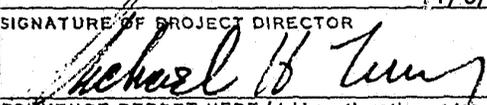


 <b>U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b> LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		<b>DISCRETIONARY GRANT</b> <b>PROGRESS REPORT</b>	
GRANTEE Georgia State Crime Commission	LEAA GRANT NO. <b>75-NI-04-0001</b>	DATE OF REPORT 2/4/76	REPORT NO. 4
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE City of Atlanta	TYPE OF REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR QUARTERLY <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT		
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT Crime Analysis Team	GRANT AMOUNT \$187,634.00		
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD 1/5/74		THROUGH 9/15/75	
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR 		TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR Michael H. Terry, Director	

COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)

This and all following pages comprise the final progress report for the Crime Analysis Team (75-NI-04-0001). The grant was extended to September 15, 1975 by grant adjustment number four received by this office on December 16, 1975.

Rather than repeating the information in previous progress reports (which have detailed the activities of each period), we are attaching a copy of the 1976 Local Criminal Justice Master Plan and a copy of the Annual Report of the Crime Analysis Team. A brief section on staff is included to show the administration of the CAT at the end of the grant.

32641  
 READING ROOM

BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official)

DATE

## ADMINISTRATION

At the close of the grant on September 15, 1975, the Crime Analysis Team staff was assigned as follows:

Director:	Michael H. Terry
CJCC Coordinator:	Thomas Bowman
Systems Coordinator:	Carol Brantley
Secretaries:	Joyce Jackson Edith Fusillo (temporary)
<u>Grants Management Section:</u>	Lois Johnson, Fiscal Analyst/Grants Manager Keith Collier, CJP II Charles Burris, Research Analyst Dianna Johnson, Research Analyst
<u>Evaluation Section:</u>	Kent Ryan, Evaluator III Doris Hegmon, Evaluator II Joan Hudson, Research Analyst Samit Roy, Quantitative Methods Analyst
<u>Planning Section:</u>	Larry Dingle, CJP III John Brown, CJP II Richard Clarke, Research Analyst Jackie Mays, Research Analyst

In addition, assistance was provided by Bureau of Police Services (BPS) personnel as follows:

Bill Donald	Monitoring police projects
Burt Kamin	Writing/planning police projects
Nathaniel Leverett	Data retrieval from BPS
"Duke" Ellington	Secretary

T  
1976  
ANNUAL REPORT

of the  
Crime Analysis Team  
City of Atlanta

to the  
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council  
The Honorable Maynard Jackson, Chairman  
Michael H. Terry, Executive Director

February, 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia

The preparation of this report was financed in part through a discretionary grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U. S. Department of Justice, (Atlanta Impact Program, 75-NI-04-0001) under the provisions of Part B, Title 1, of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended.

# CITY OF ATLANTA



## CRIME ANALYSIS TEAM

96 Mitchell Street, S.W.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

(404) 658-6135

MICHAEL H. TERRY, Director

### MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable Maynard Jackson, Chairman  
and Other Distinguished Members of the  
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

FROM: Michael H. Terry, ~~Executive~~ Executive Director

DATE: February 23, 1976

SUBJ: Annual Report

It is my pleasure to present to you the Annual Report of the City of Atlanta Crime Analysis Team (CAT) which has been produced as a summary of the previous year's activities of CAT and of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC). Also included are plans for the coming year.

The CAT is in the unique position of functioning as a department of City government while also serving as staff for the CJCC. This is indeed a privileged position and the staff has enjoyed the benefits of City administration as well as the challenge of responding to an organization whose purpose transcends that limited by the boundaries of the City. I believe that the CAT has been responsive to the need to recognize the greatness of Atlanta and, at the same time, to recognize its neighbors and the need for cooperation to solve mutual problems.

The year 1975 was an exciting one for the Crime Analysis Team and for the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. I have found it a pleasure to work with the members of the Council and thank them for support and assistance they have so freely provided which has enabled the CAT staff to perform so admirably.

The purpose of this Annual Report is twofold: to serve as a summary of our accomplishments and to describe our plans for the coming year. I hope that members of the CJCC will find this to be a useful and responsive document.

MHT:jj



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## I. CRIME ANALYSIS TEAM

The Crime Analysis Team (CAT) originated with the 1971 High Impact Cities Program developed by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) of the Department of Justice (Part B, Title 1, of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968). The Impact program was designed to reduce the occurrence of serious crimes by 5 percent in two years and 20 percent in five years. Serious crime included homicide, aggravated assault, robbery, rape, larceny, and burglary. On January 13, 1972, Vice President Agnew announced that Atlanta had been chosen as one of the eight cities to receive up to \$20 million in Impact funds. Police, courts, corrections and community agencies could apply for funds--provided they could demonstrate a realistic plan for reduction of Impact crimes.

The CAT originally operated under the auspices of the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) and attempted to perform all the functions envisioned by the LEAA legislation including: planning for criminal justice, administration of the various LEAA programs to effect that plan, review and analysis of data regarding the crime situation in the Atlanta metropolitan area, and review and evaluation of the use of LEAA funds by the various recipients. While operating within ARC, the CAT cleared and monitored grants to the City of Atlanta for the \$20 million Impact program.

One of the goals of the Impact program was that programs established by federal funds should, if at all possible, be

absorbed into the local government and made a permanent program. To this end, the Crime Analysis Team was moved from ARC to the City of Atlanta and on November 6, 1974, Mayor Maynard Jackson announced the awarding of \$194,000 in federal funds to continue the Crime Analysis Team through the next June. (This was later extended to September 15, 1975.) The City of Atlanta Crime Analysis Team is now scheduled for funding through September 30, 1976 with equal support from federal and local sources.

Although the CAT is now institutionalized as a unit of the Mayor's office within City government, the institutionalization of the concepts of criminal justice planning employed by the CAT are expected to have a more long-lasting impact on the Atlanta Criminal Justice System. In conceiving the Impact program, one belief was that devoting substantial amounts of money to attacking certain target crimes would result in significant decreases in the rates of those crimes in the eight selected cities. The results of the Impact program nationwide have not been conclusive and there have been factors outside the system, unforeseen by planners, which may have had detrimental effects on the operation of the Impact program within particular cities. In the final section of this report, a statistical report, the Crime Analysis Team has prepared charts specifically relating to crime rates of the Impact crimes in Atlanta, 1972 thru 1975.

## A. Summary of Activities for 1975

The Crime Analysis Team began its operation under the City on November 5, 1974 with the hiring of the Director, Michael H. Terry, and one Criminal Justice Planning. The office obtained a permanent location at 96 Mitchell Street in January, 1975. Additional staff were employed and the following page shows the staff membership at the end of the first grant (September 15, 1975). Since that time, Ms. Patricia Adger was employed as Secretary and Mr. Guy Vickers as Research Analyst. Keith Collier remains a member of the staff but as Criminal Justice Planning for the (separate) City of Atlanta Planning Grant which was awarded September 25, 1975. This grant authorizes the City through the Crime Analysis Team to perform regional criminal justice planning with the purpose of coordinating criminal justice planning for Atlanta and Fulton and DeKalb Counties. This will provide cross jurisdictional planning to create a forum for CJCC members to work together for solutions to mutual problems without duplicating the efforts of other agencies. (See also sections I.C.4 and II.)

The Crime Analysis Team and its staff individually have been actively involved in cooperative efforts with local, state and national criminally justice agencies and organizations. It has maintained a close working relationship, of course, with the State Crime Commission (SCC) and the Regional office of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). The CAT has supported and often hosted regular meetings with representatives of these offices. The CAT staff members have made themselves available when "emergencies" have arisen (as they often do) with the operation

## ADMINISTRATION

At the close of the grant on September 15, 1975, the Crime Analysis Team staff was assigned as follows:

Director: Michael H. Terry

CJCC Coordinator: Thomas Bowman

Systems Coordinator: Carol Brantley

Secretaries: Joyce Jackson

Grants Management Section: Lois Johnson, Fiscal Analyst/Grants Manager

Keith Collier, CJP III  
Charles Burris, Research Analyst  
Dianna Johnson, Research Analyst

Evaluation Section: Kent Ryan, Evaluator III

Doris Hegmon, Evaluator II  
Joan Hudson, Research Analyst  
Sami Roy, Quantitative Methods Analyst

Planning Section: Larry Dingle, CJP III

John Brown, CJP II  
Richard Clarke, Research Analyst  
Jackie Mays, Research Analyst

In addition, assistance was provided by Bureau of Police Services (BPS) personnel as follows:

Bill Donald  
Burt Kamin  
Nathaniel Leverett  
"Duke" Ellington

Monitoring police projects  
Writing/planning police projects  
Data retrieval from BPS  
Secretary

of a particular project and has appreciated the cooperative attitude displayed by their counterparts in the SCC and LEAA. Staff members have consistently worked with the local project directors and have provided generous technical assistance in order to assure the successful operation of the projects (see also sections III-A and III-B for details). They have also maintained professional detachment sufficient to ensure that all projects operate within state and federal guidelines and specifications.

The CAT or individual members of the staff are affiliated with the following criminal justice organizations: National Association of Criminal Justice Planning Directors--Michael Terry, member of the Executive Committee; Lois Johnson, associate member; DeKalb County Criminal Justice Police Committee; Michael Terry, member; Keith Collier, Staff Liaison; ARC Criminal Justice Committee; Michael Terry, member; Keith Collier, Staff Liaison; Ways to Reduce Crime Committee; John Brown, Staff Liaison; Task Force on Mental Health and Criminal Justice Coordination; John Brown, member; Metropolitan Area Criminal Justice Planners; Larry Dingle, member; Georgia Association Criminal Justice Planners; Larry Dingle, associate member.

During 1975 the Crime Analysis Team produced several publications. The first was the Atlanta Impact Program Status Report of January 29, 1975. The Program Directory for the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council was completed in April in 1975. It described the functions of the CAT as well as the CJCC and provided information on all grants operating at that date. The Annual Report serves to update that information and will update and incorporate the information found in the Program Directory.

The 1976 Local Criminal Justice Master Plan was presented to the CJCC as a draft in October. (See section C03 for detailed information on the compilation of this document.) In December, 1975 the CJCC amended and adopted the Plan. It is now available in the revised form and stands as the most significant statement on local criminal justice planning to be made in Atlanta and possibly by any city in the country. It offers specific recommendations for reduction of twenty-one major criminal justice problems. Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the CJCC, members have pledged to work within their own unit of government for the implementation of the Plan. The cooperation displayed and responsible positions held by the individual members of the CJCC will ensure that this Plan is one that will be used. This combination of cooperation and foresight has been a significant factor in the successful operation of the CJCC.

## B. Projected Activities for 1976

Members of the Planning section of the Crime Analysis Team have begun work on the next plan--a five year, comprehensive document. It will be completed in September of this year and expectations are that it will continue the basic format of the 1976 Plan--that is, "problem statements" or research papers on selected issues followed by specific recommendations as to what action should be taken and the most effective agency to perform that action. Comments and criticism of the previous plan have been considered carefully and some will be implemented in the production of the five-year plan. For example, estimates of costs of particular recommendations will be given with alternate solutions to be included. The staff will specifically emphasize (where possible) those recommendations which can be implemented at little or no cost to the agency. One advantage of local planning is that it requires the Crime Analysis Team to consider local practicalities in seeking solutions to local problems and is, therefore, much more realistic. The CAT is looking forward to another well-researched, well-written and useful local plan which will serve the area.

Other 1976 activities anticipated by the Crime Analysis Team include the applications for continued federal assistance, where possible, and continued technical assistance to the local unit of government in the resolving of specific issues related to crime reduction. The Grants Management section has already prepared applications for the LEAA Bloc program for submission to ARC and SCC (see also section C-1 of this report). As they become available, applications will be made to other sources as well. Technical

assistance to existing Impact grants will continue, of course, as well as to the new and existing Bloc grants. The CAT will maintain its role as monitor and evaluator of federal funds in 1976. These responsibilities will culminate in the productions of final evaluation reports for individual grants--most of which will be produced by the CAT Evaluation section (see also C-2 of this report).

