

THE ATLANTA REGIONAL COMMISSION CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE ATLANTA REGION

A PLAN FOR ACTION



VOLUME II
SYSTEMS DESCRIPTION

44193



CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE ATLANTA REGION

A PLAN FOR ACTION

VOLUME II

SYSTEMS DESCRIPTION

The preparation of this report was financed in part through a planning grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration through the Georgia State Crime Commission, under the provisions of Part B, Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended.

NCJRS

DEC 13 1977

ACQUISITIONS

Prepared by

THE ATLANTA REGIONAL COMMISSION

October 27, 1976

VOLUME II
SYSTEMS DESCRIPTION

I.	A Regional Picture	
	Chapter 1 - Socio Economics	1
	Chapter 2 - Alcohol Abuse	24
	Chapter 3 - Drug Abuse	31
	Chapter 4 - Mental Health Services	42
II.	The Problem	
	Chapter 5 - Crime in the Atlanta Region	55
III.	The System	
	Chapter 6 - Police	79
	Chapter 7 - Courts	96
	Chapter 8 - Corrections	117

CHAPTER 1
SOCIO-ECONOMICS

I. Introduction

The Atlanta Region consists of the seven counties which surround the city of Atlanta: Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fulton, Gwinnett, and Rockdale counties.

The total land area is 2,058 square miles.¹ The area is cut by the Chattahoochee River, and several other rivers (the Alcovy, Yellow, Flint and Ocmulgee) have their headwaters within the area.

Historically, Atlanta has been a major rail center for the Southeast and remains so today for the transport of goods. Passenger traffic through the Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport makes it the third busiest in the nation.² Three major interstate highways (I-20, I-75 and I-85) intersect in Atlanta and a network of other federal and state highways serve the population of the region.

As a governmental center, Atlanta is the capital of Georgia and therefore the center of legislative activity and the locale for state offices. It is also the headquarters for federal governmental activity in the southeast with regional offices for all major federal departments and bureaus.

As a center for commerce, the area contains regional offices for 476 of Fortune magazine's list of top 500 corporations. The highest rates of growth in employment are in government services and retail trade. As of 1970 nearly one-fifth (19.9 percent) of the area's employment was in manufacturing, most of it in light industry. Employment in retail trade, government, services, and wholesale trade together with manufacturing accounted for more than three-fourths (77.8 percent) of all employment.³

II. Education

The Atlanta Region is also an educational center with some 24 degree-granting colleges and universities including Emory University, Georgia Institute of Technology, Georgia State University, and the Atlanta University Center (the largest predominantly black university center in the nation), located there. There are a number of junior colleges and vocational technical schools in the region as well.

The median educational level for individuals 25 years and older ranged from 10.3 years in Rockdale County to 12.5 years in DeKalb County. Statewide, the median years of school completed was 10.8 years. The percent of individuals completing high school in the Atlanta Region ranged from, 35.4 percent in Rockdale County to 63.8 percent in DeKalb County. For the state as a whole, 40.6 percent completed high school.⁴ (See Table 1-1).

TABLE 1-1

EDUCATIONAL STATUS: MEDIUM SCHOOL
YEARS COMPLETED AND PERCENTAGE
COMPLETING HIGH SCHOOL, PERSONS 25
YEARS AND OLDER, BY COUNTY, ARCPA 1970

Area	Median School Years Completed Persons 25 Years & Older	Percentage Completing High School Persons 25 Years & Older
Clayton	11.9	49.5
Cobb	12.0	50.2
DeKalb	12.5	63.8
Douglas	10.4	36.1
Fulton	12.0	49.9
Gwinnett	10.6	37.6
Rockdale	10.3	35.4

Source: 1970 Census of Population

Ten large school systems were surveyed regarding average daily attendance, the percentage of dropouts, the number and percentage of truancy. Table 1-2 indicates the figures for these categories. Truancy is an all encompassing term used by the Georgia State Board of Education to include attendance problems such as chronic absenteeism and home bound children (extended or chronic illness or handicap) which are handled either by a visiting teacher or a school social worker.

TABLE 1-2

School Enrollment, Drop-out %
and Truancy* 1974-75

School System	Average Daily Attendance	Percentage Drop-outs	Truancy*	
			Number	%
Atlanta	72,928	1.85%	1,717	1.82%
Decatur	3,372	1.02	636	15.43
Marietta	4,241	2.01	356	6.40
Clayton	29,011	1.75	932	2.57
Cobb	45,460	1.54	1,486	2.69
DeKalb	80,275	.37	1,006	1.04
Douglas	9,726	1.79	398	3.36
Fulton	31,874	1.36	2,910	7.59
Gwinnett	22,841	1.90	745	2.72
Rockdale	6,361	1.52	289	3.86

*Reflects total number of attendance problems made to visiting teacher/school social workers.

III. Income and Employment

Using a composite measure made up of: "working age" population; 1970 effective buying income; total adjusted gross income; total assessed values for general property; and the number of persons receiving public assistance payment, the Georgia Office of Comprehensive Health Planning developed an affluence rating for each county in the state. On this basis the seven counties of the Atlanta Region were shown to be among the "more affluent" in the state.⁵ However, the region is not without economic problems.

Although median family income data from the 1970 Census indicated that each of the seven counties was above the state median income level, there were in this area, 33,808 families (or 167,011 persons) with incomes below the poverty level (\$3,743 for a non-farm family of four persons). (See Table 1-3, and Table 1-4). This was 9.2 percent of the region's families compared to 16.7 percent of the families in the state. Of the families in the state with incomes below the poverty level, 17.6 percent resided in the seven-county area. Nearly one-fifth (19.9 percent) of the families in the seven counties were on public assistance in 1970.⁶

TABLE 1-3

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, NUMBER
AND PERCENT OF FAMILIES, AND CHILDREN AND ELDERLY BELOW
POVERTY LEVEL FOR ARCPA,
GEORGIA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970.*

Area	Median Family Income	Families Below Poverty Level		Persons Under Age 18 Below Poverty Level		Persons Aged 65 & Over Below Poverty Level	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Clayton Co.	\$10,965	1,243	4.9	2,467	6.3	651	21.0
Cobb Co.	11,247	3,045	5.8	5,595	7.6	2,280	25.8
DeKalb Co.	12,137	5,920	5.6	11,582	7.7	3,814	17.3
Douglas Co.	9,298	864	11.3	1,181	10.8	843	42.8
Fulton Co.	9,359	20,448	13.6	43,353	22.0	15,242	29.3
Gwinnett Co.	9,629	1,676	8.8	2,735	10.0	1,537	35.0
Rockdale Co.	8,882	612	13.0	1,205	17.1	494	40.0
ARCPA Total	NA	33,808	9.2	68,118	13.5	24,861	26.6
Georgia	8,167	192,465	16.7		24.1		41.2
U.S.	9,586**	547,504	10.7**		15.1		19.2

* 1970 Census of Population,

** City County Data Book, 1972

TABLE 1-4
INCOME OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS,
PERCENTAGE ABOVE AND BELOW POVERTY,
ARCPA, 1970

Area	<u>Income Level</u>					Total, All Incomes
	Below 100% Poverty	100-149% Poverty	150-199% Poverty	200-299% Poverty	Above 300% Poverty	
Clayton	4.9	5.8	8.7	27.5	53.1	100.0
Cobb	5.8	5.6	8.7	23.7	56.2	100.0
DeKalb	5.6	5.3	7.4	20.3	61.5	100.0
Douglas	11.3	10.6	12.1	25.8	40.0	100.0
Fulton	13.6	9.7	9.9	19.6	47.1	100.0
Gwinnett	8.8	8.3	11.2	27.1	44.7	100.0
Rockdale	13.0	9.9	11.6	27.2	38.1	100.0
ARCPA Total	9.2	7.5	9.1	21.6	52.6	100.0

Source: 1970 Census of Population
Table P-4 Income Characteristics of the Population

In more human terms there were, as of 1970, some 68,118 children living in poverty in the seven-county area.

