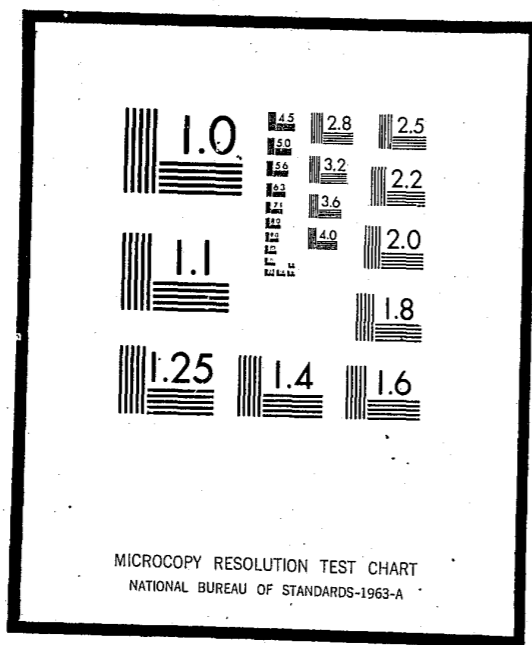


# NCJRS

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed

2/18/76

19522

# CRIME IN GEORGIA

SERIOUS CRIME, ONE EVERY THREE MINUTES. SERIOUS CRIME,  
HOMICIDE, ONE EVERY 10.5 HOURS. HOMICIDE, ONE EVERY 10.5  
RAPE, ONE EVERY SEVEN HOURS. RAPE, ONE EVERY SEVEN HOURS  
ROBBERY, ONE EVERY HOUR. ROBBERY, ONE EVERY HOUR. RO  
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, ONE EVERY 54 MINUTES. AGGRAVATED  
VIOLENT CRIME, ONE EVERY 24 MINUTES. VIOLENT CRIME, ON  
BURGLARY, ONE EVERY EIGHT MINUTES. BURGLARY, ONE EVE  
LARCENY, ONE EVERY EIGHT MINUTES. LARCENY, ONE EVERY  
AUTO THEFT, ONE EVERY 30 MINUTES. AUTO THEFT, ONE EVE  
PROPERTY CRIME, ONE EVERY FOUR MINUTES. PROPERTY CRIM  
SERIOUS CRIME, ONE EVERY THREE MINUTES. SERIOUS CRIME,  
HOMICIDE, ONE EVERY 10.5 HOURS. HOMICIDE, ONE EVERY 10.  
RAPE, ONE EVERY SEVEN HOURS. RAPE, ONE EVERY SEVEN HOURS  
ROBBERY, ONE EVERY HOUR. ROBBERY, ONE EVERY HOUR. RO  
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, ONE EVERY 54 MINUTES. AGGRAVATED  
VIOLENT CRIME, ONE EVERY 24 MINUTES. VIOLENT CRIME, ON  
BURGLARY, ONE EVERY EIGHT MINUTES. BURGLARY, ONE EVE  
LARCENY, ONE EVERY EIGHT MINUTES. LARCENY, ONE EVERY  
AUTO THEFT, ONE EVERY 30 MINUTES. AUTO THEFT, ONE EVE  
PROPERTY CRIME, ONE EVERY FOUR MINUTES. PROPERTY CRIM  
SERIOUS CRIME, ONE EVERY THREE MINUTES. SERIOUS CRIME,  
HOMICIDE, ONE EVERY 10.5 HOURS. HOMICIDE, ONE EVERY 10.  
RAPE, ONE EVERY SEVEN HOURS. RAPE, ONE EVERY SEVEN HOURS  
ROBBERY, ONE EVERY HOUR. ROBBERY, ONE EVERY HOUR. RO  
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, ONE EVERY 54 MINUTES. AGGRAVATED  
VIOLENT CRIME, ONE EVERY 24 MINUTES. VIOLENT CRIME, ON  
BURGLARY, ONE EVERY EIGHT MINUTES. BURGLARY, ONE EVE  
LARCENY, ONE EVERY EIGHT MINUTES. LARCENY, ONE EVERY  
AUTO THEFT, ONE EVERY 30 MINUTES. AUTO THEFT, ONE EVE  
PROPERTY CRIME, ONE EVERY FOUR MINUTES. PROPERTY CRIM  
SERIOUS CRIME, ONE EVERY THREE MINUTES. SERIOUS CRIME,  
HOMICIDE, ONE EVERY 10.5 HOURS. HOMICIDE, ONE EVERY 10.  
RAPE, ONE EVERY SEVEN HOURS. RAPE, ONE EVERY SEVEN HOURS  
ROBBERY, ONE EVERY HOUR. ROBBERY, ONE EVERY HOUR. RO

# CRIME IN GEORGIA,

1974



prepared by  
STATE CRIME COMMISSION  
CRIME STATISTICS DATA CENTER  
December, 1974

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This report was published through financial assistance provided by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U. S. Department of Justice.

CRIME STATISTICS DATA CENTER

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Ted Hirsch, Chairman

Carl Claiborne, Deputy Director of Agency Relations, GCIC

Herman Cofer, Commissioner, Department of Public Safety

Ms. Lois Cohen, Citizen

The Honorable Terry Coleman, State Representative

J. T. Henson, Criminal Justice Planner, Coastal APDC

Joseph LeCroy, Jr., Systems Analyst, Cobb County Superior Court

J. W. Stephens, Director, Fulton County Data Processing

The Honorable Gerald Thompson, Mayor, City of Fitzgerald

Henry Walden, Citizen

Cmdr. Sam Woodall, Columbus Police Department



STATE CRIME COMMISSION  
Crime Statistics Data Center Staff

Charles Harmon, Director

Chris Herndon

Samit Roy

Rosalind Hay



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
State Crime Commission

CRIME STATISTICS DATA CENTER

1430 WEST PEACHTREE STREET • SUITE 318 • ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30309

Telephone (404) 894-5651

November 1974

TO: The Governor  
: The Georgia General Assembly  
: All Units of Local Government  
: The People of Georgia

Crime in Georgia, as in the nation, is a problem that affects every citizen either directly or indirectly. During the last five years Georgians have witnessed an average increase of 18.7% a year in the number of serious crimes committed. An effective crime reduction planning process requires a careful analysis of specific types of crime environments, victims, targets and offenders. The adequacy of crime analysis is further dependent upon the availability of a comprehensive crime statistics data base.

Several steps have been taken in Georgia to facilitate development of crime reduction plans and programs. In 1973, the Georgia General Assembly enacted legislation authorizing development of Georgia's Criminal Justice Information System and requiring all criminal justice agencies in the State to submit crime and activity statistics to the Statewide data base. In 1974, the State Crime Commission created the Crime Statistics Data Center to serve as a focal point for all crime statistics in the State. The Crime Statistics Data Center is supported in total by discretionary funds made available through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's Comprehensive Data System Program. The Crime Statistics Data Center is responsible for providing Georgia with objective, interpretative analyses of criminal justice data.

The enclosed report, Crime In Georgia, represents the Crime Statistics Data Center's first attempt to satisfy Georgia's need for interpretative crime analysis. Since Georgia's Criminal Justice Information System is not completed, this report deals only with the incidence of reported crime and does not include Courts, Corrections or Law Enforcement activity or processing statistics. The Crime In Georgia report is based on 1973 Uniform Crime Report data provided by the FBI and on 1973 sample data collected by the Crime Statistics Data Center. This report is but a sample of more comprehensive, timely and frequent crime reports to follow implementation of Georgia's Criminal Justice Information System.

This first annual Crime In Georgia is respectfully submitted in the interests of more effective criminal justice for all citizens of Georgia.

James McGovern  
Chairman  
State Crime Commission

Ted Hirsch  
Chairman, Advisory Committee  
Crime Statistics Data Center

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION . . . . .	2
SOURCE OF DATA . . . . .	5
UNIFORM CRIME REPORT STATISTICS . . . . .	9
Georgia vs. U. S. . . . .	10
Crime Trends by Type . . . . .	11
Crime by Area of Occurrence . . . . .	13
ANALYSIS OF AREAS OF SPECIAL INTEREST . . . . .	19
Overview . . . . .	20
Youthful Arrests . . . . .	20
High Crime Areas . . . . .	24
Burglaries in Lakefront Counties . . . . .	26
Ranking of Counties by Crime . . . . .	26
PROFILE OF CRIME . . . . .	33
Introduction . . . . .	34
Homicide . . . . .	37
Rape . . . . .	42
Robbery . . . . .	47
Aggravated Assault . . . . .	53
Burglary . . . . .	58
Larceny . . . . .	62
Auto Theft . . . . .	67
APPENDIX A . . . . .	70
APPENDIX B . . . . .	90
APPENDIX C . . . . .	102

## TABLE OF TABLES

TABLE 1 - Incidence of Crime in Georgia . . . . .	71
TABLE 2 - Incidence of Crime in Georgia by Type . . . . .	72
TABLE 3 - Percentage Distribution of Index Crimes . . . . .	73
TABLE 4 - Percentage Distribution of Violent Crimes . . . . .	74
TABLE 5 - Percentage Distribution of Property Crime . . . . .	75
TABLE 6 - Crime Rate In Georgia . . . . .	76
TABLE 7 - Crime Rates by Type . . . . .	77
TABLE 8 - Incidence of Crime by Area of Occurrence . . . . .	78
TABLE 9 - Annual Percentage Change in Crime by Area of Occurrence . . . . .	79
TABLE 10 - Crime Rate by Area of Occurrence . . . . .	80
TABLE 11 - Counties in Georgia SMSA . . . . .	81
TABLE 12 - Counties Contiguous to Georgia SMSAs . . . . .	82
TABLE 13 - Incidence of Crime by SMSA . . . . .	83
TABLE 14 - Incidence of Crime in SMSA Core Cities . . . . .	84
TABLE 15 - Crime Rates in SMSA Core Cities . . . . .	85
TABLE 16 - Incidence of Crime by Counties contiguous to SMSAs . . . . .	86
TABLE 17 - Crime Rates by Counties Contiguous to SMSAs . . . . .	87
TABLE 18 - Annual Percentage Change in Incidence of Crime by Location . . . . .	88
TABLE 19 - Annual Percentage Change in Rate of Crime by Location . . . . .	89
TABLE 20 - Incidence of Crime in High Crime Areas . . . . .	91
TABLE 21 - Crime Rates by High Crime Areas . . . . .	92
TABLE 22 - Percent Change in Incidence of Crime in 4 of 6 High Crime Areas . . . . .	93
TABLE 23 - Incidence and Rate of Burglary in Lakefront Counties . . . . .	94
TABLE 24 - Counting Ranking by Index Crime Problem . . . . .	95

# **INTRODUCTION**

## INTRODUCTION

### Background

In 1972, Georgia developed a Criminal Justice Information System Master Plan to guide development of a statewide information system and to coordinate development of State and local component information systems to ensure their compatibility. Also, in 1972, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) initiated the Comprehensive Data System Program for the purpose of providing financial assistance to eligible States to implement priority statistical components of their criminal justice information systems. An integral component of Georgia's Criminal Justice Information System and LEAA's Comprehensive Data System Program is an interpretative analysis and reporting function.

Georgia's Crime Statistics Data Center was created as an independent unit of the State Crime Commission and is supported entirely by LEAA funds. The purpose of the Crime Statistics Data Center is to provide Georgia with a professional staff which will:

- Oversee and coordinate the State's criminal justice information and statistical systems;
- Specify data requirements and insure quality control of data collection;
- Coordinate technical assistance to agencies for statistical systems development, either through direct personal services or through contracts for specialized technical assistance;
- Provide the State with objective, interpretative analyses of criminal justice data to appropriate agencies; and
- Report criminal justice data accurately and in a uniform fashion for national-level comparison.

# SOURCE OF DATA

## Current Status

Since Georgia's Criminal Justice Information System is not fully implemented, the Crime Statistics Data Center's first Crime In Georgia report is limited in scope. When fully implemented, in late 1975, the information system is expected to provide statistical data on crimes, criminals, criminal justice resources and their utilization and basic information about how the criminal justice system deals with offenders. Until then the Crime Statistics Data Center's statistical reports will continue to be limited.

This Crime In Georgia report gives a statewide view of crime based on 1973 police statistics voluntarily contributed by law enforcement agencies to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and based on a sample of 1973 police records maintained by law enforcement agencies in five of eighteen Area Planning and Development Commissions.

## Future Directions

As data becomes available through the information system, the Crime Statistics Data Center will perform monthly analyses and report significant interpretations as necessary. Major statistical reports on crime and the criminal justice system will be prepared and disseminated to the Governor, General Assembly, State and local planning and operational agencies and the Public on at least an annual basis. Future reports will contain courts and corrections data as well as offender based transaction statistics, management and administrative statistics, and summary activity statistics for all components of Georgia's criminal justice system.



## SOURCE OF DATA

Two sources of data were used in compiling Crime In Georgia statistics:

1. Uniform Crime Report Statistics - Obtained from the FBI
2. Crime Profile Statistics - Obtained from a Statewide sample.

Caution must be exercised in using statistics derived from both sets of data since neither represent the occurrence of every criminal act, reported or unreported. However, both sets of data are sufficiently accurate to develop crime trends and profiles.

### Uniform Crime Report Statistics

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program was initiated in 1930 by the law enforcement community to better identify the crime problem. Seven criminal acts were selected to be used in measuring crime in the United States. These seven crimes are known as the Crime Index offenses and consist of murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. The remaining criminal offenses are reported but placed in a separate category.

UCR statistics, compiled by the FBI in their annual Crime In The United States, are based on the voluntary reporting by law enforcement agencies of those criminal acts which actually come to their attention either through information received from citizens or through the observations of law enforcement officers. Approximately 74% of Georgia's total population reside in jurisdictions that report the incidence of crimes to the FBI. The FBI estimates the number of crimes occurring in jurisdictions that do not report. For this reason, the number of crimes reported by the FBI are not precisely the number of crimes reported to

Georgia's law enforcement agencies. Recent studies in several cities, including Atlanta, indicate that a substantial number of crimes occur that are not reported to law enforcement agencies. Therefore, the magnitude of Georgia's crime problem is even greater than that reported by the FBI.

The definition of Crime Index was extended in 1973 to include all larceny thefts. Prior to 1973, the Crime Index included only larceny-thefts in excess of \$50.00. For this reason Crime In Georgia 1973 statistics will reflect both definitions. In developing trends, it is best to consider 1973 larceny-thefts as adjusted to the 1972 definition. Otherwise, it appears that Georgia witnessed a tremendous increase in larceny-thefts when in fact a major portion of the increase is attributable to the reporting of larcenies under \$50.00.

For purposes of comparison UCR statistics are often grouped into serious crimes and property crimes. Serious crimes include murder, forcible rape, aggravated assault and robbery and are sometimes referred to as person-to-person crimes. Property crimes include burglary, larceny-theft and auto theft. UCR statistics are also frequently presented in terms of rates. Crime rate is defined as the number of crimes per 100,000 population. However, caution must be used in comparing statistical information of communities solely based on a similarity in their population counts or crime rates. Population is only one of many factors which must be considered in a comparative study of crime. Other factors include:

- Socio-economic composition of population
- Demography
- Effectiveness and efficiency of criminal justice system
- Attitudes
- Mores

#### Crime Profile Statistics

Simply counting the numbers of crimes after the events have occurred offers insight into the magnitude and distribution of Georgia's crime problem but is not enough. Plans to prevent these crimes from occurring must be promulgated. Places and times that criminal events occur must be analyzed so that necessary protective measures can be taken. The victims of crimes must be studied to determine weaknesses that criminals prey upon, and criminals must be studied to determine what can be done to prevent persons from committing criminal actions. Since Statewide information relating to location, time of occurrence, victims and offenders currently is not available, the Crime Statistics Data Center undertook a program in April of 1974 to collect sample data representative of the entire State. The information collected by no means represents all that is required to develop crime reduction programs but does represent an effort to inform Georgians of the basic elements of crime in Georgia. This information also is a very limited sample of what can be derived from Georgia's Criminal Justice Information System upon final implementation.

Criminal Justice Planners in each of five Area Planning and Development Commissions (APDC) collected 1973 incident, victim and offender informa-

tion from all law enforcement agencies in their regions. Forty-eight of 159 counties and 19.3% of Georgia's population are included in the boundaries of the five APDCs. The APDCs participating in the sample were:

1. Altamaha Southern
2. Coastal Plains
3. Georgia Mountains
4. Middle Georgia
5. Northeast Georgia

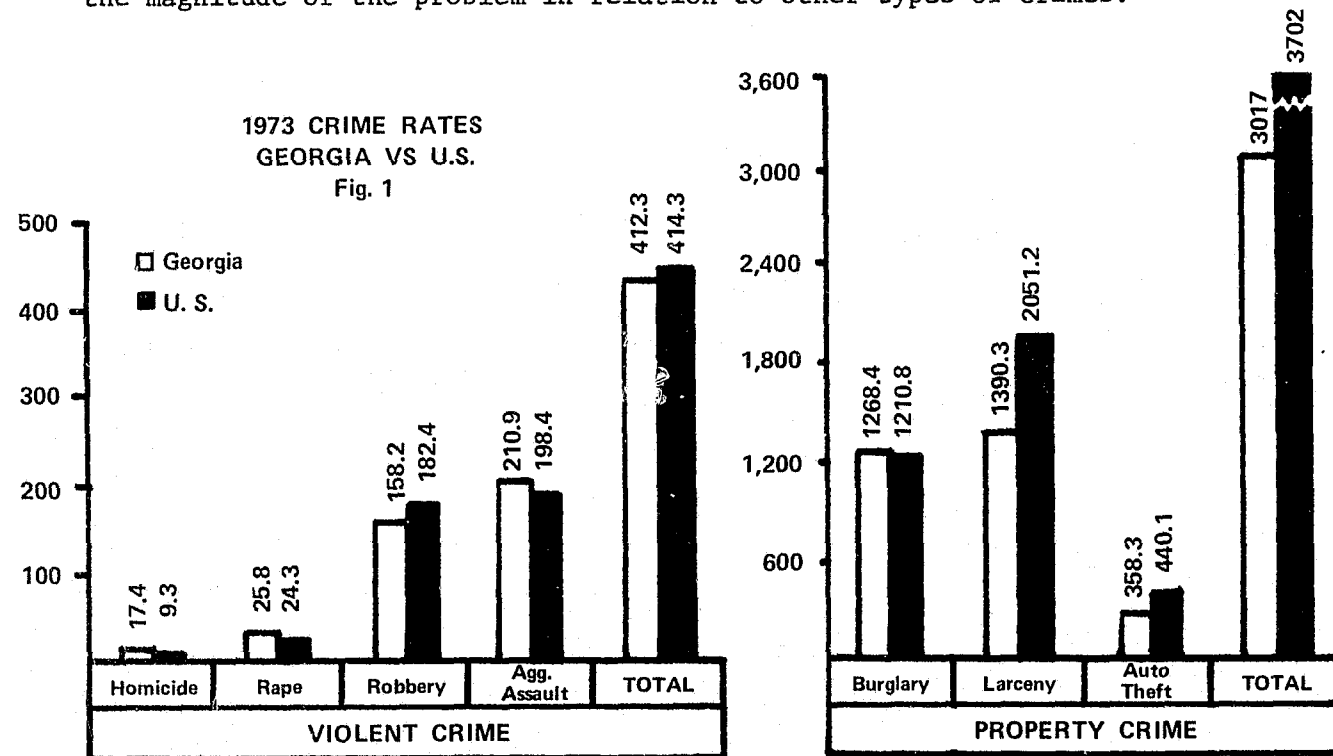
The sample was representative of the State's rural and urban characteristics and the large size of the sample added to the confidence level of the results. However, caution must be exercised in using this data because a significantly large portion of the data elements were unknown. This points out the deficiencies of record keeping systems in many of Georgia's law enforcement agencies.

In the Crime Profile Section of this document, percentages are based only on known information. For example, it may be stated that of the known victims 70% were black males. There may have been 100 known victims but the race and sex of only 50 were known. Of these fifty, 35 (70%) were black males. The conclusion assumes that victims whose age and sex were not known follow the same distribution of those that are known. While this is not a totally valid assumption, it is the best that can be done with existing data. However, profiles developed, based on this sample, compare favorably with similar studies conducted in Atlanta and in the nation.

# UNIFORM CRIME REPORT STATISTICS

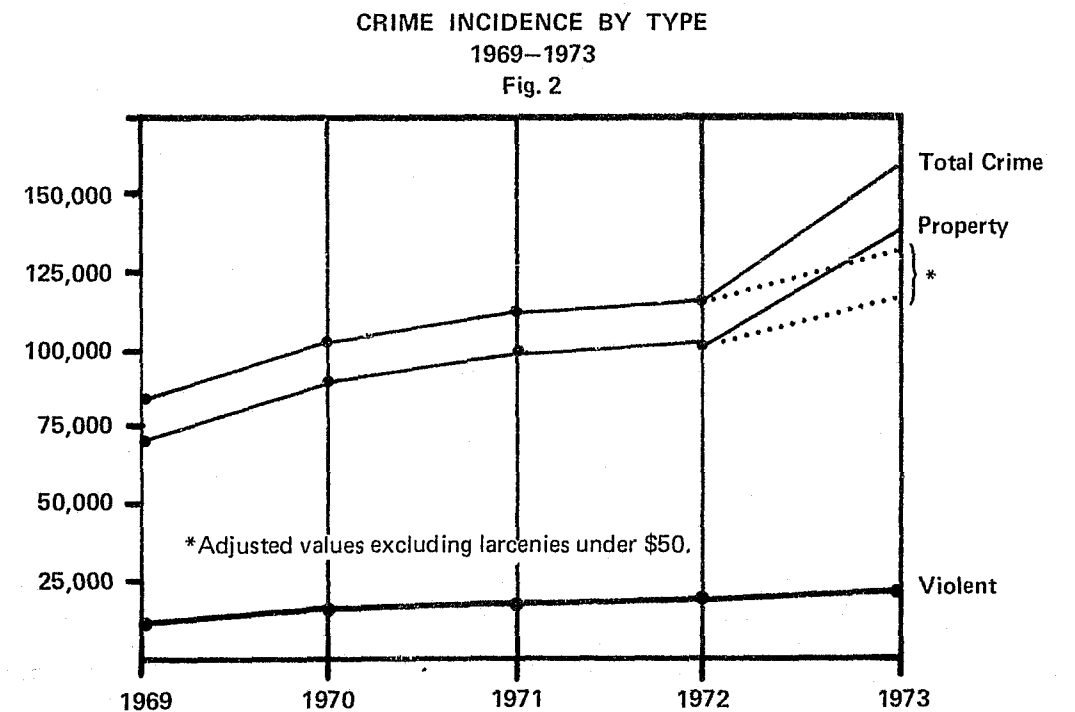
GEORGIA VS. U.S.

Crime rates in Georgia, for 1973, compare favorably with national averages. As shown in the figures below, the violent crime rate in Georgia is slightly less than the national average and Georgia's property crime rate is considerably less than the national average. This does not mean, however, that Georgia does not have a serious crime problem. In 1973, Georgia's crime rates surpassed the national rates in four of the seven index crimes: homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault, and burglary. In 1972, Georgia's crime rates exceeded national rates in only two of the index crimes: homicide and aggravated assault. Homicide and aggravated assault are two crimes of violence which are more likely to occur among family, friends or acquaintances than among strangers and therefore are less amenable to prevention by agents of the criminal justice system. Both the national and Georgia rape rates are based on rapes per 100,000 population but only one segment, females, are victimized. Therefore, rape rates do not indicate the magnitude of the problem in relation to other types of crimes.