As a local resource for crime planning, the CAT will continue to serve the needs of local agencies. Despite their many duties, staff members will be available for advising and assisting community groups. Staff members have performed such diverse functions as speaking to a local private school on the crime problem in Atlanta and answering questions from citizens who call the office with various questions--sometimes unusual ones (see also section C).

### C. Administration of the Crime Analysis Team (CAT)

In response to its charges, the Administration of the CAT must be flexible and interrelated. Its three administrative sections, grants management, planning and evaluation, were established in response to its charge as an Impact-funded grant: crime specific planning and evaluation techniques, and monitoring responsibility over Impact grants. These are the major functions of the Crime Analysis Team and are interrelated with its additional function as staff for the CJCC.

Administration at the CAT is intended to be fairly loose to allow the cooperation between and among sections that is necessary to perform its tasks. For example, all three sections cooperate in the writing of grants to assure: 1) compliance with local planning efforts (planning); 2) adherence to federal guidelines and specifications (management); and 3) appropriate techniques for evaluation (evaluation). For CJCC activities, the CJCC Coordinator guides the staff as a whole in responding to the CAT's responsibilities.

A fourth section has been included to summarize the CAT's activities as a result of the City of Atlanta planning grant awarded in October, 1975. Although certain duties and responsibilities were added to the CAT (administration of the City's Bloc Program; coordination with neighboring governments), the three administrative sections have remained the same.

Despite the variety of its duties, the flexibility of the CAT staff and the leadership provided by its Director, have enabled it to perform more than adequately over the past year.

## 1. GRANTS MANAGEMENT

The Grants Management Section is responsible for managing the City of Atlanta's LEAA grant awards, providing technical assistance to criminal justice and community agencies, coordinating agency functions, and researching alternative funding sources. This section of the Crime Analysis Team is responsible for the fiscal and programmatic management of approximately \$20 million dollars in currently active and Impact LEAA grants. Pages through present a listing of Impact grants, Bloc grants since 1973, and currently active discretionary and planning grants.

Routine activities of the Grants Management Section include technical assistance in preparation of budget and programmatic revisions, time extensions, and special condition clearances. During 1975, the Section was successful in securing time extensions for several Impact grants, clearing special conditions on all Impact grants awarded in 1975.

Also, the Grants Management Section was instrumental in developing a standardized selection process for contractual services provided by LEAA funds. The Section is also responsible for administering and monitoring the contract award process.

The Grants Management Section also provided technical assistance to the Bureau of Police Services during the City's 1976 budget process relative to the institutionalization of police Impact programs. The following is a summary of major developments and

activities in LEAA grant programs during 1975:

THOR - Negotiations conducted on evaluation and research contracts.

Model Cities Crime Control Team (MCCCT) - The CAT solicited bids on crime fear surveys. The modification of project activities to 24 hour neighborhood team policing concept was accomplished.

Police Helicopter - Helicopter project was continued on a smaller scale by transferring functions and activities to the Anti-Burglary Project.

Anti-Rape - The CAT developed a rape counseling and training subcomponent and solicited bids for professional services to implement this subcomponent.

High Crime Foot Patrol - The CAT prepared a major budget revision for this grant project.

Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) - The CAT wrote the TASC grant application which was subsequently awarded by LEAA.

Juvenile Delinquency Prevention (Community) - The community juvenile project was developed by the CAT. Proposals were solicited from various community agencies and awarded to the Metro YMCA by the Mayor and Council.

Local Planning Grant - The CAT secured local criminal justice planning funds for the City of Atlanta. These funds were previously waived to ARC.

Criminal Justice Information System - The CAT has devoted considerable effort to the Atlanta CJIS project by providing monitoring, grants management and technical assistance.

Additionally, the Grants Management Section has been involved with the Bureau of Police Services in developing a Standard Operating Procedures Manual and an Affirmative Action Plan for compliance with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Presently, the section is developing a Project Director's Manual to assist implementing agencies in complying with Federal, State, and local guidelines pertaining to grant operation.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF IMPACT AWARDS

<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Amount Federal Support</u>	<u>Date of Acceptance</u>
72-DF-04-0059	Overtime Patrol	93,491.00	08/07/72
72-DF-04-0068	Field Reporting	72,750.00	12/06/72
72-DF-04-0073	Anti-Robbery/Burglary	795,449.00	02/22/73
72-DF-04-0074	Prosecutor Squad	135,585.00	03/07/73
72-DF-04-0076	Street Lighting	220,642.50	04/10/73
72-DF-04-0077	Administrative Assistance	38,246.00	04/30/73
72-ED-04-0023	Juvenile Court Outreach	1,000,934.00	04/16/73
72-ED-04-0024	Juvenile Work Release	170,964.00	07/06/73
72-ED-04-0025	High Risk Juvenile Parole	204,062.00	07/20/73
72-NI-04-0001	ARC Crime Analysis Team	625,000.00	03/02/72
73-DF-04-0023	Helicopter Patrol	1,504,461.00	07/02/73
73-DF-04-0034	Street Academy	636,000.00	07/30/73
73-ED-04-0010	Therapeutic Communities	1,320,462.00	08/06/73
74-SS-04-0001	Victimization Survey	29,905.00	01/14/74
74-DF-04-0005	Data Processing	48,960.00	03/05/74
74-DF-04-0012	Intensive Probation	344,327.00	03/20/74
74-DF-04-0015	THOR	3,505,489.00	03/26/74
74-DF-04-0016	Model Cities Crime Control	450,046.00	06/14/74
73-NI-04-0004	Impact Evaluation	314,941.00	
75-DF-04-0004	Anti-Robbery	1,828,371.00	09/03/74
75-DF-04-0017	High Crime Foot Patrol	503,972.00	01/31/75
75-DF-04-0018	THOR Supplement	140,760.00	01/31/75
75-DF-04-0019	Intensive Employment	131,267.00	01/00/75
75-DF-04-0020	Manpower Training	333,337.00	01/28/75
75-DF-04-0021	Anti-Burglary	2,023,662.00	01/31/75
75-DF-04-0022	Anti-Rape	319,556.00	01/31/75
75-ED-04-0004	Therapeutic Community	1,017,035.00	01/07/75
75-NI-04-0001	Crime Analysis Team	194,267.00	11/30/74
76-DF-04-0008	Crime Analysis Team Cont.	100,000.00	08/11/75
	Total Impact	\$18,103,941.50	

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF DISCRETIONARY

NON-IMPACT GRANTS

<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>Federal Support</u>	<u>Date of</u> <u>Acceptance</u>
72-DF-04-0034	Committing Magistrate & Central Warrants	89,150.00	02/15/72
72-ED-04-0009	Special Case Services for Criminal Addict	150,000.00	06/12/72
75-ED-04-0006	Treatment Alternatives to Street Crimes	224,979.00	02/15/75
76-DF-04-0002	DEA Task Force	383,976.00	09/12/75
76-P-12-1	Atlanta Planning Grant	<u>16,494.00</u>	09/25/75
	Total	864,599.00	

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF

ATLANTA'S ACTION GRANT AWARDS  
1973 - 1975

<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>Federal Support</u>	<u>Date of</u> <u>Acceptance</u>
73A-0055	Georgia State Intelligence Network (GSIN)	57,084.00	05/29/73
73A-0069	Tactical Anti-Crime	103,041.00	05/29/73
73A-0070	Tactical Anti-Crime	177,639.00	05/29/73
73A-0107	Mutual Aid Assistance Plan	11,250.00	05/29/73
73A-0382	Legislative Analysis	20,671.00	07/16/73
73A-0700	Criminal Justice Information System I	97,500.00	05/20/74
74A-03-025	Cont. of Community Relations	26,142.00	09/30/74
74A-05-004	Metro-Atlanta Narcotics Squad	61,478.00	07/30/74
74A-07-002	Continuation of GSIN	73,959.00	05/20/74
74A-07-013	Metro-Atlanta Intelligence Network	46,008.00	05/20/74
74A-20-006	Criminal Justice Information System II	439,212.00	04/15/75
75A-02-007	CJIS II-B	118,570.00	12/16/75
75A-04-010	Communications Support	15,579.00	08/11/75
75A-05-003	Community Relations	24,249.00	08/11/75
75A-07-001	Burglary Field Investigations Unit	134,776.00	08/11/75
75A-09-002	Metro Atlanta Narcotics Squad	21,858.00	08/11/75
75A-12-006	Georgia State Intelligence Network	44,649.00	08/11/75
75A-19-001	Youth Services Bureau	96,070.00	08/11/75
75A-19-002	Atlanta Street Academy	90,001.00	08/11/75
75A-19-003	Metropolitan YMCA	43,555.00	08/11/75
75A-19-026	Youth Services System	108,193.00	12/18/75
	Total	<u>1,811,484.00</u>	

## 2. EVALUATION

Between January and December, 1975, Evaluation changed from a general function performed by the entire Crime Analysis Team (and an existing contractual relationship with Georgia Tech) to a definitive function which became the responsibility of specific assigned staff.

During the first quarter (January - March), a variety of initial activities were performed. The Crime Analysis Team worked on the development of an evaluation component which would facilitate quantitative and qualitative evaluations of Impact projects. Training sessions were held for the entire staff on the development of the evaluation design. LEAA National Institute members visited Atlanta; New Orleans CJCC Evaluation staff and two (2) National League of Cities' staff persons came to Atlanta to discuss evaluation of criminal justice projects; Georgia Tech's staff conducted training sessions; and the CAT staff conducted internal training sessions.

The Crime Analysis Team undertook a study to determine how the evaluation function could be improved. Attention was focused primarily on the "monitoring" aspect of evaluation because the gathering of data is a significant factor in evaluating projects. Two forms--Monitoring Questionnaire and Report--resulted from this study. During the first quarter, the CAT reviewed and prepared

for submission to the State Crime Commission the following Evaluation Reports prepared by Georgia Tech under a contract transferred from ARC to the City.

1. Atlanta Business League;
2. Street Lighting;
3. Fulton County Outreach;
4. Helicopter;
5. Fulton County Adult Probation;
6. Department of Offender Rehabilitation.

During the second quarter (April- June), Evaluation became the specific responsibility of Kent Ryan, Joan Hudson, and Bill Donald. Donald and Hudson were assigned the responsibility of monitoring Impact Projects and the process began May 20, 1975. By the end of June, all projects had been monitored at least once.

The Evaluation staff also began planning for Police Impact Project Coordination meetings. The first meeting took place on July 1, 1975 with attendance by the Commissioner of Public Safety and all Project Directors.

In May and June the monitoring staff provided assistance to Georgia Tech in collecting cost data which was to be incorporated in a cost effectiveness study of four (4) Impact grants:

1. 75-ED-04-0004 (Impact Therapeutic Community Rehabilitation

Project);

2. 72-DF-04-0023 (Juvenile Court-Outreach);
3. 73-DF-04-0023 (Expansion of Helicopter);
4. 75-DF-04-0004 (Anti-Robbery).

During the third quarter (July - September) monthly on-site monitoring visits with the Atlanta Impact Projects became an integral part of the Evaluation Staff's duties. The Evaluation Staff received two additional staff members: Doris Hegmon and Samit Roy. While Ms. Hegmon was to dedicate 100% of her efforts to the Evaluation effort, Mr. Roy was to remain a staff resource and was placed in Evaluation section so that he might more closely work with the Evaluation Staff.

It was also during this quarter that extensive data collections and evaluation were conducted. These efforts culminated in the recommendations by staff, at the September 8, 1975 meeting of the CJCC that Commissioner Eaves (ABPS) redefine the Model Cities Team Police operation and withdrew all regular zone personnel. An oral presentation was made by Kent Ryan to the CJCC explaining how the Evaluation Unit had reached its conclusions. The ABPS followed the CAT recommendations and assigned additional personnel so that the MCCCT could operate as a true experiment in team policing.

