

3475

✓
CRIME ANALYSIS
FOR THE
ATLANTA REGION
1977

The preparation of this report was financed in part through a planning grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration through the Georgia State Crime Commission, under the provisions of Part B, Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended.

Prepared by
THE ATLANTA REGIONAL COMMISSION
June, 1978

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	i
CRIME CLOCK.	1
CRIME ANALYSIS	2
CRIMES BY JURISDICTION	6
CRIMES BY OFFENSE.	15
CLEARANCES	35
CLEARANCES BY AGE GROUP OF THE OFFENDER.	37

NCJRS
NOV 20 1980
ACQUISITIONS

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Crime is a major concern for the citizens of the Atlanta Region. It affects the lives of each and every person within the seven-county area. Some people become victims of crime or see loved ones fall victim to crime. Others live in fear of crime and change their life styles and activities because of this fear. Everyone pays for crime -- through higher taxes to pay for law enforcement, through higher prices because of shoplifting and expensive security precautions, or through their own personal investment in security devices.

This crime analysis and report serves two purposes: (1) to keep citizens informed and aware of the extent of crime in the region and in their community and (2) to provide information to criminal justice officials for planning and management purposes. IT SHOULD BE EMPHASIZED THAT THIS CRIME ANALYSIS SHOULD NOT BE USED TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ANY LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY. Many social and economic factors outside the responsibility of the local law enforcement agency impact to the crime problem. These factors include:

Population size and density.

Population composition by age, sex, and race.

Population stability including the numbers of visitors and commuters

Population composition as to education levels

Opportunities within the community for recreation at differing economic and social levels.

Relationship of the local law enforcement agency with its community and the resultant attitudes of the citizenry.

Crime prevention efforts by the police and citizenry.

Policies and procedures of local prosecutors, judges and correctional managers.

This document only examines a portion of all crime which occurs. Consumer-oriented crimes, employment-related thefts and frauds frequently called "white collar crime" are not included. Only those seven crimes classified in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program as "Part I Offenses" are included. Part I Offenses or "Index Crimes" are homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault (the four violent crimes), burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft (property crimes). Although there are many crimes other than these seven, Index Crimes are used because the most complete and reliable information existing deals with these seven offenses. Also, these offenses appear to concern more people because of their direct impact on personal safety at home, work, and play. An effort was made to collect information concerning Part II Offenses, however most police agencies in the seven-county area did not have basic information readily available. Part II Offenses include the following:

Other Assault	Gambling
Arson	Family Offenses
Forgery Counterfeiting	Driving Under Influence
Fraud	Liquor Laws
Embezzlement	Drunkenness
Stolen Property	Disorderly Conduct
Vandalism	Vagrancy
Weapons Violation	All Others
Prostitution	Curfew-Loitering
Sex Offenses	Runaways
Narcotic Drug Laws	

It should also be emphasized that the crime statistics contained within this report are based on reported crime -- only those offenses which have been brought to the attention of the police and for which a police report was actually made. Reported crime is only a sample of the total crime situation. For some crimes as much as 50 percent of the committed crimes may be unreported. Victimization surveys have attempted to determine the true extent of crime. These surveys consistently verify that reported crime is only a portion of actual crime; however, the results of these surveys are not necessarily accurate themselves. The best indications of criminal activity remains reported crime.

Since the best indicators of the crime levels in the seven-county region are crimes reported to the police, data was for the most part, collected directly from the local law enforcement agencies. A questionnaire was disseminated to all of the forty-nine Atlanta Region law enforcement agencies. The questionnaire requested summaries of Part I and Part II Offense data as well as information concerning the number of crimes cleared or solved. Very few agencies had records or were able to report information concerning Part II Offenses. A few agencies did not have information or records concerning Part I Offenses.

The Georgia Crime Information Center (GCIC) also regularly gathers this information from local agencies. GCIC attempts to collect each police report written, and then summarizes the data. GCIC information was used only in the absence of local records because local records appear to be more reliable concerning the local situation.*

When the local law enforcement agency did not provide any information concerning the crimes in its area, GCIC data were used. These cases were footnoted where applicable.

*The issue of reliability of GCIC data as opposed to local agency data is a controversial and complex subject. Coding problems, human error, failure to submit data, and problems in definitions and terminology are a few of the reasons for differences between GCIC data and local data. This report does not criticize GCIC's data, rather, it selects local data when available as the best indicator of the local crime situation.

Using this method, 1977 data for all forty-nine law enforcement agencies in the region are included in this report.

This is the first year since the beginning of regional crime reports in 1973 that 100 percent participation has occurred.

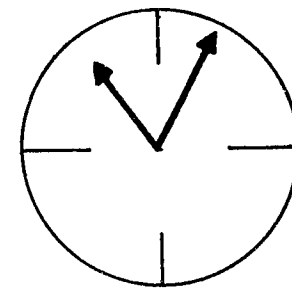
In 1973 only 13 agencies reported crime data. In 1975, 25 agencies reported and in 1976, 33 agencies reported.

As data collection of Part I crime information becomes a regular activity of all police agencies, the objective for future years is collection of data concerning Part II crimes.

It should be noted that this report does not contain a detailed breakdown of crimes for each jurisdiction. This information is contained in an Appendix published separately from this document.

The Mayor of the City of Atlanta has requested that the Atlanta Regional Commission's 1977 Crime Analysis for the Atlanta Region be annotated to point out that Atlanta's daily commuter population is approximately double its residential population and that the computed crime rates contained in this report are based on residential populations and may, therefore, be somewhat misleading.

ATLANTA REGIONAL CRIME INDEX OFFENSES
CRIME CLOCK
1977



One
CRIME INDEX OFFENSE
Every 5 Minutes

One
VIOLENT CRIME
Every 47 Minutes

One
PROPERTY CRIME
Every 6 Minutes

One
MURDER
Every 33 Hours

One
FORCIBLE RAPE
Every 10 Hours

One
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
Every 1½ Hours

One
ROBBERY
Every 2 Hours

One
BURGLARY
Every 18 Minutes

One
LARCENY-THEFT
Every 10 Minutes

One
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
Every 67 Minutes

CRIME ANALYSIS

Crime is Down:

For the first time since this survey was initiated in 1973, the total number of index crimes reported in the seven-county Atlanta Region has declined. There was a 9.6 percent reduction in the total number of reported index crimes between 1976 and 1977. Property crimes decreased by 10.4 percent while violent crimes declined at a rate of 3.0 percent.

No Trends:

Although it is premature to state that a trend has been established, it is encouraging to report only 102,479 index crimes for 1977, a decrease of 10,894 from 1976. It is particularly encouraging since 11 more agencies reported in 1977 than in 1976.

Decade Shows Crime Increase:

The major decrease in crime during 1977, is not consistent with the overall 10 year trend. It should be noted that crime had been increasing steadily throughout the decade. For example, the rate of change for index crimes from 1975 to 1976 was an 7.6 percent increase. In fact since 1973*, the reported crime has increased by 25.8 percent, even though during this period the population, according

*In 1973 only 13 jurisdictions reported crime information. These jurisdictions, however, did contain 92% of the region's population.

to official estimates of the Atlanta Regional Commission, has grown by only 6.3 percent.

Statistics from the Atlanta Region compare favorably with the remainder of Georgia, the other Southern States, and the nation as a whole. For example, with total crime declining 4 percent across the nation in 1977, it declined by 10 percent in the Atlanta Region. Rape increased by 26 percent throughout the state but only by 16 percent in the Atlanta Region. Charts 1-3 compare the rates of change for Index Crimes among the Atlanta Region, Georgia, the southern states and the nation as a whole. A more detailed examination of the various crimes is contained in the following sections.

CHART 1
INDEX CRIME
PERCENT CHANGE IN REPORTED CRIME*
1976-1977

	ATLANTA REGION ¹	GEORGIA ²	SOUTHERN STATES ³	NATION ⁴
Murder	+ 4	-16	...	+ 1
Forcible Rape	+16	+26	+13	+10
Robbery	+ 1	...	+ 1	- 4
Aggravated Assault	- 8	...	+ 7	+ 5
Burglary	- 6	- 5	...	+ 7
Larceny-Theft	-14	-16	- 6	- 2
Motor Vehicle Theft	- 1	- 4	+ 6	...
TOTAL CRIME	-10	-10	- 3	- 4

Source:

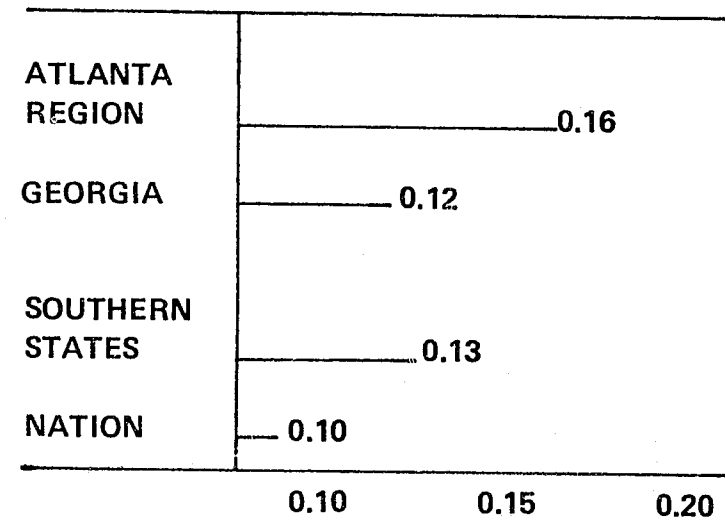
- ¹Atlanta Regional Commission.
- ²State Crime Commission, Georgia.
- ³Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- ⁴IBID.

*All numbers rounded to nearest percent.

