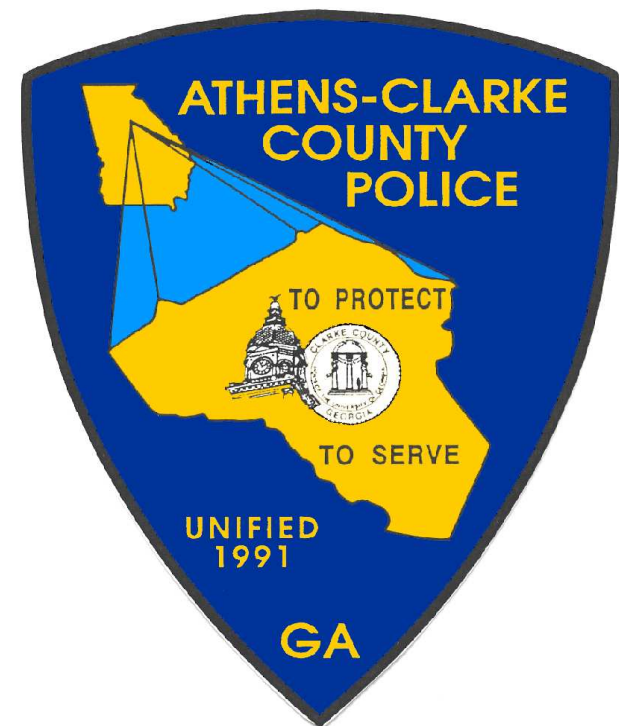


Crime In Athens-Clarke County

Joseph H. Lumpkin, Sr.
Chief of Police

Alan Brown
Assistant Police Chief

October 21, 2008



Crime Factors

1. Population density and degree of urbanization
2. Variations in composition of the population, particularly youth concentration
3. Stability of population with respect to residents' mobility, commuting patterns, and transient factors
4. Modes of transportation and highway system
5. Economic conditions including median income, poverty level, and job availability
6. Cultural factors and educational, recreational and religious characteristics
7. Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness
8. Climate
9. Effective strength of law enforcement agencies
10. Administrative and investigative emphases of law enforcement
11. Policies of other components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutor, judicial, correctional, and probational)
12. Citizens' attitudes toward crime
13. Crime reporting practices of the citizenry

SOURCE: United States Department of Justice

A Gathering Storm – Violent Crime in America (Source -PERF)

VIOLENT CRIME MILESTONES (NATIONAL)

- Alexandria (VA) Homicides doubled from 2004 to 2005
- Arlington (TX) 5-year high for aggravated assaults
- Boston (MA) 10-year high for homicides
- Cincinnati (OH) 20-year high for homicides
- Fairfax Co. (VA) 16-year high for homicides
- Kansas City (MO) 6-year high for homicides
- Nashville (TN) 7-year high for homicides
- Orlando (FL) All-time high for homicides
- Prince George's Co. (MD) All-time high for homicides
- Richmond (CA) 10-year high for homicides
- Springfield (MA) Nearing a 10-year high for homicides
- Toronto (Canada) 10-year high for homicides
- Trenton (NJ) All-time high for homicides
- Virginia Beach (VA) 10-year high for robbery



POSSIBLE INFLUENCES OF THE GATHERING STORM

- a strained social service community, educational system and criminal justice system, particularly courts and corrections;
- decreased federal involvement in crime prevention and community policing;
- Offenders re-entering the community who commit new crimes;
- crime as well as other calls for service;
- high recidivism rates;
- Challenges with the educational system – to include poor high school graduation rates;
- a strain on police resources to respond to violent
- a decrease in police department staffing levels;
- an increase in robberies that involve shootings (even when a victim complies);
- an increasing number of retaliatory shootings, as well as shootings that stem from disagreements or feeling disrespected;
- crime becoming “a sport,” particularly with juveniles;
- the ready availability of guns;
- a focus on homeland security and away from local law enforcement issues;
- glamorization of violence and the “thug” pop culture; and
- the resurgence of drugs,

SOURCE: Police Executive Research Forum (2006)

AVAILABLE: http://www.policeforum.org/singlenews.asp?item_ID=1633

Challenges Posed By Recidivists

- Escalating crimes are primarily burglary, entering auto, aggravated assault and robbery.
- Most property crime offenders are recidivists; however, they seldom are incarcerated very long as part of their sentence.

