



## **Analysis of Crime at Georgia State University: 1985-1998**

by

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## Summary

This analysis points out the inadequacy of the CAP Index by contrasting GSU which was ranked the 17<sup>th</sup> most risky campus in the nation with a university ranked by the same index as "safe," (bottom 25 out of 1,500 institutions). Contrary to the CAP prediction, actual violent crime statistics show that its population is at higher risk of victimization than GSU's population.

## Background

This report was prepared in an attempt to provide APB News a cogent response to the CAP Index, Inc. ranking Georgia State University as 17<sup>th</sup> out of 1,500 colleges and universities around the country on the "risk for violent crime index." I appreciate the opportunity that APB News and GSU President, Dr. Carl Patton, gave me to elaborate on this matter. The following brief narrative offers several observations concerning the difficulties of crime analysis, some problems concerning the predictive score used by CAP Index, Inc., some relevant facts, and an interpretation of the data available for analysis on such a short notice. The data tables used for analysis follow this narrative (data sources are the GSU PD, the UCR, and the GCIC)

## Difficulties Concerning Crime Analysis and Prediction

While criminologists have struggled for years to accurately measure crime and predict (as well as explain) it, they typically have been only partially successful. This stems from the nature of crime, from the nature of measurement and from the mechanisms put in place to adequately and routinely handle the huge criminal raw data.

*The nature of crime* - Criminologists agree that in order to more accurately assess the true occurrence of crime in a given community it is imperative to resort to at least three different measures that together may achieve that: official crime reports, victimization studies, and self-report studies. While there are examples of combinations (some or all) of these measures, there is no consistent application on a national (or local) level that does that **on an annual basis across geographical areas and jurisdictions**. So while as criminologists and criminal justice experts we have a pretty good understanding of crime (and its fluctuations) and some power of explaining and predicting it, we do not have - as of yet - the benefit and advantage of doing so on a complete geographical and temporal basis.

*The measurement of crime and mechanisms to display it* - Additionally, these measurements are not utilized on a consistent and ongoing basis (locally and nationally) to allow proper comparisons, the nature of the data that are collected by criminal justice agencies is not readily amenable for analyzing variables such as the relationship between offender and victim or the characteristics of households. In order to know these pieces of information there is a need to collect data manually and often times go into investigative files and not just incident reports (and many of those are still not in an electronic format). This is possible but is very time consuming and, of course, cost-prohibitive. Some efforts have been made at displaying crime in a GIS format which adds the potential of relating household information on an incident base level but by no means is this widely practiced.

Measuring crime could be tricky and is subject to definition issue and practical impositions. For example, what kind of populations are used for a given analysis could skew crime rates up or

down given the fluctuations between the U.S. Census Bureau's actual counts and estimates, Regional Planning Commissions estimates and local government counts and estimates. So would the definition of a jurisdiction's size/population and what is implied by its name. Thus, any grouping of crimes into categories of types of crime is impacted by the decision making process of the classifier (the police officer), the researcher, and the general loss of some data by virtue of the grouping itself. Using census tract information is valuable but it also has limitations. For example, one reason that a tract could show a high crime is because many crimes are registered in it even if they do not occur there as is the case with hospitals or major trauma centers.

All things considered, it is fair to state that the criminal justice system is still far away from developing a "DOW Jones-type index" that measures crime on a daily (or even monthly or annual) basis.

### **Problems Concerning the Predictive Score Used by CAP Index, Inc.**

While efforts such as CAP's are welcome (and this one has an impressive list of clients), the "Index" provided by the company severely lacks in several areas. First, and foremost, it is treated as proprietary information; hence it is impossible to ascertain the exact nature and measurement of the many variables used as the components of the composite score and its subsequent ranking system. Since crime statistics are vulnerable to the biases listed above, making judgements based on CAP values without knowledge of their components, may lead to biased decision-making. Second, and as important, it appears that while at least one of the authors has respected publications on national crime surveys and has worked with an eminent criminologist, the CAP Risk-Index itself has not been subjected to peer review and is not found published in proper scholarly circles. The enterprise of (social) science is not one that thrives on "proprietary information" or on the avoidance of peer review. If one wishes to be kind to the knowledge value offered by this "index" the only thing one could say is that it is known only to its author(s). This approach does not allow any social scientists to replicate the measures, to innovate on it or to reject it merely because it is not accessible. At the very best it offers but one measure (among many) of crime which results need to be considered with a great deal of caution.