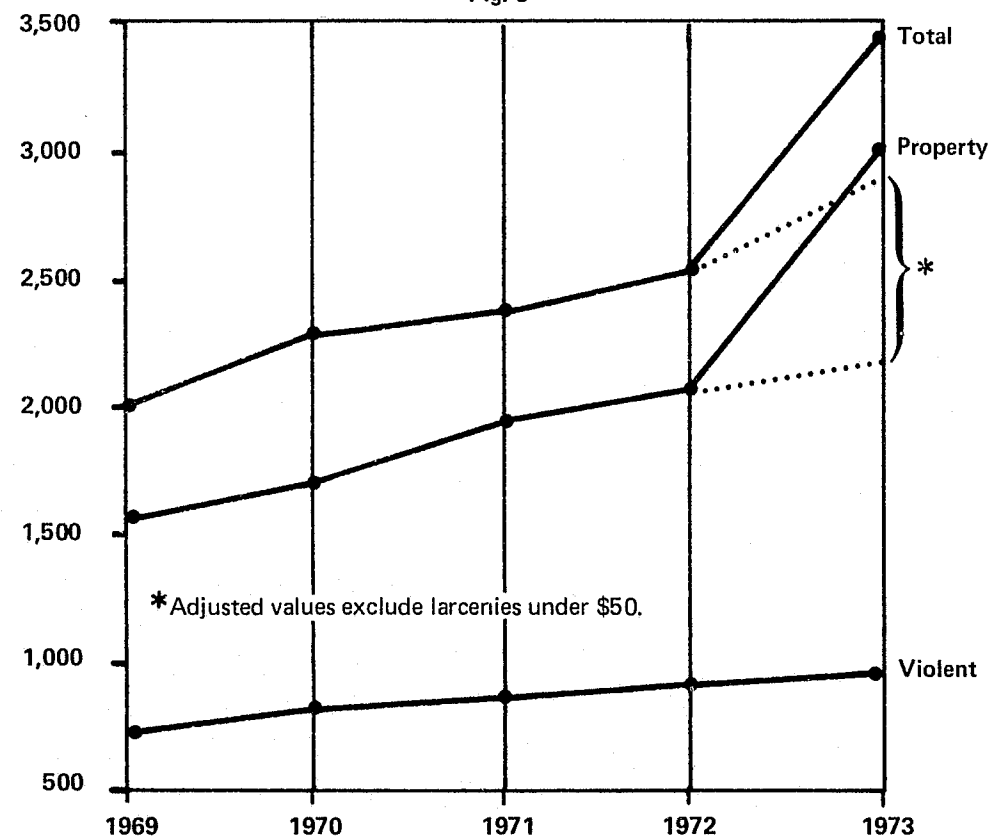
CRIME TRENDS BY TYPE 1969 - 1973

For purposes of comparison with previous years, 1973 larceny totals have been adjusted to exclude larcenies under \$50.00. Only those larcenies in excess of \$50.00 were counted as an index crime prior to 1973. In the five year period from 1969 - 1973, Georgia's index crimes have increased in number by 65%, from 82,450 in 1969 to 136,193 in 1973. In the same period, violent crimes (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault) increased in number by 89.9% while property crimes (burglary, larceny and auto theft) increased by 62.8%. The two crimes with the greatest increase in numbers over the five year period are robbery (161.3%) and burglary (86.5%). Robbery and burglary accounted for more than half of the State's total serious crime in 1973. Robbery is increasing in numbers as well as in a percentage of violent crime. In 1969 robberies accounted for 25.8% of all reported violent crimes, and in 1973 for 38.4%. The figure below graphically represents the five year trend. Refer to Appendix A, Tables 1 thru 5 for a listing of violent and property crime by year.



Between 1969 and 1973, the index crime rate (crimes per 100,000 population) increased in Georgia by 60%, from 1,783 to 2,845. During the same period the rate of violent crime increased 70.3% while the property crime rate increased 57.9%. The violent crime rate has been increasing at a near constant rate over the five year period. However, it appeared that the property crime rate was leveling off between 1970 and 1972 but a significant increase of 16% was registered in 1973, excluding larcenies under \$50.00. Due to the addition of larcenies under \$50.00 to the crime index rate, the larceny crime rate is now the highest of the seven index crimes in Georgia. The figure below graphically represents the five year crime rate trend. Refer to Appendix A, Tables 6 thru 7 for a detailed listing of crime rates by year.

CRIME RATE BY TYPE  
1969-1973  
Fig. 3



CRIME BY AREA OF OCCURRENCE

1969 - 1973

In 1949 the Federal Government issued standard definitions of metropolitan statistical areas making it possible for agencies to utilize the same boundaries when publishing statistical data useful for analyzing metropolitan problems. There are seven Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) defined in Georgia. Six have core cities within Georgia's boundaries. One, the Chattanooga SMSA, includes only two Georgian Counties with the remaining area being a part of Tennessee. Comparisons of SMSA statistics with other areas of the State include the two counties in the Chattanooga SMSA but comparisons between SMSAs include statistics only from the six totally within Georgian boundaries. The six SMSAs with core cities in Georgia are:

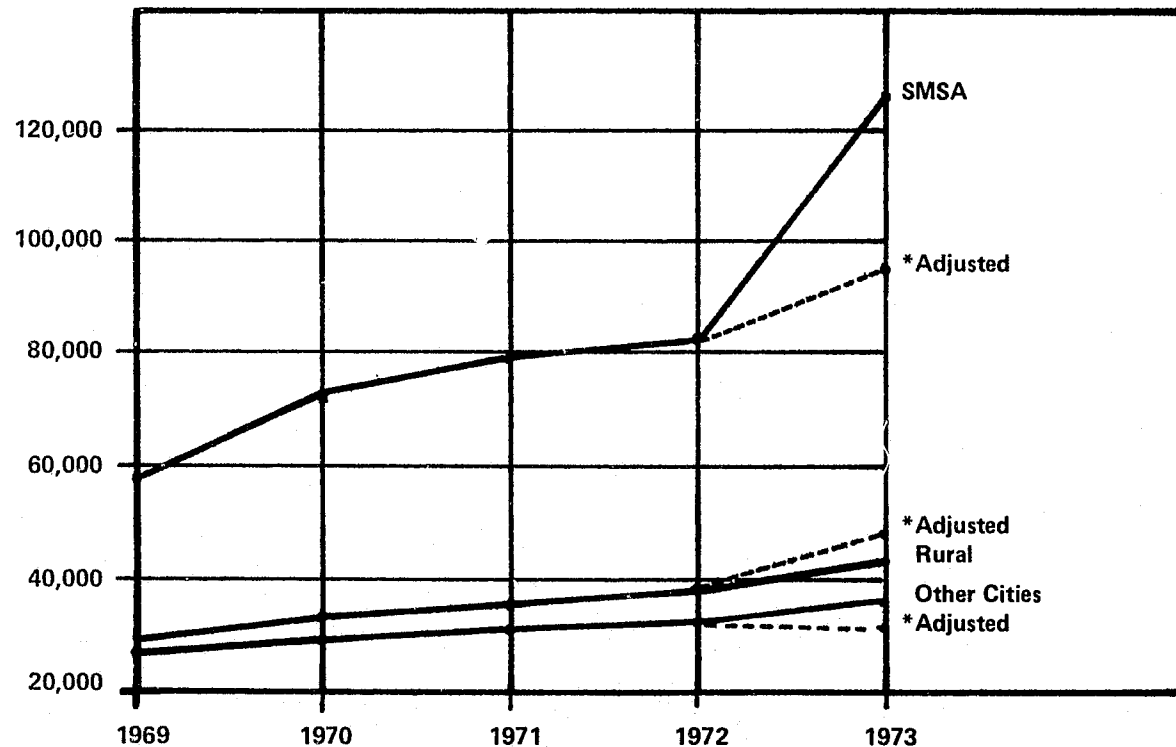
- Atlanta SMSA
- Albany SMSA
- Augusta SMSA
- Columbus SMSA
- Macon SMSA
- Savannah SMSA

Over the five year period (1969 - 1973) crime in the SMSAs has accounted for approximately the same percentage of the State's total index crimes. In 1973, SMSA crime accounted for 71% of the State's total index crimes. Reported crime increased in the SMSAs by 64.1% between 1969 and 1973. Reported crime in other Georgian cities (not included in a SMSA) accounted for a smaller portion of the State's index crimes in 1973 (10.1%) than in 1969 (13.7%). However, these cities experienced an increase of 21.7% in numbers of reported crimes over the five year period. Crime in rural areas, all unincorporated parts of counties outside of a SMSA, accounted for a greater portion of the State's index crimes in 1973

(19.3%) than in 1969 (15.5%). Over the five year period, reported crime in rural areas increased by 104.9%.

The following chart displays the five year trend for reported crimes by SMSAs; other cities and rural areas. As noted earlier, 1973 figures have been adjusted to exclude larcenies under \$50.00. In comparing SMSA statistics with other areas of the State, an additional adjustment to 1973 figures was included. In 1973, several of Georgia's SMSAs were redefined to include additional counties. In order to compare 1973 data with previous years data, the 1973 data was adjusted to reflect the pre-1973 definition of Georgia's SMSAs. Refer to Appendix A, Tables 8 and 9 for listings of detailed data compiled by Area of Occurrence.

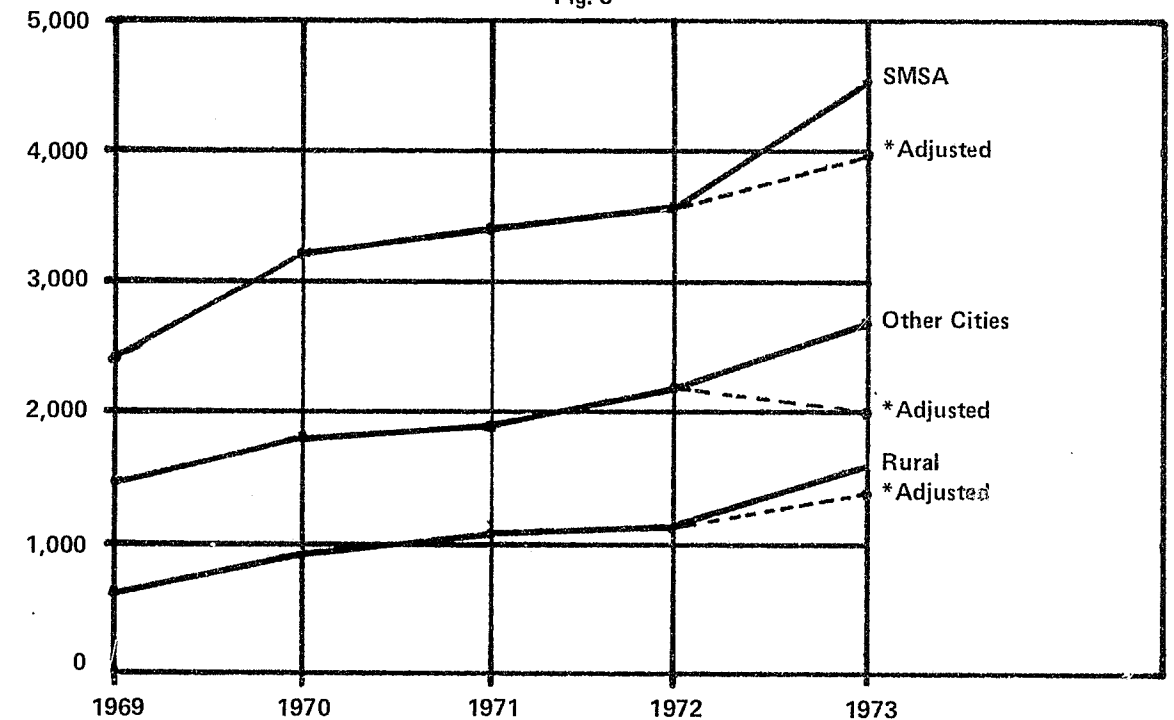
INCIDENCE OF CRIME BY AREA  
1969-1973  
Fig. 4



\*Adjusted values exclude larcenies under \$50, and utilize the same SMSA boundaries as 1969-1972.

The following chart displays the five year crime rate trend for Georgia by SMSA, other cities and rural area. Detailed rates for each of the areas are included in Appendix A, Table 10. The crime rate (crime per 100,000 population) increased by 59.2% in SMSAs for the five year period. Other Georgian cities experienced a crime rate increase of 26.7% over the five year period while the rural crime rate increased by 272.7%.

RATE OF CRIME BY AREA  
1969-1973  
Fig. 5



\*Adjusted values exclude larcenies under \$50, and utilize the same SMSA boundaries as 1969-1972.

Percentage changes in crime rate over the five year period are highly correlated with percentage changes in incidence so that changes in rates cannot be attributed to shifts in population. While crime in the rural areas is increasing at a greater rate than in other cities and SMSAs, there is no evidence to indicate that crime is being displaced from urban to rural areas. A special study conducted by the

Atlanta Regional Commission on interjurisdictional crime in the Metropolitan Atlanta area generally concluded that there were no significant increases in the percentage of crimes being committed, within particular jurisdictions, by persons living outside those jurisdictions.

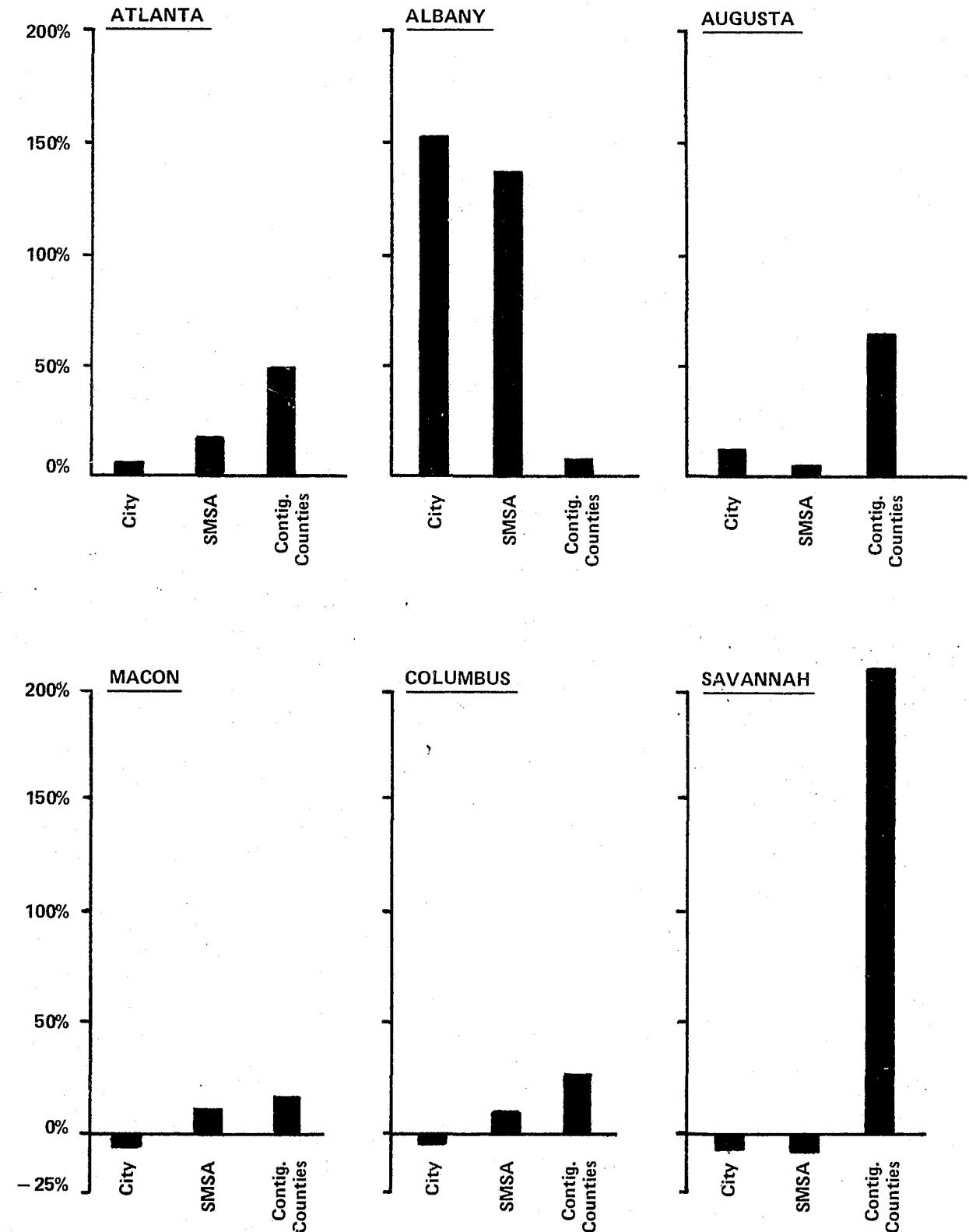
Counties contiguous to five of the six SMSAs having core cities in Georgia and based on the pre-1973 definition of SMSAs, had greater increases in crime rates and incidence between 1972 and 1973 than did the adjoining SMSAs. However, many of the contiguous counties became a part of adjoining SMSAs in 1973 and therefore are not totally representative of rural areas.

Three SMSAs; Atlanta, Macon and Columbus, had greater increases in crime rates and incidence between 1972-1973 than did the core city. A report recently published by the Metropolitan Atlanta Crime Commissions, Inc., indicates this trend for the Atlanta SMSA is continuing, with Atlanta's crime for the first six months of 1974 up six percent from the same period of 1973, while the five county Atlanta area had a 15.6% increase.

The following charts reflect percentage changes from 1972 to 1973 in incidence and rate of crimes by Core City, SMSA and Contiguous County. Caution should be exercised in drawing any conclusions relative to trends based solely on two years data. Refer to Tables 11 thru 19 for detailed data on each of Georgia's SMSAs and contiguous counties.

PERCENT CHANGE IN INCIDENCE OF CRIMES  
CITY, SMSA AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES  
1972-1973

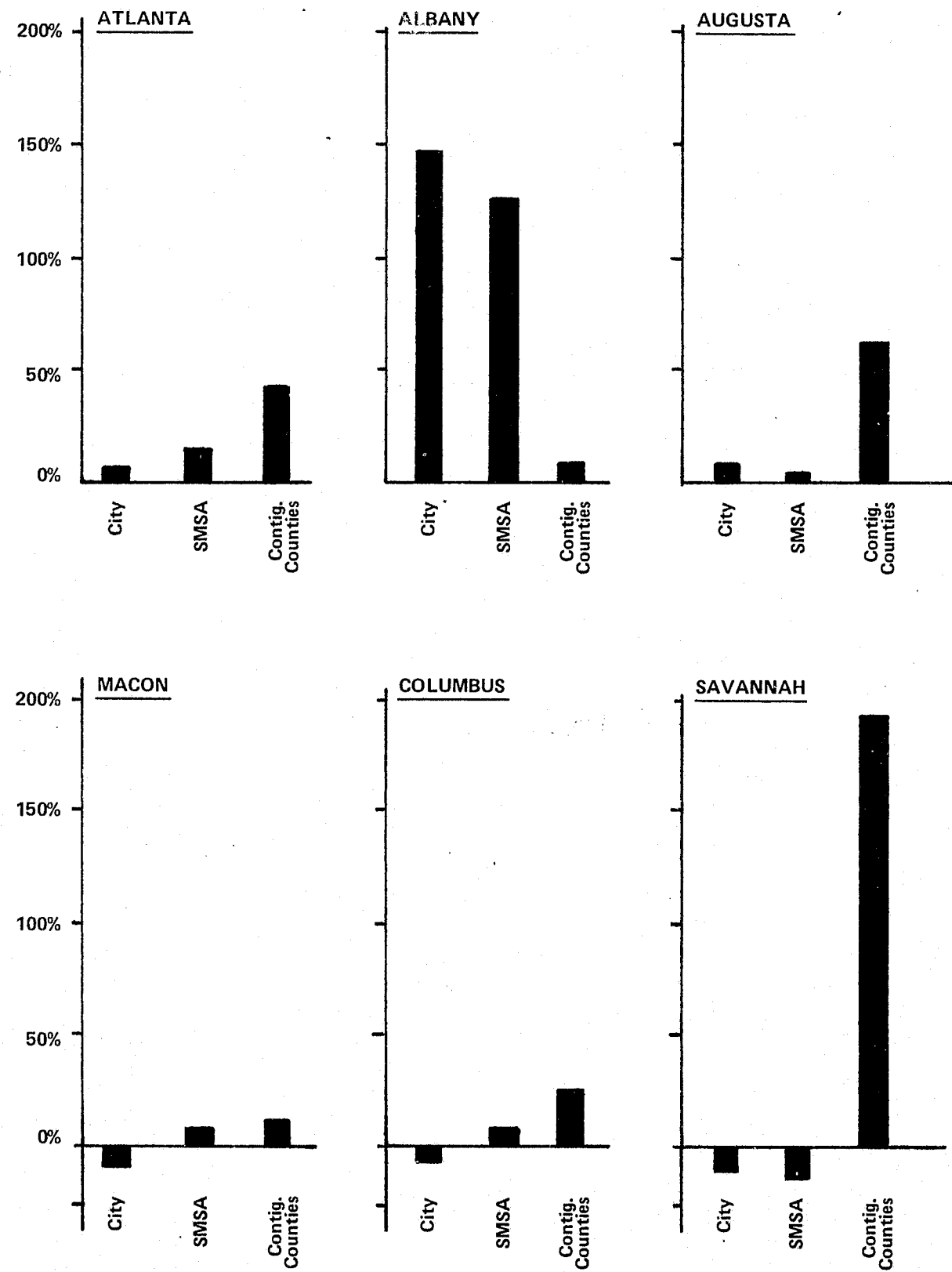
Fig. 6



Based on pre-1973 SMSA definitions. 1972 figures adjusted to include all larcenies.

PERCENT CHANGE IN CRIME RATE  
CITY, SMSA AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTY  
1972-1973

Fig. 7



Based on original SMSA definition. 1972 figures adjusted to include all larcenies.

# ANALYSIS OF AREAS OF SPECIAL INTEREST



Overview - This section contains an analysis of Uniform Crime Reporting statistics for areas of special interest. These analyses are unrelated and some were performed by the Crime Statistics Data Center in satisfying specific requests. Included in this section are analyses of:

- Youthful Arrests - Under 18 years of age
- High Crime Areas
- Burglary in Lakefront Counties
- Ranking of Georgia's Counties by Index Crime

Youthful Arrests - Less than 10% of Georgia's law enforcement agencies, with jurisdiction over approximately 30% of Georgia's population, report arrest data to the FBI. Due to this incomplete reporting, caution must be exercised in forming conclusions based on arrest data. It should also be noted that the percentage of youths arrested for a particular crime does not indicate that the same percentage of that particular crime is committed by youths. For example, 50.4% of persons arrested in 1969 for burglary were under 18 years of age. However, this is not to say that 50.4% of all burglaries were committed by youths under 18 years of age. Youths may simply be more likely to be arrested.

