Rape around the Region & Nation

The estimated 89,107 forcible rapes reported to law enforcement agencies nationwide in 1999 represented the seventh consecutive annual decrease for this offense. The 1999 forcible rape total shows a 4% decline from the 1998 level, a 9% decrease from the 1995 level, and a 13% drop from the 1990 level.

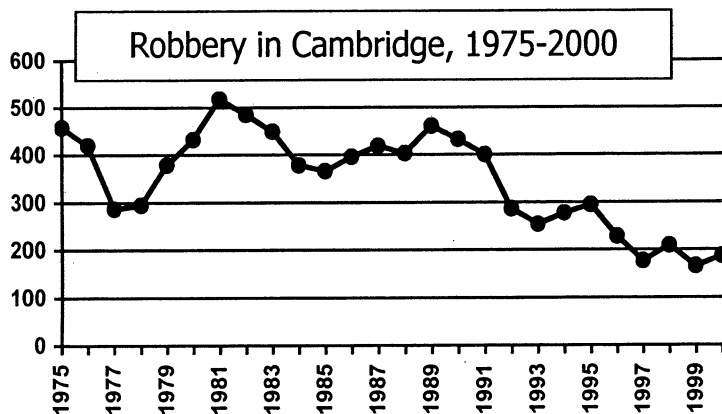
The FBI reported a 4.3 percent decrease in reported rapes (and a 5.2 decrease in rapes per 100,000 persons) across the nation between 1998 and 1999. Like the Cambridge Police Department, the FBI cautions that a significant portion of rapes go unrecorded, making the validity of the statistics uncertain.

In Massachusetts, cities with populations between 50,000 and 150,000 reported an average of 27 rapes per 100,000 residents. These cities include Brockton (28 per 100,000), Lowell (33), Lynn (22), Chicopee (29), Fall River (23), Framingham (16), Lawrence (53), Medford (6), Malden (14), Plymouth (16), Quincy (20), Taunton (11), Waltham (12), Springfield (132), Weymouth (8), and Newton (6). Cities and towns surrounding Cambridge (excluding Boston) reported a combined total of 17 rapes.

**National and Regional Statistics for 2000 are not yet available*

Robbery

165 in 1999 • 186 in 2000 • 13% Increase



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 is theft in which the offender confronts the victim and steals the victim's property through force or threat of force. It includes "muggings" and "hold-ups," though the offender does not need to display a weapon (and about half of them do not) for the crime to be categorized as a robbery.

Robbery is usually committed on the street, in the dark, by an offender or offenders who the victim does not know. The confrontational, threatening nature of the crime has a strong influence on the behavior of the public. Robbery is one of the crimes most often considered by a citizen when he or she gauges the general "safety" of an area.

Robberies are divided into robberies of *institutions* (e.g., banks, convenience stores) and robberies of *individuals*. These are colloquially known as *commercial robbery* and *street robbery*. Commercial Robbery makes up less than 15 percent of the robbery total in Cambridge. Unlike assault, robbery statistics are fairly sound; robbery victims are very likely to report the crime.

	1999	2000	Change
Commercial Robbery	18	23	+28%
Street Robbery	147	163	+11%
Total	165	186	+13%

1999's robbery total was the lowest reported in Cambridge since the mid-1960s (when we started measuring crime). Commercial robbery, which plunged from an average of 100 a year in the 1980s to 18 in 1999, was probably at the lowest point since the days of stagecoach hold-ups.

2000 was following on this long-standing downward trend until June when things began to get tough. The year closed out at a 13% increase over 1999's all time low due in part to an increase in Commercial Robbery.

Commercial Robbery

Commercial Robbery describes the taking or attempted taking of anything of value from the care or custody of a commercial or financial establishment. Examples of this crime include the bank heist, the cab stick-up, and the convenience store hold-up.

From 1970 to 1990, Cambridge averaged 100 commercial robberies annually, but starting in 1990, it began to swiftly plummet, totaling only 18 in 1999, an all time low. Nationally, commercial robbery accounts for 28% of total robberies; in Cambridge, in 2000, it made up only 12%. A yearly total of 23 commercial robberies for a city the size of Cambridge are astonishingly low. An average city of our size has around 50.

Commercial Robberies by Location Type

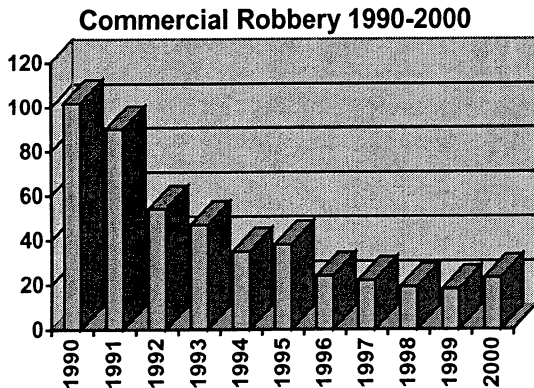
Type	1997	1998	1999	2000
Bank/Armored Car	3	2	6	4
Bar/Restaurant	3	3	2	1
Cab	3	2	2	3
Convenience/Gas	8	6	4	8
Misc. Retail	5	6	4	7
Total	22	19	18	23

Cambridge statistics do reflect a national decline in commercial robbery since the 1980s. A number of factors account for this trend, including increased security measures at gas stations (plexi-glass booths), convenience stores (drop safes, silent alarms), and banks (dye packs, better surveillance cameras, "man traps"); the Cambridge Police Department's Park & Walk program, which increases police visibility in vulnerable areas; and the disappearance of the particular breed of criminal who commits commercial hold-ups.

Commercial robbery in 2000 increased by five incidents from 1999. There were five convenience store robberies, four bank robberies, three robberies

of gas stations, three taxicab robberies, two Hotels, and one robbery each of a drug store, liquor store, parking garage, auto rental shop, café, and a video rental shop.

Two branches of the Cambridge Savings Bank, one BankBoston branch, and the National Bank of Greece were robbed this year. In the earlier Cambridge Savings Bank robbery, a suspect came into the bank and threatened the teller with a grenade. A similar robbery had occurred in Boston during the previous week and when the Bank Robbery Task Force made an arrest of a Boston man, he also confessed to the robbery in Cambridge.



Central Square reported two taxicab robberies this year. Both involved multiple males who after getting a ride robbed the driver of his money, one at gun and knifepoint and in the other they only mentioned that they had a weapon. The third and final taxicab robbery of the year, in October, ended in the arrest of two Cambridge residents after they picked up a cab in Somerville and once in East Cambridge held a gun to the cabbie and demanded all his money. A passing motorist, an off duty MBTA Officer, followed the fleeing suspects to an apartment where they were found and arrested with a pellet gun.

Robbers targeted two gas stations last February: a Shell gas station on the Monsignor O'Brien Highway and the Fresh Pond Mobil on the Fresh Pond Parkway. The third and most recent gas station robbery occurred on September 5th at the Memorial Dr. Mobil. In each case, handguns were shown and money from the cash register was taken.

Contributing to the total were five convenience store robberies. In April an arrest was made of a robber who held up a convenience store on Columbia Street. The young robber held a gun to the store clerk's head and demanded all the money. Fortunately when the robber fled, he left his jacket behind, which carried his identification.

Cambridge Police made arrests in three of the 23 Commercial Robberies. Nabbed were one local teen that dropped his ID as he fled a convenience store on Columbia St., a local man who violently robbed a liquor store on Cambridge St. and was identified by

surveillance tape and arrested as well as the two cab driver robbers who were tracked to an East Cambridge apartment.

Geographic Breakdown of Commercial Robberies

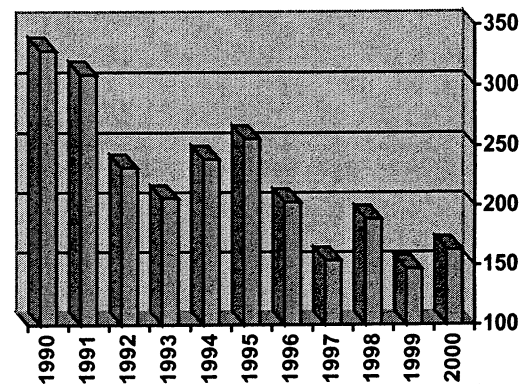
AREA	1998	1999	2000
East Cambridge/Galleria	1	0	5
Kendall Square/M.I.T.	0	0	1
Inman Square/Harrington	4	2	3
Central Square	4	5	4
Cambridgeport/Riverside	1	1	2
Bay Square	0	0	1
Harvard Square	5	2	2
Mass. Ave. 1500-1900	1	4	0
Porter Square/North Camb.	2	3	2
Alewife/West Cambridge	1	1	3

Street Robbery

"Street robbery" describes all robberies committed against individuals, as opposed to commercial establishments. Despite the name, a "street" robbery does not necessarily have to occur on the street, although more than 75% of them do. Examples of street robberies are "muggings," "carjackings," and "purse snatchings."

After years of steady decline, street robbery bottomed out in 1999 with the lowest ever reported total of 147 incidents, with 1997's 154 incidents a close second. Since 1996 this crime type has teetered between approximately 150 reports and 200 reports averaging out at 171 incidents a year for the past five years.

Street Robbery 1990-2000



A long-term trend analysis of street robbery reveals 12 recurring scenarios:

Acquaintance Robberies: Related to the Domestic Robbery and the Homeless Robbery (see below), Acquaintance Robberies are committed by someone the victim knows. Common scenarios include drinking buddies robbing each other after a night at the bar, friends turning on each other, drug disputes, and robberies between co-workers.

Bikejackings: In this scenario, any number of attackers will approach a young (10-15 years old) male victim on a bicycle and, through force of

numbers, knives, or other weapons, will demand the victim's bike. Often, the attacker simply shoves the victim off of his bicycle and takes it. In a good portion of bikejackings, the victim knows his attacker. In the year 2000 this type of crime included a large number of incidents where the target item was not a bike but one of the highly popular metallic scooters that are sold at high prices nationwide.

Bully Boys: Juvenile robberies of intimidation. In most occurrences, the victim knows the perpetrators. Committed by and against school-aged youths, they occur on the way home from school, or at playgrounds, malls, parks, and skating rinks. Two to four juvenile males usually strong-arm their victim, stealing such things as his jacket, hat, or lunch money.

Carjackings: In this scenario, a lone predator will approach a victim entering or exiting his or her car, or when stopped at a traffic light. In no uncertain terms, the robber will order the victim out of the vehicle and demand the keys.

Dial-a-Victim: These are robberies of delivery service personnel. A delivery person is intercepted before entering a phony location by suspects brandishing a knife or gun. Arrests made in 1993 had a major impact in curtailing this crime.

Domestic Robberies: The domestic robbery is a relatively new scenario, which has emerged over the past several years. In these incidents, the perpetrator is usually an ex-boyfriend, who uses force in street confrontations to take back jewelry or cash. Family robberies are also on the rise: husbands robbing their wives, brothers robbing their sisters, and estranged children robbing their parents or grandparents. Many of these robberies involve past debts.

Home Invasions: One of the most serious robbery types, home invasions involves robbers entering their victim's homes, usually at night, subduing the residents (sometimes by tying them), and robbing the home. Fortunately, this type of robbery is rare in Cambridge, and when it occurs, the victim usually knows the robber or robbers.

Homeless Robberies: The homeless robbery is a sad scenario reflecting urban life in the 1990s: homeless people robbing each other. The majority of these robberies occur in the vicinity of Central and Harvard Squares, or at various shelters. The victim usually knows with the perpetrator, and in many cases, both are intoxicated. Property stolen ranges from a bottle of wine to a blanket to a pair of shoes. Homeless robberies are sometimes precipitated by past debts, real or imaginary.

Pack Robberies: In this situation, a group of three to eight young males will stalk victims around shopping malls, MBTA stations, streets, parks, and recreational areas. The majority of these robberies occur on Friday or Saturday nights, when the "pack" is returning from a dance or party. The robberies are not always premeditated, but the victim—typically a male between the ages of 15 and 25, walking alone—simply ends up on the wrong place at the wrong time. Weapons are seldom used, but strong-arm tactics are applied. Usually, the victim is knocked to the ground or ordered to lie down while the robbers shake him down for his wallet, watch, or other valuables.

Predatory Robberies: This type of street robbery has the most pronounced effect on a citizen's perception of safety. Predatory robberies are synonymous with "muggings." In the typical scenario, one or two men approach the victim with a knife or gun and demand cash. The danger of serious injury is ever present. In recent years, predatory robbers have become cruder and less controlled, pushing and kicking their victims. Cambridge typically experiences more two-person predatory robberies than any other type.

Because of the frequency of this type of robbery, the crime analysis unit further subdivides predatory robberies into "crude" and "professional" robberies. "Crude" means that the robbers were edgy, unprepared, and unpredictable. In "professional" predatory robberies, the robbers are collected, efficient, and effective.

Purse Snatch: The purse snatcher is generally unarmed, and has little intent to cause injury. After "casing" a victim—a female carrying a purse, bag, or wallet—this robber runs up from behind—on foot or on a bicycle—and snatches the item out of the victim's hands or off her shoulder before she can react, often effecting a "body check" in the process.

Categorization	1998	1999	2000
Acquaintance	13	10	5
Bikejackings	9	3	3
Bully Boys	21	22	15
Carjacking	5	1	4
Dial-a-Victim	2	3	0
Domestic	4	2	0
Home Invasion	7	1	3
Homeless	6	8	4
Pack Robbery	20	19	30
Predatory (Crude)	59	53	59
Predatory (Pro.)	26	13	18
Purse Snatching	17	12	22

Geography

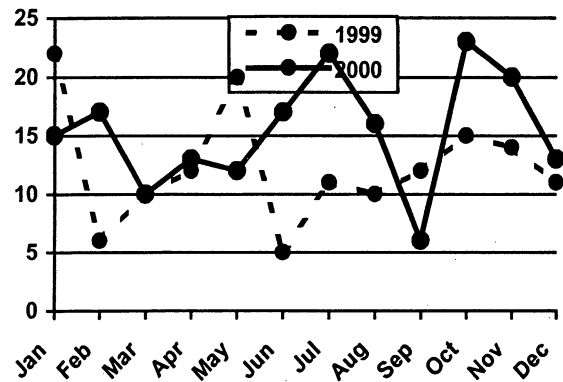
Neighborhoods reporting the highest street robbery totals in 2000 were Area 4, Cambridgeport, Riverside, Mid-Cambridge, and Inman/Harrington. Area 4 and Cambridgeport, together make up most of "Central Square," which traditionally reports the highest robbery totals. Central Square has long been a robbery hot spot for several reasons, including its high pedestrian traffic, its proximity to bars, its MBTA subway stop, its comparatively high "street" population; and its reputation as a drug trafficking area.

In 2000 the Mid-Cambridge and Riverside neighborhoods were hit harder than in the past by this crime type as increases in both Central Sq. and Harvard Sq.'s attributed to the totals for these neighborhoods. Both square's are the east and west boundaries of these neighborhoods which may have been effected by spillover from these traditionally high crime areas.

Cambridge Highlands, Strawberry Hill, and MIT remain the least likely neighborhoods to report a street robbery. The former two can credit their relative lack of nightlife, while MIT benefits from patrol from two police departments: the Cambridge Police and the M.I.T. Campus Police.

Seasonal Variations

As the graph shown here suggests, street robbery isn't subject to predictable seasonal patterns. Except for the months of March and April, all numbers in 2000 were polar opposites of 1999. Reports were heavy in the spring of 1999 and low in 2000, low in the summer of 1999 yet high in the summer of 2000. Trends were almost always on opposite tracts showing little to no seasonal similarities.



Times of Day and Day of Week

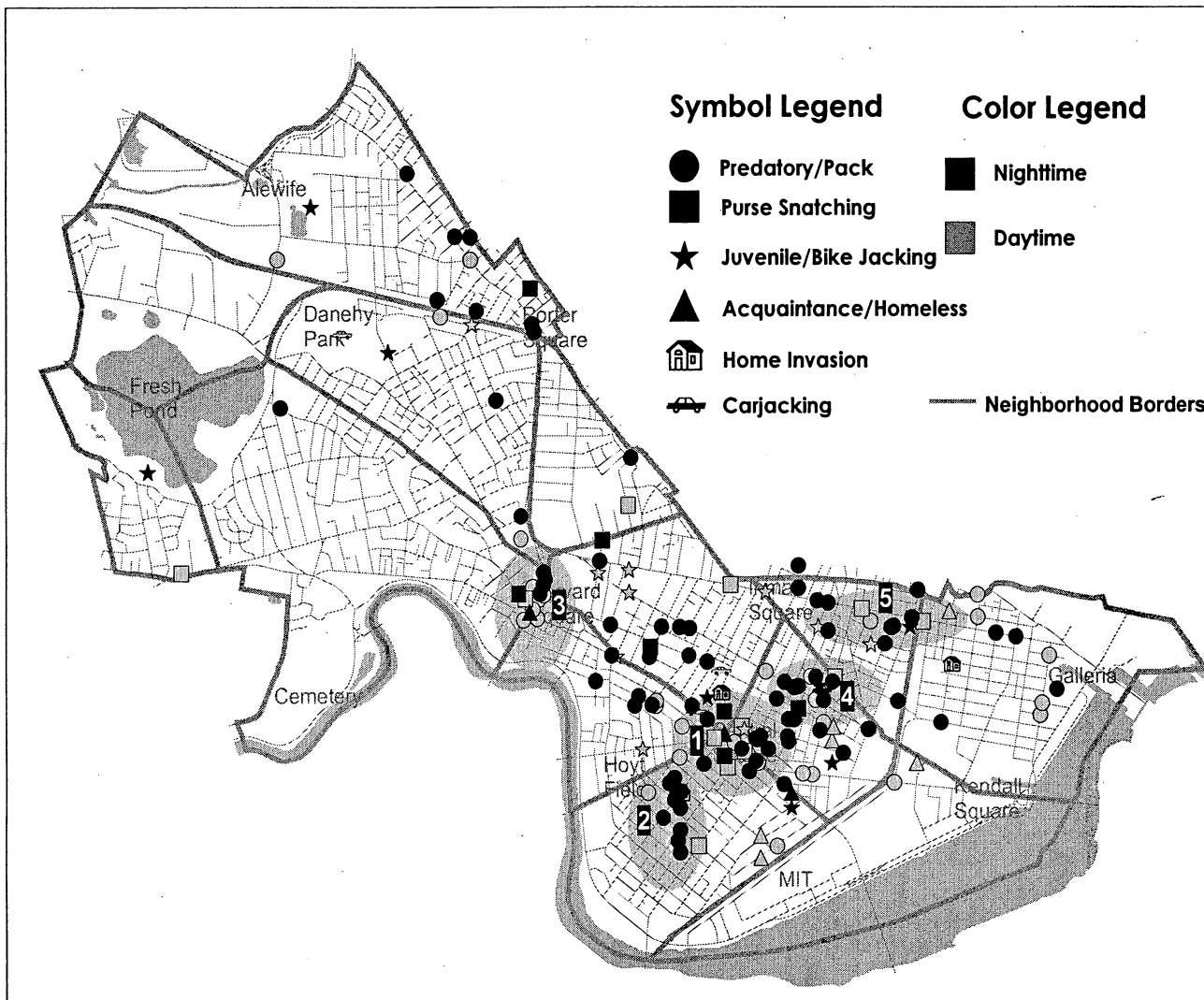
Temporal analysis of street robberies is more revealing: more than a third occur between 8:00 p.m. and midnight, a quarter between 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., and a fifth between midnight and 4:00 a.m. Very few happen between 4:00 a.m. and noon. "Hot times" vary with the type of robbery. Predatory robberies (or "muggings") are most active between 7:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m., while juvenile robberies and purse snatchings are more often a daytime occurrence between 2:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. Saturday was the most probable day for a robbery in 2000, but no other days stood out particularly.

Offenders and Victims

The Cambridge Police Department arrested 24 individuals for street robbery in 2000. All but one was a male. The age of the offenders ranged from 14 to 46, with an average age of 22. Four of the individuals arrested were homeless. Eight were from Cambridge. Five of those arrested were from Boston, most from Dorchester. Victims were 27% female and 73% male. A third of the robberies committed against women were purse snatchings; most of the rest were predatory.

Street Robbery by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	1990s Average	1998	1999	2000	Change 99-00	% of 00 Total	1990s Rank	2000 Rank
East Cambridge	21	20	20	12	-40%	7%	4	6
MIT	6	1	1	2	Incalc.	1%	10	10
Inman/Harrington	15	14	19	18	-5%	11%	7	5
Area 4	49	36	38	36	-5%	22%	1	1
Cambridgeport	34	27	24	27	+13%	17%	2	2
Mid-Cambridge	19	20	6	18	+200%	11%	5	4
Riverside	16	20	11	21	+91%	13%	6	3
Agassiz	6	10	1	2	Incalc.	1%	11	11
Peabody	15	14	8	8	None	5%	8	8
West Cambridge	12	6	3	7	+133%	4%	9Riv	9
North Cambridge	23	17	14	9	-36%	6%	3	7
Highlands	3	1	1	1	None	1%	13	13
Strawberry Hill	4	3	1	2	Incalc.	1%	12	12



Street Robbery Hotspots in 2000

1. Central Square/Area 4

Numerous patterns and occurrences were noticed in Central Square and the side streets adjacent to this area in 2000. Streets such as Massachusetts Avenue, Bishop Allen Drive, Norfolk Street, Harvard Street, and Windsor Street are affected most. Robberies are most likely between 8:30 p.m. and 2:00 a.m. A few two- or three-incident patterns were reported in this area in 2000.

2. Cambridgeport

The northern portion of this neighborhood compiles a large portion of Central Sq., which is a typically high crime area for numerous reasons. In 2000 the central portions of this largely residential area experienced street robbery patterns and this is therefore the second street robbery hotspot for the year. Recurring afternoon and evening patterns in the fall, which involved similar suspects, were ended in December and will hopefully continue to be quiet on into this year.

3. Harvard Sq.

Robbery has returned to the areas it once was most prevalent. Street robberies in this area had been slowly migrating out from the heart of the square and the numbers were dwindling. In 2000 the numbers for this area continued to decrease but most occurred in what may be considered the center of the square, the "pit." This area, named for the sunken subway entrance, has been a longstanding hotspot for numerous crime types including street robbery.

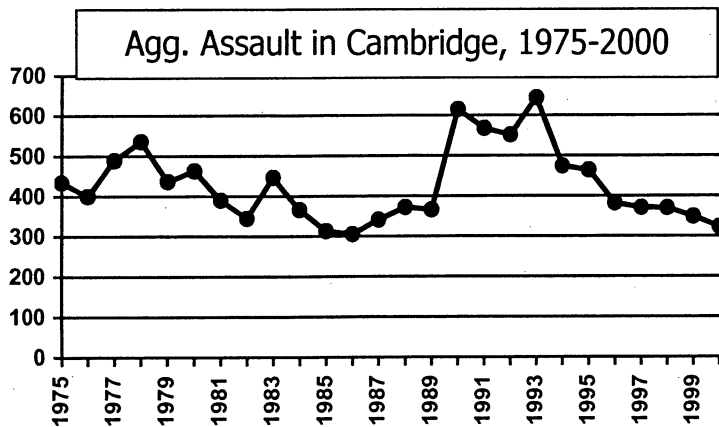
4. Fletcher School Area

This area, which is comprised of Broadway between Prospect St. and Windsor St.'s as well as the connecting side streets, had a high concentration of nighttime predatory robberies.

5. Cambridge St. 700-1300

This stretch of road and the connecting side streets also saw a higher than average concentration of street robberies. The robberies in this area were mostly at night with the exception of a small number of daytime purse snatchings and bikejackings.

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.

Unlike murder, robbery, and other violent crime, assault is born in the heat of the moment. The offender's motivation during an assault is rarely personal gain, and the offender often later regrets the incident. Perhaps the most preventable violent crime, many assaults in the making are probably curtailed through the careful use of control and restraint, or through the intervention of bystanders and police.

However, assault is a very serious crime because of the great risk of critical injury to the victim. Very often, blind luck or quick medical attention is all that separates an aggravated assault from a murder.

Between 1984 and 1989, assault registered about 350 incidents per year; in 1990, it suddenly jumped 41 percent to an unprecedented 614 reports. It peaked at 643 in 1993; since then, it has declined each year. 2000's total is the lowest total since 1986.

A good portion of these fluctuations can be attributed to the frequency of which the crime is reported to police, rather than the frequency of its actual occurrence. As domestic violence awareness has increased over the last decade, so has the willingness of domestic violence victims to report abuse to the police.

Despite advances made by domestic violence victim advocates in recent years, experts estimate that between 50 and 80 percent of domestic assaults are never reported to the police. Very likely, apathy, fear of police contact, embarrassment, and other factors also lead to underreporting of alcohol related fights,

assaults between acquaintances, gang fights, and conflicts among the homeless. The result is that assault statistics based on police reports are probably not reliable enough for effective long-term policy decisions.

Assault Categorizations

A chart and graph of aggravated assault classifications over the past two years appears below. This year, 35% were domestic in nature—a percentage slightly higher than past years. An analysis of domestic assaults and other crimes appears in the *Domestic Crimes* section of this report.

The second highest category of aggravated assaults during 2000 was juvenile/gang related incidents, which increased by 54% when compared with the 1999 totals. Over twenty percent of these types of assaults occur in Area 4, with the intersection of Bishop Allen Drive and Douglas Street being a long-standing hot spot for altercations among youths. Sporadic encounters among juveniles in the early evening hours in and around the Galleria Mall have been a problem for a number of years.

Type	1999	2000	% of Total
Domestic	104	113	35%
Juvenile	28	43	13%
Acquaintance	49	34	10%
Traffic/Parking	30	31	10%
Bar/Liquor	17	25	8%
Unprovoked	50	25	8%
Homeless	19	19	6%
Workplace	6	9	3%
Landlord/Neighbor	13	7	2%
Police Officer	3	6	2%
Retail/Patron	14	10	3%
Total	348	322	

"Unprovoked" aggravated assaults registered a dramatic drop of 50% in 1999. The majority of this decrease can be traced to fewer incidents in Harvard and Central Squares. Most of the victims reported that they were just walking down the street when

attacked. However, other assaults were the result of insignificant verbal confrontations. Most incidents seemed to result from the rage of others and involved weapons such as fists and feet, knives, and guns.

Acquaintance assaults run the gamut from drinking buddies to classmates. Two types of acquaintance assaults—**workplace** assaults and **landlord/neighbor** assaults—are singled out as unique categorizations. The impetuses behind these acquaintance assaults are as varied as the locations and times at which they occur.

Retail/Patron assaults are a special kind of incident in which the patron of an establishment assaults a clerk or manager. These assaults are often linked to shoplifting; store employees attempting to detain a shoplifter are struck in the shoplifter's escape or attempt to escape.

Traffic & Parking assaults are a reflection of the "road rage" often discussed in today's news. One driver cuts off another, takes "someone else's" parking space, honks his horn, exchanges an offensive look or gesture, and suddenly someone is attacking with a tire iron or other weapon. We find that these assaults tend to increase in the winter, when some residents fight over the few parking spaces that are shoveled out.

Weapons Used in 2000 Aggravated Assaults

Weapon	Total	%
Hands/Feet	80	25%
Knife	50	15%
Automobile	19	7%
Bottle/Glass	17	6%
Household/Kitchen Item	16	5%
Handgun	16	5%
Telephone	10	3%
Stone/Rock	9	3%
Furniture	8	3%
Bicycle Lock	6	3%
Bar / Pipe	5	2%
Umbrella	5	1%
Chemicals/Spray/Poison	5	1%
Chain	4	1%
Belt/Strap	4	1%
BB Gun	4	1%
Chemical Spray	4	1%
Fire	3	1%
Scalding Liquid	3	1%
Hammer	3	1%
Canine	3	1%
Razor	3	1%
Flashlight	2	1%
Other/Unknown	39	12%

Relationships

Another way to look at aggravated assaults is to classify the relationship between the offender and the victim. Many, but not all, of the assault categorizations are based on this relationship. This list shows the relationship between the offender and the victim in the 322 aggravated assaults:

Relationship	Total	%
Stranger or Unknown	133	41%
Misc. Acquaintance	40	12%
Romantic Partner	24	8%
Spouse	19	6%
Ex-Romantic Partner	18	6%
Parent/Child	14	5%
Neighbor	13	5%
C-Worker/Employee	12	5%
Client/Patron	9	3%
Neighbor	9	3%
Sibling	8	3%
Ex-Spouse	4	1%
Schoolmate	4	1%
Landlord/Tenant	3	1%
Third / Lover	3	1%
Teacher/Coach	1	1%

Assault Trends Observed in 2000:

Although not concise and distinctive crime patterns, the following trends in violent behavior were noted in 2000.

- Juvenile assaults in the vicinity of the Galleria...
- Road rage in the 100 to 300 blocks of Cambridge St.
- Bar related fights on Cambridge Street...
- Gang activity in the 400 block of Mass. Ave...
- Traffic and parking altercations in Central Square.
- Assaults of the homeless along Albany Street.
- Bar related assaults in the 300 block of Mass Ave
- Bar related assaults in the 700 block of Mass. Ave
- Assaults of the homeless in Harvard Square
- Domestic altercations in Central Square
- Domestic assaults at Walden Square
- Juvenile altercations at Bishop Allen Dr. & Douglass St.

• Serious Assaults

Eight assaults involved immediate life-threatening injury to the victim:

- On March 8, 2000, police responded to a call on Cameron Avenue to find a resident sitting on his kitchen table holding his throat. The victim told authorities that he and his roommate had had

- An argument and the roommate stabbed in the neck with a kitchen knife.
- On March 29, 2000, a resident of Lopez Street was sitting on the front steps with his friend whom he later got into a fight with. During the dispute, the assailant stabbed his 'friend' in the chest with a kitchen knife.
- On May 3, 2000, a Washington Street resident was invited to his neighbors' house. When the neighbor's brother returned home, he went into a fit of rage after finding out who the guest was and stabbed the man over 20 times. The assailant's girlfriend tried to stop him from stabbing the man and he began to stab her in the throat.
- On August 8, 2000, a young man got out of his car behind Jefferson Park when he heard someone telling him to turn around. After turning around, he was shot in the chest after three shots were fired.
- On August 13, 2000, a young man got into a scuffle and was stabbed in the stomach with a knife.
- On August 28, 2000, a man was found on a bench in Paine Park covered in blood. The man had been shot in the head by an unknown person.
- On September 20, 2000, a man walking down the street approached a couple and made an offensive remark, which ended in an argument. During the argument, the man produced a knife and stabbed both victims in the stomach.

- On November 11, 2000, a young man was shot after threats were made from the attacker regarding a previous dispute.

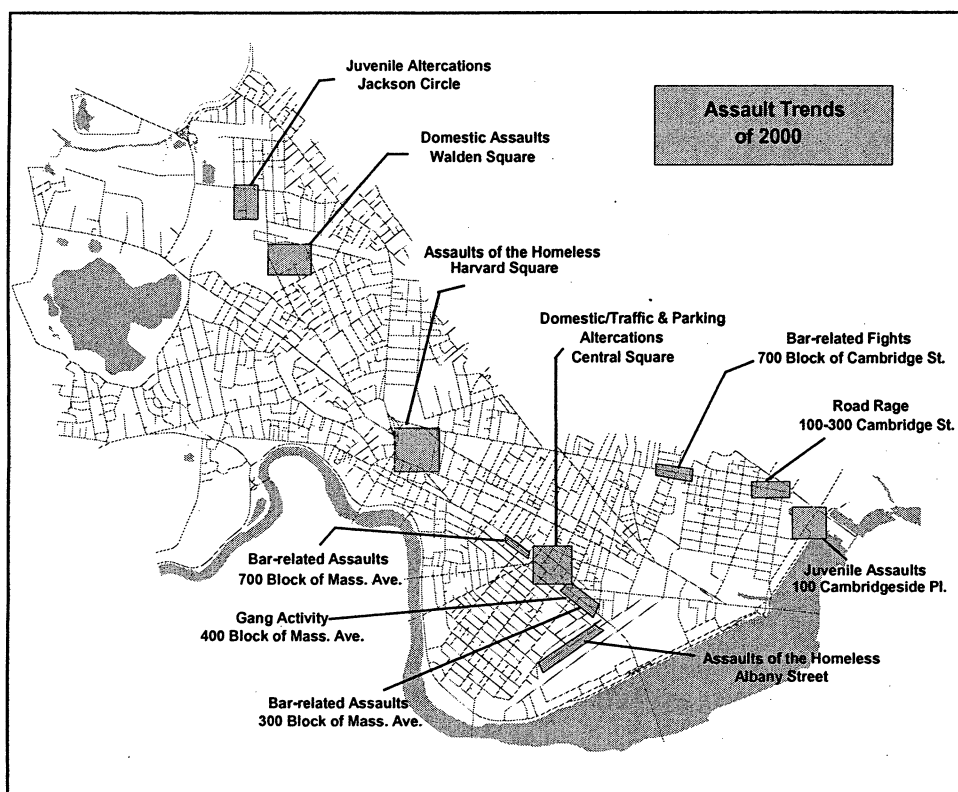
In 43% of aggravated assaults, there was no injury to the victim. In 37% of cases, there was "mild" injury (e.g., a black eye, a bruise, a small cut); 15% showed "moderate" injury (e.g., several bruises, a large cut, a sprain or small broken bone); 3% "serious" injury (e.g., a broken bone, unconsciousness, severe bruising, a deep cut); and 2% "life-threatening" injury (e.g., a gunshot wound or stab wound in a vital area, any injury requiring immediate surgery). In 22% of cases, the victim required hospital care.

Simple Assault

Simple assaults, unlike aggravated assaults, are not scored among the Part I Crimes. Simple assaults do not involve the use of a dangerous weapon and are not intended to cause—and do not cause—serious injury. Examples of simple assaults include a shove, a punch in the stomach, or a slap in the face.

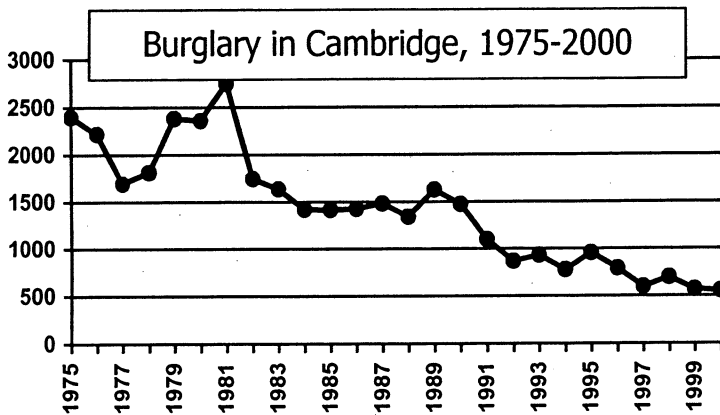
561 simple assaults were reported in 2000, up 10% from 1999, but if lack of reporting is a problem for aggravated assaults, it is probably doubly so for simple assaults, since they do not by definition result in serious injury.

Simple assaults are similar in categorization to aggravated assault, though a larger percentage of them—41%—are domestic in nature.



Burglary

567 in 1999 • 552 in 2000 • Down 3%



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 is considered a much graver crime than larceny, since it usually involves breaking into someone's home or business. Great diversity exists within the ranks of burglars: a great many are "crude," unrefined thieves who, with little finesse, will smash a window and enter an unoccupied house or building. Because long-term success at burglary involves innovation, risk, and proficiency, the crime is often associated with "professional," master thieves who disable alarm systems and steal oil paintings and oriental rugs.

The latter type of burglar—the professional thief who used to commit 200 to 300 housebreaks per year, many in wealthy residential locations—has become a dinosaur. He has been put out of business by priority prosecution programs, patrol and investigative strategies, and early detection of patterns. The demise of this "one-man crime wave" has caused burglary to plunge 76 percent since 1980 and 61 percent since 1990. The 2000 total is the lowest burglary statistic the Cambridge Police Department has reported since we started measuring crime in the 1960s.

Burglaries in Cambridge are evenly spread throughout the day, with more business breaks occurring at night and on weekends, and more residential breaks occurring during the workday. Seldom does a resident or business owner encounter a burglar, and only very rarely (except in the case of domestic burglaries) does a resident come to harm during a burglary.

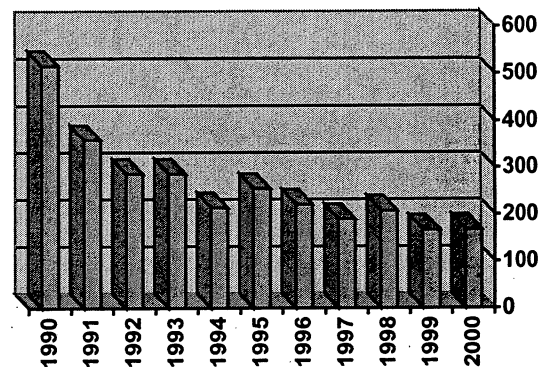
For the purpose of analysis, the crime of burglary is divided into two categories: Commercial Burglary and Residential Burglary ("housebreaks"). Commercial breaks showed a .06 percent increase in 2000, while housebreaks decreased 4 percent.

Type	1999	2000	Change
Commercial Burglary	167	168	+0.06%
Residential Burglary	400	384	-4%

Commercial Burglary

Commercial burglary, or commercial breaks, describes the burglary of a business, government, or retail establishment. This crime has experienced decreases over the past 10 years, but not as dramatically as residential burglary.

Commercial Burglary 1990-2000



Commercial burglars target a miscellany of establishments. The type of business targeted speaks volumes about the offender's likely status and style, and commercial breaks can therefore be categorized by the type of premises entered. Most breaks fall into one of six broad categories:

- **Smash & Grab** burglaries target display windows along major routes. The burglar runs or drives up, smashes the window, steals valuables from the immediate area of the window, and runs off. The entire enterprise may take less than a minute.
- **Retail** burglars pry or smash their way into stores, hair salons, restaurants, and other locations with cash registers on the premises. They're hoping for cash left in the register or the safe. They may grab some cigarettes or a stack of

lottery tickets on the way out. Retail burglars who target restaurants specifically often cross multiple jurisdictions, breaking into similar franchises, looking for safes.