### **Relevant Facts and Interpretation of the Data**

To understand crime we need "social coordinates" and numbers to place the given figures in a proper context so they can be attributed some meaning. In this case we are "forced" to accept a (the CAP) scale without understanding what it exactly represents. The CAP Index purports to present a ranking of campuses at risk (of crimes against the person) and it placed GSU as 17<sup>th</sup> among the 1,500 strong colleges and universities. In a topographical display, GSU is situated in an area ranked 5 (on a 1-10 risk of CAP's Index) tucked between areas ranked 10 to its east and southwest. At first the findings seem surprising to those familiar with campus statistics as even the ranking of "5" seems to be too high for a campus that is among the safest areas in downtown and in the broader Atlanta region.

Since the "Index" is not replicable, or testable, it is necessary to resort to some independent analysis. Several such analyses were utilized here. First, Index Crimes (Violent and Property) are displayed for Georgia State University; then several other sets of data are offered for the same Index Crimes: the City of Atlanta, the DeKalb County and Fulton County (Atlanta is situated in those two counties); the Atlanta MSA data (for the 20 counties of metropolitan Atlanta), and the

## State of Georgia.

GSU's population (students, faculty and staff) ranged from 24,850 in 1985 to over 27,000 in 1991 and 1992 and has approached 26,000 in 1998. The total violent crime rate (number of violent crime divided by GSU's population) ranged from 0 in 1987 to 92 per 100,000 in 1986 but fluctuated around 12 to 22 in the early 90s and is at 66 in 1998. If we compare GSU's violent crime rate to that of any of the other jurisdictions in this report it is evident that GSU's figures are very low. In 1998 it was 46 times more likely to be victimized by a violent crime (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault) in the City of Atlanta, 8 time more likely in DeKalb County, 31 times more likely in Fulton County, 10 times more likely in the 20 county Atlanta MSA and more than 8 times more likely in the State of Georgia than to be victimized on the campus of Georgia State University. Similar proportions are observable when individual components of violent crimes are examined (see respective tables).

For purposes of added depth, figures were calculated for property and total index crimes and similar - if not even greater - proportions have been found. It is 57 to 135 times more likely to be a victim of property crimes in the other jurisdictions used in the tables than at GSU. And it is 36 to 95 times more likely to be a victim of property or violent crime in the jurisdictions GSU is compared with.

In order to examine the value of the predictive power of the CAP Index, GSU was compared against a university that ranked in the bottom 25 of the 1,500 strong list of universities and colleges. Saginaw Valley State University (SVSU), Michigan, was selected for the following two reasons: 1) It had the largest population among the bottom 25 institutions; 2) it had been included in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* survey of Campus Arrests for Drugs and Alcohol (Vol. XLV, No. 38, May 28, 1999) with data on violent and property (index) crimes (excluding theft).

Interestingly enough the comparison yielded some results highly unexcepted by one who relied on the CAP Index: The SVSU population is 10 times more likely to be a victim of rape than is GSU's; it is 3.5 times more susceptible to aggravated assault and twice as likely to be victim of a violent crime. Since property crimes did not include theft/larceny but included burglary and motor vehicle theft it appears that the GSU population is slightly more vulnerable to burglary; also it is twice as likely to be a victim of any property crime but has the same likelihood to be a victim to property and violent crime combined. That is hardly what this "index" has claimed to predict.

### **Some Observations**

The use of drugs and alcohol seems to be on the rise on campuses (at least the arrest numbers are up), but the campus population at GSU is far more likely (about 10 times so) to encounter a sexual offense (non-index crime) or get stuck in an elevator or in traffic waiting for parking than be a victim of crimes against persons.

It is correct to suggest that GSU is in some proximity to areas in Atlanta that have a much higher frequency and rates of violent crimes. However, proximity alone is an insufficient component for a "vulnerability factor." That is probably the reason why several other higher education

institutions in the Atlanta area also have high rankings in the CAP index.

One can also argue the artifact of the high crime rates of Atlanta (and other similar medium size cities). This point is immediately observable with the departure from the inner city limits to the metropolitan MSA and to the state figures; the larger the population, the lower the crime rate. New York City is perhaps the best example of that. While successfully reducing the overall absolute and relative crime figures, NYC still has a very high administrative crime load yet it does not appear in the typical crime reports given its large population.