Current Conditions



**ACCPD PART I UCR 2008 COMPARISON TO 2007
JANUARY to SEPTEMBER**

	January			% Change 2007 to 2008
	2006	2007	2008	
Homicide	1	0	0	0.0%
Rape	4	4	3	-25.0%
Robbery	10	9	7	-22.2%
Aggravated Assault	16	15	16	6.7%
Burglary	74	72	139	93.1%
Larceny	283	322	326	1.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	32	20	44	120.0%
	420	442	535	21.0%

	March			% Change 2007 to 2008
	2006	2007	2008	
Homicide	0	0	0	0.0%
Rape	3	5	4	-20.0%
Robbery	10	10	16	60.0%
Aggravated Assault	13	21	23	9.5%
Burglary	81	82	116	41.5%
Larceny	325	292	331	13.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	27	32	22	-31.3%
	459	442	512	15.8%

	May			% Change 2007 to 2008
	2006	2007	2008	
Homicide	0	3	0	0.0%
Rape	3	6	7	16.7%
Robbery	10	12	19	58.3%
Aggravated Assault	20	29	36	24.1%
Burglary	92	94	119	26.6%
Larceny	386	384	384	0.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	21	22	33	50.0%
	532	550	598	8.7%

	July			% Change 2007 to 2008
	2006	2007	2008	
Homicide	0	0	0	0.0%
Rape	5	2	2	0.0%
Robbery	11	17	17	0.0%
Aggravated Assault	26	20	27	35.0%
Burglary	113	130	178	36.9%
Larceny	366	341	355	15.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	39	45	30	-33.3%
	560	555	649	16.9%

	September			% Change 2007 to 2008
	2006	2007	2008	
Homicide	0	0	0	0.0%
Rape	7	3	2	-33.3%
Robbery	21	9	26	188.9%
Aggravated Assault	10	28	24	-14.3%
Burglary	84	97	184	89.7%
Larceny	386	307	465	51.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	27	43	36	-16.3%
	535	487	737	51.3%

	Jan to Sep			% Change 2007 to 2008
	2006	2007	2008	
Homicide	4	3	1	-66.7%
Rape	45	32	40	25.0%
Robbery	90	112	142	26.8%
Aggravated Assault	130	189	217	14.8%
	269	336	400	19.0%

	February			% Change 2007 to 2008
	2006	2007	2008	
Homicide	1	0	0	0.0%
Rape	9	3	5	66.7%
Robbery	3	8	10	25.0%
Aggravated Assault	6	19	18	-5.3%
Burglary	58	51	104	103.9%
Larceny	219	262	273	4.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	20	25	28	12.0%
	316	368	438	19.0%

	April			% Change 2007 to 2008
	2006	2007	2008	
Homicide	0	0	0	0.0%
Rape	5	2	7	250.0%
Robbery	10	9	9	0.0%
Aggravated Assault	10	13	25	92.3%
Burglary	83	107	94	-12.1%
Larceny	362	298	377	26.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	28	34	22	-35.3%
	498	463	534	15.3%

	June			% Change 2007 to 2008
	2006	2007	2008	
Homicide	0	0	0	0.0%
Rape	1	5	5	0.0%
Robbery	8	16	14	-12.5%
Aggravated Assault	17	23	23	0.0%
Burglary	115	102	145	42.2%
Larceny	356	340	356	4.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	31	36	33	-8.3%
	528	522	576	10.3%

	August			% Change 2007 to 2008
	2006	2007	2008	
Homicide	2	0	1	100.0%
Rape	8	2	5	150.0%
Robbery	7	22	24	9.1%
Aggravated Assault	12	21	25	19.0%
Burglary	101	132	143	8.3%
Larceny	349	339	360	6.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	39	37	36	-2.7%
	518	553	594	7.4%

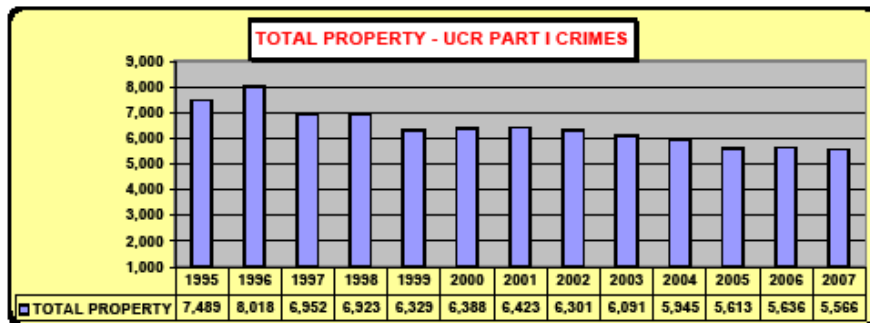
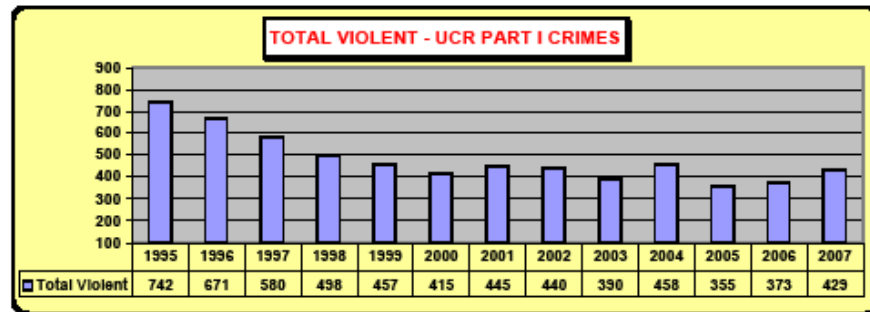
UCR - Year to Date	Jan - Sep Totals			% Change 2007 to 2008
	2006	2007	2008	
Homicide	4	3	1	-66.7%
Rape	45	32	40	25.0%
Robbery	90	112	142	26.8%
Aggravated Assault	130	189	217	14.8%
Burglary	801	867	1,222	40.9%
Larceny	3,032	2,885	3,267	13.2%
M.V.T	264	294	284	-3.4%
	4,366	4,382	5,173	18.1%