- **Business burglars** enter real estate offices, law firms, technology companies, and other offices, looking for laptop computers and other expensive equipment.
- **Construction Site thieves** are a special breed of burglars who know how to select, steal, and sell expensive power tools, building supplies, and heavy equipment. They are often in the business themselves, and may have done some sub-contract work on the site that they target.
- **Church burglars** are usually homeless individuals with substance abuse problems. They enter lightly-secured houses of worship, looking for petty cash and easily fenced items.
- **School burglars** are generally juveniles, breaking into their own schools to vandalize or to steal computers and other expensive goods that they see every day.

Type	1998	1999	2000
Retail	37	40	32
Business Offices	32	23	20
Construction Sites	19	23	36
Restaurants/Bars	27	21	21
Churches	18	13	7
Schools	19	9	6
Jewelry Store	4	8	1
Cleaners/Laundry	2	7	9
Clothing Stores	9	7	1
Hair/Beauty	8	5	3
Auto Sales/Service	7	2	5
Government/City	5	0	4
Other	9	9	23

Jewelry store breaks and laundromat breaks were lumped together with the other "retail" burglaries until 1999, when we felt that increasing numbers warranted separate categories.

Laundromat breaks became a concern in December of 1999, when a pattern hit the Boston area. Nine breaks occurred in Cambridge in 2000, and numerous others were reported in surrounding cities and towns. Burglars entered self-service laundromats in the dead of night and smashed their way into offices, cash boxes, change machines, and telephone calling card machines. Two men in their 40's were arrested in October after they broke into cash machines in an open Laundromat. They were

arrested after changing a large quantity of quarters at a nearby supermarket.

A husband and wife team was arrested by the Cambridge Police Department in September after they were observed breaking into the 15 Cambridge Center Construction Site which had been broken into 21 times in 2000. The burglars were found to have been using two way radios and a search of their nearby home turned up a large quantity of stolen power tools. This pattern of breaks pushed construction site breaks to the number one commercial break type for 2000.

Geography

Kendall Square/ MIT has gone from the single least likely place for a commercial break to occur to the number one business district for this crime type in 2000. A 329% increase in incidents from 1999 to 2000. This was due to the 21 incidents of construction site breaks at 15 Cambridge Center and numerous other construction sites in the immediate area, which were also broken into and were likely related.

Cambridgeport/ Riverside saw a drastic decrease in this crime type for the second year in a row from 23 in 1998 to 2 in 2000.

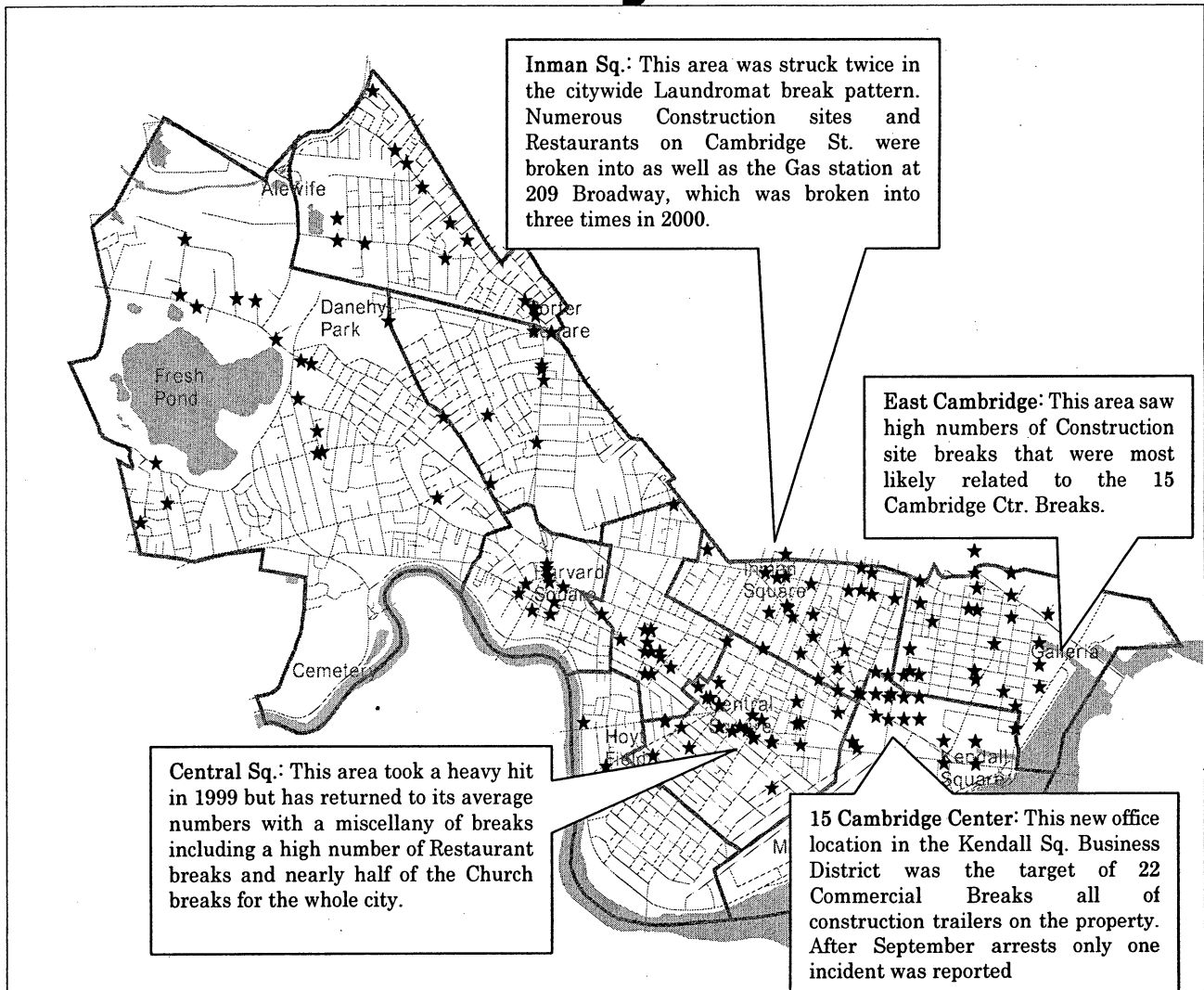
Geographic Breakdown of Commercial Burglaries

Business District	1998	1999	2000
Galleria/East Cambridge	24	19	21
Kendall Square/MIT	4	7	30
Inman Square	12	17	26
Central Square	21	42	25
Cambridgeport/Riverside	23	9	2
Bay Square/Upper B.way	5	12	14
Harvard Square	25	19	10
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	13	7	8
Porter Square	52	23	15
Alewife/West Cambridge	29	12	17

Inman Square saw a tremendous increase in 2000 with a wide array of breaks reported. It was hit twice in the citywide Laundromat pattern and had numerous Restaurants on Cambridge St. broken into. Construction site breaks were also a problem in this business district. The gas station at 209 Broadway was broken into 3 times throughout the year.

The Bay Square area saw an increase in numbers for the second year in a row. 1000 Mass Ave. was broken into four times and 955 Mass Ave. was broken into three times throughout the year. This area was also hit once by the citywide Laundromat pattern.

Commercial Burglaries in 2000



Day and Time

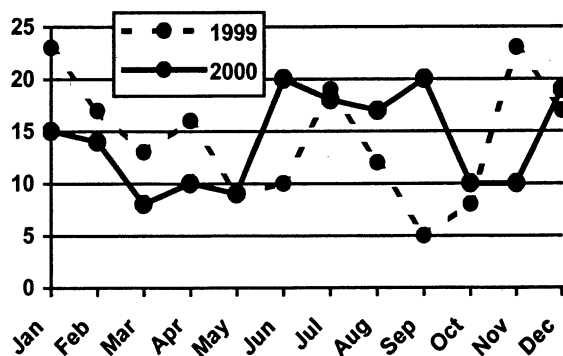
Commercial burglaries, naturally, are a nighttime phenomenon, occurring between 9:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. The most frequent four-hour time block is between midnight and 4:00 a.m. Very often, the day the burglary occurred is unknown—especially if it happened over the weekend, which is most common. Thursday is also a popular day of the week for this crime.

Offenders

The Cambridge Police Department arrested 14 people for commercial burglary in 2000—all men but one—ranging in age from 13 to 43, with an average age of 26. Four of the arrestees were 16 years old or younger. Nine were from Cambridge, while the remaining five were one each from Somerville, Randolph, Watertown, Boston and Lynn.

Seasonal Variations

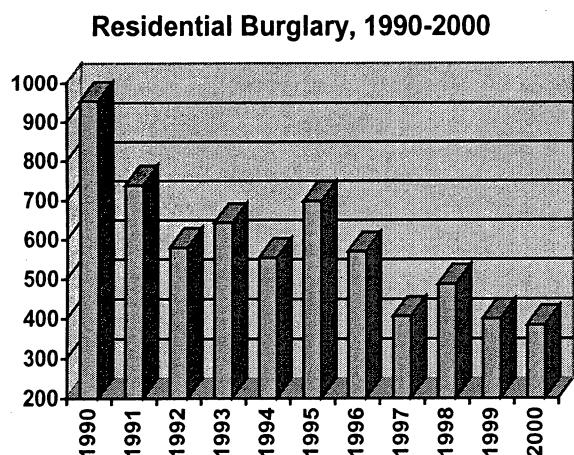
As with many crimes, we do not see many predictable seasonal patterns in commercial breaks. We usually see at least one summertime spike and, for some reason, November and December have been unusually high for the past few years.



Residential Burglary

Residential burglaries, or "housebreaks," decreased 4 percent between 1999 and 2000, from 400 incidents to 384. 2000's total is the lowest reported in over 30 years, representing a decrease of 60% over the past decade.

Housebreaks have been affected greatly by the demise of the "professional burglar." The traditional summertime burglary pattern, which was once responsible for 200 to 300 breaks a year, has largely disappeared.



Geography

Predictably, residential burglaries are most likely to occur in densely populated residential neighborhoods. Traditionally the neighborhoods with the highest population and population density have also had the highest housebreak totals. Neighborhood statistics below show both the totals and the per capita totals:

The housebreak totals per neighborhood show that, in 2000, Mid-Cambridge had the highest total, followed by, Area 4, Cambridgeport, and Riverside. These neighborhoods always rank high because of the large, dense residential population, many of whom live in apartments.

When population is factored in, and housebreaks per 10,000 residents are calculated, we find that Area 4, Mid-Cambridge, East Cambridge, and Cambridgeport had the highest *per capita* totals (or the highest housebreak *rates*). Despite citywide per capita decreases, high rates in these adjacent areas signify a clearly discernable area for this crime type. It makes sense to look at housebreaks by population, because the number of residential units in a neighborhood is the primary factor behind that neighborhood's housebreak total.

Housebreaks by Neighborhood Per 10,000 Residents*

Neighborhood	1990s Avg.	1999	2000
East Cambridge	64	40	55
MIT	*	*	*
Inman/Harrington	60	40	35
Area 4	91	73	78
Cambridgeport	78	46	47
Mid-Cambridge	82	37	61
Riverside	42	25	36
Agassiz	50	50	39
Peabody	49	67	30
West Cambridge	50	44	25
North Cambridge	64	35	32
Highlands	*	*	*
Strawberry Hill	44	26	19

*These totals are obtained by dividing the housebreaks in the neighborhood by the neighborhood population, then multiplying by 10,000. The neighborhood population is taken from the 1990 census, so figures are not exact. The per capita totals for MIT and Cambridge Highlands were not calculated because both housebreaks and neighborhood populations are statistically insignificant.

Housebreaks by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	1990s Average	1998	1999	2000	Change 99-00	% of 00 Total	1990s Rank	2000 Rank
East Cambridge	37	37	23	32	+39%	8%	9	7
MIT	4	3	2	2	NA	0.5%	12	12
Inman/Harrington	43	35	29	25	-14%	7%	7	8
Area 4	60	43	48	51	+6%	13%	4	2
Cambridgeport	71	66	42	43	+2%	11%	2	3
Mid-Cambridge	107	59	48	79	+65%	21%	1	1
Riverside	44	52	26	38	+46%	10%	6	4
Agassiz	26	31	26	20	-23%	5%	10	10
Peabody	55	62	75	34	-55%	9%	5	5
West Cambridge	41	42	36	21	-42%	5%	8	9
North Cambridge	68	44	37	34	-8%	9%	3	6
Highlands	3	4	1	0	-100%	0%	13	13
Strawberry Hill	12	8	7	5	-29%	1%	11	11

The one neighborhood with the largest increase from 1999 to 2000 was also the number one neighborhood for housebreaks in 2000. The Mid-Cambridge neighborhood had been seeing good decreases throughout the latter half of the 90's but due to a continual pattern of housebreaks in the summer and fall this area has been brought back to its position as the number one area for housebreaks.

The largest decrease was seen in the Peabody neighborhood which in 1998 and 1999 was experiencing an unusually high number of breaks most likely due to one local resident who was arrested twice before patterns subsided. In 2000 this neighborhood saw a 55 percent decrease from 1999 when it was the number one neighborhood for housebreaks, returning to its 1990's average position as the fifth most likely area for a housebreak.

Although a majority of the neighborhoods experienced decreases in 2000, increases in four neighborhoods show a geographically significant shift in housebreaks in the new millennium. Extended patterns in the spring summer and fall pushed numbers up in the Area 4, Cambridgeport, Mid-Cambridge, and Riverside neighborhoods. Numerous patterns were identified mostly involving daytime breaks where the suspect entered by force through the front door (with a pry bar or large screwdriver) as well as numerous addresses, which reported breaks into multiple apartment units in a single building.

Day and Time

45% of housebreaks occur during the workday, from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. 20% occur during the evening, from 5:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., and 35% occur overnight between 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. Each time period features a different type of burglar:

Daytime burglars count on the fact that the residents are not at home. They spend more time in the residence and steal more valuables. They are most likely to strike large apartment buildings in densely-packed residential areas where they will be more anonymous in the visible daylight hours. Their entrances tend to be crude: kicking in the front door or breaking glass.

Nighttime burglars count on the fact that their residents are asleep. They are quieter, entering through an unlocked door or window, or by prying or jimmying a window. They spend a short amount of time in the residence and steal only property that they can carry in a single trip—usually lone items, like a VCR, a purse, or a laptop computer. They are more likely to target houses as well as apartments.

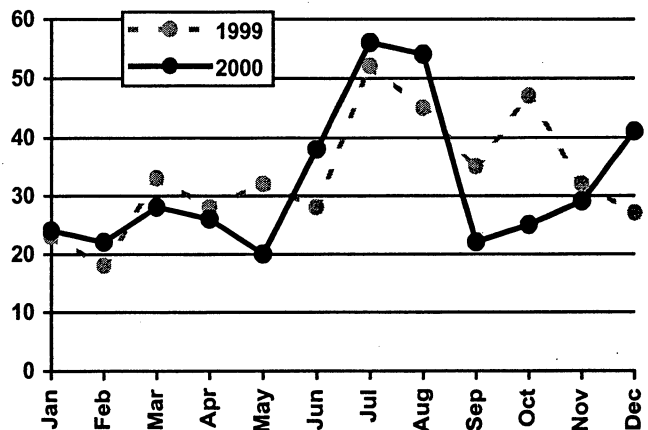
Evening burglars have the most gall (or the least sense) of all. They enter homes knowing that the residents are likely to be at home and awake. They creep through unlocked windows or doors, target cash or other small valuables, and get out quick. Almost all evening burglaries target houses, which typically have more rooms, most of which are vacant, and more points of entry.

Daytime burglaries are most common on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and almost never happen on weekends. Nighttime breaks favor Friday and Saturday. Evening burglaries show no day of week preference.

Offenders

The Cambridge Police Department arrested 30 people—all men except two—for housebreaks in 2000. Ages ranged from 14 to 52, with an average age of 27. Two of those arrested were juveniles.

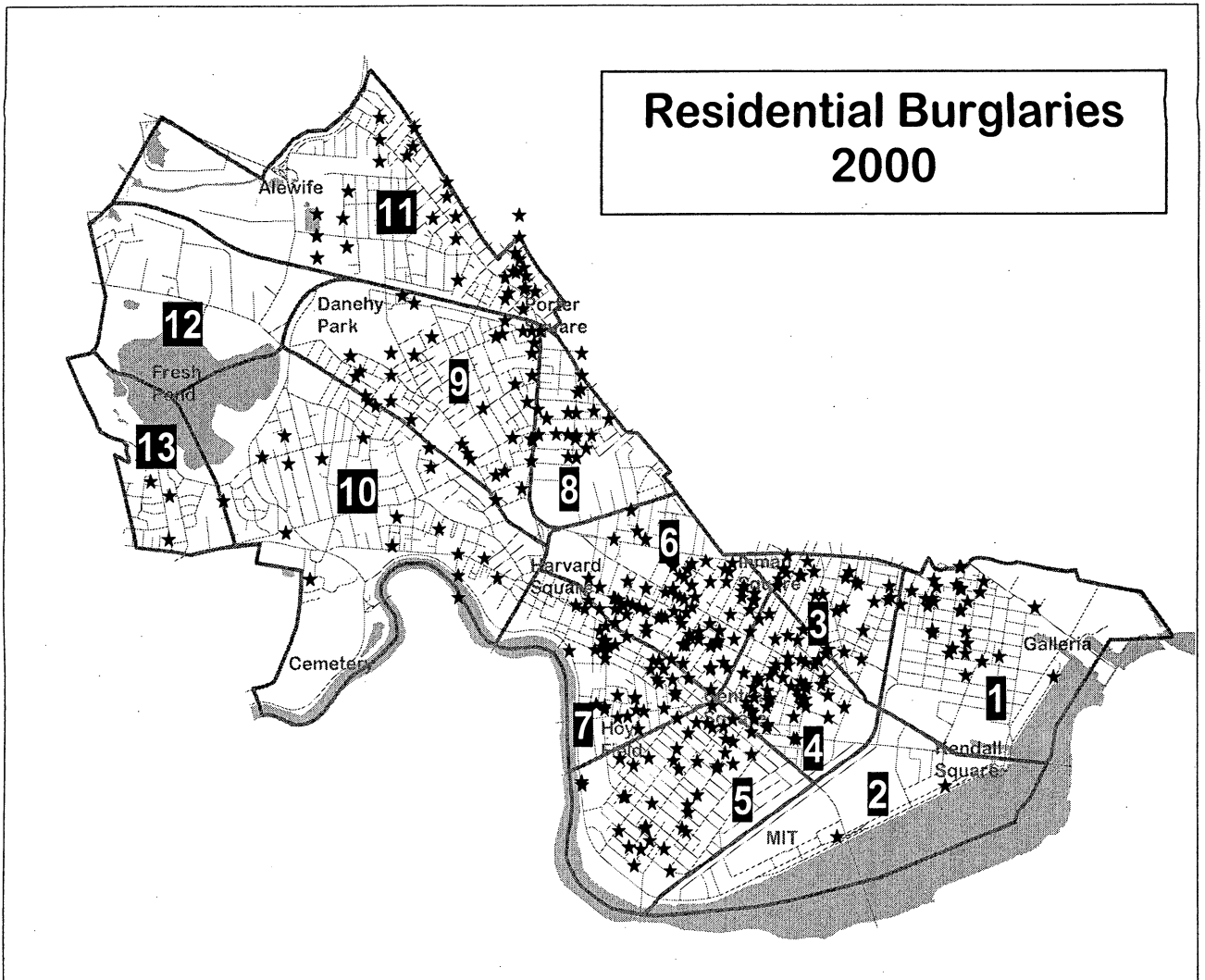
Seven of the arrestees were homeless; another nine were from Cambridge five were from Somerville three from Boston, and one each from Billerica, Leominster, Natick, North Andover, Reading, and West Warwick.



Seasonal Variations

In the 1980s, a housebreak peak was as certain in the summer as ice cream cones and fireworks. Beginning in the early 1990s, though, the monthly graph flattened out.

Since 1998 this tradition of the summertime peaks has resumed, though not nearly as dramatically as in the 1980s. Patterns struck during both summers over the last two years, sparking these monthly high.



Residential Burglaries 2000

Neighborhood Notes

1. East Cambridge: ended 2000 14% below its 1990's average although it is up considerably from 1999 alone. Most occurrences are accounted to a summertime pattern on Gore St. and adjacent St.'s.

2. MIT: ended 2000 50% below its 1990's average, with only two incidents reported, the same number reported in 1999.

3. Inman/Harrington: ended 2000 42% below its 1990's average. Breaks concentrated in two clusters around either end of Cambridge Street. Also experienced breaks likely related to the Mid-Cambridge Area 4 patterns.

4. Area 4: ended 2000 15% below its 1990's average. Ranked second for housebreaks in 2000 and has the highest per capita housebreak rate at 78 per 10,000 residents. High concentrations including many multiple unit buildings with multiple breaks in continuing patterns through the summer and fall.

5. Cambridgeport: ends 2000 39% below its 1990's average. Concentrated on Brookline St. and Franklin St. as well as a small cluster in the streets just off of the river.

6. Mid-Cambridge: ends 2000 26% below its 1990's average. Ranked number one Neighborhood for Housebreaks in 2000. Continued Summer and fall daytime housebreak patterns along Cambridge St. and Broadway rocketed this neighborhood 28 incidents over the second highest Neighborhood.

7. Riverside: ends 2000 14% below its 1990's average. Patterns identified adjacent to Mid-Cambridge patterns on Putnam Ave. nearest to Mass Ave. Clusters also recognized near Hancock and Franklin as well as along Western Ave.

8. Agassiz: ends 2000 23% below its 1990's average. One identified pattern along Oxford St. and Sacramento St.

9. Peabody: ends 2000 38% below its 1990's average. Scattered breaks with no identifiable patterns.

10. West Cambridge: ends 2000 49% below its 1990's average. Scattered breaks with no discernable patterns.

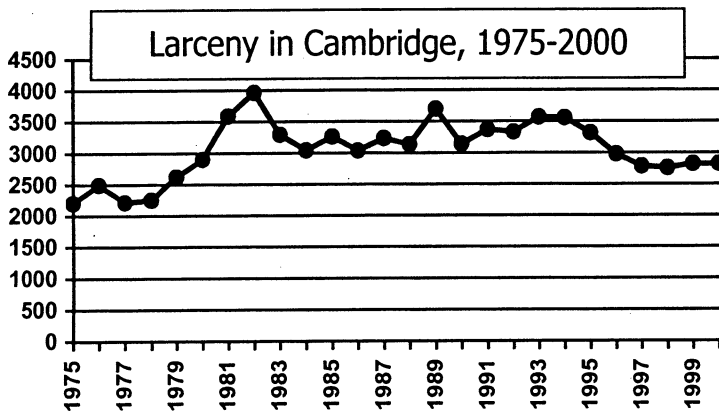
11. North Cambridge: ends 2000 50% below its 1990's average. One small late year pattern identified during the daytime on streets north and east of Mass Ave. on the Somerville border.

12. Cambridge Highlands: ends 2000 300% below its 1990's average. No housebreaks reported in 2000 in this neighborhood.

13. Strawberry Hill: ends 2000 58% below its 1990's average. And remains the single neighborhood with the fewest breaks per capita at 19 per 10,000.

Larceny

2819 in 1999 • 2820 in 2000 • No Change



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 is the most commonly reported Part I crime, accounting for 64% of the Part I crime total. However, it is probably also one of the most underreported crimes. Many victims of larceny—especially if the dollar amount is low—simply don't bother to call the police when a theft occurs. In addition, high portions of shoplifting incidents are not seen and are thus not reported.

Within the next decade, we can probably expect larceny to continue to increase and to produce the most patterns. Certain items of property—cellular telephones, laptop computers, and other electronics—will drive the larceny rate. These items—easy to steal, easy to conceal, and easy to sell—provide attractive targets for thieves looking for profit without the danger and potential legal penalties inherent in robbery and burglary.

Larceny is broken into nine sub-categories, four of which reported increases in 2000. Most notable is the increase in larcenies from person. This is mainly attributed to the on-going pattern of larcenies from diners.

Categorization	1999	2000	% Change
Larcenies from Buildings	598	610	+2%
Larcenies from MVs	744	653	-12%
Larcenies of Bicycles	321	360	+12%
Larcenies from Persons	291	375	+29%
Shoplifting	406	373	-8%
Larcenies of Services	23	18	-22%
Larcenies from Residences	219	215	-2%
Larcenies of License Plates	148	137	-7%
Other (Misc.) Larcenies	69	79	+14%
Total	2819	2820	+0%

Larcenies from Buildings

Larcenies from buildings are non-burglary thefts from commercial establishments. "Non-burglary"

means that either the offender had a specific right to be on the premises, or that the building was open to the general public, and that no force was used to gain entry to the building where the theft was committed.

Larcenies from buildings promise to be a major crime concern in the next few years, as businesses in the area of Kendall Square continue to report thefts of laptop computers at an alarming rate.

Larcenies from buildings are further sub-divided into 15 categories:

Type	2000 Total	% Of Total
Company property from offices	137	22%
Personal property from offices	108	18%
Property from School Classrooms	39	6%
Property left on Store Counters	39	6%
Property Unattended in Bars/Restaurants	13	2%
Property Unattended in Misc. Locations	51	8%
Employee Property in Back Rooms of Stores	25	4%
Property "Forgotten" in Restrooms & Other Locations	46	8%
Property Left in Health Club Lockers	38	6%
Property Left in Hotel Rooms	30	5%
Cash Missing from Store Safes	31	5%
Property Stolen from Construction Sites	31	5%
Items such as signs and plants outside of retail establishments	9	2%
Vending Machines	4	1%
Other/Misc.	9	2%

About 70% of the larcenies of company property from offices involve the theft of laptop computers. We expect that laptops will continue to be one of the hottest theft targets over the next decade.

Thefts of personal property from offices most often involve the larceny of a wallet or purse from the victim's desk.

A high percentage—at least two-thirds and possibly as high as 80%—of all thefts from buildings can be attributed to employees, security guards, or cleaning staff—in other words, people who have access to the area from which the item was stolen. The remainder are the work of thieves who sneak into the building during opening, closing, or lunch hours—often posing as delivery personnel.

There are few trends among the other larceny categories: most are crimes of opportunity, not crimes that a thief deliberately sets out to commit. One exception is larcenies from health club lockers, which is a continual problem at four establishments in the city. Both locked and unlocked lockers are entered and burglarized for watches, wallets, jewelry, and other property while the owner works out.

Geographic Breakdown of Larcenies from Buildings

Business District	1999	2000	Change
Galleria/East Camb.	98	117	+19%
Kendall Square/MIT	88	114	+30%
Inman Square	34	40	+18%
Central Square	113	73	-35%
Camb.port/Riverside	30	29	-3%
Bay Square/Broadway	35	42	+2%
Harvard Square	77	73	-5%
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	33	31	-6%
Porter Square	26	30	+15%
Alewife/West Camb.	64	59	-8%

The major decrease this year in larcenies from buildings was reported in the Central Square business district. This can be attributed to the unexpected lead Central Square took for larcenies from buildings in 1999. High numbers last year were attributed to health club larcenies from the YMCA, an on-going problem in one office building in the 600 block of Massachusetts Avenue, and almost a dozen thefts from schools.

Most of the laptop theft action occurs in the Galleria and Kendall Square districts, where technology firms report thefts at an alarming rate. Again, most of these thefts are attributed to security, cleaning, maintenance or other staff who have full access to the building; many occur overnight or on weekends. Buildings on Main Street, Rogers Street, Memorial Drive, and Cambridge Center have been hit multiple times each.

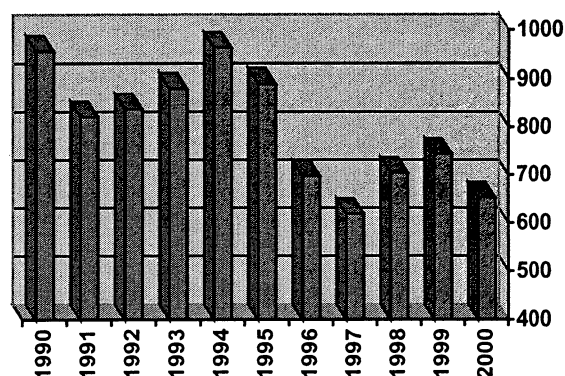
Inman Square reported the third largest increase in incidents this year. 20% of the incidents reported in this business district occurred at Cambridge City Hospital. Three of the incidents were thefts from

areas of the hospital under construction. The remaining incidents involved the theft of employee's belongings from their workstations.

Larcenies from Motor Vehicles

Larcenies from Motor Vehicles involve an offender either breaking into a car and stealing valuables within or stealing an exterior accessory (such as tires and hubcaps) from an automobile. It is the second most commonly reported crime in Cambridge.

Larceny from Motor Vehicles, 1990-2000



After a small increase in 1998 and 1999, larcenies from motor vehicles are again on their way down. Being relatively quick and simple to commit, and yet potentially very rewarding, larceny from a motor vehicle is a favorite crime for the unskilled sector of the criminal workforce. It is committed frequently by homeless and juvenile offenders, often in sprees of five or six incidents a night.

The most popular targets are, in order, car stereos and CD players, cellular telephones, wallets and cash, CDs and tapes, and laptop computers; all easily fenced items.

About 80 percent of larcenies from motor vehicles are accomplished by breaking into the car—usually by smashing a window or by prying the door lock.

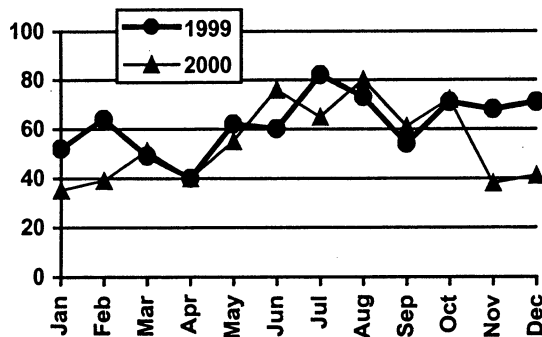
In 2000, Area 4 was the neighborhood with the highest number of larcenies from motor vehicles. Area 4 suffered from an on-going larceny from MV pattern all year long. This pattern is highly concentrated on weekends between 5:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. In most instances, the windows of the vehicle are smashed and easily removable items are stolen.

Geographic Breakdown of Larcenies from Motor Vehicles

Neighborhood	1999	2000	Change
East Cambridge	115	93	-19%
MIT	28	27	-4%
Inman/Harrington	35	25	-29%
Area 4	71	133	+87%
Cambridgeport	99	88	-11%
Mid-Cambridge	99	56	-43%
Riverside	55	25	-55%
Agassiz	44	19	-57%
Peabody	56	52	-7%
West Cambridge	56	61	+9%
North Cambridge	49	43	-12%
Cambridge Highlands	19	19	N.C.
Strawberry Hill	15	12	-20%

East Cambridge followed Area 4 in total incidents reported. For the first two weeks of September, the East Cambridge neighborhood became a hotspot for larcenies from motor vehicles. Incidents are most likely to occur between 8:00 p.m. and 3:00 a.m. between Tuesdays and Thursdays. Entry was gained by smashing the window and cell phones, CDs, and stereos were targeted.

Many other neighborhoods, such as the Mid-Cambridge, Riverside, and Agassiz neighborhoods experienced a significant decrease in the number of larcenies from motor vehicles reported this year. The pattern of larcenies from motor vehicles parked in residential parking garages in Mid-Cambridge did not return this year.



The Cambridge Police Department arrested 11 people—9 men and two women—for larcenies from motor vehicles in 2000. Ages ranged from 18 to 44. None of the arrestees were juveniles.

One of the people arrested was homeless. 6 were from Cambridge (two from Mid-Cambridge, and one each from East Cambridge, Area 4, and Cambridgeport), two from Dorchester, and one each from Roxbury, Hyde Park, and Somerville.

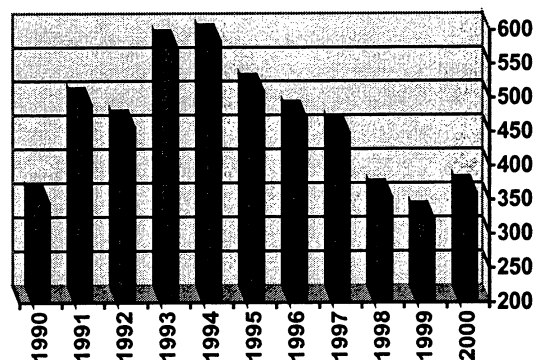
Top Larceny from Motor Vehicle Hot Spots

- CambridgeSide Galleria Garage (East Cambridge): 11 incidents
- Bishop Allen Drive & Norfolk Street (Area 4): 9 incidents
- Essex Street & Mass Avenue (Area 4): 8 incidents
- 362/364 Rindge Avenue parking lot (North Cambridge): 6 incidents
- Essex Street & Bishop Allen Drive (Area 4): 6 incidents
- 41 Mooney Street (Highlands): 5 incidents
- Windsor Street & Main Street (Area 4): 5 incidents
- Windsor Street & School Street (Area 4): 5 incidents

Larcenies of Bicycles

For the first time in six years, Cambridge reported an increase in larcenies of bicycles. Between 1989 and 1994, bicycle theft exhibited a sharp ascent, soaring from an average of 270 per year in the 1980s to 575 in 1993. The Cambridge Police Department's bicycle theft statistics do not include thefts reported on MIT or Harvard University property. These additional thefts could add several hundred to the total.

Bicycle Larceny, 1990-2000

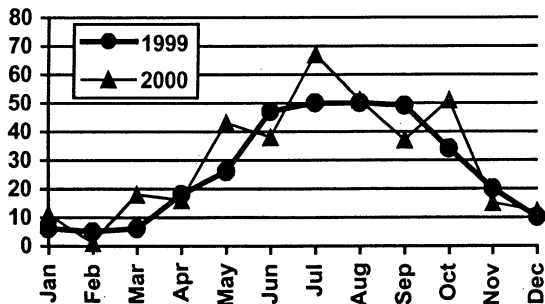


In 1999, larcenies of bicycles gradually increased toward a plateau during the summer months. This was distinct from earlier years where the summer months were marked by sharp increases in this crime.

The year 2000 was marked with a strange pattern of sharp increases and decreases throughout the year. The surges became more significant as the summer months approached, and became less significant as the year ended.

This year's increase reversed a couple of interesting shifts in the character of this crime that have been reported in the late 1990s:

1. In 1996, about 70% of stolen bicycles were stolen from the street—from meters, signs, and bike racks, locked or unlocked. The other 30% were stolen from residential areas such as back yards, front porches, apartment building basements, and garages. In 1997, this ratio changed to about 50% "street" thefts and 50% "residential" thefts. Finally, in 1998 and 1999, it was inverted from 1996, with about 60% occurring from residential areas. In other words, bicycle theft began moving away from an unprotected, street environment to protected, residential areas where the bicycles' owners believe the bicycles to be safe. This year bicycle thefts have tipped the scale again towards unprotected "street" thefts.
2. The traditional summertime peak has been blunted in recent years, but has returned this year with an enormous surge in activity in July. 65% of the bicycle thefts reported occurred between May and September.



3. The usual clusters in Harvard Square, Porter Square, and Central Square nearly evaporated in 1998 and 1999 and continued to stay low in 2000. In the early to mid-1990s, Harvard Square had the highest concentration in the city, with 70-100 thefts over any given summer. Instead of plaguing the commercial squares, bicycle theft clusters moved to the residential.

Geographic Breakdown of Bicycle Theft

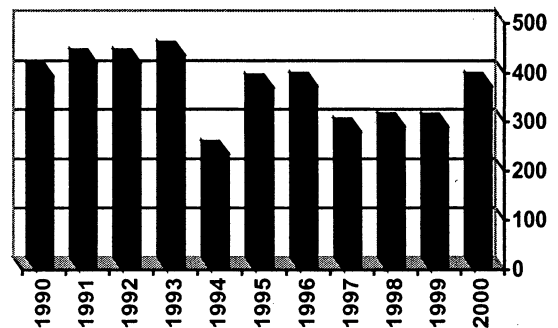
Neighborhood	1999	2000	Change
East Cambridge	30	24	-20%
MIT	15	15	N.C.
Inman/Harrington	20	26	+30%
Area 4	31	34	+10%
Cambridgeport	38	43	+13%
Mid-Cambridge	48	53	+10%
Riverside	34	42	+24%
Agassiz	15	18	+20%
Peabody	26	17	-35%
West Cambridge	32	35	+9%
North Cambridge	23	40	+74%
Cambridge Highlands	5	2	-60%
Strawberry Hill	4	11	+175%

Larcenies from the Person

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.

Larcenies from persons increased between 1999 and 2000 from 291 to 375.

Larceny from the Person, 1990-2000



Three recurring scenarios dominate larcenies from persons:

1. **Larcenies of Diners' Property (180).** In the typical occurrence of this crime, a female diner places her purse under her chair, beside her chair, or slung over the back of her chair. During the meal, someone creeps up from behind and lifts the wallet from the purse, or takes the purse entirely. Men are sometimes victimized, with wallets taken from coats hung over the backs of chairs. Half of this type of larceny occurred in Harvard Square restaurants. Usually, the crime happens at dinnertime, between 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m., but diners at coffee shops are often victimized during the lunch hour. Usually, Harvard Square experiences four to six solid patterns a year that feature these characteristics. Central Square occasionally reports patterns of this crime, and there are a few scattered incidents at the Food Court at the CambridgeSide Galleria.
2. **Pocketpicking (43).** While a victim walks through a public place, a crafty pickpocket ("dipper") stealthily reaches into the victim's coat, purse, or backpack and removes valuables—with wallets and cellular telephones the most common targets. Harvard Square and Central Square report the highest pocketpicking numbers, with the concentration between noon and 4:00 p.m.
3. **Distracted Shoppers (65).** A shopper puts a bag of merchandise or a purse by his or her feet

While browsing through a store. Moments later, it is gone. Often, the theft occurs from a shopping cart in a grocery store. The highest concentrations are at the CambridgeSide Galleria, Central Square, and Harvard Square.