While CAP's utilization of social disorganization variables to predict crime is commendable - it's relevance to communities such as university campuses is limited at best. It is a different community than a regular residential neighborhood even if it is situated in close proximity to one (or more). It does not appear that the CAP index accounts for special characteristics of urban (or rural) communities - unless of course it does but the authors do not let it known.

A (valid and reliable) "vulnerability index" would be much more helpful for the various potential clients of crime analysis if such a scale would be able to contextualize the nature of crime and include such elements as victim-offender relationship, where does crime take place, by who, against whom, distance from residence, nature of transaction (that preceded the crime) and other similar factors. The CAP Index, even if it includes some of these variable (which it does not appear to do), is not given to examination, comparison and verification and therefore its ranking is not useful.

Finally, campus violent crime is negligible (although admittedly any crime is one too many)<sup>1</sup>; in GSU's case, its buildings are spread over the downtown area as an integral part of downtown and not as a separate distinct campus. While contiguous areas to GSU may pose a higher vulnerability to crime for those who may live in or enter those areas, do business there or pass there, evidence shows that the broader campus community is safer than its surrounding area and that on-campus risk is fairly minimal due to a comprehensive and effective campus safety plan and common sense exercised by students, faculty and staff.

Moreover, the last 15 years evidenced a growth in GSU's population - without a growth in violent crime - which has been making a tremendous contribution to the livelihood of the downtown area. GSU has formed a partnership with the people of Atlanta to help make the downtown area a more viable place to live and work. The planned addition of classrooms and residential housing will only continue to enhance a vibrant urban environment which is far safer than some aggregate - and out of context - crime analysis would make it appear.

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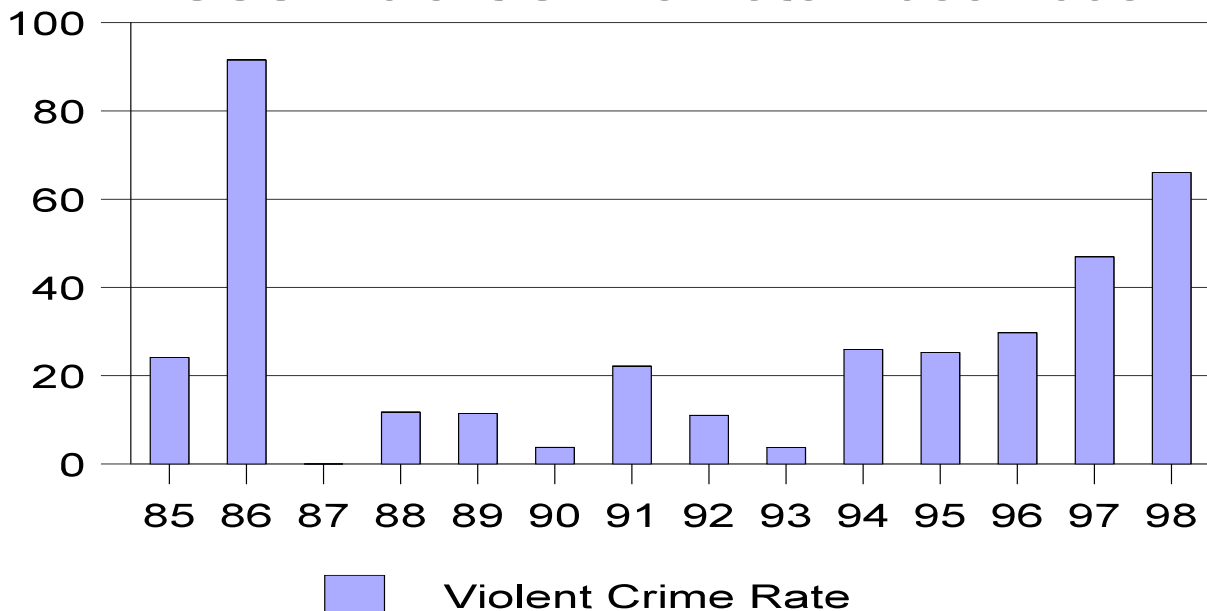
<sup>1</sup>Caution is advised when analyzing any type of crime. However, given the relatively low index crimes on university campuses - and specifically at GSU - it is important not to attribute too much to minor fluctuations in crime such as an increase from one incident to two incidents (a growth of 100%).