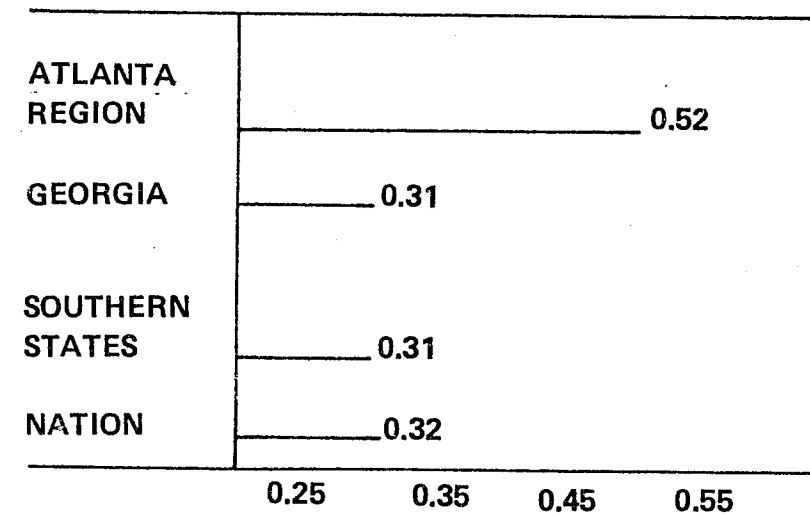
CHART 2
PART I CRIME RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION - 1977*

VIOLENT CRIME

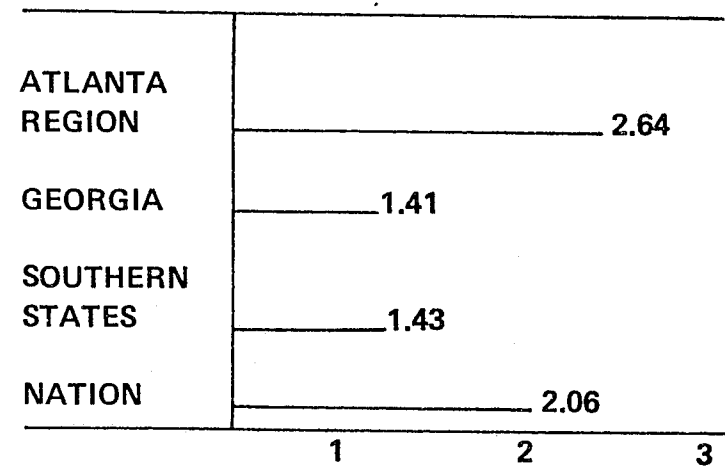
MURDER



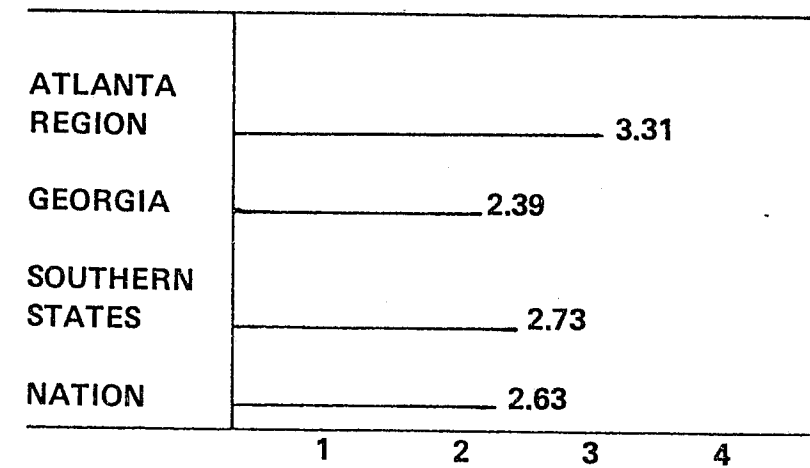
FORCIBLE RAPE



ROBBERY



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

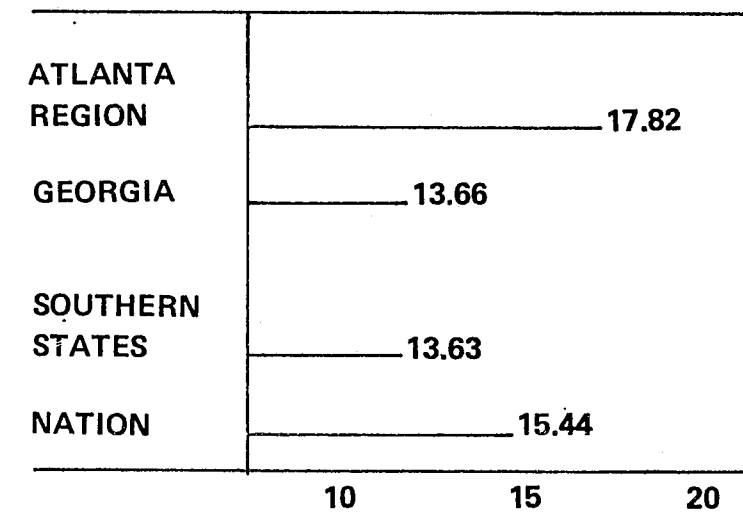


*National and Southern State Figures are estimates based on preliminary FBI reports.

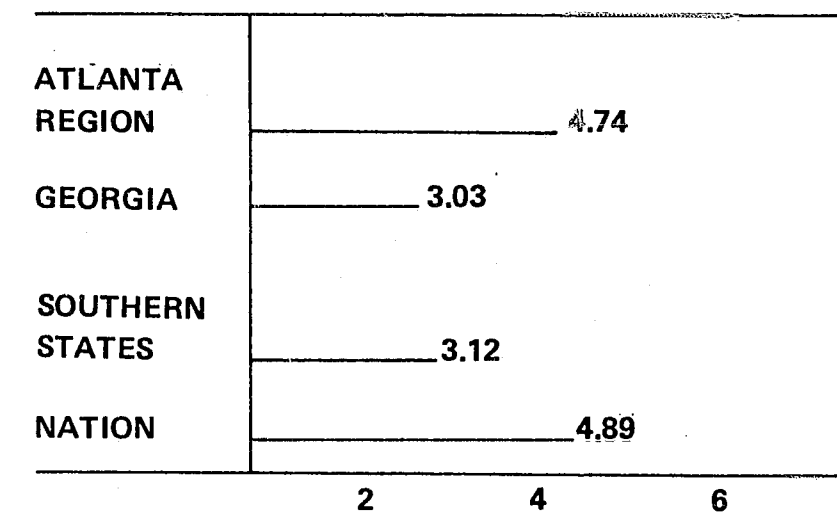
CHART 3
PART I CRIME RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION - 1977

PROPERTY CRIME

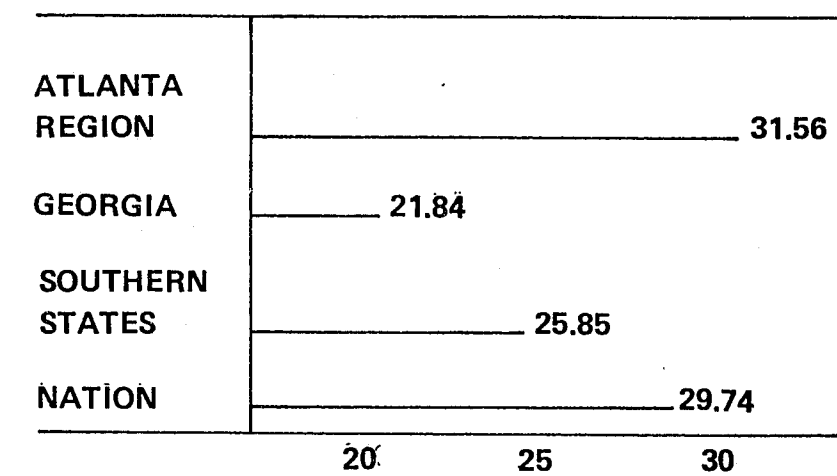
BURGLARY



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT



LARCENY



CRIMES BY JURISDICTION

In 1977 reported index crimes in five out of seven counties have shown an overall decrease. Only Gwinnett and Rockdale counties show an increase in reported index crimes. (The Appendix prepared, as a separate document, contains detailed breakdowns by county.)

Of the 37 cities in the Atlanta Region which maintain law enforcement agencies only 11 reported an increase of Part I Offenses. Fifteen cities reported reductions for 1977, 11 cities were not previously included in this survey.

The crime rate ranged from 100.4 Part I Offenses per 1,000 persons in the City of Atlanta to a low of 8.69 per 1,000 persons in Pine Lake. (The Appendix contains detailed breakdowns by municipality.)

The five cities with the highest crime rates were:

Atlanta	100.23 crimes per 1,000
Morrow	97.00 crimes per 1,000
Marietta	85.08 crimes per 1,000
Chamblee	76.15 crimes per 1,000
Forest Park	75.46 crimes per 1,000

The five cities with the lowest crime rates were:

Pine Lake	8.70 crimes per 1,000
Avondale Estates	9.97 crimes per 1,000
Lilburn	12.65 crimes per 1,000
Stone Mountain	13.00 crimes per 1,000
Jonesboro	13.70 crimes per 1,000

The following is a discussion of index crimes by county:

Clayton County

Index crime in Clayton County decreased 20.3 percent during 1977, the largest decrease in the Atlanta Region. A total of 6,532 Part I Offenses were reported to law enforcement agencies within the county. Of these 6,532 crimes, 326 were classified violent crimes (an increase of 12 percent) and 6,206 were classified property crimes (a decrease of 21.5 percent over 1976).

There were 1,860 crimes cleared, by arrest, 28.5 percent of all reported index crimes. Of all reported violations, 70.2 percent were cleared, while 26.6 percent of all property crimes were cleared.

Jonesboro had the lowest crime rate in Clayton County with 13.70 index crimes per 1,000 persons. Jonesboro, also had

the greatest reduction in total Part I crime (53.4 percent) and in the crime rate (56.3 percent) during 1977.

Morrow reported the highest crime rate in Clayton County with 97 crimes per 1,000 persons. Morrow, however, reported the highest clearance rate of any jurisdiction in the Atlanta Region with 73.2 percent clearance on all reported index crimes. Tables 1-3 of the Appendix contain detailed summaries of crime in Clayton County.

Cobb County

Index crime in Cobb County decreased 5.6 percent during 1977. A total of 12,535 Part I Offenses were reported to law enforcement agencies within the county. Of these 12,535 crimes, 875 were classified as violent crimes (a 14.6 percent decrease) and 11,660 were classified property crimes (a 4.8 percent decrease).