During the final quarter of the year (October - December) the monitoring of the Impact projects continued. During this quarter four evaluation reports were prepared with scheduled submission dates to be in early January, 1976. The Evaluation Reports

prepared were for the following projects:

1. Anti-Robbery;
2. Model Cities Crime Control Team;
3. Manpower Training Services for Ex-Offenders (OIC);
4. Intensive Employment Project (ATO).

In addition to the duties above, the Evaluation section has been active in securing Fear Survey Consultants for the Model Cities Grant and has also been engaged in the liaison between the Police THOR Project and its Evaluators, the Touche Ross & Co. Accounting Firm.

While the work on the Evaluation and Monitoring of Impact Programs continues, Mr. Roy is involved in helping the Bureau of Police Services implement its criminal justice information system.

In addition to conducting monthly on-site monitoring visits and preparing subsequent monitoring reports, the Evaluation Unit rendered technical assistance to all of the Impact projects during the course of the year. Highlights of these activities are enumerated below for each project.

ATO

1. Negotiated with DCOR for sharing of its control group with ATO to fulfill an evaluation requirement.
2. Provided technical assistance through meetings for grant adjustments.
3. Reviewed programmatic grant adjustment requests to determine if the adjustment would affect the evaluation design.
4. Prepared a grant adjustment for the evaluation component of the project.
5. Spent a great deal of time reviewing the project's data. A subsequent data audit was performed to insure accurate recording and collecting of data.
6. Facilitated provision of technical assistance to the project for administrative problems.
7. Transmitted to the project a list of eligible clients received from DCOR for recruitment into the program.
8. Checked ABPS records to determine if project clients had been rearrested or convicted. This service was performed in order to check clients for recidivism--the goal of the project.
9. Provided assistance with problems of personnel and project administration.

OIC

1. Developed reporting forms used by the project to submit relevant data to the CAT for purposes of evaluation.
2. Spent many hours with Project Director and Research Analyst in an effort to accurately retrieve and record project data. This process began around the last of September and continued until the end of the year.
3. Transmitted to the project names of eligible potential clients received from DCOR to facilitate recruitment.
4. Facilitated the provision of technical assistance to the project for administrative problems.
5. Participated in OIC's Planning, In-Service Training, and Evaluation Workshop and conducted an evaluation of the impact project. Findings of the evaluation were recorded in a narrative report and submitted to OIC/Atlanta for internal use.
6. Provided OIC's Director of Administration and Finance suggestions for solutions to some administrative problems--namely sick leave and purchasing.
7. Prepared a revised Monthly Cumulative Targets Matrix for the project and submitted it to LEAA as a grant adjustment.

DCOR

1. Cleared DCOR's control group for participants of other Impact projects.

2. Provided administrative support to Wheeler and Gateway Houses when the DCOR project was without a project director.
3. Facilitated communication between Wheeler, Gateway, and Central Administration during the period when there was no project director.
4. Checked arrest and conviction records of the control group participants at the BPS.
5. Provided Gateway with names of persons to contact about becoming a police volunteer for the project.
6. Because of the structure of the project, monthly monitoring visits were made to Wheeler, Gateway, and the project's administrative offices. This required three (3) visits per month instead of the one (1) that is required for the other community-based projects.

#### Adult Probation

1. Assisted the project with re-defining "counseling". The re-definition enabled the project to provide a wider range of supportive services to clients instead of being limited to one-to-one counseling.
2. Assisted the project with receiving a six-weeks extension of the grant period. This was facilitated via communication with LEAA during its monthly monitoring visits to the Crime Analysis Team.

#### TASC

1. Met on several occasions with DASS to provide input to TASC's evaluation design. Met with Bob Sternhell for the same reason.

2. Demonstrated to TASC's Research Analyst the need for collecting and recording recidivism data.
3. Facilitated, for the Project Director assistance with administrative problems about the interpretation of the original grant contract and the initial grant adjustment.
4. Transmitted to the Project Director State Crime's administrative manual which serves as a project guide.

#### Anti-Burglary

1. Performed a study on Burglary Offenders Mobility by Age and submitted to the Project Director for informational purposes.
2. Provided Project Director with crime data on residential and commercial burglaries.

#### Anti-Rape

1. Re-wrote the evaluation component for the project.
2. Assisted the Project Director and the Fiscal Office of ABPS with securing relocation sites for the project.
3. Orientated the Project Director to the CAT.

#### Anti-Robbery

1. Formulated crime data into charts for evaluation purposes.
2. Ordered census tracts books (for tracking crime) for the Project Director.
3. Retrieved information on the number of offenders killed by the AR Squad.
4. Compiled robbery statistics from 1972 through 1975.
5. Assisted the project in reducing the time required for training in an effort to allow personnel more time on the street.

6. Revised the evaluation component.
7. Served as a liaison between AR and MITRE, State Crime and Target Newsletter for a tour of the project and an interview with the Director.

#### HCFP

1. Revised the evaluation component.
2. Assisted project in retrieving crime data for evaluation purposes.

#### Helicopter

1. Provided crime data for residential and commercial burglaries-- the number of incidences occurring in each beat during 1974.

#### MCCCT

1. Collected and compiled all data necessary for preparing the second evaluation report. This included fifteen (15) months of aggravated assault data and one (1) year of target crime data.
2. Prepared RFP for Fear Survey.
3. Participated in ceremony for graduation of officers.
4. Compiled material for a dinner speech.
5. Participated in planning sessions for a two-day training program for the Crime Control Team personnel.
6. Worked on the Fear Survey analysis,
7. Conducted a personnel survey among team members.
8. Provided the Project Director with Crime Data information for 1973-74-75.
9. Conducted extension research on Team Policing and used the findings to make recommendations for project improvement.

10. Attended a workshop on Team Policing.
11. Served as a liaison between the MCCCT and MITRE, SCC, and Target Newsletter for a tour of the Project and an interview with the Project Director.

#### THOR

1. Met with Project Director and superior officers about some administrative problems and continuation of the grant.
2. Met with Director Napper and Childers and the Project Director about continuation of the grant and a grant adjustment.
3. Provided input to Touche Ross, Sherry and ABC Management about THOR's evaluation.
4. Provided Offender Mobility Study for incorporation into speeches for organizational involvement meetings with the community.
5. Served as a liaison between the Project and MITRE, SCC, and Target Newsletter for a tour of the project and an interview with the Project Director.
6. Investigated problem areas on ECS between communications (ABPS) and THOR.
7. Contacted SCC about establishing control of a state-wide serial number operation for Operation I.D.

### 3. PLANNING

#### The Purpose

Planning at the Crime Analysis Team fulfills three basic purposes. The planners must develop a basic knowledge of the process of criminal justice, depending primarily on data provided by the various agencies and on the experiences of actors of the system. From this basis the CAT develops its plan of action for the system. In 1975, the CAT wrote one "catch-up", finished a more detailed one-year plan, and began to outline a five-year plan. Finally, the CAT must implement its plans.

The goal of this planning process is to provide a guide for the solution of Atlanta's criminal justice problems. Because the resources of the system are limited, the solutions must be efficient. The CAT has sought to deal with causes rather than symptoms, to avoid duplication of effort and to minimize costs without sacrificing effectiveness. Present - day criminal justice planning must consider not only how Federal funds can best be spent, but also how local funds and personnel can best be used.

#### B. DATA

In the preparation of its plans and special reports, the CAT Planning section has collected a considerable body of data. Much of the information on system problems comes from interviews with members of the CJCC and other actors in the criminal justice system.

In fact, due to time constraints, the "Issues" Section of the 1975 Plan was based largely on interview with actors.

A second important source of data is the reports made by the criminal justice agencies. The Atlanta Bureau of Police Services is most prolific and helpful in this regard.

The third source is the CAT's own data collection. The planning section spent most of July, August, and September compiling information, in preparation for the 1976 Plan. The bulk of the data was found in police records in Report Review, Identification, and the Detective Squads. These records provided information on offender, victim, and offense profiles. Using Identification Section and Superior Court records enabled the CAT to construct its offender based tracking system.

As a result of these data collection efforts the planning staff has accumulated a body of information upon which to base its analysis of crime problems. This analysis contributed considerably to the development of the 1976 Plan. The data is also very useful in comparison with data from earlier years, and in upcoming years it will be used as a baseline of comparison.

These data collection efforts have also helped to educate the planning staff. One year ago most of the planners had had little experience in the criminal justice planning. Now they are considerably more seasoned and better informed and still learning.

### C. PLANS

The planning section has worked on several items during 1975, the principal ones being the 1975 Plan, the 1976 Local Criminal Justice Master Plan, and the five-year plan.

The 1975 Plan was a hurried effort to meet the objective of making Atlanta's criminal justice needs known to the State Crime Commission during its planning process and to encourage the acceptance of unified goals for all components of the local criminal justice system. This 1975 plan consisted of 19 problem statements which were drawn from interviews with criminal justice actors and documented as well as possible in the short time available. The planners attempted to list the alternative solutions and recommended the best solution. The members of the CJCC read the problem statements and ranked them high, medium, or low according to their perceptions of the importance of the problems. The problem statements together with the CJCC rankings, were sent to the State Crime Commission as an expression of Atlanta's criminal justice concerns.

The planning staff spent considerably more time on the 1976 plan. The staff decided to keep the problem statement format, but with more thorough documentation where possible. As mentioned above, the planners spent much of the summer gathering data at the BPS and Superior Court.

From September to November, the staff tabulated and analyzed

the raw data, drew together other data, revised old issue papers, and prepared new ones. Data forms were developed, the raw data was corrected, coded, and key punched. The staff wrote descriptions of the data for the statistical abstract section of the plan, largely without analytical commentary. This purposeful omission of analysis maintained the purely statistical nature of this section.

In the analysis section, the staff presented its interpretation of the data in issue papers. Issue papers dealing with specific crimes used many of the findings from the data. Other issue papers were based on the problem statements in the 1975 plan and on other information sources. Issue papers contained a problem statement and a list of alternative solutions to the problems with consideration for the potential side effects on other criminal justice components. From the list of alternatives the CAT selected one or more to recommend to the CJCC for approval. The CJCC approved most of the recommendations, rejected others, and added a few more.

The 1976 plan represents a pioneering step in local criminal justice planning. In one volume the planning staff has integrated extensive statistical background analysis of problems as defined by the data, and alternative solutions to the problem.

Work on the five-year plan is being planned at this time. The CAT sees this plan as complementary to its previous endeavors; no large overlaps are foreseen. The following items are definitely

to be included in the upcoming planning cycle:

1. An inventory of agencies' resources-personnel, capital, equipment, etc.;
2. A prioritized list of agencies' needs;
3. An evaluation of existing data sources;
4. Comparative analysis of Atlanta's crime;
5. An outline of reforms needed in agencies' policies and in the criminal law;
6. An analysis of the transition from juvenile offender to adult offender.

Several other items are under consideration for inclusion in the work program.

#### D. IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of the 1975 plan consisted of transmitting it to the State Crime Commission. This plan was most useful as a foundation for the upcoming five-year plan.

Implementation of the 1976 plan is in progress. The complexity of implementation varies with the complexity of the recommendation. For example, establishing an ongoing OBTS capability will require a great deal of time and commitment. Policy changes at the BPS may be very easy to implement. The CAT's approach to the implementation process is basically to leave it to the responsible agencies; for a specific recommendation, the approval of the agency head is implicit in his participation in the CJCC and CJCC's approval of the recommendation. The CAT will

monitor the progress of implementation and offers its technical assistance whenever it may be useful.