A fourth categorization—theft from moviegoers—reported 23 incidents in 2000. Eight of them were from patrons at the Fresh Pond Mall cinema and seven of them were from patrons of the Kendall Square Theater.

Geographic Breakdown of Larcenies from Persons

Business District	1999	2000	Change
Galleria/East Camb.	42	52	+24%
Kendall Square/MIT	7	24	+242%
Inman Square	4	11	+175%
Central Square	63	67	+6%
Camb.port/Riverside	2	5	+150%
Bay Square/Broadway	1	14	+1300%
Harvard Square	124	137	+10%
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	12	9	-25%
Porter Square	11	24	+118%
Alewife/West Camb.	21	26	+24%
Unknown	4	6	+50%

The geographic breakdown shows that the Harvard Square, Central Square, and Galleria districts overwhelmingly dominate this crime. Harvard Square reports nearly double the number of Central Square—most of them larcenies of diners' property.

Shoplifting

Shoplifting incidents held roughly even between 1999 and 2000, decreasing only 9%. 36% of all shoplifting incidents occur at the CambridgeSide Galleria. Harvard Square makes up the majority of the remainder.

Shoplifters usually fall into one of five categories:

1. **Juvenile Shoplifters** who steal on a dare, to impress their peers, to get an "adrenaline rush," or to compensate for lack of money.
2. **Impulse Shoplifters** who seize a sudden chance, such as an unattended dressing room or a blind aisle. Sometimes, the "impulse" is a long line or sudden lack of money.
3. **Alcoholics, vagrants, and drug addicts**, who steal erratically and clumsily. When caught, this type of shoplifter is more likely than others to get violent (see "Shop Owner/Patron" assaults in the Assault section).

4. **Kleptomaniacs** who steal to satisfy a psychological need.
5. **Professionals**, who steal expensive items and resell them to fences or "flea markets."

Since shoplifting incidents are most often reported only when an arrest is made, an increase in shoplifting may be viewed positively: more thieves are being caught. On the other hand, since the vast majority of shoplifting incidents are unseen and go unknown until the store checks its inventory, underreporting of shoplifting is a serious problem. The actual shoplifting number may be four to seven times the statistic given in this report.

Geographic Breakdown of Shoplifting

Business District	1999	2000	% Change
Galleria/East Camb.	165	136	-18%
Kendall Square/MIT	2	4	+100%
Inman Square	7	11	+57%
Central Square	58	45	-22%
Camb.port/Riverside	9	18	+100%
Bay Square/Broadway	3	5	+67%
Harvard Square	86	81	-6%
1500-1900 Mass. Ave.	8	12	+50%
Porter Square	35	24	-31%
Alewife/West Camb.	33	37	+12%

Again, the business districts of the Galleria, Harvard Square, and Central Square dominate the shoplifting totals.

Police made 227 arrests for shoplifting in 2000—134 males and 93 females. Ages ranged from 12 to 55, with an average age of 22. 58 of those arrested were juveniles. 83 arrested shoplifters were from Boston, 43 from Cambridge, and 17 from Somerville. 17 were homeless. The remaining arrestees were from neighboring cities. The CambridgeSide Galleria swarms with juveniles from Boston, and most of those arrested for shoplifting at the Galleria fit this profile.

Larceny from Residences

Larcenies from Residences are non-burglary thefts from apartments, hallways, garages, and yards. "Non-burglary" means that no force or trespass was involved in the theft: people who have the right to be on the property commit the thefts. They include thefts committed by guests, roommates, family members, workers, and home health care providers. They also include thefts committed from common areas of apartment buildings, and thefts committed from property surrounding a house, such as the front yard, walkway, or tool shed. Since larcenies from residences are usually committed by

Someone who knows the victim, pattern identification and intervention by the police department is difficult. This crime decreased two percent from 1999. One pattern to watch involves the theft of mail and packages delivered by parcel services.

The most common larceny from residence scenarios are:

- Thefts committed by visitors or guests to a residence: 24%
- Thefts from a yard, porch, or other area surrounding a residence: 16%. Some common items targeted are lawn & garden equipment, flowers and fauna, decorations, and children's toys.
- Thefts committed by a family member, spouse, or romantic partner (i.e., "domestic thefts"): 12%
- Thefts committed by someone working in the apartment, such as a painter, plumber, contractor, or maintenance man: 11%
- Thefts from a common hallway, foyer, or storage area of an apartment building: 9%
- Thefts of mail or packages delivered by a parcel service: 6%

Patterns of larcenies from residences are extremely rare; they are often committed by neighbors or other people living in the victim's apartment building.

Geographic Breakdown of Larcenies from Residences

Neighborhood	1999	2000	Change
East Cambridge	19	19	N.C.
MIT	0	1	Incal.
Inman/Harrington	19	16	-16%
Area 4	27	33	+22%
Cambridgeport	35	35	N.C.
Mid-Cambridge	31	31	N.C.
Riverside	17	14	-2%
Agassiz	12	5	-58%
Peabody	19	27	+42%
West Cambridge	19	14	-26%
North Cambridge	18	14	-28%
Cambridge Highlands	1	2	+100%
Strawberry Hill	2	4	+100%

Larceny of Services

This crime includes taxicab fare evasion, "dining and ditching," "gassing and going," and other failures to pay for services already rendered.

2000 occurrences broke down as follows:

- 50% theft of gasoline
- 22% drove out of a parking garage without paying.
- 11% "dining & ditching" (i.e., running out of a restaurant without paying for the check)
- 17% miscellaneous

The miscellaneous larcenies of services included a cab fare evasion, a man who "stole" his own car from an auto repair garage without paying his bill, and a man who fled a hotel without paying.

Larcenies of License Plates

A crime related to Larcenies from Motor Vehicles is the self-explanatory Larcenies of License Plates, which decreased 7 percent between 1999 and 2000. Stolen plates are often used to replace license plates on stolen automobiles of the same make and model, or to give a plate to an unregistered motor vehicle. Since the theft of a license plate is often unnoticed and unreported for several weeks, the thief's stolen or unregistered car is somewhat protected from detection during that time.

However, new computer technologies which allow patrol officers to quickly check the status of a license plate (and what car it belongs to) are making this crime risky for thieves, thus lowering the rate.

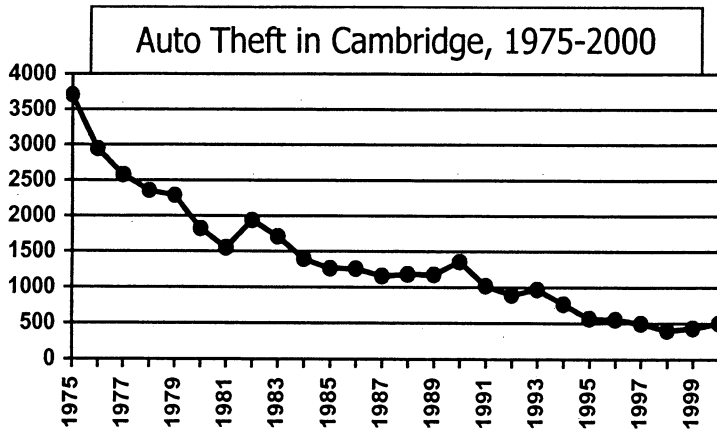
Geographic Breakdown of License Plate Larcenies

Neighborhood	1999	2000	Change
East Cambridge	16	11	-31%
MIT	0	5	Incal.
Inman/Harrington	13	13	N.C.
Area 4	21	22	+5%
Cambridgeport	14	20	+43%
Mid-Cambridge	9	7	-22%
Riverside	11	6	-45%
Agassiz	6	6	N.C.
Peabody	13	11	-15%
West Cambridge	5	7	+40%
North Cambridge	12	13	+8%
Cambridge Highlands	3	1	-67%
Strawberry Hill	2	1	-100%
Unknown	23	14	-39%

It should be noted that many plates reported stolen simply fell off the vehicle, but when in doubt, the loss is recorded as a larceny.

Auto Theft

431 in 1999 • 498 in 2000 • Up 16%



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 has shown the most consistent and dramatic decline of any crime over the past 20 years. The 2000 total of 498, although up 16% from 1999, still represents a decrease of 81% from 20 years ago and 63% from 10 years ago. The 1998 total was the lowest in over 35 years. Statistics for auto theft are considered highly reliable because almost all auto thefts are reported to the police.

recovered relatively intact, usually within five days of being stolen.

More than any other crime, auto theft has been positively influenced by effective law enforcement activity. This steady decline can be attributed to the near elimination of "chop shops" that trade in stolen parts and interstate auto theft rings (in part by the Governor's Auto Theft Strike Force); crackdowns on insurance fraud; advances in automobile security; and new technologies that enable patrol officers to quickly check a vehicle's registry listing and determine if it is stolen. The result is that "for profit" thefts are nearly a thing of the past. Most of today's auto thieves are joy riders or people looking for short-term transportation; over 80% of stolen cars are

Unlike 1998 and 1999, almost every month this year was marked with an increase in this crime. The 16% increase recorded this year may have been even more dramatic had it not been for the Camry theft pattern that ravaged the auto theft totals for the fall of 1999. The one major decrease recorded this year was in the month of October, which was when the Camry theft pattern became really damaging last year.

Geography

East Cambridge, Area 4, and Cambridgeport generally show the highest auto theft totals—they are the top three in both the 1990s average totals and the 2000 totals. Area 4's and Cambridgeport's high totals come from their dense residential populations and their Central Square area commercial parking lots. East Cambridge has some

Auto Theft by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	1990s Average	1998	1999	2000	Change 99-00	% of 00 Total	1990s Rank	2000 Rank
East Cambridge	87	48	67	78	+29%	16%	2	2
MIT	58	20	34	31	-9%	6%	6	7
Inman/Harrington	50	42	28	40	+43%	8%	7	5
Area 4	77	63	64	95	+48%	20%	3	1
Cambridgeport	88	52	57	64	+12%	13%	1	3
Mid-Cambridge	72	24	30	49	+63%	10%	4/5	4
Riverside	43	31	36	26	-28%	5%	10	9
Agassiz	21	3	11	12	+9%	2%	11	11/12
Peabody	44	37	27	30	+11%	6%	9	8
West Cambridge	45	31	23	20	-13%	4%	8	10
North Cambridge	72	36	38	36	-5%	7%	4/5	6
Highlands	16	10	10	12	+20%	2%	12	11/12
Strawberry Hill	9	0	6	5	-17%	1%	13	13

of the densest commercial parking in the city.

The MIT neighborhood is notable for the fact that almost 70% of its auto thefts occur on Vassar Street. Forty-four percent of the auto thefts in North Cambridge occurred along the apartment buildings on Rindge Avenue and 25% of the auto thefts reported in the Inman/Harrington neighborhood occurred on Cambridge St.

No neighborhood ended 2000 higher than its decade average. Mid Cambridge was the most improved despite its high rank this year, ending 2000 50% below its decade average. None of the neighborhoods drastically increased in rank this year.

Targets

The Honda Accord is almost always at the top of the auto theft list with the exception of last year. In 1999, the Toyota Camry ranked at the top of the list due to the fall/winter Camry theft pattern. As usual, the Toyota Camry and the Honda Civic round out the top three.

Makes		Models	
Honda	99	Honda Accord	42
Toyota	89	Toyota Camry	41
Ford	39	Honda Civic	35
Acura	31	Toyota Corolla	28
Chevrolet	26	Acura Integra	19
Jeep	16	Jeep Cherokee	11
Dodge	15	Toyota Celica	6
Nissan	12	Dodge Caravan	5
Mazda	10	Acura Legend	5
Mitsubishi	9	Ford Explorer	5

There were a few other changes; the Oldsmobile Cutlass completely dropped off the list of models (4 were stolen in 1999, 1 was stolen in 2000), the Nissan Maxima, Toyota Tercel and Ford Escort also all disappeared. In their place came the Ford Explorer, Dodge Caravan, and Acura Legend. Sports-utility vehicles in general have seen a higher theft rate this year than in previous years, although only the Cherokee and Explorer made the top ten list.

For the past several years, late 1980s model Camrys, Accords, Corollas, and Civics have topped the list of stolen cars. The fact that these particular models are stolen more than any other is a function of several factors. First, these cars are some of the most commonly owned models in the nation, making them more widely available. Simple statistical probability would place them at the top of any theft list. Second, car thieves tend to look for average-cost, commonly owned, inconspicuous cars. High-priced luxury cars are not stolen very often because they are too easy for someone to spot. Finally, if profit is the motivation behind the theft, parts for older-model, commonly owned vehicles are more in demand.

Recoveries

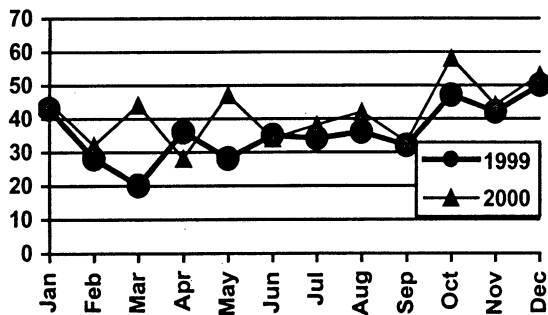
As of this report, 70% of the vehicles stolen from Cambridge in 2000 have since been recovered. Most of our recoveries continue to come from the Dorchester and Roxbury sections of Boston, the city of Somerville, and the Cambridgeport and Area 4 neighborhoods in Cambridge. Most recovered vehicles show damage to one of the doors and to the ignition or the steering column. About half of the recovered vehicles have items missing, such as the stereo, car phone or other items left in the car. The following cities are the most likely recovery sites:

City/Neighborhood	Recoveries
Boston	
Downtown/Beacon Hill/Chinatown	2
East Boston	3
Charlestown	3
Roxbury/Mission Hill	24
Mattapan	10
South Boston	2
Dorchester	25
Back Bay/South End/Fenway	8
Allston/Brighton	5
West Roxbury/Roslindale	4
Jamaica Plain	8
Unknown	4
Cambridge	
East Cambridge	4
MIT	2
Inman/Harrington	3
Area 4	20
Cambridgeport	10
Mid-Cambridge	5
Riverside	7
Peabody	6
North Cambridge	9
Unknown	2
Somerville	22
Chelsea	9
Medford	8
Everett	5
Revere	3
Lynn	6

Offenders

The Cambridge Police Department arrested 8 people—all males—for auto theft or receiving stolen property in 2000. Offenders' ages ranged from 14 to 43, with an average age of 29. Two were juveniles. Two of the offenders were from Cambridge (one from the Area 4 neighborhood and one from the North Cambridge neighborhood); two were from Boston; two were homeless; 1 was from Maryland; and 1 was from Belmont.

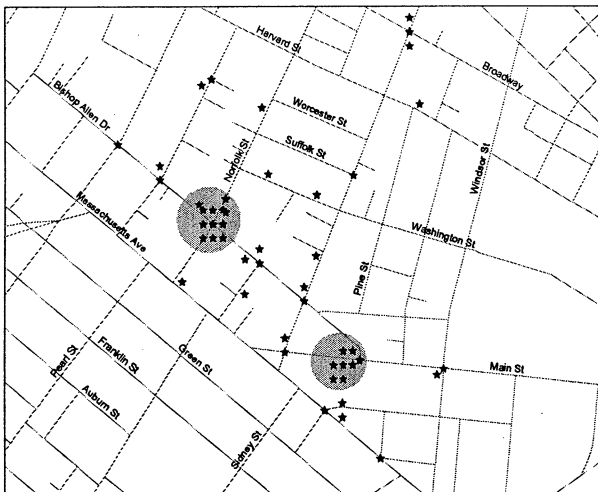
Seasonal Variations



A look at the monthly trends shows that auto thefts ran steady with 1999 except for between February and June. Between those four months, season trends reversed and auto thefts sharply increased and decreased in opposition of the auto thefts reported in 1999.

Top Auto Theft Hot Spots in 2000:

Area 4



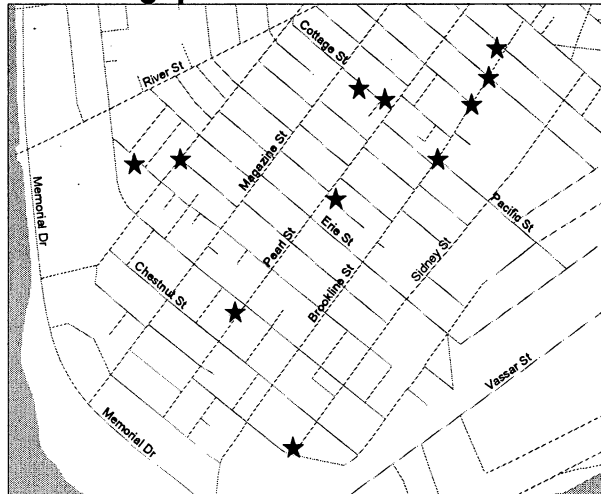
Area 4 led the neighborhoods in auto thefts this year. Nearly a 50% increase was reported in this neighborhood as compared with 1999. Area 4 was recorded as the top hotspot for both auto thefts and larcenies from motor vehicles. The areas of Norfolk Street & Bishop Allen Drive and 844 Main Street reported the highest concentration of thefts. Thieves targeted cars between Fridays and Mondays between 10 p.m. and 1 a.m. Over 70% of the auto thefts were recovered. Recoveries were reported in Cambridge, Mattapan, Boston, Chelsea, Swampscott, Braintree, and Somerville. Most of the vehicles suffered various body damage and reported radios missing.

Parking Garage at Museum Way

Twelve MVs have been stolen from the parking garages on Museum Way this year. In almost all of

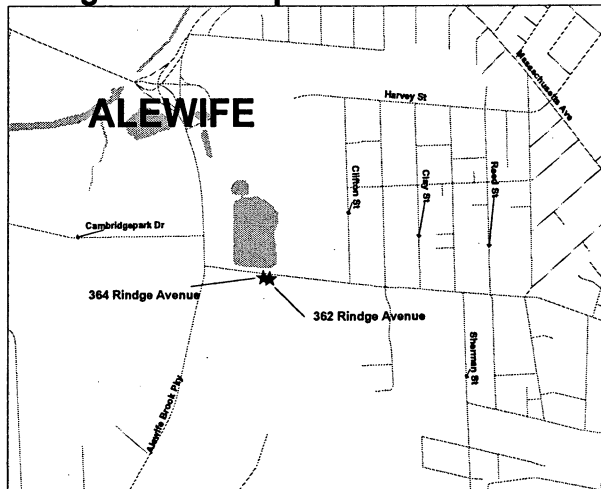
the incidents, the owner left the keys with the valet service and the car was later stolen. All of the cars were recovered, a majority in Charlestown. Thieves targeted high-priced cars manufactured within the last two years, i.e. 2000 Mercedes ML320. Cars typically were taken on the weekends between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Cambridgeport



The Cambridgeport neighborhood suffered a variation of last year's Toyota Camry theft pattern this year. Eleven thefts were reported in a tight cluster in March of this year. Seven Toyotas, three Hondas, and one Acura were taken. The thefts were concentrated between Thursdays and Sundays. Recoveries were reported in Charlestown, Roxbury, and Lynn with extensive body and ignition damage.

Rindge Avenue Apartments

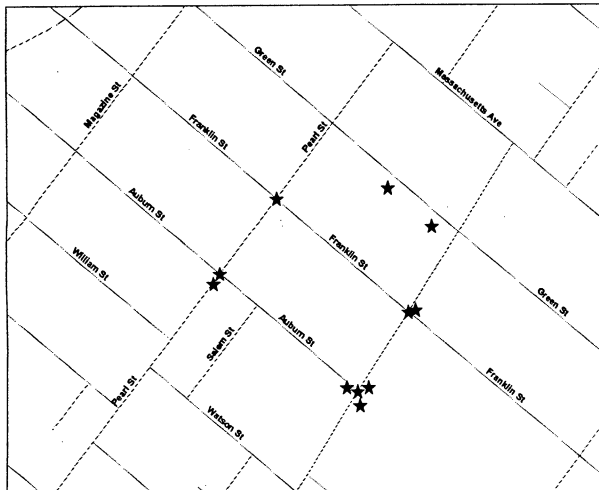


Ten auto thefts were reported from the lot shared by three large apartment buildings between 362-402 Rindge Avenue. Thefts were scattered during the week and usually occurred sometime after the owner parked the car for the night in the parking lot. 80% of the cars stolen were recovered – three were recovered in Lynn. Most reported some damage, but the damage varied.

Vassar Street (MIT)

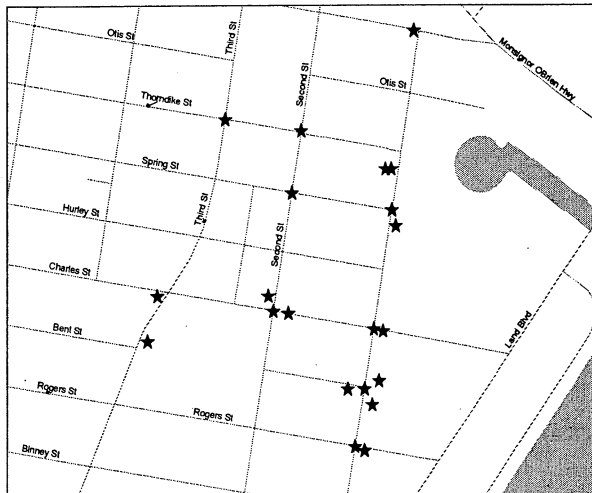
With 21 thefts, Vassar Street—which runs along the backside of MIT—reports more thefts than any other single street. Cars pack this free-parking street night and day, and thefts consequently occur around the clock. A high concentration of thefts occurred between the 200 and 300 block of this street.

Auburn/Franklin/Green Streets

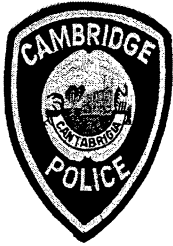


A tight cluster of auto thefts was reported in a two-block radius in northern Cambridgeport. Incidents occurred throughout the year, however a high concentration was reported between January and April. Thieves targeted cars parked overnight and struck in the early morning hours. Five out of the eleven thefts reported in this area were of Toyota Corollas. Two were attempts. Recoveries were made as close as Cambridge and as far away as New York City. Most of the recovered vehicles reported ignition damage and some body damage.

First/Second/Third Streets



First, Second, and Third Streets in East Cambridge reported a cluster of auto thefts this year. Theft occurred during the week, with a high concentration on Mondays. Thieves targeted cars parked on streets near the Galleria Mall throughout the day. Theft increased during the summer months. Most of the vehicles were recovered – the farthest location reported was Newark, NJ. Most vehicles reported ignition damage.



2000 Annual Crime Report

Section II

Part II Crimes

Drug Offenses

Sex Crimes

Fraud & Forgery

Other Crimes

Vandalism

Narcotics

Narcotics incidents include all incidents in which the police completed an arrest, complaint, or warrant for the possession, manufacture, distribution, or trafficking 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 initiates investigations involving drug 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 suppliers, and to fight the problem at its root level: in the street, where the public is most exposed and affected.

When evaluating statistics for drug arrests, it is important to keep in mind that the numbers reflect only incidents that result in an arrest or complaint, 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 arrests decreased 26% in Cambridge in 2000 with 55 fewer incidents recorded. The majority of this decline can be attributed to the statistic that there were 45% fewer arrests in the Central Square neighborhoods (#4,5,6 and 7). Street level dealers in these areas were struck a severe blow in 1999 when the Special Investigations Unit in response to community complaints targeted them.

The age breakdown for arrestees involved in drug incidents in Cambridge in 2000 was: 50% between 20 to 30 years old; 19% between 40 to fifty years of age; 15% between 18 to 20 years of age; 11% unknown; 3% over fifty years old; and 2% under 18 years of age.

Categorical Breakdown of Narcotics Incidents

Narcotic	Possession	Possession w/ Distribute	Sale/Trafficking
Heroin	12	4	2
Crack Cocaine	16	6	7
Cocaine	6	4	4
Marijuana	62	10	3
Hallucinogens	0	0	0
Prescription Drugs	6	4	1
Hypo. Needle	3	0	0
Forged Prescription	3	0	0

Cocaine—both crack and the powdered variety—is the most commonly sold drug in Cambridge, if arrests are any indication. For simple possession, however, marijuana leads the list with cocaine following in a distant second. Among the designer and prescriptions drugs being illegally used in Cambridge are Ketamine, Methadone, Morphine, Valium, Percoset, and Zoloft.

Geographic Breakdown of Narcotics Incidents

Neighborhood	1998	1999	2000	Change 99-00
East Cambridge	17	10	13	+30%
MIT	2	7	6	-14%
Inman/Harrington	9	7	12	+71%
Area 4	37	74	27	-63%
Cambridgeport	21	41	25	-39%
Mid-Cambridge	14	19	20	+5%
Riverside	26	17	11	-35%
Agassiz	0	2	1	Incalc.
Peabody	11	9	10	+5%
West Cambridge	7	6	10	+66%
North Cambridge	12	14	11	-21%
Camb. Highlands	4	1	3	Incalc.
Strawberry Hill	0	0	2	None

Top Drug Arrest Hot Spots in 2000

1. Douglas Street and Bishop Allen Drive: 9 incidents
2. 400 Block of Mass Ave (odd side) 7 incidents
3. 200 Block of Windsor Street: 7 incidents
4. Columbia Street between Mass. Ave. & Harvard St.: 6 incidents
5. 200 Block of Albany Street: 6 incidents
6. 400 Block of Broadway: 5 incidents
7. 800 Block of Mass Ave: 5 incidents
8. Cambridge Common: 4 incidents
9. Gore Street Park: 3 incidents
10. 1200 Block of Mass Ave: 3 incidents

Know Your Narcotics

From <http://www.drugfreeamerica.com>

Heroin

AKA: dope, smack, horse, Jude, brown sugar, junk, black tar, moo juice

Heroin is highly addictive drug derived from morphine, which is obtained from the opium poppy. It is a "downer" that affects the brain's pleasure systems and interferes with the ability to feel pain. Heroin can be used in many ways, depending on user preference and drug purity. Heroin is fast acting, especially when injected or smoked. Injected heroin reaches the brain in 15 to 30 seconds; smoked heroin in 7 seconds. The high from heroin is experienced as intense pleasure. Once a person begins using heroin, they quickly develop a tolerance to the drug and need more and more to get the same effects.

Epidemiologists agree that heroin is the most under-reported drug in terms of usage and that any usage statistics are unreliable. Estimates range from 428,000 past-year users (National Household Survey, 1995) to 600,000 past week heroin users (Office of National Drug Control Policy). On the other hand, some experts estimate that as many as 2 to 3 million people in the United States use heroin recreationally. In 1980 the average bag of street heroin was 4% pure; the average bag today is 40% pure and can be as pure as 70%. Increased purity results in snorting and smoking rather than injecting. Sellers cut heroin for injectors and for inhalers differently.

Cocaine & Crack Cocaine

AKA: coke, snow, nose candy, flake, blow, big C, lady white, snowbirds, Scar face special, (crack only) rock, freebase, Manhattan marble

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

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

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

The number of regular cocaine users has declined by 75% since 1986. In 1995, according to the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, an estimated 1.45 million Americans were current cocaine users; that is, they had used cocaine at least once in the past month. Of that number, an estimated one-half million were current crack users. As in the past, the rate of current cocaine use was highest among young adults. In 1995, approximately 54% of current cocaine users were aged between 18 and 34.

Designer Drugs

Designer drugs are a class of drugs often associated with "raves," all-night underground dance parties frequented by teens and college students. Designer drugs are modifications of restricted drugs, made by underground chemists in order to create street drugs that are not specifically listed as controlled (i.e., restricted) substances by the Drug Enforcement Administration. Changing the molecular structure of an existing drug or drugs to create a new substance, like Ecstasy, creates a designer drug. The street names of designer drugs vary according to time, place, and manufacturer. Because unlicensed and untrained amateurs create designer drugs in clandestine laboratories, they can be extremely dangerous. In many cases, the designer drugs are more dangerous and more potent than the original drug.

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

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 (often correctly) that his victim's embarrassment will deter him or her from reporting the crime to the police.

In 2000, 381 incidents of fraud and forgery were reported to the Cambridge Police, ranging from simple check forgery to elaborate confidence swindles. This total is a 15% increase from the 331 incidents reported during 1999.

Crime	1999	2000
Counterfeiting	6	4
Forgery/Uttering	247	274
Application	0	8
Bad Check	36	36
Forged Check	61	71
Credit/ATM Card	150	159
Con Games	35	31
Big Carrot	6	4
Utility Impostor	1	3
Pigeon Drop	5	4
Charity Impostor	2	1
Psychic Swindle	0	2
Travel Scam	1	2
Odd Jobs	8	0
Cash Shuffle	1	1
Miscellaneous	11	14
Embezzlement	63	56
Identity Theft	15	16

Counterfeiting

Counterfeiting is 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. The four incidents reported this year in Cambridge varied greatly. The four incidents included the passing of counterfeit money orders, the passing of counterfeit five-dollar bills at the Galleria, the passing of counterfeit one hundred dollar bills, and a food deliveryman who reported receiving a counterfeit twenty-dollar bill. Very likely, many counterfeit bills were passed and went undetected. The preferred tactic is to buy a low-value item with the forged bill, and receive genuine change. Counterfeiting is a federal crime and generally falls under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Secret Service, though the Cambridge Police Department often takes the initial report.

Applications

Forgery of applications occurs when a suspect goes into a commercial establishment and applies for a store credit card. After the application is falsely filled out, the suspect charges merchandise on the credit card and then never pays the balance. The majority of application forgeries that were reported this year occurred at the Kay Jewelers located at the Galleria Mall. Suspects opened charge accounts under false names and charged thousands of dollars of jewelry. Arrests were made in two of the incidents.

Bad Checks

The writing of checks on insufficient funds or closed accounts is what constitutes this crime. This number is low because most "bounced" checks are not reported as criminal incidents, particularly if it seems to be an innocent mistake. Though some individuals are serial "paper hangers," there were no patterns reported in Cambridge in 2000.

Forged Checks

The fraudulent use of a lost or stolen check, with the offender forging the victim's signature. Someone who knows the victim and thus has access to his or her checks—a friend, a family member, a co-worker, or a roommate, often commits this crime. Other check forgery incidents occur following a burglary, a larceny from a motor vehicle, or a larceny from a person.

Credit/ATM Card Fraud

ATM and credit card fraud were once categorized separately, but with the proliferation of "check cards," the line between them has become blurred. Credit card fraud has become the most common type of fraud, and it is increasing every year. Since "check cards" can deplete entire accounts within hours without the offender having to know the victim's PIN, owners of these cards should keep a close watch on them. Typically, the amount of money for which

the victim is liable is higher on "check cards" than on credit cards.

"Con" Games

(A description of the con games described below, and others, appears on the following page.)

The most devious breed of fraud offender employs "flim flams" or "con games" which exploit the victim's good will, gullibility, or greed and bilk them for what often amounts to thousands of dollars. We are warned to beware of offers that are "too good to be true," but our defenses are many times overcome by the belief that an offer is "too good to pass up."

Incidents of the "Big Carrot" scam slowed down a bit this year. The scam involves a group of swindlers, pretending to be employees of various Galleria stores, take cash from victims in exchange for laptop computers that they never deliver. One variation of the "big carrot" was reported in April when a man called his victim and told him that his laptop he ordered was backordered. The man told the victim that he could give him a good deal if he could pay with cash that night. The victim became suspicious and called the police, leading to an arrest. None of the men arrested this year seem to be the ringleader—the artist who plans the scams and calls the victims.

Three "Utility Impostor" scams were reported in November this year. In the first incident, a resident scared off the suspect. The other two incidents involved men pretending to be from the water department. In one of those incidents, the men convinced an elderly woman to let them in and they proceeded to rummage through her belongings.

Four pigeon drops were reported this year. Suspects targeted middle-aged women in Central Square and Harvard Square. One victim lost \$4,000 in cash. Suspects were two Hispanic or black females between 35 and 45 years old.

Embezzlement

Embezzlement occurs when the employee of a company takes advantage of his position for his own financial gain, diverting company funds to him. The means by which the offender accomplishes the embezzlement varies, from store clerks crediting false returns to their personal accounts, to shady employees not depositing money in the bank or making off with merchandise, to company accountants forging corporate records. Most of the incidents involve amounts between \$400 to \$6000 dollars.

There is a growing incidence of "blue collar embezzlement" in which store clerks—often

juveniles—leave work with the day's deposits or a selection of merchandise. In a fairly common scenario, the clerk allows a friend to buy merchandise at greatly reduced cost, or allows a family member to smuggle expensive items out of the store. Unfortunately, a booming economy means that stores are forced to be less scrupulous about who they hire, and many stores are finding that their new employees have no qualms over funding a night at the movies with cash skimmed from the store's register. Galleria and Harvard Square stores are affected most; many of those charged with this crime are juveniles from Boston.

Identity Theft

This serious type of fraud has become a national concern, particularly with the proliferation of personal information on the Internet. The Cambridge Police Department received sixteen reports of this crime in 2000, but because it crosses state and national boundaries, it would be unusual for a municipal police department to be able to follow the paper trail to its source. In 1998, the Federal Trade Commission was tasked with the responsibility for collecting information and investigating cases of identity theft. The FTC estimates that 40,000 people have their identities swiped each year.

How does someone steal your identity? Usually, all it takes is your name, date of birth, and social security number, which an identity thief can glom from multiple sources: your driver's license; your loan, credit card, or mortgage applications; information you give over the Internet; even your garbage. Armed with this information, the thief assumes your identity and applies for credit cards, loans, and mortgages; orders products you can't pay for; steals from your checking or savings account; obtains professional licenses, driver's licenses, and birth certificates in your name; submits fake medical bills to private insurers; and otherwise makes a mess of your life and finances. If he is an all-around criminal, he may use your identification in his criminal enterprises. Eventually, a warrant may be issued with your name on it.

The damage can range from minor (you have to cancel some credit cards) to moderate (your credit report is ruined and you spend months straightening out your finances) to extremely serious (you get pulled over for speeding and suddenly find yourself in jail on a warrant for dealing cocaine in Miami).

In any event, the Federal Trade Commission is now authorized to help you out. If you would like more information, or if you are a victim of identity theft, you can call the local FTC office at 617-424-5960 or visit their location at 101 Merrimac Street, Suite 810, Boston, MA 02114-4719.

The Con-cise Con-cyclopedia

Big Carrot

An elaborate scam in which the con man contacts his victim at the victim's place of business, and claims to have a brother or friend who works at a retail store and can offer the victim a laptop computer or other expensive item at a great price. The victim meets the swindler at the retail store and hands over thousands in cash in exchange for a phony store receipt. The victim is then told to wait or go to the receiving area to pick up the merchandise. The swindler disappears and is never seen by the victim again. A group operating out of Somerville or Everett has pulled this scam all over New England. Multiple arrests have not ended the scheme.

Cash Shuffle

A fast-talking swindler enters a retail store and looks for a young or inexperienced cashier. The con man asks for change for, say, a \$20 bill. By distracting the victim with a constant stream of chatter, "changing his mind" about the denominations he wants, handing bills back and forth, confusing the cashier about whose money is whose, and so on, the con artist manages to walk out of the store with two to five times the amount he entered with—leaving the slightly dumbfounded cashier thinking he has only "made change."

Charity Impostor

An unsophisticated type of scam, the charity impostor simply involves someone posing as a charity worker, collecting cash, which then simply goes into the con man's pocket. The charity impostor may conduct his business door-to-door, or he may stand in the street. We had only had two reports for this scam in 1999, probably because many of the victims never learned they had been tricked.

Odd Jobs

A man shows up at your house. He is poor. He has six kids to feed. He'll weed your garden, paint your house, or trim your tree. You give him cash or a check to clean your yard. He leaves, having cleaned nothing but your wallet. For years, most of these scams have been pulled by the same Cambridge resident. Few of his well-meaning victims—having only lost \$20-\$60—report the crimes.

Pigeon Drop

A pair of swift-talking con men or women pretend to have found a wallet with cash in it. They stop passer-by and claim ignorance about what to do with the money. They offer to share it with the victim. What happens next is usually confusing, but the con artists manage to get the victim to give them "good faith" money, or collateral, for her (the victim is almost always female) share, then they leave the victim with worthless paper or nothing at all. These schemes tend to be very convoluted and defy easy explanation. The three incidents this year follow the same pattern with similar suspect descriptions. Amounts ranging from three hundred to fourteen thousand dollars were handed over.

Psychic Swindle

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. Curiously, the subsequent "cleansing ritual" seems to involve the psychic spending the money on nice things for herself. In any event, the ritual goes on indefinitely and the money is never returned to the victim. No reports for this crime have been taken since early 1998; perhaps the psychics have reformed their ways, but after consulting the cards, we believe we have a better explanation: that embarrassed victims simply are not coming forward.

Travel Scam

Various travel & tourism related swindles, including overpricing and non-delivery of airline tickets. Ten reports taken in 1998 all identified one of two agencies in East Cambridge and Area 4. Multiple charges brought against these agencies have ended the problem and there have been no 1999 incidents reported.

Utility Impostor

This is an ongoing scam in Cambridge, though only one has been reported in 1999. Traditionally two or three middle-aged men show up at the house of an elderly resident, claiming to work for a utility company. They trick their way into the house and one distracts the victim while the others prowl the house looking for valuables.

Vandalism

864 in 1999 • 904 in 2000 • Up 5%

Vandalism, or malicious destruction of property, 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. Despite these high numbers, we suspect that vandalism is one of the most underreported crimes; residents and businesses frequently ignore "minor" incidents of vandalism and graffiti.