There were 2,980 crimes cleared by arrest, 23.8 percent of all the reported index crimes. Of all reported violent crimes, 33.8 percent was cleared, while 23 percent of the property crimes was cleared.

Powder Springs had the lowest crime rate in Cobb County with 32.54 index crimes per 1,000 persons.

Marietta, the largest city, had the highest crime rate in Cobb County with 85.06 index crimes per 1,000 persons. This is a reduction of 15.1 percent over their 1976 crime rate.

Smyrna reported the highest clearance rate in Cobb County with 29.4 percent clearance of all reported index crimes.

Tables 4-6 of the Appendix contain detailed summaries of crime in Cobb County.

DeKalb County

Index crime in DeKalb County decreased 18.8 percent during 1977. A total of 20,671 Part I Offenses were reported to law enforcement agencies within the county. Of these 20,671 crimes, 1,084 were classified as violent crimes (a 39.4 percent reduction) and 19,587 were classified as property crimes (a 17.2 percent decrease).*

Unincorporated DeKalb County had a noteworthy decrease in violent crime, with a 44.2 percent reduction during 1977.

Doraville reported the highest clearance rate in DeKalb County, with 51.2 percent clearance on all reported index crimes.

*These figures do not include the portion of Atlanta that lies within DeKalb County.

Chamblee reported the highest crime rate in DeKalb County with 76.15 crimes per 1,000 persons.

Pine Lake reported the lowest crime rate in the Atlanta Region with only 8.70 crimes per 1,000 persons. Avondale Estates was second lowest in the region with 9.97 reported crimes per 1,000 persons.

Tables 7-9 of the Appendix contain detailed summaries of crime in DeKalb County.

Douglas County

Index crime in Douglas County decreased 10.4 percent during 1977. A total of 1,306 Part I Offenses were reported to law enforcement agencies within the county. Of these 1,306 crimes, 90 were classified as violent crimes (a 34.3 percent increase) and 1,216 were classified as property crimes (a 12.6 percent reduction).

The clearance rate for Douglas County is 9.7 percent of the reported crimes.

The Douglas County Sheriff's Department reported a 14.5 percent reduction in Part I Offenses for 1977. A reduction of 17.7 percent in the crime rate for Unincorporated Douglas County

was reported to give an overall crime rate of 26.91 crimes per 1,000 persons.

Douglasville had a 21.1 percent increase in Part I Offenses, according to data furnished by the Georgia Crime Information Center (GCIC). Douglasville's crime rate stands at 28.70 crimes per 1,000 persons.

Tables 10-12 of the Appendix contain detailed summaries of crime in Douglas County.

Fulton County

Index crime in Fulton County decreased 7.1 percent during 1977. A total of 55,953 Part I Offenses were reported to law enforcement agencies within the county. Of these 55,953 crimes, 8,492 were classified as violent crimes (a 51 percent increase), and 47,461 were classified as property crimes (a 9.0 percent reduction).*

*These figures include jurisdictions that cross county boundaries. For example, portions of the City of Atlanta are within DeKalb County. However, crimes occurring in that area are reported with Fulton County's total since it was not possible to separate Atlanta data into DeKalb County and Fulton County. A very small portion actually occurred in DeKalb.

Atlanta reported the highest crime rate in the Atlanta Region with 100.23 crimes per 1,000 persons, which is 7.4 percent less than Atlanta's 1976 crime rate. Palmetto had the lowest crime rate in Fulton County with 23.87 crimes per 1,000 persons.

East Point reported the highest clearance rate in Fulton County with 42.4 percent clearance.

Tables 13-15 of the Appendix contain detailed summaries of crime in Fulton County.

Gwinnett County

Index crime in Gwinnett County increased 16.55 percent during 1977. A total of 4,810 Part I Offenses were reported to law enforcement agencies within the county. Of these 4,810 crimes, 272 were classified as violent crimes (a 16.7 percent increase), and 4,538 were classified as property crimes (a 16.5 percent increase). These data include the City of Lawrenceville which started reporting Part I Offenses this year. Not including Lawrenceville, the total index crime increase for Gwinnett County was only seven percent.

Lawrenceville reported the highest crime rate in Gwinnett County with 57.92 crimes per 1,000 persons. Lawrenceville, also, reported the highest clearance rate in Gwinnett County with 28.1 percent clearance of all reported index crimes.

Lilburn reported the lowest crime rate in Gwinnett County with only 12.65 crimes per 1,000 persons. Lilburn, also, reported the greatest decrease of Part I Offenses, a reduction of 22.0 percent.

Tables 16-18 of the Appendix contain detailed summaries of crime in Gwinnett County.

Rockdale County

Index crime in Rockdale County increased 10.9 percent during 1977. A total of 672 Part I Offenses were reported to law enforcement agencies within the county. Of the 672 crimes, 43 were classified as violent crimes (a 7.5 percent increase), and 629 offenses were classified as property crimes (an 11.1 percent increase).

The total clearance rate for Part I Offenses in Rockdale County was 16.1 percent. The total crime rate was 22.1 crimes per 1,000 persons in 1977.

Crime in Unincorporated Rockdale County rose 8.9 percent. The crime rate, however, rose only 4.1 percent; giving a crime rate of 19.69 crimes per 1,000 persons.

In Conyers, crime increased 16.2 percent, and the crime rate rose 12.1 percent; giving a crime rate of 31.67 crimes per 1,000 persons in 1977.

Tables 19-21 of the Appendix contain detailed summaries of crime in Rockdale County.

CRIMES BY OFFENSE

Total index crimes declined 9.6 percent in the Atlanta Region during 1977. Violent crimes decreased 3.0 percent and property crimes were down 10.4 percent.

The total index crime rate in the Atlanta Region decreased 13.6 percent giving a crime rate of only 60.75 crimes per 1,000 persons. The violent crime rate declined 7.5 percent (6.63 crimes per 1,000 persons), and the property crime rate dropped 14.3 percent (54.12 crimes per 1,000 persons) in 1977. (See Table 2.)*

The annual rate of change and rate per 1,000 persons for each violent and property crime will be discussed below.

The 1976 Atlanta Regional Commission Crime Analysis projected approximately 124,393 index crimes for 1977, compared to 102,479 offenses which were actually reported. The projection for 1978 is approximately 116,487 or a 13.7 percent increase. (See Graph 1.)

*It should be specifically noted that crime rates for 1973-1976 were calculated based on populations contained in those jurisdictions which actually reported crimes.

TABLE 1
ATLANTA REGION - TOTAL
INDEX CRIME
NUMBER AND ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE
1973-1977

YEAR	POPULATION	REPORTING AGENCIES	TOTAL CRIME INDEX		VIOLENT CRIME		PROPERTY CRIME	
			Number	% Change	Number	% Change	Number	% Change
1973	1,587,000	13	81,469	...	9,835	...	71,634	...
1974	1,636,000	13	92,514	+13.6	11,728	+19.2	89,876	+25.5
1975	1,652,000	25	102,073	+10.3	11,361	- 3.1	90,712	+ 0.9
1976	1,653,000	33	113,373	+11.53	11,527	+ 1.4	101,846	+12.3
1977	1,687,000	49	102,479	- 9.6	11,182	- 3.0	91,297	-10.4

VIOLENT CRIMES

YEAR	HOMICIDE		FORCIBLE RAPE		ROBBERY		AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	
	Number	% Change	Number	% Change	Number	% Change	Number	% Change
1973	333	...	675	...	5,164	...	3,663	...
1974	343	+ 3.0	704	+ 4.3	5,787	+12.1	4,894	+33.6
1975	264	-23.1	734	+ 4.3	5,045	-12.8	5,318	+ 8.7
1976	264	0.0	759	+ 2.2	4,426	-12.3	6,078	+14.3
1977	276	+ 4.5	879	+15.8	4,447	+ 0.5	5,580	- 8.2

PROPERTY CRIMES

YEAR	BURGLARY		LARCENY		MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	
	Number	% Change	Number	% Change	Number	% Change
1973	30,663	...	31,960	...	9,011	...
1974	34,947	+14.0	36,924	+15.5	8,915	- 1.1
1975	33,707	- 3.5	48,950	+32.6	8,055	- 9.6
1976	32,116	- 4.7	61,726	+26.1	8,068	+ 0.2
1977	30,065	- 6.4	53,233	-13.8	7,999	- 0.9

TABLE 2*
ATLANTA REGION - TOTAL
INDEX CRIME
RATE PER 1,000 AND ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE
1973-1977

YEAR	POPULATION	REPORTING AGENCIES	TOTAL CRIME INDEX		VIOLENT CRIME		PROPERTY CRIME	
			Rate Per 1,000	% Change	Rate Per 1,000	% Change	Rate Per 1,000	% Change
1973	1,587,000	13	55.92	...	6.75	...	49.17	...
1974	1,636,000	13	62.67	+12.1	7.94	+17.6	54.72	+11.3
1975	1,652,000	25	68.86	+ 9.9	7.63	- 3.9	60.93	+11.3
1976	1,653,000	33	70.29	+ 2.1	7.17	- 6.0	63.14	+ 3.6
1977	1,687,000	49	60.75	-13.6	6.63	- 7.5	54.12	-14.3