For the elderly the picture was worse. In 1970, 19.2 percent of the persons over 65 years of age in the nation had incomes below the poverty level. In Georgia, 41.2 percent of the elderly were living on poverty level incomes. Roughly one elderly person in four (26.6 percent) in the seven-county region was living at or below this level, or 24,861 individuals. Again, as with children, there were marked differences to be noted within the seven counties with 42.8 percent of the elderly in Douglas County and 17.3 percent of the elderly in DeKalb County being below the poverty level.

Finally, the picture in 1976 can only be assumed to be worse than in 1970, in view of the worsened economic situation and high rates of unemployment. Provisional unemployment rates for January, 1976 indicate that the Atlanta Region had 10.0 percent unemployed compared to the state's 9.0 percent. The county suffering the highest unemployment rate in the region was Fulton County (11.9 percent) while the lowest rate occurred in Gwinnett County (6.9 percent)⁷ (See Table 1-5).

By most measures the seven-county region is better off, "more affluent," than a large part of the remainder of Georgia. On some measures neither the region nor the state are well off when compared to national figures. In any event, there are thousands of families and many thousands of individuals in the seven-county area in serious economic need. In short, these are identifiable sub-groups in our population which are, in economic terms, at risk. That these same sub-groups, all too frequently, are also at risk in criminal terms points to the necessity for the criminal justice system to be particularly aware of the needs of these people.

TABLE 1-5

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE ARCPA
BY COUNTY, JANUARY 1976*

AREA	% of Population Unemployed
Clayton	8.7
Cobb	10.3
DeKalb	8.0
Douglas	7.2
Fulton	11.9
Gwinnett	6.9
Rockdale	8.3
ARCPA Total	10.0
Georgia	9.0

* Provisional figures.

Source: Labor Information Systems, Georgia Department of Labor.

IV. Population

The 1975 population estimate of 1,652,000 gives the entire region an average annual growth rate of 42,465 persons, an addition of one person every 12 minutes. Table 1-6 below converts the population changes since 1900 to annual averages to facilitate comparison.

TABLE 1-6
POPULATION OF
THE ATLANTA REGION
1900 TO 1975

Year (April 1)	Number of Persons	<u>Average Annual Increase</u>	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1900	230,953	--	-
1910	309,270	7,832	3.0
1920	387,172	7,790	2.3
1930	495,727	10,856	2.5
1940	576,619	8,089	1.5
1950	747,626	17,101	2.6
1960	1,444,321	29,670	3.4
1970	1,434,676**	39,036	3.2
1975 (est.)	1,652,000	43,465	2.9

**Corrected total, Current Population Reports, Census Series P-26, No. 124.

Source: Population figures 1900 through 1970 are from official publications of the U.S. Bureau of the Census; the 1975 figure is the official estimate of the Atlanta Regional Commission.

Table 1-7 shows growth trends for each of the seven counties from 1950 to 1975. Although Fulton County's share of the total population has declined from 63.4 percent in 1950 to 37.4 percent according to the 1975 estimate, it continues to rank first in population size. The other six counties ranked in order of population size are DeKalb, Cobb, Clayton, Gwinnett, Douglas, and Rockdale. The counties are ranked below by total growth since 1970.

TABLE 1-7

<u>County</u>	1970 - 1975	
	<u>Change in Population</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Cobb	53,007	26.9
DeKalb	48,213	11.6
Gwinnett	43,051	59.5
Clayton	33,074	33.7
Douglas	16,941	59.1
Fulton	12,890	2.1
Rockdale	10,148	55.9

In land area, the counties rank as follows: Fulton, 530 square miles; Gwinnett, 437 square miles; Cobb, 343 square miles, DeKalb, 269 square miles; Douglas, 202 square miles; Clayton, 149 square miles; and Rockdale, 128 square miles.

The population by counties is detailed in Table 1-8 and follows the growth by percent of total and by average annual increase. In 1975, Douglas, Gwinnett, and Rockdale counties had the greatest increases in population, while Fulton County increased by only .4%.

V. Racial Distribution

A standard reference table in this series of reports shows a breakdown of population by race. The data in this report are grouped White and Black and Other Races, in order to be comparable to publications of the U.S. Bureau of Census. The "other" category as defined by Census consists of all races except white or black; i.e., American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, etc. Of the Black and other races in the region, 98.9 percent was Black in 1970.

The long-range trend of racial distribution in the seven-county area is shown below in Table 1-9.

TABLE 1-8
POPULATION BY COUNTIES OF
ATLANTA REGION
1950 TO 1975

<u>Population</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
<u>Atlanta Region</u>	<u>747,626</u>	<u>1,044,321</u>	<u>1,434,676*</u>	<u>1,652,000</u>
Clayton County	22,872	46,365	98,126*	131,200
Cobb County	61,830	114,174	196,793	249,800
DeKalb County	136,395	256,782	415,387	463,600
Douglas County	12,173	16,741	28,659	45,600
Fulton County	473,572	556,146	605,210*	618,100
Gwinnett County	32,320	43,541	72,349	115,400
Rockdale County	8,464	10,572	18,152	28,300
<u>Percent of Total</u>				
<u>Atlanta Region</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Clayton County	3.1	4.4	6.8	7.9
Cobb County	8.3	10.9	13.7	15.1
DeKalb County	18.2	24.6	29.0	28.1
Douglas County	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.8
Fulton County	63.4	53.3	42.2	37.4
Gwinnett County	4.3	4.2	5.0	7.0
Rockdale County	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.7
<u>Average Annual Increase (Percent)</u>				
<u>Atlanta Region</u>	-	<u>3.4</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>2.9</u>
Clayton County	-	7.3	7.8	6.0
Cobb County	-	6.3	5.6	4.9
DeKalb County	-	6.5	4.9	2.2
Douglas County	-	3.3	5.7	9.7
Fulton County	-	1.6	.8	.4
Gwinnett County	-	3.0	5.2	9.8
Rockdale County	-	2.3	5.6	9.3

*Corrected total, Current Population Reports, Census Series P-26, No. 124.

Source: The 1950, 1960, and 1970 figures are from official publications of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 1975 estimates were prepared by the Atlanta Regional Commission.

TABLE 1-9
POPULATION BY RACE
ATLANTA REGION
1900 TO 1975

<u>Year</u> <u>(April 1)</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Population</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Black and Other Races</u>	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>of Total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>of Total</u>
1900	230,953	153,551	66.5	77,402	33.5
1910	309,270	216,258	69.9	93,012	30.1
1920	387,172	280,017	72.3	107,155	27.7
1930	495,727	360,811	72.8	134,916	27.2
1940	576,619	422,275	73.2	154,344	26.8
1950	747,626	570,500	76.3	177,126	23.7
1960	1,044,321	807,300	77.3	237,021	22.7
1970	1,434,676*	1,117,126	77.9	317,550	22.3
1975(est.)	1,652,000	1,273,900	77.1	378,100	22.9

*Corrected total, Current Population Reports, Census Series P-26, No. 124. The Census Bureau has not provided corrected population by race; therefore the 1970 race figures do not add to total.

Source: Population figures 1900 through 1970 are from official publications of the U.S. Bureau of the Census; the official 1975 estimates were prepared by the Atlanta Regional Commission.

The Black population of the seven-county region has increased by only 0.6 percent above the 1970 Census. However, distinct changes can be noted in certain areas within the region. The Black population of the City of Atlanta has increased by nine percent in 1975. DeKalb County has also experienced change in racial composition of the population. The Black population of DeKalb County changed from 13.7 percent in 1970 to an estimated 16.7 percent in 1975. Table 1-10 below gives the racial distribution of the population of the Atlanta Region for 1975 by county and City of Atlanta, while Table 1-11 indicates the racial distribution changes for the seven counties from 1960-1970.