Vandalism usually falls into one of three categories: 1) juveniles looking for a thrill, including "taggers" or graffiti "artists"; 2) revenge-motivated incidents, including neighbor and landlord/tenant disputes and traffic and parking disputes; and 3) botched attempts to break into a car (i.e., the window is smashed or the door lock is broken, but nothing is taken).

Vandalism by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	1998	1999	2000	Change 99-00
East Cambridge	90	131	91	-30%
MIT	10	12	23	+92%
Inman/Harrington	48	80	63	-21%
Area 4	92	100	129	+29%
Cambridgeport	92	79	97	+23%
Mid-Cambridge	76	77	90	+17%
Riverside	69	92	89	-3%
Agassiz	22	19	30	+57%
Peabody	72	71	57	-19%
West Cambridge	74	55	73	+32%
North Cambridge	94	108	105	-3%
Highlands	34	13	26	+100%
Strawberry Hill	14	22	31	+41%
TOTAL	789	864	904	+5%

As 63% of all vandalism occurs to automobiles, this crime is likely to strike high-population residential areas and high-traffic commercial areas. Hence, the higher totals in Area 4, North Cambridge, East Cambridge, Riverside, and Cambridgeport.

Several neighborhoods have seen increases in vandalism in 2000. Among the patterns of vandalism identified by the Crime Analysis Unit in 2000:

- **East Cambridge** had a series of tire slashings on Sciarappa Street in late February, occasional problems with taggers on lower Cambridge Street.
- **Inman/Harrington** had a persistent problem with juveniles in the Market Street area smashing car windows and throwing rocks at residences.
- **Mid-Cambridge** had several tagging incidents and domestic disputes, involving damage to the victim's car, house or place of work. A pattern of vandalism to cars emerged in October.

- **North Cambridge** had a 3% decline in vandalism in 2000, but a nagging problem with taggers on Richdale Ave remains a nuisance to businesses in this area.
- **Cambridgeport** had a spree of malicious destruction incidents to cars on Pleasant, Kelly, and River Streets that was a persistent problem throughout 2000. The motivation surrounding the majority of these incidents appears to be disagreements over parking spaces among neighbors.

Categorical Breakdown of Vandalism

Category	1999	2000
Car window smashed	216	193
Dents/other damage to car	186	214
Tires slashed or punctured	85	104
Scratches, "pinstripes"	67	62
Total Damage to Autos	554	573
Misc. damage at residences	66	60
Window of residence smashed	42	58
Total Damage to Residences	108	118
Window of business smashed	63	60
Misc. damage to businesses	30	53
Total Damage to Businesses	93	113
Graffiti	109	105

As with other crimes, graffiti incidents probably reflect greater reporting than actual occurrences. Efforts of the city's Graffiti Hotline and Graffiti Task Force seem to be paying off with both increased awareness and increased removal of graffiti from public and private buildings.

The graffiti hotline, incidentally, can be reached at 349-INFO. You can call to:

- Report existing graffiti
- Provide information to help apprehend "taggers"
- Get information about removal supplies and techniques for graffiti on your property
- Get information about community clean-up days.

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

Crime	1999	2000
Prostitution & Solicitation	10	2
Indecent Assault	35	26
Indecent Exposure	50	36
Peeping & Spying	31	16
Annoying & Accosting	17	27
Obscene Phone Calls	40	28

Prostitution and Solicitation

Prostitution is most commonly associated with "streetwalking"—that is, prostitutes working the streets and corners, looking for clients to pick them up in cars. This type of prostitution has long been considered a sign of urban decay and social disorganization. Consequently, the Cambridge Police Department's Special Investigations Unit has aggressively targeted both "streetwalkers" and "johns" (the streetwalkers' clients) over the past decade with seasonal stings. Their efforts have nearly eradicated the presence of visible streetwalking in the city of Cambridge, evidenced by the continuing decline.

Less visible, but no less serious, is the type of prostitution that involves high-class escort services, health clubs, or massage parlors fronting for prostitution rings. The Special Investigations Unit made arrests of individuals from two escort services in March of this year. Meetings were set up at the Marriott with Centerfold Playmates Escorts and Erotica Escorts. When the women came to the hotel they were arrested for prostitution.

Indecent Assault

Indecent assault involves the unwanted touching of one person by another in a private area or with sexual overtones. In about 50% of incidents, the offender and victim know each other. Incidents that show that the offender attempted or intended to rape the victim are counted as rapes, not as indecent assaults. In addition, any force or injury would change the type of crime to aggravated assault rather than indecent assault.

Indecent assault totals tend to fluctuate. This year's total is significantly lower than last year's total, but significantly higher than 1998's total. Most of the acquaintance incidents involve employees who were

harassed by their employers or co-workers and young girls assaulted by older males. Many incidents involved females being approached from behind and grabbed on the buttocks. This is the most common form of "blitz" style indecent assault, although no real patterns developed this year.

Indecent Exposure

There was a 28% decrease in indecent exposure this year, which is good news after a sharp increase last year. The bad news is that the crime is increasingly accompanied by a disturbing trend involving more aggressive behavior than simple "flashing." In at least 17 cases, a suspect (a different person in each case) was reported to have masturbated in a public place, in front of multiple witnesses.

One would expect that such behavior would be largely confined to intoxicated or mentally ill vagrants, but in a fair number of incidents, witnesses described the suspect as well groomed or well-dressed and otherwise respectful.

The majority of cases, however, involved homeless or intoxicated people urinating in public places, and two couples showing too much indiscretion in public bathrooms. M.I.T. made two arrests of individuals engaged in sexual activity in restrooms.

Peeping & Spying

Peeping and spying offenders peer through the windows of houses or apartments, generally at night. Most of the incidents of 2000 seem unrelated except for a few incidents in the Peabody and Agassiz neighborhoods that match a pattern that originally emerged in the fall of 1998.

In the fall of 1998, an unusual pattern of peeping & spying emerged. It involved the usual scenario of an offender peering through the windows of houses and apartments, except the offender was male and so were his victims. A suspect was identified, but was never arrested. This year, two similar incidents were reported in this area. In both cases, the male victim heard a noise outside, looked, and saw a male suspect outside masturbating.

Other Part 2 Crimes

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

Crime	1999	2000	Change
Disorderly Conduct	65	54	-17%
Drinking in Public	67	51	-24%
Extortion/Blackmail	3	0	Incalc.
Hit & Run Accidents	705	781	+11%
Kidnapping	5	4	-20%
Liquor Violations	9	6	-33%
OUI	59	70	+18%
Threatening	266	413	+55%
Traffic Arrests	279	214	-23%
Trespassing	107	92	-14%
Weapons Violations	14	8	-43%

Disorderly Conduct

Police make an arrest for this crime when a person disrupts the peace enough to pose a danger. Examples include bar disputes, homeless altercations, and public shouting of profanity and threats. The top three locations for disorderly arrests in 2000 were: the emergency room at CCH, the 700 block of Mass Ave, and the Kiosk area in Harvard Square.

Drinking in Public

In response to complaints from residents and businesses in Central Square, the Police Department adopted a "zero-tolerance" policy towards drinking in public. Over 50% of this type of arrests is executed in the 500 block of Mass Ave in Central Square. Other locations where this activity is monitored include: Sennott and Velluci Parks and the Cambridge Common.

Extortion/Blackmail

A rare crime, involving an offender taking money from a victim by threatening to do something other than use violence. There were no incidents reported in Cambridge last year.

Hit and Run Accidents

This crime continues to rise with an 11% increase recorded in 2000. Five percent of the hit and runs in Cambridge this year involved pedestrians, 25% involved moving vehicles, and 70% parked cars.

Kidnapping

All four of the incidents recorded in Cambridge this year were parental custodian kidnappings.

Liquor Violations

Liquor violations generally involve minors drinking, though it can also include the sale of liquor to a

minor, or the unlicensed sale of liquor. Police arrested youths drinking in Cambridge Common on three occasions. Stings targeting liquor stores selling to minors produced two complaints. And two minors were arrested for using false identifications to obtain alcohol.

Operating Under the Influence (OUI)

This illegal activity remains a high priority enforcement protocol in Cambridge as an 18% increase was recorded this year. 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.

Threatening

A self-explanatory crime that often arises in domestic disputes, arguments between acquaintances and co-workers, school fights, and in other environments. The majority of the 55% increase in this type of incident was fueled by a sharp increase in threats made over the phone.

Traffic Arrests

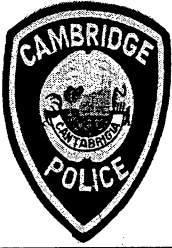
The average traffic stop for speeding, running a red light, or related offenses results in only a warning or citation. Some of traffic offenses, however, are arrestable crimes: driving to endanger, driving after suspension or revocation, possession of a counterfeit inspection sticker, and attaching false license plates are all examples. Such arrests are often made during routine traffic stops, after the police officer learns of the driver's suspension or revocation. Traffic arrests declined 23% in Cambridge in 2000.

Trespassing

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. 30% of trespassing arrests in 2000 were made on Massachusetts Institute of Technology property.

Weapons Violations

The weapons violations total includes four reports of illegal knives; individuals were also arrested for possession of martial arts weapons, studded bracelets, stilettos and firecrackers. There were twelve reports of gun violations—five of the incidents involved shots being fired in Area 4.



2000 Annual Crime Report

Section III

Neighborhood Profiles

East Cambridge

Agassiz

MIT

Peabody

Inman/Harrington

West Cambridge

Area 4

North Cambridge

Cambridgeport

**Cambridge
Highlands**

Mid-Cambridge

Strawberry Hill

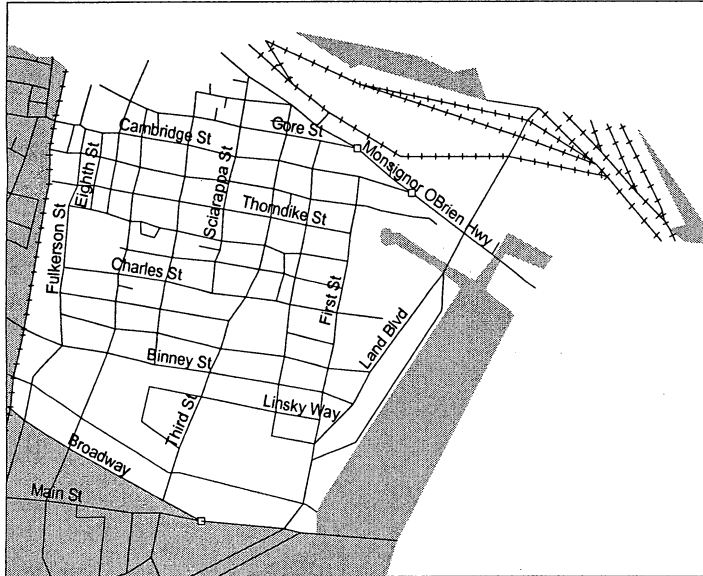
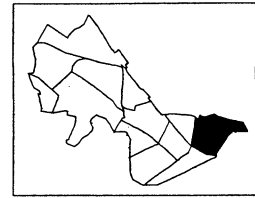
Riverside

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

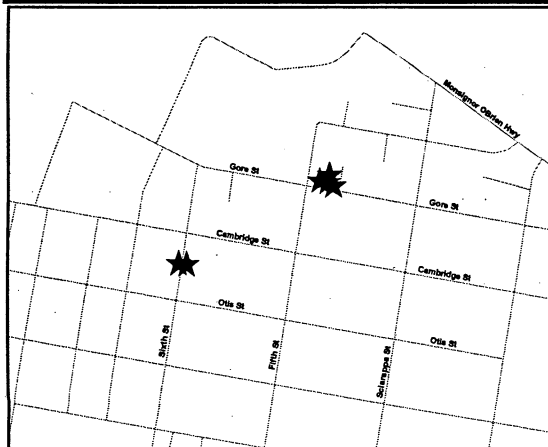
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$30,281

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

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 1999 & 2000

CRIME	1999	2000	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	23	32	+39%
Street Robbery	19	12	-37%
Auto Theft	67	78	+16%
Larceny from MVs	115	93	-19%
Malicious Destruction	131	91	-31%
Drug Arrests	10	13	+30%

2000 YEAR END REVIEW

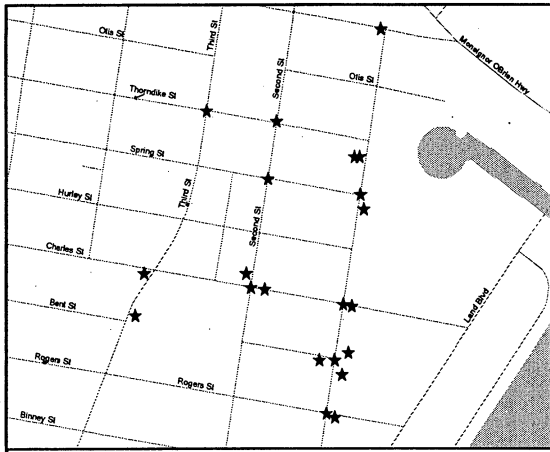


A spree of housebreaks was reported on Gore Street & Sixth Street on August 14th of this year. Six breaks were reported.

Housebreaks increased slightly this year in East Cambridge. No major patterns emerged, but a spree of six incidents was reported on August 14th on Gore and Sixth Streets. The breaks occurred on a Monday between 10:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. In a majority of the breaks, entry was gained by breaking down the front door. Four of the apartments broken into were ransacked. \$1,240 in cash, cologne, jewelry, and easily removable electronics were taken in the breaks. Another apartment building on Gore Street also reported three breaks, although they did not occur on the same date. One of the breaks was not completed when a thief was scared away by a resident. All three breaks involved entry through a fire-escape window. Nothing was taken once entry was gained.

No major **street robbery** pattern was reported in East Cambridge this year. The majority of incidents reported occurred by the Galleria Mall and the Lechmere T-station. Half of the incidents occurred on the weekends in the late afternoon/early evening time frame.

Auto thefts increased by eleven incidents this year. This increase may be attributed to the two patterns reported in the area. A pattern of auto thefts was reported in the parking garages on Museum Way this year. In almost all of the incidents, the owner left the keys with the valet service and the car was later stolen. All of the cars were recovered, a majority in Charlestown. Thieves targeted high-priced cars manufactured within the last two years, i.e. 2000 Mercedes ML320. Cars typically were taken on the weekends between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. First, Second, and Third Streets also reported a cluster of auto thefts this year. Thefts occurred during the week, with a high concentration on Mondays. Thieves targeted cars parked on streets near the Galleria Mall throughout the day. Thefts increased during the summer months. Most of the



A pattern of auto thefts was reported on First, Second & Third Streets this year.

vehicles were recovered – the farthest location reported was Newark, NJ. Most vehicles reported ignition damage.

The Galleria Mall parking garage reported the most incidents of larcenies from motor vehicles this year. Entry was generally gained through an unlocked door and cellular telephones were targeted. However, when thieves couldn't get into the vehicles, they resorted to taking items on the exterior of the vehicle like the front grill and tires. The parking garages on Museum Way also reported several incidents – after drivers left their keys with the valet service, they returned and found valuable items missing out of their vehicles.

The Galleria Mall also reported the most incidents of **malicious destruction of property** this

year. The incidents generally involved damage to vehicles parked in the Galleria parking garage. One incident of "parking rage" was reported where a man jumped on the hood of another car that was blocking two parking spaces. Most of the incidents reported involved damage to motor vehicles – either windows were smashed or various dents were put into hoods and doors. In the early morning hours of February 12th, three residents of Sciarappa Street reported that their tires had been slashed. A majority of the pin-striping incidents reported occurred in a two-block radius around the courthouse on Thorndike Street. Another small cluster was reported on Sixth Street.

The headlining **drug arrest** occurred right before the end of the year in an apartment on Gore Street. The Special Investigations Unit conducted surveillance and observed a Cambridge man, a Yarmouthport man, and a Malden man participating in a drug transaction. 135 bags of heroin were recovered from the three arrests. A bizarre drug arrest was made at the Galleria Mall when an East Boston man using heroin began taking his own clothes off and trying on store clothes in the middle of the store.

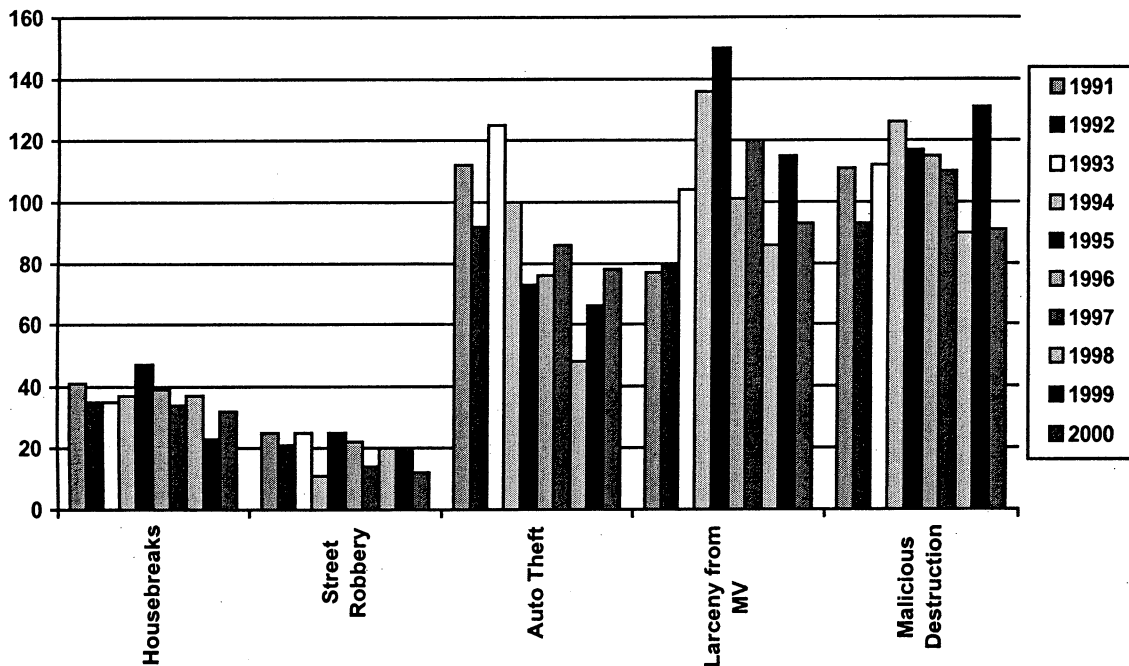
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR EAST CAMBRIDGE TARGET CRIMES					
Crime	1981-1990	Rank 81-90*	1991-2000	Rank 91-00*	Rank 2000*
Housebreaks	38	10	36	9	7
Street Robbery	10	11	20	4	6
Auto Theft	156	2	85	1	2
Larceny from MVs	121	5	107	1	2
Malicious Destruction	118	5	114	1	4

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

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 Elementary School, and the Middlesex County Courthouse.

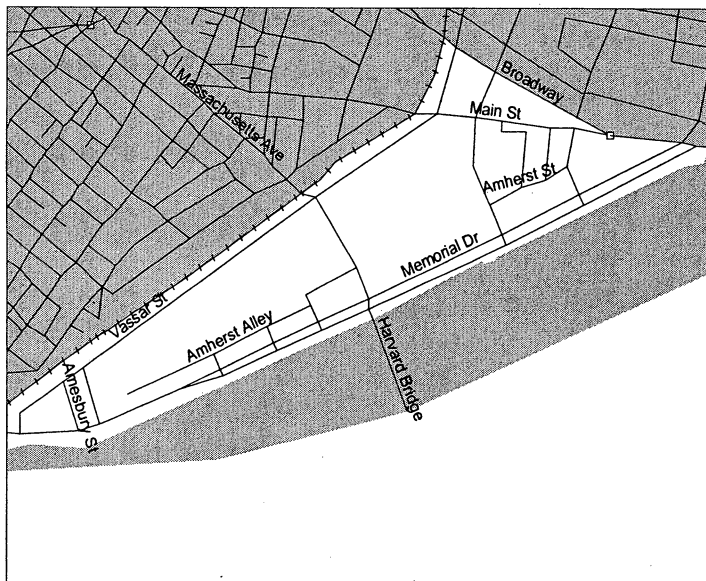
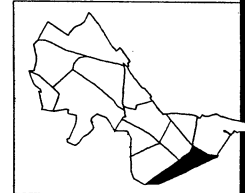
- **Street robberies** ballooned with the opening of the Cambridgeside Galleria in 1991, but have abated in recent years. Most of these are pack or bullyboy robberies committed by and against juveniles. Other robbery patterns—predatory in nature—sometimes appear on Cambridge Street near the B&A Railroad.
- The motor vehicle related crimes of **auto theft**, **larceny from motor vehicles**, and **malicious destruction of property** occur at the highest numbers here, of anywhere in Cambridge due to the 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.



1999 YEAR END REVIEW

After registering only twelve **Housebreaks** over the final nine months of the year and recording a 38% decline when compared with the 1998 figures, the total of 23 housebreaks in East Cambridge represents a 15-year low for the neighborhood. As Cambridge's demographic deck continues to be shuffled, this year's decrease may be a harbinger for the decade to come. • **Street robbery** fell five percent in East Cambridge this year with one less incident reported than in 1998. The decade long street robbery scenario of pack or bully-boy robberies committed by and against juveniles in the vicinity of the Galleria Mall is still a problem. • Any analysis of this year's 40% increase of **Auto Theft** in East Cambridge should be tempered with the knowledge that the 1998 figures were at a 20-year nadir. Directed patrols were effective in eradicating a series of thefts from parking lots on Third, Bent and Rogers Streets during the first quarter of the year. Despite a 45% decline in this target crime when compared with the 1980s, East Cambridge is now ranked as the most likely neighborhood for auto theft to occur. • **Larceny from motor vehicles** (+32%, rated 1st in frequency) continues to be a major problem in East Cambridge. The lower half of Neighborhood #1, south of Hurley Street, has emerged as a chronic geographic cluster location. These thefts occur on weekdays in a wide time frame between 4PM and 10PM. Analysis of arrest data points to local juveniles as the chief perpetrators. • For the decade of the 1990s, East Cambridge had the highest crime rate for **Malicious Destruction** in the City. Neighborhood #1 has consistently averaged close to 120 acts of vandalism per year since 1980. • Both **Drug Arrests** in East Cambridge during the fourth quarter of 1999 came about when Cambridgeside Galleria shoplifters were found to also be in possession of narcotics.

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

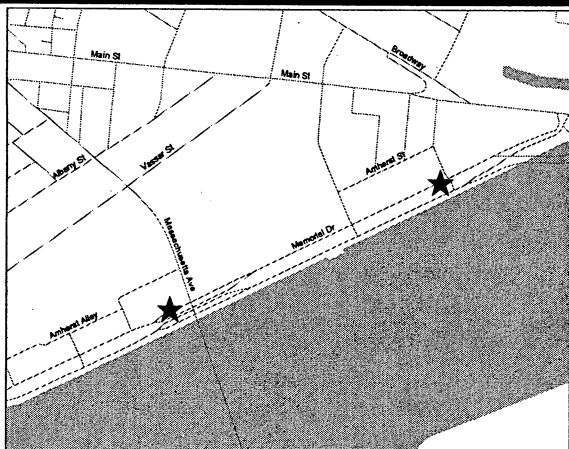
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$26,397

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 that patrols this area.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 1999 & 2000

CRIME	1999	2000	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	2	2	N.C.
Street Robbery	1	2	+100%
Auto Theft	34	31	-9%
Larceny from MVs	28	27	-4%
Malicious Destruction	12	22	+83%
Drug Arrests	7	6	-14%

2000 YEAR END REVIEW



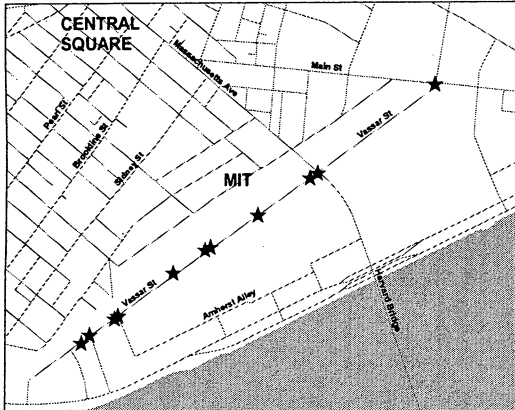
Only two housebreaks were reported this year in the MIT neighborhood – both on Memorial Dr.

Only two **housebreaks** were reported in the MIT neighborhood – the same number as last year. Both of the housebreaks were reported during the summer months. One involved a break into an apartment on Memorial Drive in which \$70 American money and an undetermined amount of Chinese money was taken. The second involved the arrest of a Rhode Island man for a break into a MIT dorm. When police caught the man, he admitted that he had broken in to steal women's undergarments.

In January, an acquaintance **street robbery** was reported at the Marriott. A young woman went to the hotel to meet a friend, who later ripped the chain off of her neck and threw her out of the hotel. In December, the second street robbery was reported. The victim reported that

he was walking near Main & Vassar Streets when he was hit from behind with an unknown object. The robber then kicked the victim and took his wallet.

With 21 auto thefts, Vassar Street—which runs along the backside of MIT—reports more thefts than any other single street. Cars park this free-parking street night and day, and thefts consequently occur around the clock. A high concentration of thefts occurred between the 200 and 300 block of this street this year.



Vassar Street was a year long hotspot for larcenies from motor vehicles in the MIT neighborhood this year.

Seven larcenies from motor vehicles – four on the same day - were reported at the parking garages of Cambridge Center this year. Entry was gained in most cases by smashing a side window, and CDs and CD players were targeted. Like the crime of auto theft, Vassar Street is also a hotspot for larcenies from motor vehicles. Thieves targeted cars parked on the street in the late afternoon and stole CD players/radios and cellular telephones.

Consistent with the overall trend, malicious destruction incidents mostly involved damage to motor vehicles in MIT. Malicious destruction incidents increased significantly in the MIT neighborhood this year. No discernable patterns were reported, except for a spree of three tire slashings was reported at 5 Cambridge Center in November.

Two of the drug arrests were of individuals who had trespassed on MIT property and had later been found in possession of controlled substances. Two were arrests of individuals who had been pulled over for traffic offenses and then were found to be in possession of marijuana, and two were the result of investigations by the Special Investigations Unit. An East Boston man was arrested after officers arranged a controlled marijuana transaction and a Southwick man was arrested after he was discovered to be shipping Methadone pills to himself at the Marriott.

There were only three aggravated assaults reported this year in MIT, as opposed to last year's seven incidents. One of the assaults involved a group of MIT students entering a house and beating up their fraternity brother – all were chased and arrested. The second involved a suspect driving a stolen car who drove into a police officer working on the side of the street. The third incident was a domestic incident.

MIT generally reports a lot of trespassing on their property – 24 incidents were reported this year - times and days varied. Incidents are generally concentrated along Vassar Street and between 77 and 120 Massachusetts Avenue. Four incidents are attributed to a homeless man who keeps getting into MIT buildings in order to sleep for the night.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR M.I.T. AREA TARGET CRIMES					
Crime	1981-1990	Rank 81-90*	1991-2000	Rank 91-00*	Rank 2000*
Housebreaks	19	11	4	12	12
Street Robbery	11	10	5	11	12
Auto Theft	102	7	55	6	7
Larceny from MVs	56	10	50	8	8
Malicious Destruction	47	10	28	11	13

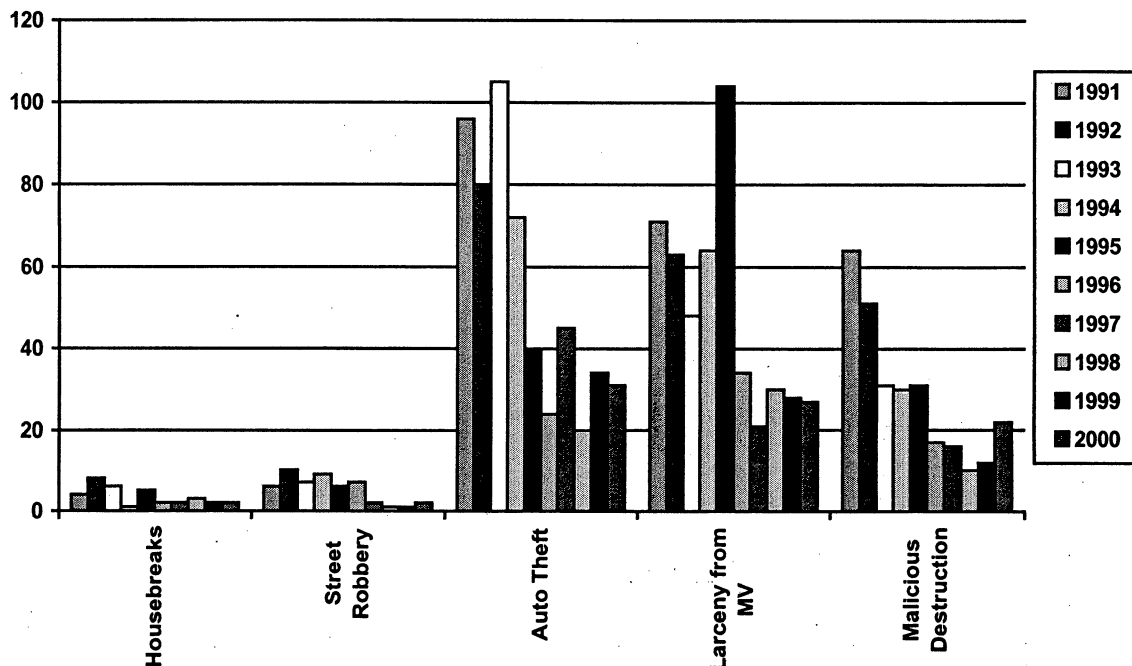
*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest

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 arrests and incidents in which Cambridge Police Officers participated.

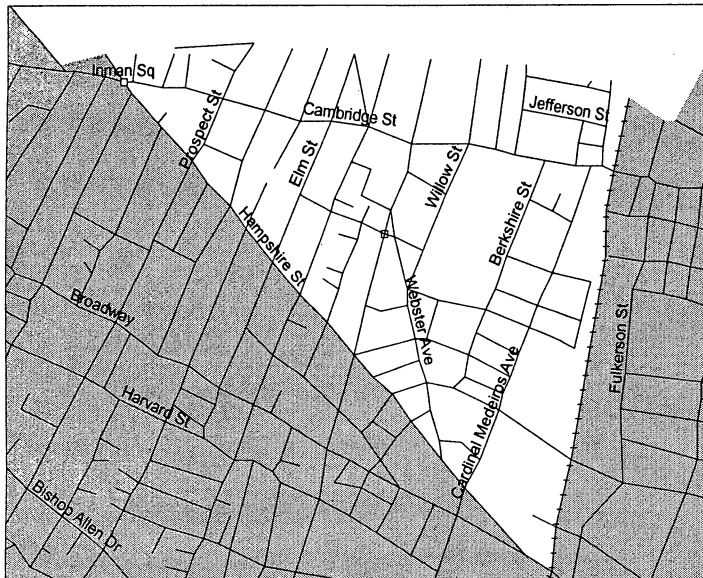
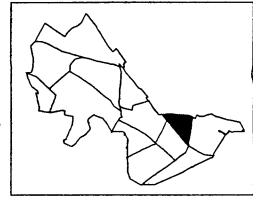
- The large number of automobiles parked each day on Vassar Street, Ames Street, Amherst Street, and at the Hyatt Regency Hotel have traditionally accounted for high numbers of **auto theft** and **larcenies from motor vehicles**.
- **Street robbery** patterns have sometimes emerged at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Vassar Street, and outside the Bank Boston 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 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 **larcenies of bicycles**.



1999 YEAR END REVIEW

Since forming a partnership of combined foot patrols between the MIT Campus and Cambridge Police three years ago, there have been only four predatory **Street Robberies** in Neighborhood #2. This year's singular robbery occurred in April when a pack of juveniles accosted a woman on Ames Street. Three teenagers from Boston were arrested by the MIT Police and charged with the offense. • The MIT Area is ranked twelfth out the thirteen City neighborhoods for the likelihood of a **Housebreak** to occur within its borders for the decade of the 1990s. Housebreak fell from 19 per year in the 1980s to four incidents annually this past decade. • After plummeting over fifty percent in 1998, **Auto Theft** soared seventy percent in the MIT Area this year. Auto thieves were targeting early model Toyota Camrys from the 300 to 400 blocks of Vassar Street. • The target crime of **Larceny from Motor Vehicles** dropped seven percent in 1999. Garages in Kendall Square were hot spot locations for the first nine months of the year. The majority of these thefts are between 10AM and 3PM with stereos, CD players and cellular phones as the prime targets. • **Malicious Destruction** is another target crime that has declined significantly over the past ten years when compared with the previous decade. The majority of reported malicious destruction in Neighborhood #2 involves the wanton smashing of car windows on Vassar Street. • The seven **Drug Arrests** in this neighborhood were an eclectic grouping that included: a raid on an out of control Hotel Party, three traffic stops that produced evidence of driver's in the possession of narcotics, and subjects arrested for other crimes such as trespassing and larceny with crack in their pockets and marijuana down their pants.

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.

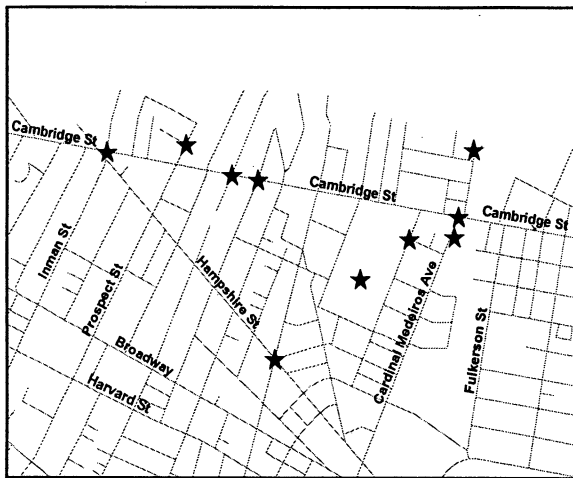
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 1999 & 2000

CRIME	1999	2000	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	29	25	-14%
Street Robbery	19	18	-5%
Auto Theft	28	39	+32%
Larceny from MVs	35	25	-28%
Malicious Destruction	80	63	-21%
Drug Arrests	7	12	+71%

2000 YEAR END REVIEW

The Inman/Harrington neighborhood, along with the Mid-Cambridge and Area 4 neighborhoods experienced a surge of *housebreaks* during the summer months. More than half of the housebreaks reported in this neighborhood occurred between May and August. The majority of the incidents occurred during the week, with a concentration on Tuesdays. Two of the incidents in the 1100 block of Cambridge Street were attributed to teenagers breaking into apartments and hanging out. Three of the incidents involved domestic situations where an ex-boyfriend broke into an apartment in an act of revenge and then left messages in hopes of eventual forgiveness. The remaining incidents involved daytime breaks into apartment buildings with thieves targeting electronic equipment. One bizarre housebreak was reported where a burglar broke into an apartment on Evereteze Way, ransacked it, poured milk all over the floor, and then pinned the resident's hamster under its cage.

The *street robberies* reported in this neighborhood were also concentrated during the summer months. Two robberies were reported in Donnelly Field. Both occurred during the week in the early evening hours. The suspects were described in both instances as youths. In one incident, two youths rode up to their victim on bikes and ripped the chain off of his neck. In the second incident, a 14-year-old made gestures like he had a weapon until his victim handed over



Street robberies reported in this neighborhood were concentrated during the summer months in and around Cambridge Street.

\$5 and a basketball. The remaining incidents reported this summer were concentrated either on or one block from Cambridge Street.

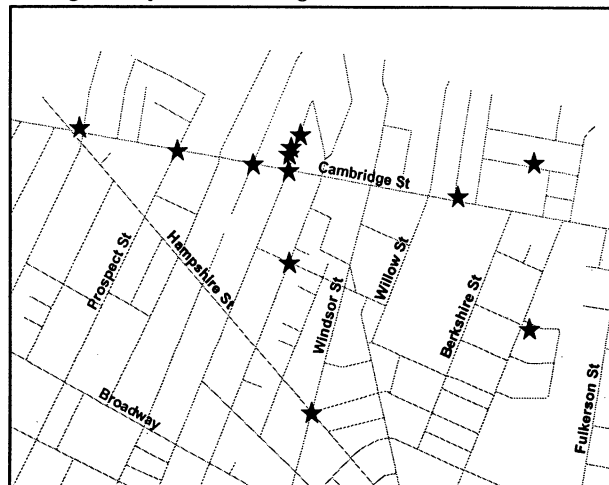
Three clusters of *auto thefts* were reported in the Inman/Harrington neighborhood this year. A high concentration of thefts were reported on Thursdays and Saturdays during the daylight hours. No clear patterns stand out. Almost all of the cars stolen were recovered – some as far away as New Jersey, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire.

Larcenies from motor vehicles decreased this year in the Inman/Harrington neighborhood. No patterns were observed.

Malicious destruction of property incidents also decreased this year. Vandalism still remains a problem in this neighborhood this year.

Numerous incidents of egg throwing, spray painting, tire slashing, and window breaking were reported. One bizarre incident occurred on Halloween when a group of ten males showed up at a house on Union Street. When the suspects asked the victim for candy and the victim said that he didn't have any, the suspects proceeded to throw eggs and potatoes at the house, breaking several windows. Several incidents involved estranged boyfriends or girlfriends who took their aggressions out on each other's cars. An on-going dispute between neighbors was reported on Willow Street in October – one resident reported damage to both his house and his car. No major patterns were reported.