VIOLENT CRIMES

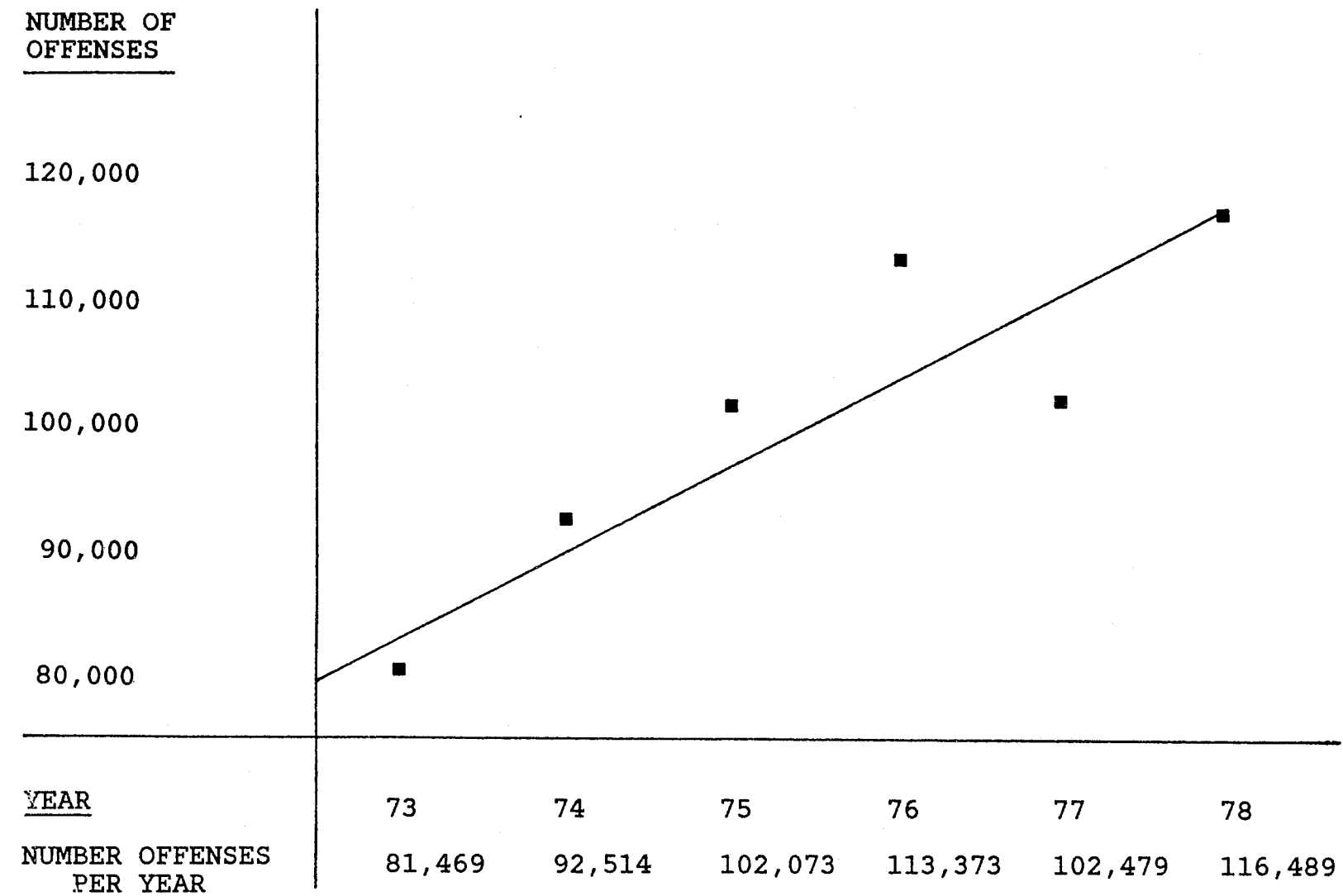
YEAR	HOMICIDE		FORCIBLE RAPE		ROBBERY		AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	
	Rate Per 1,000	% Change	Rate Per 1,000	% Change	Rate Per 1,000	% Change	Rate Per 1,000	% Change
1973	0.23	...	0.46	...	3.54	...	2.51	...
1974	0.23	...	0.48	+ 4.3	3.92	+10.7	3.31	+31.9
1975	0.18	-21.7	0.49	+ 2.1	3.39	-13.5	3.57	+ 7.8
1976	0.16	-11.1	0.47	- 4.1	2.75	-18.9	3.78	+ 5.9
1977	0.16	-	0.52	+10.6	2.64	- 4.0	3.31	-12.4

PROPERTY CRIMES

YEAR	BURGLARY		LARCENY		MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	
	Rate Per 1,000	% Change	Rate Per 1,000	% Change	Rate Per 1,000	% Change
1973	21.41	...	21.94	...	6.8	...
1974	23.67	+10.6	25.01	+14.0	6.04	-2.3
1975	22.64	-4.3	32.88	+31.5	5.41	-10.4
1976	19.27	-14.9	38.27	+16.4	5.00	- 7.6
1977	17.82	- 7.5	31.56	-17.5	4.74	- 5.2

*Note footnote on bottom of page 15.

GRAPH 1
TOTAL PART I OFFENSES
CRIME TREND & PROJECTION



The formula used to obtain the projection is the following linear regression:

$$Y = 79897 + 6098 X$$

Standard deviation is 8097

There were 12,824 violent crimes projected compared to 11,182 actually reported offenses. The projection for 1978 is approximately 11,807 or a 5.6 percent increase in violent crimes. (See Graph 2.)

There were 111,569 property crimes projected compared to 91,297 reported offenses. The projection for 1978 is approximately 104,671 or a 14.6 percent increase in property crimes (See Graph 3.)

Criminal Homicide

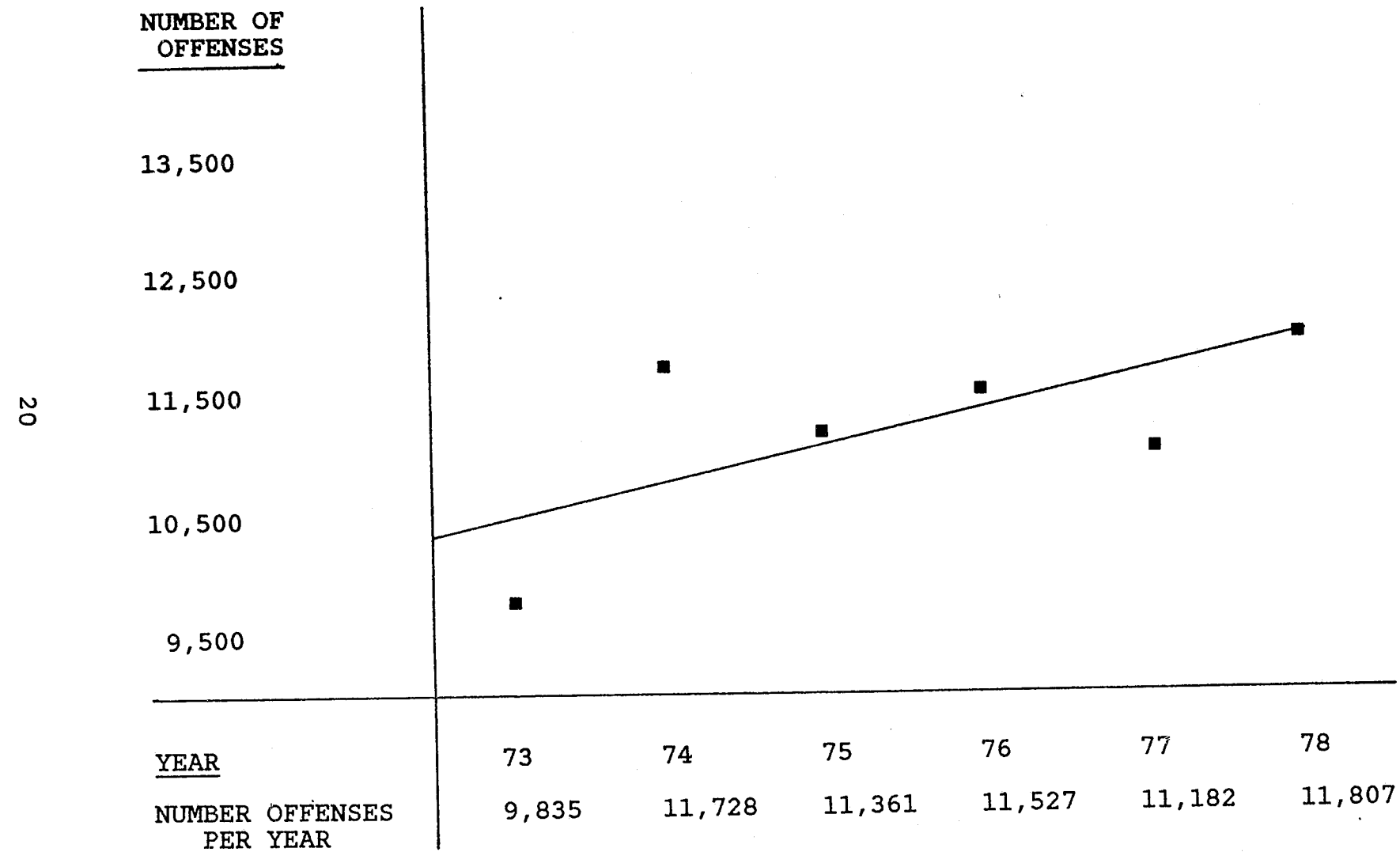
Criminal homicide is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another and/or the killing of another person through gross negligence.

During 1977, criminal homicides rose 4.5 percent in the Atlanta Region to give a total of 276 homicides. Homicide was one of three index crimes to show an increase.

Even with the 4.5 percent increase over the 1976 total, homicide was 17 percent lower than it was five years ago, in 1973.* (See Table 1.)

*(See note on page 22).