Jan to Sep	Property Crimes			% Change 2007 to 2008
	2006	2007	2008	
Burglary	801	867	1,222	40.9%
Larceny	3,032	2,886	3,267	13.2%
M.V.T	284	284	284	-3.4%
	4,097	4,046	4,773	18.0%

*** Part I UCR 2008, 2007, and 2006 data updated on October 6, 2008
 Part I Crimes increased in September 2008 51.3% as compared to September 2007. For the period of January - September 2008, violent Part I Crimes has increased 19% and property Part I Crimes has increased 18%.

Athens-Clarke County Historical Crime Statistics 1995 - 2007 UCR Part I Crimes

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Total Violent	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle	Total Property	Total Crime
1995	17	60	244	421	742	1,410	5,623	456	7,489	8,231
1996	17	53	221	380	671	1,495	5,962	561	8,018	8,689
1997	7	47	188	338	580	1,422	5,075	455	6,952	7,532
1998	4	39	168	287	498	1,143	5,270	510	6,923	7,421
1999	8	50	155	244	457	1,220	4,685	424	6,329	6,786
2000	5	39	156	215	415	1,079	4,902	407	6,388	6,803
2001	11	27	154	253	445	1,074	4,959	390	6,423	6,868
2002	7	53	157	223	440	1,063	4,806	432	6,301	6,741
2003	10	50	138	192	390	1,080	4,617	394	6,091	6,481
2004	5	45	161	247	458	1,193	4,406	346	5,945	6,403
2005	6	38	135	176	355	1,044	4,204	365	5,613	5,968
2006	5	54	121	193	373	1,117	4,158	361	5,636	6,009
2007	7	38	144	240	429	1,327	3,859	380	5,566	5,995



Updated on 09/09/2008

“Big Picture” Crime Trends

 Murder

 Rape

 Robbery

 Aggravated Assault

 Burglary

 Larceny-theft

 Motor Vehicle Theft

2007 Violent Crime Clock

Athens-Clarke County averages one violent crime every 20 hours.

One Homicide every 52 days

One Forcible Rape every 8.3 days

One Robbery every 2.5 days

One Aggravated Assault every 1.6 days










Crime Triangle



2006 Clearance Rates

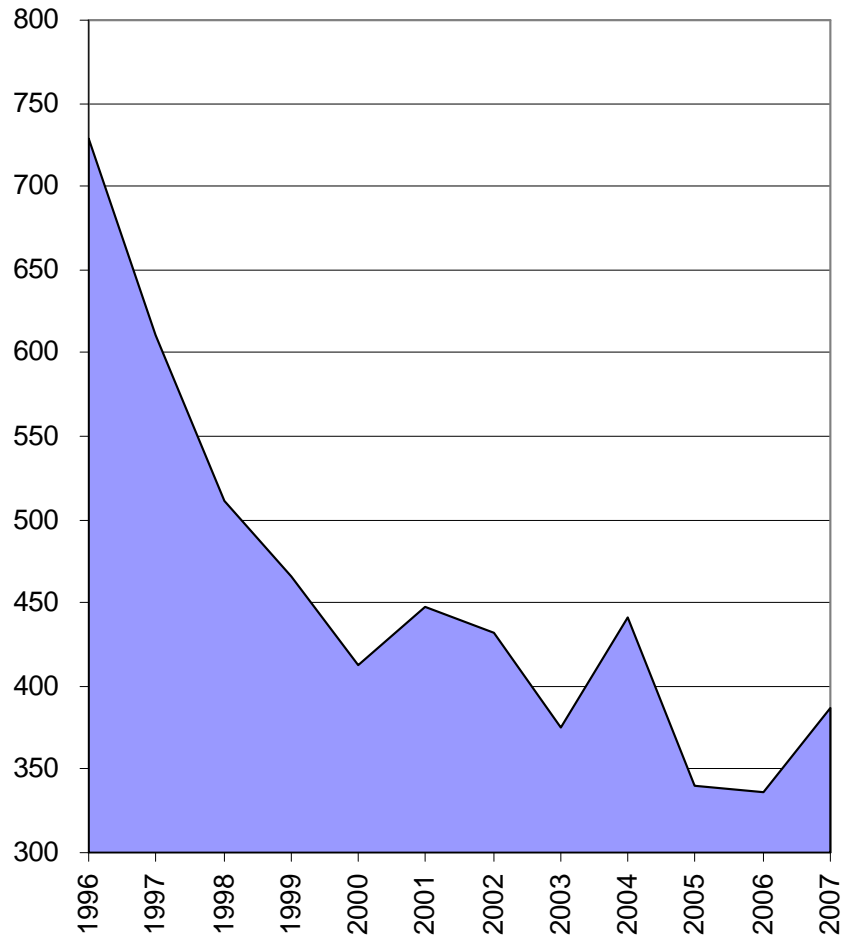
How does ACCPD compare to the rest of the Nation?