**GSU Violent Crime Data: 1985 - 1998**

Year	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Total Violent Crime	Total Violent Crime Rate	Population
1985			2	4	6	24.14	24,850*
1986			5	18	23	91.57	25,117*
1987						0.00	25,354*
1988			3		3	11.77	25,483*
1989				3	3	11.41	26,277*
1990			1		1	3.78	26,432
1991			6		6	22.17	27,068
1992			3		3	11.00	27,265
1993				1	1	3.72	26,889*
1994			7		7	25.91	27,014*
1995		1	5	1	7	25.22	27,755
1996			5	3	8	29.73	26,909
1997		2	9	1	12	46.93	25,568
1998		1	10	6	17	66.06	25,731

\*Data were not readily retrievable for these years; a mean of the data for others available years was used as a substitute.

**GSU Violent Crime Rate: 1985-1998**



**GSU Population Data: 1985 - 1998**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Students</b>	<b>Faculty/Staff</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1985</b>	21,612	3,238*	24,850
<b>1986</b>	21,879	3,238*	25,117
<b>1987</b>	22,116	3,238*	25,354
<b>1988</b>	22,245	3,238*	25,483
<b>1989</b>	23,039	3,238*	26,277
<b>1990</b>	23,386	3,046	26,432
<b>1991</b>	24,024	3,044	27,068
<b>1992</b>	24,101	3,164	27,265
<b>1993</b>	23,651	3,238*	26,889
<b>1994</b>	23,776	3,238*	27,014
<b>1995</b>	24,316	3,439	27,755
<b>1996</b>	23,410	3,499	26,909
<b>1997</b>	22,597	2,971	25,568
<b>1998</b>	22,998	2,733	25,731

\*Data were not readily retrievable for these years; a mean of the data for others available years was used as a substitute.

**Georgia Crime Table: 1997-1998**

<b>Georgia</b>	<b>1998</b>		<b>1997</b>	
<b>Crime</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Murder	583	7.60	563	7.50
Rape	2,229	29.20	2,195	29.30
Robbery	13,902	182.00	14,889	198.90
Aggravated Assault	25,532	334.10	25,293	337.90
<b>Total Violent Crimes</b>	<b>42,246</b>	<b>552.80</b>	<b>42,940</b>	<b>573.60</b>
Burglary	72,701	951.30	76,268	1,018.80
Larceny	244,172	3,195.10	245,194	3,275.40
Motor Vehicle Theft	41,314	540.60	42,508	567.80
<b>Total Property Crimes</b>	<b>358,187</b>	<b>4,687.10</b>	<b>363,970</b>	<b>4,862.00</b>
<b>Total Index Crimes</b>	<b>400,433</b>	<b>5,239.90</b>	<b>406,910</b>	<b>5,435.70</b>
<b>Population</b>	<b>7,642,000</b>		<b>7,486,000</b>	

**Atlanta MSA Crime Table: 1997-1998**

<b>Atlanta MSA Total</b>		<b>1998</b>		<b>1997</b>	
<b>Crime</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
Murder	310	8.37	304	8.59	
Rape	1,130	30.51	1,217	34.42	
Robbery	9,636	260.25	10,260	290.24	
Aggravated Assault	14,343	387.38	14,226	402.44	
<b>Total Violent Crimes</b>	<b>25,419</b>	<b>686.53</b>	<b>26,007</b>	<b>735.71</b>	
Burglary	37,776	1,020.27	40,463	1,144.66	
Larceny	128,558	3,472.17	131,256	3,713.12	
Motor Vehicle Theft	27,959	755.13	29,897	845.76	
<b>Total Property Crimes</b>	<b>194,293</b>	<b>5,247.59</b>	<b>201,616</b>	<b>5,703.55</b>	
<b>Total Index Crimes</b>	<b>219,712</b>	<b>5,934.12</b>	<b>227,623</b>	<b>6,439.27</b>	
<b>Population</b>	<b>3,702,517</b>		<b>3,534,919</b>		