GRAPH 2
VIOLENT CRIME TREND & PROJECTION
(Atlanta Region 1973-1978)

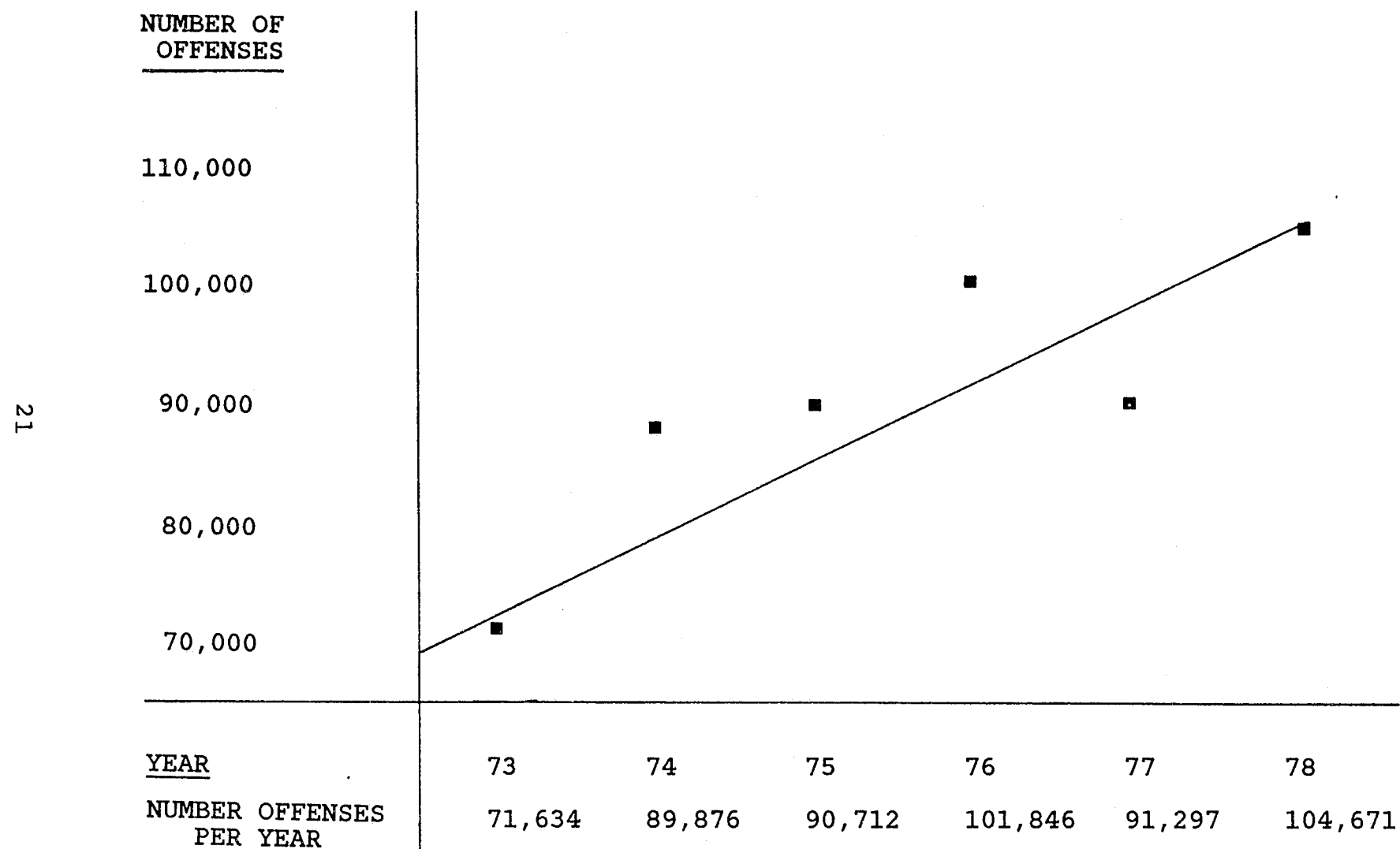


The formula used to obtain the projection is the following linear regression:

$$Y = 10412 + 232 X$$

Standard deviation is 754

GRAPH 3
PROPERTY CRIMES TRENDS & PROJECTION
(Atlanta Region 1973-1978)



The formula used to obtain the projection is the following linear regression:

$$Y = 69530 + 5857 X$$

Standard deviation is 7671

The homicide rate per 1,000 persons remains stable from 1976. At 0.16 homicides per 1,000 persons, this is a 30.4 percent decrease from 1973.* (Table 2)

In the 1976 Atlanta Regional Commission Crime Analysis, homicide was projected at approximately 248 for 1977, the actual number, 276 was within the projected limits. The projection for 1978 is approximately 236 or a 7.4 percent decrease in homicide. (See Graph 4.)

Forcible Rape

Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.

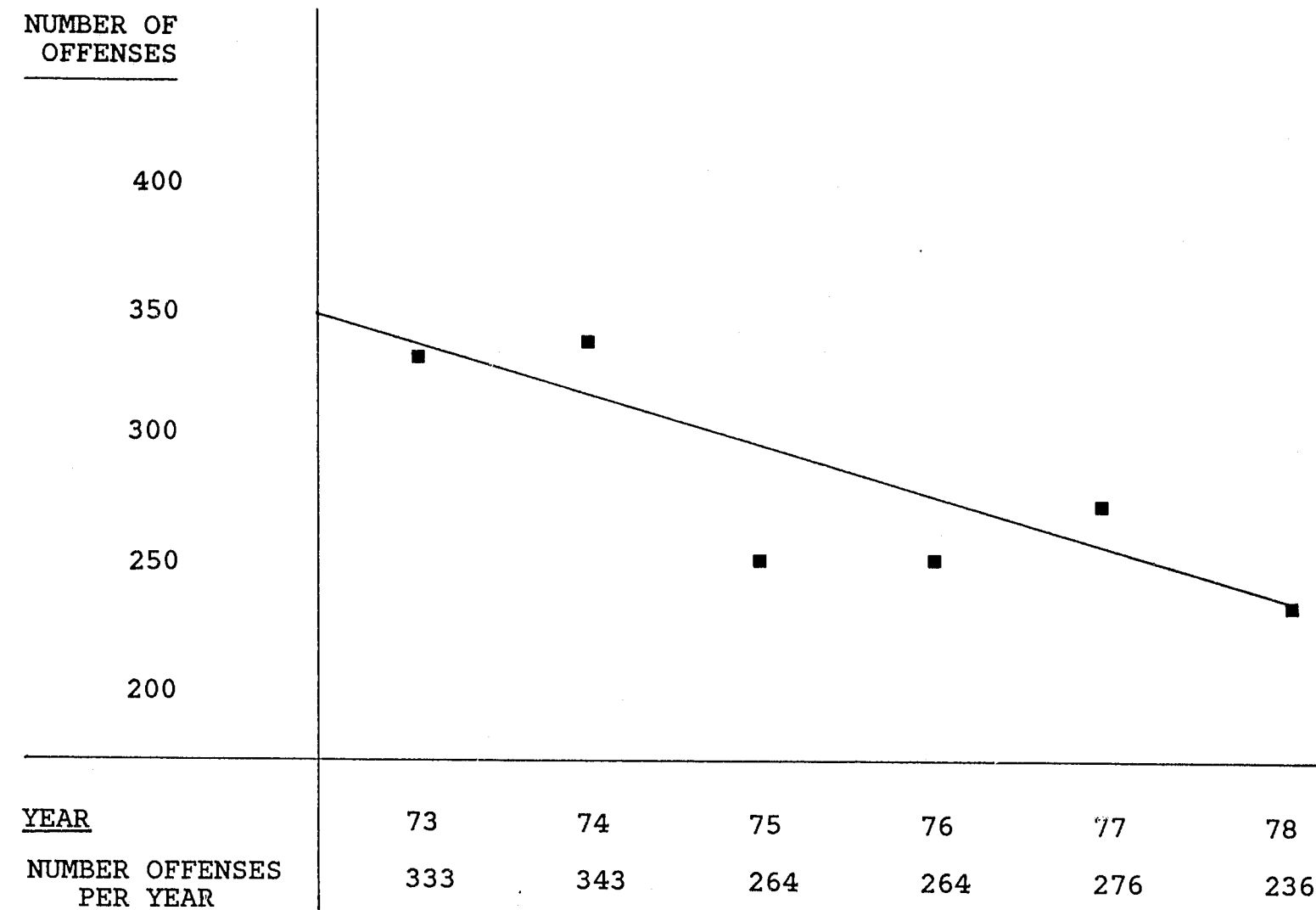
Forcible rape was the only index crime in 1977 to show a substantial increase, at 15.8 percent. (See Table 1.) The rape rate increased 10.6 percent over 1976 to give a rate 0.52 per 1,000 persons.

It should be noted that the relatively low number of rapes can cause an inflated rate of change with the variance of only a few crimes.

*It must be again emphasized that in 1973, 13 agencies representing 92 percent of the population reported crime information. In 1977, 49 agencies representing 100 percent of the population reported crime information.

GRAPH 4
HOMICIDE TREND & PROJECTION
(Atlanta Region 1973-1978)

23



The formula used to obtain the projection is the following linear regression:

$$Y = 355 - 20 X$$

Standard deviation is 27

The 1976 Crime Analysis projected approximately 795 rapes compared to an actual 879 reported rapes in 1977. The projection for 1978 is approximately 887 or a 0.9 percent increase in rapes. (See Graph 5.)