Drug arrests increased by five incidents this year. Most of the incidents involved arrests made by the Special Investigations Unit. Coming in a close second, were subsequent drug discoveries made while search warrants were being executed. A total of sixteen arrests were made – twelve from Cambridge, and one each from Sudbury, Lynn, Somerville, and Jamaica Plain. Ten of the incidents involved marijuana and two incidents involved Xanax.



The map above shows the distribution of drug arrests made in the Inman/Harrington neighborhood this year.

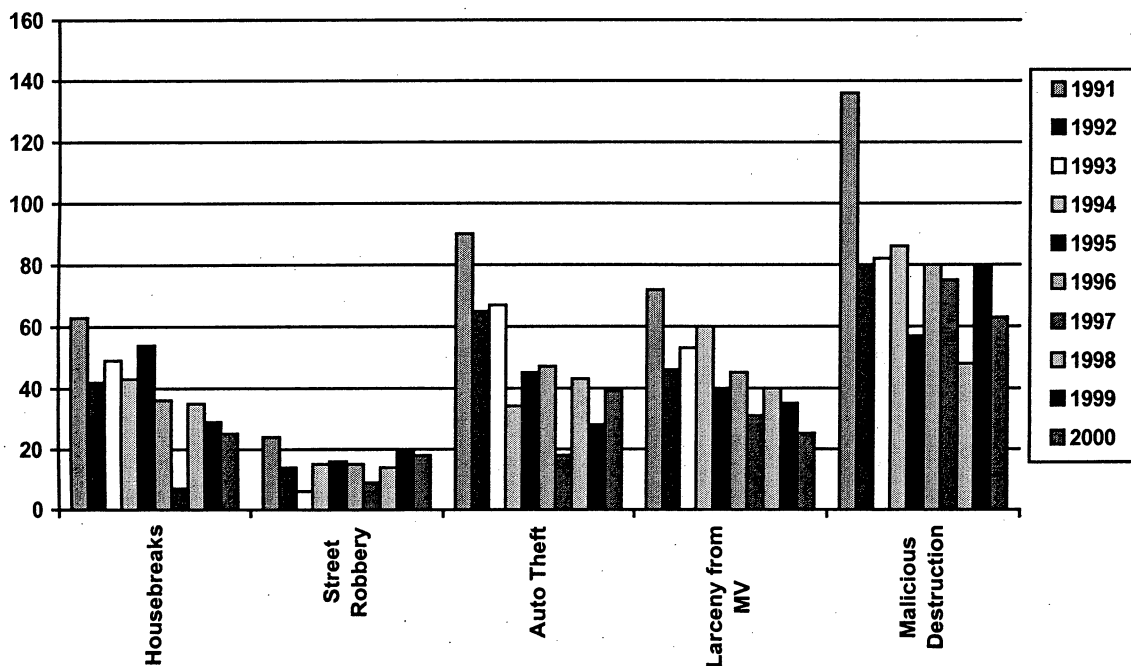
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR INMAN/HARRINGTON AREA TARGET CRIMES					
Crime	1981-1990	Rank 81-90*	1991-2000	Rank 91-00*	Rank 2000*
Housebreaks	57	9	40	7	8
Street Robbery	14	8	15	7	4
Auto Theft	89	10	46	6	5
Larceny from MVs	66	9	45	10	9
Malicious Destruction	94	7	83	6	8

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

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 around One 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 three other neighborhoods.
- The Harrington School and Donnelly Field 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.

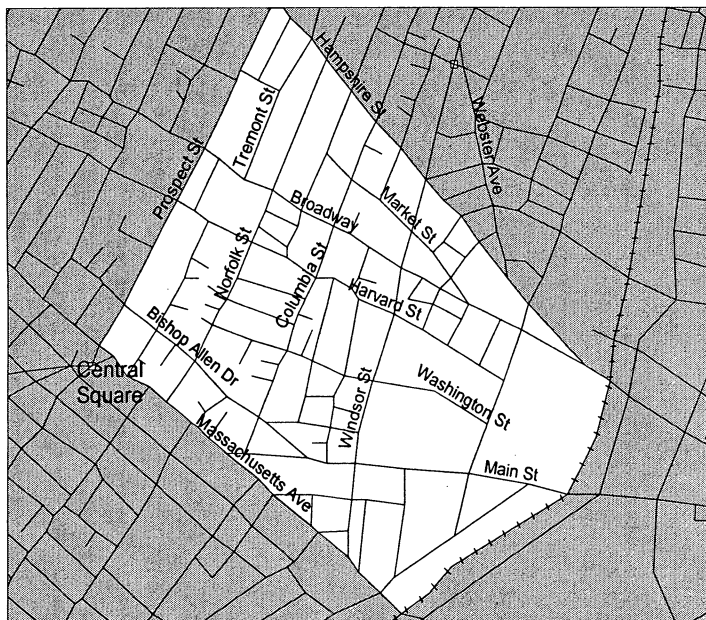
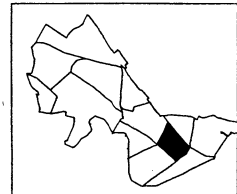


1999 YEAR END REVIEW

After reaching the annual threshold of 16 Street Robberies per year in September, this activity was more subdued over the final four months of the year in Neighborhood #3 with only three additional incidents reported. A series of street robberies in the vicinity of Hampshire and Broadway at the end of the summer had propelled this target crime to a 78% increase for the first three quarters of 1999. Many of these incidents involved juveniles riding bicycles and using strong-arm tactics on male victims late at night. Two subsequent arrests of three Boston residents in September eradicated the pattern. • **Auto theft** (-33%) continues a downward spiral in the Inman /Harrington area. In a neighborhood that averaged close to 90 vehicle thefts per year during the 1980s, there were only 28 cars stolen in 1999. • **Housebreaks** decreased slightly (-17%) with 6 fewer incidents reported in 1999. The last major housebreak pattern to hit this area was in March of 1998. A significant percentage of the housebreak suspects in the Inman/Harrington area involve disputes between acquaintances, past roommates, relatives, jilted lovers or landlords and tenants. • **Malicious Destruction** and vandalism have become a major problem for Neighborhood #3. There were an additional 19 reports of graffiti, tire slashing, window smashing and keying of vehicles during the fourth quarter. After falling to a decade low total of 48 reports of vandalism last year, the 80 incidents recorded in 1999 represent a 66% increase. • The majority of the **Drug Arrests** in this neighborhood were initiated by citizen's complaints of narcotic activity in the area. The SIU concentrated on street level dealing along Cambridge Street during the summer and made four arrests.

NEIGHBORHOOD 4

AREA 4



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

POPULATION: 6,560 residents
2,523 households

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$24,665

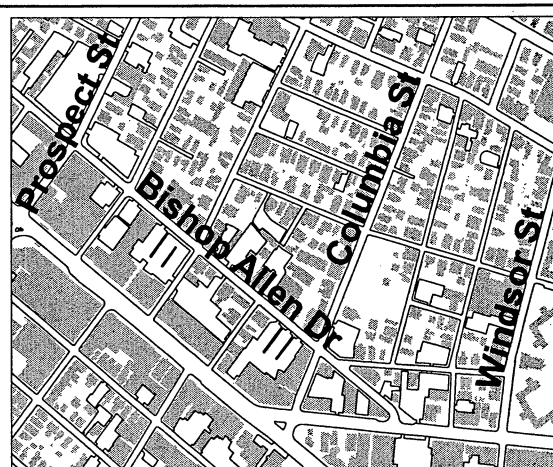
Neighborhood #4 is encompassed in the patrol boundaries of Car 2 (2 officers), and Car 4R (1 officer). Also included are walking routes 4A, 4B, and 4C, and Central 10.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 1999 & 2000

CRIME	1999	2000	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	48	51	+6%
Street Robbery	38	36	-5%
Auto Theft	64	95	+48%
Larceny from MVs	71	132	+86%
Malicious Destruction	100	129	+29%
Drug Arrests	74	36	-51%

2000 YEAR END REVIEW

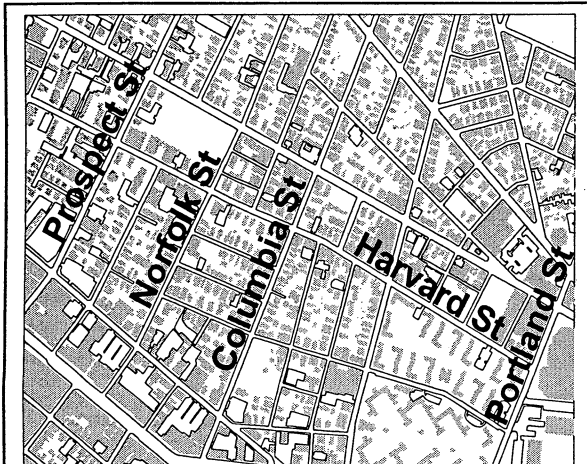
Although malicious destruction of property crimes have reigned among all target crimes occurring within Area 4 throughout 1999 and the first half of 2000, they were out run by larceny from motor vehicle crimes by the close of 2000. After 1999, larceny from motor vehicles jumped 86%, whereas malicious destruction of property only increased by 29%. Larceny from motor vehicles shot up as summer months approached, with the month of June reporting nearly as many as did the first 5 months of 2000, put together (i.e., 21 versus 24, respectively). January through June claimed merely one-third of the years' larceny from motor vehicle incidents, with 20 of them (44%) occurring on either Bishop Allen Drive or Windsor Street. These crimes mainly took place between Sunday and Wednesday, around 9:00 PM. The second half of 2000 picked-up the



The area along Bishop Allen Dr. and side streets in Area 4 was hit with repeated larceny from motor vehicle patterns in 2000.

other two-thirds of larceny from motor vehicles, with an even split between July to September (43 incidents) and October to December (44 incidents).

Malicious destruction of property incidents, in which a motor vehicle window was broken, totaled 29 for Area 4's Year 2000. Eighty percent of them took place on Broadway and Bishop Allen Drive, as well as Main, Columbia, Harvard, and Portland Streets. Broadway claimed the most incidents of this nature, with 7 occurring primarily on Tuesdays after 6:30 PM.

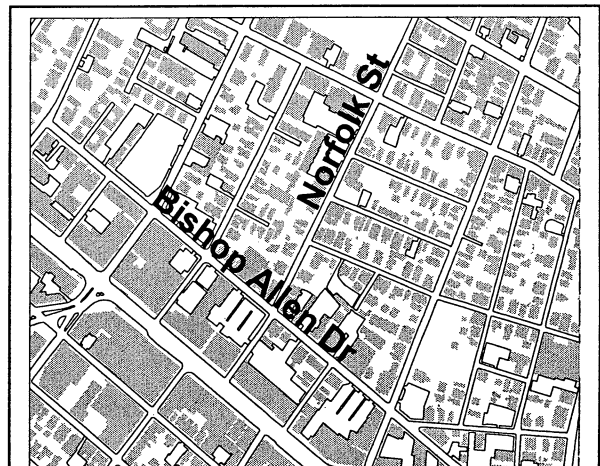


This section of Harvard St. was the locus of numerous Housebreaks during repeated summer and fall patterns.

Housebreaks were plentiful in Area 4 during 2000, increasing 6% from 1999. Over 75% of the housebreaks took place on a weekday, with Fridays claiming 11 incidents. Burglars struck in Area 4 about 14 times in the month of July, gaining entry via pried front and/or rear doors. In a few instances, homeowners returned to find their front doors chained from the inside. Jewelry, computers, cash, and audio/video equipment were all among the most popular items taken throughout the year. In at least 20 of the 51 housebreaks, a suspect was either described or apprehended and arrested. As far as location is concerned, 10 (or one-fifth) of the year's housebreaks occurred between Noon and 6 PM on Harvard Street (#113 to #179).

Auto thefts increased significantly from 1999 (+48%), weighing-in at 95 total incidents in 2000. More than half of these crimes took place in the latter half of 2000 (July - December), and were divided evenly between the third and fourth quarters (25 and 27, respectively).

Each month in 2000 saw an average of 3 street robberies in Area 4. July had 6, while September, March, and April each reported only 1. September's robbery (9/28) took place on Columbia Park, when a 19-year-old male approached a 23-year-old man walking down the street at 1 AM. The suspect first asked for directions, then proceeded to request money as he got closer, holding his hand in his pocket as if it were on a weapon.



The intersection of these two streets was the hottest spot in this neighborhood for auto thefts.

Drug Arrests dropped dramatically (-51%) in 2000, due to the strong policing efforts put forth by the Cambridge Police Department's patrol officers and Special Investigation Unit. Arrests were carried out on varied days throughout the year, brought about by SIU surveillance as well as routine traffic stops and patrol activities.

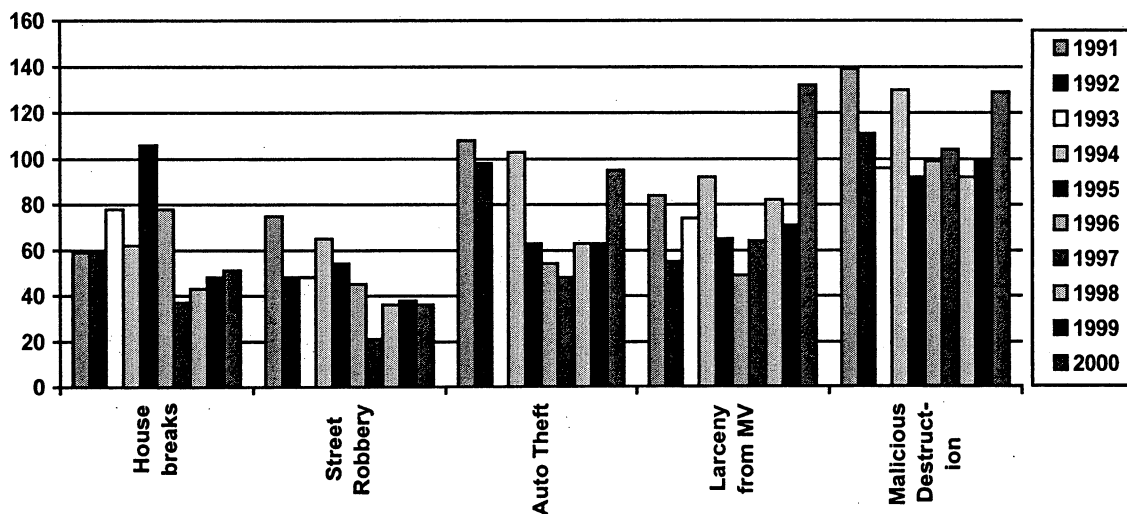
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR AREA 4 TARGET CRIMES					
Crime	1981-1990	Rank 81-90*	1991-2000	Rank 91-00*	Rank 2000*
Housebreaks	101	5	59	4	2
Street Robbery	75	1	48	1	1
Auto Theft	147	3	78	3	1
Larceny from MVs	134	2	77	4	1
Malicious Destruction	131	3	109	4	1

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

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Area 4 has a less than average residential population (among Cambridge neighborhoods), coupled with a series of commercial establishments lining Massachusetts Avenue. Multi-family homes, as well as large apartment buildings, and 2 public housing developments (Newtowne Court and Washington Elms) distinguish this neighborhood from all others.

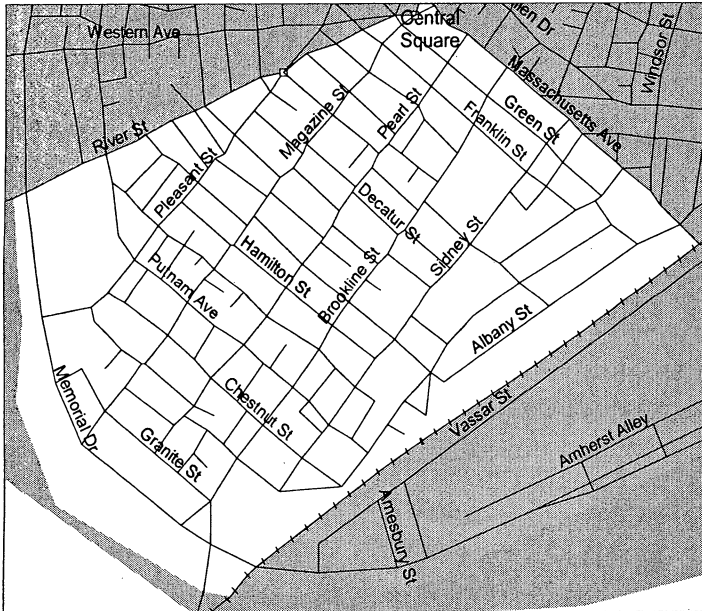
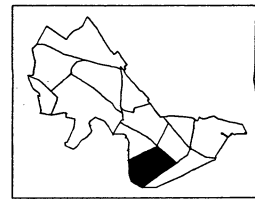
- As the numbers denote, Area 4 has earned the top rank among all 13 neighborhoods for street robbery over the past 20 years. The most recent incidents (i.e., those occurring between October and December of 2000) totaled 13.
- In recent years, community crime watches, the Cambridge Housing Authority, and thorough policing by the Cambridge Police Special Investigations Unit have succeeded in preventing many potential drug incidents in the neighborhood's residential areas.
- Area 4 **housebreaks** have increasingly rated higher than average, moving from the fifth to the third highest rank among Cambridge neighborhoods over the past 20 years. Area 4 is often a prime target, due to its high population density in residential areas. In both Mid-Cambridge and Area 4, The Crime Analysis Unit identifies several discernable housebreak patterns that emerge throughout each year.



1999 YEAR END REVIEW

The Cambridge Police Department responded to citizen's complaints of street level **Drug Activity** in 1999, doubling the total of arrests for narcotic violations to 74. In January, the Special Investigations Unit targeted dealers on Columbia, Washington, and Bishop Allen Drive making 16 arrests for charges ranging from possession of marijuana to distribution of cocaine and heroin. A combination of SIU, directed patrol, and overtime patrol produced another 30 drug-related arrests during the summer, when Columbia Park was a designated hot spot. Unlike the first quarter when the majority of those arrested were local residents, a high percentage of the arrestees were from Lynn and Boston. Over the final 4 months of the year, the SIU concentrated on dealers working on Columbia Street with the majority of the arrest being for the distribution of crack cocaine. • As reported in the second quarter report, the bolstering of patrols and increased surveillance of **auto-related crime** hot spots such as Bishop Allen Drive and Windsor Street helped in stabilizing or reducing **auto theft** (+2%), **larceny from motor vehicles** (-11%), and **malicious destruction** (+9%) during 1999. • A pattern of predatory **street robberies** on Norfolk and Suffolk streets was identified in October. The arrest of three Boston residents who were using similar predatory tactics eradicated this series. Street robbery (+6%) did increase slightly in Neighborhood #4 in 1999; however, the 1997 total for this area reached a 30-year low, and there have been 35% fewer robberies per year this decade than in the 1980s. The majority of robberies in Area 4 have remained an eclectic grouping of homeless robbing homeless, drug deals gone awry, and teens intimidating their peers. •

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

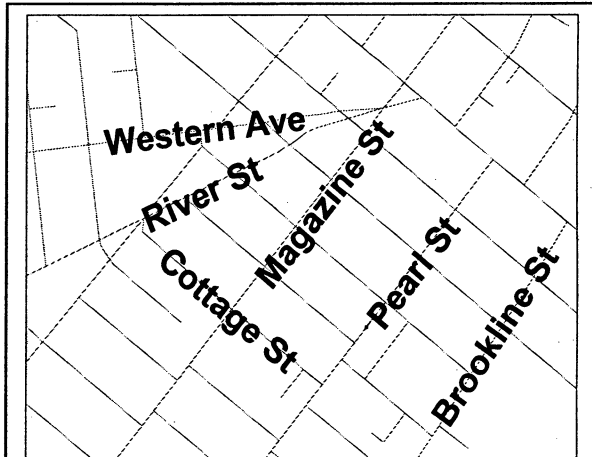
Neighborhood #5 is encompassed by the patrol boundaries of Car 3 (2 officers) and Car 5R (1 officer). Also included are walking routes 5A, 5B, and Central 12.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 1999 & 2000

CRIME	1999	2000	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	42	43	+2%
Street Robbery	24	27	+12%
Auto Theft	57	64	+12%
Larceny from MVs	99	89	-10%
Malicious Destruction	79	97	+23%
Drug Arrests	41	25	-39%

2000 YEAR END REVIEW

Over the final six months of 2000, there were seventeen **street robberies** recorded in Cambridgeport producing a 12% increase in this crime when compared with the 1999 figures. There were seven robberies reported in Neighborhood #5 during the summer months. A series of late night muggings along Pearl and Magazine Streets in July were identified and displaced utilizing concentrated patrol tactics. There were eleven additional robberies reported during the fourth quarter. A cluster of pack robberies on weekend nights in the 100 blocks of Magazine and Pleasant Streets between the hours of 6PM and 8PM surfaced in late October. Weapons were seldom shown in these incidents with strong - arm tactics the typical modus operandi of teen aged thugs traveling in groups of four or five. This pattern



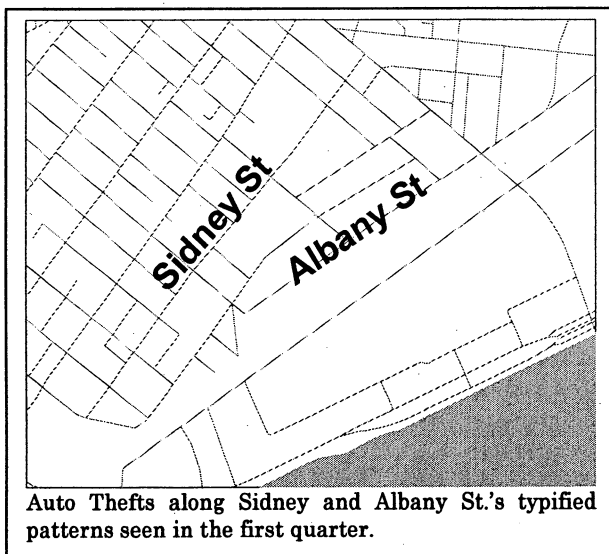
Summer and fall street robbery patterns were seen along Magazine and Pearl St.'s.

eventually abated, however there were no arrests to clear these cases. With only four reports for the entire year, the long-standing trend of vagrants robbing other homeless in altercations over the ownership of liquor, clothing or mates continues to wane.

Housebreaks (+2%) remained relatively unchanged with one additional break recorded in 2000. There were nine housebreaks reported in the fourth quarter. A pattern of breaks into apartments in the 200 blocks of Green and Franklin Streets emerged in November. Thieves were forcing front doors on Monday and Tuesday afternoons with cash and jewelry as the main targets. An arrest of a Dorchester resident in December curtailed this activity.

Cambridgeport had a spree of **malicious destruction** incidents on Pleasant, Kelly, Fairmount and Allston Streets that was a persistent problem throughout 2000. The motivation surrounding the majority of these incidents appears to be disagreements over parking spaces among neighbors. The only incident classified as a hate crime in Neighborhood # 5 this year was the report of anti – Semitic graffiti on a River Street business in November.

Heavy concentrations of weekend night breaks into cars in Upper Cambridgeport in the vicinity of University Park and Central Square was the only significant trend of **larceny from motor vehicles** in this neighborhood during 2000. There were 15 thefts from vehicles reported during the fourth quarter. Thieves were targeting cars parked on weekend nights on Brookline, Franklin and Lansdowne Streets between October and the end of the year.



The 12% increase in **auto theft** can be traced to a pattern that surfaced during the first quarter of 2000. In this series of thefts, thieves were stealing Toyotas and Hondas in the early morning hours between Thursday and Sunday. The majority of the vehicles were recovered in Charlestown, Roxbury and Lynn. The area around Sidney and Albany Streets continues to be monitored for auto thefts during the daytime on weekdays.

A significant decrease in the number of citizen's complaints about street level **drug** dealing in Cambridgeport during 2000 led to a 39% drop in arrests in this type of criminal activity. In February the Special Investigations Unit executed a search warrant and confiscated five bags of heroin.

Other first quarter drug arrests were confined to street level drug transactions that were observed by the officers. Drug arrests in Cambridgeport over the summer included: a heroin overdose at a local shelter, two traffic stops that produced possession of marijuana charges, two arrests for forged prescriptions, and a controlled buy of cocaine from a Dorchester resident. The major drug incident in this area during the fourth quarter was the indictment of Auburn Street resident for trafficking in marijuana.

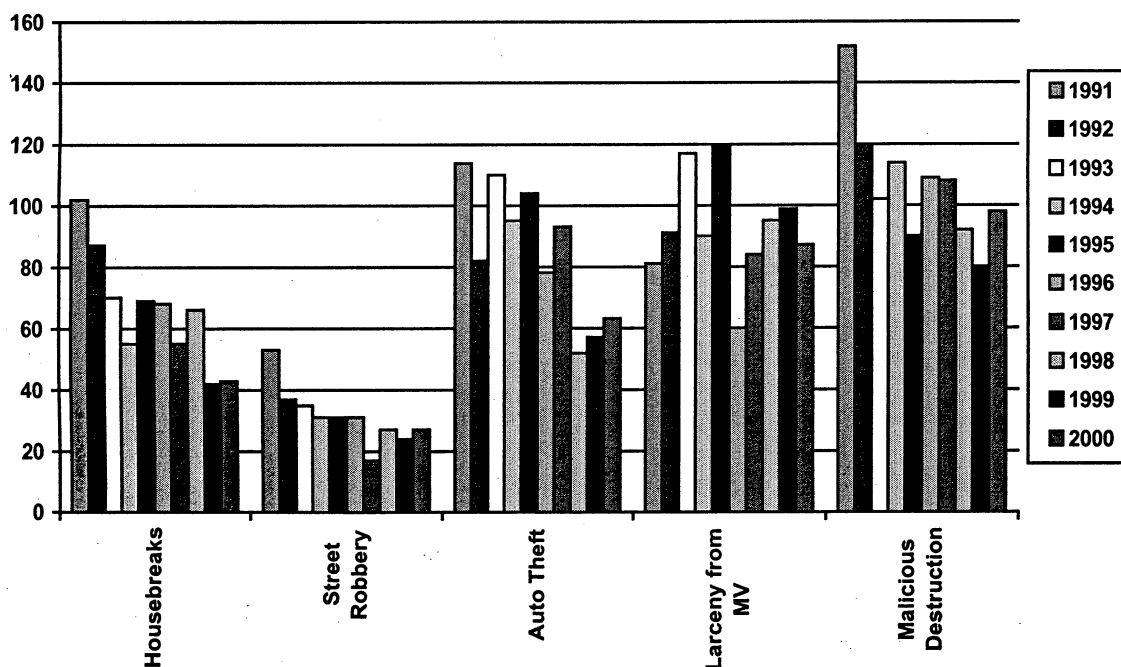
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR CAMBRIDGEPORT AREA TARGET CRIMES					
Crime	1981-1990	Rank 81-90*	1991-2000	Rank 91-00*	Rank 2000*
Housebreaks	156	2	67	2	3
Street Robbery	57	2	33	2	2
Auto Theft	165	1	85	1	3
Larceny from MVs	126	4	94	3	3
Malicious Destruction	106	6	110	3	3

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

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. And they have declined another 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. The 1999 Camry Auto Theft pattern helped to displace Cambridgeport's number one ranking by setting East Cambridge and Area 4 as the top two.
- **Larceny from motor vehicles** usually registers high in Cambridgeport.
- The homeless shelter on Albany Street is often a scene for **street robbery** and **aggravated assault** between its patrons.



1999 YEAR END REVIEW

The vehicle related target crimes of auto theft (+9%), larceny from motor vehicles (+2%), and malicious destruction (-14%) have been generating nominal numbers in this neighborhood for the past two years. **Malicious Destruction** around construction sites has been on the decline for the past 18 months. Three of the surprisingly low total of eight graffiti tagging incidents in this Neighborhood were cleared by arrest. Suburban twenty-somethings were the culprits in two incidents. Area 4 juveniles were arrested for spray-painting buildings on Massachusetts Avenue in June.

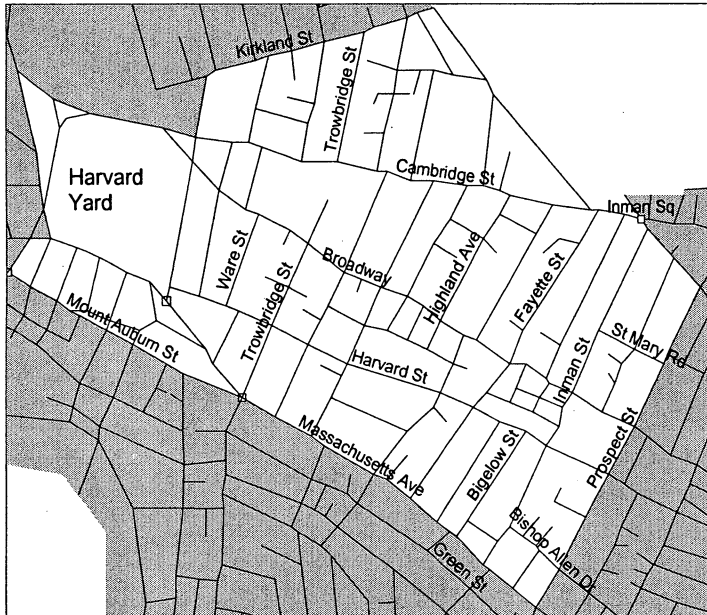
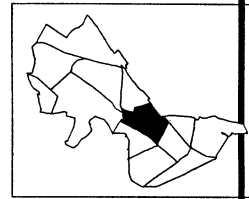
The long-standing trend of **larceny from motor vehicles** on upper Brookline, Franklin and Green Streets on weekend nights is still a problem. Cell phones have replaced car stereos as the prime target of these thieves.

The major arrest in this neighborhood in 1999 was that of a Franklin Street resident who was charged with the **rape** of a Cambridgeport woman.

Cambridgeport recorded its lowest **housebreak** total in over 30 years in 1999. During the decade of the 1980s, this neighborhood averaged 156 housebreaks per year. The 42 breaks this year represent a 36% reduction compared to 1998 figures...

For the second consecutive year **street robbery** (-11%) declined in Neighborhood #5. There were only six scattered street robberies during the summer.

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

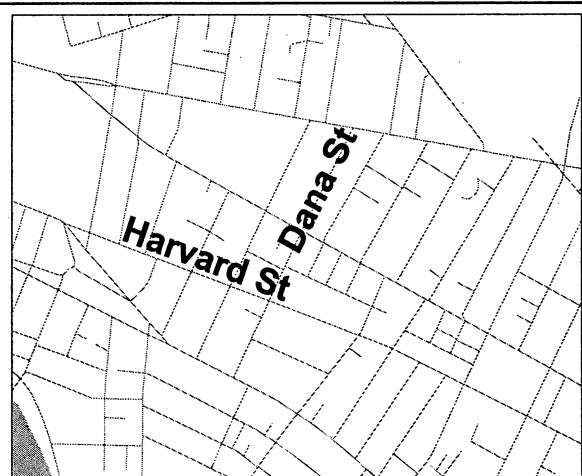
Neighborhood #6 is encompassed in the patrol boundaries of Car 2 (2 officers) and 6R (1 officer). It also includes walking routes 6A, 6B, 6C, and Harvard 15

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 1999 & 2000

CRIME	1999	2000	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	48	79	+65%
Street Robbery	6	18	+200%
Auto Theft	30	49	+63%
Larceny from MVs	99	56	-43%
Malicious Destruction	77	90	+17%
Drug Arrests	19	20	+5%

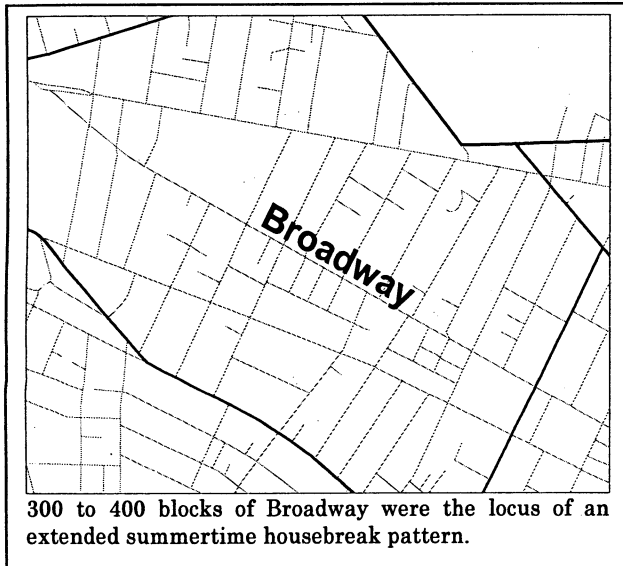
2000 YEAR END REVIEW

The 200% increase in street robberies in Mid-Cambridge in 2000 should be tempered by the fact that the 1999 total of six incidents represented a forty year nadir for this neighborhood. A series of robberies in late February involving a pack of three to ten males in their late teens brandishing handguns along Dana Street and the 300 block of Harvard Street was the major pattern identified in this area in the past five years. Arrests and judicious use of preventative patrol helped eradicate these muggings with only six robberies reported between February and September in Neighborhood #6. During the fourth quarter, there were an additional ten street robberies recorded. Two of these



Expansive February Street Robbery pattern in this area was ended with expanded patrols.

incidents may have been related, as the suspect description and modus operandi were very similar. A lone wolf operator was targeting college age males walking alone on weekend nights. The actor approached from behind, a knife was shown, and the victim's pockets were rifled. The remaining eight robberies between October and December were an eclectic grouping of purse snatches, homeless overpowering other homeless, and teens intimidating their peers, with no discernible spatial or temporal trend identified.



For the first time in over a decade, **housebreaks** (+65%) increased in Mid – Cambridge. During the decade of the 1980s; this area averaged 225 housebreaks per year. The 1999 housebreak aggregation of 48 incidents was a 40 year low for neighborhood # 6. However, over the final six months of the year the 48 breaks recorded in Mid – Cambridge represented over 25% of the citywide total for this time period. A cluster of breaks that began in July grew into a full-blown pattern by the end of the month. A high percentage of the incidents were on Monday mornings with a heavy concentration in the 300 to 400 blocks of Broadway. The thieves were stealing electronic items, targeting multi-unit

apartment buildings. This pattern abated in September but resurfaced sporadically during the fourth quarter. These cases are still part of an active investigation and the problem has not yet been rectified. The best time frame for this series is on Monday and Tuesdays between the hours of 10AM and 2PM.

Larceny from motor vehicles took a 43% nosedive when compared with last year's total. In 1999, parking garages between 300 to 400 Harvard Street were the scenes of multiple larcenies from cars. After a weekend spree of thefts from vehicles in this same area in January of 2000, problem-solving efforts between owners and community policing supervisors assuaged this dilemma.

There were thirteen more **malicious destructions** in Mid – Cambridge in 2000. The 900 block of Mass Ave, Dana and Hancock Street continue to be a hot spot for wanton vandalism to motor vehicles. The typical scenario is for a group of teenagers who late on a weekend night and smash eight to ten car window on the same street. Reports of graffiti/tagging around Cambridge Rindge and Latin are on the rise. Three hate crimes involving the spray paintings of swastikas were also recorded.

Five of the 20 **drug arrests** in Neighborhood # 6 were of students at Cambridge Rindge and Latin who were charged with possession of marijuana. The emergency room at Cambridge City Hospital was the scene of four other narcotic related apprehensions. It is the opinion of the Special Investigations Unit that very little street level drug sales are conducted in this area.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR MID-CAMBRIDGE AREA TARGET CRIMES					
Crime	1981-1990	Rank 81-90*	1991-2000	Rank 91-00*	Rank 2000*
Housebreaks	226	1	103	1	1
Street Robbery	49	3	18	5	5
Auto Theft	147	4	70	3	4
Larceny from MVs	198	1	106	2	5
Malicious Destruction	149	1	106	5	5

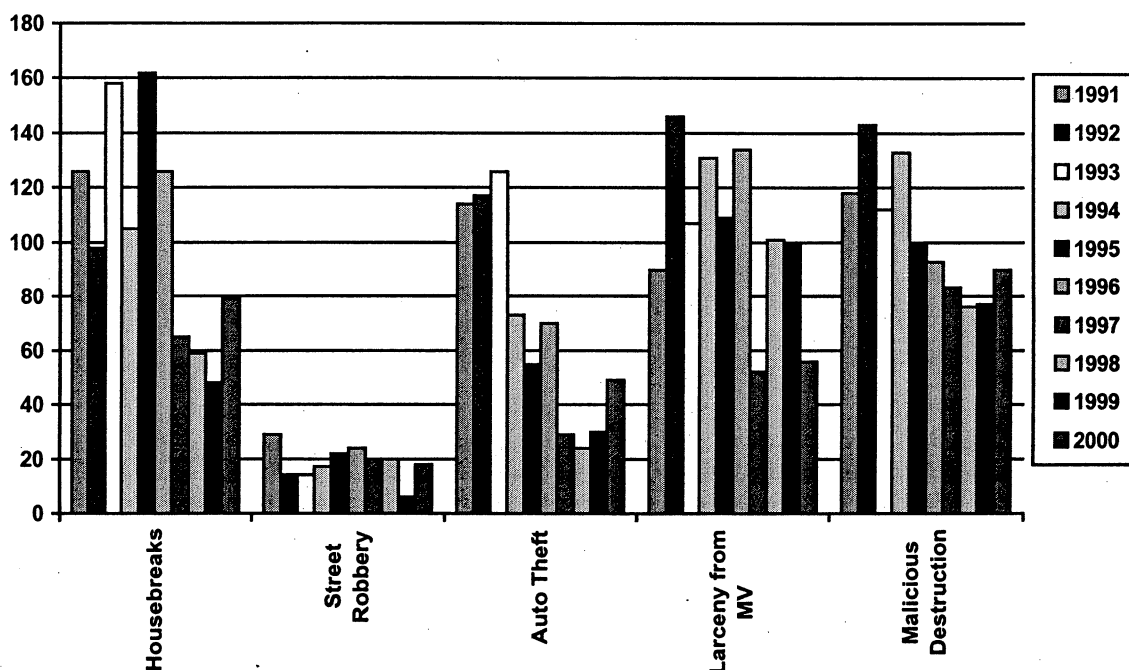
*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest

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 largest 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 in half since the 1980s, it still remains a serious problem. In 1992, burglaries fell below 100 for the first and only time in the previous 30 years. 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.