	<u>ACCPD</u>	<u>Nation</u>	<u>+/-</u>	
Murder	80%	61%	19%	
Rape	49%	41%	8%	
Robbery	34%	25%	9%	
Aggravated Assault	80%	54%	26%	
Burglary	9%	13%	-4%	
Larceny-theft	13%	17%	-4%	
Motor Vehicle Theft	25%	13%	12%	

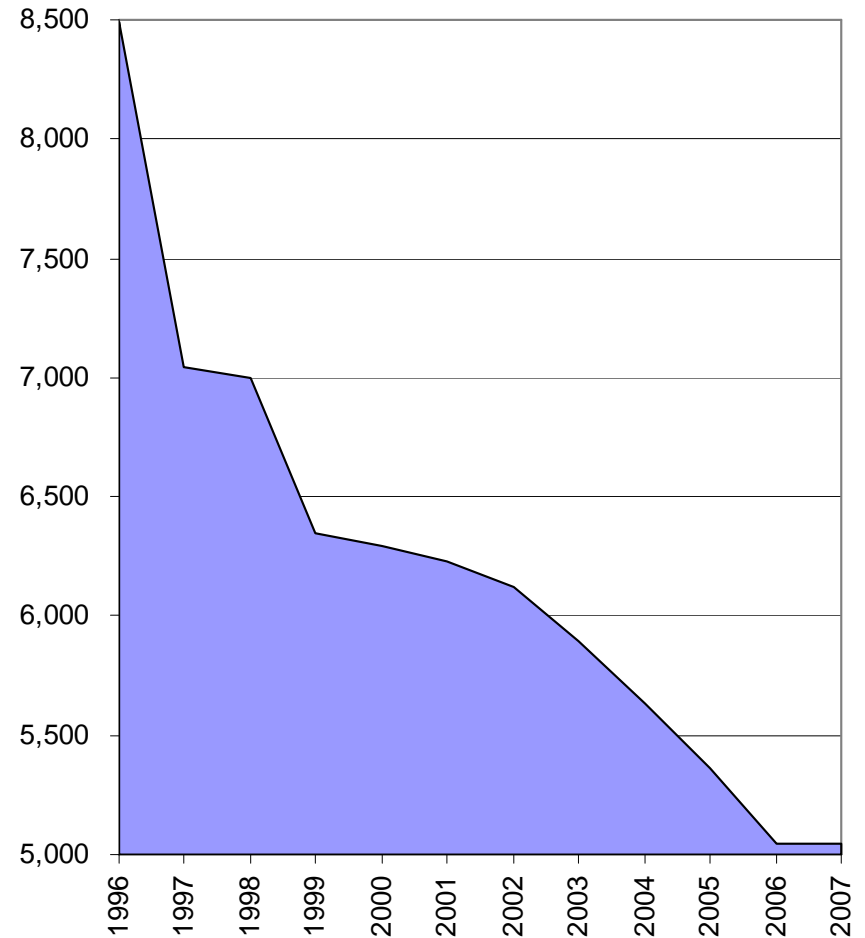
Population Adjusted Part I Crime 1996 to 2007

Where have we come from?