TABLE 1-10
BLACK AND OTHER RACES POPULATION AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL
ATLANTA REGION
BY COUNTY AND THE CITY OF ATLANTA

<u>County</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>April 1, 1975 Population</u>	
		<u>Black and Other</u>	<u>Black and Other as Percent of Total</u>
Clayton	131,200	5,200	4.0
Cobb	249,800	8,800	3.5
DeKalb	463,600	77,200	16.7
Inside Atlanta	44,200	30,800	69.7
Outside Atlanta	419,400	46,400	11.1
Douglas	45,600	2,400	5.3
Fulton	618,100	277,700	44.9
Inside Atlanta	432,900	255,600	59.0
Outside Atlanta	185,200	22,100	11.9
Gwinnett	115,400	3,700	3.2
Rockdale	28,300	3,100	11.0
<u>City</u>			
City of Atlanta	477,100	286,400	60.0

Sources: Atlanta Regional Commission.

TABLE 1-11
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR
ARCPA, 1960-1970

	AREA POPULATION						CHANGE IN POPULATION		
	1960			1970			% Increases 1960-1970		
	Total	White	Black & Other	Total	White	Black & Other	Total	White	Black & Other
Clayton	46,365	41,595	4,770	98,043	93,394	4,649	111.5	124.5	-2.5
Cobb	114,174	106,096	8,078	196,793	188,160	8,633	72.4	77.3	6.9
DeKalb	256,782	234,370	22,412	415,387	357,514	57,873	61.8	52.5	158.2
Douglas	16,741	14,252	2,489	28,659	25,985	2,674	71.2	82.3	7.4
Fulton	556,326	362,923	193,403	607,592	368,524	239,068	9.2	1.5	23.6
Gwinnett	43,541	40,035	3,506	72,349	68,551	3,798	66.2	71.2	8.3
Rockdale	10,572	7,683	2,889	18,152	14,998	3,154	71.7	95.2	9.2
ARCPA Total	1,044,501	806,954	237,547	1,436,975	1,117,126	319,849	37.6	38.4	34.6

VI. Municipalities

There are forty-nine separate towns and cities in the seven-county Atlanta Region. The Commission has not made a current estimate for Lovejoy in Clayton County or for Elizabeth and Chattahoochee Plantation in Cobb County because 1970 Census data are not available as a base.

The map on the next page shows location and size of all the municipalities. About 47 percent of the region population lives in incorporated places but their share of the total is declining. As shown in Table 1-12 below there are wide differences among the counties with respect to this proportion.

TABLE 1-12
POPULATION LIVING IN INCORPORATED PLACES
ATLANTA REGION
1975 and 1970

	1975			1970		
	Total Population	Incorporated Number	% of Total	Total Population	Incorporated Number	% of Total
Atlanta Region	1,652,000	772,448	46.8	1,434,676**	756,750	52.7
Clayton County*	131,200	41,688	31.8	98,126**	37,083	37.8
Cobb County*	249,800	66,542	26.6	196,793	59,041	30.0
DeKalb County	463,600	93,228	20.1	415,387	96,693	23.3
Douglas County	45,600	6,664	14.6	28,659	5,557	19.4
Fulton County	618,100	527,151	85.2	605,210**	531,488	87.8
Gwinnett County	115,400	31,232	27.1	72,349	21,998	30.4
Rockdale County	28,300	5,943	21.0	18,152	4,890	26.9

*Chattahoochee Plantation and Elizabeth in Cobb County are not included in the 1970 or 1975 figures; Lovejoy's population of 285 persons estimated by Clayton County Planning Department in 1974 is included in the 1975 number of persons in incorporated places.

**Corrected total, Current Population Reports, Census Series P-26, No. 124.

Source: 1970 figures are from official publications of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 1975 figures are the official estimates of the Atlanta Regional Commission.

TABLE 1-13
POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES IN THE ATLANTA REGION
1975, 1970 AND 1960

MUNICIPALITIES	NUMBER OF PERSONS			AVERAGE ANNUAL NET CHANGE	
	APRIL 1, 1975	APRIL 1, 1970	APRIL 1, 1960	1970-1975	1960-1970
ACWORTH	3,775	3,929	2,359	- 30	157
ALPHARETTA	3,119	2,455	1,349	132	110
ATLANTA*	477,100	495,144**	487,455	-3,974	951
AUSTELL*	3,206	2,632	1,867	114	76
AVONDALE ESTATES	1,527	1,735	1,646	- 41	8
BERKELEY LAKE	249	219	94	6	12
BUFORD*	5,255	4,640	4,168	123	47
CHAMBLEE	8,257	9,127	6,635	- 174	249
CLARKSTON	4,039	3,127	1,524	182	160
COLLEGE PARK*	23,999	18,203	23,469	1,159	- 526
CONYERS	5,943	4,890	2,881	210	200
Dacula	1,215	782	440	86	34
DECATUR	19,862	21,943	22,026	- 416	- 8
DORAVILLE	8,064	9,039	4,437	- 195	460
DOUGLASVILLE	6,586	5,472	4,462	222	101
DULUTH	2,068	1,810	1,483	51	32
EAST POINT	39,241	39,315	35,633	- 14	368
FAIRBURN	3,590	3,143	2,470	89	67
FOREST PARK	19,124	19,994	14,201	- 174	579
GRAYSON	387	366	282	4	8
HAPEVILLE	8,251	9,567	10,082	- 263	- 51
JONESBORO	4,221	4,105	3,014	23	109
KENNESAW	4,356	3,548	1,507	161	204
LAKE CITY	2,698	2,306	1,042	78	126
LAWRENCEVILLE	6,547	5,115	3,804	286	131
LILBURN	2,290	1,668	753	124	91
LITHONIA	2,309	2,270	1,667	7	60
LOGANVILLE*	1,359	1,318	926	8	39

TABLE 1-13 Cont'd.
POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES IN THE ATLANTA REGION
1975, 1970 AND 1960

MUNICIPALITIES	NUMBER OF PERSONS			AVERAGE ANNUAL NET CHANGE	
	APRIL 1, 1975	APRIL 1, 1970	APRIL 1, 1960	1970-1975	1960-1970
MARIETTA	30,843	27,216	25,565	725	165
MORROW	4,020	3,708	580	62	312
MOUNTAIN PARK*	334	268	62	13	20
MOUNTAIN VIEW	2,167	2,320	2,310	- 30	1
NORCROSS	3,800	2,755	1,605	209	115
PALMETTO*	2,110	2,045	1,466	13	57
PINE LAKE	769	866	738	- 19	12
POWDER SPRINGS	2,858	2,559	746	59	181
REST HAVEN	264	188	167	15	2
RIVERDALE	6,182	2,521	1,045	732	147
ROSWELL	12,462	5,430	2,983	1,406	244
SMYRNA	21,504	19,157	10,157	469	900
SNELLVILLE	5,911	1,990	468	784	152
STONE MOUNTAIN	4,200	1,899	1,976	460	- 7
SUGAR HILL	2,440	1,745	1,175	139	57
SUWANEE	710	615	541	19	7
UNION CITY	4,282	3,031	2,118	250	91
VILLA RICA*	3,656	3,922	3,450	- 53	47

*The 1975 estimated population of these cities which cross county lines is divided as follows: Atlanta in Fulton 432,900, in DeKalb, 44,200; Austell in Cobb 3,206, in Douglas 0; College Park in Fulton 21,008, in Clayton 2,991; Loganville in Gwinnett 191, in Walton 1,168; Mountain Park in Fulton 334, in Cherokee 0; Palmetto in Fulton 1,959, in Coweta 151; Buford in Gwinnett 5,160, in Hall 95; Villa Rica in Douglas 78, in Carroll 3,578.

**Corrected total to reflect latest Census Bureau corrections of census tract 68, Federal Penitentiary population.

Source: 1960 and 1970 figures are from official publications and summary tapes of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 1975 figures are official estimates of the Atlanta Regional Commission.

VII. Housing

Once a year the Atlanta Regional Commission assembles the most up-to-date and reliable data available and estimates the houses in the Region as a whole, in each of the seven counties and 49 municipalities, and in the 243 census tracts. It should be emphasized again and again that the figures in these reports are estimates; for there is no way, short of an actual enumeration, to be exact about numbers of housing units.