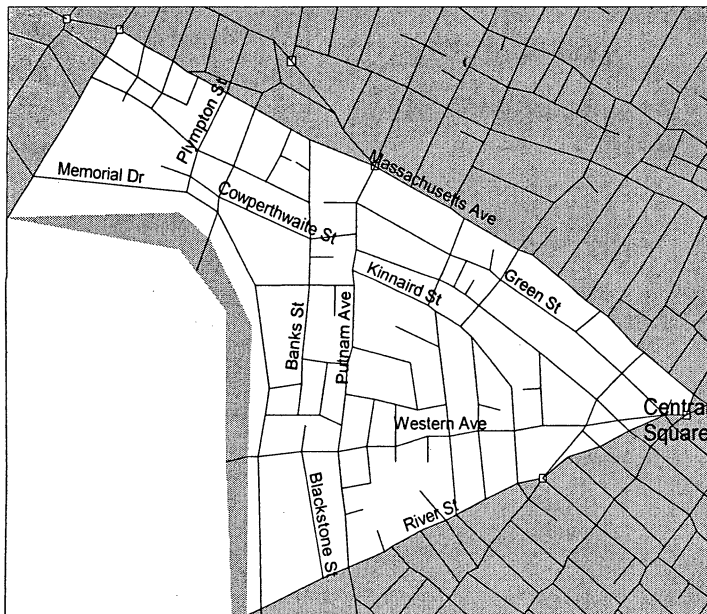
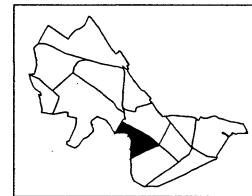


1999-YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks in Mid-Cambridge declined for the fifth consecutive year in 1999. After recording a nineteen percent decrease this year, the housebreak total for this area has reached its lowest count since the 1950s. Despite the fact that there were four **street robberies** in this area between September and December, the total of six incidents for the year represents a 40-year nadir and a 70% decline for this neighborhood. **Larceny from motor vehicles** fell three percent in Mid-Cambridge in 1999. This type of theft has been on a roller coaster ride in Neighborhood #6 over the past two years. In 1997, larceny from motor vehicles plunged 61% to register the lowest total for Mid-Cambridge in thirty years. Seven of the ten **Auto Thefts** in this neighborhood between October and December were Toyota Camrys. Model years between 1984 and 1990 were prime targets throughout the City in late November and the entire month of December. The majority of the vehicles were recovered in the Dorchester section of Boston. Auto theft increased by an additional six incidents in 1999. Auto theft has plummeted over 50% in Mid-Cambridge during the 1990s.

The majority of **drug arrests** in the Mid-Cambridge area are associated with traffic stops and incidents at Cambridge Rindge and Latin School.

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

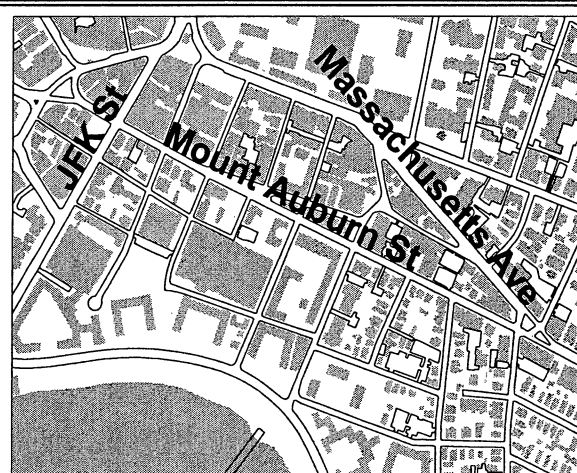
Neighborhood #7 is encompassed within the patrol boundaries of Car 3 (2 officer cars) and Cars 6R and 10R (1 officer cars). Also included within its boundaries are walking routes 7A and 7B.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 1999 & 2000

CRIME	1999	2000	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	26	38	+46%
Street Robbery	11	21	+91%
Auto Theft	36	26	-28%
Larceny from MVs	55	25	-55%
Malicious Destruction	92	89	-3%
Drug Arrests	17	11	-35%

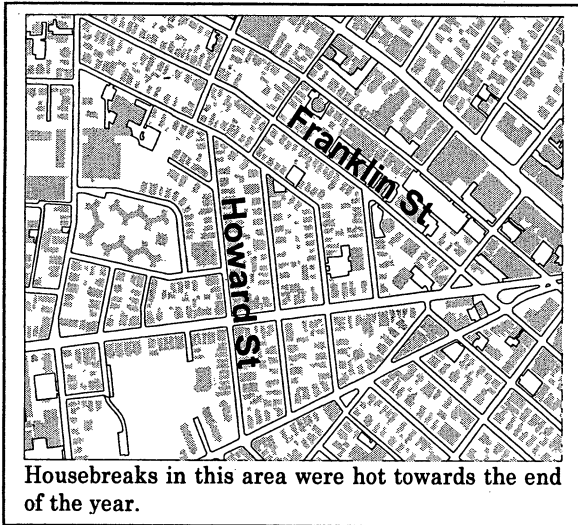
2000 YEAR END REVIEW

The ninety-one percent increase in **street robberies** in Riverside in 2000 should be tempered by the facts that last year's total was the lowest number recorded in this neighborhood since 1992 and that this area averaged 34 incidents per year during the decade of the 1980s. Spatial and temporal analysis of muggings in Neighborhood #7 points to the outskirts of Harvard Square on weekend nights as the hot spot and best time frame for this type crime. Typical scenarios include: inebriated suburban youth accosting victims leaving bars at closing, drug deals gone awry in the vicinity of the Pit, and altercations among vagrants. Twelve of the 21 street robberies in Riverside for 2000 fit in of these three scripts.



This area east of Harvard Square including the Pit and adjacent streets are the most likely locations for street robberies in this neighborhood

Twenty-two **housebreaks** over the final
2000 Annual Crime Report • Neighborhood Profiles



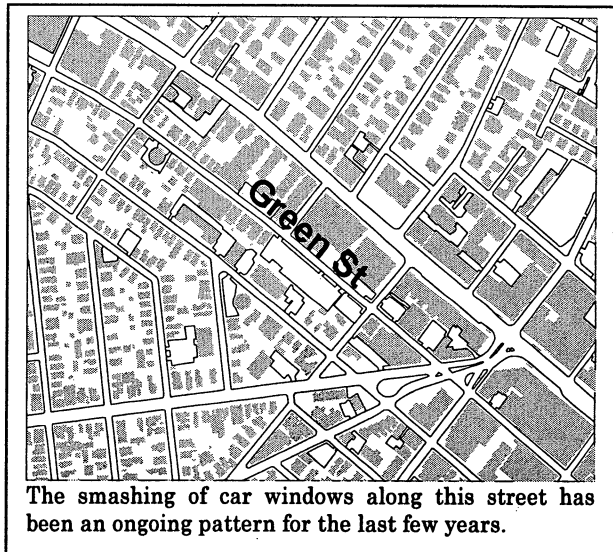
six months of the year propelled a 46% increase in burglary for Riverside. There were two distinct hot spots concentrations identified between July and December. The persistent trend of daytime breaks during mid-week between 800 and 1150 Mass Ave surfaced in October. This is a sporadic pattern of prying open doors in multi - unit apartment buildings with jewelry and cash the main targets of the thieves. The 300 to 400 blocks of Franklin Street and Howard were hit hard in November and December with weekend night break-ins.

The trend of declining larceny from motor vehicles and auto theft that started last summer continued throughout 2000. Larceny from motor vehicles dove 55% and auto theft

registered a 28% decline. Occasional series of thefts from vehicles in the 300 to 500 blocks of Franklin and Green Streets are a persistent problem in Neighborhood #7.

The only **drug arrest** registered in Riverside during the fourth quarter resulted from the execution of a search warrant by the Special Investigations Unit on a Franklin Street apartment. The resident was charged with possession of a significant amount of heroin and marijuana. The five drug arrests in Neighborhood #7 during the third quarter were all in the Mass Ave corridor between Harvard and Central Squares and involved low level sales of marijuana.

Despite the fact that **malicious destruction** decreased slightly (-3%) in Riverside in 2000, it remains a persistent quality of life problem in this neighborhood. Vandalism hot spots that were prevalent last year continued in 2000. Smashing of car windows between the 200 to 400 blocks of Green and Franklin Streets on weekend nights is a pattern observed on numerous occasions over the past three years. The best temporal time for these incidents is on Friday and Saturday nights between the hours of 10PM and 2AM. The majority of graffiti incidents involve the spray painting of businesses on the periphery of Harvard Square. Once again, analysis of arrest trends for this criminal activity points to suburban twenty - somethings as the culprits.



ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR RIVERSIDE AREA TARGET CRIMES					
Crime	1981-1990	Rank 81-90*	1991-2000	Rank 91-00*	Rank 2000*
Housebreaks	83	7	43	6	4
Street Robbery	34	4	17	6	3
Auto Theft	92	9	41	9	9
Larceny from MVs	87	7	48	9	10
Malicious Destruction	78	9	74	8	6

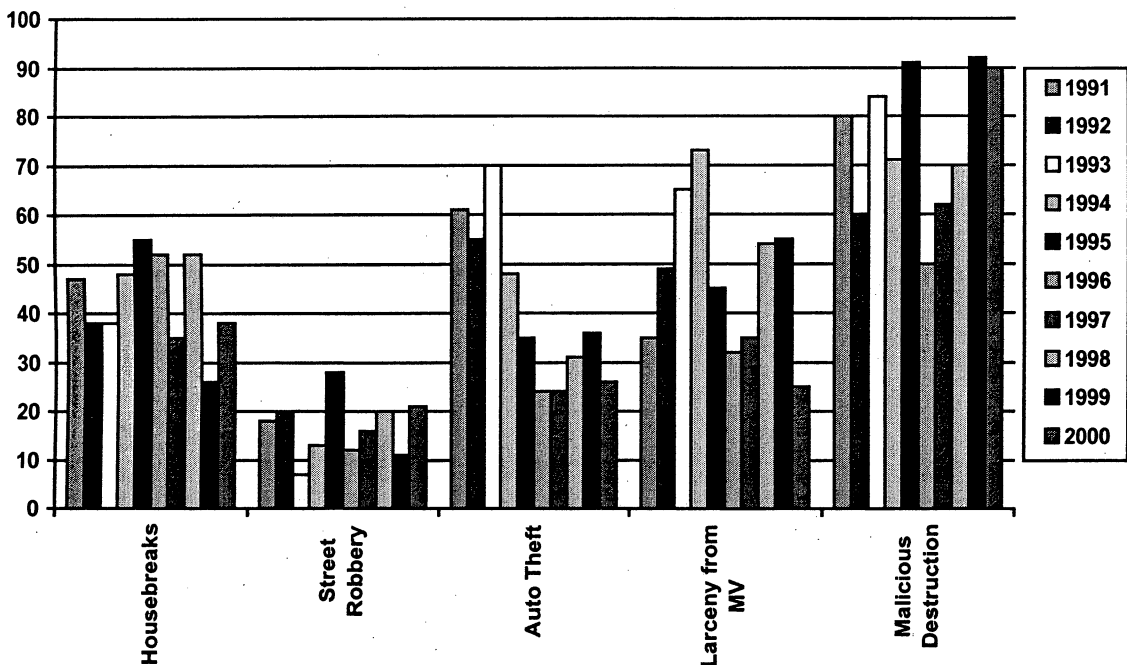
*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest

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 the River-Howard homes), 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 headquarters.

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, though it is low compared to the rest of the city. Most of this vandalism occurs to motor vehicles. Occasional patterns of this crime over long holiday weekends have been a problem in the past.
- **Street robberies** are low for a neighborhood of Riverside's population, but they remain a pressing problem. Most of these incidents are 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.
- Hoyt Field, the site of a murder in the Summer of 1997, has long been considered a **robbery** and **narcotics** hot spot.
- The only neighborhoods with lower **auto theft** and **larceny from motor vehicles** totals have less than half of Riverside's population.



1999 YEAR END REVIEW

Over the past four years, the target crime of **housebreaks** has fluctuated between 30 to 50 reported incidents in Riverside per year. After exceptionally low housebreak totals were recorded over the first six months of 1999 in Neighborhood #7, a 50% reduction for the year was recorded.

The total of eleven **street robberies** (-45%) was the lowest number recorded in Riverside since 1992. All three street robberies in the fourth quarter in this area fell into the above scenario with the low numbers of Mt. Auburn Street identified as the hot spot.

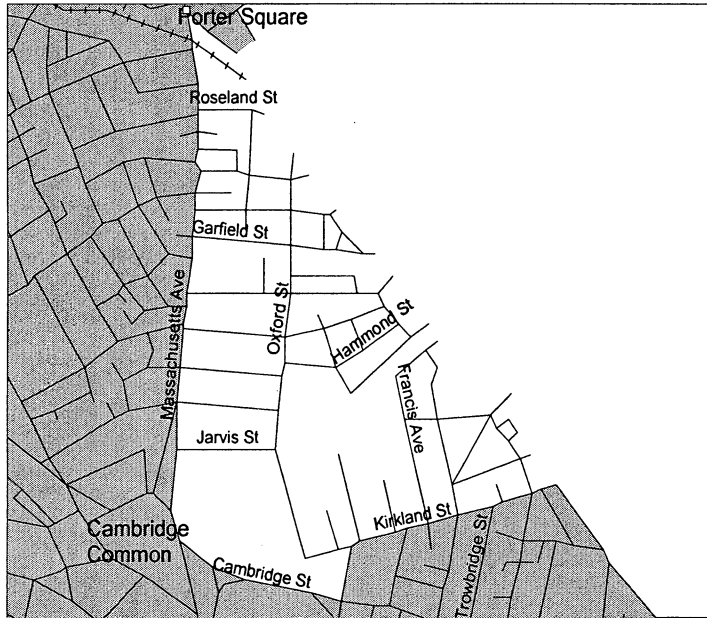
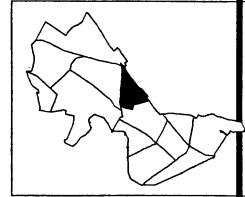
Malicious Destruction (+50%) emerged as a major problem in Riverside in 1999. The persistent problem of vandalism to vehicles parked in the 200 block of Western Ave. and between the 300 to 500 blocks of Franklin and Green Streets was responsible for most of the increase.

Over the first six months of 1999, **larceny from motor vehicles** and **auto theft** soared to 50% and 81% respectively. Larcenies from motor vehicles were spatially concentrated near the outskirts of Harvard Square and the side streets off of Western Avenue.

As explained in previous reports, **drug arrest** statistics for Riverside are skewed by the inclusion of charges against prisoners in possession of contraband during the booking process at 5 Western Avenue.

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.

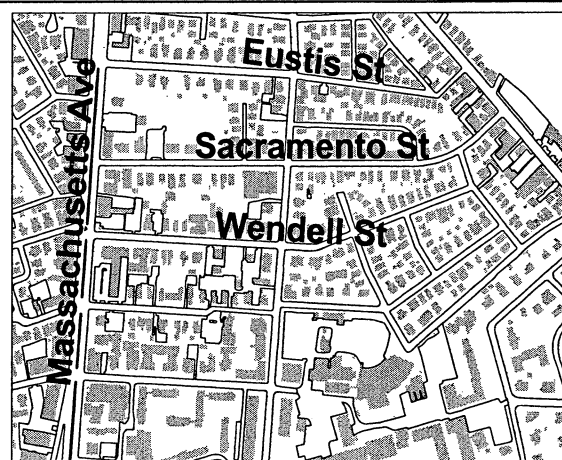
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 1999 & 2000

CRIME	1999	2000	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	26	20	-23%
Street Robbery	1	2	+100%
Auto Theft	11	12	+9%
Larceny from MVs	44	19	-57%
Malicious Destruction	19	30	+58%
Drug Arrests	2	1	-50%

2000 YEAR END REVIEW

The year 2000 produced two street robberies in the Agassiz neighborhood. Of the two robberies, one resulted in an assault when four white male suspects attacked the male victim while he was walking down Francis Ave. just after midnight. The suspects punched him to the ground, took his backpack, and fled down an alley. The backpack was later recovered, but empty, with \$100 cash, credit card, ATM card, ID card, and a work key stolen. These robberies were unrelated in nature, but both resulted in losses of personal property, including cash.

In just one year, there were nine housebreaks on Wendell St., all which occurred

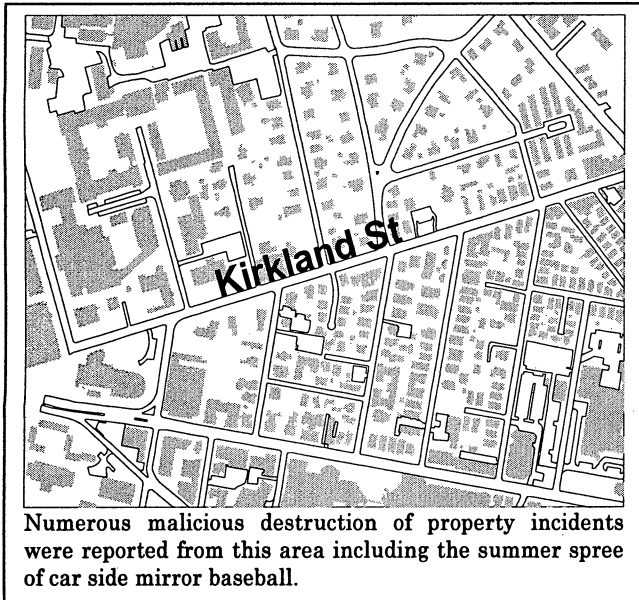


Nine housebreaks were reported on Wendell St. alone in 2000.

during the week (Monday through Friday). The majority of these breaks were gained through force and/or breaking an entryway to gain access into the dwelling. At 37 Wendell St. on 2/1/00, there were three breaks during that day. All in all, the housebreak trend has dropped twenty-three percent, and can be attributed to more frequent and closer monitoring by officers in uniform.

Auto thefts increased nine percent this past year, yet there was only one theft more than there was last year. No auto thefts occurred during October, November or December, and the most thefts occurred during January, February, and March (2 thefts each month). Eight out of the twelve thefts were recovered in nearby towns as well as Cambridge.

Larceny from MV's had a huge drop from 44 to 19 incidents during this past year, yielding a fifty-seven percentage decline. Four of the thefts occurred on Hammond St., 2 of which were at the same address during the month of August, but not from the same motor vehicle. The most valuable item taken from these thefts was a guitar worth \$10,000 in early June on Hammond St. The guitar was never located.



Properties damaged by **malicious destruction** increased by fifty-eight percent. Three incidents occurred in between 132-133 Oxford St. where motor vehicles were damaged. Another two incidents occurred at 93 Kirkland St. within the first two weeks of December. Damage was done to the apartment building by one confirmed tenant and the other incident was done by an unknown suspect. The increases in damages do not follow a specific trend and/or pattern, but a majority of the damages were done to motor vehicles, specifically their windows and mirrors on the exterior of the motor vehicles. One incident on July 20th involved a group of vandals, including a white male suspect riding a bike, who were

playing "car side mirror baseball" which is done by smashing the side mirrors on the motor vehicles. The suspect continued his wild night of destruction in two other adjacent neighborhoods.

There was only one **drug arrest** this year, compared to last year's two drug arrests. On July 4th, around 12 a.m., there was a drug arrest on Oxford St. The arrested person hit another car and proceeded to drive away without making himself known. When he was pulled over, officers found marijuana on him, accounting for this year's one drug arrest.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR AGASSIZ AREA TARGET CRIMES					
Crime	1981-1990	Rank 81-90*	1991-2000	Rank 91-00*	Rank 2000*
Housebreaks	67	8	25	10	10
Street Robbery	11	9	6	10	11
Auto Theft	45	12	20	10	11
Larceny from MVs	47	11	30	11	11
Malicious Destruction	45	11	29	10	11

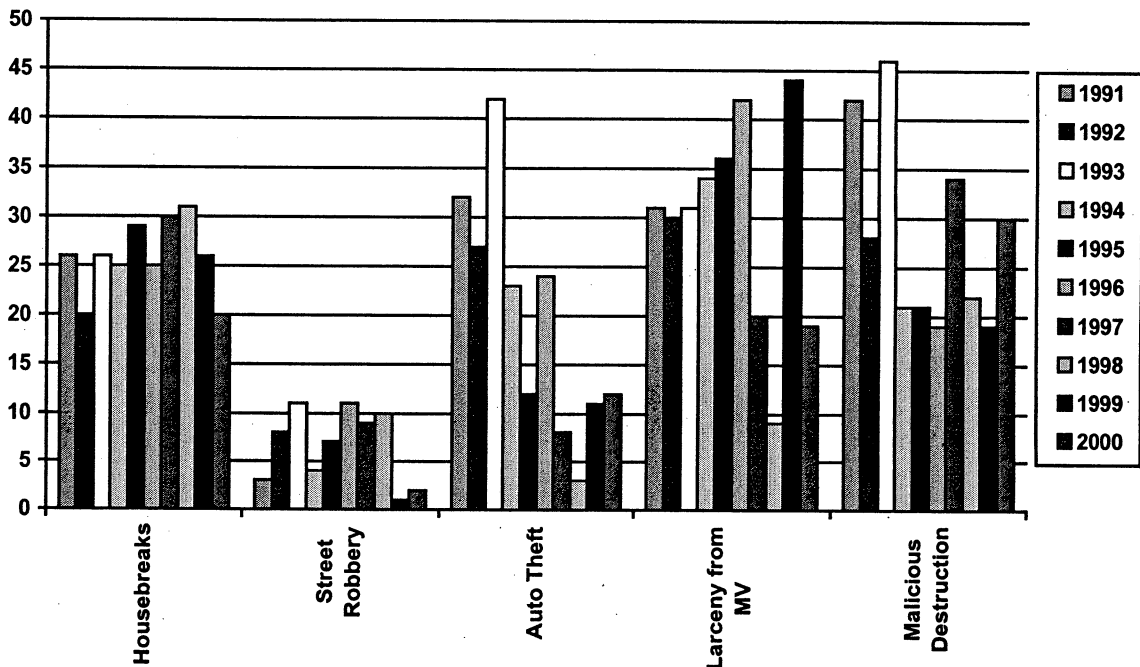
*Ranks are out of 13 neighborhoods, with 1 indicating the highest crime rate and 13 the lowest

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 four other neighborhoods have lower average **housebreak** and **larceny from motor vehicle** totals; only three other neighborhoods have lower average totals for **street robberies**, and Agassiz ranks as the third lowest neighborhood for **auto theft** and **malicious destruction**.
- Juveniles entering the neighborhood from Somerville were suspected in a pattern of **street robberies** in 1996 and 1997; 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 reflect incidents of spray-painting at the Agassiz School.



1999 YEAR END REVIEW

Only one **street robbery** was reported in the Agassiz neighborhood in 1999. Neighborhood #8 has been plagued by a series of predatory robberies of males walking alone on weekend nights between January and March, since 1995. This pattern is characterized by suspects using force to rob their prey.

There were nine **housebreaks** reported in the Agassiz area during the fourth quarter. As in a high percentage of housebreaks in this area, cash and jewelry were the main targets.

The 388% increase in **larceny from motor vehicles** can be explained by the fact that the 1998 total for this area was exceptionally low. There were but nine Larcenies from Motor Vehicles in Agassiz last year. Since 1983, his neighborhood averaged over 40 thefts from vehicles per year. The arrest of a pair of homeless individuals resulted from information garnered from the scenes.

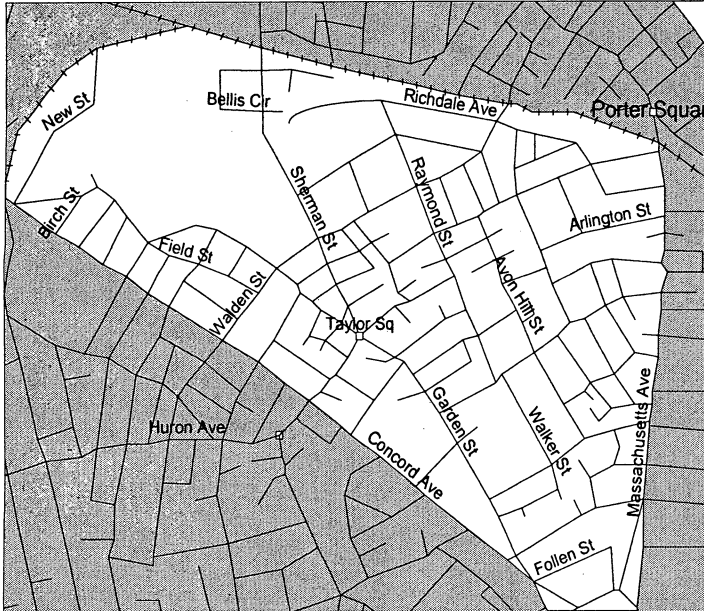
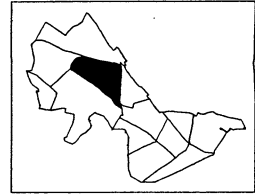
There were only two **aggravated assaults** in this entire neighborhood in 1999. Both incidents were classified as domestic in nature.

The first two **drug arrests** for the Agassiz neighborhood in nearly two years were executed in 1999. Both apprehensions were for street sale of marijuana.

The Agassiz neighborhood has been plagued with **peeping and spying** patterns over the past two years. An arrest of a young man near Lesley College who had been peeking into female resident windows appears to have eradicated that 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

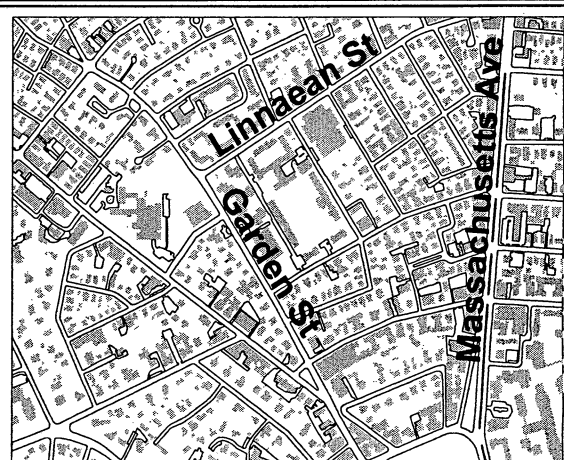
Neighborhood #9 is encompassed by Car 5 (2 officers) and Car 9R (1 officer). It also includes walking routes 9A, 9B, 9C, and 9D.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 1999 & 2000

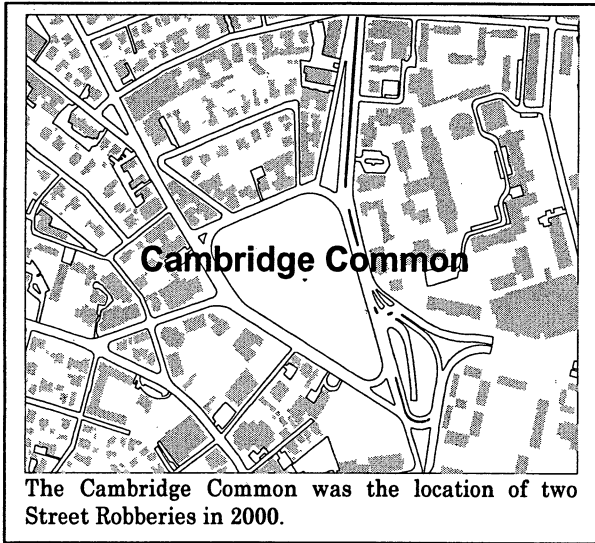
CRIME	1999	2000	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	75	34	-55%
Street Robbery	8	8	N.C.
Auto Theft	27	30	+11%
Larceny from MVs	56	52	-7%
Malicious Destruction	71	57	-20%
Drug Arrests	9	10	+11%

2000 YEAR END REVIEW

Bouncing back from the position of worst neighborhood for housebreaks in 1999, the Peabody Neighborhood in 2000 has ended well below its decade averages and its 1999 total. The occurrences dropped fifty-five percent ranking it fifth of the 13 Neighborhoods. There was one arrest of all of thirty-four housebreaks this past year. The arrest happened immediately following a break-in at a residence where the tenant was home at 48 Garden St. The person broke in via window, the occupant yelled at him to get out, which he eventually did after threatening the occupant. The police stopped and arrested the person immediately after the event took place.



The one Housebreak Arrest occurred on garden St. where numerous breaks were reported throughout the year.

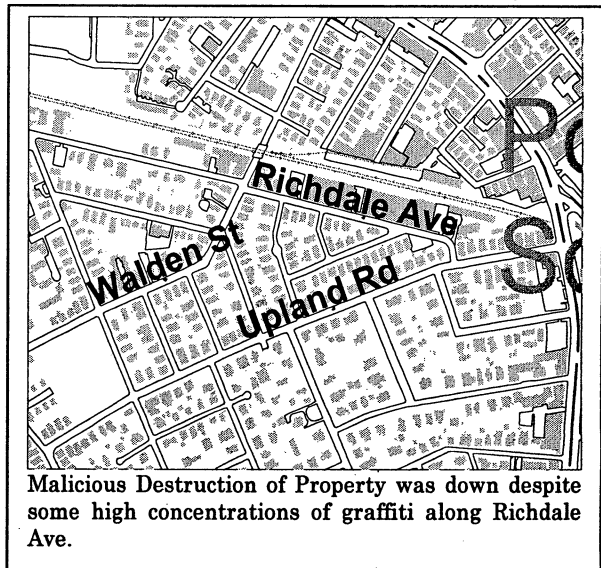


Two of the eight street robberies this year occurred in the Cambridge Common during the months of May and June. Both incidents were done by three or more males, threatening and/or producing a knife if the victim did not cooperate. All victims cooperated and no one was hurt as a result of these thefts.

Auto thefts in Peabody were on the rise eleven percent, yielding only one arrest throughout the year. The arrest was result of a man coming to Cambridge in violation of the restraining order against him and took his wife's car. He was found in the car in the parking lot on Mass Ave. And Upland St. and was arrested immediately.

On the other hand, larceny from MV's were on the decline seven percent and did not yield any arrests. The parking garage at 1600 Mass Ave. was hit three separate times and entrance to the motor vehicles was gained by breaking a window and all three had only cellular phones stolen from the cars. Two of the events happened in July, the other occurred in August.

Another crime that decreased on the past year was malicious destruction of property, which is down from seventy-one incidents in 1999 to fifty-seven incidents in 2000. Forty-five of the fifty-seven incidents were done to cars such as pin-striping, tire slashing, and breaking car windows. The remainder of the incidents included graffiti to buildings, businesses, and destruction of property on/at residences.



Drug arrests were on the rise, only one more than last year. Due to tough surveillance, more persons were apprehended for drug activity this past year. Walden Square saw much of the action with four arrests happening on that road and/or the intersection of it. One incident began as a traffic violation yet ended as a drug arrest due to the knowledge of officers that the operator of the vehicle had marijuana on him. The other three incidents involved young residents of Walden Square housing and were reported by Walden Square security officials. There were also two drug arrests at the Cambridge Common in Harvard Square where one man was actually observed smoking marijuana, rather than being suspected of using it.

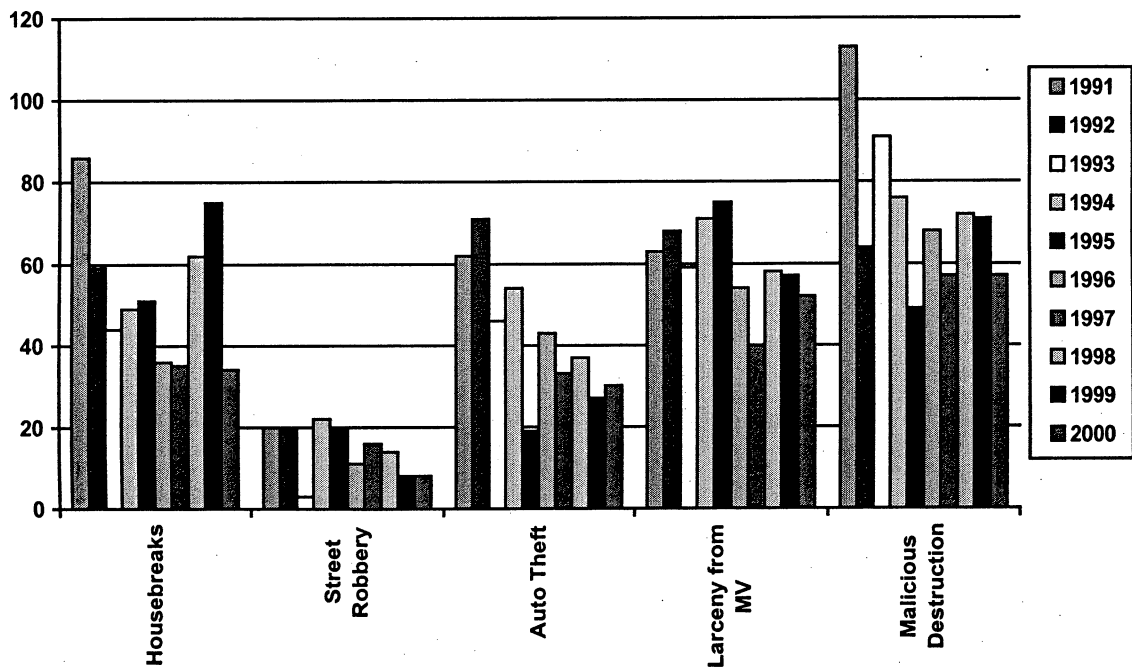
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR PEABODY AREA TARGET CRIMES					
Crime	1981-1990	Rank 81-90*	1991-2000	Rank 91-00*	Rank 2000*
Housebreaks	150	3	53	5	5
Street Robbery	21	6	14	8	8
Auto Theft	94	8	43	7	8
Larceny from MVs	74	8	60	7	6
Malicious Destruction	135	2	73	9	9

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

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.
- 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.



1999 YEAR END REVIEW

The major target crime story to emerge in Neighborhood #9 in 1999 was the 21% increase in **housebreaks**, which followed a 77% increase in 1998. Peabody ended the year 36% above the decade average, although thefts dropped significantly after the arrest of a Hubbard Street man in September.

Street robbery (-43%) fell by the greatest amount in 1999. Teen and bullyboy robberies at the Cambridge Common and Danehy Park are the most popular of what few street robberies occur.

An additional 11 **larceny from motor vehicles** occurred between October and December. Being a relatively simple crime that affords the chance at high returns, thieves are looking more and more toward breaking into cars to supplement their income.

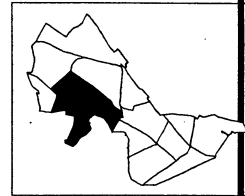
There were nine **drug arrests** in the Peabody neighborhood during 1999. August stakeouts in the Cambridge Common resulted in most of the incidents. Several arrests were made of youths and young adults smoking marijuana and drinking.

Despite the Peabody neighborhood being caught up in the edges of the Toyota Camry theft pattern during the last quarter, **auto theft** dropped a considerable 27% and ten incidents. This is part of a steady decline in the Peabody neighborhood since the early part of the 1990's. Only 1995 broke the trend with its significant drop.

Peeping and Spying ranges through hot and cold cycles in Peabody. There was a mid-November arrest of a man fitting some of the suspect descriptions.

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 Harvard 16.

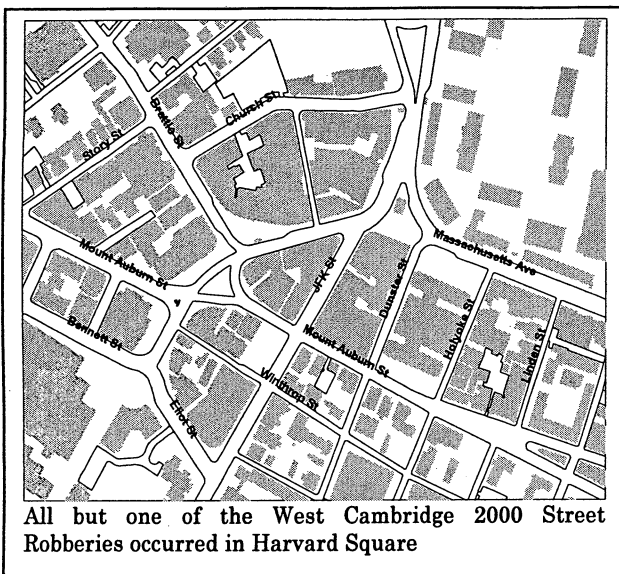
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 1999 & 2000

CRIME	1999	2000	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	36	21	-42%
Street Robbery	3	7	+133%
Auto Theft	23	18	-22%
Larceny from MVs	56	61	+9%
Malicious Destruction	55	72	+31%
Drug Arrests	6	10	+67%

2000 YEAR END REVIEW

After a two year hiatus from the lowest **Housebreak** totals in three decades, 2000 proved to be a very good year for West Cambridge with a 42% drop in that crime type from 1999. With 21 housebreaks, the year 2000 held the lowest reported total in over thirty years. Of the reported housebreaks, four had the means of entry as an unlocked door and in the majority it was by a forced front door. No major patterns or problems plagued this neighborhood but the nine hundred block of Memorial Drive did suffer four breaks throughout the year including two in the end of March and two in the middle of November. Other than this location, breaks were spread throughout the neighborhood and none of the identified patterns from 1999 reared their heads in 2000.