Although the number of persons under the age of 18 arrested for an index crime has increased each year since 1969, there is a general decreasing trend in the percentage of all arrestees that are under 18. In 1973, 66.3% of the reported arrests were 18 years old or older while 33.7% were under the age of 18. A high percentage of persons arrested for property crimes are under 18 years of age. In 1973, 43.3% of reported persons arrested for burglary, 36.7% of reported persons

arrested for larceny and 47.9% of reported persons arrested for auto theft, were under 18 years of age. Approximately 25 % of reported persons arrested for the violent crime of robbery, in 1973, were under the age of 18. Figures 8,9 and 10 provide five year comparisons of data relative to youthful arrestees.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL INDEX ARRESTEES UNDER 18 YEARS OLD

1969 - 1973

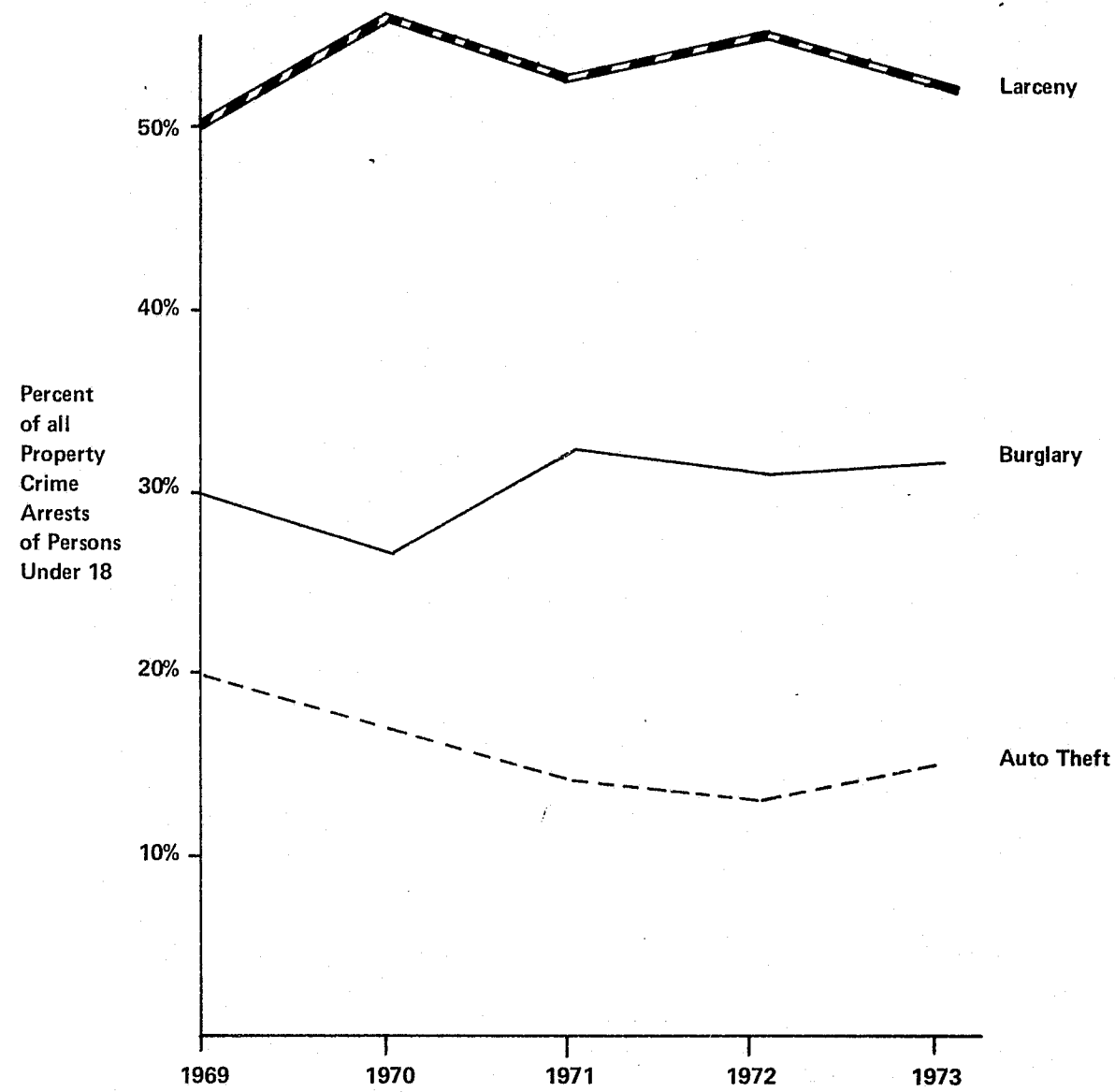
FIGURE 8

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Homicide	4.5%	7.4%	11.3%	8.2%	7.6%
Rape	30.2	20.2	18.2	17.2	13.7
Robbery	25.4	19.0	19.0	22.5	25.0
Aggravated Assault	9.9	8.8	11.2	11.3	10.5
Burglary	50.4	44.6	47.4	43.2	43.3
Larceny	41.6	40.4	36.8	37.5	36.7
Auto Theft	54.0	48.0	41.3	39.6	47.9
TOTAL	39.4%	36.1%	34.3%	33.1%	33.7%

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ARRESTS FOR PERSONS UNDER 18 FOR PROPERTY CRIMES

1969-1973

Fig. 9

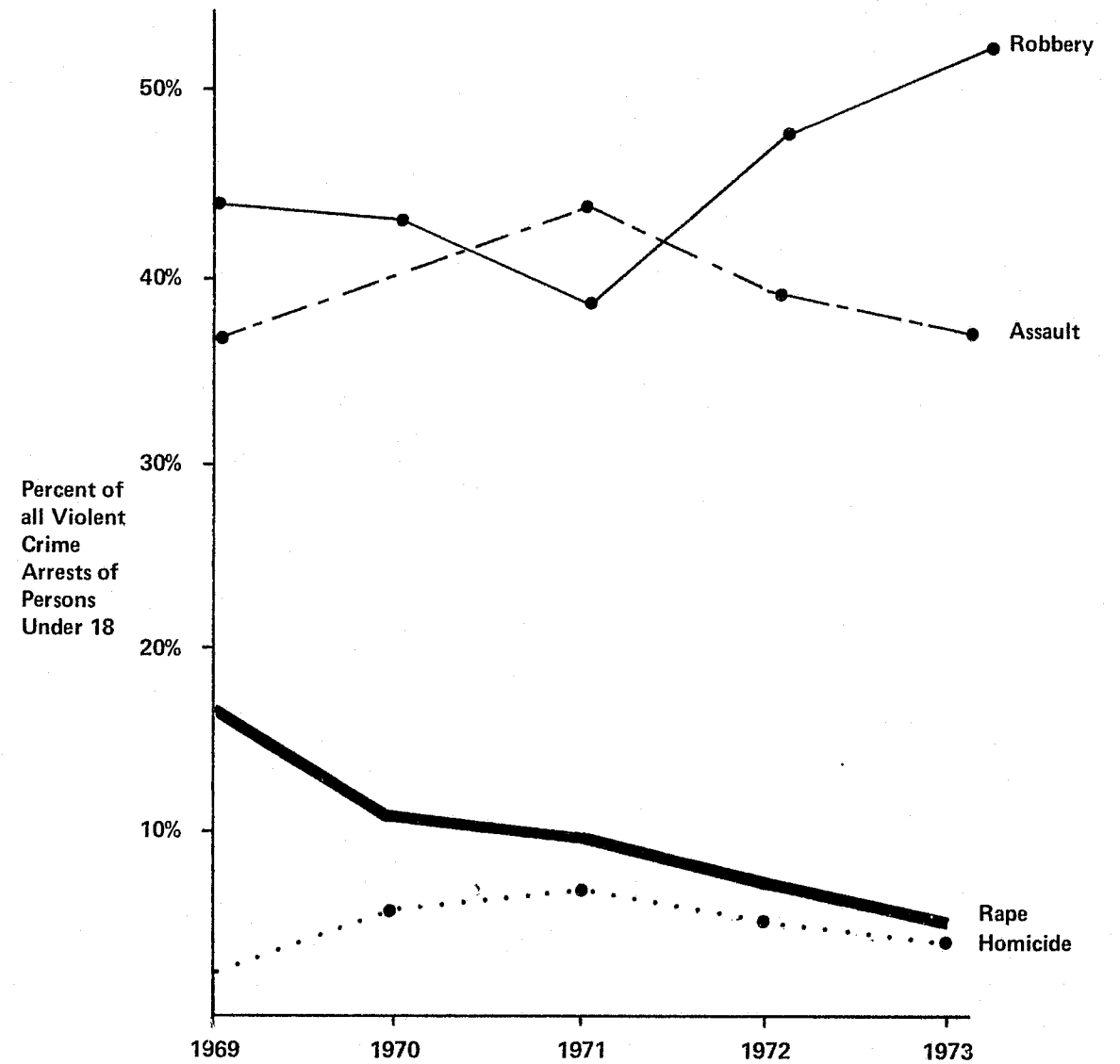


	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Burglary	29.7%	26.9%	32.7%	31.3%	31.9%
Larceny	50.5	56.2	52.9	55.2	52.4
Auto Theft	19.8	16.9	14.4	13.5	15.7
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ARRESTS FOR PERSONS UNDER 18 FOR VIOLENT CRIMES

1969-1973

Fig. 10



	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Homicide	2.6%	5.5%	7.0%	5.1%	4.4%
Rape	16.2	10.9	9.6	7.2	5.4
Robbery	44.4	43.4	39.0	48.1	52.4
Assault	36.8	40.2	44.4	39.6	37.8
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

High Crime Areas - The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

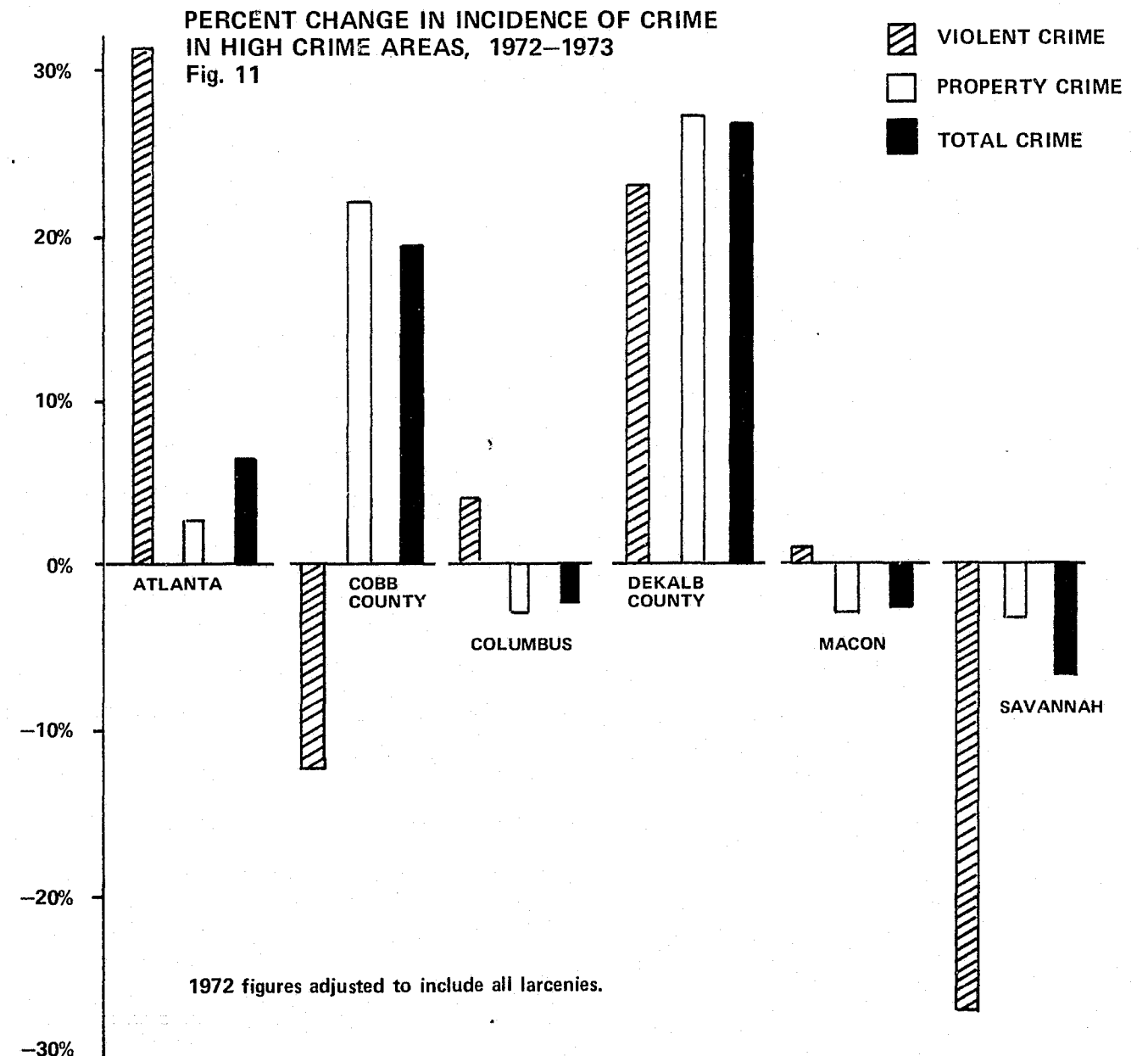
(LEAA) has developed standardized definitions of high crime areas, for purposes of analysis. In Georgia, six areas satisfy LEAA's definitions:

- Atlanta
- Cobb County
- Columbus
- DeKalb County
- Macon
- Savannah

Of the six high crime areas, the three in the metropolitan Atlanta area (Atlanta, Cobb County, DeKalb County) experienced increases in the numbers and rates of index crimes between 1972 and 1973, while the remaining three high crime areas experienced decreases during the same period of time. Although the numbers of index crimes increased statewide from 1972 - 1973 by 14%, the numbers of index crimes in the six high crime areas increased only by 9.1%. In 1972 the six high crime areas accounted for 52.8% of the State's total violent crime, 57.3% of the State's total property crime and 56.7% of the State's total index crime. In 1973 the six high crime areas accounted for 55.6% of the State's total violent crime, 54.1% of the State's total property crime and 54.3% of the State's total index crime.

Between 1972 and 1973 index crime increased at a greater rate in areas outside the high crime areas. However, it is not possible to define this disproportionate rate of increase as a trend, based solely on data reported over a one year period. If future analyses indicate that such a trend has developed, causes must be determined.

Figure 11 reflects the percentage change in incidence of crime in high crime areas between 1972 and 1973. Refer to Appendix B, Tables 20 and 21 for detailed crime data in the six high crime areas. Uniform Crime Report statistics for the first six months of 1974 recently were made available for four of the six high crime areas: Atlanta; Columbus; Macon; and Savannah. The 1974 statistics, when compared with the first six months of 1973 reflect that all of the four areas, except Macon, are experiencing increases in index crimes. Refer to Table 22.



Burglary in Lakefront Counties - The number of burglaries in lakefront counties in Georgia increased in number by 104.3%, and in rate per population by 98.3% between 1972 and 1973. This compares to a State-wide increase in burglaries of 18.9% in number and 17.3% in rate. Just as with any average some counties experienced increases while others experienced decreases. Only those counties surrounding Lake Sinclair experienced in total, a decrease in burglaries from 1972 - 1973. Refer to Appendix B, Table 23 for numbers and rate changes in each of the counties. The figures presented in Table 23 include reported burglaries only for the unincorporated areas of the contiguous counties.

The increasing incidence of burglaries in lakefront counties can partially be attributed to the fact that many recreational homes are frequently vacant, that lakefront property is usually in sparsely populated areas and that lakes generally cause influx of large numbers of people. In short, the opportunity for successful commission of property crimes exists in lakefront properties.

Ranking of Counties by Index Crime - Counties experiencing the ten highest incidences and rates per 100,000 population for each of the index crimes are displayed below. The significance of crime rates is sometimes questionable, however, since counties with a small population base and a small number of crimes may have large crime rates and since the incidence of crime may be estimated if the counties did not report their crime to the FBI. Frequently rankings of counties by incidences and rankings by rates are given equal weight and averaged to determine a ranking of counties by the seriousness of their crime problems. Such ranking schemes for each county have been developed by the Crime Statis-

tics Data Center but only the ranking for total crime is included in Appendix B, Table 24.

TOTAL INDEX CRIME: Fulton County experienced the highest incidences of index crimes in the State, accounting for 28.5% of the State's total. Fulton County also experienced the highest crime rate for index crimes in the State. Citizens of Fulton County are twice as likely to be victimized, based on reported index crimes, than the average citizen of Georgia. The top ten counties, in terms of incidences, accounted for 69% of the State's total index crimes. Rankings of counties by incidence and rate follow:

RANKING BY INCIDENCE		RANKING BY RATE	
STATEWIDE TOTAL= 164,175		STATEWIDE RATE= 3,429.3	
COUNTY	NO. OF CRIMES	COUNTY	RATE
1. Fulton	46,720	1. Fulton	7,683.1
2. DeKalb	20,614	2. Chatham	5,369.8
3. Chatham	10,310	3. Bibb	5,033.4
4. Cobb	8,979	4. Clarke	4,761.0
5. Bibb	7,351	5. DeKalb	4,747.0
6. Muscogee	4,679	6. Cobb	4,209.5
7. Clayton	4,616	7. Clayton	4,158.6
8. Richmond	3,603	8. Butts	3,507.8
9. Clarke	3,289	9. Dougherty	3,378.2
10. Dougherty	3,270	10. Bryan & Lee	3,244.3

REPORTED HOMICIDES: Fulton County reported the most homicides in 1973 while Quitman County experienced a homicide rate 5 1/2 times greater than the Statewide rate. However, Quitman County reported only two homicides. Eleven counties, reporting the ten highest numbers of homicide, accounted for 61% of the homicides reported in Georgia. Fulton County alone accounted for 29.9% of reported homicides. County rankings follow:

RANKINGS BY INCIDENCE		RANKINGS BY RATE	
STATEWIDE TOTAL: 834		STATEWIDE RATE: 17.4	
COUNTY	NO. OF HOMICIDES	COUNTY	HOMICIDE RATE
1. Fulton	249	1. Quitman	98.1
2. DeKalb	53	2. Candler	64.4
3. Chatham	41	3. Randolph	46.7
4. Bibb	35	4. Fulton	40.9
5. Muscogee	32	5. Evans	34.2
6. Cobb	22	6. Sumpter	32.1
7. Floyd	17	7. Worth	30.3
8. Richmond	16	8. Greene	28.9
9. Whitfield	15	Upton	28.9
Dougherty	15	9. Newton	28.3
10. Clarke	14	10. Long	28.0

REPORTED RAPES: Fulton County reported 36.7% of Georgia's total reported rapes and the top ten counties accounted for 74.2% of Georgia's reported rapes. Citizens of Fulton County are nearly three times as likely to be victims of rape that the average citizen of Georgia, based on reported rapes. County rankings follow:

RANKINGS BY INCIDENCE		RANKING BY RATE	
STATEWIDE TOTAL: 1,236		STATEWIDE RATE: 25.8	
COUNTY	NO. OF RAPES	COUNTY	RAPE RATES
1. Fulton	454	1. Fulton	74.7
2. DeKalb	136	2. Dade	68.3
3. Chatham	87	3. Chatham	45.3
4. Richmond	52	4. Taliofero	43.5
5. Cobb	40	5. Decatur	35.5
6. Bibb	39	6. Haralson	35.3
7. Clayton	30	7. Richmond	32.3
8. Muscogee	23	8. DeKalb	31.3
9. Clarke	21	9. Franklin	30.7
10. Whitfield	15	10. Clarke	30.4

REPORTED ROBBERIES: Fulton County accounted for 52% of the State's reported robberies and experienced a rate of robbery four times greater than the Statewide rate. The top ten counties accounted for 85.7% of the State's reported robberies. County rankings follow:

RANKINGS BY INCIDENCE		RANKINGS BY RATE	
STATEWIDE TOTAL: 7,565		STATEWIDE RATE: 158.2	
COUNTY	NO. OF ROBBERIES	COUNTY	ROBBERY RATE
1. Fulton	3,943	1. Fulton	648.4
2. DeKalb	896	2. Chatham	231.8
3. Chatham	445	3. DeKalb	206.3
4. Muscogee	283	4. Bibb	188.3
5. Bibb	275	5. Muscogee	166.9
6. Cobb	180	6. Dougherty	139.5
7. Richmond	141	7. Clarke	130.3
8. Dougherty	135	8. Glynn	103.8
9. Clayton	93	9. Butts	90.9
10. Clarke	90	10. Newton	88.6

REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULT: Fulton County accounted for 26.3% of the State's total reported aggravated assaults. McDuffie County citizens are four and one-half times more likely to be a victim of aggravated assault than the average Georgian citizen. The top ten counties accounted for 54.9% of the State's total aggravated assault. County rankings follow:

RANKING BY INCIDENCE		RANKING BY RATE	
STATEWIDE TOTAL: 10,103		STATEWIDE RATE: 210.9	
COUNTY	NO. OF AGG. ASSAULTS	COUNTY	AGG. ASSAULT RATE
1. Fulton	2,661	1. McDuffie	974.9
2. DeKalb	689	2. Berrien	812.5
3. Chatham	519	3. Decatur	635.0
4. Dougherty	328	4. Hancock	448.0
5. Richmond	273	5. Fulton	437.6
6. Floyd	259	6. Elbert	425.5
7. Cobb	254	7. Mitchell	425.1
8. Bibb	241	8. Quitman	392.5
9. Lowndes	171	9. Haralson	376.1
10. Muscogee	158	10. Irwin	354.7

REPORTED BURGLARY: Fulton County accounted for 27.2% of the State's total reported burglaries. Fulton County's citizens are victimized by burglars at a rate twice as high as the average Georgian citizen. The top ten counties accounted for 69.2% of the State's burglaries. County rankings follow:

BURGLARY BY INCIDENCE		RANKING BY RATE	
STATEWIDE TOTAL: 60,726		STATEWIDE RATE: 1,268.4	
COUNTY	NO. OF BURGLARIES	COUNTY	BURGLARY RATE
1. Fulton	16,573	1. Fulton	2725.4
2. DeKalb	8,545	2. Bibb	2076.1
3. Cobb	3,386	3. DeKalb	1967.7
4. Chatham	3,333	4. Rabun	1762.2
5. Bibb	2,959	5. Chatham	1735.9
6. Clayton	1,824	6. Clayton	1643.2
7. Muscogee	1,679	7. Clarke	1599.6
8. Richmond	1,506	8. Cobb	1587.4
9. Clarke	1,105	9. Twiggs	1366.6
10. Dougherty	1,087	10. Fayette Forsyth	1364.8

REPORTED LARCENIES: Fulton County accounted for 26.7% of the State's total reported larcenies and had a larceny rate twice as high as the Statewide rate. The top ten counties accounted for 68.6% of the State's total reported larcenies. County rankings follow:

RANKINGS BY INCIDENCE		RANKING BY RATE	
STATEWIDE TOTAL: 66,558		STATEWIDE RATE: 1390.3	
COUNTY	NO. OF LARCENIES	COUNTY	LARCENY RATE
1. Fulton	17,743	1. Fulton	2917.8
2. DeKalb	8,141	2. Chatham	2578.1
3. Chatham	4,950	3. Clarke	2287.1
4. Cobb	3,936	4. DeKalb	1874.7
5. Bibb	2,776	5. Cobb	1845.3
6. Clayton	2,029	6. Clayton	1827.9
7. Muscogee	1,729	7. Lowndes	1683.4
8. Clarke	1,580	8. Tift	1633.4
9. Dougherty	1,480	9. Dougherty	1529.0
10. Richmond	1,278	10. Butts	1517.6

REPORTED AUTO THEFTS: Fulton County accounted for 29.7% of the State's total reported auto thefts and had an auto theft rate over twice as high as the Statewide rate. The top ten counties accounted for 73.9% of the State's total reported auto thefts. County rankings follow:

# PROFILE OF CRIME

RANKINGS BY INCIDENCE		RANKING BY RATE	
STATEWIDE TOTAL: 17,153		STATEWIDE RATE: 358.3	
COUNTY	NO. OF AUTO THEFTS	COUNTY	AUTO THEFT RATE
1. Fulton	5,097	1. Fulton	838.2
2. DeKalb	2,154	2. Bibb	702.5
3. Cobb	1,161	3. Dade	614.6
4. Bibb	1,026	4. Clarke	553.0
5. Chatham	935	5. Cobb	544.3
6. Muscogee	775	6. Clayton	504.5
7. Clayton	550	7. DeKalb	496.0
8. Clarke	382	8. Chatham	487.0
9. Richmond	337	9. Whitfield	458.2
10. Whitfield	261	10. Muscogee	457.1

As can be seen from the analysis in the previous section, the amount of crime in Georgia is not only extensive, but it is increasing in all parts of our State. Since resources available to criminal justice agencies for the prevention and control of crime are unfortunately limited, the role of law enforcement agencies is frequently being expanded to include a planning function to insure the most effective utilization of the agencies' resources.