#### E. COORDINATION

The planning section has coordinated its activities with the CJCC, the evaluation section, and the grants management section. Coordination with the evaluation section has consisted principally of the exchange of information relative to specific programs and to the general crime situation. This information is essential to planning as a means of determining what programs are viable alternatives to current problems. Coordination with the grants management section has entailed cooperation in identifying problem areas that can be feasibly addressed through federal assistance and to insure that the grant agrees with established planning objectives. Coordination with the CJCC has occurred through meetings with the Planning Committee. The committee members have added their insight to the planning process individually and collectively.

#### 4. LOCAL PLANNING GRANT

(October 1, 1975 to December 31, 1975)

##### Grants Awarded and Implemented:

1. Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency
2. Juvenile Delinquency Prevention (Community)
3. Georgia State Intelligence Network
4. Criminal Justice Information System
5. Metropolitan Atlanta Narcotics Squad
6. Cooperative Youth Services System
7. Juvenile Delinquency Prevention
8. Operational Support
9. Communications Support
10. Community Relations
11. Local Planning Grant
12. Burglary Field Investigative Unit

As part of the implementation procedures contracts were prepared by the Crime Analysis Team for execution by the Mayor for the Street Academy, Metro YMCA, Youth Services Bureau (CS & FC), and the Youth Services Bureau (APS). These four contracts have been approved by resolution of the Mayor and Council.

The community juvenile implementing agency was selected by the Mayor and Council based on a recommendation by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. The Crime Analysis Team prepared a request-for-proposal which was mailed to various community agencies. Also, proposals were solicited through public advertising. Responses were evaluated by the CJCC with the final award to the Metro YMCA by the Mayor and Council.

##### Technical Assistance:

The local planning staff has attended the bi-weekly and special meetings of the CJIS project staff. Assistance to the CJIS staff has been given in the areas of equipment acquisition, utilization of consultants, grant adjustment preparation, and project planning. Due to the importance of this project in terms of program planning and evaluation needs, considerable time has been allocated to the CJIS project by the CAT.

### Grant Application:

The Crime Analysis Team has co-ordinated and prepared a grant application to the National Institute of Mental Health for a comprehensive domestic crisis intervention involving the City's Bureau of Police Services, Fulton and DeKalb County Mental Health agencies, and the Child Services and Family Counseling Service.

The proposal is based on funding possibilities from the City the State Crime Commission, and HEW (NIMH). The Cat believes that the unique experiment of a comprehensive domestic crisis project including backup teams, client followup, beat officer training, and intensive training complete with a team policing approach in the field should significantly decrease the trend in homicides and aggravated assaults.

### Special Projects:

The CAT, under the auspices of a special committee of the CJCC, is developing an analysis of the causes of overcrowding at the Fulton County Jail as a part of the local criminal justice plan.

### Project Application Guidelines;

The CAT has developed procedures for submission of project proposals which are based on program descriptions set forth in the Atlanta Comprehensive Plan, State Crime Commission Action Program summary, and/or LEAA Discretionary Guide.

## II. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

The development of the Crime Analysis Team to monitor and evaluate the federal funds was one mandate of the Impact Program. Another mandate was self-imposed in order to develop better coordination among criminal justice agencies. During the last eight years, three separate Presidential Commissions have recommended the development of criminal justice planning/coordinating capability in the nation's urban areas. The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) has emerged as a viable means for realizing those recommendations. These groups have been established in several of the nation's cities and each operates according to local needs and priorities but all serve as broadly representative coordination and planning units of local government with sufficient staff and authority to effect change within the criminal justice sub areas of police, courts, and corrections. The title, CJCC, is a general one, therefore, and may be used to apply to a formal or informal committee which acts to cooperatively explore the problems in a local criminal justice system. According to the Office of General Counsel of LEAA, the CJCC should exist under the authority of a local unit of government or combination of units. Three characteristics necessary for all CJCC's were given in the 1967 Report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice: broad representation, sufficient authority and prestige, and adequate staffing.

The Atlanta Criminal Justice Coordinating Council was

established by ordinance adopted by the City Council in October, 1974.

The ordinance specified the duties to be:

- A. To develop, encourage and coordinate communication among all components of the criminal justice system and between the criminal justice system and the citizens.
- B. To study, research, investigate, monitor and objectively evaluate all aspects of the criminal justice system.
- C. To prepare recommendations as to needed legislation in the area of criminal justice in order to facilitate the prevention and reduction of crime within the City.
- D. To develop a crime specific criminal justice master plan based on detailed study and data collection.
- E. To coordinate and review all criminal justice related grant applications sponsored by the City of Atlanta.
- F. To develop recommendations for innovative criminal justice programs that may be undertaken by the City of Atlanta and other agencies which address identifiable problems with the intent to prevent and reduce crime within the City of Atlanta.
- G. To advise and provide recommendations to the Mayor on all aspects of the criminal justice system.
- H. To provide for a mechanism for coordinating policy making decisions in the criminal justice system.

The purpose underlying the establishing of the Atlanta CJCC was to assure improved planning and coordination of all law enforcement and criminal justice activities.

According to its By-Laws (adopted March 27, 1975),

"The general purpose of the Council is to provide for coherent and comprehensive analysis, planning and policy making in the field of criminal justice, and cooperative efforts between and among the various components of the criminal justice system, to work toward the common goal of reducing crime in Atlanta."

Mindful of the considerations governing the successful operation of CJCC's as a concept, the ordinance stated that the Mayor of the City of Atlanta and the Director of the Crime Analysis Team should serve as Chairman and Executive Director respectively and

that certain members should represent criminal justice related departments of the governments of the City of Atlanta, Fulton County, DeKalb County and the State of Georgia. Lay members were included to represent youth under 25, minorities, women and ex-offenders as well as community representatives who exhibited commitment to crime prevention and reduction.

It is fortunate that the original membership of the Atlanta CJCC included such a large proportion of local "authority and prestige" in criminal justice. It is this cooperation and commitment of local groups who are willing to look beyond local government limits and work toward improving the criminal justice system in the metropolitan area as a whole, that has allowed the Atlanta CJCC to have such a successful year. The 1975 membership list of the CJCC is included at the end of this section.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

MEMBERS

The Honorable Maynard Jackson, Chairman  
Mayor, City of Atlanta

Mr. Michael H. Terry  
Director, Crime Analysis Team

Dr. Allen Ault, Commissioner  
Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation/Corrections

The Honorable Richard Bell  
District Attorney, DeKalb County

The Honorable Goodwin "Shag" Cates  
Chairman, Fulton County Commission

The Honorable Daniel Duke, Senior Judge  
Criminal County of Fulton County

Commissioner A. Reginald Eaves  
Department of Public Safety

Commissioner Leon S. Eplan  
Department of Budget and Planning

Commissioner Davey L. Gibson  
Department of Community and Human Development

The Honorable Mildred Glover  
Representative, Georgia General Assembly

The Honorable Richard Guthman, Jr.  
Councilman, District #8

The Honorable Pierre Howard, Jr.  
Senator, Georgia General Assembly

Mr. J. D. Hudson, Director  
Bureau of Corrections

Mr. Herbert T. Jenkins, Sr.  
654 East Morningside Drive, N. E.

The Honorable T. C. Little, Chief Judge  
Municipal Court, City of Atlanta

Ms. Portia LaSonde  
Post Office Box 1935

Dr. George Napper, Spelman College  
350 Spelman Lane, S. W.

Mr. James Pace, Director  
Assistance to Offenders

Mr. Inman C. Phillips, Director  
Court Services, Fulton County

The Honorable Romae T. Powell, Judge  
Fulton County Juvenile Court

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

MEMBERS

The Honorable David Scott, Representatives  
Georgia General Assembly

Mr. Gregory Stalls  
294 Georgia Avenue, S. E.

The Honorable Leroy N. Stynchcombe  
Sheriff, Fulton County

Albert L. Thompson, Esquire  
Attorney-at-Law

Mr. Jack E. Thompson, Court Administrator  
Fulton County

Mr. D. E. Wilkinson, Director  
Youth Services, Metro Atlanta

The Honorable Q. V. Williamson  
Councilman-at-Large, Post 17

Ms. Louise Weiner  
1074 Conway Drive, N. W.

The Honorable Lewis Slaton, District Attorney  
Fulton County

## A. Activities for 1975

In its formative year, 1975, the Atlanta Criminal Justice Coordinating Council developed into a close approximation of the original concepts of a Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. With the adoption of the first CJCC Comprehensive Plan, the culmination of months of research and analysis, the CJCC provided its first concrete blueprint for approaching the problem of crime in the Atlanta area.

The idea of a criminal justice coordinating council was conceived by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and was based upon three basic assumptions:

(1) That crime is a local, but not necessarily a single jurisdictional problem, and it needs a local response;

(2) That the amount of money available to local government to deal with crime is limited; and,

(3) That local officials and persons whose daily lives are involved in combating crime have the best available knowledge for determining appropriate, and feasible, local responses.

During 1975 the Atlanta Criminal Justice Coordinating Council took the first steps in operating on these three basic assumptions and it established the organizational structure of the Council.

At the first meeting, March 27, 1975, the Council adopted its By-Laws and heard from various representatives from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the Georgia State Crime Commission, and the Atlanta Regional Commission regarding the interacting roles each of these organizations play with each other and would play with the CJCC. The Council also had its first introduction to the planning process and to the development of the CJCC Plan, the recurring theme for the entire year's activities. The Council then adopted a resolution using a new descriptive term, the Atlanta Criminal Justice System, and pledging the efforts of all the actors in that system to follow the guidelines of the CJCC Plan in approaching criminal justice problems.

At the April 28, 1975, meeting the CJCC received a report on the status of existing LEAA funded programs in Atlanta/ Fulton County and engaged in a more thorough investigation of the planning process. Also, at the April meeting, special committees were named to investigate three problems brought to the attention of the Council: The feasibility of a private downtown foot patrol; the problem of periodic overcrowding at the Fulton County Jail; and what the local government response should be to implementation of the new Uniform Alcoholism Act.

At its June 19 meeting, the Council heard reports from these special committees on these problems. The Council also

engaged in its first planning activity by reviewing a series of issue papers (issues identified by the staff - through interviews, data analysis, etc. - with the analysis papers having been prepared by the staff; and each member ranked each issue as one of low, medium or high concern to the Atlanta area.) The results of this poll were communicated to the State Crime Commission in time to be considered in the allocation of money and determination of programs for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1976. Also at the June 19 meeting, a planning committee was named and it was indicated that this committee would be the liaison between the staff and the Council between meeting dates to provide day-to-day decisions regarding the development of the Plan.

The August and September meetings dealt with a number of housekeeping matters. A Legislation Committee was named to report on legislation before the 1976 session of the General Assembly, a Citizen's Advisory Committee was named to provide a resource pool of interested persons to assist the Crime Analysis Team and the CJCC, and a general statement of cooperation in the provision of data for the purposes of the CJCC was adopted. The Council also adopted a procedure for review of proposals to operate LEAA funded community programs to permit the maximum access to the programs. Finally, the Council was acquainted with the Evaluation Section of the Crime Analysis Team and presented with a sample evaluation report on the federally funded Model Cities Crime Control Team.

At the October 13 meeting, the special committee chosen to review community programs reported its recommendation that the Metropolitan Y M C A be awarded the grant to operate the community juvenile program. The Council also received a report, generated by Councilmember Duke, on the methods of classification of criminal activities, the uses of this information and the ramifications for accused parties and the City of Atlanta. Finally, the Council got its first look at the CJCC Plan when it was presented with an imposing document containing a statistical abstract of data compiled by the CAT regarding criminal activity in the Atlanta area.

The final meeting of the year, which began December 8, 1975, and was continued, after recess, on December 16, 1975, saw the culmination of the year's planning activities. The Council adopted the report of the Legislation Committee and of the Special Committee studying the Uniform Alcoholism Act, and recommended recipients for performing training and backup facilities for the Atlanta Anti-Rape Program. The Council then embarked upon consideration of its Comprehensive Plan which included an analysis of the data in the statistical abstract, issue papers on subjects suggested by Council members, and recommendations based upon the staff analyses. The final document adopted by the CJCC represents concerted efforts by the Council and its staff, the Atlanta Crime Analysis Team, to take the first step in accomplishing one of the major purposes of the CJCC, to provide a blueprint for

determining the wisest and most rational use of monies made available to deal with the problems of crime within the Atlanta Criminal Justice System. The document is unique for Atlanta and quite possibly nationally for comparable metropolitan areas.