**DeKalb County Crime Table: 1997-1998**

<b>DeKalb County</b>		<b>1998</b>		<b>1997</b>	
<b>Crime</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
Murder	56	9.33	55	8.97	
Rape	153	25.50	214	34.90	
Robbery	2,034	339.01	2,616	426.71	
Aggravated Assault	983	163.83	1,358	221.51	
<b>Total Violent Crimes</b>	<b>3,226</b>	<b>537.68</b>	<b>4,243</b>	<b>692.10</b>	
Burglary	8,527	1,421.21	10,449	1,704.42	
Larceny	25,154	4,192.48	28,140	4,590.14	
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,240	1,206.71	8,987	1,465.94	
<b>Total Property Crimes</b>	<b>40,921</b>	<b>6,820.41</b>	<b>47,576</b>	<b>7,760.50</b>	
<b>Total Index Crimes</b>	<b>44,147</b>	<b>7,358.10</b>	<b>51,819</b>	<b>8,452.61</b>	
<b>Population</b>	<b>599,978</b>		<b>613,053</b>		



**Fulton County Crime Table: 1997-1998**

<b>Fulton County</b>		<b>1998</b>		<b>1997</b>	
<b>Crime</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
Murder	178	24.14	173	23.59	
Rape	537	72.82	534	72.82	
Robbery	5,632	763.82	5,625	767.13	
Aggravated Assault	8,872	1,203.23	8,579	1,170.00	
<b>Total Violent Crimes</b>	<b>15,219</b>	<b>2,064.02</b>	<b>14,911</b>	<b>2,033.55</b>	
Burglary	12,864	1,744.63	12,432	1,695.5	
Larceny	45,723	6,201.03	42,562	5,804.6	
Motor Vehicle Theft	11,667	1,582.29	11,774	1,605.7	
<b>Total Property Crimes</b>	<b>70,254</b>	<b>9,527.96</b>	<b>66,768</b>	<b>9,105.8</b>	
<b>Total Index Crimes</b>	<b>85,473</b>	<b>11,591.99</b>	<b>81,679</b>	<b>11,139.4</b>	
<b>Population</b>	<b>737,345</b>		<b>733,247</b>		

**City of Atlanta Crime Table: 1997-1998**

<b>City of Atlanta</b>		<b>1998</b>		<b>1997</b>	
<b>Crime</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
Murder	149	35.96	150	35.64	
Rape	385	92.93	366	86.96	
Robbery	4,658	1,124.40	4,751	1,128.86	
Aggravated Assault	7,432	1,794.03	7,583	1,801.76	
<b>Total Violent Crimes</b>	<b>12,624</b>	<b>3,047.34</b>	<b>12,850</b>	<b>3,053.23</b>	
Burglary	9,093	2,194.98	9,183	2,181.93	
Larceny	28,513	6,882.84	28,709	6,821.43	
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,899	1,906.76	7,669	1,822.19	
<b>Total Property Crimes</b>	<b>45,505</b>	<b>10,984.50</b>	<b>45,561</b>	<b>10,825.79</b>	
<b>Total Index Crimes</b>	<b>58,129</b>	<b>14,031.94</b>	<b>58,411</b>	<b>13,878.79</b>	
<b>Population*</b>	<b>414,262</b>		<b>420,860</b>		

\*Source: UCR (by telephone for 1998)

**GSU Crime Table: 1997-1998**

GSU Crime	1998		1997	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Murder	0	0.00	0	0.00
Rape	1	3.88	2	7.82
Robbery	10	38.86	9	35.20
Aggravated Assault	6	23.31	1	3.91
<b>Total Violent Crimes</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>66.06</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>46.93</b>
Burglary	13	50.52	17	66.78
Larceny	N/A	-	N/A	-
Motor Vehicle Theft	8	31.09	11	43.02
<b>Total Property Crimes</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>81.61</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>109.51</b>
<b>Total Index Crimes</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>147.68</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>156.44</b>
<b>Population</b>	<b>25,731</b>		<b>725,568</b>	

**Murder Table: 1997-1998**

Unit \ Crime	1998			1997		
	Number	Rate	Factor	Number	Rate	Factor
GSU	0	0.00*		0	0.00*	
City of Atlanta	149	35.96	36.0	150	35.64	36.0
DeKalb County	56	9.33	9.0	55	8.97	9.0
Fulton County	178	24.14	24.0	173	23.59	24.0
Atlanta 20 County MSA	310	8.37	8.0	304	8.59	9.0
State of Georgia	583	7.60	8.0	563	7.50	8.0

\*GSU base is calculated as 1.