One such planning effort is known as crime oriented planning. The process involves the construction of profiles for each type of crime of all the aspects concerning that crime, such as the environment in which the crime occurred, the victim, the offender and the crime itself. These profiles are then analyzed to determine the characteristics of the crimes. For example, a profile of the environment can be analyzed to determine the usual location and setting of a particular type of crime. The profile for that crime can then be analyzed to determine the usual time of occurrence. These two profiles might indicate that law enforcement agencies could combat a majority of the crimes by concentrating their efforts during the peak hours of criminal activity in those areas most in need. On the other hand, the profiles might indicate that it is not feasible to reduce the amount of a particular type of crime entirely through law enforcement efforts. The complete analysis of all these profiles can enable an agency to determine the specific types of crime that require special efforts - efforts which can be directed to maximize the effective use of that agency's resources.

The purpose of this section is to report the results of a crime oriented planning project. The project was conducted to demonstrate that such planning methods are possible, and to assist Georgia officials in their efforts to control crime in the State. The profiles were developed from information collected from law enforcement agencies in 48 counties in Georgia, and are presented here with a brief, interpretative analysis. The detailed results of this data collection effort are presented in tabular form in Appendix C.

In order that the relative severity of each of the index crimes can be judged, both the number of crimes and the crime rates are presented with the profiles for each crime. This information is portrayed graphically in this section, with the corresponding data presented in Tables 1 and 6 in Appendix A.

The crime classifications used in this section are those as defined by the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. These classifications are standardized and used by all law enforcement agencies in Georgia, thereby permitting comparisons of the number of crimes and the profiles of the crimes for all agencies. A few comparisons, such as differences in place of occurrence for urban and rural areas are included in this report. Detailed comparisons, however, are left for criminal justice personnel in the agencies that participated in this report.

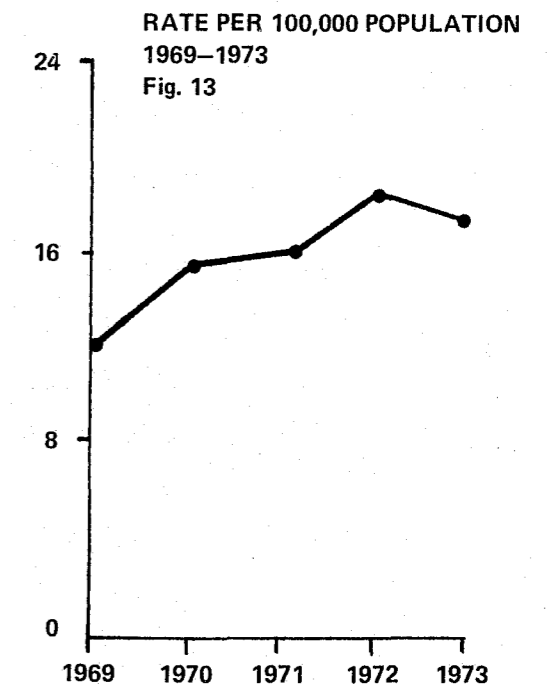
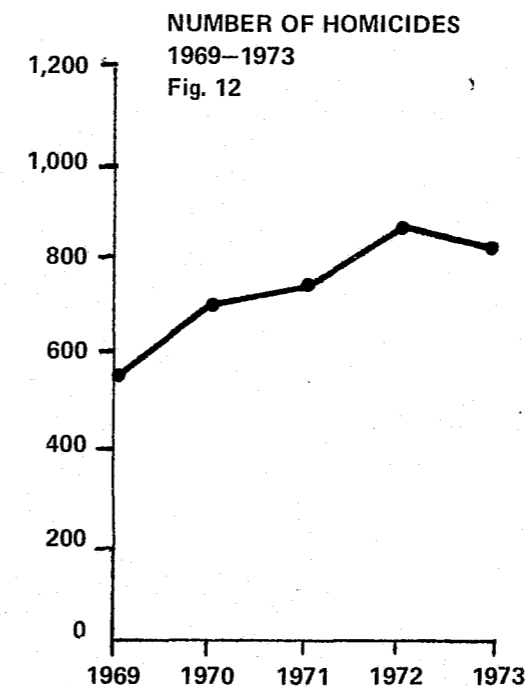


Since the figures presented herein represent Statewide data, and since significant differences can occur in different localities, these profiles should not be used to justify programs at a local level. Any law enforcement agency interested in developing their own crime oriented project can contact the Crime Statistics Data Center for assistance.

## HOMICIDE

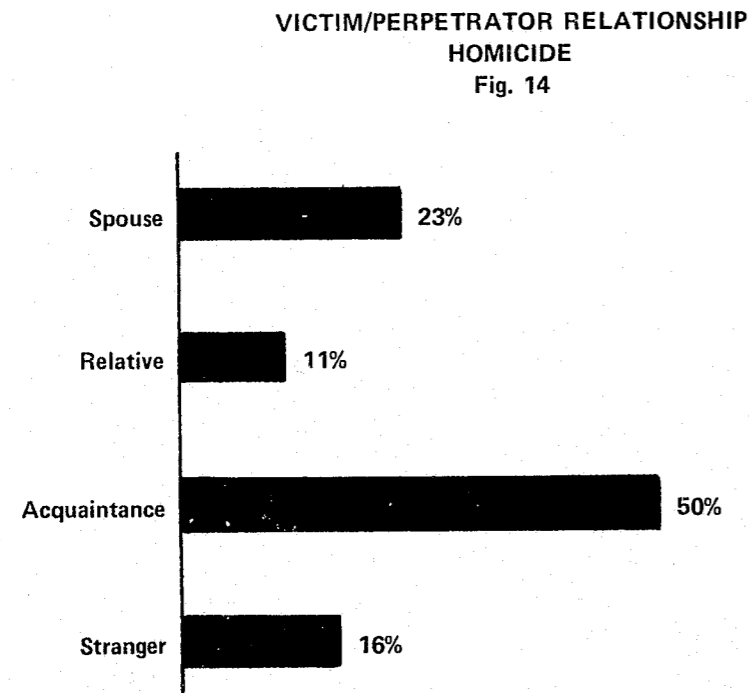
Homicide is defined by the Uniform Crime Report program as the willful killing of a person. Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident or justifiable homicides are not included in this analysis. In 1973, there were 834 of these crimes recorded in the State, which was a 4% decrease from the 871 homicides in 1972. Homicide was the only major crime that experienced a decrease in number from 1972 to 1973 in Georgia, although the number has increased 51% since 1969.

In the last five years, the rate of homicide per unit of population in the State has increased over 46%. This crime currently affects one in every 5,739 Georgians.



Victims of homicide in Georgia are usually male; 49% are black males and 31% are white males. Black females and white females account for 12% and 8% of the victims, respectively. Information on the age of the victims indicates that 60% are 25 years old or older, 6% are under the age of 17, and 34% are between the ages of 17 and 25.

The profile for persons charged with the offense of homicide is very similar to the victim's profile. Black males account for 53% of the offenders, white males for 31%, black females for 15% and white females for 1%. The age of the offender was tabulated and the profile indicates that 3% are less than 17, 41% are 17 to 25 and 56% are 25 years of age or older.

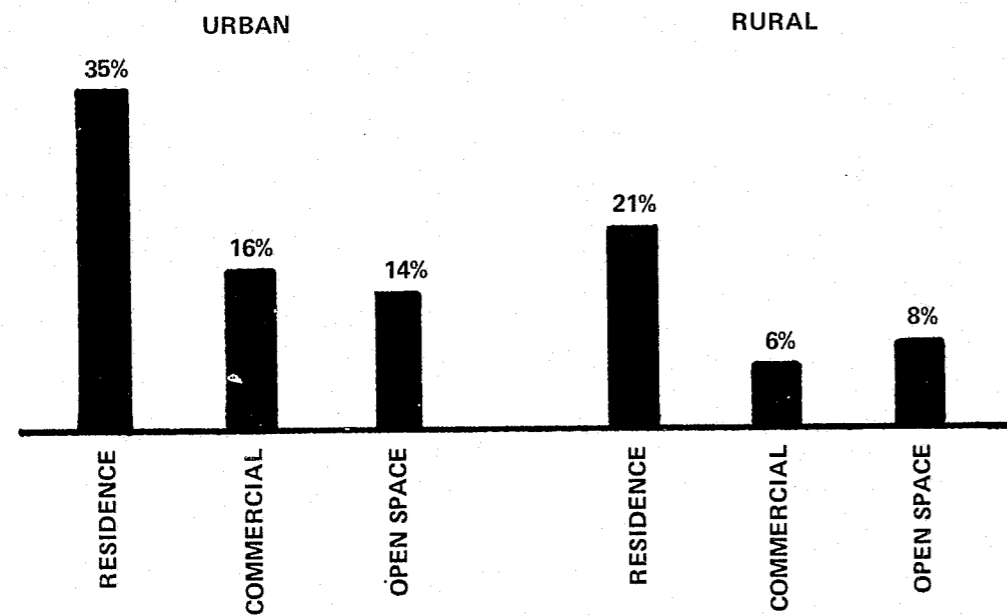


Information concerning the crime of homicide indicates that it is usually a crime of emotion or passion. For example, 23% of the homicide victims were killed by a spouse, 11% by relatives, and 50% by well-known acquaintances. Only 16% were committed by a person unknown to the victim.

Although a comparison of homicide rates yields the unfortunate fact that rates in Georgia are higher than the national average, and that some areas of the State have extremely high rates, the results of this study indicate that the homicide problem in Georgia is not necessarily a problem that can be solved solely by police resources. The most prevalent type of homicide, those that involve spouses, relatives or acquaintances, would likely be unaffected by police actions. Programs to reduce the amount of homicides that are completely law enforcement oriented would certainly be hampered by the places of occurrence, since the crime usually takes place in a residential setting. Homicide, then, appears to be a problem that should be addressed not only by criminal justice agencies, but by all concerned Georgians.

Homicide is a crime that is concentrated in the time of occurrence, due to the fact that half occur on either a Saturday or a Sunday, and 70% occur at night. The 6 hour period from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. accounts for 54% of the total. Only slight deviations exist from an even distribution of incidents for the months of the year.

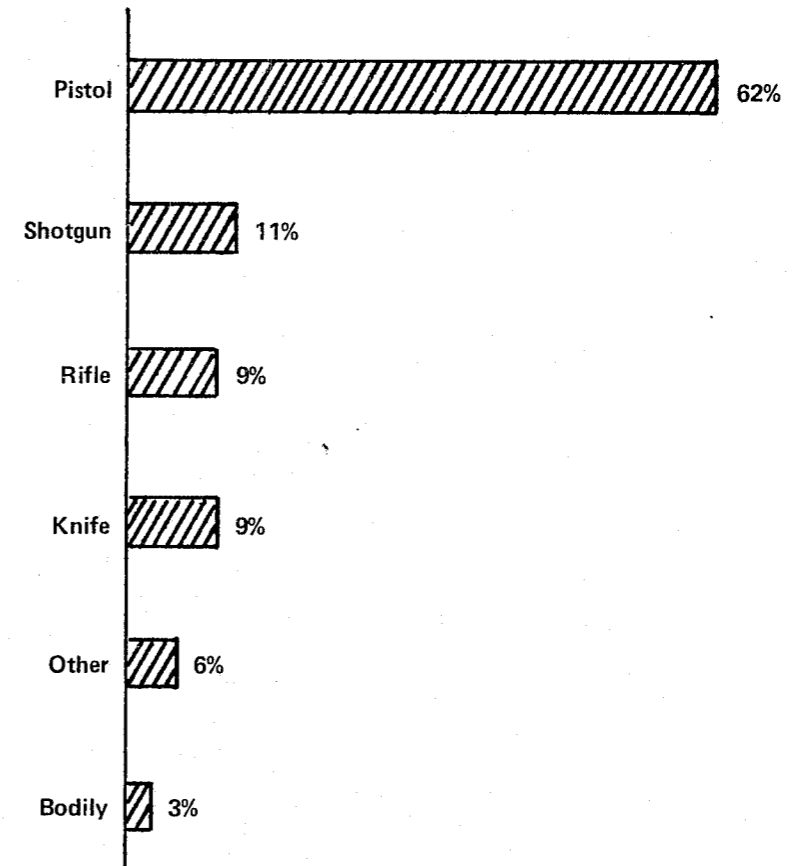
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE  
HOMICIDE  
Fig. 15



Homicide information further indicates that a handgun was the single most used weapon in the commission of the crime, and that other firearms accounted for only 20% of the weapons. The Governor's Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals has recently recommended that all persons owning or buying a handgun be required to register the gun, and that a five-day "cooling off" period between the application for a permit and the actual purchase of the weapon be imposed. Since many homicides appear to be crimes of passion that may not have occur-

red if a handgun were not readily accessible, it is hoped that these recommendations will decrease the number of homicides resulting from domestic quarrels.

WEAPON USED  
HOMICIDE  
Fig. 16



## RAPE

Rape is defined by the Uniform Crime Report program as the carnal knowledge of a female through the use of force or the threat of force. Assaults to commit forcible rape are also included in this crime category. According to the FBI, there were 1,236 of these crimes reported in Georgia in 1973, which constituted a 26% increase from the number reported in 1972, and a 56% increase from the number reported in 1969.

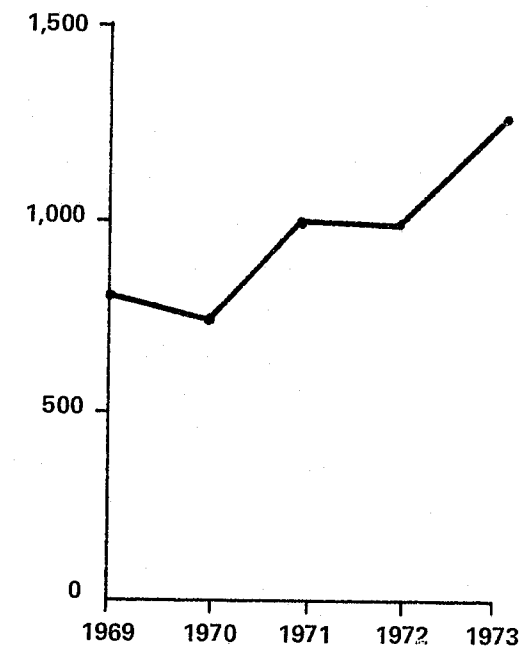
In 1973 in Georgia there was one reported rape for every 1,990 Georgia females. The rate of victimization per 100,000 females in Georgia has increased 51% in the last five years.

When referring to the number of rapes committed, it should be remembered that the figures included in this report represent only those crimes that were reported to law enforcement agencies. It has always been assumed that a substantial amount of crime is never reported to the police, and studies recently published confirm this assumption. The Atlanta Victimization Study indicated that the number of rapes actually perpetrated against City of Atlanta residents may be more than three times the amount that is reported to law enforcement agencies.

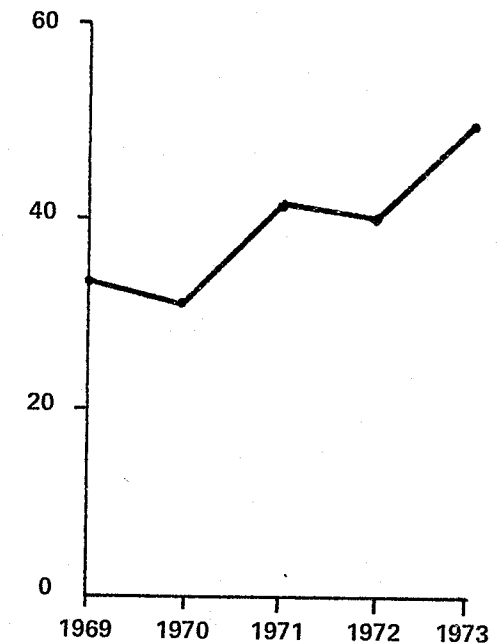
Information concerning the victims of rape indicates that over 73% are white; approximately 47% are between the ages of 17 and 25, but 34% are less than 17. Of those charged with the crime of rape, 70% are black. Profiles of the offenders also indicate that 8% are less than

17 years old, 65% are between 17 and 25, and 27% are over the age of 25.

NUMBER OF REPORTED RAPES  
1969-1973  
Fig. 17



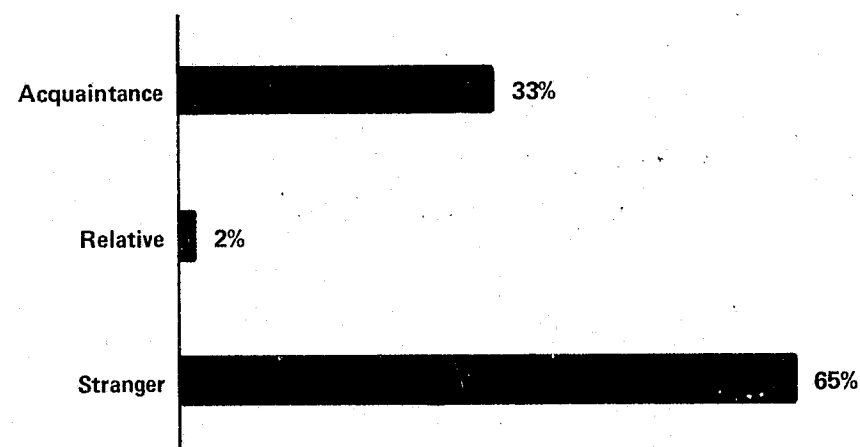
RATE PER 100,000 FEMALE POPULATION  
1969-1973  
Fig. 18



Of the reported rapes in 1973, more than 35% were perpetrated by persons known or related to the victim. Although one might assume that the police would have great success arresting the offender in those cases where he could be identified by the victim, the Atlanta Impact Program Master Plan Update indicated that 22% of the rapes involving acquaintances or relatives did not yield an arrest. This fact, coupled with the knowledge that the number of rapes that actually occur may be as many as three times the number reported, indicates that a severe lack of communication exists between law enforcement personnel

and the victims of rape. Efforts by citizen groups and law enforcement agencies to improve communications between rape victims and the investigating officers could result in more rape cases reported and more offenders identified and apprehended.

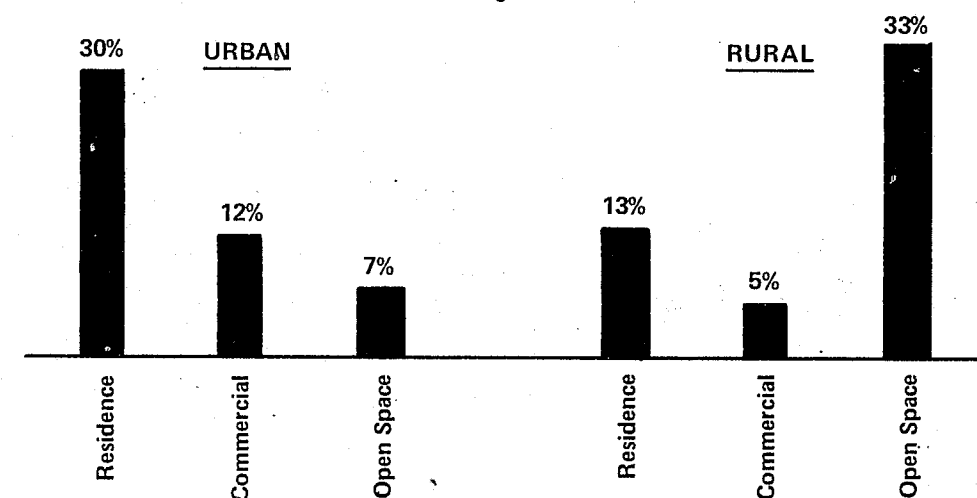
VICTIM/PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP  
RAPE  
Fig. 19



As are the other violent crimes of homicide, robbery and aggravated assault, rape is a night crime. More than 70% of these crimes occur at night, with the hours between midnight and 4 a.m. accounting for nearly 35% of the total. Although more rapes are recorded on Saturday than any other day, the number recorded during the weekend is only slightly more than the number expected if an equal distribution of

crimes during all days of the week was assumed. The two mid-summer months of June and July account for over a fourth of all the incidents, and the six months of the year between June and November record over two-thirds of the year's total.

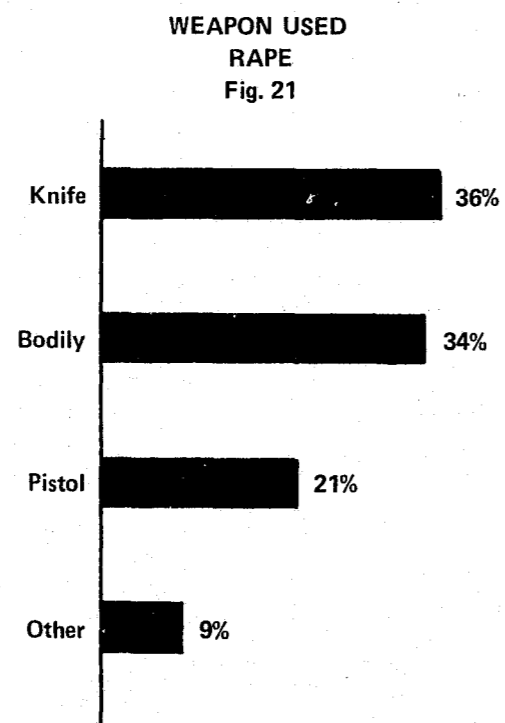
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE  
RAPE  
Fig. 20



An analysis of the places of occurrence of crimes indicates that rape is the only index crime in which rural areas experience as much or more incidents than urban areas. Although residences and open space areas each account for approximately 41% of all reported rapes, substantial differences exist for these two places of occurrence for

urban and rural areas. These profiles indicate that specialized programs in improving residential security and in educating women in defensive and preventive measures could contribute to the reduction of rape cases. Efforts by law enforcement agencies to identify areas in their jurisdictions that experience large numbers of open space rapes could allow increased patrol activity to assist in preventing this crime or in apprehending the offenders. This could prove to be especially effective during the peak times of occurrence, such as Saturdays and nights.