## B. Projected Activities for 1976

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council will be actively involved in the development of the five year comprehensive plan, just as it was in the development of the 1976 Plan. Through the efforts of the Planning Committee, various drafts of proposed material will be presented to the Council for recommendations and for guidance for its inclusion in the Five Year Plan. Since the new Plan is envisioned as continuing the procedure of using issue papers, the Council will be able to participate in the choice of substantive items for analysis by requesting staff research of specific problems.

Also in 1976 the CJCC will be asked to play a more integral part in the development of LEAA funded programs by having the opportunity to express its views regarding specific proposals prior to their submission for funding. This will especially aid the components of the Metropolitan Criminal Justice System, all of which are represented by member of the CJCC by permitting them to anticipate the infusion of money and, because all the programs will be reviewed at the same time, to understand how the programs will complement each other.

In addition, the CJCC will receive reports periodically from the Evaluation Section detailing the successes and failures of the existing projects. These Evaluation Reports have the promise of being thorough and objective in their analysis of the actions of the program. This knowledge will help the Council in making rational decisions for the use of criminal justice money which is one of the main goals of the CJCC.

### III. Statistical Summary

The planning and evaluation approach taken by the Crime Analysis Team calls for considerable data analysis as a means for identifying problem areas, setting quantitative goals for crime reduction programs and evaluating the achievements of these programs. To this end, extensive analysis of past and current data were undertaken. Presented in this report are some of the highlights of our data analysis and findings.

The year 1975 saw substantial decreases from 1974 in four of the seven Part I crimes. This decrease is significant in light of the upward trend the crimes were following at the turn of the decade. However, Total Part I crimes have been gradually decreasing over the past three years in the City. The following table shows the changes in Part I crime from 1972 to 1975.

Percentage Change in Part I Crimes  
City of Atlanta - 1972 thru 1975

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Homicide	3.1	-5.7	-25.4
Rape	82.8	-6.0	0.7
Robbery	12.7	5.2	-10.8
Aggravated Assaults	23.7	27.0	4.0
Burglary	8.3	5.7	-13.7
Larceny	-6.0	15.4	17.0
Auto Theft	66.2	-40.4	-9.1
Total	9.5	3.4	0.5

The increase of 9.5 percent and 3.4 percent during 1972 thru 1973 and 1973 thru 1974 are significantly lower than the statewide (minus the City of Atlanta) and SMSA (minus the City of Atlanta)

increases during the same periods. The following table summarizes the changes in total Part I crime between 1972 thru 1974 for the State, SMSA and the City.

Changes in Part I Crime, 1972 - 74

	1972-73	1973-74
City	9.5	3.4
SMSA (minus City)	23.5	20.0
State (minus City)	15.9	21.6

While data for statewide and SMSA for the year 1975 have not been published yet initial reports predict substantial increases for the year. Not only have the changes in total crime been less than State and SMSA changes but the percentage of city crime to State and SMSA has also been decreasing during the past three years.

	City as Percent of State			City as Percent of SMSA		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
Homicide	29.4	31.5	28.4	77.5	78.3	73.6
Rape	26.0	37.8	33.1	60.7	69.5	62.5
Robbery	57.9	54.7	50.5	91.7	80.2	74.3
Aggravated Assaults	22.3	26.2	31.2	66.4	70.2	68.6
Burglary	28.7	26.2	23.5	55.1	50.8	46.9
Larceny	29.3	25.2	23.8	59.7	50.8	54.4
Auto Theft	28.7	40.2	24.3	52.8	74.9	45.2
Total	29.8	28.7	25.5	59.3	56.4	52.7

While incidences of all crimes are of interest to us, our specific attention is directed towards the five crimes that were addressed under the Impact program. These are homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assaults and burglary. The following table compares the incidences of Impact and non-Impact Part I crimes for the years 1972-75.

A number of Impact programs had specifically addressed all or some of these crimes. The Model Cities Crime Control Team was specifically designed to reduce stranger-to-stranger target crimes. The project started in October, 1974 and the first 12 months evaluation analysis prepared by the Crime Analysis Team, showed that during this period the MCCCT project was able to reduce stranger-to-stranger target crime in the selected area by 9.9 percent. For the same period stranger-to-stranger target crimes city wide minus Model Cities area decreased by only 1.7 percent.

The significant decrease in robberies is to a great extent the outcome of the Anti-Robbery project which got underway in Atlanta with full federal funding in December, 1974. Two categories of robberies were specifically addressed under the project, commercial and open space and during the first twelve months of the project's operation net reduction of 35.7 percent and 11.2 percent in commercial and open space robberies respectively were realized.

The most significant impact seems to have been made in the reduction of burglaries. Two Impact projects, THOR and Anti-Burglary caused a long term impact in the reduction of burglaries, reversing an upward trend of 8.4 percent annually to a 1.8 percent annual decrease.

The only impact crime that shows an increased upward trend is rape. The annual rate of increase changed from 6 to 6.7 percent. Since rape is the most under-reported crime, the immediate objective of the new Anti-Rape project which went into operation in September, 1975 was to increase the number of incidences that are reported to the police. When the project becomes operational, a decrease in the incidences of rapes is anticipated.

Percentage of Impact Crimes to Total Part I Crimes

<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
48.9	49.8	51.8	46.1

Changes in Impact and Non-Impact Crimes, 1972-75

	<u>1972-73</u>	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1974-75</u>
Impact	11.5	7.7	-10.6
Non-Impact	7.7	0.9	12.4

While an absolute decrease of 10.6 percent in Impact crimes have been realized this year, it is of significant interest to the criminal justice system to assess the long term impact of the program. In order to study this, trend analyses of the data were performed. The starting period of our analysis is October of 1972 because even though the Impact program started in 1972, it was felt necessary to allow a nine month start-up time for the program as a whole.

In April of 1975 the Crime Analysis Team had presented a set of trend line analyses to the CJCC for the period covering October, 1972 to February, 1975. These 29 months of data and the trends estimated from them, provided us with the base line evaluation data.

Subsequently, data for the last ten months of 1975 were made available and these were used to estimate new trend lines covering the period from October, 1972 to December, 1975. The following table compares the rate of change of the Impact crimes for the two periods.

Average Annual Rate of Change

	<u>Oct., '72-Feb., '75</u>	<u>Oct., '72-Dec., '75</u>
Total Impact Crimes	10.9	0.6
Homicide	-10.8	-12.8
Rape	4.6	6.7
Robbery	8.4	0.0
Aggravated Assaults	23.0	18.7
Burglary	8.4	-1.8

While the impact crimes as a whole have been reduced substantially, total Part I Crime is still on the increase, even though the rate of increase has slowed down considerably. Twenty-nine months trend analysis shows that the rate of increase of Part I crimes was 8.9 percent annually. The new trend line shows the increase at 4.9 percent annually.

One of the factors contributing to the upward trend in total Part I crime is the increase in larcenies which accounts for the highest percentage of the total crime. The upswing in larcenies is not only a city-wide but rather a state-wide phenomenon. The following table shows the changes in larcenies between 1972-75.

	<u>72-73</u>	<u>73-74</u>	<u>74-75</u>
City	-6.0	15.4	17.0
SMSA (minus city)	34.3	0.3	*
State (minus city)	16.2	24.0	*

\* Not Available

Larcenies were not addressed under the Impact programs. However, the Crime Analysis Team has recommended the implementation of certain anti-larceny programs. If the projects have impact in the reduction of larcenies, total Part I crime in Atlanta will soon show a downward trend.

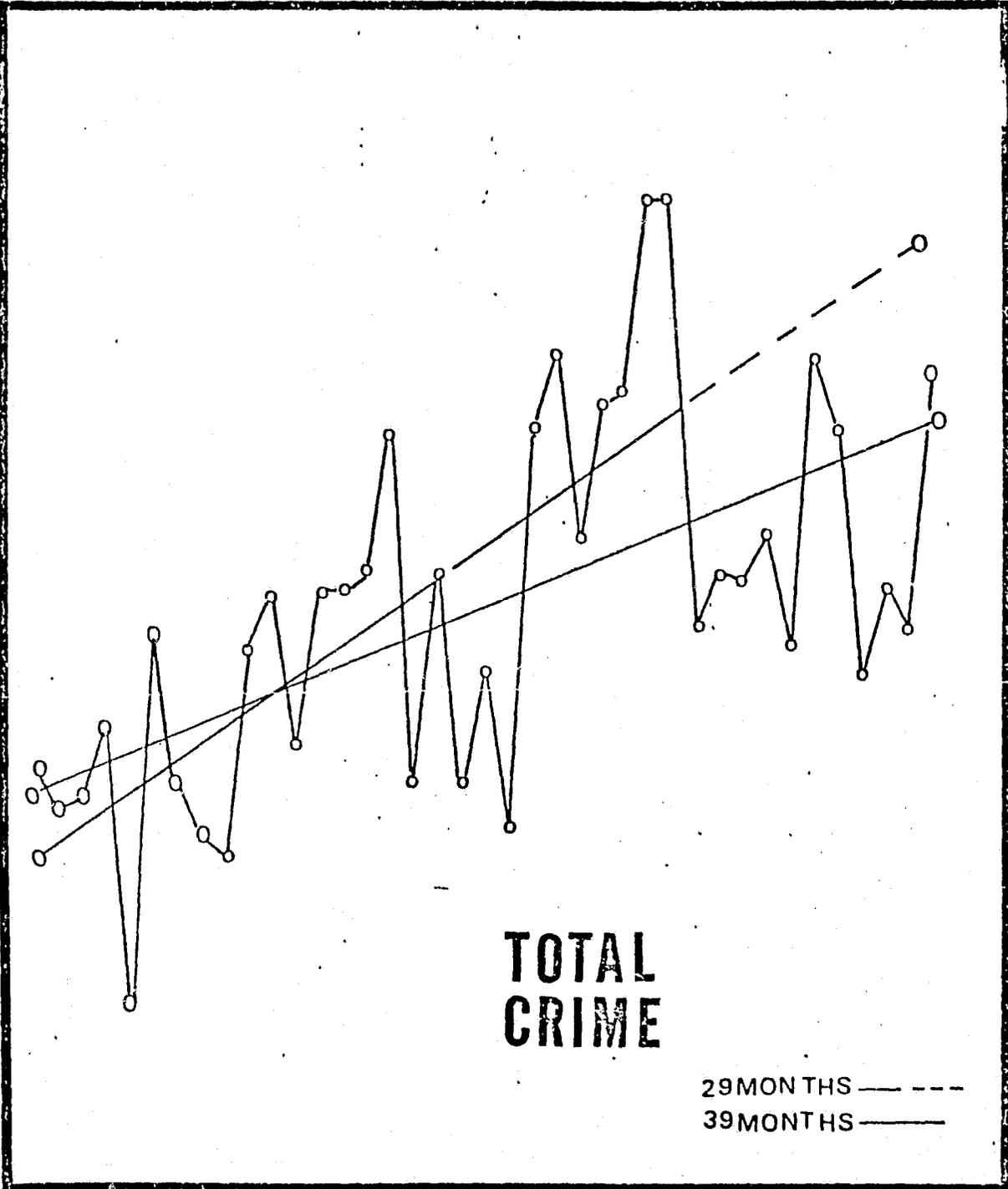
The table summarizes the results of the trend analysis. The new trend lines calculated from 39 months of data is our new base line data on which our future evaluations will be based.