TABLE 1-14
NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS ADDED TO INVENTORY
BY STRUCTURE TYPE, BY COUNTY
1970 TO 1975

<u>County</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Single Family</u>	<u>Multi- Family*</u>	<u>Mobile Homes</u>
Clayton	19,023	7,853	10,595	575
Cobb	32,193	14,821	16,696	676
DeKalb	41,807	14,089	27,483	235
Douglas	6,640	5,018	8	1,614
Fulton	41,220	9,180	31,863	177
Gwinnett	19,741	12,225	5,865	1,651
Rockdale	4,176	3,290	556	330
ARC Region	164,800	66,476	93,066	5,258

*Duplex and condominium units are included in the multi-family category.

Source: Compiled by Atlanta Regional Commission staff from data provided by the local governments in the Atlanta Region.

TABLE 1-15
NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS
ATLANTA REGION
BY COUNTY, 1975 AND 1970

<u>County</u>	<u>1975 (April 1)</u>	<u>1970 (April 1)</u>
Clayton	48,283	29,435
Cobb	93,172	61,191
DeKalb	170,578	129,679
Douglas	15,311	8,677
Fulton	243,339	207,822
Gwinnett	41,908	22,233
Rockdale	9,690	5,538
ARC Region	622,281	464,575

Source: 1970 figures are from official publications of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 1975 figures are official estimates of the Atlanta Regional Commission.

TABLE 1-16
HOUSING UNITS BY MUNICIPALITY
1975

<u>Municipalities</u>	<u>Total Housing Units April 1, 1975</u>
Acworth	1,344
Alpharetta	1,052
Atlanta*	185,355
Austell*	1,221
Avondale Estates	568
Berkeley Lake	126
Buford*	2,093
Chamblee	3,164
Clarkston	1,883
College Park*	10,780
Conyers	2,206
Dacula	418
Decatur	7,828
Doraville	2,665
Douglasville	2,310
Duluth	763
East Point	15,982
Fairburn	1,330
Forest Park	6,858
Grayson	146
Hapeville	3,665
Jonesboro	1,521
Kennesaw	1,405
Lake City	962
Lawrenceville	2,548
Lilburn	798
Lithonia	905
Loganville*	501
Marietta	12,590
Morrow	1,385
Mountain Park*	128
Mountain View	735
Norcross	1,494
Palmetto*	791
Pine Lake	303
Powder Springs	934
Rest Haven	98
Riverdale	2,862
Roswell	4,774
Smyrna	8,244
Snellville	1,909
Stone Mountain	1,680
Sugar Hill	860
Suwanee	259
Union City	1,783
Villa Rica*	1,340

*The 1975 estimated housing units for those cities which cross county lines is divided as follows: Atlanta in Fulton 169,680, in DeKalb 15,675; Austell in Cobb 1,221, in Douglas 0; College Park in Fulton 9,383, in Clayton 1,397; Loganville in Gwinnett 60, in Walton 441; Mountain Park in Fulton 128, in Cherokee 0; Palmetto in Fulton 743, in Coweta 48; Buford in Gwinnett 2,016, in Hall 77; Villa Rica in Douglas 25, in Carroll 1,315.

Source: Atlanta Regional Commission.

FOOTNOTES

Chapter One

1

U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 1970. Throughout this chapter there are frequent references to information from the 1970 Census reports. Reference to population data for 1970 are from the appropriate Census reports unless specifically noted as having origin from another source.

2

Atlanta Region Airport System Plan: Phase I, prepared for Atlanta Regional Commission, July, 1973 by R. Dixon Speas and Associates.

3

An Economic Base Study of the Atlanta Region, The Atlanta Regional Commission, March, 1975. Refers to civilian, non-farm wage and salary employment.

4

"Social Characteristics of the Population: 1970", Table P-2, PHC (1) -14, 1970 Census of Population.

5

E. Lamar White, Provisional Affluence Ratings of Georgia Counties, Health Planning Monograph Series: #1, Georgia Office of Comprehensive Health Planning, 1971.

6

"Income Characteristics of the Population, 1970", Table P-4, PHC -14, 1970 Census of Population.

7

Labor Information Systems, Georgia Department of Labor.

CHAPTER 2

ALCOHOL ABUSE

After heart disease and cancer, alcoholism is the country's biggest health problem. The dollar cost of alcoholism may be as much as \$25 billion a year, much of it from lost work time in business, industry and government.¹ At least half of each year's 55,000 automobile deaths and half of the one million major injuries suffered in auto accidents can be traced directly to a driver or pedestrian "under the influence". (In virtually all states, that influence is legally set at a blood concentration of .10 percent or more alcohol.)²

In the Atlanta Region the alcohol use and abuse picture is just as depressing. As yet, there has not been a completely accurate count of the number of alcoholics and alcohol abusers in the Atlanta Region. However, there is nothing to indicate that Atlanta's situation is greatly different from national experience. Thus, it is estimated that there are well over 79,000 alcoholics in the region at a dollar cost of \$188,000,000 a year. Reports suggest that less than five percent of this figure are public inebriates and fully two-thirds are employed.³ In 1973 there were 223 alcohol-related deaths in the region⁴ with arrest rates for alcohol-related offenses at 76,087.⁵ (See Table 2-1.)

TABLE 2-1

Arrest Rates for Alcohol Related Offenses (1973)

<u>County</u>	<u>Public Intoxication</u>	<u>Disorderly Conduct</u>	<u>DUI</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cobb/Douglas	1,618	-	5,628	7,246
DeKalb	3,060	423	3,615	7,098
Fulton	35,738	17,032	5,995	58,765
Gwinnett	1,348	-	1,630	2,978
Five County Totals*	41,764	17,455	16,868	76,087

*Figures for Clayton and Rockdale counties were not available.

By the year 1980, the population of the Atlanta Region is forecast to be 1,991,300. Assuming the current acceptable formula continues, five percent of the total population is alcoholic. According to the National Council on Alcohol Problems and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, it is estimated that by 1980 there will be well over 99,000 alcoholics in the region. Added to that is the increasing proportion of American youth and adults who drink. The proportion of adults who consume alcohol once a month or more has risen to 57 percent compared to 53 percent ten years ago. The findings that emerge from surveys of drinking among junior and senior high school students reveal that there has been an increase in the proportion of drinking students at each grade level and the greatest increases have occurred between 1970 and 1973.⁶

A wide array of public and private programs and agencies now exists that provide alcoholism services in the Atlanta Region. These services include:

- A. Emergency care. Provides for twenty-four hour availability of the following services: (1) immediate medical evaluation and care, (2) supervision by properly trained staff until no longer incapacitated by the affects of alcohol, (3) evaluation of medical, psychological, and social needs, leading to a plan for continuing care and supportive services, and (4) transportation services.
- B. Inpatient care. Provides twenty-four hour care under the direction of a physician in a hospital or other medical setting designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical and psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol abuse.
- C. Intermediate care. Facilitate the rehabilitation of the alcoholic by placing him in a therapeutic environment in which he may receive diagnostic services, counseling, vocation rehabilitation.

- D. Outpatient care. Provides a variety of diagnostic and treatment services in a nonresidential setting to persons and their families whose physical and emotional status allows them to function in their usual environment.
- E. Outreach. Facilitates identification of persons and their families who have alcohol problems, facilitates procurement of services, and alerts all human service agencies, who serve the same population, to the importance of early identification and access to the service delivery system.
- F. Aftercare. Provide care to patients who have progressed sufficiently through emergency, inpatient, intermediate and/or outpatient services to a point where they will benefit from a level of continued contact.
- G. Consultation. Designed to provide the requisite skills to cope more adequately with issues involving care and/or program management.
- H. Education. Designed to convey a philosophy that increases community understanding as well as to inform the public of alcoholism resources and to gain support for the development of additional ones.