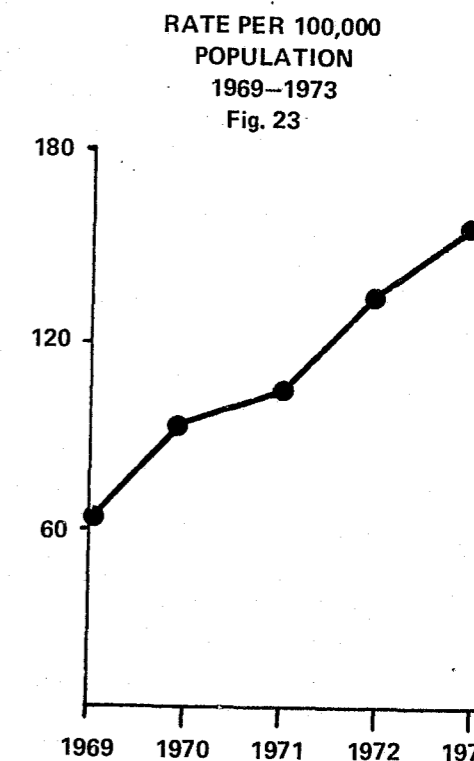
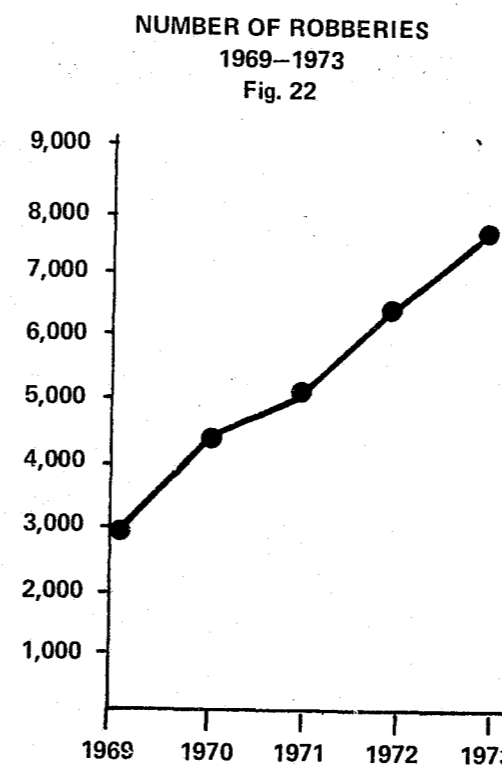
Unlike the crimes of homicide or robbery, the perpetrators of rape do not rely heavily on the use of a pistol as a weapon. Knives, the most frequently used weapon, account for 36% of the cases, and are followed by bodily force at 34%.



## ROBBERY

Robbery is defined by the Uniform Crime Report program as an act that occurs in the presence of a victim to obtain property or a thing of value by the use of force or the threat of force. Assaults to commit robbery and attempts are included in this classification.

There were 7,565 robberies recorded in Georgia in 1973, which was a 19% increase from the number recorded in 1972, and a 161% increase from the number recorded in 1969. The crime of robbery has increased more in the last five years than any other major crime, and it is now recorded once for every 633 Georgians. This rate of robbery per unit of population has increased 154% in the last five years.



Information on victims of personal robbery indicates that the majority are male; 52% are white males, 32% are black males, and males of other races account for approximately 1%. White females are the victims in 9% of the incidents, and black females account for 6% of the victims. The victim profiles further indicate that 11% are under the age of 17, 21% are between the ages of 17 and 25, and 68% are over the age of 25.

The profile of the robbery offender differs markedly from that of the victim. Although the majority of the offenders are also male, 68% are black males and 24% are white males. Black and white females account for only 8% of the total. The robbery offender is usually much younger than the victim, since only 25% of the offenders were over the age of 25. Offenders under the age of 17 account for 7% of the total, with two-thirds of the offenders being between the ages of 17 and 25.

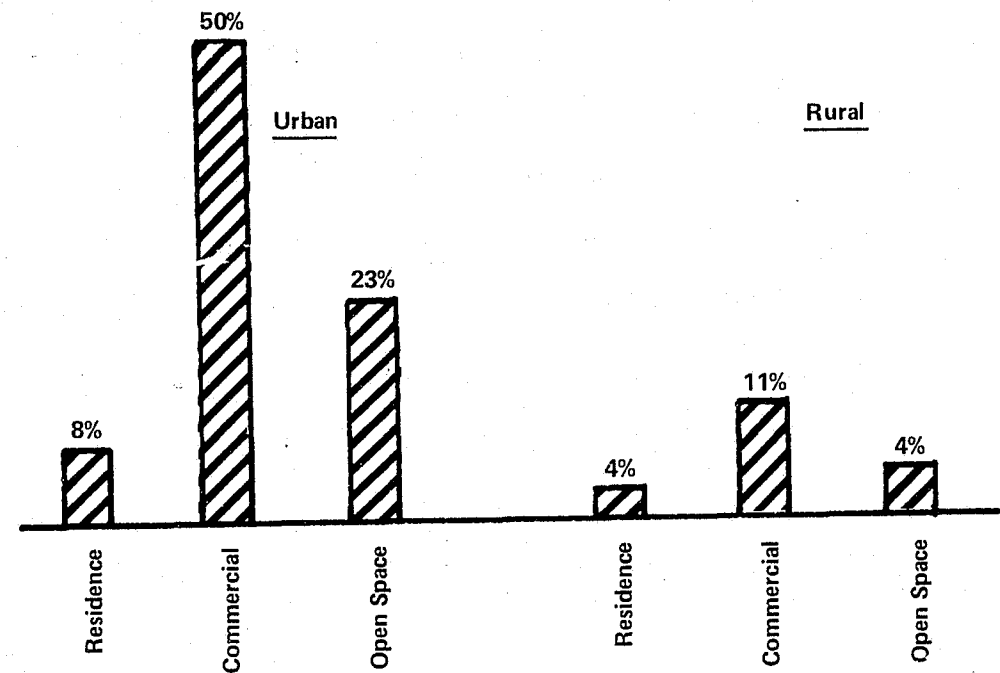
The Atlanta Impact Program Master Plan Update has documented that, like burglary offenders, these robbery offenders lead an active criminal life, since an average of 2.9 robbery charges are placed against each individual. This same study reported that for those robbery offenders for which employment data could be determined, 66% were unemployed at the time of arrest.

As to be expected, the crime of robbery is predominately perpetrated by persons unknown to the victim, with non-stranger-to-stranger

crimes accounting for only 6% of the total. The fact that robbery is a stranger-to-stranger crime, coupled with the often large economic loss as a result of the crime, the use or threat of force by the offender, and the rapid rate of increase in the amount of the crime, can explain the fear of robbery that most Georgians share. Efforts to combat these crimes, however, are often hampered by the time of the occurrences. Although one-third of the crimes are committed in the four hours prior to midnight, the number of robberies occurring in the day and night hours are evenly distributed. Similarly, more of the crimes occur on either Friday or Saturday than any other two day period, but these two days account for only 37% of the total. The only discernable trend in the month of occurrence is a slightly less than average number of incidents reported in the months of April, May and June.

Information concerning the place of occurrence of robberies indicates that commercial establishments are the most severely affected by the crime, since they account for 61% of the incidents. A detailed analysis to determine the types of businesses robbed such as drug stores, chain stores or restaurants, could indicate which businesses should take extra precautions. For example, the Atlanta Victimization Study indicated that 14% of the businesses accounted for 76% of the total commercial victimizations in one year for that City.

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE  
ROBBERY  
Fig. 24

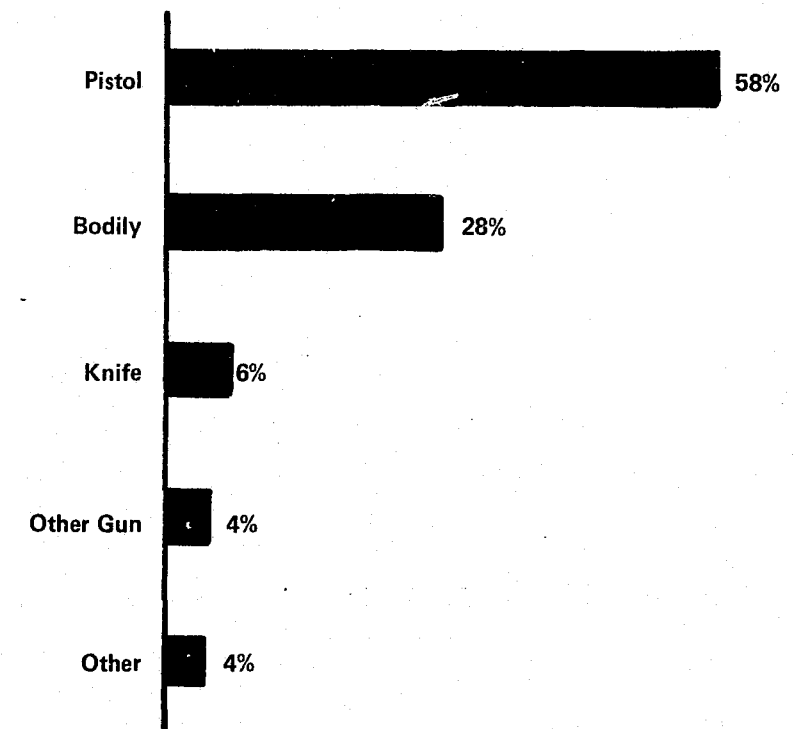


Although a robbery need not be accomplished with the use of a weapon to be classified as such, 72% of the robbers in Georgia did rely on the use of a non-bodily weapon to deprive their victims of their property. In 58% of all robberies in Georgia, the weapon used was a handgun.

The weapons used in these robberies often prove fatal to the victim. The Atlanta Impact Program Master Plan Update indicated that 10% of the homicide victims in that City were killed during the commission of a robbery.

Information of the value of the property stolen in robberies indicates that the economic loss to Georgia as a result of this crime is substantial. In more than 89% of the robberies attempted, some property was stolen from the victim, and as can be seen from the following chart, the stolen property was often of considerable value. The losses due to property stolen in robberies in Georgia in 1973 amounted to approximately \$2,718,000.

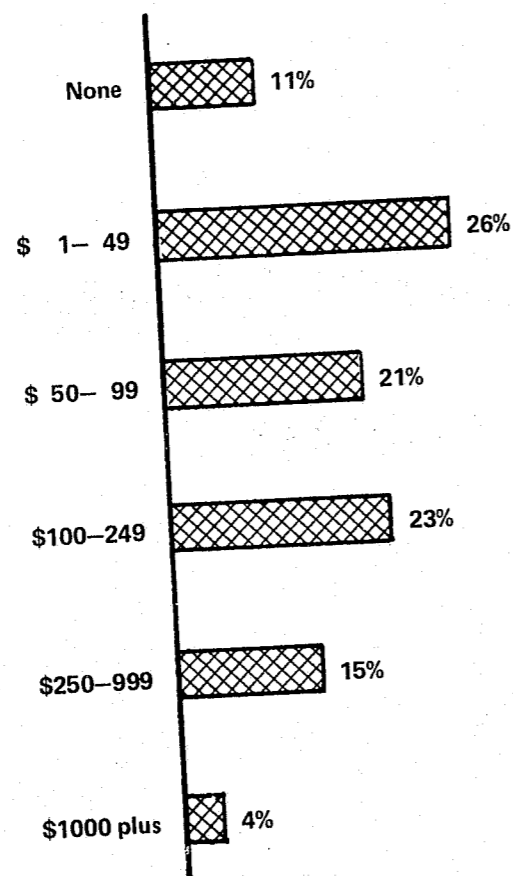
WEAPON USED  
ROBBERY  
Fig. 25





In over 70% of the cases, the robbery victim reported that the item stolen from them was money. Since currency is easily disposed of and is difficult to trace, it usually cannot be used to locate or identify the perpetrator of the crime. Safeguards could be instituted, however, that would make the crime of robbery less profitable for the criminal. Many businesses, for example, maintain only a minimum amount of currency for operations on hand, while depositing all excess money in a safe.

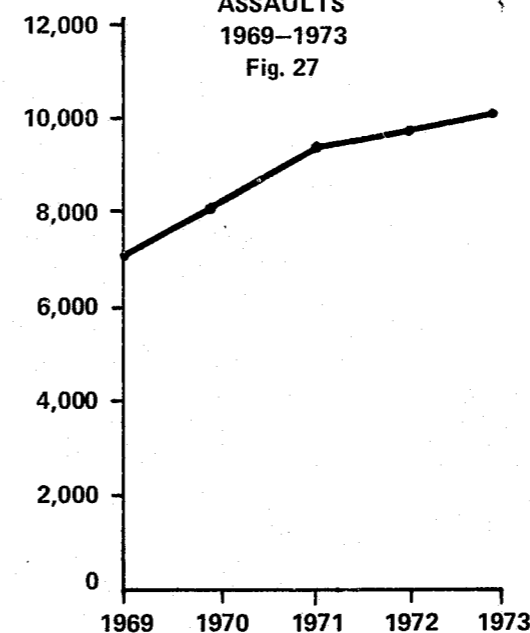
VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY  
ROBBERY  
Fig. 26



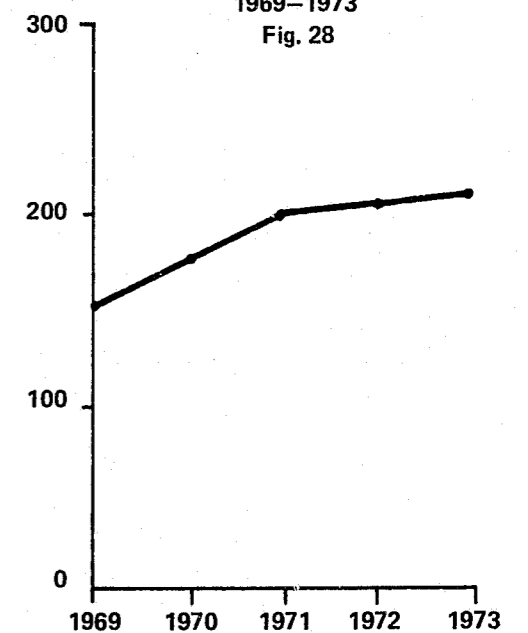
### AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Aggravated assault is defined by the Uniform Crime Report program as an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily harm. Attempts are included in this classification since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed. The 10,103 aggravated assaults reported in Georgia in 1973 reflected a 5% increase in the number reported in 1972, and a 44% increase in the number reported in 1969. A person's chances of being a victim of an aggravated assault have also increased greatly. In 1973, an aggravated assault was recorded for every 474 Georgians, an increase of 40% from 1969.

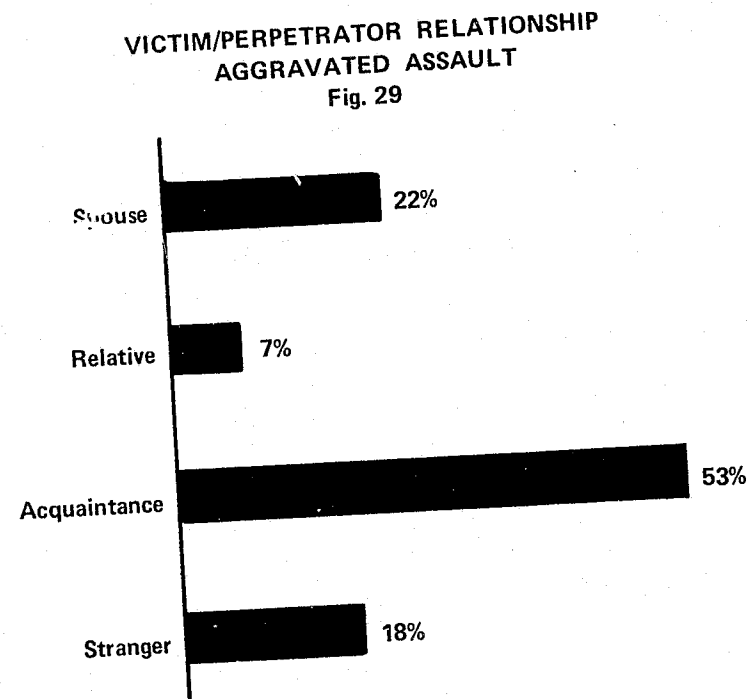
NUMBER OF AGGRAVATED  
ASSAULTS  
1969-1973  
Fig. 27



RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION  
1969-1973  
Fig. 28

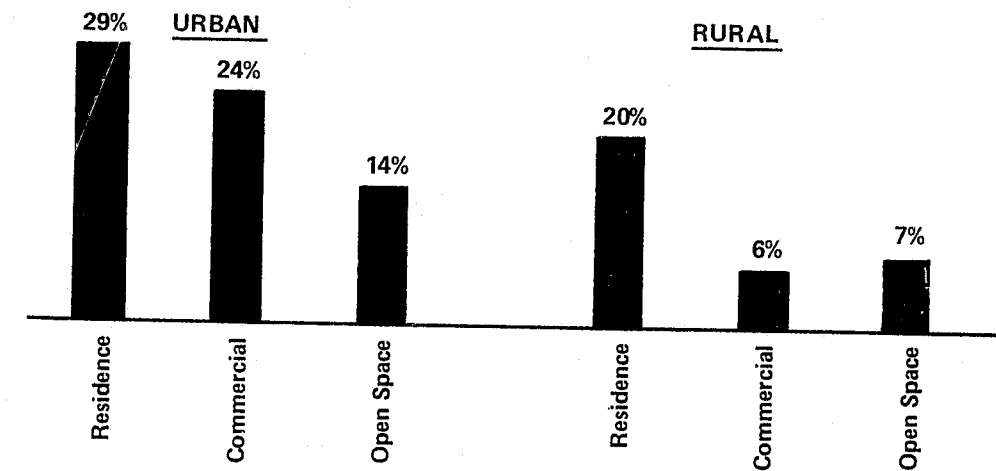


Aggravated assault in Georgia frequently occurs under circumstances that make the crime difficult for law enforcement personnel to prevent or control. For example, 29% of those arrested for the crime were married or otherwise related to their victims, and 53% were acquainted. Only 18% of the victims were assaulted by persons unknown to them.



Law enforcement agencies are also hampered in their efforts to prevent and control aggravated assaults due to the locations of the crime. Although 21% of the aggravated assaults occur in an open space area and 30% occur in a commercial establishment, 49% occur in a residential setting - an area not under the supervision of the police.

**PLACE OF OCCURRENCE  
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT**  
Fig. 30



Nonetheless, in reviewing the 44% increase in the number of aggravated assaults in the last five years, one must conclude that aggravated assault is indeed a problem that should be addressed. Characteristics and the exact locations of those crimes that occur in open space and commercial areas could be analyzed to provide law enforcement personnel with detailed information about the crime. Assaults that occur in residential settings could be attacked differently, however. Since the primary responsibility of law enforcement personnel is the enforce-

ment of our laws, and since residential aggravated assaults are likely to be crimes of emotion that occur between friends or relatives in one's home, efforts to reduce the number of these crimes could perhaps not be totally law enforcement oriented. Police and sheriff department personnel could be instructed in basic counseling techniques to be used during or after the occurrence of an argument or disturbance, but the task of preventing these arguments from becoming aggravated assaults must belong to the individuals themselves and to institutions such as churches and social organizations that have the qualified personnel to help.

Unfortunately, the time of occurrence of most aggravated assaults prevents non-law enforcement agencies from intervening. Over 64% of the crimes occur at night, with 36% occurring between the hours of 8 p.m. and midnight. Aggravated assault is also a weekend crime, with 42% occurring on a Saturday or Sunday. The number of assaults recorded follows a fairly even distribution for the months of the year.

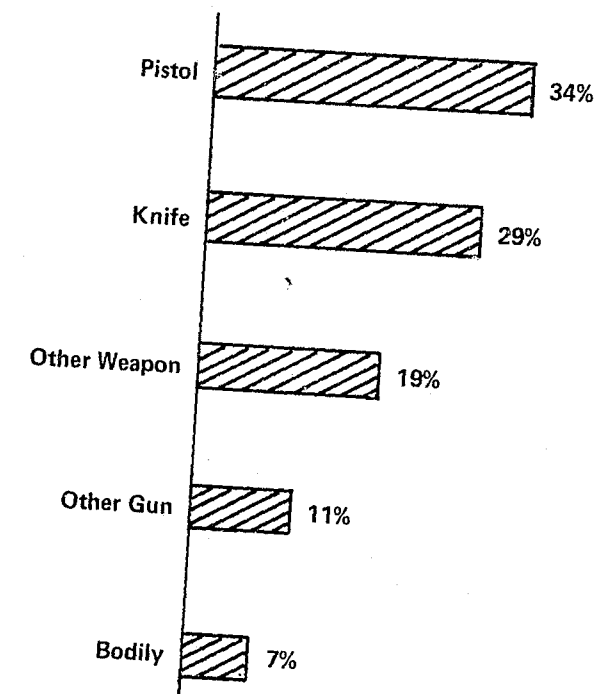
Of the Georgia aggravated assault victims, 45% are black males, 29% are white males, 19% are black females, and 7% are white females. Approximately 59% of the victims are 25 years old or older, although 32% are between the ages of 17 and 25, and 9% are under the age of 17.

The profile of the persons charged with aggravated assault is very similar to that of the victim; 48% are black males, 34% are white males, 14% are black females and 4% are white females. The aggravated assault offender is usually older; 56% are older than 25, while 41%

are between the ages of 17 and 25 and 3% are under 17. As can be seen from this data, aggravated assault in Georgia is not primarily a youthful offender crime.

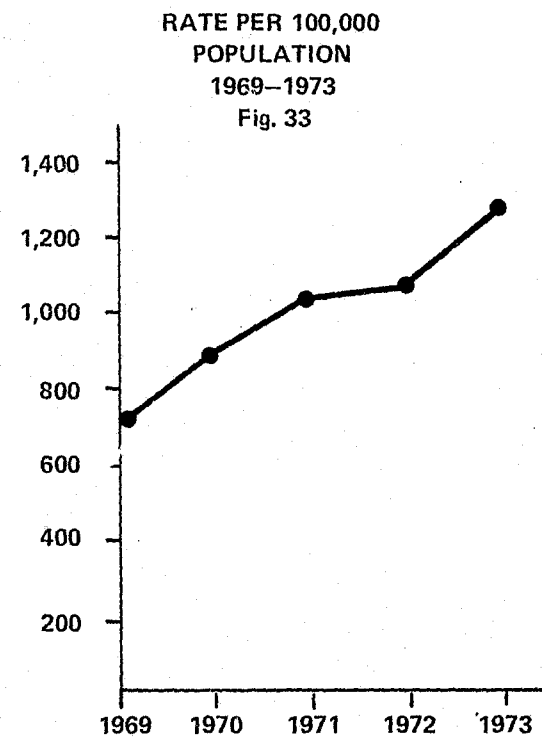
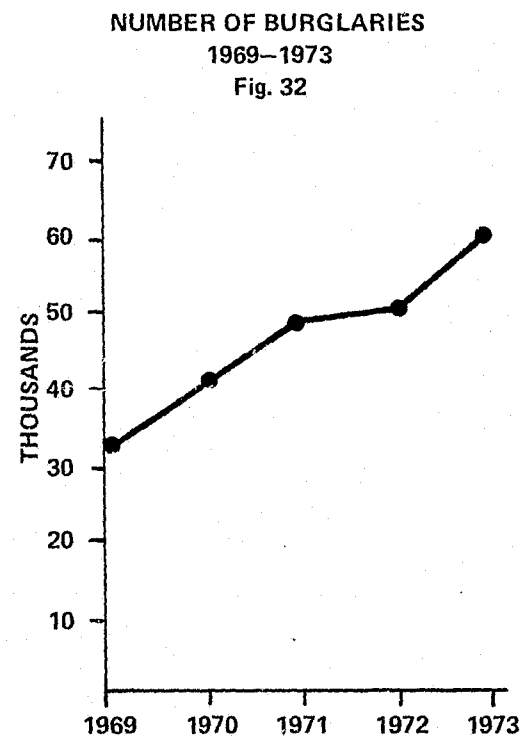
No single weapon is used in the majority of aggravated assaults in Georgia. The handgun is the most frequently used weapon, although it accounts for less than 34% of the total.