Annual Rate of Change

	<u>29 months</u>	<u>39 months</u>
Total Part I Crimes	8.9	4.9
Impact Crimes	10.9	0.6
Homicide	-10.8	-12.8
Rape	6.0	6.7
Robbery	8.4	0.0
Aggravated Assaults	23.0	18.7
Burglary	8.4	-1.8
Larceny	10.8	12.0
Auto Theft	-6.8	-7.3

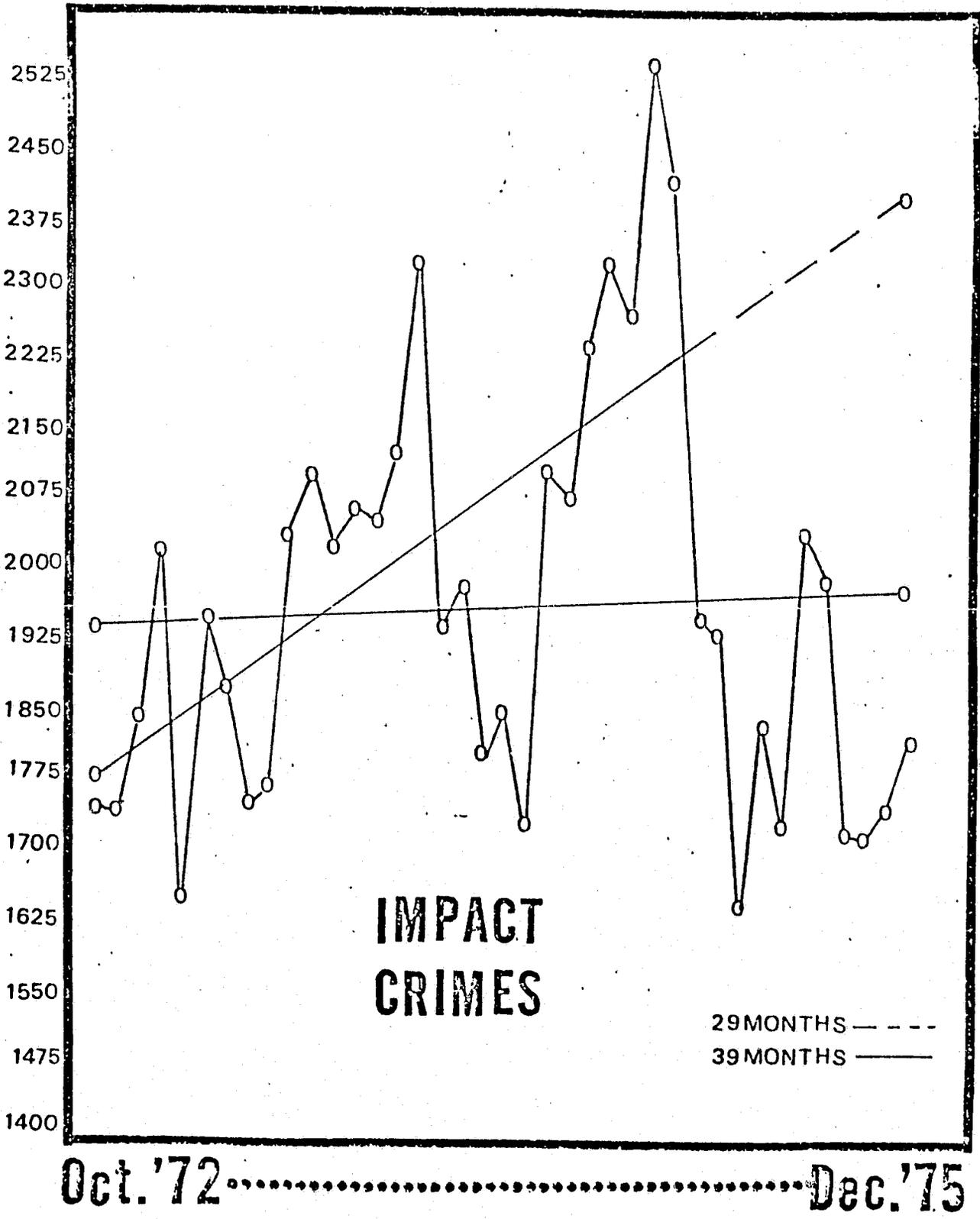
The following pages of charts show crime trends from October, 1972 to December, 1975. The line connecting the points on each chart shows the number of actual incidents per month. Based on the first 29 months of data (October, 1972 to February, 1975) a trend line was calculated in April, 1975, with the dashed extension of this line indicating the projected rate of change for the next 10 months. In January of this year, data for the entire 39 months (October, 1972 to December, 1975) became available and a new trend line was calculated. This is identified as the "39 month" trend line on each chart. For those crimes that were on the increase, the new trend line is below the old line (except for larcenies) indicating a decrease in the rate of increase. For those crimes that were already showing downward trends, namely homicides and auto thefts, the new trend line below the old line indicates that the rate of decrease has been accelerated.

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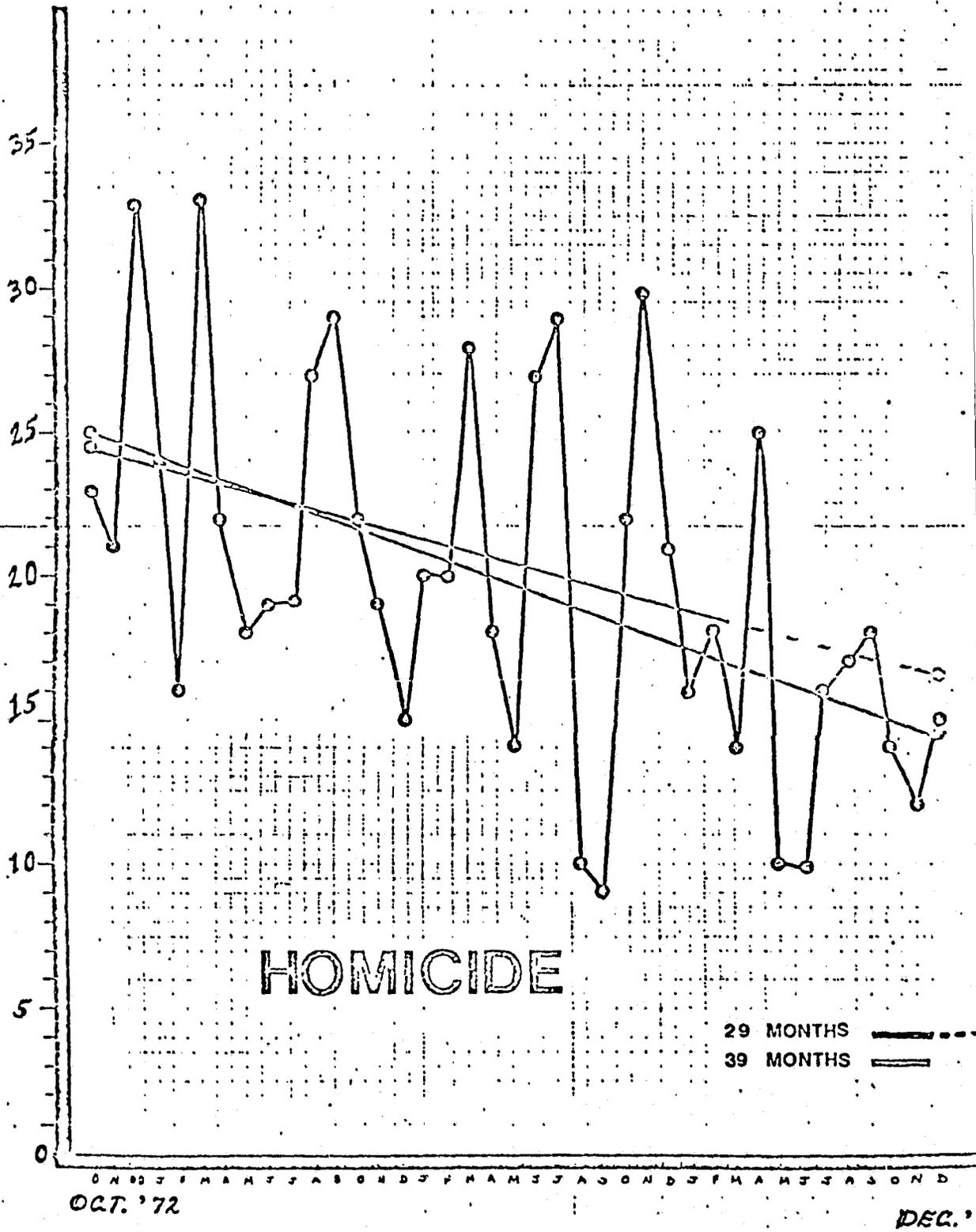


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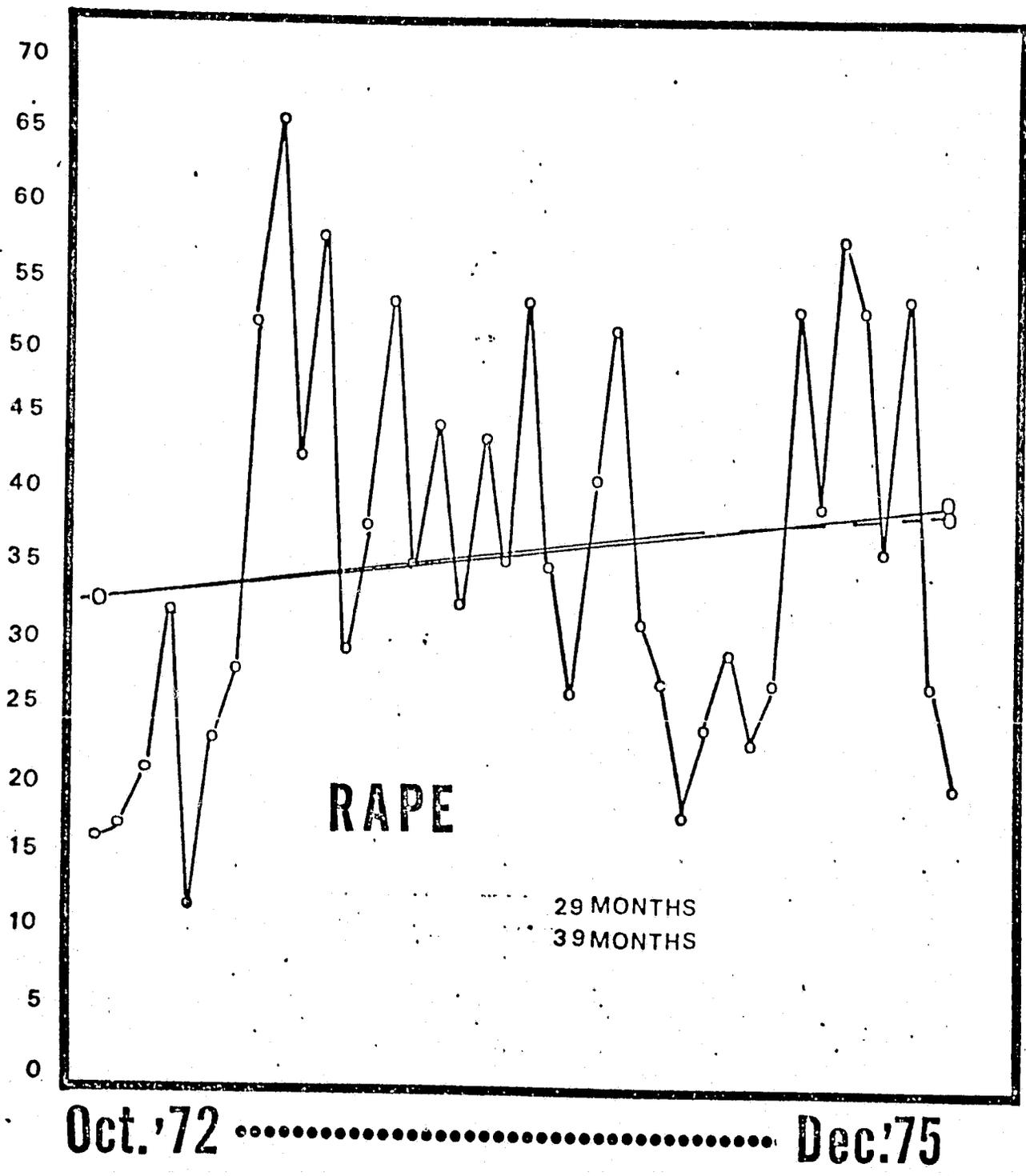
NOTE: See page 50 for additional information on the lines.