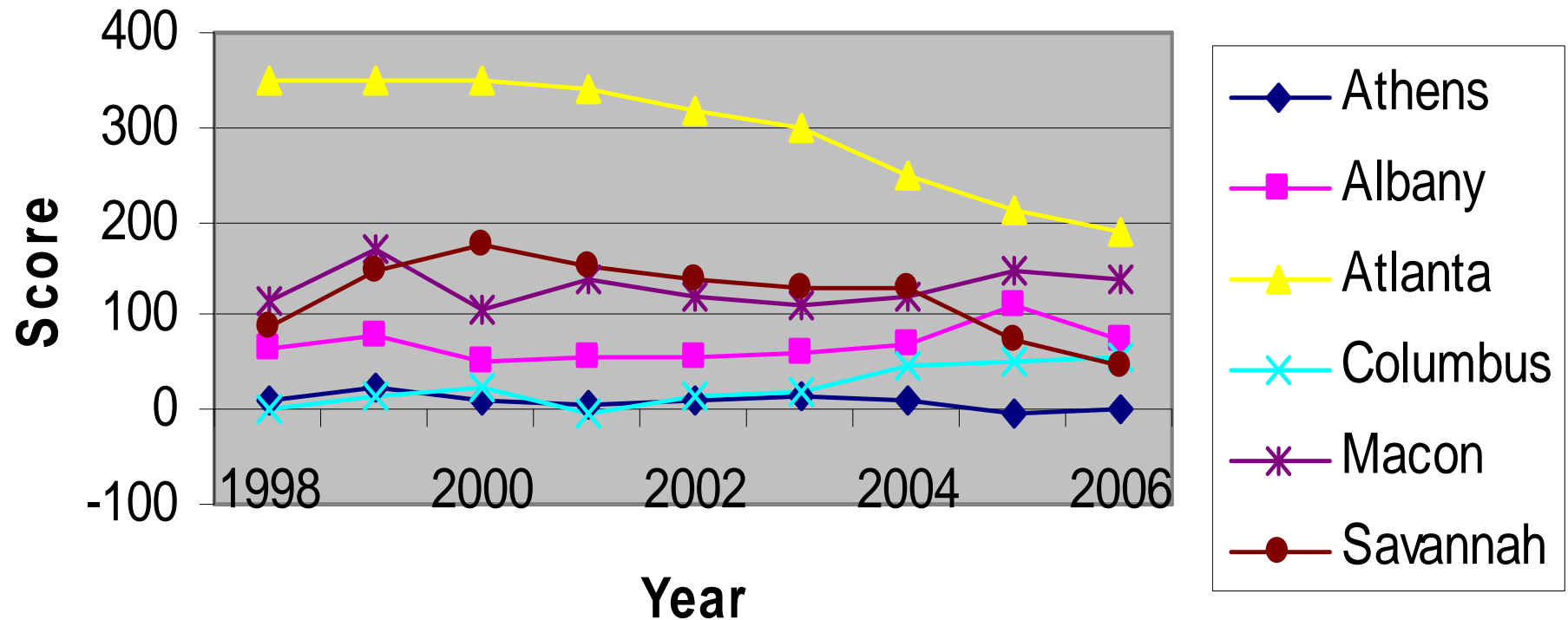
Population Adjusted Part I Violent



Population Adjusted Part I Property



Standardized Score Against the National Average (lower the better) By Morgan Quitno Studies (2007)



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Athens gets nod for safety Second to Roswell on state list

By Joe Johnson | joe.johnson@onlineathens.com | Story updated at 11:34 PM on Tuesday, October 31, 2006

Athens is the second safest city in Georgia and the 136th safest in the country, according to a recently released national ranking.

Only Roswell placed higher than Athens-Clarke among Georgia cities on the Morgan Quitno Press' list of the nation's safest cities, which analyzes crime statistics for cities with 75,000 or more people.

Athens-Clarke Police Chief Jack Lumpkin lauded the officers and civilian employees, and said their work is especially notable in light of the challenges they face.

Athens-Clarke hosts the University of Georgia, its 33,000 students and a booming downtown bar scene, yet nearly 30 percent of people live below the poverty level and property crime is a constant irritant.



"If you examine that list, no other community in the nation with such adverse demographic challenges, like high dropout and poverty rates, is as safe as Athens-Clarke County," Lumpkin said.