WEAPON USED  
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT  
Fig. 31

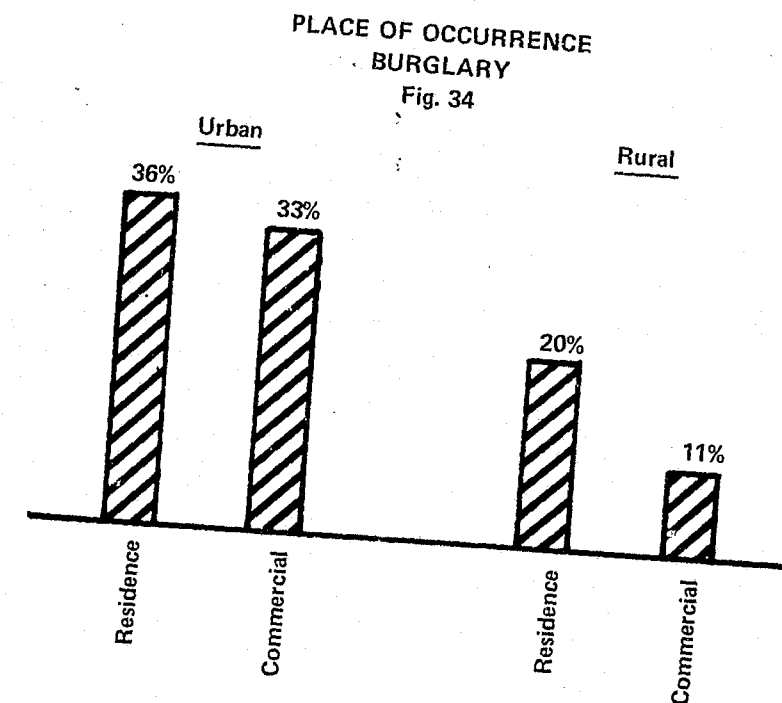


## BURGLARY

Burglary is defined by the Uniform Crime Report program as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry to the structure is not required to classify the act as a burglary. Georgians reported 60,726 burglaries in 1973, making the crime the second most prevalent of the seven major crimes. The number of burglaries in 1973 increased almost 19% since 1972, and over 86% since 1969. The rate of burglary per unit of population, which indicates the chances of a person being victimized, has increased 81% in the last five years and is now such that one burglary is recorded for every 79 Georgians. Of the seven major crimes, only robbery is increasing at a faster rate.



The places most often burglarized in Georgia are residences, which accounted for 57% of the total. Although it is doubtful that any house or business could be completely protected from a professional burglar, 11% of the successful burglaries in 1973 were accomplished without the use of force. In almost 6,800 incidents, burglars gained entry to the structures by such means as through unlocked doors or windows. Again the facts indicate the need for homeowners, apartment dwellers, and businessmen to properly secure their buildings. With the number of burglaries increasing an average of 17% a year for the last five years, Georgians cannot afford to let burglars help themselves to the contents of their homes and businesses by leaving their doors and windows unsecured.

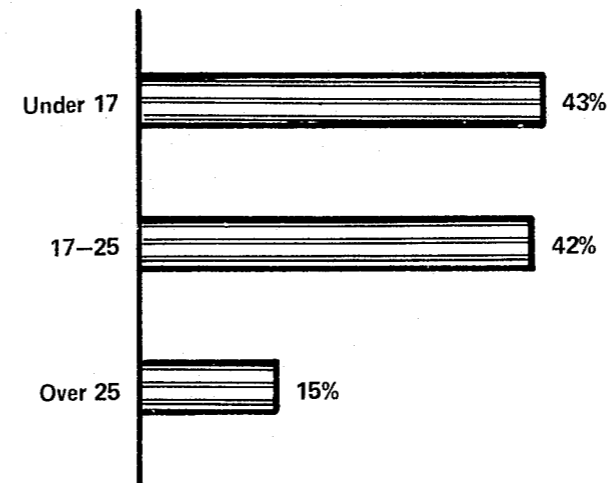


Burglary is similar to the other property crimes of larceny and auto theft in that incidents occur in equal amounts on all days of the week and all months of the year. Due to the nature of the crime, the exact hour of occurrence is rarely known, however, 61% of the burglaries for which a time of occurrence could be determined were known to have occurred at night.

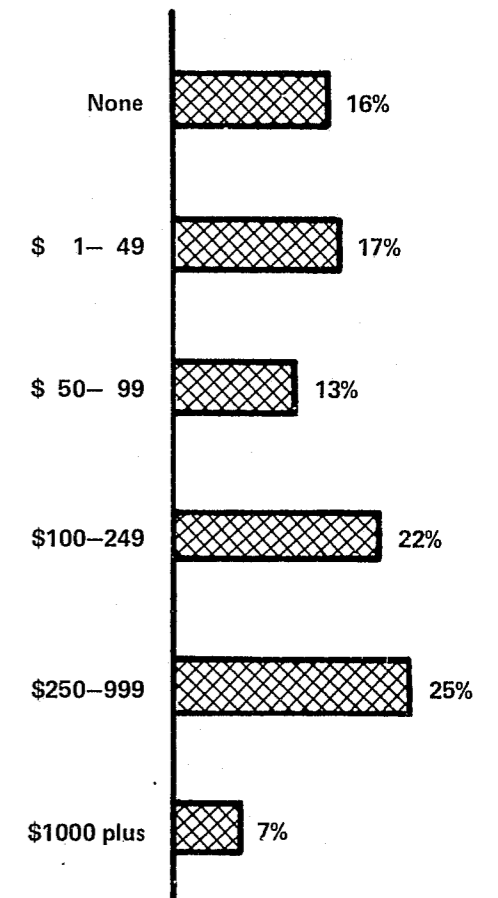
The profile of the burglary offender indicates that the typical burglar is male and is either white or black; 46% are white males, 44% are black males, 6% are black females and 4% are white females. The age groups of under 17 and 17 to 25 each account for approximately 42% of the offenders, with the group of offenders over the age of 25 representing only 15% of the total.

The young age of the average burglary offender may indicate to some that these are not the proficient, professional burglars. In the City of Atlanta, however, the Atlanta Impact Program Master Plan Update documented that 77% of the arrested burglary offenders were 24 years old or younger, and an average of 4.1 burglary charges were placed against each person arrested. If this pattern is typical of the State, then it is evident that burglars begin their trade early in life, and that they practice it on a regular basis.

AGE OF BURGLARY OFFENDERS  
Fig. 35



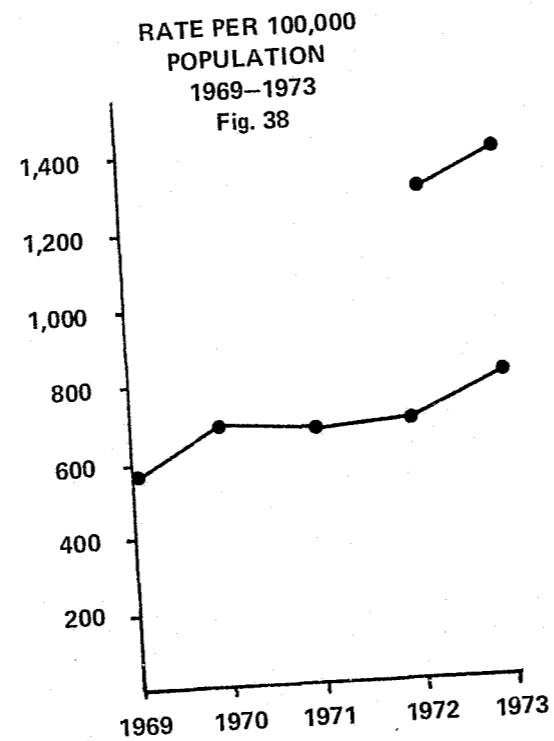
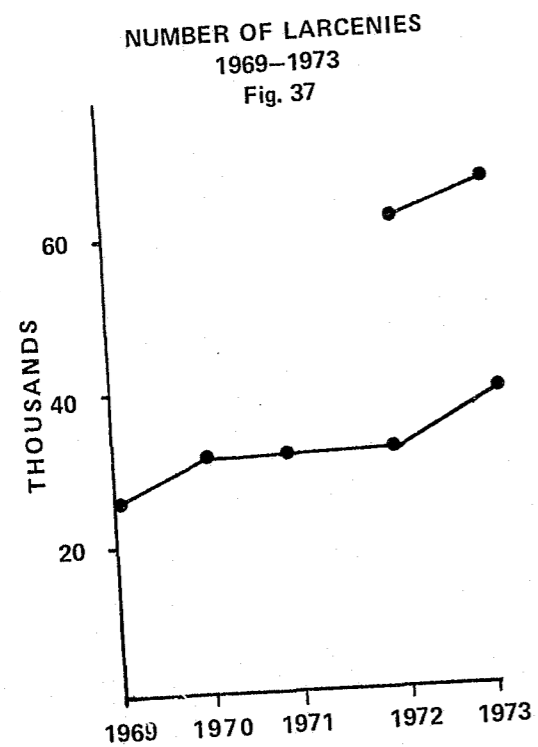
VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY  
BURGLARY  
Fig. 36



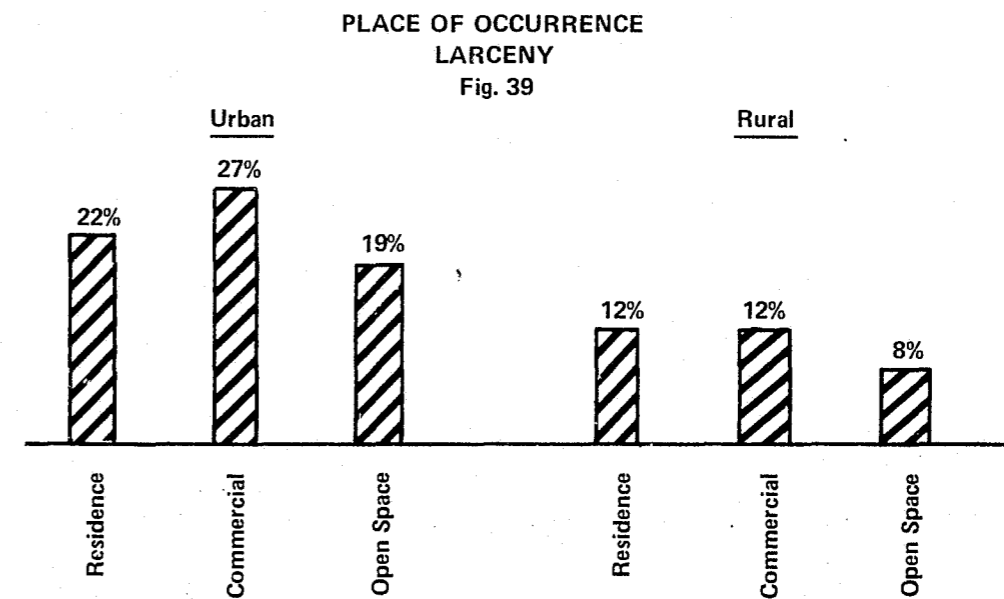
These burglary offenders cost Georgians a considerable amount of time, money and effort. Although 16% of the reported burglaries were classified as attempts and did not result in a loss of property, the most frequent loss to the victim of a completed burglary was between \$250 and \$999. On a Statewide basis, this amounted to approximately \$21,997,000 in lost property. Not reflected in this sum is the additional cost of damages as a result of the break-in.

## LARCENY

Larceny is defined by the Uniform Crime Report program as the unlawful taking or stealing of property or articles without the use of force, violence or fraud. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from autos, thefts of auto parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc. This crime category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, or worthless checks. Auto theft is excluded since it is a separate offense.



There were 66,558 larcenies in Georgia in 1973, which is one larceny for 72 citizens. Larceny is the most prevalent of the major crimes in our State, and has increased 10% in number and 8% in rate per unit of population from 1972 to 1973. Due to a change in reporting procedures, data for 1969 to 1971 is available only for larcenies that involved stolen property valued at under \$50.00. Therefore, Figures 37 and 38 reflect only these larcenies for 1969 to 1971. The two data points given for both 1972 and 1973 represent total larceny and larcenies under \$50.00.



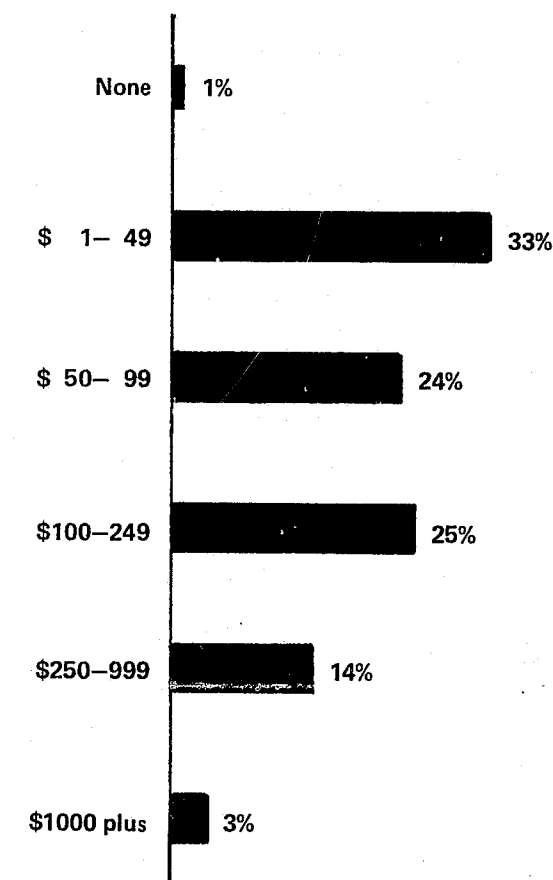
Information regarding the victims of larceny was not included in this study since these crimes usually occur without the victim's knowledge, and the characteristics of the victims therefore likely do not affect his or her chances of being victimized. Also, since larcenies often are committed against a commercial establishment, victim information would be non-existent.

The profile of the larceny offender indicates that 40% are white males, 34% are black males, 16% are white females, and 10% are black females. Persons under the age of 17 account for 27% of the offenders, while 44% are between the ages of 17 and 25, and 29% are over 25.

Larceny is not only a crime that occurs in equal amounts during day and night hours, it also occurs in equal amounts during all days of the week and all months of the year. As can be seen from Figure 39, major differences are not evident in the number of larcenies occurring in commercial establishments, residences, or open space areas.

Larceny is considered by some to be a crime of insignificant losses, but data collected in this study indicates otherwise. Although the value of the property stolen in a larceny was usually valued between \$1 and \$49, the total loss in Georgia in 1973 amounted to approximately \$15,291,000.

VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY  
LARCENY  
Fig. 40



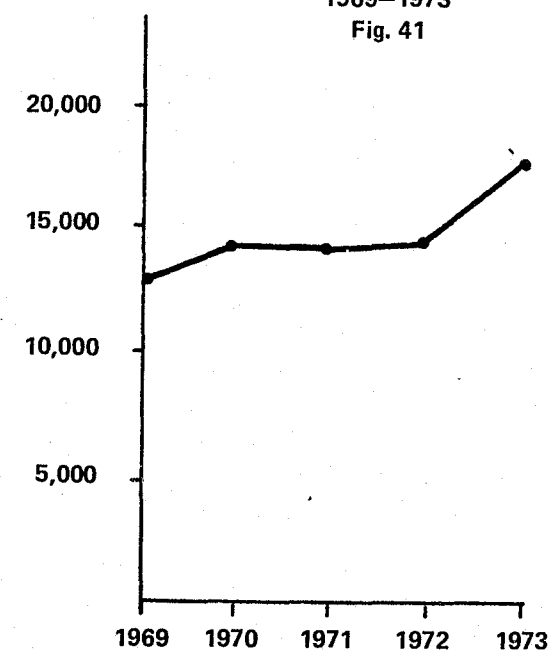
The crime of larceny can also be detrimental to the citizen's faith in their criminal justice system, since the offenders are rarely noticed in the act of committing the crime and are therefore rarely apprehended. As the victim's feeling of helplessness grows, fewer of these crimes are reported to the police, thereby making the recovery of the property or the apprehension of the criminal virtually impossible. The Atlanta Victimization Study indicated that 75% of the larce-

nies in the City of Atlanta were not reported to the police. Almost 40% of the reasons given for not reporting the crime was the feeling that nothing could be done.

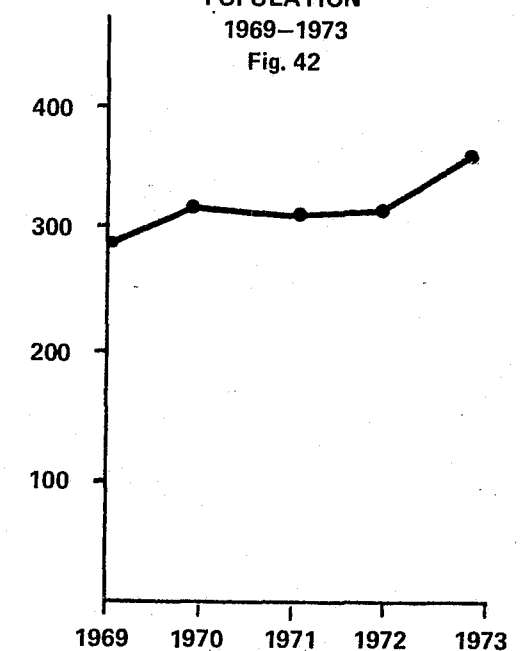
## AUTO THEFT

Auto theft is defined by the Uniform Crime Report program as the unlawful taking or stealing of a motor vehicle. This classification includes attempts, although the taking for temporary use of vehicles by persons having lawful access to them are excluded. A total of 17,153 of these crimes occurred in the State in 1973, an increase of 19% from 1972 and 35% from 1969. One auto theft was recorded for every 279 Georgians in 1973, and this rate per unit of population has increased 31% in the last five years.

NUMBER OF AUTO THEFTS  
1969-1973  
Fig. 41

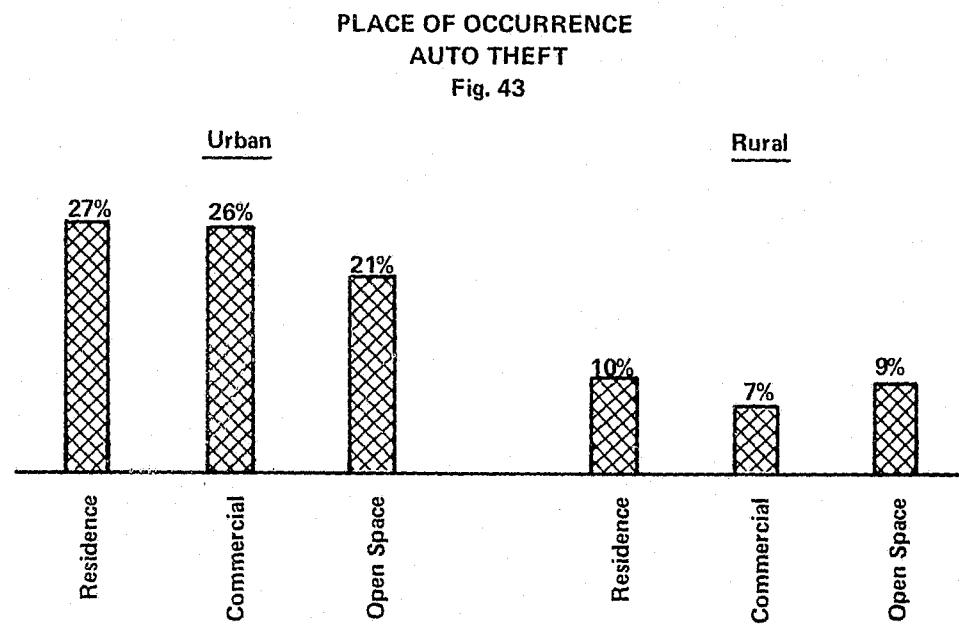


RATE PER 100,000  
POPULATION  
1969-1973  
Fig. 42





Since auto theft is a crime where confrontation between the victim and the offender does not usually occur, the characteristics of the victims likely are not determining factors in the victimizations and they were therefore not collected. Information concerning persons arrested for auto theft was collected and tabulated, and the data indicates that the majority of the offenders are male; 62% are white males and 32% are black males. More than 38% are under the age of 17, with the age group of 17 to 25 accounting for 44% and the age group of over 25 accounting for the remaining 18% of the offenders.



Although 68% of the auto thefts occur at night, the incidents recorded for both the days of the week and the months of the year are evenly distributed. Residences, commercial establishments and open space areas each account for approximately one-third of the places of occurrence.

Fortunately, 65% of the vehicles stolen in Georgia are recovered, although it is not known what condition the vehicle was in at the time of recovery.

# **APPENDIX A**

TABLE 1  
INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN GEORGIA

1969 - 1973

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Homicide	551	702	745	871	834
Forcible Rape	794	740	1,004	984	1,236
Robbery	2,895	4,395	4,858	6,340	7,565
Aggravated Assault	6,995	8,139	9,291	9,628	10,103
Burglary	32,555	41,301	49,003	51,056	60,726
Larceny Over \$50	26,288	31,838	32,102	33,177	38,576
All Larceny	---	---	---	---	66,558
Auto Theft	12,672	14,164	14,078	14,477	17,153
TOTALS	82,750	101,279	111,081	115,533	164,175*

\* 1973 figures reflect the change in the FBI definition of index crimes and include all larcenies.

TABLE 2  
INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN GEORGIA  
BY TYPE OF CRIME

1969 - 1973

YEAR	Total	Violent	Property
1969	82,450	10,935	71,515
1970	101,279	13,976	87,303
1971	111,081	15,898	95,183
1972	116,533	17,823	98,710
1973* A	164,175	19,738	144,437
B	136,193	19,738	116,455

\* Figures in row A reflect the change in the definition of index crimes and include all larcenies. Figures in row B are based on the definitions used in 1969 - 1972 and include only larcenies involving losses in excess of \$50.

TABLE 3  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INDEX CRIMES  
IN GEORGIA  
1969 - 1973

	1969	1970	1971	1972	A	1973* B
Homicide	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%
Rape	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Robbery	3.5	4.4	4.4	5.4	4.6	5.6
Aggravated Assault	8.4	8.0	8.4	8.3	6.2	7.4
Burglary	39.3	40.8	44.0	43.8	37.0	44.6
Larceny Over \$50	31.8	31.4	28.9	28.6	--	28.3
All Larceny	--	--	--	--	40.5	--
Auto Theft	15.3	14.0	12.7	12.4	10.4	12.6
TOTAL	100.0% (82,750)	100.0% (101,279)	100.0% (111,081)	100.0% (116,533)	100.0% (164,175)	100.0% (136,193)

\* Figures in column A reflect the change in the FBI definition of index crimes and include all larcenies. Figures in column B are calculated using the FBI definitions of 1969 - 1972, which include only larcenies involving losses in excess of \$50.