Street Robbery increased in 2000 by over 100% from 1999's lowest numbers of the decade but with 7 incidents it was still well below the decade average. Despite these seemingly unfriendly numbers, West Cambridge is ranked 9th of the thirteen neighborhoods for this crime. This neighborhood saw a ten month lull in street robbery from May of 1999 to March of 2000 when no street robberies were reported. All but one of the 2000 robberies took place in Harvard Square which did report higher than average street robberies in 2000. Three of the seven were purse snatchings and one was a possible drug deal gone bad as the victim's bag, which was recovered



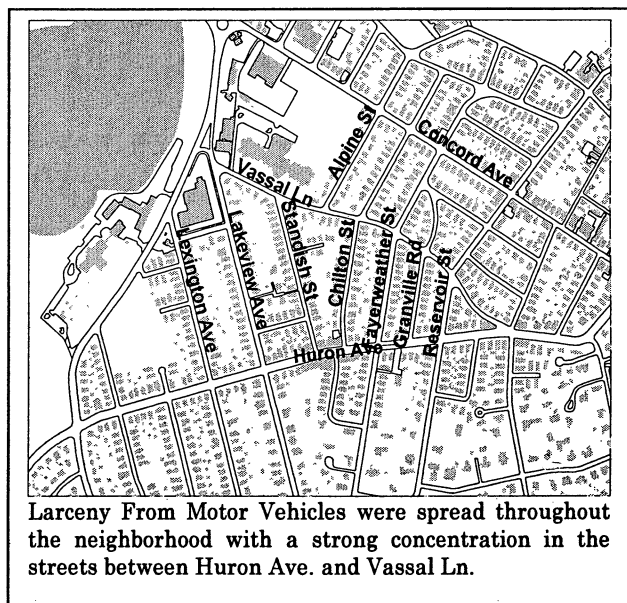
from three arrestees was found to contain marijuana. In only one case was a weapon shown and it was a gun used to rob a juvenile of his wallet while in a Harvard Square restroom in March.

For the third year in a row auto theft has continued to decline in numbers with a 22% drop from 1999 to 2000 ending the year with a mere 18 incidents. This number too is the lowest reported in this area in this decade. The one identifiable pattern was in December when five thefts were reported, four of which were within a two day span of time. Two of the four vehicles were recovered in Boston within a few days. In two possibly related thefts, black Lexus 400's were stolen from the same parking lot on Church St. one in February and the other in May. Other than these few possibly related incidents, no major patterns or problems were seen in 2000 ranking West Cambridge 10th out of 13 neighborhoods for auto thefts.

Showing the least change in numbers from 1999 to 2000, larcenies from motor vehicles increased only 9% from 56 to 61 incidents. Most vehicles were entered through either an unlocked door or by the smashing of a window. Meaning that if more careful safety measures (i.e. Locking doors and not leaving valuables in vehicles) are employed, this crime type could decrease by more than half.

Malicious Destruction of Property increased by 31% in 2000 from 55 to 72 incidents. Most of these were damage done to vehicles, be it a smashed window, scratched paint or a tire slashing. Most are usually either random sprees (i.e. a row of cars all with smashed windows or scratches) or are intentional damage on a particular vehicle, typically as the result of some personal dispute between parties (i.e. repeated tire slashings on the same car over a week or month). Seven arrests were made for this crime, five of which were for breaking business windows, the other two involved vehicle damage.

Drug arrests increased over 60% from 6 to 10 incidents in 2000. Most incidents were the result of arrests for other crimes where the arrestee was then found to be carrying drugs, or by officers observing drivers and pedestrians using drugs out in the open.



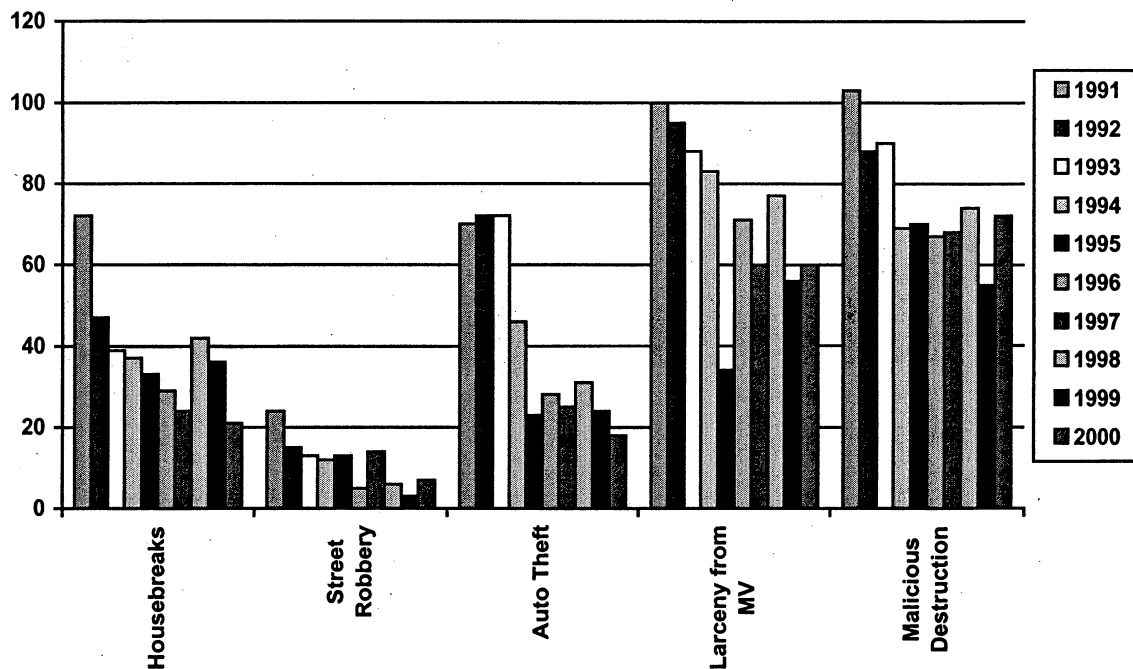
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR WEST CAMBRIDGE AREA TARGET CRIMES					
Crime	1981-1990	Rank 81-90*	1991-2000	Rank 91-00*	Rank 2000*
Housebreaks	105	4	38	8	9
Street Robbery	18	7	12	9	9
Auto Theft	105	6	42	8	10
Larceny from MVs	134	3	70	5	4
Malicious Destruction	92	8	75	7	7

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

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, and half a dozen elementary schools. *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, its population is slightly higher than average.
- **Larceny from motor vehicles**, 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, have not appeared for years. The 2000 total was 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.



1999 YEAR END REVIEW

After seven consecutive years of declining housebreak totals, this crime jumped 75% in 1998, but this year is back down 14%. Overall analysis shows the neighborhood totaling 12% below the decade average. **Street robbery** recorded a significant decrease of 50% in West Cambridge when compared with the 1998 figures. All three incidents involved white Males targeting white Females who were walking alone

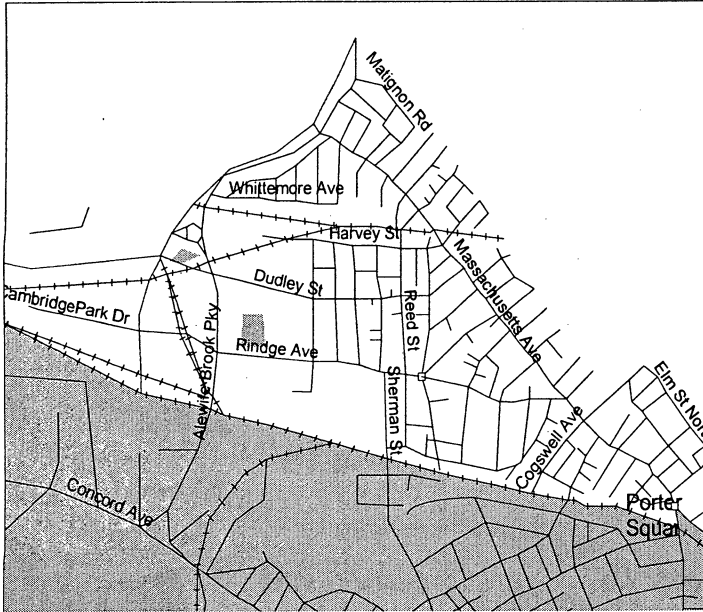
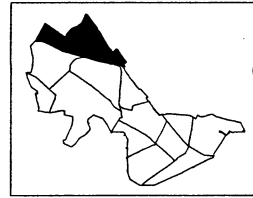
Like housebreaks, **larcenies from motor vehicles** went from an increase last year to a decrease in numbers this year. Perhaps due in part to the very high total seen in 1998, larcenies from motor vehicles began 1999 with a 46% decrease that has been slowly growing smaller. This year ended with a still significant, 37% decrease.

Forged prescriptions at CVS tend to account for several of the six West Cambridge **drug arrests**. The 1400 block of Mass. Ave. was the site of various **aggravated assaults** ranging throughout the year. Several of the fights involved crimes against the homeless which escalated into brawls.

Auto Theft decreased in West Cambridge (-26%) despite the Toyota Camry theft patterns. Only two related Camry thefts were reported in this neighborhood, however, all the stolen cars have since been recovered.

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

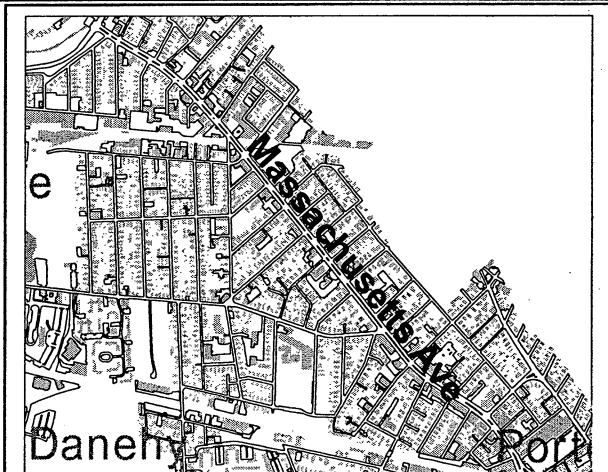
Neighborhood #11 is encompassed in the patrol boundaries of Car 5 (2 officers) and Car 11R (1 officer). It also includes walking routes 11A, 11B, 11C, and 11D.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 1999 & 2000

CRIME	1999	2000	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	37	34	-8%
Street Robbery	14	9	-36%
Auto Theft	38	36	-5%
Larceny from MVs	49	43	-12%
Malicious Destruction	108	106	-2%
Drug Arrests	12	11	-8%

2000 YEAR END REVIEW

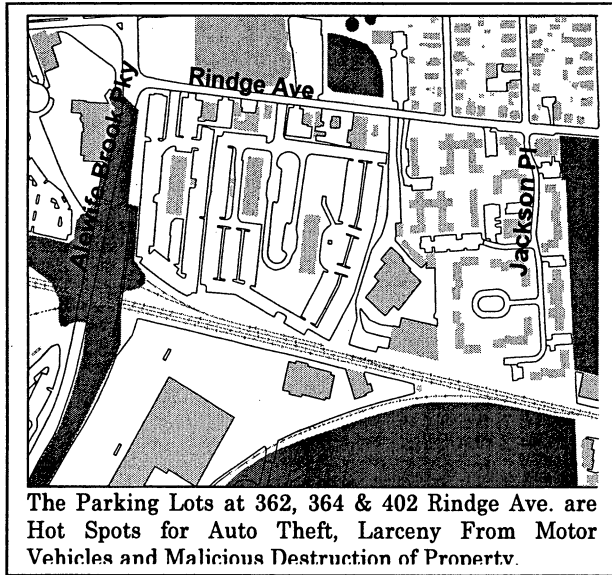
North Cambridge has seen decreases in every Target Crime statistic from 1999 to 2000. For the sixth year in a row, **housebreaks** have recorded a decrease and are at the lowest totals since we started recording these numbers. A house on Russell St. reported three breaks in 30 days during March and April. During the final break the resident confronted the suspect who fled and never returned. As was the case citywide, this neighborhood saw a heavy summer load of housebreaks including numerous instances of multiple apartments in a single building being broken into. Most breaks were by force (i.e. prybar or screwdriver) through the front



A pattern of Housebreaks was seen north of Mass Ave. along the Somerville border in December.

door or by the opening of a window. One December pattern of breaks along the Somerville border, which was likely responsible for a dozen or so breaks, is likely attributable to a Somerville man arrested in that city

The one crime type that dropped the highest percentage was **street robbery**, which went from 14 incidents in 1999 to 9 in 2000, a 36% decrease. No identifiable robbery patterns were present yet these crimes did follow similar trends that were seen citywide. One incident involved a large group of teens who stole a bike and a scooter from three younger teens.



Auto theft decreased by only 5% in 2000 from 38 to 36 incidents, nearly half its 1990's average. Thefts from 362/ 364 Rindge Ave. account for 28% of the total auto thefts for this neighborhood; one of the cities highest concentrations for this crime type.

Showing the second highest decrease for a target crime in this neighborhood **larceny from motor vehicles** decreased 12% from 49 to 43 incidents in 2000. The lowest total in three decades. Much like auto theft, larcenies from motor vehicles were mostly concentrated in the parking lot at 362/ 364 Rindge Ave.

One of the most prominent crimes in this neighborhood was **malicious destruction of property**, which nearly matched it's 1999 total with a mere 2% decrease to 106 incidents in 2000; a number which is not far below it's 1980's and 1990's averages. Sixty percent of these incidents involved damage to motor vehicles, with one third of them occurring in the parking lot at 362, 364, & 402 Rindge Ave, making this the hottest spot for this crime type. Of the other types of malicious destruction of property, the smashing of business windows was a problem along Mass. Ave. throughout the year.

Drug Arrests dropped by a single arrest from 1999 to 2000. Of the 11 arrests, four were the result of in depth investigations into drug activity, three were the result of motor vehicle stops, two were the result of failed attempts to pass forged prescriptions at a drug store, one was incident to another arrest and one was the result of an officer witnessing an individual smoking marijuana in public. One of the forged prescription cases ended after officers confiscated a PC from the arrestee and discovered that he had been providing prescriptions for controlled substances to friends and was then posing as the physician if Pharmacists became suspicious.

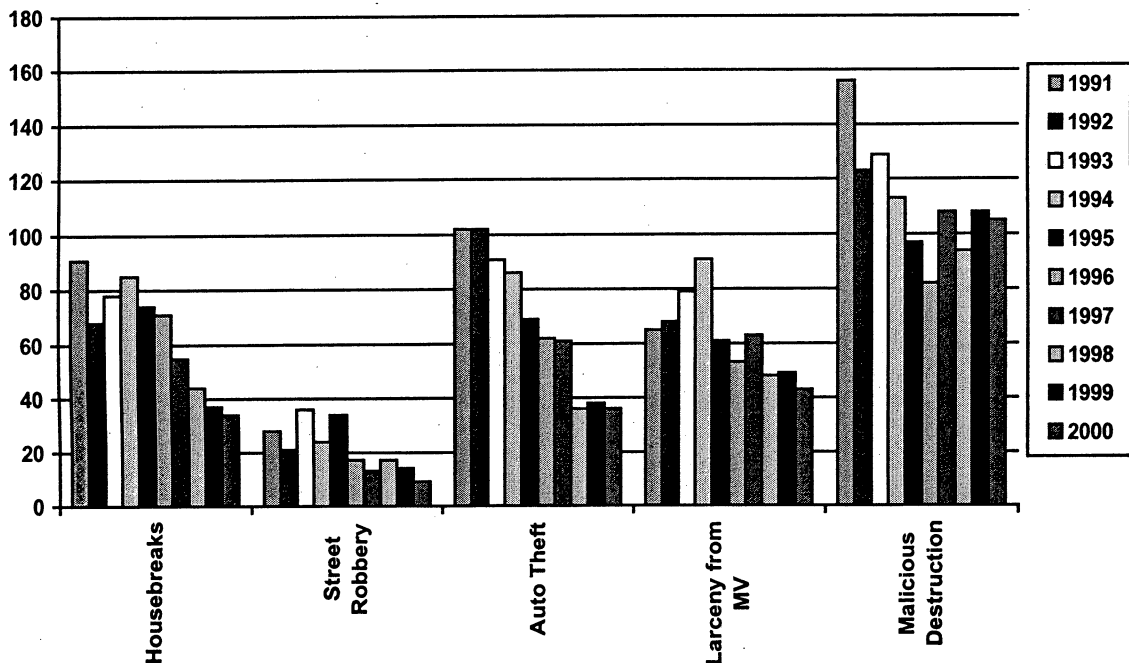
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR NORTH CAMBRIDGE AREA TARGET CRIMES					
Crime	1981-1990	Rank 81-90*	1991-2000	Rank 91-00*	Rank 2000*
Housebreaks	100	6	64	3	6
Street Robbery	30	5	22	3	7
Auto Theft	130	5	69	4	6
Larceny from MVs	105	6	62	6	7
Malicious Destruction	125	4	111	2	2

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

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. 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 two or three North Cambridge residential burglary patterns. North Cambridge's housebreak totals have decreased since the 1980s, but did not really start rolling downward until 1996.
- **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. This type of crime has diminished greatly, however, in the past three years.
- **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.



1999 YEAR END REVIEW

Last year, North Cambridge recorded its lowest **housebreak** total since 1975. This downward spiral continues in 1999 with an additional decrease of 16 percent. An overall look at housebreaks in North Cambridge reveals a steady decline during this decade even though the neighborhood still ranks as 5th highest in Cambridge.

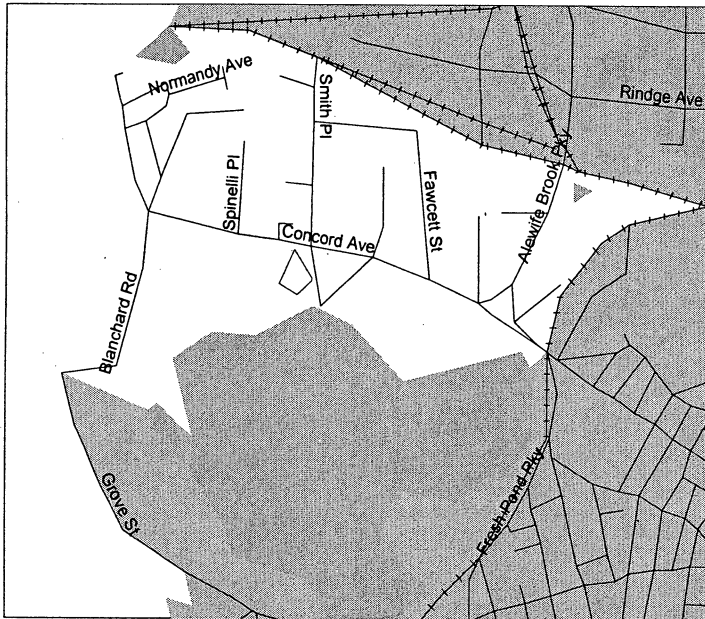
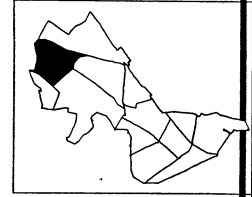
There were 14 **street robberies** in this neighborhood this year, a decrease of 18 percent from last year. No clear patterns emerged of street robberies in Neighborhood #11, however most were categorized as predatory. The average 1990's rank has been 3rd (1st is the neighborhood with the highest number of robberies) but in 1999 North Cambridge dropped to 5th.

The one major **auto theft** series this year continues to be spatially and temporally concentrated at 362 and 364 Rindge Avenue (Fresh Pond Apartments) on weekend nights between 8:30 p.m. and 12:45 a.m. The 38 auto thefts that were reported in North Cambridge this year represent a considerable decrease from the averages of the past two decades.

Malicious destruction is another target crime that predominantly occurs on weekend nights. Hot spots included Rindge Avenue and the 2200 - 2400 block of Massachusetts Avenue. This crime is slightly up from last year although it is still just lower than the averages for the 1980s and 1990s.

There were twelve **drug arrests** in North Cambridge, the same as last year. The Special Investigations Unit conducted a number of undercover operations, which led to arrests. There were a couple of incidents of individuals trying to pass fake prescriptions at the CVS on White Street.

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.

COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 1999 & 2000

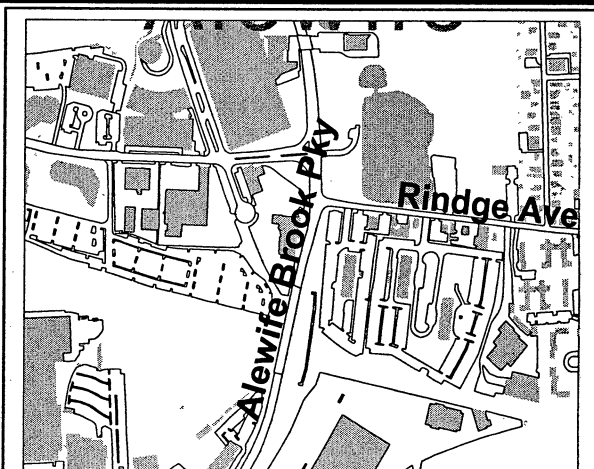
CRIME	1999	2000	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	1	0	<i>Inc.</i>
Street Robbery	1	1	N.C.
Auto Theft	10	12	+20%
Larceny from MVs	19	19	N.C.
Malicious Destruction	13	26	+100%
Drug Arrests	1	3	+200%

2000 YEAR END REVIEW

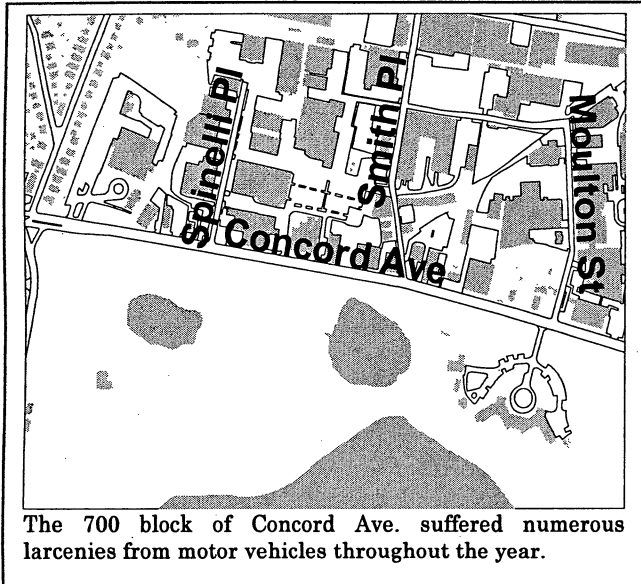
There were no housebreaks in this neighborhood in the year 2000. This crime type has been on a continual downward spiral since the 1980's and has, at least for the time being, completely disappeared.

There was one street robbery in the Cambridge Highlands this year, the same number as last year. The one incident was a pack robbery where a large group of teens stole a scooter from a younger teen on the bridge by the Fresh Pond Mall.

Auto Theft increased by two incidents this year but was still able to stay below its 1990's average. The majority of the thefts were from



Numerous auto thefts were reported from the 100 and 200 blocks of the Alewife Brook Pky.



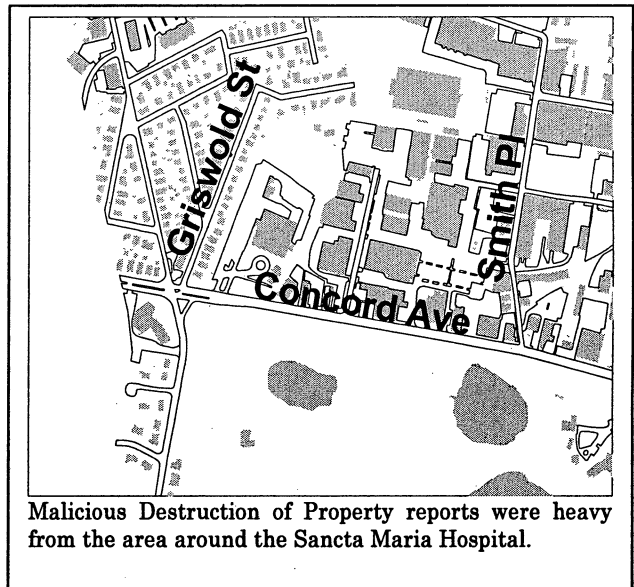
parking lots in the 100-200 block of the Alewife Brook Parkway. Vehicles targeted varied greatly but oddly enough did show a high number of trucks, vans and other non-sedan style vehicles. No patterns were identified or operating in this neighborhood leading to only one arrest for this crime type in August when the victim found the arrestee in their car trying to steal it and called police. The intoxicated individual refused to exit the vehicle when police arrived and caused quite a scene.

Larceny from Motor Vehicles made no change from last year to this. The reported 19 incidents include five from B&B Towing which often receives reports of the loss of items from cars which they have towed. The 700 block of Concord Ave. also

reported five incidents scattered throughout the year. Other than these two locations, no patterns can be identified.

Malicious Destruction of Property jumped drastically from 13 incidents in 1999 to 26 in 2000, matching its 1990's average for this crime type. This 100% increase in reports is mostly due to high numbers of incidents in the parking lots along the 100-200 block of the Alewife Brook Parkway and the 700 block of Concord Ave. near the Hospital. Sixteen of the 26 incidents involved motor vehicles. Despite this increase the Cambridge Highlands are still ranked 12 of 13 neighborhoods for this crime.

Drug Arrests increased from 1 to 3 incidents in 2000. All of the incidents involved attempts at passing forged prescriptions for drugs at the CVS at 211 Alewife Brook Parkway.



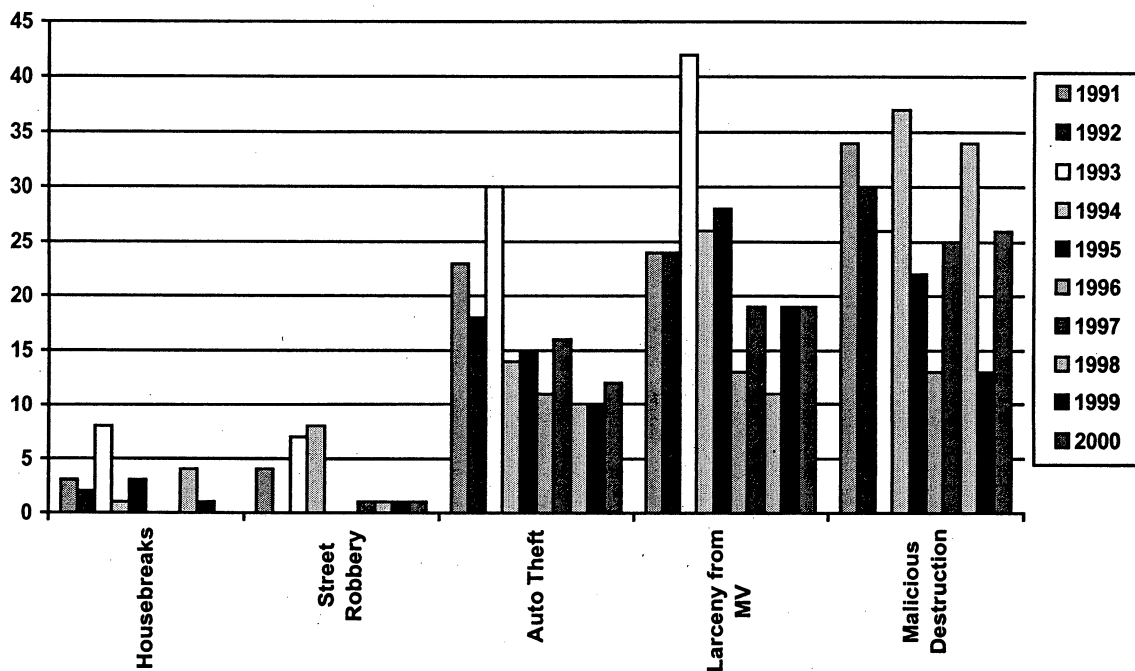
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR HIGHLANDS AREA TARGET CRIMES					
Crime	1981-1990	Rank 81-90*	1991-2000	Rank 91-00*	Rank 2000*
Housebreaks	6	13	3	13	13
Street Robbery	8	12	3	13	13
Auto Theft	54	11	16	11	12
Larceny from MVs	38	12	23	12	12
Malicious Destruction	28	12	26	12	12

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

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Cambridge Highlands' minuscule population makes for very little residential criminal 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. Most crime here is commercial, and is covered in the business district profiles.

- 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 the 13 neighborhoods.
- **Auto theft, larceny from motor vehicles, and malicious destruction** has 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.



1999 YEAR END REVIEW

There was only one **housebreak** in this neighborhood this year and it was categorized as a domestic incident.. This crime is down 75 percent from last year, and has decreased considerably since the 1980s. The Highlands consistently rank as the lowest neighborhood in housebreaks.

There was also only one **street robbery** in the Highlands neighborhood this year. It involved a group of three males jumping out of a car and demanding someone's gold chain. The Highlands also rank as the lowest neighborhood for street robberies, accounting for only one percent of the total.

The same number of **auto thefts** were reported in Neighborhood #12 this year as were last year. The ten thefts reported this year is an 81 percent decrease from the 1980's. Ranking as 12th for Auto Theft, only Strawberry Hill has a lower total than the Highlands.

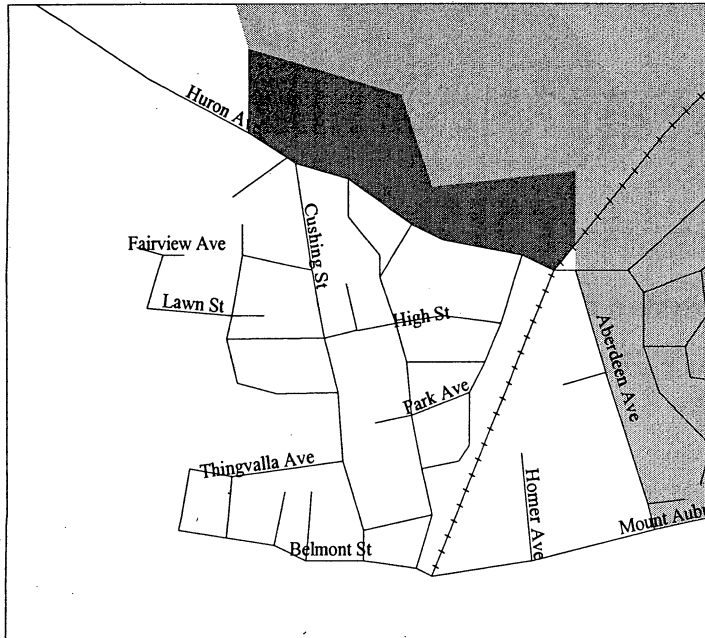
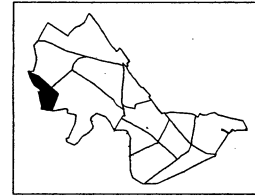
There were nineteen **larcenies from motor vehicles** this year in Neighborhood #12. The nineteen incidents reported in the Highlands are only a small percentage of the 744 incidents reported throughout Cambridge.

The majority of **malicious destruction** incidents in this neighborhood involved damage to motor vehicles, which is consistent with the overall trend in Cambridge.

The one **drug arrest** this year was due to an officer finding drug paraphernalia after stopping the suspect for fraud at the Fresh Pond Mall. This crime is down 75 percent from last year.

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.

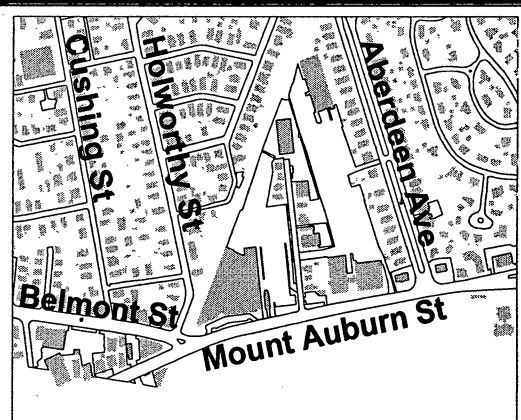
COMPARISON OF TARGET CRIME STATISTICS, 1999 & 2000

CRIME	1999	2000	% CHANGE
Housebreaks	7	5	-28%
Street Robbery	1	2	+100%
Auto Theft	6	5	-17%
Larceny from MVs	15	12	-20%
Malicious Destruction	22	31	+41%
Drug Arrests	0	2	<i>Inc.</i>

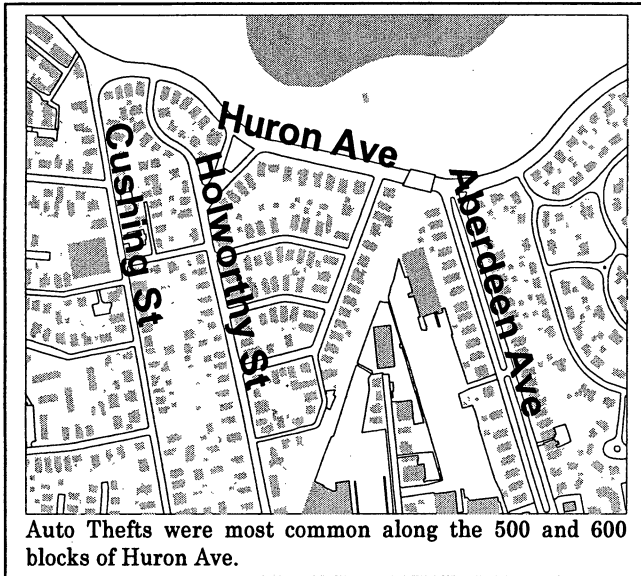
2000 YEAR END REVIEW

Housebreaks dropped from 7 to 5 in 2000. Three of the five were from the same building on Huron Ave. during the months of September and October. This decline is half of this neighborhood's 1990's average and is a significant decrease from the 17 average reports per year received in the 1980's.

There were only two street robberies in 2000. One was a purse snatching from the Star Market parking lot where the last three robberies of 1998 and 1999 occurred. The other robbery of 2000 occurred in Glacken Field during an August night when two large groups of teens got into an altercation and one man ended up beaten and missing his wallet.



One of the street robberies, both drug arrests and numerous other offences were reported from 699 Mount Auburn St. in 2000.



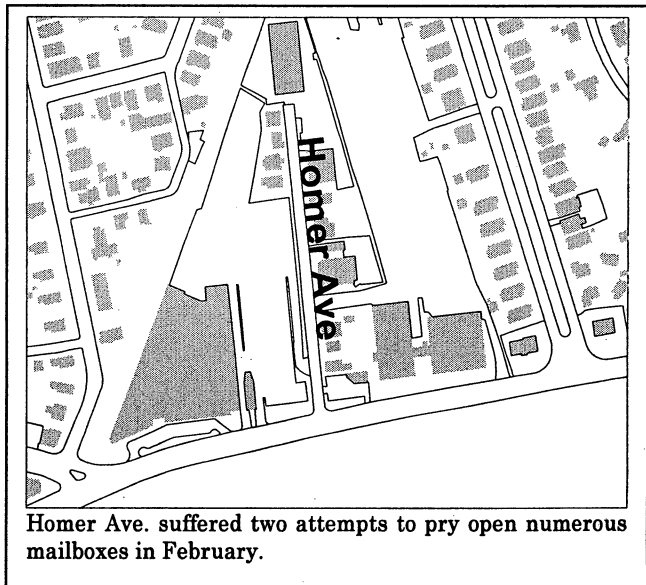
Auto thefts dropped by one incident in 2000. The thefts were spread throughout the year and the neighborhood, with the 500 and 600 blocks of Huron Ave. being the most common area for thefts. The cars stolen were some of the most commonly stolen throughout the city (Hondas and Toyotas). They were all recovered in surrounding cities and towns shortly after having been stolen.

Larceny from motor vehicles likewise took a 20% drop in 2000. Half of the vehicles broken into were unlocked or showed no signs of forced entry meaning that they were possibly easily avoidable crimes if the owners had taken proper precautions such as locking their doors and

not leaving items of value inside their vehicles. Wallets and bags were the most often targeted items in these breaks.

Malicious destruction of property jumped significantly in 2000 from 22 to 31 incidents, well over its 1980's average. Slightly less than half of the incidents involved motor vehicles and incidents were spread throughout the year. February was a tough month as 70 mailboxes were attempted to be pried open on Homer Ave. on two separate occasions. Other incidents showed little to no patterns.

After three consecutive years of no drug arrests 2000 resulted in 2. Both arrests occurred at the Star Market one of an individual attempting to pass forged prescriptions and the other of three men who were found in possession of multiple bags of heroin when they were arrested on outstanding warrants.



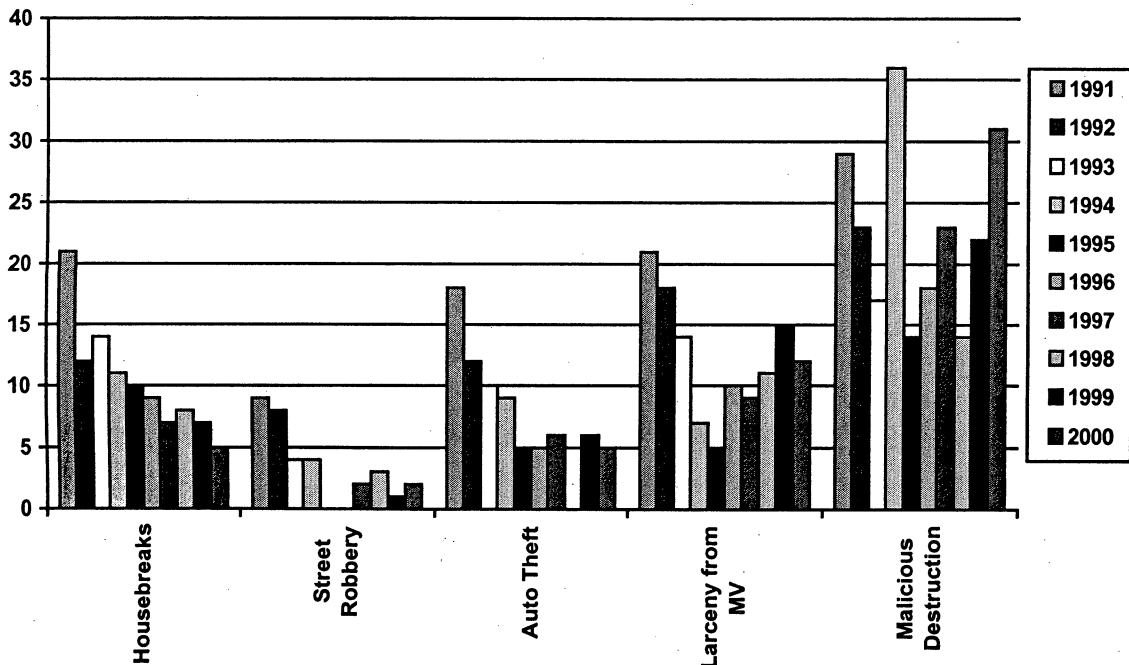
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR STRAWBERRY HILL AREA TARGET CRIMES					
Crime	1981-1990	Rank 81-90*	1991-2000	Rank 91-00*	Rank 2000*
Housebreaks	17	12	10	11	11
Street Robbery	4	13	4	12	10
Auto Theft	17	13	9	12	13
Larceny from MVs	22	13	13	13	13
Malicious Destruction	25	13	23	13	10

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

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. In 1995 and 1996, here were no street robberies reported, and there were only two in 1997. 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.