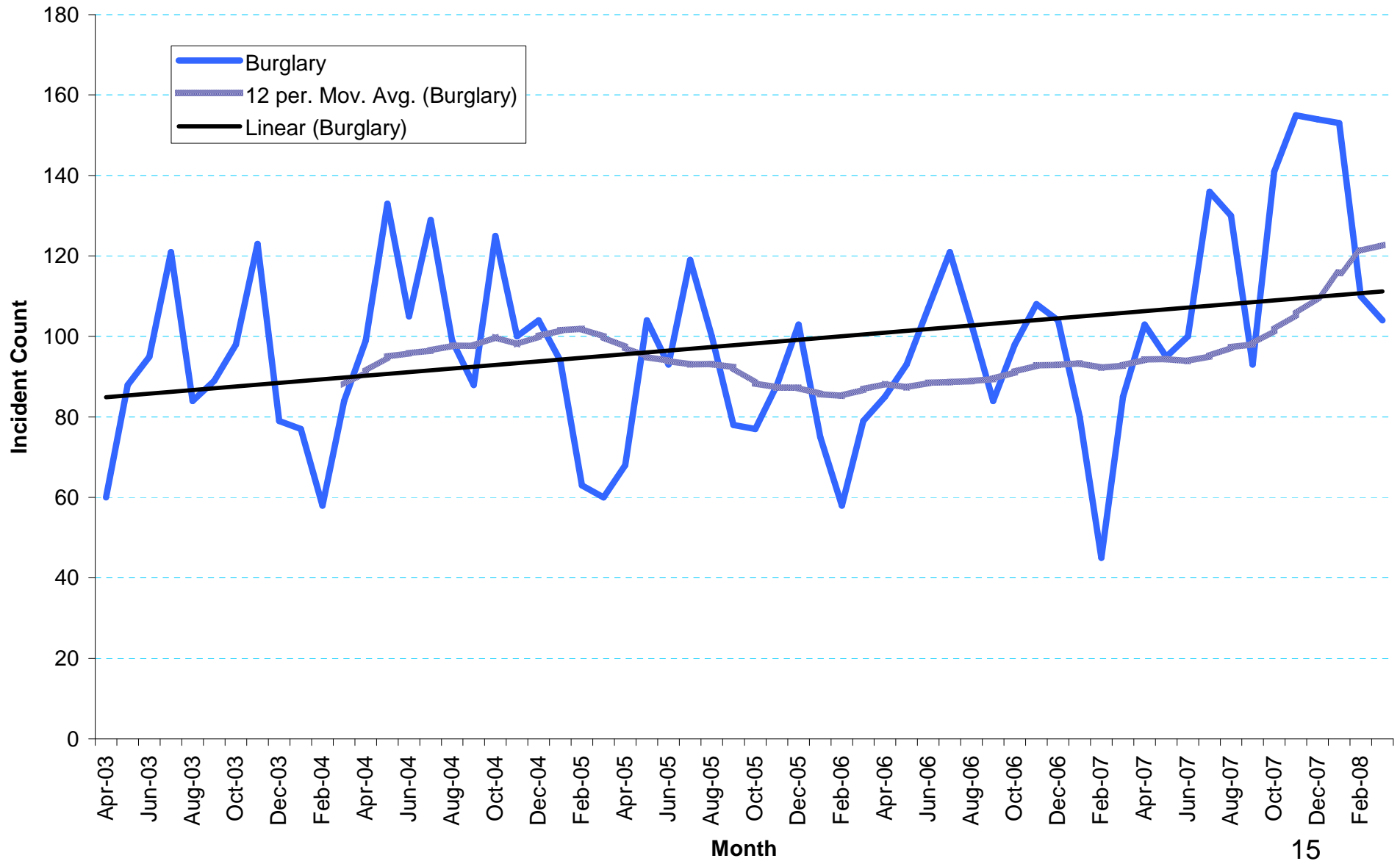
Lumpkin said Compton, a city in southern Los Angeles County, compares to Athens in many demographic categories, yet the Morgan Quitno list ranks it as California's most dangerous city.

Overall, Athens improved from its spot as the nation's 158th safest city last year, according to the Morgan Quitno list.