However, most alcoholics in the region are excluded from these services for various reasons: 1) financial problems; 2) diagnosis of alcoholism with no attendant illness; 3) sex and age restrictions on some services; 4) failure to recognize that one has a problem; 5) inaccessibility or unavailability of care.

The provision of care and treatment for alcoholics has never been high among community priorities. The lack of adequate detoxification services in the Atlanta Region may indicate the low priority placed on such services by both the community and alcohol treatment programs. Further, most of the treatment services respond to alcoholism in its last stages. Lastly, the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act is to become effective July, 1977. This act, similar to those passed by twenty-four other states, will provide the state with the framework within which to approach alcoholism as the responsibility of the health care system.

However, this act does not deal with the issue of alcohol-related felonies. In a study of 588 homicides in Philadelphia, in 64 percent of the cases alcohol was a factor, and in the majority of these alcohol was present in both offender and victim.⁷ A Task Force on Drunkenness in California administered a questionnaire to 2,325 men in California prisons. The results showed that 28 percent claimed they were intoxicated at the time they committed the offense for which they were imprisoned; 50 percent

of the total were incarcerated for car theft; 33 percent of those for manslaughter, assault, sex offenses, forgery and bad checks; and 10 percent of those convicted on narcotic charges.⁸ Thus, the state, cities and counties will be faced with the responsibility of providing treatment services to an additional five percent of the alcoholic population, the public inebriate.

- 1 "Alcohol and Health, New Knowledge," HEW, June, 1974.
- 2 NIAA report to HEW, 1974
- 3 Georgia State Alcoholism Plan, July, 1972, "Alcohol and Health, New Knowledge," HEW, June, 1974.
- 4 MACAD: Survey of County Medical Examiners.
- 5 Georgia Department of Human Resources: Implementation Plan for The Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act, (Act 822, August, 1974).
- 6 "Alcohol and Health, New Knowledge," HEW, June, 1974.
- 7 "Alcohol and Criminal Justice System: Challenge and Response," National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, January, 1972, p. 8.
- 8 Ibid, p. 9.

CHAPTER 3

DRUG ABUSE

Drug misuse is a problem of growing proportions that has, according to some, reached epidemic levels.¹ Several indicators can be utilized to determine the extent of abuse within a particular community including the number of cases of serum hepatitis, death from addiction (overdosage), and arrests on drug charges. Although it is very difficult to obtain accurate data, recent surveys indicate that the Atlanta Region has a significant drug and alcohol abuse problem. In a twelve month period, hospital emergency rooms recorded 3,400 mentions of some 103 different drugs being abused or misused.

In 1973, 3647 persons were arrested for drug related offenses and 2992 were convicted. For drug offenses alone, 1920 persons were indicted in 1975 (See Chapter 7) and most authorities recognize that the spiraling property crime index is indicative of the drug abuse problem in the Atlanta Region.

TABLE 3-1

Comparison of Drug Related Deaths, Arrests and Convictions
for 1972 and 1973 in the Seven County Atlanta Region

County	Deaths		Convictions		Arrests	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Atl/Ful	41	33	1,450 (Indicated)	D.A.-750 J.C.-653	4,482	1,109-Atl
DeKalb	17	12	*	Su.C.-561 S.C. - 6 J.C. -407	*	1,454
Cobb	*	7	176	D.A.-104 J.C.-133	380	304
Clayton	4	2	12	D.A. -82 J.C.-135	472	354
Rockdale	*	1	*	D.A.-12 J.C.- 8	0	70
Gwinnett	*	2	*	D.A.-66 J.C.-21	Adult-* Juveniles-15	217 15
Douglas	*	2	*	D.A.&J.C. Combined-54	35	124
Total	62	59	1,638	2,992	5,384	3,647

*No figures available; S.C.-State Court; Su.C.-Superior Court;
D.A.-District Attorney's Office; J.C.-Juvenile Court.

During the past nine years, there has been an increasing interest in the extent of drug abuse and addiction in the Atlanta Region. Since the advent of the counterculture around 1965, the drug situation has moved from an initial emphasis on marijuana, amphetamines and hallucinogens, to a later emphasis, both nationally and locally, on heroin addiction and its relationship to the rising crime rate in urban centers. Although there continues to be a concern about heroin, there appears to be a reawakening of the initial emphasis, as evidenced by the public concern over the trend among our youth toward a preference for so-called soft drugs, with the major thrust in the treatment area being focused on poly-drug abuse, while law enforcement agencies are focusing on the illegal sale and transport of such drugs.

During the early part of 1972, heroin addiction was said to be approaching epidemic proportions with the statistics reporting somewhere between 4,000 and 5,000 addicts in the Atlanta Region alone. Of this group, it was estimated that some 70 to 72 percent were black. Later statistics reported there being some 19,000 to 20,000 poly-drug abusers in the state with an estimated 3,000 to 6,000 narcotic addicts, two-thirds of whom are concentrated in the Atlanta Region with 65 to 75 percent being black males between the ages of 18-29.²

According to more recent surveys conducted by the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Section of DHR, the Atlanta Region has experienced a continuing decline in the heroin addict population receiving services in treatment centers. At present, only some 40 percent of the client population consists of heroin abusers as compared to almost 85-90 percent three years ago. In contrast, the growing poly-drug abuse and use of alcohol are noted in several of the responses to the ADAS survey indicating close to 60 percent of the total problem.

The tremendous wave of concern about heroin appears to be caused primarily by the fear of crime associated with addiction. Heroin itself does not cause criminal behavior in any psychological or physiological sense, but the need to maintain an expensive habit often does. At one point, it was estimated that addicts steal between \$1 billion and \$2 billion in merchandise per year. There is some evidence that up to 50 percent of property crimes in the major metropolitan areas are committed by addicts with a serious heroin addiction problem. On the other hand, there is evidence that most addicts engaged in crime before they became addicted. Addiction, therefore, cannot necessarily be regarded as the cause of a criminal lifestyle, although it unquestionably intensifies criminal activity.³

Within the last five years there has been a substantial increase in the use of illicit non-opiate drugs by the young, particularly among middle-class college and high school students. The prevalent drugs of abuse for this group are marijuana, amphetamines and barbiturates.

A similar pattern of increasing use of marijuana and increasing arrests has also been observed in Georgia. A recent study of confiscated drugs analyzed by the State Crime Laboratory in Georgia revealed that 70 percent of all confiscated drugs were marijuana and 80 percent of the samples contained less than one ounce.⁴

Throughout the Atlanta Region there is a wide array of services delivered as a result of Drug Treatment programs operated directly by the state, or programs generated as the result of contractual arrangements between the state and private agencies or groups. These services include:

A. Twenty-Four Hour Residential Program

This program is designed to provide the most intensive services and highly structured environment for the drug abusing population. Clinical techniques in both individual and group counseling such as transactional analysis, encounter groups, Gestalt therapy and behavior modification are utilized. Average lengths

of time in treatment are from four to twelve months. The number of clients in treatment can vary from 20 to 100. The staff represent both professional and paraprofessional expertise, with usually at least 1-3 staff being successful "graduates" of other programs utilizing the therapeutic community model. This type of program has been found to be most successful with those clients evidencing the most serious histories of drug abuse, criminal behavior patterns, and general social dysfunctioning.

B. Drug-Free Day Care Program

A drug-free day care center is a structured non-residential therapeutic environment. Clients are expected to participate in treatment eight hours a day for five to six days a week. Clinical services include individual and group counseling. Constructive recreational activities are included. Often there is emphasis placed on family involvement in the therapeutic process. Average lengths of time in treatment are from three to nine months. The number of clients in any one program can vary from 10 to 30. This type of program is designed for individuals, ages 13-25, who are experiencing drug abuse difficulties, repetitive criminal patterns, familiar difficulties, and educational/vocational dysfunctioning.