**Rape Table: 1997-1998**

Unit \ Crime	1998			1997		
	Number	Rate	Factor	Number	Rate	Factor
GSU	1	3.88		2	7.82	
City of Atlanta	385	92.93	24.0	366	86.96	11.0
DeKalb County	153	25.50	6.6	214	34.90	4.5
Fulton County	537	72.82	18.8	534	72.82	9.0
Atlanta 20 County MSA	1,130	30.51	7.9	1,217	34.42	4.4
State of Georgia	2,229	29.20	7.5	2,195	29.30	3.7

**Robbery Table: 1997-1998**

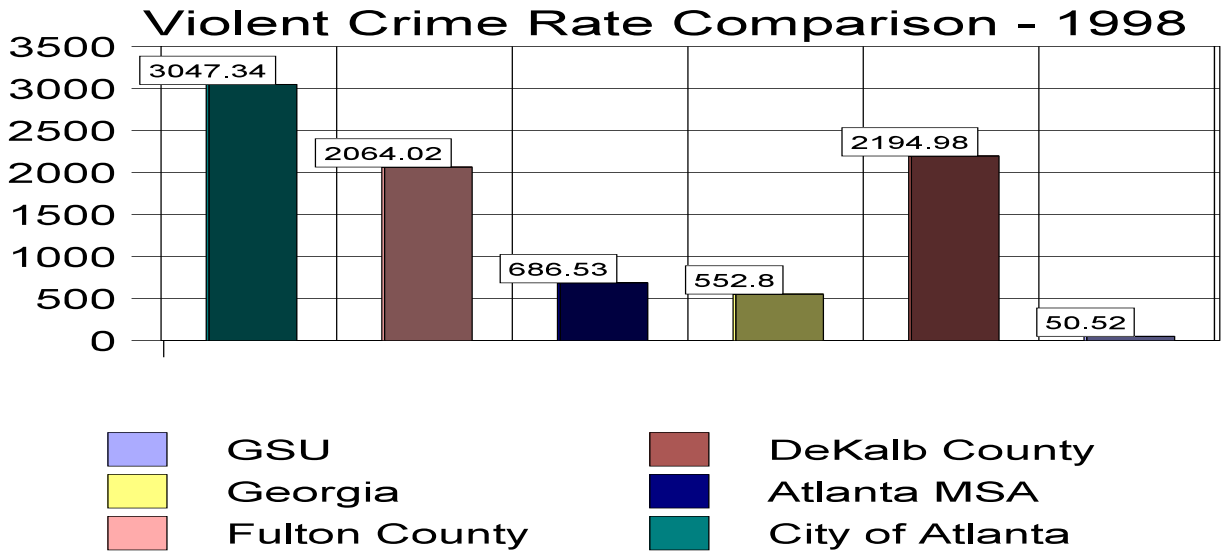
Unit \ Crime	1998			1997		
	Number	Rate	Factor	Number	Rate	Factor
GSU	10	38.86		9	35.20	
City of Atlanta	4,658	1,124.40	28.9	4,751	1,128.86	32.0
DeKalb County	2,034	339.01	8.7	2,616	426.71	12.0
Fulton County	5,632	763.82	19.7	5,625	767.13	21.8
Atlanta 20 County MSA	8,636	260.25	6.7	10,260	290.24	8.3
State of Georgia	13,902	182.00	4.7	14,889	198.90	5.7

**Aggravated Assault Table: 1997-1998**

Unit \ Crime	1998			1997		
	Number	Rate	Factor	Number	Rate	Factor
GSU	6	23.31		1	3.91	
City of Atlanta	7,432	1,794.03	77.0	7,583	1,801.76	461.0
DeKalb County	983	163.83	7.0	1,358	221.51	57.0
Fulton County	8,872	1,203.23	51.7	8,579	1,170.00	299.0
Atlanta 20 County MSA	14,343	387.38	16.6	14,226	402.44	103.0
State of Georgia	25,532	334.10	14.3	25,293	337.00	86.0

**Total Violent Crime Table: 1997-1998**

Unit \ Crime	1998			1997		
	Number	Rate	Factor	Number	Rate	Factor
GSU	17	66.06		12	46.93	
City of Atlanta	12,624	3,047.34	46.1	12,850	3,053.23	65.1
DeKalb County	3,226	537.68	8.1	4,243	692.10	14.7
Fulton County	15,219	2,064.02	31.2	14,911	2,033.55	43.3
Atlanta 20 County MSA	25,419	686.53	10.4	26,007	735.71	15.7
State of Georgia	42,246	552.80	8.4	42,940	573.60	12.2