TABLE 4  
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF  
 VIOLENT CRIME  
 1969 - 1973

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Homicide	4.8%	5.0%	4.7%	4.9%	4.2%
Rape	7.1	5.3	6.3	5.5	6.3
Robbery	25.8	31.5	30.6	35.6	38.4
Assault	62.3	58.2	58.4	54.0	51.1
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TABLE 5  
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF  
 PROPERTY CRIME  
 1969 - 1973

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Burglary	45.5%	47.3%	51.5%	51.7%	42.1%
Larceny	36.8	36.5	33.7	33.6	46.0
Auto Theft	17.7	16.2	14.8	14.7	11.9
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TABLE 6  
CRIME RATE IN GEORGIA

1969 - 1973

	Reported Crimes per 100,000 Population				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Homicide	11.9	15.3	16.0	18.5	17.4
Forcible Rape	17.1	16.1	21.5	20.8	25.8
Robbery	62.4	95.8	104.2	134.3	158.2
Aggravated Assault	150.7	177.3	199.2	204.0	210.9
Burglary	701.5	899.9	1,050.7	1,081.7	1,268.4
Larceny Over \$50	566.4	693.7	688.3	702.9	805.9
All Larceny	--	--	--	--	1,390.3
Auto Theft	273.0	308.6	301.8	306.7	358.3
TOTALS	1,783.0	2,206.7	2,381.7	2,468.9	3,429.4*

\* Figures in 1973 reflect the change in the FBI definition of index crimes and include all larcenies.

TABLE 7

CRIME RATES BY TYPE

1969 - 1973

YEAR	TOTAL	VIOLENT	PROPERTY
1969	1,783.0	242.1	1,540.9
1970	2,206.7	304.5	1,902.2
1971	2,381.7	340.9	2,040.8
1972	2,468.7	377.4	2,091.3
1973* A	3,430.1	412.4	3,017.7
B	2,845.6	412.4	2,433.2

\* Figures in row A reflect the change in the definition of index crimes and include all larcenies. Figures in row B are based on the definitions used in 1969 - 1972 and include only larcenies involving losses in excess of \$50.

TABLE 8  
INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN GEORGIA BY  
AREA OF OCCURRENCE

1969 - 1973

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*	
					A	B
SMSA	58,584	73,158	81,047	82,912	124,490	96,122
Other Cities	11,350	12,746	13,596	14,742	17,519	13,814
Rural	12,816	15,375	16,438	18,879	22,166	26,257
TOTAL	82,750	101,279	111,081	116,533	164,175	136,193

\* Figures in Column A reflect the changes in the FBI definition of index crime and in the counties of the SMSAs. Figures in column B are calculated on the same basis as the 1969 - 1972 figures.

TABLE 9  
ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN CRIME IN  
GEORGIA BY AREA OF OCCURRENCE

1969 - 1973

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*	
					A	B
SMSA	16.8	24.9	10.8	2.3	51.1	15.9
Other Cities	10.3	12.3	6.7	8.4	18.8	-6.3
Rural	15.0	20.0	6.9	14.8	17.4	39.1
TOTAL	15.6	22.4	9.7	4.9	40.9	16.9

\* Figures in Column A reflect the changes in the FBI definition of index crime and in the counties of the SMSAs. Figures in column B are calculated on the same basis as the 1969-1972 figures.

TABLE 10

## CRIME RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION

## BY AREA OF OCCURRENCE

1969 - 1973

SMSA	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*	
					A	B
SMSA	2562.7	3208.4	3442.9	3546.3	4607.3	4079.9
Other Cities	1552.7	1897.6	1987.7	2103.0	2634.4	1967.8
RURAL	789.2	938.8	1010.9	1123.1	1562.1	1519.5
STATE TOTAL	1783.0	2206.7	2381.7	2468.9	3429.4	2845.6

\* Figures in Column A reflect the changes in the FBI definition of index crime and in the counties of the SMSAs. Figures in column B are calculated on the same basis as the 1969-1972 figures.

TABLE 11

COUNTIES IN GEORGIA SMSAs

(UP TO MID-1973)

<u>Atlanta</u>	<u>Albany</u>	<u>Augusta</u>	<u>Macon</u>
Clayton	Dougherty	Richmond	Bibb
Cobb			Houston
DeKalb			
Fulton			
Gwinnett			

<u>Columbus</u>	<u>Savannah</u>	<u>Chattanooga</u>
Muscogee	Chatham	Walker
Chattahoochee		

Additional Counties in Georgia SMSAs (added mid-1973)

<u>Atlanta</u>	<u>Albany</u>	<u>Augusta</u>	<u>Macon</u>
Cherokee	Lee	Columbia	Jones
Douglas			Twiggs
Fayette			
Forsythe			
Henry			
Newton			
Paulding	<u>Columbus</u>	<u>Savannah</u>	<u>Chattanooga</u>
Rockdale			
Walton	-----	Effingham	Catoosa
Butts		Bryan	Dade



TABLE 12

COUNTIES CONTIGUOUS TO GEORGIA SMSAs  
PRIOR TO 1973

<u>Atlanta</u>	<u>Albany</u>	<u>Augusta</u>		
Fayette	Calhoun	Burke		
Henry	Baker	Jefferson		
Rockdale	Mitchell	McDuffie		
Walton	Worth	Columbia		
Barrow	Lee			
Hall	Terrell			
Forsythe				
Cherokee				
Paulding				
Douglas				
Coweta				
Carroll				
Bartow				
Spalding				
<u>Macon</u>	<u>Columbus</u>	<u>Savannah</u>	<u>Chattanooga</u>	
Dooly	Harris	Effingham	Dade	
Pulaski	Talbot	Bryan	Chatteoga	
Bleckley	Marion		Gordon	
Twiggs	Stewart		Whitfield	
Jones			Catoosa	
Monroe				
Crawford				
Peach				
Macon				

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

TABLE 13

## INCIDENCE OF CRIME BY SMSA

1972-1973

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>% Change</u>
<u>Atlanta</u>			
violent	7986	9920	24.2
property	64402	73435	14.0
total	72388	83355	15.2
<u>Albany</u>			
violent	292	501	71.6
property	1091	2769	153.8
total	1383	3270	136.4
<u>Augusta</u>			
violent	645	482	-25.3
property	2912	3121	7.2
total	3557	3603	1.3
<u>Macon</u>			
violent	662	765	15.6
property	7517	8314	10.6
total	8179	9079	11.0
<u>Columbus</u>			
violent	481	527	9.6
property	4329	4644	7.3
total	4810	5171	7.5
<u>Savannah</u>			
violent	1519	1092	-28.1
property	9702	9218	-5.0
total	11221	10310	-8.1
<u>TOTAL</u>			
violent	11585	13287	14.7
property	89953	101501	12.8
total	101538	114788	13.0

1972 figures adjusted to include all larcenies

TABLE 14

## INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN SMSA CORE CITIES

1972 - 1973

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>% Change</u>
<u>Atlanta</u>			
violent	5728	7521	31.3
property	36631	37537	2.5
total	42359	45058	6.4
<u>Albany</u>			
violent	235	454	93.2
property	995	2662	167.5
total	1230	3116	153.3
<u>Augusta</u>			
violent	373	240	-35.7
property	972	1262	29.8
total	1345	1502	11.7
<u>Macon</u>			
violent	535	539	0.7
property	6303	6128	-2.8
total	6838	6667	-2.5
<u>Columbus</u>			
violent	478	496	3.8
property	4314	4183	-3.0
total	4792	4679	-2.4
<u>Savannah</u>			
violent	1215	886	-27.1
property	6891	6668	-3.2
total	8106	7554	-6.8
<u>TOTAL</u>			
violent	8564	10136	18.4
property	56106	58440	4.2
total	64670	68576	6.0

1972 figures adjusted to include all larcenies

TABLE 15

## CRIME RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION

IN SMSA CORE CITIES

1972-1973

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
<u>Atlanta</u>			
violent	1151.0	1506.8	30.9
property	7360.4	7521.4	2.2
total	8511.4	9028.2	6.1
<u>Albany</u>			
violent	310.4	582.8	87.8
property	1314.1	3417.2	160.0
total	1624.5	4000.0	146.2
<u>Augusta</u>			
violent	646.3	406.8	-37.1
property	1684.3	2139.0	27.0
total	2330.6	2545.8	9.2
<u>Macon</u>			
violent	449.8	441.8	-1.8
property	5298.8	5023.0	-5.2
total	5748.6	5464.8	-4.9
<u>Columbus</u>			
violent	284.8	292.5	2.7
property	2570.4	2467.2	-4.0
total	2855.2	2759.7	-3.3
<u>Savannah</u>			
violent	1029.9	745.2	-27.6
property	5841.4	5608.0	-4.0
total	6871.3	6353.2	-7.5

1972 figures adjusted to include all larcenies

TABLE 16

INCIDENCE OF CRIME BY COUNTIES CONTIGUOUS  
TO SMSAs

1972-1973

<u>Atlanta</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>% Change</u>
violent	961	904	-5.9
property	5669	8874	56.5
total	6630	9778	47.5
<u>Albany</u>			
violent	305	217	-28.9
property	783	941	20.2
Total	1088	1158	6.4
<u>Augusta</u>			
violent	220	267	21.4
property	634	1127	77.8
total	854	1394	63.2
<u>Macon</u>			
violent	247	268	8.5
property	1338	1556	16.3
total	1585	1824	15.1
<u>Columbus</u>			
violent	54	54	--
property	302	397	31.5
total	356	451	26.7
<u>Savannah</u>			
violent	32	61	90.6
property	101	346	242.6
total	133	407	206.0
<u>TOTAL</u>			
violent	1819	1771	-2.6
property	8827	13241	50.0
total	10646	15012	21.0

Based on pre-1973 definition of SMSA  
1972 figures adjusted to include all larcenies

TABLE 17

CRIME RATES PER 100,000  
BY COUNTIES CONTIGUOUS TO  
SMSA's

<u>Atlanta</u>	<u>1972 (adj)</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>% change</u>
property	1346.4	2027.3	50.6
violent	228.2	206.5	-9.5
total	1574.6	2233.8	41.9
<u>Albany</u>			
property	1190.0	1468.3	23.4
violent	463.5	338.6	-26.9
total	1653.5	1806.9	9.3
<u>Augusta</u>			
property	861.7	1538.3	78.5
violent	299.0	364.4	21.9
total	1160.7	1902.7	63.9
<u>Macon</u>			
property	1345.9	1484.4	10.4
violent	248.5	255.9	3.0
total	1594.4	1741.4	9.2
<u>Columbus</u>			
property	968.4	1244.8	28.5
violent	173.2	169.3	-2.3
total	1141.6	1414.1	23.9
<u>Savannah</u>			
property	474.3	1549.1	226.6
violent	150.3	273.1	81.7
total	624.6	1822.2	191.7
<u>Chattanooga</u>			
property	1819.7	2230.9	22.6
violent	213.0	223.5	4.9
total	2032.7	2454.4	20.7
<u>TOTAL SMSA</u> <u>Contiguous Counties</u>			
property	1342.5	1862.4	38.7
violent	248.6	244.1	-1.8
total	1591.1	2106.5	32.4

Based on pre-1973 definitions of SMSA  
1972 figures adjusted to include all larcenies

TABLE 18  
ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN INCIDENCE OF  
CRIME BY LOCATION

	1972 - 1973		
	<u>Core City</u>	<u>SMSA</u>	<u>Contiguous Counties to SMSA</u>
<u>Atlanta</u>			
violent	31.3	24.2	-5.9
property	2.5	14.0	56.5
total	6.4	15.2	47.5
<u>Albany</u>			
violent	93.2	71.6	-28.9
property	167.5	153.8	20.2
total	153.3	136.4	6.4
<u>Augusta</u>			
violent	-35.6	-25.3	21.4
property	29.8	7.2	77.8
total	11.7	1.3	63.2
<u>Macon</u>			
violent	0.7	15.6	8.5
property	-2.8	10.6	16.3
total	-2.5	11.0	15.1
<u>Columbus</u>			
violent	3.8	9.6	--
property	-3.0	7.3	31.5
total	-2.4	7.5	26.7
<u>Savannah</u>			
violent	-27.1	-28.1	90.6
property	-3.2	-5.0	242.6
total	-6.8	-8.1	206.0

Based on original SMSA definitions.  
1972 figures adjusted to include all larcenies

TABLE 19  
ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE  
IN RATE OF CRIME BY LOCATION

	1972 - 1973		
	<u>City</u>	<u>SMSA</u>	<u>Contiguous Counties to SMSA</u>
<u>Atlanta</u>			
property	2.2	13.2	50.6
violent	30.9	23.3	-9.5
total	6.1	14.3	41.9
<u>Albany</u>			
property	160.0	145.0	23.4
violent	87.8	65.7	-26.9
total	146.2	128.3	9.3
<u>Augusta</u>			
property	27.0	9.3	78.5
violent	-37.1	-23.8	21.9
total	9.2	3.3	63.9
<u>Macon</u>			
property	-5.2	7.9	10.4
violent	-1.8	12.7	3.0
total	-4.9	8.3	9.2
<u>Columbus</u>			
property	-4.0	8.8	28.5
violent	2.7	11.1	-2.3
total	-3.3	9.0	23.9
<u>Savannah</u>			
property	-4.0	-7.4	226.6
violent	-27.6	-29.9	81.7
total	-7.5	-10.5	191.7

Based on original SMSA definition  
1972 figures adjusted to include all larcenies

**APPENDIX B**

TABLE 20

## INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN HIGH CRIME AREAS

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>% change</u>
<u>Atlanta</u>			
violent	5,728	7,521	31.3
property	36,631	37,537	2.5
total	42,359	45,058	6.4
<u>Cobb County</u>			
violent	567	496	-12.5
property	6,941	8,483	22.2
total	7,508	8,979	19.6
<u>Columbus</u>			
violent	478	496	3.8
property	4,314	4,183	-3.0
total	4,792	4,679	-2.4
<u>DeKalb County</u>			
violent	1,444	1,774	22.9
property	14,789	18,840	27.4
total	16,233	20,614	27.0
<u>Macon</u>			
violent	535	539	0.7
property	6,303	6,128	-2.8
total	6,838	6,667	-2.5
<u>Savannah</u>			
violent	1,215	886	-27.1
property	6,891	6,668	-3.2
total	8,106	7,554	-6.8
<u>TOTAL HIGH CRIME AREAS*</u>			
violent	9,406	10,974	16.7
property	72,279	78,161	8.1
total	81,685	89,135	9.1

\*Total adjusted to exclude double counting of that portion of Atlanta located in DeKalb County

1972 figures adjusted to include all larcenies.

TABLE 21  
CRIME RATES PER 100,000  
BY HIGH CRIME AREAS

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>% change</u>
<u>High Crime Areas</u>			
<u>Atlanta</u>			
property	7360.4	7521.4	2.2
violent	1151.0	1506.8	30.9
total	8511.4	9028.2	6.1
<u>Columbus</u>			
property	2570.4	2467.2	-4.0
violent	284.8	292.5	2.7
total	2855.2	2759.7	-3.3
<u>Macon</u>			
property	5298.8	5023.0	-5.2
violent	449.8	441.8	-1.8
total	5748.6	5464.8	-4.9
<u>Savannah</u>			
property	5841.4	5608.0	-4.0
violent	1029.9	745.2	-27.6
total	6871.3	6353.2	-7.5
<u>Cobb</u>			
property	3374.6	3977.0	17.9
violent	275.7	232.5	-15.7
total	3650.3	4209.5	15.3
<u>DeKalb</u>			
property	3400.7	4338.5	27.6
violent	332.0	408.5	23.0
total	3732.7	4747.0	27.2
<u>TOTAL HIGH CRIME AREAS*</u>			
property	4827.2	5182.5	7.1
violent	629.5	727.6	15.6
total	5466.7	5910.1	8.1

1972 figures adjusted to include all larcenies.  
\*Total adjusted to exclude double counting of that portion of Atlanta located in DeKalb County

TABLE 22  
PERCENT CHANGE IN INCIDENCE OF CRIME  
IN 4 OF 6 HIGH CRIME AREAS

1973 - 1974\*

	Atlanta	Columbus	Macon	Savannah
violent	+15.5%	-02.3%	+11.5%	+09.8%
property	+04.0%	+06.5%	-01.3%	+20.1%
TOTAL	+05.8%	+03.5%	-00.3%	+18.9%

\*Based on first six months of 1974 as compared to first six months of 1973.



TABLE 23

## INCIDENCE AND RATE OF BURGLARY IN LAKEFRONT COUNTIES

Lake	County	Burglaries			Rate		
		1972	1973	% change	1972	1973	% change
Allatoona	Bartow	112	155		458.1	610.5	
	Cherokee	137	420		459.2	1362.0	
	Total	249	575	130.9%	458.7	1022.7	123.0%
Lanier	Forsythe	84	267		457.3	1364.8	
	Hall	239	572		533.5	1197.3	
	Dawson	17	42		467.9	1084.8	
	Total	340	881	159.1%	509.0	1237.2	143.1%
Hartwell	Hart	52	67		465.5	604.9	
	Franklin	50	47		381.1	360.4	
	Total	102	114	11.8%	416.2	472.7	13.6%
Clark Hill	Lincoln	27	37		461.2	605.3	
	Columbia	106	294		460.6	1254.5	
	Total	133	331	148.9%	460.8	1120.2	143.1%
Sinclair	Baldwin	106	36		459.1	155.3	
	Hancock	42	29		462.4	309.4	
	Putnam	20	27		458.4	612.9	
	Total	168	92	-45.2%	459.8	248.9	-45.9%
Burton	Rabun	39	158		454.6	1762.2	
	Total	39	158	82.6	194.8	361.6	85.6%
W.F. George	Stewart	12	28		194.9	473.8	
	Quitman	8	11		396.4	539.7	
	Clay	3	3		82.6	81.8	
	Total	23	42	82.6%	194.8	261.6	85.6%
Seminole	Seminole	20	27		455.4	614.6	
	Decatur	12	27		110.0	239.5	
	Total	32	54	68.8%	209.1	344.7	64.8%
Blue Ridge	Fannin	63	123		455.7	868.5	
	Total	63	123	95.2%	455.7	868.5	90.6%
Nottely	Union	33	45		454.1	605.0	
	Total	33	45	36.4%	454.1	605.0	33.2%
Total		1182	2415	104.3%	441.4	875.3	98.3%
1972 population		267,774					
1973 population		275,903					
percent change			3.0%				

TABLE 24

## COUNTIES RANKED BY TOTAL INDEX CRIME PROBLEM

1973 UCR

Equal Weight Given to Numbers of Crime and Rate of Crime

	County	Index	Rate
1.	Fulton	46,720	7683.1
2.	Chatham	10,310	5369.8
3.	DeKalb	20,614	4747.0
4.	Bibb	7,351	5033.4
5.	Cobb	8,979	4209.5
6.	Clarke	3,289	4761.0
7.	Clayton	4,616	4158.6
8.	Dougherty	3,270	3378.2
9.	Muscogee	4,679	2579.7
10.	Hall	1,922	3037.6
11.	Whitfield	1,768	3103.5
12.	Lowndes	1,807	3005.9
13.	Gwinnett	2,426	2801.1
14.	Tift	893	3130.0
15.	Walker	1,583	3005.1
16.	Rockdale	671	3228.1
17.	Floyd	1,928	2570.7
18.	Forsythe	632	3230.6
19.	Richmond	3,603	2239.5

	<u>County</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Rate</u>
20.	Houston	1,728	2589.2
21.	Cherokee	1,015	2904.2
22.	Catoosa	895	2957.5
23.	Spalding	1,081	2581.4
24.	Glynn	1,227	2315.8
25.	Newton	759	2689.2
26.	Chattahoochee	492	3219.1
27.	Bartow	826	2309.6
28.	Butts	356	3507.8
29.	Fayette	421	3228.0
30.	Decatur	564	2504.7
31.	McDuffie	460	3009.7
32.	Thomas	720	2057.1
33.	Columbia	515	2197.6
34.	Toombs	471	2299.8
35.	Troup	841	1915.1
36.	Henry	517	2046.0
37.	Coffee	493	2041.6
38.	Twiggs	261	3242.6
39.	Bryan	238	3244.3
40.	Lee	238	3244.3
41.	Crisp	402	2191.9
42.	Wayne	398	2100.0
43.	Polk	550	1741.3
44.	Carroll	786	1587.3

	<u>County</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Rate</u>
45.	Emanuel	405	1997.4
46.	Coweta	569	1614.0
47.	Peach	362	1879.8
48.	Elbert	336	1906.2
49.	Gordon	425	1623.0
50.	Burke	342	1896.3
51.	Washington	328	1904.8
52.	Bleckley	234	2126.5
53.	Ben Hill	267	2126.2
54.	Walton	410	1578.0
55.	Habersham	362	1652.4
56.	Mitchell	336	1763.4
57.	Rabun	197	2197.2
58.	Macon	266	1905.6
59.	Haralson	305	1792.4
60.	Cook	233	1921.6
61.	Putnam	182	2101.4
62.	Wilkes	216	2000.0
63.	Worth	283	1714.5
64.	Tattnall	281	1756.6
65.	Bacon	180	2054.1
66.	Pulaski	167	2101.2
67.	Berrien	230	1850.2
68.	Fannin	240	1694.6
69.	Telfair	226	1848.4

	<u>County</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Rate</u>
70.	Jackson	344	1563.0
71.	Bulloch	506	1528.0
72.	Morgan	191	1856.0
73.	Seminole	154	2015.2
74.	Douglas	488	1425.4
75.	Sumter	423	1509.6
76.	Liberty	350	1827.1
77.	Colquitt	468	1408.9
78.	Grady	283	1560.3
79.	Ware	472	1342.7
80.	Brooks	223	1563.3
81.	Baldwin	471	1343.8
82.	Madison	229	1560.8
83.	Stephens	322	1512.1
84.	Chattooga	321	1507.4
85.	Dooly	172	1563.1
86.	Murray	221	1560.4
87.	Laurens	418	1235.7
88.	Meriwether	287	1415.5
89.	Jenkins	132	1560.8
90.	Turner	132	1560.8
91.	Upson	296	1220.6
92.	Crawford	95	1580.2
93.	Miller	95	1580.2
94.	Pierce	151	1559.9

	<u>County</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Rate</u>
95.	Oglethorpe	121	1562.5
96.	Pike	121	1562.5
97.	Pickens	154	1558.2
98.	Wilcox	107	1567.3
99.	Calhoun	96	1570.4
100.	Jasper	96	1570.4
101.	Lincoln	96	1570.4
102.	Paulding	252	1281.5
103.	Lumpkin	143	1559.4
104.	Warren	113	1562.1
105.	Atkinson	90	1577.3
106.	Oconee	130	1556.0
107.	Union	116	1559.6
108.	Johnson	122	1554.9
109.	Charlton	97	1560.7
110.	Talbot	97	1560.7
111.	Screven	177	1400.9
112.	Taylor	125	1553.0
113.	White	125	1553.0
114.	Towns	77	1574.3
115.	Hart	115	1275.2
116.	Harris	163	1403.2
117.	Marion	88	1570.3
118.	Dade	149	1453.7
119.	Camden	160	1377.4

## 1973 UCR

<u>County</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Rate</u>
120. Monroe	167	1321.7
121. Long	56	1570.4
122. Webster	40	1570.5
123. Barrow	188	1013.8
124. Effingham	169	1126.7
125. Appling	156	1159.9
126. Terrell	148	1296.9
127. Banks	96	1427.5
128. Montgomery	90	1549.6
129. Treutlen	90	1549.6
130. Wilkinson	116	1150.0
131. Baker	57	1554.0
132. Randolph	99	1156.7
133. Glascock	38	1554.2
134. Dawson	57	1472.1
135. Schley	42	1526.7
136. McIntosh	95	1137.0
137. Echols	31	1521.1
138. Jones	100	672.2
139. Lamar	95	826.1
140. Hancock	93	992.1
141. Jeff Davis	90	892.2
142. Early	92	681.5
143. Quitman	28	1373.9
144. Candler	66	1061.9

## 1973 UCR

<u>County</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Rate</u>
145. Stewart	63	1066.0
146. Greene	78	750.5
147. Clinch	64	1013.1
148. Evans	71	810.2
149. Franklin	80	613.4
150. Jefferson	77	466.5
151. Irwin	57	674.0
152. Gilmer	58	612.1
153. Taliaferro	24	1043.5
154. Dodge	53	321.1
155. Heard	29	508.2
156. Brantley	11	169.2
157. Lanier	7	132.1
158. Clay	5	136.3
159. Wheeler		No Data

**APPENDIX C**

The profiles of the seven index crimes presented in this report were determined from data collected in 87 law enforcement agencies in 48 Georgia counties. The data was compiled for each agency, for all agencies in a county, for all agencies in an Area Planning and Development Commission (APDC) jurisdiction, and finally for all the agencies surveyed. The results of this final compilation are presented in this Appendix in tabular form. Each agency was given the report of its own data, and each APDC received the compilations for all agencies in each county and for all the counties in its jurisdiction.