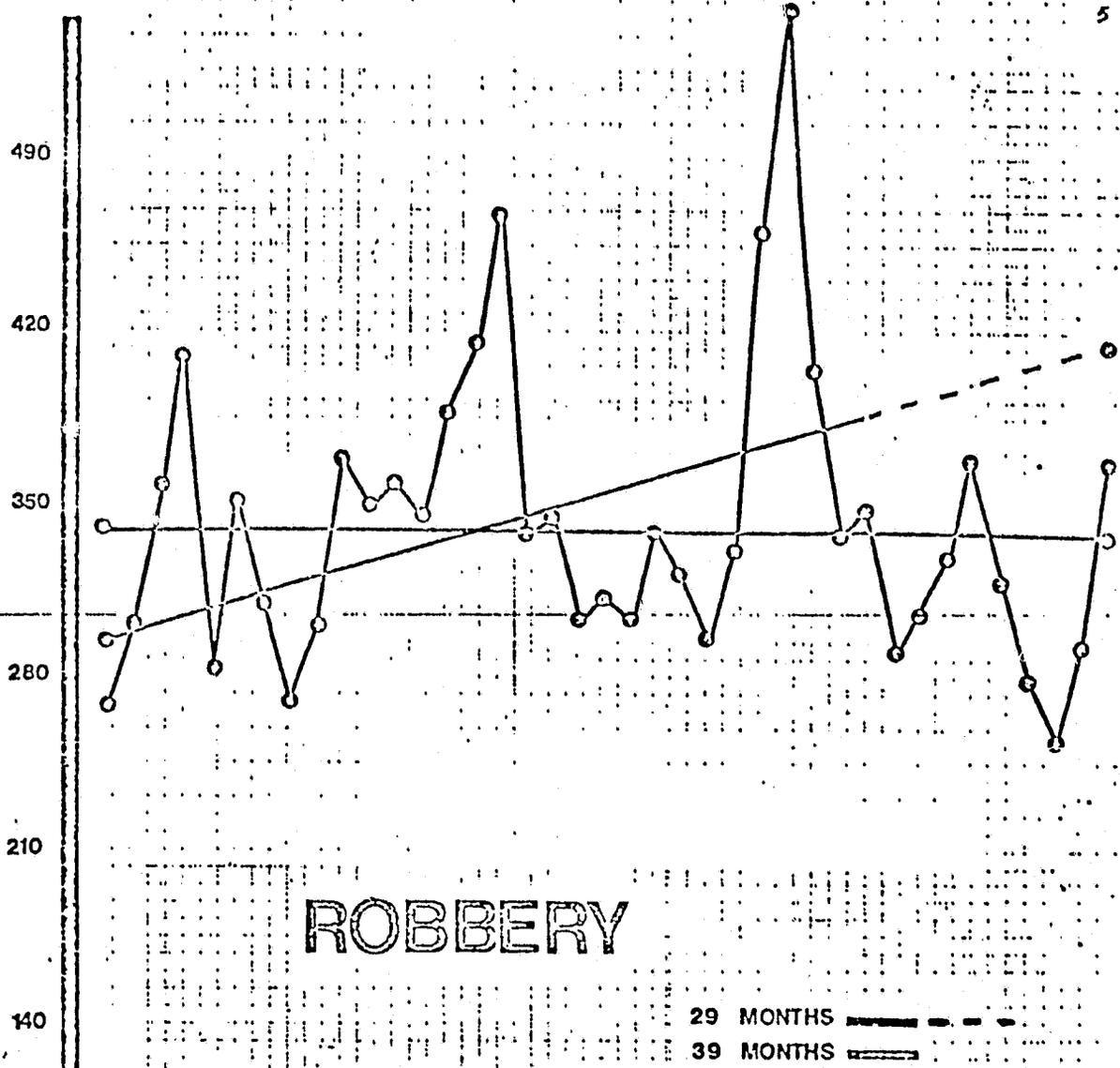
NOTE: See page 50 for additional information on the lines.



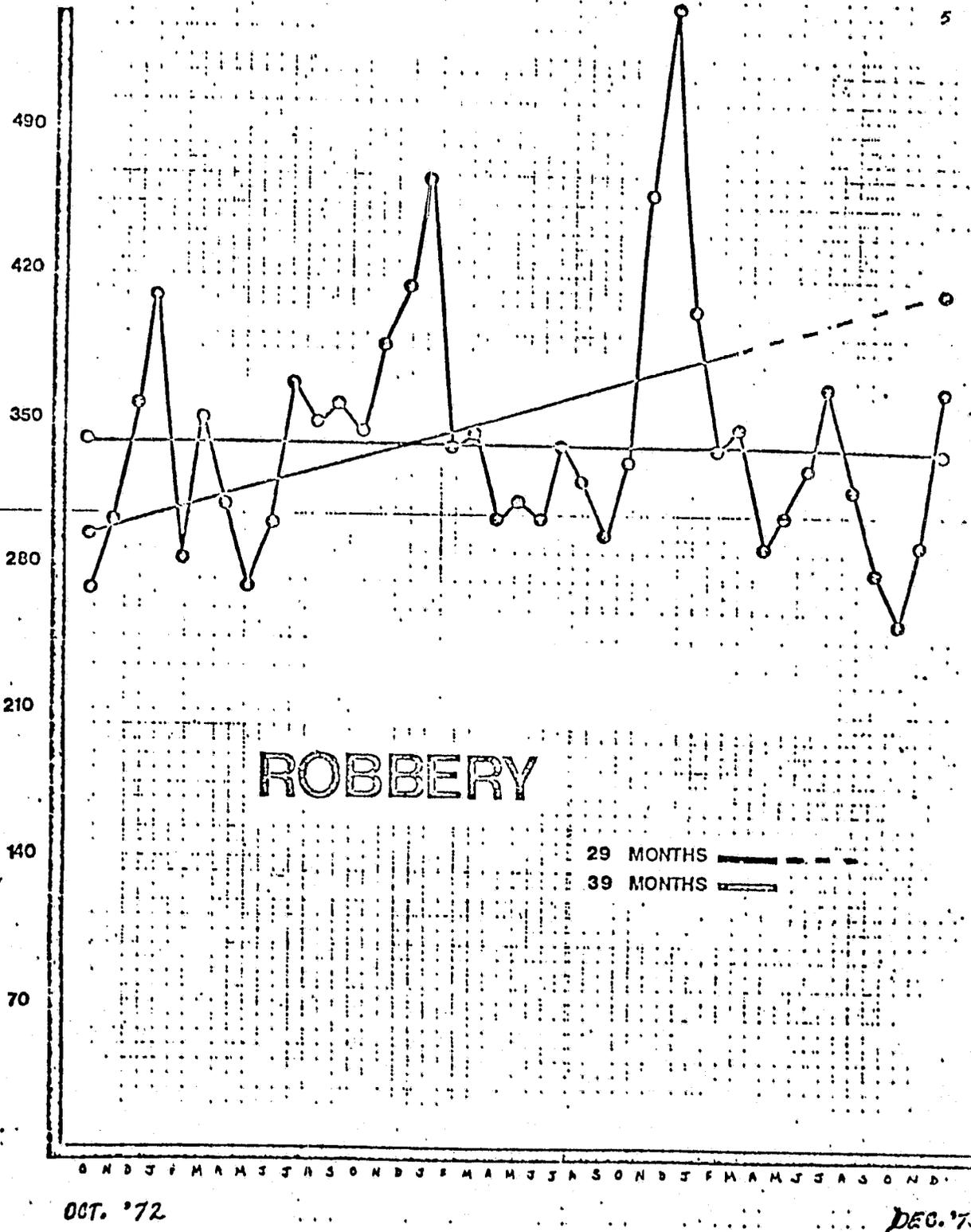
NOTE: See page 50 for additional information on the lines.



NOTE: See page 50 for additional information on the lines.



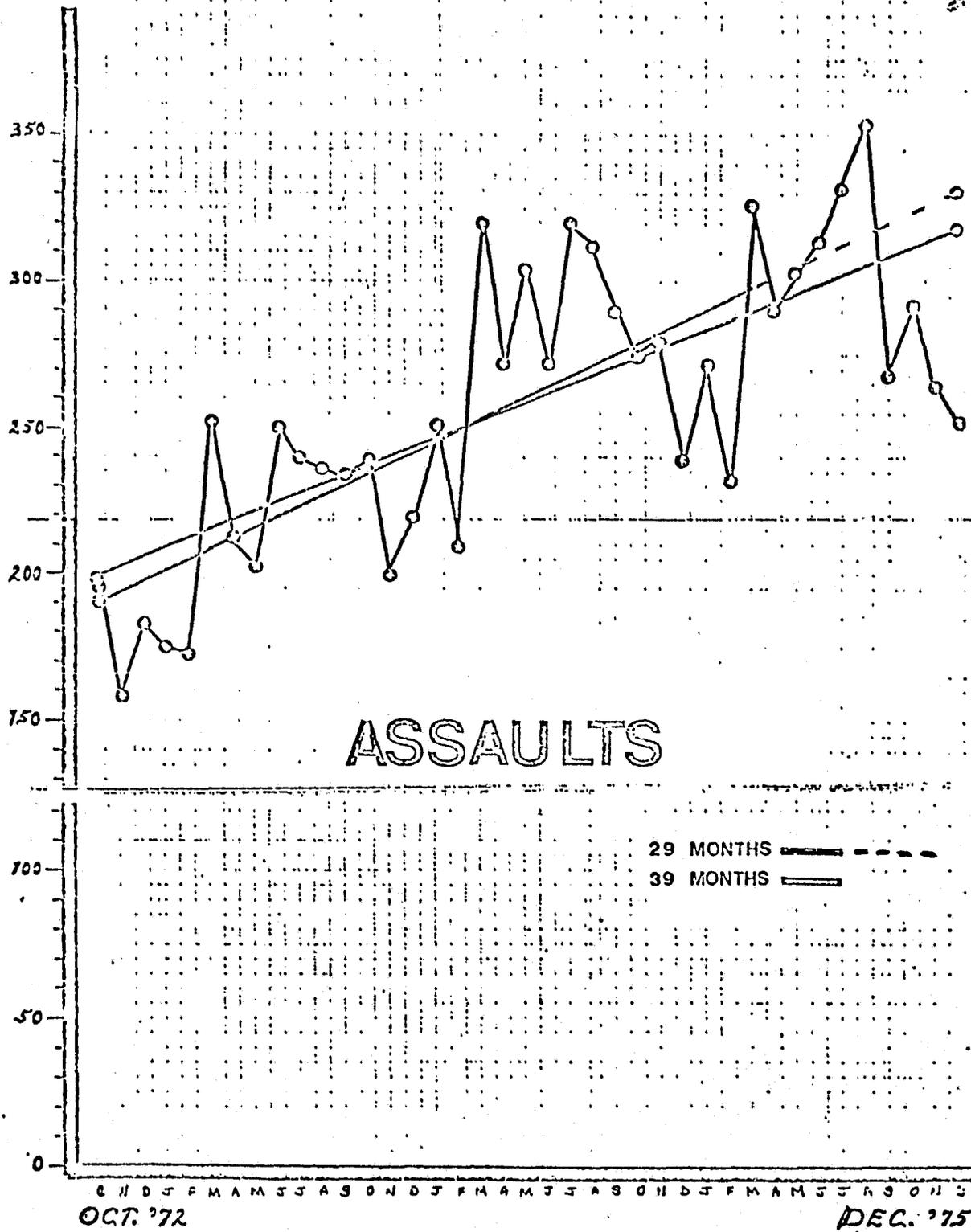
NOTE: See page 50 for additional information on the lines.