Robbery

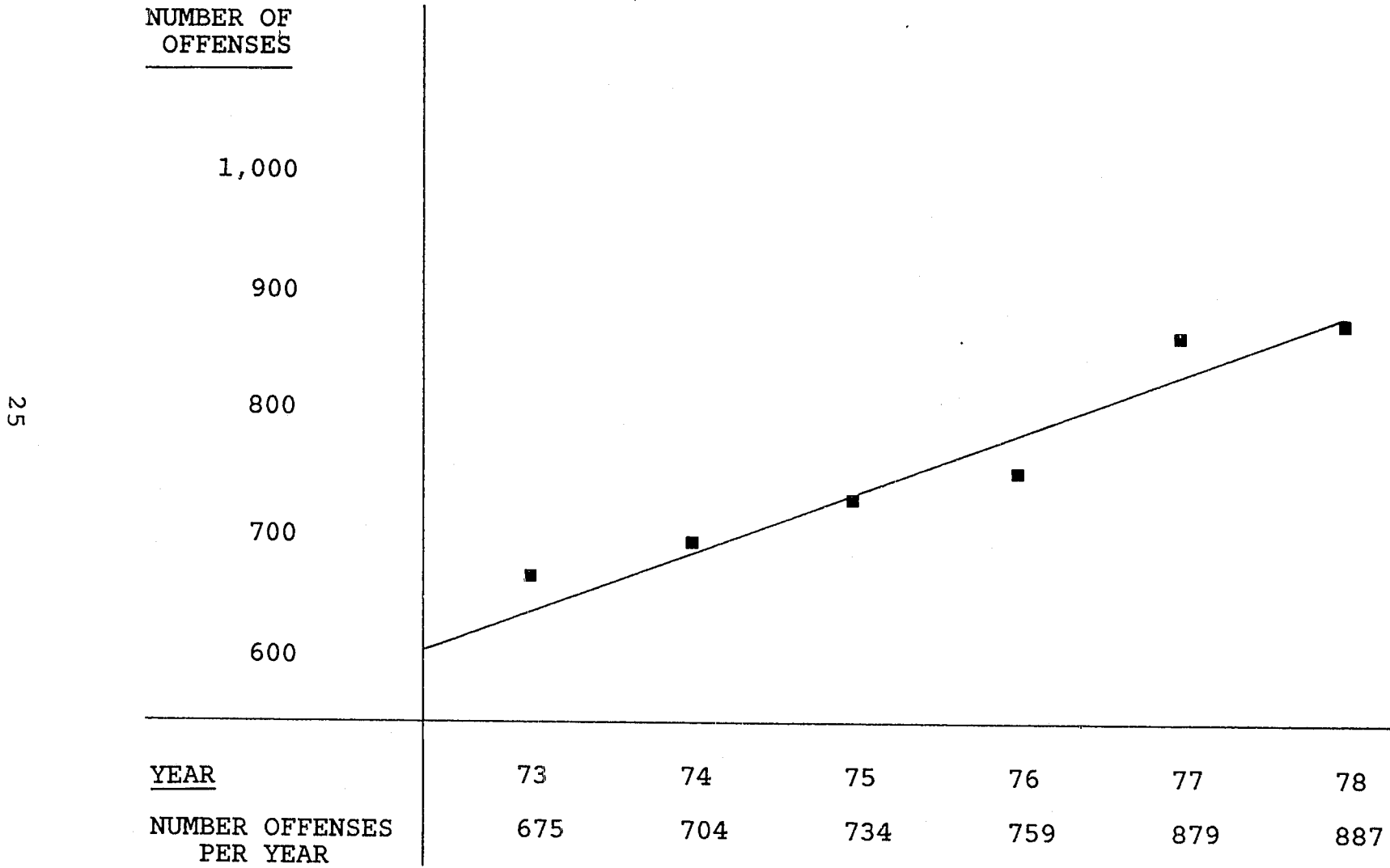
Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and by putting the victim in fear.

Robbery remained at approximately the same level as the previous year, with only a 0.5 percent increase over 1976. This is the first increase since 1974. (See Table 1.)

The rate of robbery decreased 4.0 percent over 1976 to give a robbery rate of 2.64 crimes per 1,000 persons. This is not as great of a reduction as has been experienced in previous years. (See Table 2.)

The 1976 Crime Analysis projected two possible robbery figures, 4,390 and 3,756. The actual number of reported offenses was 4,447. The projection for 1978 is approximately 4,122 or a 7.3 percent decrease in robberies. (See Graph 6.)

GRAPH 5
FORCIBLE RAPE TREND & PROJECTION
(Atlanta Region 1973-1978)

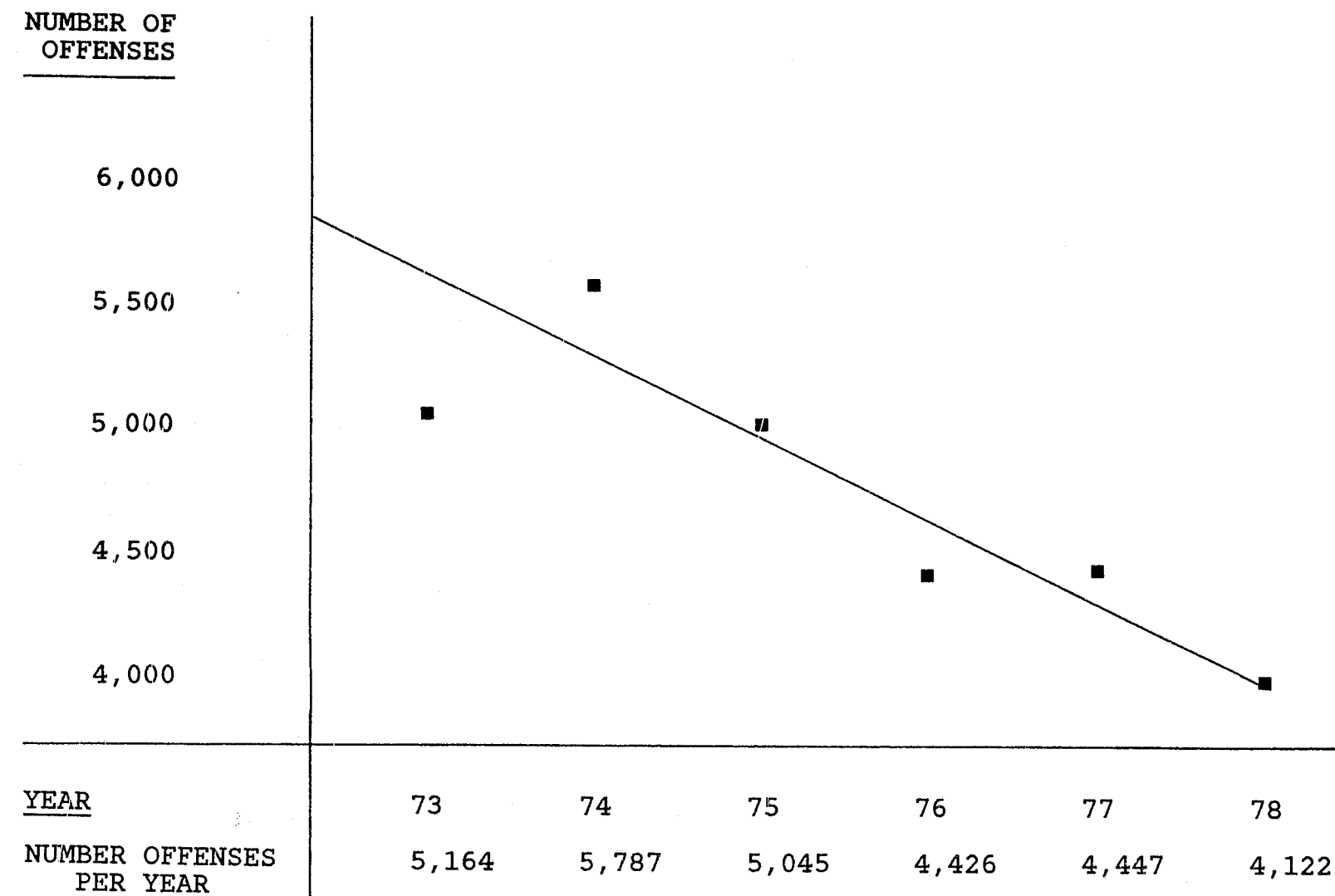


The formula used to obtain the projection is the following linear regression:

$$Y = 612 + 46 X$$

Standard deviation is 32 :

GRAPH 6
ROBBERY TREND & PROJECTION
(Atlanta Region 1973-1978)



The formula used to obtain the projection is the following linear regression:
 $Y = 5819 - 283 X$

Aggravated Assault

Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Aggravated assault dropped 8.2 percent during 1977 -- the first decrease in over five years. (See Table 1.)

The rate of aggravated assault decreased 12.4 percent over to given an aggravated assault rate of 3.31 crimes per 1,000 persons. This is also the first reduction in the rate of aggravated assault since this survey began. (See Table 2.)

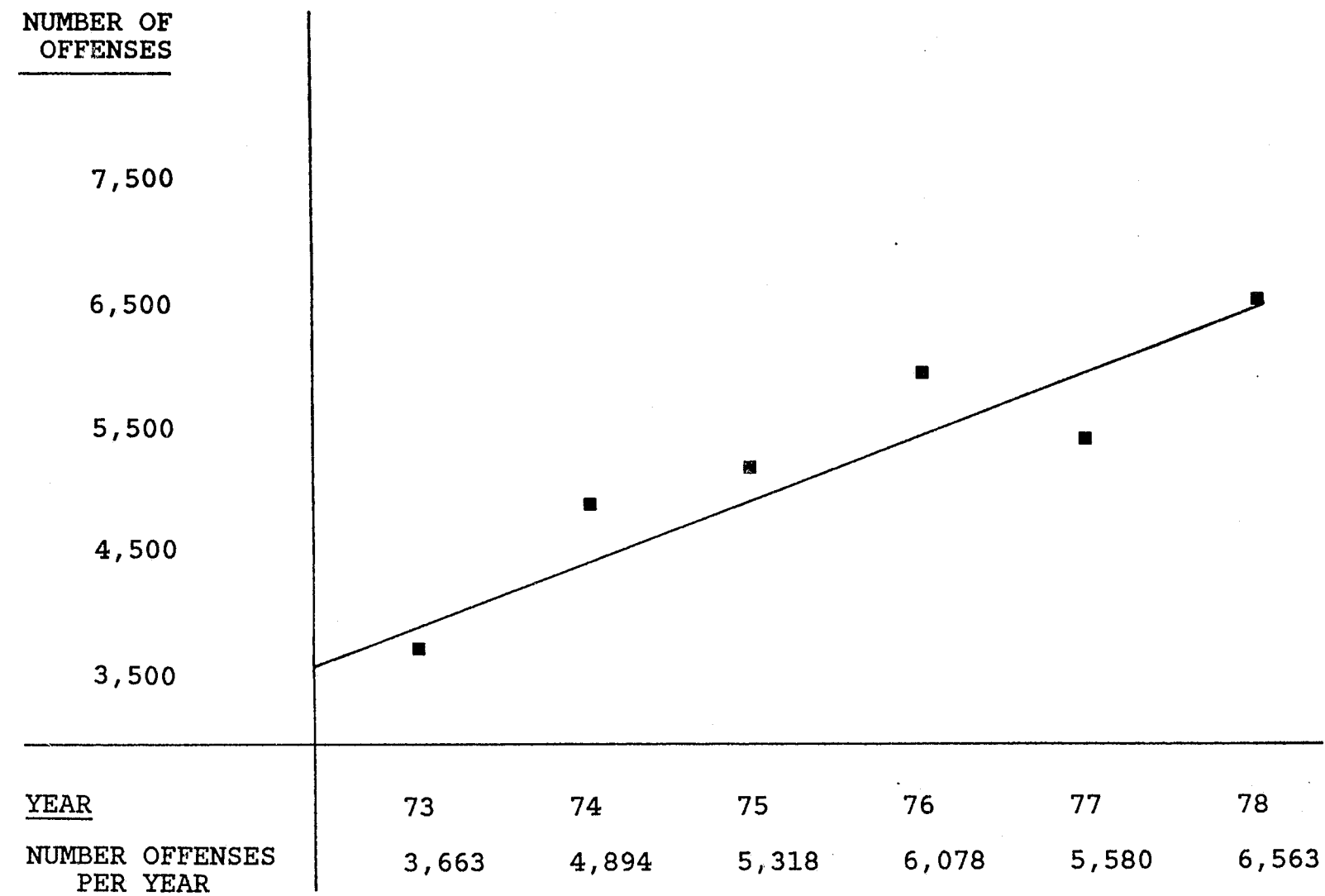
The 1976 Crime Analysis projected approximately 7,393 aggravated assaults compared to an actual 5,580 reported in 1977. The projection for 1978 is approximately 6,563 or a 17.6 percent increase in aggravated assaults. (See Graph 7.)

