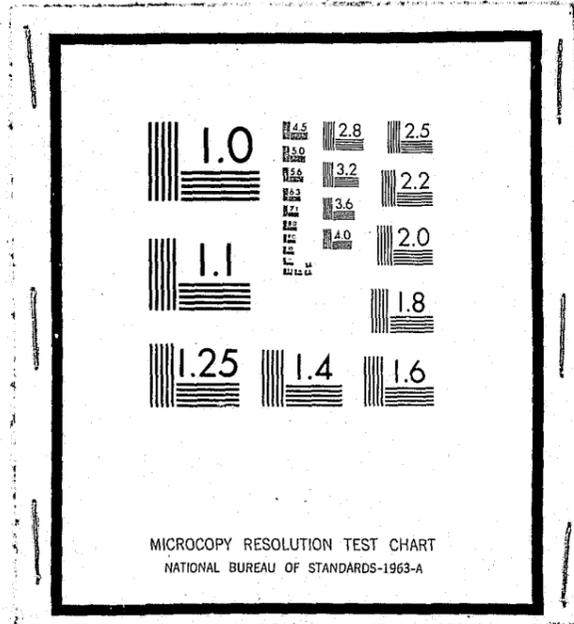


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

3/3/77

Date filmed

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRESS REPORT	
GRANTEE Georgia State Crime Commission	LEAA GRANT NO. 75-DF-04-0017	DATE OF REPORT 11-24-76	REPORT NO.
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE City of Atlanta Bureau of Police Services	TYPE OF REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR QUARTERLY <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT		
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT High Crime Foot Patrol	GRANT AMOUNT \$503,972.00		
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD 1 August 1975		THROUGH 31 August 1976	
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR <i>Capt S.L. Salvant</i>	TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR CAPT SALVANT		
COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)			
RECEIVED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official)			DATE

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Final Report
HIGH CRIME FOOT PATROL

by

J. Charmaine Warner

The primary purpose of this definitive report of the High Crime Foot Patrol is to satisfy the requirements established by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for Discretionary Grants. This report shall include a statistical analysis of robberies and burglaries reported to The Atlanta Bureau of Police Services during the periods of September, 1973 to August, 1974; September, 1974 to August, 1975; and September, 1975 to August, 1976.

The principal purpose of the High Crime Foot Patrol has been to reduce robberies and burglaries in designated patrol areas in the City of Atlanta. The primary objectives has been to reduce open-space robberies by 15%; commercial robberies by 10%; residential burglaries by 10%; and non-residential burglaries by 15%. The fundamental function of the High Crime Foot Patrol has been to prevent or to deter criminal activities through visibility. As a visible representative of police authority, the personnel of the High Crime Foot Patrol has established contact with community members in an effort to improve the interaction between the Atlanta Bureau of Police Services and the community. The High Crime Foot Patrol has been designed to complement the operations of the Anti-Robbery, Anti-Burglary and THOR Divisions.

The rate of occurrence of the number of robberies and burglaries in the near-downtown area and central business district of the City of Atlanta have been of major concern to the administration of the city. The target offenses have been concentrated among eleven beats of the city where statistics indicate that the number of reported offenses of robberies and burglaries have increased during the past 3 years.

The High Crime Foot Patrol consisted of 38 uniformed police officers. A saturation type patrol is usually utilized. Deployment of personnel of the High Crime Foot Patrol was based upon the size, density, and total crime rate among the patrol areas. The tabulation of relevant statistical data concerning trend analysis is utilized. Mandatory training sessions have been delivered to the personnel of the unit.

An assessment of reported incidents of robberies and burglaries among the patrol areas of the High Crime Foot Patrol indicate the following percentage change.

September-August/ 1973 1974	September-August/ 1974 1975	ROBBERY	BURGLARY
1973 1974	1974 1975	-31.25%	-15.02
September-August/ 1974 1975	September-August/ 1975 1976	+13.60%	- 3.52%
September-August/ 1973 1974	September-August/ 1975 1976	-21.90%	-18.02%

The total robbery figures indicate a decrease from September, 1973-August 1974 to September, 1974-August, 1975 of 31.25%. The total robbery figures also indicate a decrease from September, 1976-August, 1974 to September, 1975-August, 1976 by 21.90%. Burglary figures reveal a decrease among the three report periods. The largest decrease was indicated in the comparison of September, 1973-August, 1974 to September, 1975-August, 1976.

A complete breakdown of the percentage change for open-space robberies; commercial robberies; residential burglaries; and non-residential burglaries is detailed below.

	(9-73/8-74 to 9-74/8-75)	(9-74/8-75 to 9-75/8-76)	(9-73/8-74 to 9-75/8-76)
Open Space Robberies	-28.12	+10.74	-20.40
Commercial Robberies	-40.98	-24.44	-26.56
Residential Burglaries	-22.73	- 8.68	-29.24
Non-Residential Burglaries	- 3.71	+ 2.22	- 1.57

An assessment of reported incidents of robberies and burglaries among the patrol areas of the High Crime Foot Patrol indicate the following figures.

	9-73/8-74	9-74/8-74	9-75/8-76
Open Space Robberies	946	680	753
Commercial Robberies	305	180	224
Residential Burglaries	1782	1377	1261
Non-Residential Burglaries	1214	1169	1195

A comparison of statistics indicate that the occurrence of open-space robberies; commercial robberies; residential burglaries; and non-residential burglaries decreased from 9/73-8/74 to 9/75-8/76. The largest decrease can be observed among residential burglaries followed closely by commercial robberies. A comparison of the offenses during the period of 9/73-8/74 to 9/74-8/75 reveals the largest decrease among commercial robberies.

The High Crime Foot Patrol has been established as a section under the Special Operations Section funded through general funds of the Bureau of Police Services. The personnel have been increased in order to increase the effectiveness of the unit and is no longer confined to designated patrol areas of the city. The offenses of robberies and burglaries are the principal targets of the unit, however, with the increase in the reported incidents of larcenies, the unit has began to examine the problems and deploy personnel to support existing units to reduce the number of larcenies reported.