C. Crisis Mediation Program

A crisis mediation center is an outpatient service designed to provide counseling to individuals and families experiencing major stress/crisis difficulties. Drug usage and criminal behavior are seen as symptomatic of an underlying dysfunctional situation occurring between an individual and his primary living group (such as family). Often times a client's presenting problem can be traced to an alcoholic parent, peer group nonacceptance, familial discord, or nonresponsive institutional environments. Average lengths of time in treatment are two to twenty-five weeks with a frequency of contact of one or two times a week. The number of clients in treatment (individuals and families) at any one center can vary from 25 to 200. Staff are predominantly professionals. This type of center is targeted predominantly for individuals ages 15 to 30 and their families.

D. Methadone Treatment

A methadone treatment center provides both long range methadone maintenance and methadone detoxification programs for persons addicted to heroin/opiates. The objective of both of these strategies is to use methadone as a tool to stabilize a client physically and emotionally and remove

his dependency drive and/or need to secure heroin in order to avoid the pains of withdrawal. These centers provide individual and group counseling as needed. They also offer vocational training and placement and educational opportunities. Average length of time in methadone maintenance treatment is from three months to two years and in detoxification from two to three weeks (followed by a drug/free abstinence counseling environment). The number of clients in treatment in any one center varies from 50 to 150. The staff represent both professional and paraprofessional skills and carry caseloads of 10 to 25 clients. This type of center is geared toward adults evidencing severe drug abuse histories including opiate addiction for two or more years, repetitive criminal behavior patterns, unstable life styles and dysfunctional vocational background.

E. Outpatient Drug Free

In Georgia there are two types of outpatient drug-free centers. All methadone programs have an abstinence component providing supportive counseling and education/job placement to individuals who have detoxified from heroin or methadone. These components provide a final transitional phase before complete drug-free client re-entry into the community. Average length of time in treatment is one to twelve months. The number of clients in any one center can

vary from 10 to 30. Staff are both professional and paraprofessional and utilize skills similar to those employed in methadone centers. Similarly, the target client population is generally the same as in methadone centers. This type of outpatient drug-free treatment can be assumed as being available at any methadone treatment center.

The second type of drug-free outpatient program is a service independent of a methadone center which provides predominantly individual counseling at frequencies of one to three times per week. Average lengths of time in treatment are from one to six months. The number of clients in treatment in any one center varies from 15 to 40. The staff are primarily professional with strong skills in individual and group counseling and educational and job referrals. This type of center is targeted predominantly for adult poly drug experimenters and users with no history of addiction, relatively non-serious criminal histories, and basically functional living surroundings.

F. Detoxification Services

There are inpatient drug treatment units in most of Georgia's regional hospitals. They provide detoxification service to individuals addicted to barbituates and other substances creating physical dependence which prepares them for entrance into any of the other five types of drug treatment services. The staff are medical professionals. Average length of

time in treatment is from two to eight weeks. Number of beds available for detoxification of addicts varies from five to twenty-five.

G. Availability of Services in the Region

The services that are presently available throughout the region, however, lack comprehensiveness due to a failure to integrate drug services into an overall human services system. The Division of Mental Health, DHR (Department of Human Resources), is undertaking efforts to alleviate the problem through reorganization of its organizational structure as well as reexamining the relationships which exist between state, regional, district and area level responsibilities. It is hoped that such actions will result in a unified system of services.

- 1
Segal, M., "Drug Education, Toward a Rational Approach,"
International Journal of the Addictions, 7, 1972, 257-284.
- 2
Georgia State Plan: A Plan for the Prevention and Treatment of
Drug Abuse and Addiction in Georgia, Georgia Department of Human
Resources, August, 1973.
- 3
Lennard, Henry L. and Associates, Mystification and Drug Misuse,
San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1971, p. 106.
- 4
Information received from confidential communication.

CHAPTER 4

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Poverty, unemployment, poor housing and overcrowded conditions place individuals under stress. High rates of divorce, absenteeism, arrest for drug or alcohol abuse are broad indicators of community health. According to federal crime statistics for 1974, Georgia continued to have the highest murder rate of any of the 50 states with a rate of 17.8 murders per 100,000 population. Among the 225 metropolitan areas in the U.S., Atlanta ranked fifth highest with a rate of 20.8 per 100,000.¹ Within the seven-county Atlanta Region homicide ranks as the fifth leading cause of death with a rate of 22.7 per 100,000. For the City of Atlanta the overall homicide rate is 52.5 and the non-white rate is 74.5 per 100,000. In each of the seven counties homicide falls in the ten leading causes of death.²

Unfortunately, there are not similarly detailed data on mental health manpower within the Atlanta Region. While mental health professionals and paraprofessionals are employed in the several facilities in the area, there is little recent firm information on their numbers. The 1974 Health Facts, published by ARC, provided the information that there were 131 psychiatrists in the seven-county region in 1971, and eleven of these were specialists in child psychiatry. Since that time no more recent information on psychiatrists practicing in this area has been available to ARC staff

with the exception of a rather informal statement included in a proposal for review that there were, in late 1974, as many as 25 child psychiatrists in the seven-county region.

A 1973 state directory listed 118 licensed psychologists with a mailing address in Atlanta. There is no reliable listing of the number of social workers in the region who are employed in the mental health field. There were, in 1972, some 255 full-time and 42 part-time registered nurses which would include psychiatric nurses (further research will be necessary to determine the numbers of active psychiatric nurses, as well as to update numbers of other specialists) employed in mental health or mental retardation facilities.

A survey conducted by ARC staff in 1974 identified just over one thousand professional and paraprofessional workers employed by the three state facilities in the region. Of these, some 500 were employed by the Georgia Retardation Center, 185 by Georgia Mental Health Institute and 359 by the Georgia Regional Hospital at Atlanta. In short, there were 544 staff in facilities whose primary service was mental health care rather than care for the mentally retarded. In the eight to ten centers and clinics operated by the various counties there were another 673 professional and paraprofessional employees. Of some 1,700 mental health patient care workers in the region, 60.8 percent were employed in

in the three state facilities. Of these, about half are providing services for the mentally retarded. About two-fifths of the mental health workers in the region are employed in county-operated mental health centers and clinics.

In addition to discussing the utilization of existing manpower, some brief mention needs to be made of other aspects of the manpower picture. These include manpower training programs, placement and retention of trained individuals in jobs, and consideration of career possibilities in the several specialties in mental health at the various levels of employment.

Concerning training programs, the Atlanta Region is reasonably well provided. Training in the professional specialties is available in the professional schools in the community and elsewhere in the state and the southeast. Programs for training mental health technicians have been developed and are providing graduates from two and four year programs. With the shifts in mental health treatment these latter programs are serving to meet a developing need for mental health workers capable of delivering patient care on a day to day basis. Unresolved questions concerning training programs include:

1. How many persons with varied specialty training are required to provide adequate service in this region?
2. How can individuals with needed training and skills be recruited and retained in on-going programs?

3. Are there meaningful career ladders available in the programs providing service?
4. What mechanisms exist or could be developed to coordinate manpower needs and training programs so that an adequate pool of workers is available?

Recruitment and placement of mental health workers in the region is dominated by state-operated programs. In this regard, the job descriptions and job titles used within the state system are critical to the selection and employment of suitably trained and skilled individuals in most of the public facilities in the region. Because of this, it is highly desirable that the State Merit System job classification scheme be one which reflects current needs and practices, and which anticipates changing job functions.

Mental Health Treatment

The four federally funded comprehensive mental health centers in the region are providing the five essential services required for funding and must soon provide an additional seven. In many cases the clinics are relatively new and can be expected to increase the services available at the clinic location as needs become clearer and as funds and staff are available.

There are some 20 public and seven private crisis intervention programs in operation in the seven counties. As an example of the utilization of this kind of service, the Fulton County Emergency Mental Health Service saw 1,256 new cases in 1973, made nearly 400 crisis intervention field visits and responded to over 23,000 telephone contacts. It would seem appropriate for emergency services to be a high priority in all the counties.