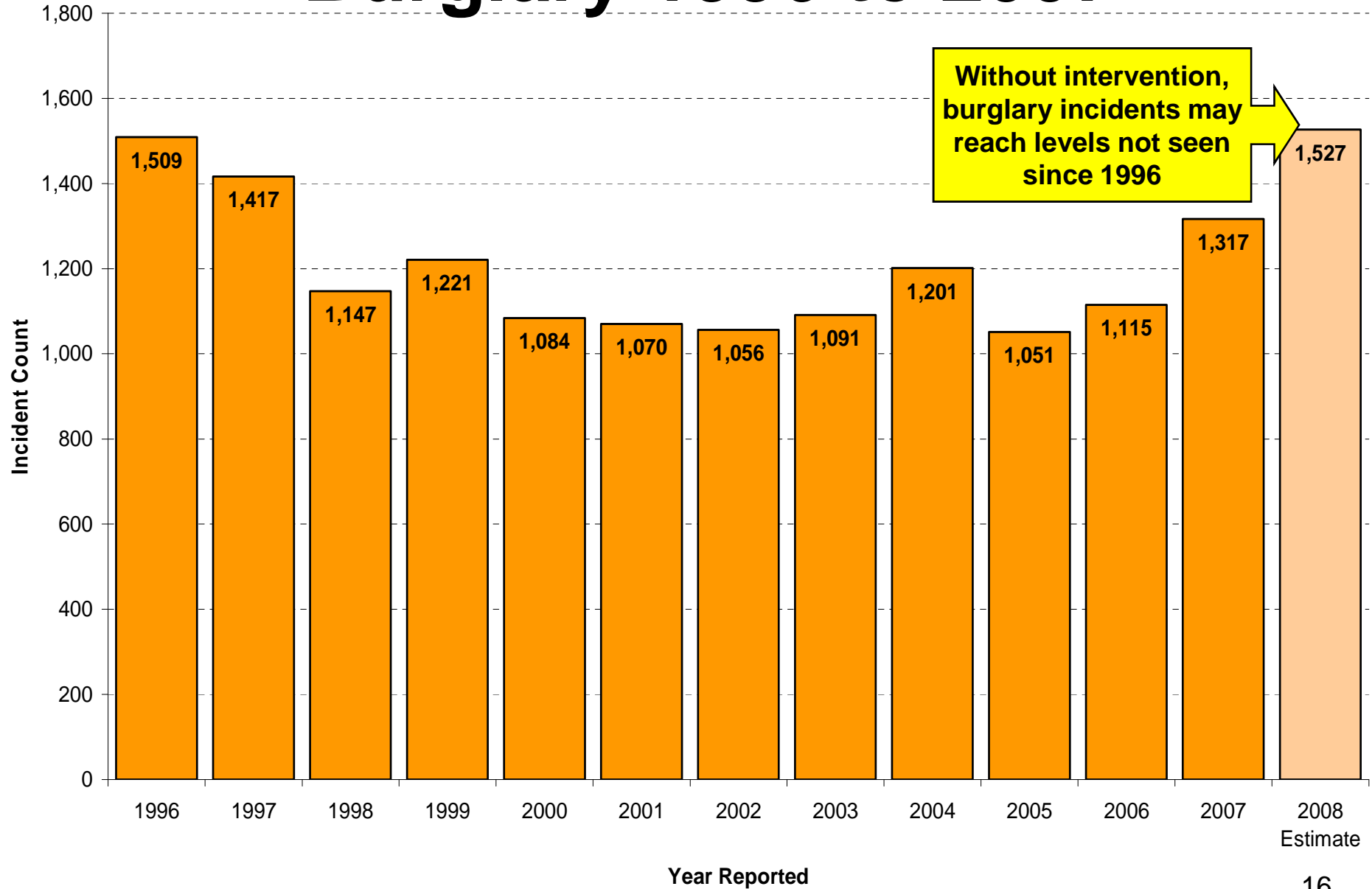
The Kansas-based research company used FBI statistics from 2005 for six basic crime categories - murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary and motor vehicle theft - in a formula that measures how a city compares to the national average. Each crime category is assigned an equal weight in the formula that produces a city's final score, the company explains.

Putting different crimes on equal footing has rankled some in law enforcement, such as Macon Police Chief Mike Burns. For example, Burns told The Associated Press that the formula used to compile the list gives a stolen lawn mower the same weight as a murder.

5-Year Burglary Index



Burglary 1996 to 2007



Juvenile Suspect Counts by Crime

Suspects with a known age between 1 and 17 by federal UCR classifications of sequence 1 offenses. Year is based on the year the incident was reported. Unfounded incidents are excluded.

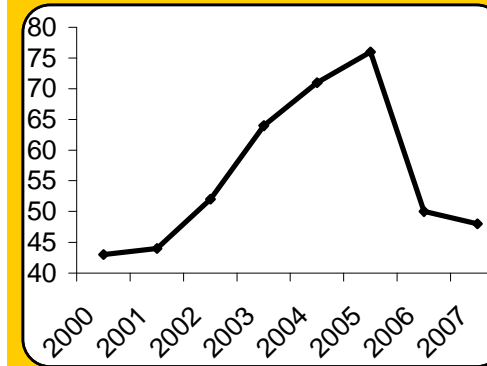
Crime	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Forcible Rape	8	0	2	3	3	0	5	5
Robbery	6	10	35	31	34	47	14	21
Aggravated Assault	29	34	15	30	34	28	31	22
Part I Violent Total	43	44	52	64	71	76	50	48
Burglary	26	53	82	96	101	119	96	177
Larceny-theft	350	384	389	379	390	329	312	389
Motor Vehicle Theft	19	21	34	31	44	24	41	29
Part I Property Total	395	458	505	506	535	472	449	595
Arson	1	6	2	4	6	1	9	5
Other Assaults	220	303	304	339	333	323	304	315
Drug Offenses	68	79	71	85	75	82	122	70
Other Part II	1,023	1,024	1,011	1,299	1,391	1,491	1,525	1,530
Part II Total	1,312	1,412	1,388	1,727	1,805	1,897	1,960	1,920
Total	1,750	1,914	1,945	2,297	2,411	2,445	2,459	2,563