It should be noted that in many instances, information was recorded as unknown. This is due primarily to two reasons. First, many law enforcement agencies do not record all the data that is necessary for a complete profile of the crime. Second, much of the information can not be determined due to its nature. For example, many burglaries occur while a store is closed or while a family is away from home, thus preventing a specific time of occurrence from being determined. For the purposes of this report, all information recorded as unknown was deleted from the analysis.

Information concerning offenders in this report relates to the persons charged with committing an offense. In those cases where one person was arrested and charged with the commission of multiple offenses, the characteristics of that person, such as age, sex and race, were tabulated for each charge. This method of tabulation, therefore, yields a profile of the offenders and not of the persons arrested.

Although it will be possible for each individual agency to determine clearance rates for each crime from their own profiles, it was not possible to make this determination for the total survey due to inconsistencies in the recording of the data. Information concerning the number of crimes cleared by arrest and by exception was therefore deleted from this publication.

Since the purpose of this project was to determine profiles of the index crimes, and since the sample was of sufficient size to accurately portray the profile of crime in Georgia, no effort was made to project the actual numbers obtained in this sample to determine data for Georgia. Instead, the percentages calculated from the sample were simply applied to the State.

The total value of property stolen in robberies, burglaries and larcenies stated in the profiles was calculated in the following manner. From the sample, the total dollar amount of the stolen property was divided by the number of incidents in which something of value was stolen and for which the value could be determined. This yielded an average loss for each incident where something was stolen. This average was then multiplied by the portion of the incidents in the State that actually resulted in something of value being stolen. For example, of the 656 robberies in the sample, 90% (590) resulted in a loss to the victim. Of these losses, an exact value could be determined in only 451 incidents, but these added to a total of \$179,907.00, or an average of \$398.91 per completed robbery. Since 90% of the sample robberies

resulted in a loss, it was assumed that 90% of the robberies in the State, or 6,814, resulted in a loss. The average of \$398.91 was then multiplied by 6,814 to yield the value \$2,718,151.44 in property stolen in robberies.

PROFILES FOR THE CRIME OF HOMICIDE

Number of Crimes Studied: 158

PROFILE OF VICTIMS

Number of Victims: 158

Total by Age, Sex and Race

	<u>AGE</u>		<u>SEX</u>		<u>RACE</u>
Under 17	6	Male	107	White	45
17 to 25	36	Female	30	Black	67
Over 25	64	Unknown	21	Other	0
Unknown	52			Unknown	46

Detailed Profile of Victims

	<u>MALES</u>		
	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Under 17	1	4	0
17 to 25	9	18	0
Over 25	22	29	0
Unknown	3	3	0

	<u>FEMALES</u>		
	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Under 17	0	1	0
17 to 25	4	5	0
Over 25	5	6	0
Unknown	0	1	0

Insufficient Information: 47

PROFILE OF OFFENDERS BASED ON ARREST DATA

Number of Offenders: 123

Total by Age, Sex and Race

	<u>AGE</u>		<u>SEX</u>		<u>RACE</u>
Under 17	2	Male	102	White	30
17 to 25	29	Female	19	Black	63
Over 25	40	Unknown	2	Other	0
Unknown	52			Unknown	30

Detailed Profile of Offenders

	<u>MALES</u>		
	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Under 17	0	1	0
17 to 25	9	12	0
Over 25	13	21	0
Unknown	7	15	0

	<u>FEMALES</u>		
	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Under 17	0	0	0
17 to 25	0	6	0
Over 25	0	5	0
Unknown	1	3	0

Insufficient Information: 30



PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF VICTIM

Jurisdiction	105
SMSA	0
Georgia	17
Out of State	1
Unknown	35
Total	158

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

Monday	17
Tuesday	8
Wednesday	13
Thursday	7
Friday	17
Saturday	41
Sunday	22
Weekday	1
Weekend	1
Unknown	31
Total	158

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

January	15
February	5
March	15
April	18
May	13
June	13
July	12
August	13
September	12
October	12
November	12
December	11
Unknown	7
Total	158

RELATIONSHIP

Stranger	15
Spouse	22
Relative	10
Acquaintance	47
Unknown	64
Total	158

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

12-1 A.M.	15
2-3 A.M.	13
4-5 A.M.	1
6-7 A.M.	1
8-9 A.M.	1
10-11A.M.	5
12-1 P.M.	3
2-3 P.M.	8
4-5 P.M.	9
6-7 P.M.	6
8-9 P.M.	21
10-11P.M.	20
Daytime	2
Nighttime	6
Unknown	47
Total	158

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

Residence	66
Commercial	26
Open Space	25
Unknown	41
Total	158

Urban Area	77
Rural Area	50
Unknown	31
Total	158

Residence Urban	41
Commercial Urban	19
Open Space Urban	16
Residence Rural	24
Commercial Rural	7
Open Space Rural	9

WEAPON USED

Bodily	4
Pistol	77
Shotgun	14
Rifle	11
Knife	11
Other	8
Unknown	33
Total	158

PROPERTY TAKEN

Money	0
Drugs	1
Guns	0
Other	3
None	16
Unknown	138

VALUE OF PROPERTY TAKEN

\$0	16
\$1-49	0
\$50-99	0
\$100-249	0
\$250-999	0
\$1000-plus	0
Unknown	142

PROFILES FOR THE CRIME OF RAPE

Number of Crimes Studied: 139

PROFILE OF VICTIMS

Number of Victims: 139

Total by Age, Sex and Race

	<u>AGE</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>RACE</u>
Under 17	32	Male 1	White 69
17 to 25	44	Female 125	Black 25
Over 25	18	Unknown 13	Other 0
Unknown	45		Unknown 45

Detailed Profile of Victims

	<u>MALES</u>		
	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Under 17	0	0	0
17 to 25	1	0	0
Over 25	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0

	<u>FEMALES</u>		
	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Under 17	14	13	0
17 to 25	35	7	0
Over 25	15	3	0
Unknown	0	2	0

Insufficient Information: 49

PROFILE OF OFFENDERS BASED ON ARREST DATA

Number of Offenders: 87

Total by Age, Sex and Race

	<u>AGE</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>RACE</u>
Under 17	4	Male 86	White 21
17 to 25	33	Female 0	Black 48
Over 25	14	Unknown 1	Other 0
Unknown	36		Unknown 18

Detailed Profile of Offenders

	<u>MALES</u>		
	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Under 17	0	4	0
17 to 25	6	25	0
Over 25	8	6	0
Unknown	7	13	0

	<u>FEMALES</u>		
	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Under 17	0	0	0
17 to 25	0	0	0
Over 25	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0

Insufficient Information: 18

PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF VICTIM

Jurisdiction	95
SMSA	1
Georgia	17
Out of State	2
Unknown	24
Total	139

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

Monday	20
Tuesday	10
Wednesday	19
Thursday	11
Friday	22
Saturday	29
Sunday	15
Weekday	2
Weekend	0
Unknown	11
Total	139

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

January	4
February	5
March	13
April	10
May	6
June	19
July	17
August	14
September	12
October	17
November	13
December	7
Unknown	2
Total	139

RELATIONSHIP

Stranger	62
Spouse	0
Relative	2
Acquaintance	32
Unknown	43
Total	139

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

12-1 A.M.	17
2-3 A.M.	16
4-5 A.M.	8
6-7 A.M.	1
8-9 A.M.	1
10-11A.M.	4
12-1 P.M.	3
2-3 P.M.	7
4-5 P.M.	5
6-7 P.M.	7
8-9 P.M.	12
10-11P.M.	13
Daytime	4
Nighttime	7
Unknown	34
Total	139

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

Residence	47
Commercial	19
Open Space	46
Unknown	27
Total	139

Urban Area	54
Rural Area	73
Unknown	12
Total	139

Residence Urban	33
Commercial Urban	13
Open Space Urban	8
Residence Rural	14
Commercial Rural	6
Open Space Rural	37

WEAPON USED

Bodily	20
Pistol	12
Shotgun	1
Rifle	0
Knife	21
Other	4
Unknown	81
Total	139

PROPERTY TAKEN

Money	3
Drugs	0
Guns	0
Other	6
None	25
Unknown	105

VALUE OF PROPERTY TAKEN

\$0	25
\$1-49	1
\$50-99	0
\$100-249	0
\$250-999	0
\$1000-plus	0
Unknown	113

TYPE OF RAPE

Forcible	61
Assault and Attempt	41
Unknown	37

PLACE VICTIM WAS PICKED UP

Residence	61
Commercial	21
Open Space	19
Unknown	38

AREA VICTIM PICKED UP IN

Urban	57
Rural	47
Unknown	35

PROFILES FOR THE CRIME OF ROBBERY

Number of Crimes Studied: 656

PROFILE OF VICTIMS

Number of Victims: 656

Total by Age, Sex and Race

<u>AGE</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>RACE</u>
Under 17	Male	White
17 to 25	Female	Black
Over 25	Unknown	Other
Unknown		Unknown
14	248	138
28	80	72
89	328	1
525		445

Detailed Profile of Victims

	<u>MALES</u>		
	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Under 17	11	2	0
17 to 25	16	5	0
Over 25	40	30	0
Unknown	30	22	1

	<u>FEMALES</u>		
	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Under 17	1	0	0
17 to 25	5	1	0
Over 25	11	6	0
Unknown	0	4	0

Insufficient Information: 471

PROFILE OF OFFENDERS BASED ON ARREST DATA

Number of Offenders: 323

Total by Age, Sex and Race

<u>AGE</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>RACE</u>
Under 17	Male	White
17 to 25	Female	Black
Over 25	Unknown	Other
Unknown		Unknown
15	283	70
141	24	197
53	16	0
114		56

Detailed Profile of Offenders

	<u>MALES</u>		
	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Under 17	0	9	0
17 to 25	29	103	0
Over 25	18	26	0
Unknown	18	42	0

	<u>FEMALES</u>		
	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Under 17	0	4	0
17 to 25	1	5	0
Over 25	3	3	0
Unknown	1	5	0

Insufficient Information: 56

PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF VICTIM

Jurisdiction	251
SMSA	0
Georgia	36
Out of State	9
Unknown	360
Total	656

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

Monday	91
Tuesday	70
Wednesday	74
Thursday	79
Friday	110
Saturday	110
Sunday	59
Weekday	2
Weekend	0
Unknown	61
Total	656

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

January	71
February	52
March	50
April	40
May	27
June	34
July	63
August	57
September	82
October	56
November	44
December	65
Unknown	15
Total	656

RELATIONSHIP

Stranger	426
Spouse	2
Relative	1
Acquaintance	25
Unknown	202
Total	656

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

12-1 A.M.	36
2-3 A.M.	29
4-5 A.M.	14
6-7 A.M.	10
8-9 A.M.	17
10-11A.M.	30
12-1 P.M.	49
2-3 P.M.	46
4-5 P.M.	48
6-7 P.M.	51
8-9 P.M.	84
10-11P.M.	81
Daytime	12
Nighttime	14
Unknown	135
Total	656

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

Residence	69
Commercial	365
Open Space	158
Unknown	64
Total	656
Urban Area	481
Rural Area	140
Unknown	35
Total	656

Residence Urban	48
Commercial Urban	297
Open Space Urban	134
Residence Rural	19
Commercial Rural	67
Open Space Rural	24

WEAPON USED

Bodily	145
Pistol	306
Shotgun	15
Rifle	5
Knife	33
Other	22
Unknown	130
Total	656

PROPERTY TAKEN

Money	409
Drugs	0
Guns	15
Other	101
None	58
Unknown	73

VALUE OF PROPERTY TAKEN

\$0	58
\$1-49	131
\$50-99	106
\$100-249	119
\$250-999	77
\$1000 plus	18
Unknown	147

TYPE OF ROBBERY

Weapon	367
No Weapon	131
Attempt with Weapon	33
Attempt without Weapon	14
Unknown	111

Total Value of Property Taken: \$179,907

PROFILES FOR THE CRIME OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Number of Crimes Studied: 1,317

PROFILE OF VICTIMS

Number of Victims: 1,317

Total by Age, Sex and Race

<u>AGE</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>RACE</u>
Under 17	Male	White
17 to 25	Female	Black
Over 25	Unknown	Other
Unknown		Unknown
41	663	220
145	281	360
272	373	1
859		736

Detailed Profile of Victims

	<u>MALES</u>		
	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Under 17	12	10	0
17 to 25	39	68	0
Over 25	73	117	0
Unknown	38	55	0

	<u>FEMALES</u>		
	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Under 17	7	6	0
17 to 25	10	27	0
Over 25	21	46	0
Unknown	0	30	1

Insufficient Information: 757

PROFILE OF OFFENDERS BASED ON ARREST DATA

Number of Offenders: 875

Total by Age, Sex and Race

<u>AGE</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>RACE</u>
Under 17	Male	White
17 to 25	Female	Black
Over 25	Unknown	Other
Unknown		Unknown
13	694	207
157	135	334
214	46	0
491		334

Detailed Profile of Offenders

	<u>MALES</u>		
	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Under 17	5	2	0
17 to 25	46	98	0
Over 25	88	78	0
Unknown	46	80	0

	<u>FEMALES</u>		
	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Under 17	0	3	0
17 to 25	2	10	0
Over 25	13	30	0
Unknown	7	32	0

Insufficient Information: 335

PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF VICTIM

Jurisdiction	726
SMSA	1
Georgia	117
Out of State	8
Unknown	465
Total	1317

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

Monday	154
Tuesday	97
Wednesday	91
Thursday	113
Friday	135
Saturday	263
Sunday	163
Weekday	0
Weekend	3
Unknown	293
Total	1317

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

January	101
February	78
March	103
April	120
May	104
June	114
July	89
August	107
September	119
October	113
November	88
December	84
Unknown	97
Total	1317

RELATIONSHIP

Stranger	114
Spouse	137
Relative	44
Acquaintance	341
Unknown	681
Total	1317

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

12-1 A.M.	97
2-3 A.M.	59
4-5 A.M.	21
6-7 A.M.	5
8-9 A.M.	7
10-11A.M.	26
12-1 P.M.	42
2-3 P.M.	43
4-5 P.M.	65
6-7 P.M.	78
8-9 P.M.	114
10-11P.M.	140
Daytime	12
Nighttime	40
Unknown	568
Total	1,317

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

Residence	392
Commercial	244
Open Space	170
Unknown	511
Total	1317

Urban Area	574
Rural Area	543
Unknown	200
Total	1317

Residence Urban	229
Commercial Urban	188
Open Space Urban	110
Residence Rural	158
Commercial Rural	54
Open Space Rural	58

WEAPON USED

Bodily	60
Pistol	297
Shotgun	70
Rifle	26
Knife	250
Other	163
Unknown	451
Total	1317

PROPERTY TAKEN

Money	1
Drugs	0
Guns	0
Other	12
None	231
Unknown	1073

VALUE OF PROPERTY TAKEN

\$0	231
\$1-49	1
\$50-99	0
\$100-249	1
\$250-999	3
\$1000 plus	0
Unknown	1081

TYPE OF ASSAULT

Aggravated	1130
Attempted	127
Unknown	60

PROFILES FOR THE CRIME OF BURGLARY

PROFILE OF OFFENDERS BASED ON ARREST DATA

Number of Crimes Studied: 9,568  
 Number of Offenders: 3,799

Total by Age, Sex and Race

<u>AGE</u>		<u>SEX</u>		<u>RACE</u>	
Under 17	406	Male	1389	White	598
17 to 25	402	Female	136	Black	583
Over 25	147	Unknown	2273	Other	2
Unknown	2844			Unknown	2616

Detailed Profile of Offenders

	<u>MALES</u>		
	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Under 17	139	160	1
17 to 25	222	136	0
Over 25	66	52	0
Unknown	121	164	0

	<u>FEMALES</u>		
	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Under 17	9	50	0
17 to 25	17	9	0
Over 25	19	6	0
Unknown	5	6	0

Insufficient Information: 2617

PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF VICTIM

Jurisdiction	1480
SMSA	0
Georgia	272
Out of State	6
Unknown	7800
Total	9568

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

Monday	1114
Tuesday	958
Wednesday	1074
Thursday	1082
Friday	1134
Saturday	845
Sunday	781
Weekday	191
Weekend	254
Unknown	2135
Total	9568

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

January	752
February	706
March	859
April	669
May	682
June	701
July	855
August	712
September	773
October	871
November	906
December	866
Unknown	216
Total	9568

RELATIONSHIP

Stranger	
Spouse	
Relative	N/A
Acquaintance	
Unknown	
Total	

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

12-1 A.M.	86
2-3 A.M.	93
4-5 A.M.	67
6-7 A.M.	45
8-9 A.M.	91
10-11A.M.	84
12-1 P.M.	90
2-3 P.M.	85
4-5 P.M.	83
6-7 P.M.	91
8-9 P.M.	96
10-11P.M.	109
Daytime	608
Nighttime	1253
Unknown	6687
Total	9568

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

Residence	4931
Commercial	3785
Open Space	488
Unknown	365
Total	9569

Urban Area	6425
Rural Area	2877
Unknown	267
Total	9569

Residence Urban	3114
Commercial Urban	2832
Open Space Urban	458
Residence Rural	1786
Commercial Rural	929
Open Space Rural	29

WEAPON USED

Bodily	0
Pistol	1
Shotgun	0
Rifle	0
Knife	0
Other	3
Unknown	9564
Total	9568



PROFILES FOR THE CRIME OF LARCENY

PROPERTY TAKEN

Money	729
Drugs	86
Guns	1064
Other	5633
None	1109
Unknown	948

VALUE OF PROPERTY TAKEN

\$0	1109
\$1-49	1216
\$50-99	933
\$100-249	1567
\$250-999	1728
\$1000 plus	442
Unknown	2574

TYPE OF ENTRY

Force	6125
No Force	822
Attempt	364
Unknown	2257

Total Value of Property Taken: \$2,450,991

PROFILE OF OFFENDERS BASED ON ARREST DATA

Number of Crimes Studied: 8,757  
 Number of Offenders: 2749

Total by Age, Sex and Race

<u>AGE</u>		<u>SEX</u>		<u>RACE</u>	
Under 17	297	Male	1320	White	735
17 to 25	486	Female	397	Black	588
Over 25	323	Unknown	1032	Other	0
Unknown	1643			Unknown	1426

Detailed Profile of Offenders

MALES

	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Under 17	80	115	0
17 to 25	219	129	0
Over 25	137	76	0
Unknown	92	130	0

FEMALES

	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Under 17	38	25	0
17 to 25	67	54	0
Over 25	81	25	0
Unknown	21	32	0

Insufficient Information: 1428

PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF VICTIM

Jurisdiction	1508
SMSA	1
Georgia	161
Out of State	10
Unknown	7077
Total	8757

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

Monday	1016
Tuesday	879
Wednesday	915
Thursday	937
Friday	961
Saturday	909
Sunday	624
Weekday	228
Weekend	225
Unknown	2063
Total	8757

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

January	583
February	563
March	677
April	689
May	664
June	711
July	751
August	759
September	739
October	857
November	778
December	758
Unknown	228
Total	8757

RELATIONSHIP

Stranger	
Spouse	
Relative	
Acquaintance	
Unknown	N/A
Total	

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

12-1 A.M.	100
2-3 A.M.	57
4-5 A.M.	25
6-7 A.M.	41
8-9 A.M.	131
10-11A.M.	177
12-1 P.M.	194
2-3 P.M.	248
4-5 P.M.	291
6-7 P.M.	212
8-9 P.M.	211
10-11P.M.	165
Daytime	680
Nighttime	1250
Unknown	4975
Total	8757

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

Residence	2687
Commercial	3095
Open Space	2181
Unknown	794
Total	8757

Urban Area	5551
Rural Area	2803
Unknown	403
Total	8757

Residence Urban	1754
Commercial Urban	2140
Open Space Urban	1515
Residence Rural	916
Commercial Rural	939
Open Space Rural	651

WEAPON USED

Bodily	0
Pistol	3
Shotgun	0
Rifle	3
Knife	0
Other	1
Unknown	8750
Total	8757

PROPERTY TAKEN

Money	778
Drugs	10
Guns	421
Other	6932
None	109
Unknown	506

VALUE OF PROPERTY TAKEN

\$0	109
\$1-49	2177
\$50-99	1580
\$100-249	1642
\$250-999	907
\$1000 plus	199
Unknown	2143

Total Value of Property Taken: \$1,509,729

PROFILES FOR THE CRIME OF AUTO THEFT

PROFILE OF OFFENDERS BASED ON ARREST DATA

Number of Crimes Studied: 2094  
 Number of Offenders: 318

Total by Age, Sex and Race

<u>AGE</u>		<u>SEX</u>		<u>RACE</u>	
Under 17	61	Male	259	White	124
17 to 25	71	Female	20	Black	64
Over 25	30	Unknown	39	Other	0
Unknown	156			Unknown	130

Detailed Profile of Offenders

MALES

	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Under 17	34	14	0
17 to 25	42	24	0
Over 25	21	7	0
Unknown	18	15	0

FEMALES

	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Under 17	3	1	0
17 to 25	0	2	0
Over 25	2	0	0
Unknown	3	1	0

Insufficient Information: 131

PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF VICTIM

Jurisdiction	288
SMSA	1
Georgia	91
Out of State	7
Unknown	1707
Total	2094

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

Monday	216
Tuesday	230
Wednesday	211
Thursday	229
Friday	293
Saturday	239
Sunday	223
Weekday	28
Weekend	51
Unknown	374
Total	2094

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

January	151
February	156
March	168
April	199
May	179
June	164
July	167
August	199
September	153
October	162
November	180
December	173
Unknown	43
Total	2094

RELATIONSHIP

Stranger	31
Spouse	0
Relative	1
Acquaintance	9
Unknown	2053
Total	2094

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

12-1 A.M.	41
2-3 A.M.	22
4-5 A.M.	10
6-7 A.M.	12
8-9 A.M.	24
10-11A.M.	42
12-1 P.M.	50
2-3 P.M.	59
4-5 P.M.	61
6-7 P.M.	50
8-9 P.M.	68
10-11P.M.	95
Daytime	174
Nighttime	708
Unknown	678
Total	2094

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

Residence	690
Commercial	622
Open Space	564
Unknown	218
Total	2094
Urban Area	1393
Rural Area	549
Unknown	152
Total	2094
Residence Urban	498
Commercial Urban	481
Open Space Urban	396
Residence Rural	187
Commercial Rural	135
Open Space Rural	164

WEAPON USED

Bodily	0
Pistol	0
Shotgun	0
Rifle	0
Knife	0
Other	0
Unknown	2094
Total	2094

AUTO THEFT

Vehicles Recovered	1,285
Vehicles Not Recovered	701
Unknown	108

**END**