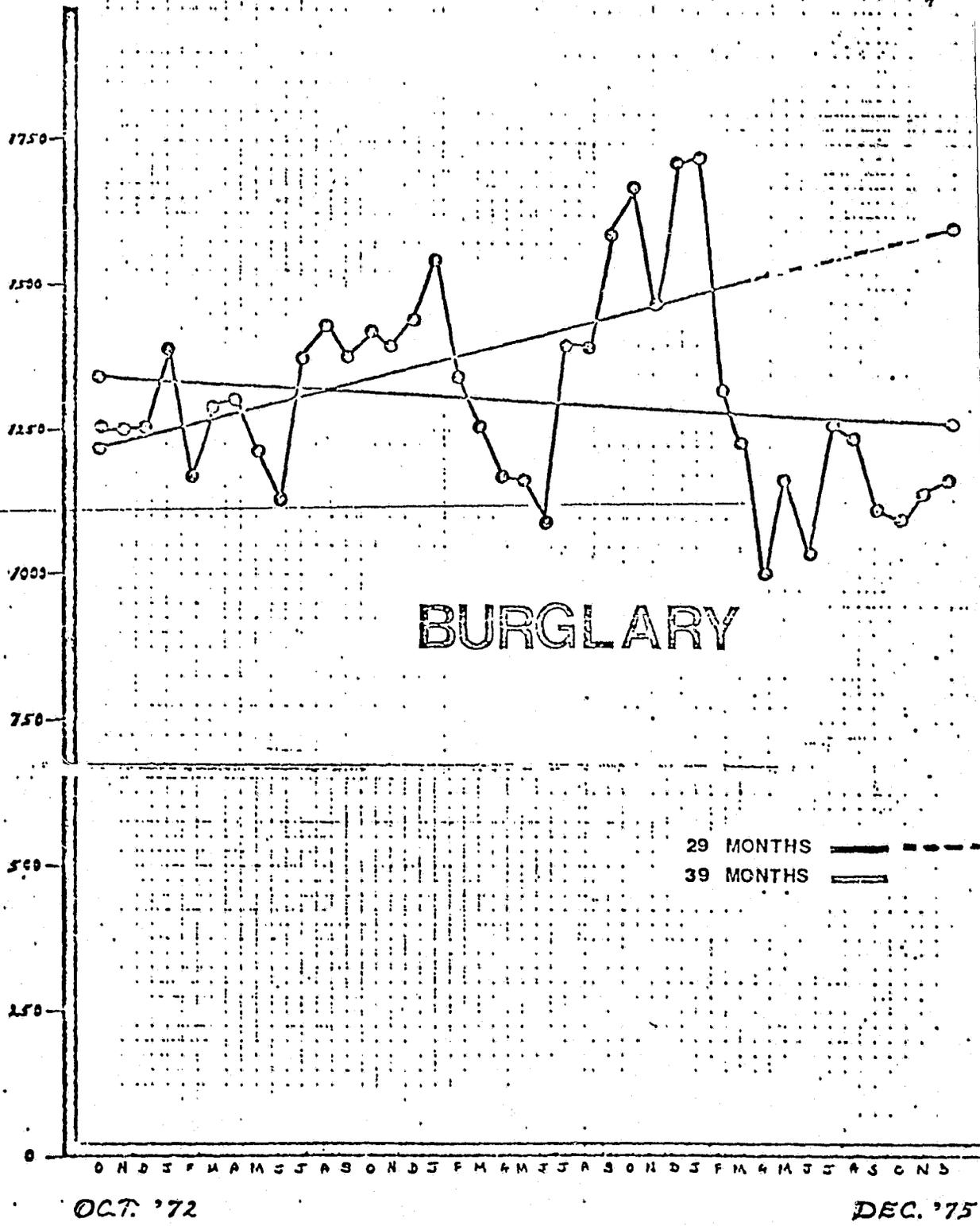
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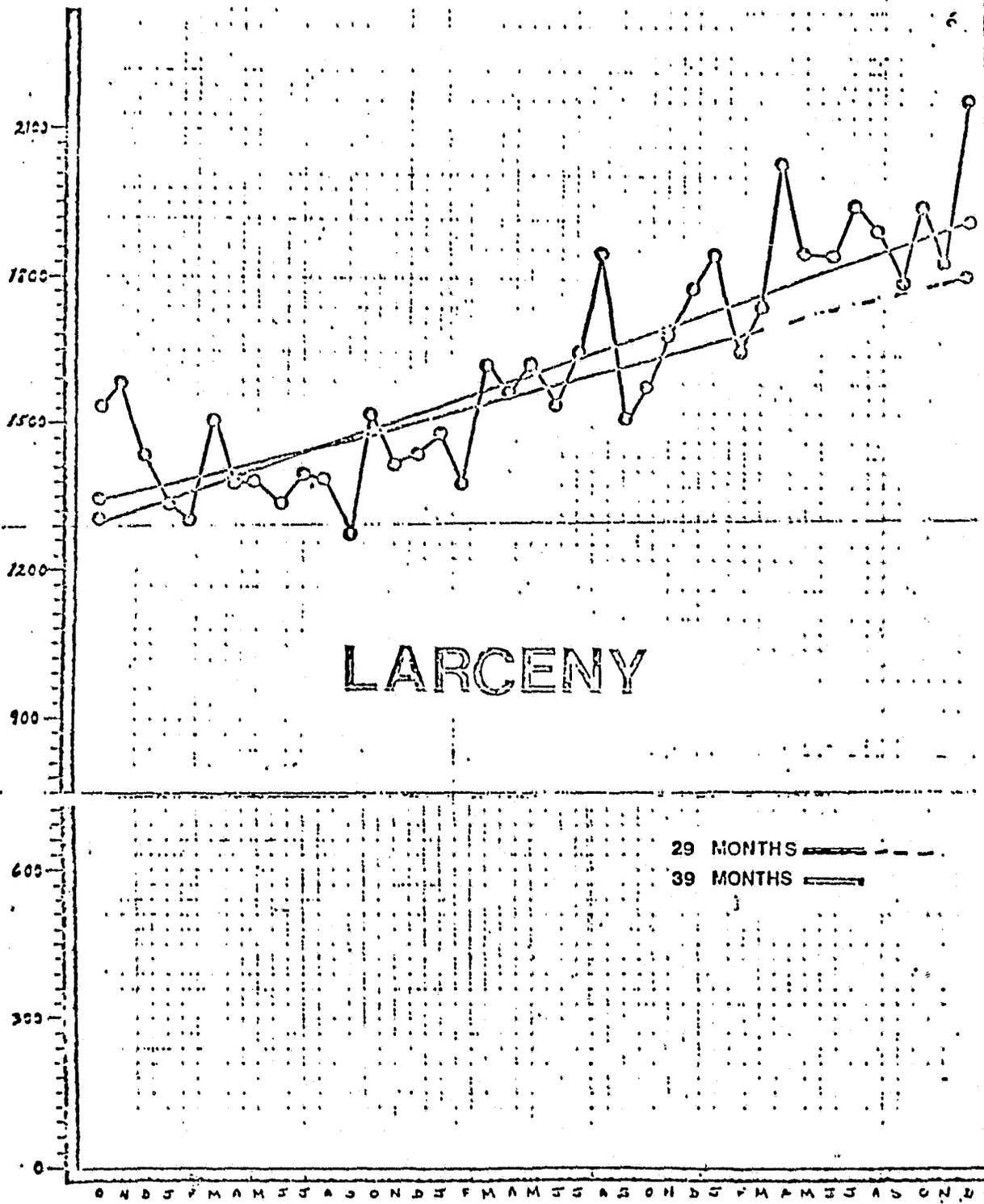
NOTE: See page 50 for additional information on the lines.



NOTE: See page 50 for additional information on the lines.



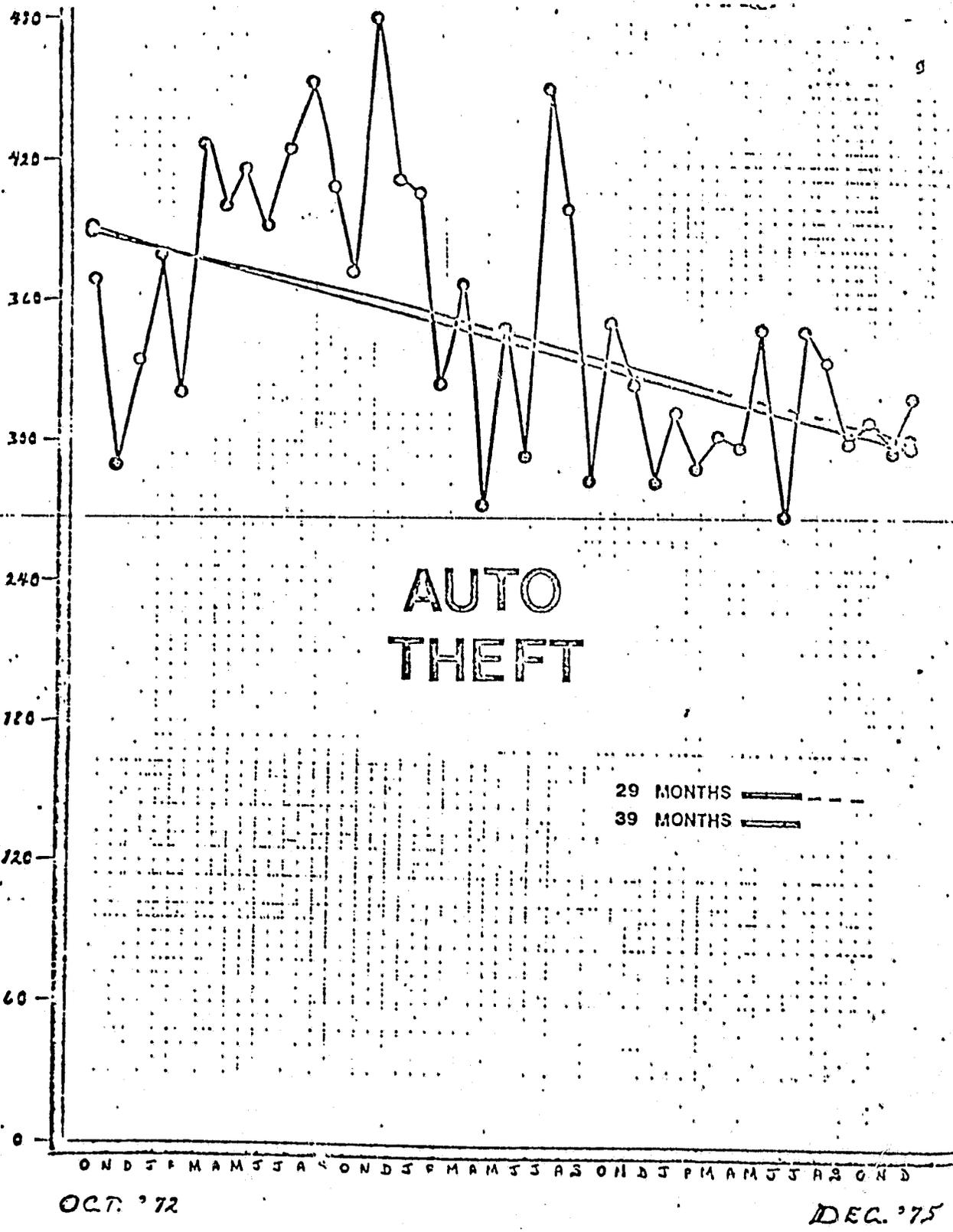
NOTE: See page 50 for additional information on the lines.



OCT '72

DEC '75

NOTE: See page 50 for additional information on the lines.



NOTE: See page 50 for additional information on the lines.