In addition to services available through hospitals, mental health centers and clinics, crisis intervention programs and family mediation centers, private practitioners are also providing mental health services to the emotionally disturbed citizens in the area. Psychiatrists, psychologists, psychiatric social workers and other counselors provide important mental health counseling services to disturbed persons. Further, several agencies, both public and private, provide mental health counseling as a regular part of their customary services for their clients (e.g., school counseling programs, vocational rehabilitation services, family planning clinics, etc). The extent of these services (the number of persons seen, the types of problems presented, etc.) is yet to be determined. All of these services must be considered in an assessment of mental health resources available in the community.

Facilities

Not too long ago, a discussion of mental health facilities could deal with the "state hospital", a few private psychiatric hospitals and those psychiatric beds available in some general hospitals. Today, this listing could also include Community Mental Health Centers, mental health clinics (freestanding as well as those affiliated with a hospital) residential treatment centers for children and adolescents, halfway houses for the psychiatrically or emotionally ill and for persons with alcoholism or drug abuse problems.

Psychiatric Hospitals

There were decreases in the number of psychiatric beds nationally and in Georgia between 1972 and 1974. In that same period the rate of psychiatric beds per 100,000 population has also declined, from 225.6 to 185.8 nationally and from 262.8 to 238.8 in Georgia.

As of July, 1975, there were nearly 1,300 mental health beds in the seven-county Atlanta Region, approximately 600 of them located in the two regional hospitals operated as part of the state mental health treatment program.

Between 1973 and 1975, there have been approximately 212 psychiatric beds added to the facilities in three of the seven counties and decrease of some six beds in DeKalb County facilities for an overall gain of 206 non-state psychiatric beds. Including the beds in the two regional hospitals, in which there have been changes, the numbers

have gone from around 890 beds in 1973-74 to some 1,290 beds in 1975. While these are increases of considerable relative size, and clearly run counter to the ARC Hospital Development Guide's 1973 recommendation that no further psychiatric beds be added in the seven-county region until need has been demonstrated, the total psychiatric beds available to the population do not appear to be excessive. A comparison of the rates per hundred thousand population for the seven counties, with the state and national rates in the following tables, bears this out:

TABLE 4-1

RATE OF PSYCHIATRIC BEDS PER 100,000 POPULATION

<u>AREA</u>	<u>1972*</u> <u>1973--1974</u>	<u>1974*</u> <u>1975</u>
United States	225.6	185.8
Georgia	262.8	238.8
Atlanta Region	31.1	42.3
Clayton County	20.1	31.3
Cobb County	34.5	56.8
Fulton County	15.2	36.9
DeKalb County	65.4	66.0
Douglas/Gwinnett/ Rockdale Counties**	----	----
Region total (including regional hospital beds available to these seven counties)	56.1	78.2

*National and state data are for 1972 and 1974, data for the counties are for 1973-74 period and 1975.

**No non-state beds identified in these counties. State operated Regional Hospital beds are included in region totals.

At best this sort of comparison must be used with caution. The beds counted are not directly comparable between the national or state figures and the local county figures since VA beds are included in the former and excluded from the county figures. Similarly, the regional hospitals serve other counties in addition to those in the region and while committed beds can be identified, they can also be utilized for a larger population base. These figures do not include psychiatric beds approved and committed to be built in the region. Finally, it is probably not entirely reasonable to compare rates for the nation or the state with local rates, particularly in view of the changes occurring in the hospitalization of the mentally ill. Nevertheless, these rates do suggest that rather than being overbedded this seven-county region may, by comparison such as this, be seriously undersupplied with beds for the psychiatrically ill or emotionally disturbed.

Mental Health Centers and Clinics

The Comprehensive Community Mental Health Center (CMHC) Act of 1963 provided federal support for the development of mental health facilities at the local level. There are four of these CMHC's in the region in Clayton, DeKalb and Fulton counties. In addition, mental health clinics have been developed in the region so that today the citizens in each of the seven counties have available to them local mental health services. Some clinics, working closely with the State Division of Mental Health, have inpatient services available for their citizens needing hospitalization at one of the two regional hospitals in the area.

While the presence of at least one (and usually more than one) mental health center or clinic in each county in the region provides a marked improvement in the accessibility of mental health services, there are still some problems to be resolved concerning accessibility. Some clinics, particularly the newer ones, have yet to develop a full program of services and some parts of the seven-county area still have only limited accessibility to needed services. Public bus transportation is available through MARTA only in Fulton and DeKalb counties, patients in other areas still depend on other means of transportation. Further development of satellite and outreach clinics and broadened programs of service need to be planned, developed and placed in operation. The identification of areas in greatest need and the types of services needed will be necessary aspects of this process.

The Atlanta Regional Commission, on January 22, 1975, adopted a resolution which recommended a series of purposes and provisions to be included in any Mental Health Services Act.³ Briefly, the purposes included the following: to assure available, adequate and equitable services; to describe the powers and duties of the Department of Human Resources, county boards of health and area mental health boards; to provide for the allocation of resources, the operation of state institutions, the interrelationships among

agencies providing services and for the duties of regional planning agencies; and, to amend chapter 88-6 of the Georgia Code to achieve those purposes. The provisions recommended by the ARC resolution included: sliding fee scales; equitable funding for needed services; coordination of local, regional and state planning; the creation of area mental health boards; a unified system of services; integration of health and social services; and, the establishment by the state of minimum standards of service.

Tables 4-2 and 4-3 are included for the readers' information.

TABLE 4-2

PREVALENCE OF MENTAL RETARDATION

COUNTY	1975 POPULATION	3% of 1975 POPULATION	DHR ESTIMATES** 4% OF 1975 POPULATION
--------	--------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------------------------

Clayton	131,200	3,936	4,599
Cobb	249,800	7,494	9,209
DeKalb	463,600	13,908	19,459
Douglas	45,600	1,368	1,433
Fulton	618,100	18,543	26,350
Gwinnett	115,400	3,462	3,679
Rockdale	28,300	849	863
Regional Total	1,652,000*	49,560	65,792

COUNTY	# MILDLY RETARDED PERSONS (88.8% OF MR POP.)***	# MODERATELY RETARDED PERSONS (6.2% OF MR POP.)***	# SEVERELY RETARDED PERSONS (3.5% OF MR POP.)***	#PROFOUNDLY RETARDED PERSONS (1.5% OF MR POP.)***
Clayton	3,495	244	137	59
Cobb	6,655	464	262	112
DeKalb	12,350	862	486	208
Douglas	1,214	85	47	21
Fulton	16,466	1,149	649	278
Gwinnett	3,074	214	121	52
Rockdale	753	53	30	13
Regional Total	44,007	3,072	1,732	743

*Atlanta Regional Commission, 1975 Population Estimates as of April 1, 1975, adopted September 1, 1975.

**Population estimates used by the Department of Human Resources differ from those adopted by the Atlanta Regional Commission, as cited above.

***Based on ARC Population Statistics.

TABLE 4-3

SUICIDE AND HOMICIDE RATES: 1974*
(Rates per 100,000 population)

	SUICIDE		HOMICIDE	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Clayton	12	9.3	13	10.1
Cobb	47	18.9	22	8.8
DeKalb	74	16.1	74	16.1
Douglas	3	6.9	4	9.2
Fulton	90	14.6	241	39.1
Gwinnett	15	13.7	11	10.0
Rockdale	5	18.7	6	22.4
City of Atlanta	75	15.8	249	52.5
ARCPA Region	246	15.0	371	22.7
Georgia	676	13.8	1,024	20.9
United States	NA	12.5	NA	9.8

*Framework For A Health Plan for the Atlanta Region, ARC 1st Draft.
March, 1976 (pp. 1-14).

Source: Health Facts 1974, Atlanta Regional Commission Vital and Health Statistics 1974, Health Services Research and Statistics Section, Division of Physical Health, Georgia Department of Human Resources.

1

Health Facts, Atlanta Region, 1975, ARC.

2

Ibid

3

The resolution and attached recommendations can be found in
The Atlanta Regional Commission Comprehensive Health Plan,
April, 1975, Appendix F-8, pp. 455-458.