Burglary

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

GRAPH 7
 ASSAULT TREND & PROJECTION
 (Atlanta Region 1973-1978)

28



The formula used to obtain the projection is the following linear regression:

$$Y = 3626 + 490 X$$

Standard deviation is 545

Burglaries decreased by 6.4 percent in 1977. This is the third consecutive year that there has been a decline in the number of burglaries in the Atlanta Region. (See Table 1.)

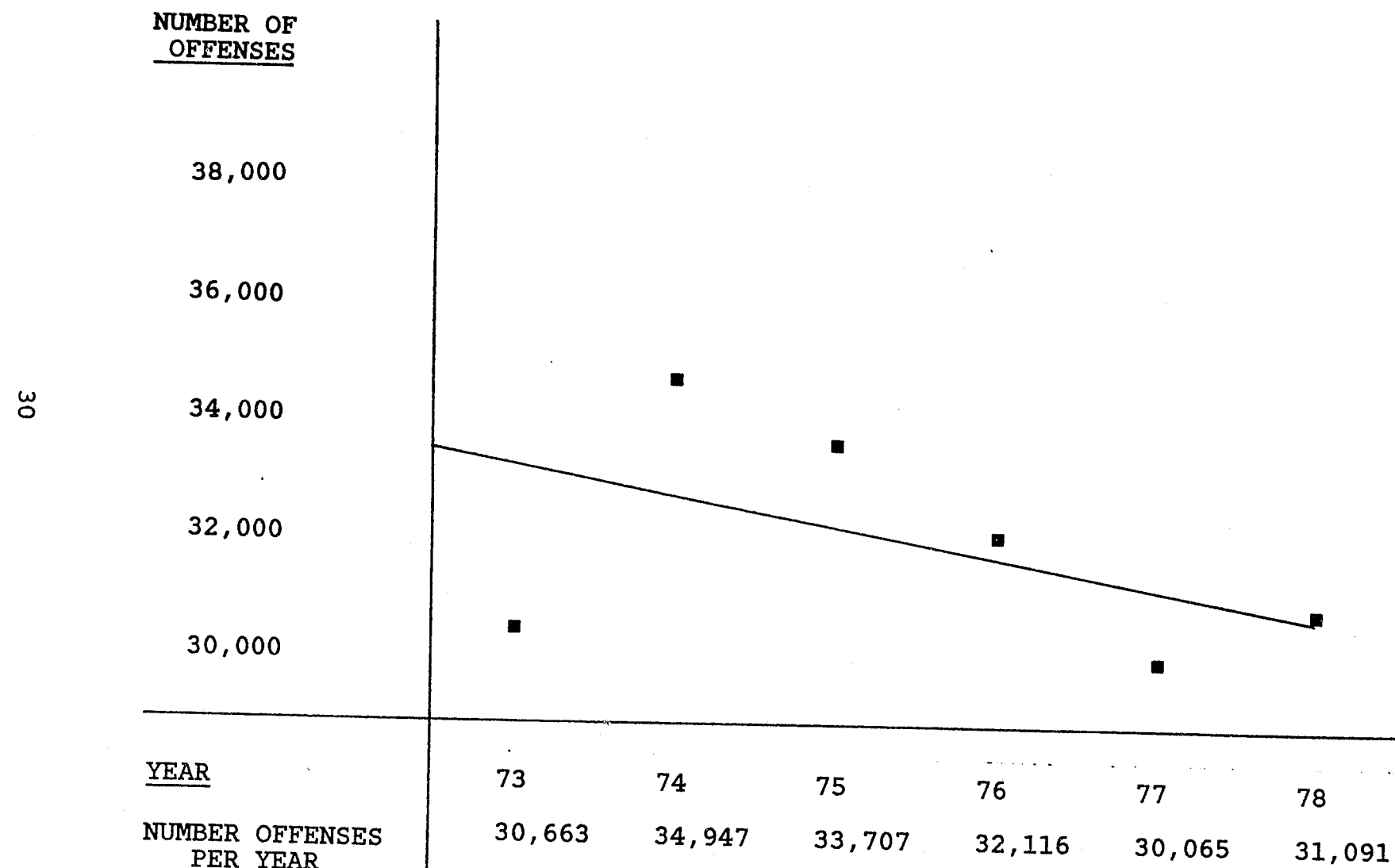
The burglary rate decreased 7.5 percent during 1977 to give a burglary rate of 17.82 burglaries per 1,000 persons. This decrease is consistent with the decreases during the previous three years. (See Table 2.)

The 1976 Crime Analysis projected two possible burglary figures 33,638 and 30,759. The actual number of reported burglaries was 30,065. The projection for 1978 is approximately 31,091, a 3.4 percent increase. (See Graph 8.)

Larceny-Theft

Larceny-thefts are composed of the following: pocket picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from motor vehicles, theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories, theft of bicycles, theft from buildings, theft from coin-operated device or machine, and all other thefts.

GRAPH 8
BURGLARY TREND & PROJECTION
(Atlanta Region 1973-1978)



The formula used to obtain the projection is the following linear regression:

$$Y = 33508 - 403 X$$

Standard deviation is 2241

For the first time in over five years there was a decrease in the number of larceny-thefts. Larcenies decreased to 13.8 percent during 1977. (See Table 1.)

The larceny rate dropped 17.5 percent giving a larceny rate of 31.56 larceny-thefts per 1,000 persons. This is also the first decrease in the larceny rate since the inception of this survey. (See Table 2.)

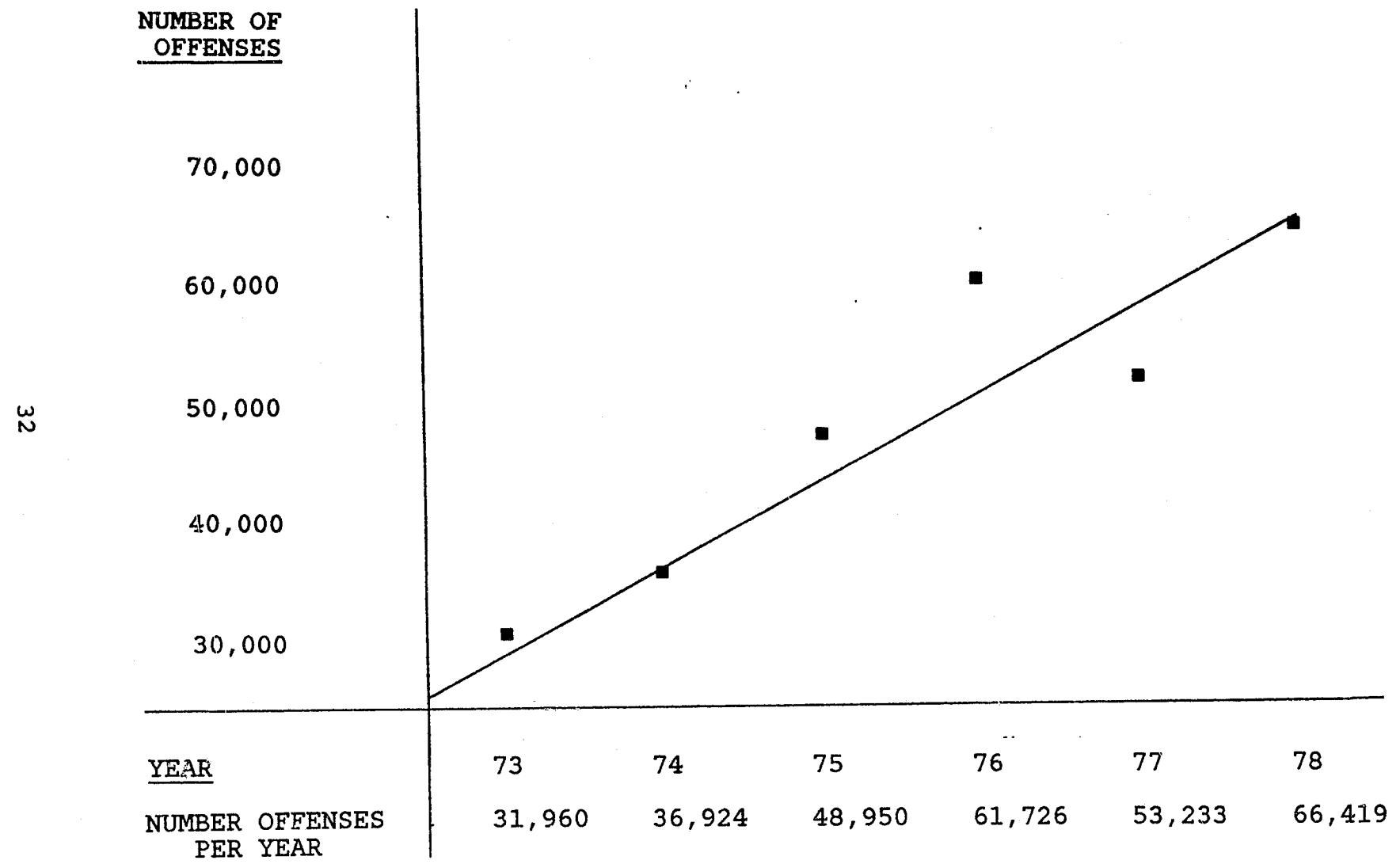
The 1976 Crime Analysis projected approximately 70,283 larceny-thefts in 1977, compared to the 53,233 reported crimes. The projection for 1978 is approximately 66,419, a 24.8 percent increase in larceny theft. (See Graph 9.)