**Burglary Table: 1997-1998**

Unit \ Crime	1998			1997		
	Number	Rate	Factor	Number	Rate	Factor
GSU	13	50.52		17	66.78	
City of Atlanta	9,093	2,194.98	43.4	9,183	2,181.93	32.7
DeKalb County	8,527	1,421.21	28.1	10,449	1,704.42	25.5
Fulton County	12,864	1,744.63	34.5	12,432	1,695.50	25.4
Atlanta 20 County MSA	37,776	1,020.27	20.2	40,463	1,144.66	17.1
State of Georgia	72,701	951.30	18.8	76,268	1,018.90	15.3

**Motor Vehicle Theft Table: 1997-1998**

Unit \ Crime	1998			1997		
	Number	Rate	Factor	Number	Rate	Factor
GSU	8	31.09		11	43.02	
City of Atlanta	7,899	1,906.76	61.3	7,669	1,822.19	42.4
DeKalb County	7,240	1,206.71	38.8	8,987	1,465.94	34.1
Fulton County	11,667	1,582.29	50.9	11,774	1,605.70	37.2
Atlanta 20 County MSA	27,959	755.13	24.3	29,897	845.76	19.7
State of Georgia	41,314	540.60	17.4	42,508	567.80	13.2

**Total Property Crime\* Table: 1997-1998**

Unit \ Crime	1998			1997		
	Number	Rate	Factor	Number	Rate	Factor
GSU	21	81.61		28	109.51	
City of Atlanta	45,505	10,984.59	134.6	45,561	10,825.56	98.9
DeKalb County	40,921	6,820.41	83.6	47,576	7,760.50	70.9
Fulton County	70,254	9,527.96	116.7	66,768	9,105.80	83.2
Atlanta 20 County MSA	194,293	5,247.59	64.3	201,616	5,703.55	52.1
State of Georgia	358,187	4,687.10	57.4	363,970	4,862.00	44.4

\*Not including theft/larceny at GSU

**Total Index Crime\* Table: 1997-1998**

Unit \ Crime	1998			1997		
	Number	Rate	Factor	Number	Rate	Factor
GSU	38	147.68		40	156.44	
City of Atlanta	58,129	14,031.94	95.0	58,411	13,878.79	88.7
DeKalb County	44,147	7,358.10	49.8	51,819	8,452.61	54.0
Fulton County	85,473	11,591.99	78.5	81,679	11,139.40	71.2
Atlanta 20 County MSA	219,712	5,934.12	40.2	227,623	6,439.27	41.2
State of Georgia	400,433	5,239.90	35.5	406,910	5,435.70	34.7

\*Not including theft/larceny at GSU

**Saginaw Valley State University (Michigan) Crime Table: 1997-1998\***

**Saginaw Valley State University (Michigan)**

Crime	Number	Rate
Murder	0	0.00
Rape	6	82.01
Robbery	0	0.00
Aggravated Assault	1	13.66
<b>Total Violent Crimes</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>95.68</b>
Burglary	4	54.67
Larceny	N/A	-
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0.00
<b>Total Property Crimes</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>54.67</b>
<b>Total Index Crimes</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>150.35</b>

\*1997 Population: 7,316 (Source: Chronicle of Higher Education; CAP Index is assumed to list 1998 population as 7,527))

**Rape Table: 1997**

1997

Unit \ Crime	Number	Rate	Factor
GSU	2	7.82	
Saginaw Valley State University	6	82.01	10.5

**Aggravated Assault Table: 1997**

1997

Unit \ Crime	Number	Rate	Factor
GSU	1	3.91	
Saginaw Valley State University	1	13.66	3.5

**Total Violent Crime Table: 1997-1998**

1997

Unit \ Crime	Number	Rate	Factor
GSU	12	46.93	
Saginaw Valley State University	7	95.68	2.0

**Burglary Table: 1997-1998**

1997

Unit \ Crime	Number	Rate	Factor
GSU	17	66.78	
Saginaw Valley State University	4	54.67	0.8

**Total Property Crime\* Table: 1997-1998**

1997

Unit \ Crime	Number	Rate	Factor
GSU	28	109.51	
Saginaw Valley State University	4	54.67	0.5

\*Not including theft/larceny at GSU

**Total Index Crime Table: 1997-1998**

1997

Unit \ Crime	Number	Rate	Factor
GSU	40	156.44	
Saginaw Valley State University	11	150.35	1.0