1999 YEAR END REVIEW

There has not been a **housebreak** in Strawberry Hills since the beginning of September. Seven housebreaks is a significant decrease from the average seventeen incidents reported in the 1980s and the eleven incidents reported in the 1990s. The Strawberry Hill neighborhood remains fairly consistent, switching between seven and eight housebreaks for the last three years. The overall trend is a slow but steady decline.

There was only one **street robbery** reported in Neighborhood #13 this year. It involved two men who got off the bus at the Star Market on Mount Auburn Street. One man shoved the victim against a soda machine and demanded his money. The victim struggled and ran into the store, and the would-be robber fled. This Star Market was also the scene for two street robberies last year. Street robberies in Strawberry Hill account for only one percent of the total robberies, and only rank 12th, because the 1990 decade average is higher than that of the Highlands.

There were six **auto thefts** reported in Neighborhood #13 this year. A drastic increase compared to last year when no auto thefts were reported. Overall, six auto thefts is a significant decrease from the average of seventeen reported in the 1980s. The 1990's decade average is a low 9 thefts, and both the Strawberry Hill decade average and the 1999 total, account for a mere one percent of the total auto thefts in Cambridge.

Larceny from motor vehicles increased by four incidents in 1999. This 36 percent increase is slightly lower than the average number of incidents reported in the 1980s, and slightly higher than the average number of incidents reported in the 1990s.



2000 Annual Crime Report

Section IV

Business District Profiles

**Galleria/East
Cambridge**

Bay Square

Kendall/MIT

Harvard Square

Inman Square

**1500-1900 Mass.
Ave.**

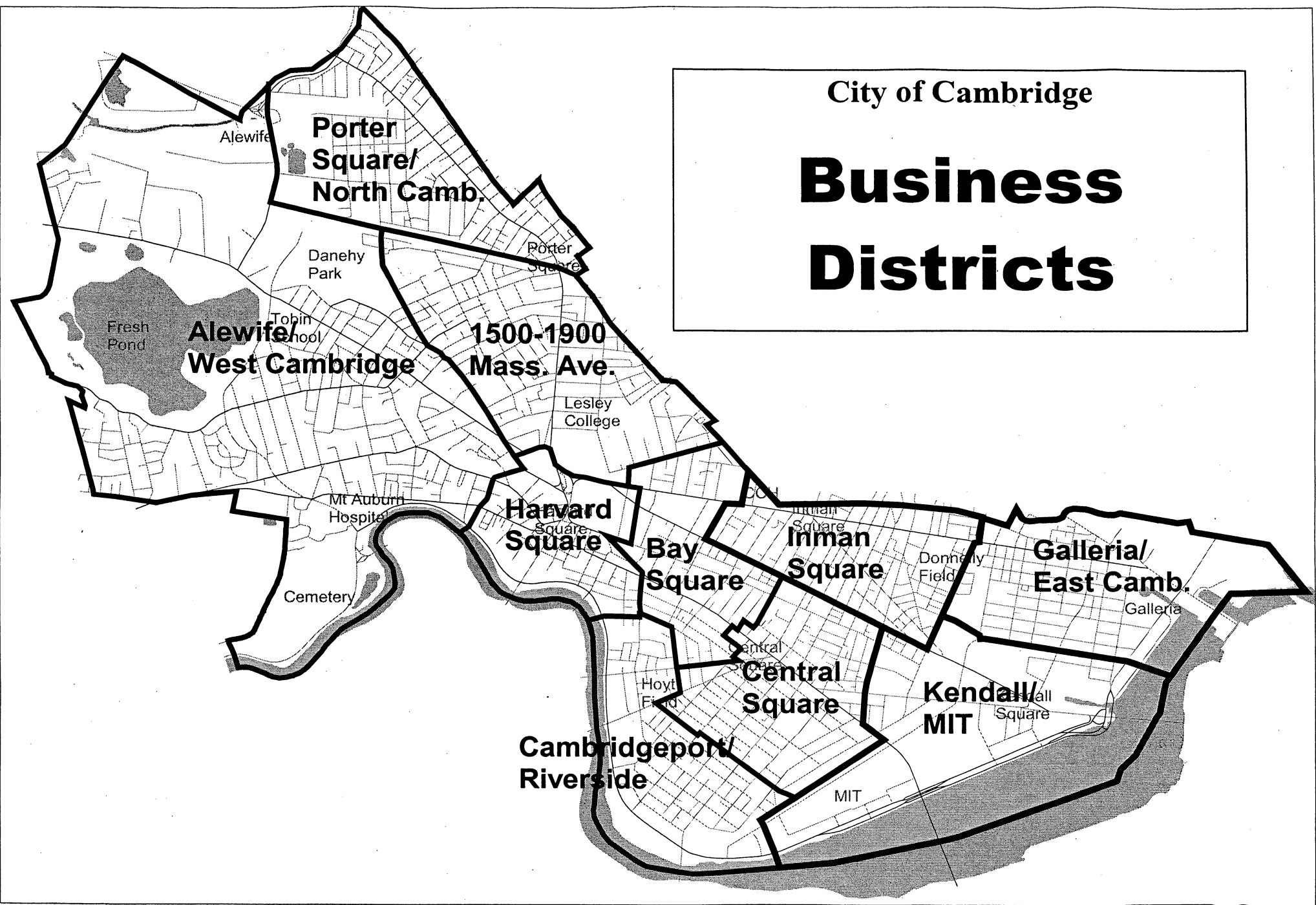
Central Square

Porter Square

**Cambridgeport/
Riverside**

**Alewife/West
Cambridge**

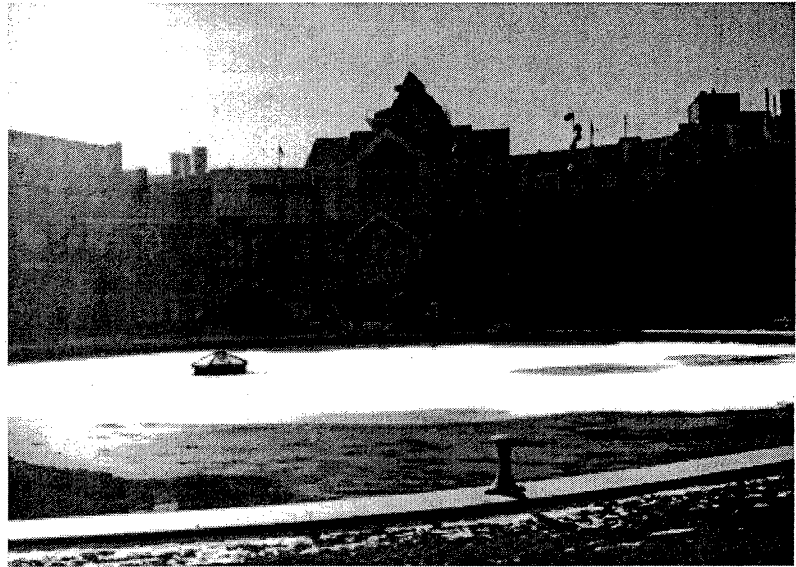
City of Cambridge
Business Districts



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

Boundaries: bordered by Somerville, the Charles River, Binney Street, and the Conrail Railroad line

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

Throughout the early 1990's, the East Cambridge/Galleria area experienced an average of 20 commercial robberies per year. In 2000, only 5 were reported. Commercial robberies continued to plummet after 1994, reaching an all-time low of zero in 1999. The year 2000 brought a handful of seemingly unrelated instances, with varied suspects and methods of operation. All 5 occurred between 6 PM & 3 AM, at different commercial establishments (i.e., a hotel, gas station, liquor store, convenience store, etc.). In 2 instances, a knife was brandished; in the others, a firearm. • Efforts to further reduce commercial burglaries in this area were thwarted by a slight 11% increase in 2000. Eleven out of 21 commercial breaks (52%) occurred in the months of October and December, with nine of those breaks occurring between Sunday and Wednesday. A rash of construction site burglaries kicked-off in early 2000, continuing well into the second half of the year, with close to \$100,000 worth of power tools and office equipment stolen. • Larceny from the person climbed 26% in 2000, a smaller increase than reported in 1999 (35%). Despite the increase, crimes of this nature are still greatly reduced from the early 1990s. Nearly 87% of larcenies occurred at the Galleria shopping mall. In the majority of instances, wallets or purses and cellular telephones were targeted, as they were left unattended by owners preoccupied with dining and shopping. A fairly high number of larceny from building incidents occurred in 2000, but only 19% more than occurred in 1999. The primary targets throughout the year were laptop computers, wallets/purses, cellular telephones, and other expensive equipment (like cameras). Again, many of these items had been left unattended in hallways, offices, hotel rooms, lockers, or stores. • In the year 2000, shoplifting again dominated the crime incident database for the Galleria/East Cambridge area, although there was an obvious decrease in number of shoplifting crimes (-18%) due to heightened security in retail areas. Varied targets ranged from CD's/Tapes and clothing to sporting goods and jewelry. Arrests cleared 67% of incidents.

CRIME	1999	2000	%CHANGE
Larceny from Building	98	117	+19%
Larceny from Person	42	53	+26%
Commercial Burglary	19	21	+11%
Commercial Robbery	0	5	Inc.
Shoplifting	165	136	-18%
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	107	108	+1%

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

Boundaries: bordered by Binney Street, the Charles River, Amesbury Street, and the Conrail Railroad

Major areas of Business/Retail/Industrial Concentration include: Offices, shops, restaurants in Kendall Square, Cambridge Center, Offices and shops on Broadway between #1 and #200, Tech. Square, M.I.T., and the Hyatt Regency.



Kendall Square

As usual, **larceny from a building** weighed-in as the MIT/Kendall Square/Lower Broadway area's top crime problem. For years, the city's hi-tech business district has been plagued by varied instances of this crime type, claiming an average of 250 larcenies from buildings per year between 1980 and 1990. In the wake of a 5-year decline that began in 1992, numbers have slowly begun to climb again, with 2000 reporting a 16% increase since 1999. A First St. health club fell prey to pilfering at least 11 times throughout the year, with wallets, cash, and credit cards taken from both locked and unlocked depositories. The overwhelming majority of instances occurred in offices (personal or company) between the hours of 10:00AM to 3:00PM, and involved the taking of unattended wallets, cell phones, or computers. • Although **larceny from person** increased tremendously from 1999, counts are still comparatively low. More than half of these crimes occurred while cell phone and wallet owners were dining. A pattern of larcenies at the Kendall Square Cinema also emerged during the year, with wallets being stolen while moviegoers were preoccupied watching films. • **Shoplifting** in the MIT/Kendall area would appear to have increased greatly from 1999, however, only 2 more incidents of shoplifting were recorded for 2000. • As for **commercial robbery**, crimes of this nature were practically non-existent in 2000, as they were in prior years. • Several **commercial burglaries** took place as thieves pried or forced open doors to business offices or construction site trailers. The Cambridge Center construction site brakes accounted for 21 out of 30 commercial breaks that occurred in 2000. No **flim flams** were reported for the area in 2000, but there were at least 14 instances of **fraudulent check, credit card, or ATM card use** from February to December.

CRIME	1999	2000	%CHANGE
Larceny from Building	99	115	+16%
Larceny from Person	7	24	+243%
Commercial Burglary	11	30	+173%
Commercial Robbery	1	1	N.C.
Shoplifting	2	4	+100%
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	18	15	-17%

Business Area # 3:
Inman Square/Harrington

Boundaries: by the Conrail Railroad, the Somerville line, Leonard Avenue, Cambridge Street, Dana Street, and Broadway

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

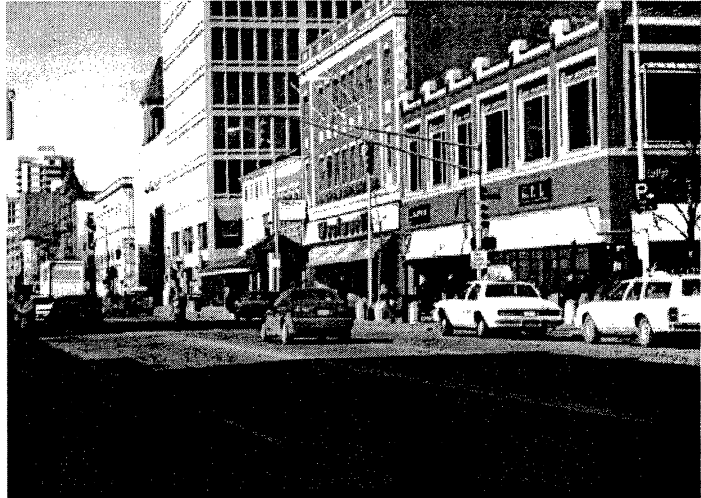
For the Inman Square area, **commercial robberies** increased by half in 2000, with merely one more reported robbery than in 1999. A Mid-Cambridge convenience store on Broadway was targeted twice, once in April and the next time in August. In the first robbery, teen-age males blocked clerks behind the counter, threatening them as they continued to take what they wanted from the store before fleeing. In the second instance, a man in his thirties approached the clerk, going behind the counter with a knife he then placed in the clerk's side before taking an unspecified amount of cash. The third robbery of the year happened earlier, in March, when a stocky 30-year-old man in a cap held-up a Cambridge Street bank by handing the teller a detailed, threatening note and gesturing to his waist area where he supposedly kept his weapon. • Overnight construction site larcenies as well as daytime office larcenies appear to have brought up the **larceny from a building** count for the 2000 year (18%). • **Larceny from person** jumped –up 175% in 2000, with 11 seemingly unrelated incidents that occurred throughout the course of the year. More than half transpired on either a Monday or Wednesday, while property was left unattended. • Three additional **shoplifting** incidents took place in 2000, bringing the count up 43%. This increase was the result of a series of events that involved a group of high-school students (an average of 7 males aged 16-17). On at least 7 separate occasions, these suspects entered the Store 24 on Broadway and stuffed their pockets with several items (like soda, candy, etc.) before fleeing the store without paying. All 7 are likely related to the April 2000 robbery occurring at that same store.

CRIME	1999	2000	%CHANGE
Larceny from Building	34	40	+18%
Larceny from Person	4	11	+175%
Commercial Burglary	17	26	+53%
Commercial Robbery	2	3	+50%
Shoplifting	7	10	+43%
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	10	25	+150%

**Business Area #4:
Central Square**

Boundaries: the Conrail Railroad, Erie Street, Fairmont Street, River Street, Howard Street, Western Avenue, Pleasant Street, Green Street, Sellers Street, Bigelow Street, Doyle Way, Inman Street, and Broadway

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



Central Square

Blunting a slight increase in business crimes that took hold in the final quarter of 1999, the year 2000 brought significant decreases in four of the six target crimes occurring in the Central Square business district • **Larceny from person** changed little from the previous year, claiming 6% more incidents, most of which occurred as a result of property being left unattended in public places. An overwhelming majority of these transpired while property owners were dining (51%) or shopping (13%). Items of choice, again, were purses/wallets and cell phones. In many instances, entire backpacks or bags were taken from the back of diners' chairs. From 315 to 820 Massachusetts Avenue, business establishments experienced 49 larceny from person incidents throughout the year. • In the year 2000, **larceny from buildings** went down considerably (-35%), as did **commercial burglaries** (-40%). At the end of June, both the Christian Mission Holiness Church and the First Korean Church were targeted by burglars between 12:30 and 9:50AM. Suspects broke through doors and seized computers, camcorders, and other electronic equipment. • **Commercial robberies** in this area went down 20%, with 2 occurring in the month of April. The most recent took place on Main Street and involved 3 masked gunmen who forced an employee to open cash drawers, before escaping with \$2000 in cash. Two other robberies occurred in a taxi cab, and the fourth happened at a convenience store on Columbia Street. • **Shoplifting** in this area decreased significantly since 1999, showing a -22% change. Effective policing as well as heightened security apparently played a role in the marked decline, for at least 20 incidents were cleared by arrest. April and August were the busiest months, reporting 7 to 8 shoplifting incidents each. Star Market on Sidney St. was targeted 13 times by various perpetrators throughout the year, and all but two incidents ended in arrest. Items taken ranged from frozen shrimp to CD's and mouthwash.

CRIME	1999	2000	% CHANGE
Larceny from Building	113	73	-35%
Larceny from Person	63	67	+6%
Commercial Burglary	42	25	-40%
Commercial Robbery	5	4	-20%
Shoplifting	58	45	-22%
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	52	59	+13%

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

Boundaries: bordered by the Charles River, Amesbury Street, the Conrail Railroad, Erie Street, Fairmont Street, River Street, Howard Street, Kinnaird Street, and Flagg Street.

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 Erie Street.



Memorial Drive/Lower Cambridgeport

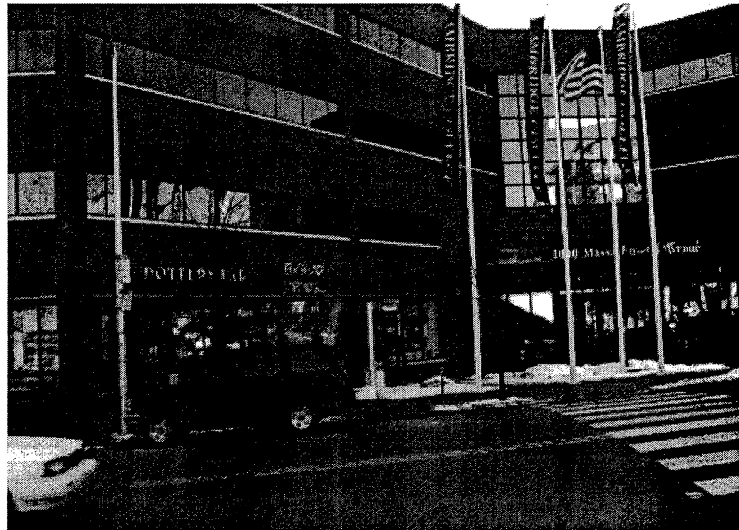
Evident from the figures below, *commercial burglary*, *fraud/flim flam/counterfeiting*, and *larceny from buildings* all decreased over the 2000 year, while other target crimes (like *shoplifting*) doubled. • The *commercial burglary* rate was tremendously low in 1999, considering much higher figures recorded between 1995 and 1998. The rate dropped even lower in the year 2000, with only two reported occurrences: one involving the theft of trees from a nursery in November, and the other a September construction-site trailer break, in which perpetrators broke door locks and left with highly expensive equipment. • Like commercial burglaries, only two *commercial robberies* occurred in the Cambridgeport/Riverside area in 2000, one taking place in November, and the other in September. Both robberies occurred at about 2:42 AM, yet in different locations fairly close to one another on Memorial drive (#777 and #816). In each instance, a handgun was brandished by an unknown suspect in his/her early twenties. Together, a total of \$800 in cash was taken. • In Cambridgeport/Riverside, five accounts of *larceny from persons* occurred sporadically throughout 2000, with 80% of them between #575 and #777 Memorial drive. In each instance, unattended wallets were stolen. One man, in July, was taken for \$3100 by three males (in their late 20's, clad in suits), who were operating a "spill and distract" maneuver. • Despite an influx of new bio-tech firms, Cambridgeport/Riverside area school and hotel larcenies comprised the majority of *larceny from buildings* crimes reported in 2000. Crimes of this nature dropped slightly from 1999 (-3%). More than half of these crimes transpired over the weekend (i.e., between Friday and Sunday). • A major increase in *shoplifting* was stifled in the second half of 2000, which reported only two incidents. A total count of 18 separate instances of shoplifting in 2000 indicates a 100% increase from the previous year, although the first half of 2000 exhibited a 400% increase, brought about by numerous thefts at Microcenter and Strawberries.

CRIME	1999	2000	%CHANGE
Larceny from Building	30	29	-3%
Larceny from Person	2	5	+150%
Commercial Burglary	9	2	-78%
Commercial Robbery	1	2	+100%
Shoplifting	9	18	+100%
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	17	8	-53%

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

Boundaries: bordered by Inman St., Doyle Way, Bigelow St., Sellers St., Green St., Pleasant St., Western Avenue, Howard St., Kinnaird St., Putnam Avenue, Massachusetts Avenue, Prescott St., Kirkland St., the Somerville Line, Leonard Avenue, Cambridge St., Dana St., and Broadway

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 Bay Square / Upper Broadway showed an increase in every category of crimes indexed, some more than others. Larceny from person increased from 1 in 1999 to 14 in 2000, which is a notable difference along with larceny from building, which increased to 42 from 35 last year. • **Larcenies from person** increased at 20% from 1999. Shopping and dining seem to have produced the most opportunities for theft. 8 out of 14 larcenies occurred on Mass Ave., coinciding with the shopping and dining thefts. **Larcenies from buildings** occurred mostly at 459 Broadway St., which is located on the campus of CRLS high school. There were a substantial number of office thefts as well especially in the 859 – 1030 Mass Ave. range • Breaking the trend for the past two years, there was one **commercial robbery** reported in the Bay Square area which occurred at the Starbucks of 468 Broadway. The unknown suspect who committed the crime demanded money from the clerk at the counter and acted as if he had a weapon. • **Shoplifting** in 2000 resulted in two arrests out of 5 events. One arrest was made outside of the Broadway Market on 468 Broadway St. and the other outside of the CVS on 1013 Mass Ave. Both of these stores experienced an additional theft each, but neither resulted in an arrest. • The increasing number of **fraud** related crimes is due to the high number of bad and bounced checks passed to local businesses.

CRIME	1999	2000	%CHANGE
Larceny from Building	35	42	+20%
Larceny from Person	1	14	+1300%
Commercial Burglary	12	14	+17%
Commercial Robbery	0	1	Inc.
Shoplifting	3	5	+67%
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	16	17	+6%

Business Area #7:
Harvard Square

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

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

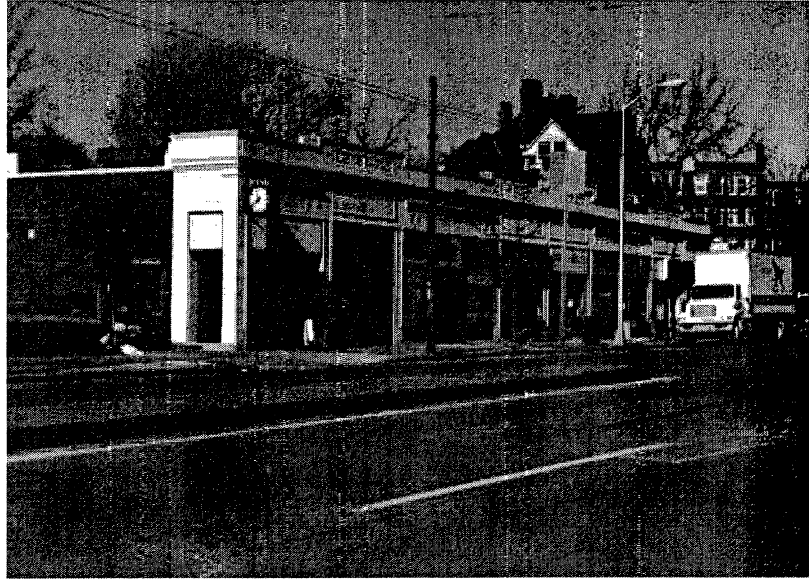
Commercial breaks declined 47% in Harvard Square in 2000. There did not seem to be an underlying trend to watch for as there has been in the past. Places such as eateries have been broken into via forced entry on weekdays. Money has been stolen, but no one was hurt. Cambridge Savings Bank was a possible target on the weekend of May 13. Someone entered the bank in an unknown manner, ransacked the third floor, but took no money and caused no physical damage. • The biggest and only increase in crimes in Harvard Square was **larceny from the person** rising from 124 thefts in 1999 to 137 in 2000, a 10% increase. Most of these larcenies have occurred at dining arenas, specifically the 1246 – 1414 blocks of Massachusetts Avenue. For the 137 events, there was only one arrest at the Starbucks at 31 Church street after a man went through a woman's bag she was not paying attention to (which is quite inviting to thieves). Most people that had things stolen from them either were not paying attention to their belongings i.e. unzipped bag, or they left their belongings unattended. • **Shoplifting** trends have dropped down from 86 events in 1999 to 81 events in 2000. Frequent places that are targeted are Urban Outfitters on JFK Street and Tower Records on Mount Auburn St. There were 7 incidents at each store and all fourteen resulted in an arrest. • **Larceny from building** decreased by four incidents with the only pattern identified being the theft of personal belongings from various hotels in the area.

CRIME	1999	2000	%CHANGE
Larceny from Building	77	73	-5%
Larceny from Person	124	137	+10%
Commercial Burglary	19	10	-47%
Commercial Robbery	2	2	N.C.
Shoplifting	86	81	-6%
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	49	40	-18%

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

Boundaries: bordered by Kirkland Street, the Somerville Line, the B&M Railroad, Sherman Street, Garden Street, Waterhouse Street, Massachusetts Avenue, and Cambridge Street

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

Commercial robberies did not pose a problem in 2000. Last year there were 4 robberies, 3 of which occurred at the Cambridge Trust Company Bank. The trend died this past year and there has been no criminal action at this location. • There has been a slight increase in **commercial breaks** (+14%) from 7 incidents last year to 8 incidents this year. The most popular places for thefts were at construction sites and sporting goods store on the 1600-1700 block of Mass Ave. • **Larceny from buildings**, which has decreased from 33 to 31 in 2000, resulted in two arrests on Harvard University's campus this past year. Another arrest was made after observing 2 male individuals attempting to pry open a change machine at the laundromat on 104 Oxford St. Business Offices and health clubs were a popular target for thefts in the Porter Square shopping area. The vast majority of thefts were personal items such as keys, wallets, etc. taken by going into someone's drawer, locker, or purse. • There were 12 incidents of **shoplifting** in the 1500-1900 range of Mass Ave. this year. An arrest was made at the local White Hen Pantry shop for shoplifting items out of the convenience store. The majority of shoplifting occurred at clothing stores such as The GAP and local boutiques. A possible increase in awareness can be attributed to when analyzing the decrease in **larceny from persons** in this business district. Rosie's Bar at 1667 Mass Ave. served as the venue for 3 of the larcenies in 2000; this is the only place where there was a repeat of offenses, all others seemed to be sporadic. The majority of the nine incidents that occurred were because of unattended belongings and/or leaving belongings behind. This trend is one that has been going on for years and if people do not pay close attention to their things, the pattern will stay strong and allow thieves to take personal belongings that have been left unattended. • **Flim Flam** and **Fraud** increased by 50% which was mostly bad checks or illegal use of a credit card.

CRIME	1999	2000	%CHANGE
Larceny from Building	33	31	-6%
Larceny from Person	12	9	-25%
Commercial Burglary	7	8	+14%
Commercial Robbery	4	0	Inc.
Shoplifting	8	12	+50%
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	14	21	+50%

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

Boundaries: bordered by the B&M Railroad, Alewife Brook Parkway, and the Somerville Line

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

DJD Auto Body shop on 310 Rindge Ave. was subject to 2 **commercial burglaries** this past year. Both times the lock was broken by something similar to boltcutters and both incidents resulted in auto thefts. All in all, commercial burglaries were not as much of a concern as they had been in the past, since there was a 35% decrease in events. • **Commercial robberies** continue to decrease in 2000 as they did in 1999. Both events, one at the National Bank of Greece and the other at the White Hen convenience store, occurred on a Tuesday 5 months apart. Both robberies were made by a demand of cash to the person behind the counter, yielding no physical injuries. • Incidents of **fraud** increased by 11% this year in the Porter Square business district. Forgery reports mainly involved the forging of checks or the writing of “bad” checks. There were three flim flams reported, including two where customers at retail stores tried to return items for cash that they had not paid for • **Shoplifting** decreased by 31%, resulting in 17 arrests. Most of the shoplifting incidents (12) happened at the Star Market on White St., which comprises half of the shoplifting incidents that occurred in Porter Square. • **Larcenies from person** centered within the 1900 block of Mass Ave. Christopher’s Restaurant had a lot of action centered around it, resulting in 3 thefts. The Star Market on White St. was also prone to thefts from persons as thieves would take directly from people and their purses, etc. to gain cash, credit cards, and other valuables. There were 3 arrests in this district after victims positively identified their assailants.

CRIME	1999	2000	%CHANGE
Larceny from Building	26	30	+15%
Larceny from Person	11	24	+118%
Commercial Burglary	23	15	-35%
Commercial Robbery	3	2	-33%
Shoplifting	35	24	-31%
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	19	21	+11%

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

Boundaries: bordered by the Chales River, the Watertown, Belmont, and Arlington Lines, Alewife Brook Parkway, the B&M Railroad, Sherman Street, Garden Street, Mason Street, and Ash 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

Commercial burglary took quite a leap and increased by 42% this year in West Cambridge. All of the events were scattered, leaving no trends and/or patterns to be analyzed. • **Commercial robberies** increased from 1 to 3 this year, yielding a dramatic increase of 200%. Two of the incidents involved using a gun as a threatening device, but no one was injured. • The Fresh Pond Cinema produced plenty of opportunities for **larcenies from persons**. Nine incidents happened at the cinema, going along with last year's trend, none of which resulted in an arrest. These nine events contributed to the 14% increase in larcenies from persons this year. • **Larceny from buildings** in this business district happened mostly in business offices, especially on Cambridgepark Dr. Thieves are hitting offices at research and consulting firms with laptop computers and other electronics serving as their favorite targets. • **Shoplifting** also increased in this district and resulted in 21 arrests out of 37 incidents. TJ Maxx, a clothing store on Alewife Brook Parkway had 16 thefts and there were many more in the area of that shopping center. There was an increase in **flim flams** committed in this business district due to an increase in persons using checks and/or credit cards that were not legally theirs. Three arrests were made for using false checks or forging signatures on credit card receipts, and by using a fake ID.

CRIME	1999	2000	%CHANGE
Larceny from Building	64	59	-8%
Larceny from Person	21	24	+14%
Commercial Burglary	12	17	+42%
Commercial Robbery	1	3	+200%
Shoplifting	33	37	+12%
Fraud/Flim Flam/Counterfeiting	28	32	+14%



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Section V

Special Reports

Domestic Crimes

Hate Crimes



Domestic Crimes

Domestic crimes include all offenses committed against family members, spouses and ex-spouses, roommates, romantic partners and ex-romantic partners. The Police Department generally responds 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. Underreporting is a serious problem with domestic crimes (experts estimate that the police department receives a report for only one out of every three domestic crimes), so the reliability of these figures is uncertain.

Categorical Breakdown of Domestic Incidents

Crime	1999	2000	Change
Dispute/Disturbance (no physical abuse)	268	328	+22%
Simple Assault	217	228	+5%
Violation of a Restraining Order	111	121	+9%
Aggravated Assault	111	109	+2%
Threatening	83	82	-1%
Telephone Calls	36	43	+19%
Larceny	41	38	-7%
Vandalism	30	34	+13%
Burglary	22	18	-18%
Check Forgery	3	13	+333%
Auto Theft	6	7	+17%
Trespassing	3	6	+100%
Kidnapping	3	3	None
Stalking	2	3	+50%
Rape	2	1	-50%
Indecent Assault	4	1	-75%
Disorderly Conduct	3	0	-100%
Robbery	3	0	-100%
Peeping & Spying	1	0	-100%
Total	911	1035	+14%

A large number of domestic calls to which officers respond involve no crime—simply a loud argument, classified as a “domestic disturbance.” In 2000, these calls made up 32% 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 second most common domestic incident, accounting for 22% of the total for 2000, is the “simple assaults” (assault without a weapon and with no serious injury). Aggravated assaults and restraining order violations combined for 22% of the overall total. Incidents occurred most often between romantic partners or ex-romantic partners (54%), and between spouses or ex-spouses (19%). A woman is victimized in eighty percent of all domestic crime incidents.

Increases in domestic disputes, simple assaults and violation of restraining orders fueled a 14% increase

in domestic incidents in 2000. A disturbing trend observed last year was the significant rise in reporting of disputes within the family with a 30% increase in parent /progeny / sibling disputes.

The Cambridge Police have adopted a “zero tolerance” policy on domestic violence and make on-scene arrests for all domestic crimes in which an offender can be located. Domestic violence crosses all socio-economic, racial, ethnic, religious, sexual orientation, and age boundaries. The police, however, receive more calls in neighborhoods where individuals live in close quarters, and where neighbors contact the police for assistance.

Offender-Victim Relationship	1999 % Of Total	2000 % Of Total
(Ex-) Partner	52%	54%
(Ex-) Spouse	21%	19%
(Foster or step) Parent/Child	12%	15%
Sibling	4%	6%
Roommate	5%	4%
Other Relationship	5%	2%

If You Are a Victim of Domestic Violence

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 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:

CPD Domestic Violence Unit	349-3371
Transition House (shelter in Cambridge).....	661-7203
Renewal House (shelter in Boston).....	566-6881
Respond (shelter in Somerville).....	623-5900
Dating Violence Intervention Project.....	868-8328
Cambridge/Somerville Legal Services.....	494-1800
Community Legal Services Center.....	661-1010
Emerge (counseling for abusers).....	547-9879

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 whom you see. This type of behavior can be a warning sign for physical abuse down the road, if it hasn’t already occurred.

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 also tallied elsewhere in this report.

In 2000, 8 crimes were reported in Cambridge that could be classified as a "hate crimes":

1. An evening in early January was the second instance in which one 30-year-old man was the target of threats and racial slurs, from a particular counselor at a Central Square shelter. This occurrence was classified as a threat to commit crime.
2. In the wee hours of the morning on May 21st, an individual was standing on the corner of Landsdowne Street and Massachusetts Avenue, when confronted by a young man who was bleeding from the nose and mouth. The young man attempted to provoke the individual, with taunts and insults regarding the individual's sexual orientation. When the individual denied his accusations, the young man spit in the individual's face, covering it with blood. This incident was recorded as a simple assault.
3. At 5:25 pm, on the 10th of July, a 48-year-old man received death threats at his Washington Street residence. Two teen-age males exhibiting disdain for his sexual orientation made the threats. This incident, the last in a series of related incidents that began in January, was categorized as a threat to commit crime.
4. At 2:00am on the 17th of September, a 21-year-old man and two friends were confronted by a gang of 10 to 12 young men, on a Massachusetts Avenue sidewalk. As the gang members continued to shout derisive comments in reference to the three friends' sexual orientation, one of the gang members threw a trash barrel at the 21-year-old man, who then suffered a 2" laceration on his forehead. The incident was coded as an aggravated assault with a deadly weapon.
5. Later on September 17th (at 1:30 in the afternoon) three young women were walking together down a sidewalk near the MBTA kiosk in Harvard Square. The three were approached by a large group of males (aged 18 to 23), who began throwing items at them and barraging them with foul comments referring to their

Hate Crime Motivations

Motivation	1997	1998	1999	2000
Race or National Origin	4	8	9	2
Religion	1	1	1	2
Sexual Orientation	3	3	3	4
Total	8	12	13	8

sexual orientation. The incident translated as a simple assault.

6. On Mount Auburn Street the evening of September 19th, a 21-year-old handicapped man, donning religious garb, was on his way back from a prayer meeting. In front of witnesses, he was grabbed from behind by two gang members, then kicked, beaten, and thrown down a flight of stairs. The male attackers, ages 18 and 23, apparently sought to harm the 21-year-old because of his religious affiliation. This occurrence was considered an aggravated assault with a deadly weapon (shod foot).
7. Sometime between the 9th and 10th of October, an unknown person or persons vandalized a motor vehicle owned by an 18-year-old male. Sugar was poured into the gas tank, and the leather seats, as well as the car's exterior, were scratched and scarred with racial slurs. It was classified as malicious destruction to a motor vehicle.
8. Religious insults, threats, and slurs were spray-painted on a store and a near by dumpster on River Street. This incident occurred between the 24th and 25th of November. An act of this nature is primarily categorized as malicious destruction of property.

The Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990 was enacted on April 23rd 1990, requiring the Attorney General to collect data on crimes exhibiting racial, ethnic, religious, or sexual prejudice. It was not until September of 1994 that the Act was amended to include biased acts against those with either physical or mental disabilities. The 1999 Uniform Crime Report reveals that there were as many as 7,276 incidents, reported to the FBI in 1999 that categorized as hate crimes. A small portion of these incidents (0.2%, or 19, in total) was disability related, while the majority of them were race-oriented (56.3%, or 4,295, in total). Religion-oriented hate crimes were measured at 16.5% (1,411, in total), and Ethnic hate crimes at 10.9% (829, in total). Hate crimes based on Sexual Orientation were quoted at 16.0% (1,317 incidents), while Multiple-Bias incidents came to about 0.1% (5 in all).

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