Motor Vehicle Theft

Motor vehicle theft is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Motor vehicle thefts declined 0.9 percent. This is the fifth consecutive year that there has been a reported decrease in the number of motor vehicle thefts in the Atlanta Region. (See Table 1.)

GRAPH 9
LARCENY TREND & PROJECTION
(Atlanta Region 1973-1978)



The formula used to obtain the projection is the following linear regression:

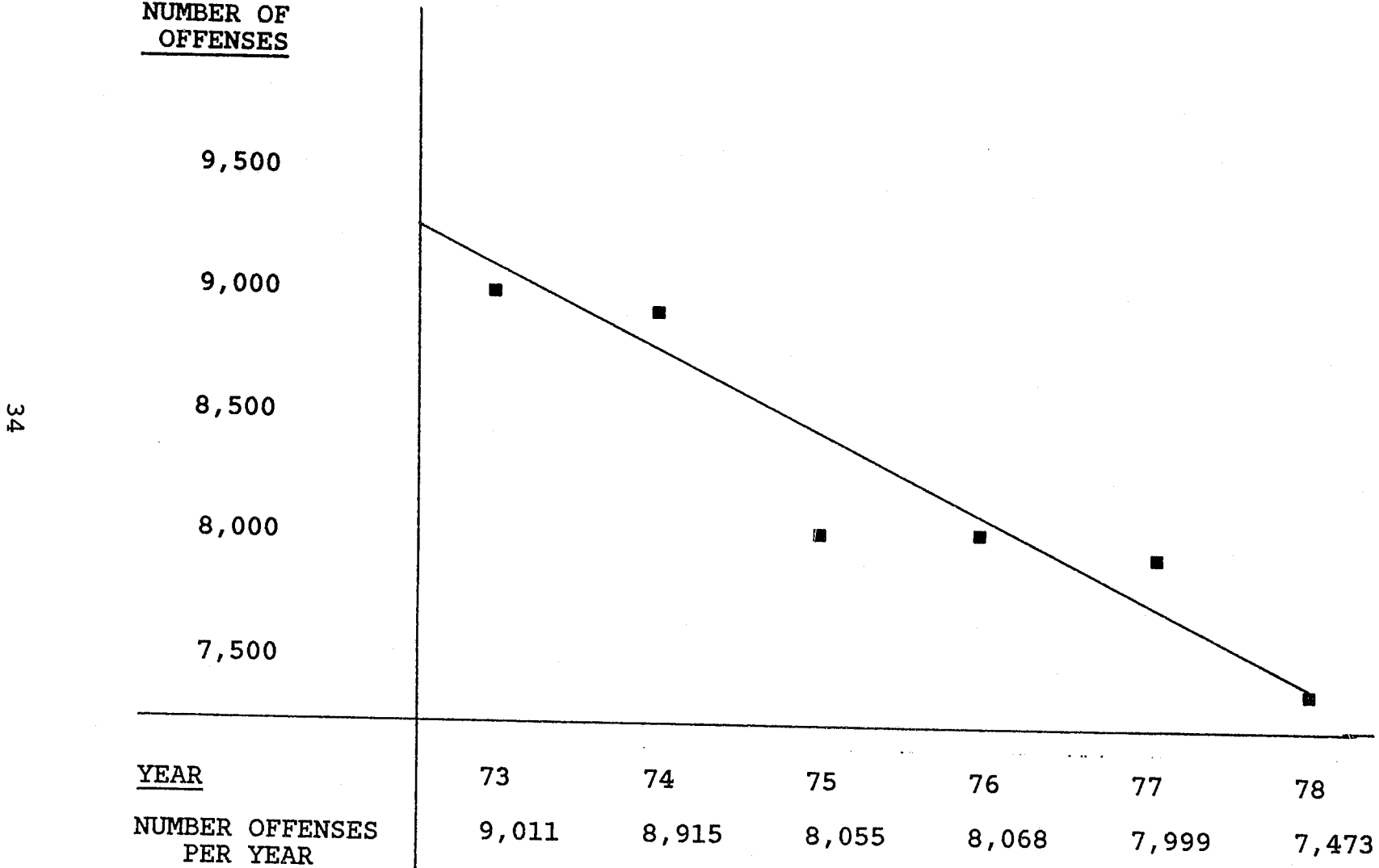
$$Y = 26526 + 6649 X$$

Standard deviation is 6797

The motor vehicle theft rate declined 5.2 percent to give a vehicle theft rate of 4.74 thefts per 1,000 persons. This decrease is at a lower rate than that experienced in the previous two years. (See Table 2.)

The 1976 Crime Analysis projected approximately 7,468 motor vehicle thefts for 1977, compared to 7,999 reported crimes. The projection for 1978 is approximately 7,476 or a reduction of 6.5 percent. (See Graph 10.)

GRAPH 10
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TREND & PROJECTION
(Atlanta Region 1973-1978)



The formula used to obtain the projection is the following linear regression:
 $Y = 9307 - 305 X$

CLEARANCES

As shown on Table 3, the reported clearance rate* for the Atlanta Region was 27.3 percent for 1977. This means that of the 102,479 crimes which were reported 28,013 were actually cleared. The overall clearance rate was 6.5 percent above the 1976 rate, with property crime clearances rising 7.5 percent. However, clearances for violent crime dropped 3.3 percent.

The highest clearance rate is for homicide at 87.3 percent. This is followed by a 66.9 percent clearance rate for forcible rape and a 66.8 percent clearance rate for aggravated assault. (The clearance rate for assault is actually a 9.1 percent decrease, which accounts for the 3.3 percent decrease in clearances for violent crime.) The clearance rate for robbery was 39.9 percent.

All three property crimes showed an increased clearance rate in 1977 over 1976. Burglary had the largest increase of 9.8 percent over 1976, giving a 1977 clearance rate of 24.5 percent. Larceny-theft had an increase of 6.5 percent to a clearance rate of 22.5 percent for 1977. And motor vehicle theft had an increase of 3.9 percent over 1976 to give a clearance rate of 29.3 percent.

*A clearance is a reported crime which is solved or cleared by an arrest or exceptional means. A clearance rate is the percentage clearances per reported crimes.

TABLE 3
ATLANTA REGION - TOTAL
INDEX CRIME
NUMBER CLEARED AND PERCENT CLEARED

YEAR	POPULATION	REPORTING AGENCIES	TOTAL CRIME INDEX		VIOLENT CRIME		PROPERTY CRIME	
			Number Cleared	% Cleared	Number Cleared	% Cleared	Number Cleared	% Cleared
1973	1,587,000	13	20,454	25.1	5,679	57.7	14,775	20.6
1974	1,636,000	13	23,757	25.7	6,833	58.3	16,924	20.9
1975	1,652,000	25	23,877	23.4	6,565	57.8	17,312	19.1
1976	1,653,000	33	23,533	20.8	6,909	59.9	16,624	16.3
1977	1,687,000	49	28,013	27.3	6,329	56.6	21,684	23.8

VIOLENT CRIMES

YEAR	HOMICIDE		FORCIBLE RAPE		ROBBERY		AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	
	Number Cleared	% Cleared	Number Cleared	% Cleared	Number Cleared	% Cleared	Number Cleared	% Cleared
1973	294	88.3	418	61.9	2,146	41.6	2,821	77.0
1974	295	86.0	413	58.7	2,310	39.9	3,815	78.0
1975	231	87.5	441	60.1	1,977	39.2	3,916	73.6
1976	238	90.1	358	47.1	1,695	38.2	4,618	75.9
1977	241	87.3	588	66.9	1,775	39.9	3,725	66.8

PROPERTY CRIMES

YEAR	BURGLARY		LARCENY		MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	
	Number Cleared	% Cleared	Number Cleared	% Cleared	Number Cleared	% Cleared
1973	5,900	19.2	6,897	21.6	1,978	22.0
1974	7,024	20.1	7,947	21.5	1,953	21.9
1975	6,178	18.3	9,106	18.6	2,028	25.2
1976	4,711	14.7	9,862	16.0	2,051	25.4
1977	7,367	24.5	11,973	22.5	2,344	29.3

CLEARANCE BY AGE GROUP OF THE OFFENDER

According to available GCIC reports, approximately one-fourth of all Part I clearances are cleared by the arrest of juveniles. 9.8 percent of the violent crime clearances are cleared by juvenile arrest and 28.8 percent of the property crimes are cleared by juvenile arrest.

The highest area of juvenile arrest was burglary, 34 percent of all arrests for burglary was juveniles. The lowest area of juvenile arrests was homicide, with only 7.8 percent of all clearances being juvenile clearances. (See Table 4.)

It should be noted that large sections of clearance data was not available from GCIC at this time, therefore all information is based on currently available data.

TABLE 4
ATLANTA REGION - TOTAL
NUMBER CLEARED BY AGE GROUP*
1977

OFFENSE	TOTAL CLEARED	NUMBER CLEARED (Adult Arrest)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER CLEARED (Juvenile Arrest)	PERCENT OF TOTAL
HOMICIDE	193	178	92.2	15	7.8
FORCIBLE RAPE	386	351	90.9	35	9.1
ROBBERY	1,364	1,184	86.8	180	13.2
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2,827	2,588	91.5	239	8.4
VIOLENT	4,770	4,301	90.2	469	9.8
BURGLARY	4,4983	2,957	65.8	1,536	34.2
LARCENY	8,735	6,356	72.8	2,379	27.2
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	1,192	947	79.4	245	20.6
PROPERTY	14,420	10,260	71.2	4,160	28.8
TOTAL	19,190	14,561	75.9	4,629	24.1

*SOURCE: GCIC Data-Juvenile defined as anyone under 17 years of age.

END