2007 Juvenile vs. Adult Suspects

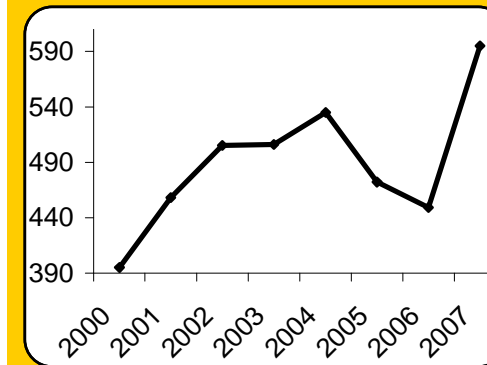
Percentage of juvenile suspects compared to adult suspects where date of birth is known. Incident classifications are based on the federal UCR classification of the sequence number 1 offense. Unfounded incidents are excluded.

Crime	Juveniles	Adults
Murder	0%	100%
Forcible Rape	12%	87%
Robbery	12%	87%
Aggravated Assault	8%	91%
Part I Violent Total	10%	89%
Burglary	31%	68%
Larceny-theft	19%	80%
Motor Vehicle Theft	19%	80%
Arson	41%	58%
Part I Property Total	21%	78%
Other Assaults	15%	85%
Drug Offenses	7%	92%
Prostitution	6%	93%
Other Part II	14%	86%
Part II Total	14%	86%
Total	15%	85%

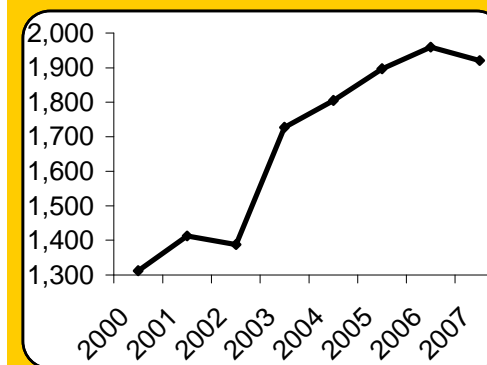
Part I Violent Juvenile Suspects



Part I Property Juvenile Suspects



Part II Juvenile Suspects



So what can I do?



How can I help protect myself and my family?

RESPONSE	HOW IT WORKS	WORKS BEST IF...	CONSIDERATIONS
Installing Burglar Alarms	Increases burglar's risk of detection; deters burglars if alarms are overt; increases arrests if alarms are silent and covert	...triggered alarms are promptly investigated.	Expensive; high percentage of false alarms; burglars may disable alarms or work quickly
Installing CCTV	Deters many burglars; increases burglars' risk of detection and arrest	...cameras are well positioned and not easily disabled.	Expensive but costs are dropping; can be motion activated; provides investigative evidence; complements burglar alarms
Increasing Occupancy Indicators	Gives burglars the impression that resident are home	...burglars are deterred by occupancy.	Some burglars use tactics to confirm occupancy
Improving Visibility	Increases burglar's risk of detection	...there is someone around to spot the burglar.	Inexpensive; does not work if no one is around or if witnesses fail to act

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, "Burglary of Single-Family Houses." (2004)

Lower Cost Solutions

- In addition to the previous strategies:
 - One can purchase a dual function door security bar
 - Purchase a relatively inexpensive audible motion alarm
 - Foster greater interactions with your neighbors and encourage them to report suspicious behavior
 - Remain aware of crime statistics in your area, which are now available through the ACCPD's webpage:
<http://www.accpd.org/> or directly via <http://www.crimereports.com>

Select the link, "Crime Statistics," which will route you to "CrimeReports.com," where you can view crime trends in your community.

Some Quick Tips

- Foster security awareness in your neighborhood.
- Keep your property well maintained (it may indicate to a potential burglar you pay close attention to your home).
- Watch what you leave in your yard as they may provide tools for entry (ladders, pliers, etc.).
- Keep doors and windows locked. Secure sliding doors with vertical bolts and/or place a rod on the inside track of the door.
- Lock doors within garages as well as garages (don't rely on the electric garage door opener as your only security measure).
- Use deadbolt locks on your doors.
- Don't flaunt your possessions (don't leave boxes for high end purchases on the street curb).
- Don't leave notes on your door detailing your schedule.

– Source: Pennsylvania State Police