CHAPTER 5

CRIME IN THE ATLANTA REGION

The seven county Region has 1,652,000 people; 38.4 percent of Georgia's populace. It also has 48.4 percent of the State's crime problem. Although these figures indicate great criminal activity within the Atlanta Region as compared with Georgia as a whole, the data for the City of Atlanta is much more indicative of its citizen's plight. Atlanta has 28.8 percent of the Region's population but 72 percent of the Region's crime.

Table 5-1 indicates the number and percent of annual change of Part I crimes for 1973 thru 1975 (seven major crime categories compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation) for 25 law enforcement agencies representing 94 percent of the Region's population. All 52 law enforcement agencies have started reporting their crime information to the Georgia Crime Information Center as of September, 1976.

Crime in the Region is actively increasing. In every county and municipality the number of actual crimes committed has increased both in 1974 and 1975. However, the percent of violent crime has decreased in several of the highly populated areas: unincorporated DeKalb County, Atlanta, unincorporated Fulton County, East Point, unincorporated Gwinnett County and Smyrna. These areas represent 1,083,334 people or at least 65.5 percent of the Region's populace.

TABLE 5-1
Index Crimes
Number and Percent Change
Atlanta Region 1975

JURISDICTION	YEAR	POPULATION	TOTAL CRIME INDEX Number % Change	VIOLENT CRIME Number % Change	MURDER/NON-NEG- LIGENT MANSLAUGHTER Number % Change	FORCIBLE RAPE Number % Change	RUBBERY Number % Change	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT Number % Change
Clayton County Unincorporated	1973	84,211	2,481	77	1	16	54	6
	1974	86,311	4,002 + 51.3	145 + 88.3	4 + 300.0	23 + 43.8	100 + 85.2	18 + 200.0
	1975	89,532	4,763 + 19.1	179 + 37.2	6 + 50.0	36 + 56.5	83 + 17.0	74 + 311.1
Forest Park	1973	19,453	1,027	61	1	6	18	36
	1974	19,564	1,193 + 16.2	55 - 9.8	2 + 100.0	2 - 66.7	27 + 50.0	24 - 33.3
	1975	19,124	1,453 + 21.8	95 + 69.1	4 + 100.0	4 + 100.0	25 - 7.4	60 + 150.0
Jonesboro	1973	4,530						
	1974	4,490						
	1975	4,221	87 -	6 -	0 -	0 -	3 -	3 -
Morrow	1973	4,034						
	1974	4,056						
	1975	4,020	137 -	11 -	0 -	1 -	3 -	7 -
Cobb County Unincorporated	1973	169,899	5,649	318	10	32	113	163
	1974	184,034	6,415 + 13.7	323 + 1.6	10 + 0.0	48 + 50.0	128 + 101.8	163 -
	1975	183,258	9,063 + 37.0	580 + 15.2	21 + 110.0	62 + 29.2	170 + 25.4	327 + 128.7
Acworth	1973	1,816						
	1974	1,803						
	1975	1,775	98 -	11 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	11 -
Austell	1973	2,219						
	1974	2,174						
	1975	1,206	110 -	2 -	0 -	0 -	2 -	0 -
Kennesaw	1973	4,190						
	1974	4,247						
	1975	4,356	130 -	5 -	2 -	0 -	2 -	1 -
Marietta	1973	28,102	2,376	146	10	10	53	73
	1974	29,924	2,892 + 21.7	223 + 121.2	7 - 30.0	17 + 70.0	46 - 13.2	253 + 246.6
	1975	30,643	2,986 + 3.3	370 + 14.6	3 - 57.1	18 + 5.9	60 + 30.4	289 + 14.2
Powder Springs	1973	2,739						
	1974	2,789						
	1975	2,058	73 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
Smyrna	1973	20,215	798	40	0	2	20	18
	1974	21,029	1,029 + 36.8	57 + 42.5	3 -	3 + 50.0	44 + 120.0	7 - 61.1
	1975	21,564	1,249 + 14.4	52 + 8.8	0 - 100.0	3 + 0.0	27 - 38.6	22 + 214.3
Douglas County Unincorporated	1973	35,011	420	41	2	5	23	13
	1974	35,123	624 + 48.6	67 + 55.8	4 + 100.0	11 + 20.0	17 - 26.1	40 + 207.7
	1975	38,936	830 + 33.0	75 + 11.9	3 + 25.0	11 + 81.3	28 + 64.7	73 + 17.5
DeKalb County Unincorporated	1973	175,197	15,098	890	20	64	451	334
	1974	181,104	15,750 + 4.3	1,419 + 59.4	1,419 + 59.4	103 + 22.6	601 + 33.0	585 + 105.1
	1975	179,772	19,712 + 26.8	1,264 - 12.3	17 - 41.3	100 + 2.9	462 - 23.1	665 - 2.9
Chamblee	1973	9,470						
	1974	9,711						
	1975	9,267	748 -	19 -	2 -	4 -	17 -	13 -
Decatur	1973	20,572	770	114	6	4	28	75
	1974	19,968	1,968 + 25.3	119 + 4.4	3 - 50.0	1 - 25.0	46 + 58.6	67 + 10.6
	1975	19,862	1,133 + 21.6	127 + 6.7	2 - 33.3	2 - 33.3	49 + 6.5	74 + 10.4
Doraville	1973	8,102						
	1974	8,071						
	1975	6,065	603 -	17 -	0 -	0 -	3 -	8 -
Fulton County Unincorporated	1973	86,853	2,673	165		12	91	50
	1974	95,060	4,019 + 50.1	229 + 39.4	14 + 160.0	32 + 83.3	105 + 14.0	97 + 94.0
	1975	90,959	4,418 + 9.4	237 + 4.2	4 + 21.4	70 + 21.9	112 + 5.7	73 - 24.7
Atlanta	1973	479,000	45,050	2,551	263	168	4,180	2,550
	1974	476,335	48,675 + 3.6	8,414 + 11.0	1,419 + 59.4	190 + 5.4	4,357 + 5.2	3,269 + 27.1
	1975	472,199	48,804 + 0.2	8,033 - 4.7	182 - 25.4	443 + 0.7	3,687 - 10.8	3,418 + 4.4
College Park	1973	4,106	310	30	3	16	23	9
	1974	4,142	1,415 + 36.3	67 + 4.3	3 -	4 + 80.0	16 - 4.2	14 + 55.5
	1975	23,109	1,935 + 34.9	77 + 17.9	7 + 133.3	4 - 60.0	42 - 0.7	24 + 71.4
East Point	1973	14,081	1,001	278	4	14	76	170
	1974	14,022	2,189 + 119.2	216 - 11.2	4 + 125.0	16 + 14.3	39 + 28.9	32 - 48.3
	1975	14,241	2,207 + 0.1	173 - 20.2	4 + 0.0	12 - 25.0	65 - 38.3	72 - 21.7
Fairburn	1973	1,123						
	1974	1,145						
	1975	1,492	156 -	4 -	2 -	0 -	2 -	0 -
Hapeville	1973	6,136						
	1974	6,142						
	1975	6,051	626 -	11 -	0 -	5 -	27 -	4 -
Roswell	1973	16,010						
	1974	11,953						
	1975	13,462	486 -	23 -	2 -	2 -	6 -	14 -
Winnett County Unincorporated	1973	19,000	1,100	111	6	14	43	58
	1974	19,000	1,200 + 9.1	120 + 8.1	6 - 0.0	11 + 41.7	70 + 62.8	85 + 46.6
	1975	19,100	1,345 + 12.1	120 + 0.0	6 + 0.0	13 - 16.7	13 - 82.9	83 + 1.4
Tilburn	1973	1,100						
	1974	1,100						
	1975	1,290						

TABLE 3-1
Index Crimes
Number and Percent Change
Atlanta Region 1975

JURISDICTION	YEAR	POPULATION	PROPERTY CRIME		BURGLARY		LARCENY		MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	
			Number	% Change	Number	% Change	Number	% Change	Number	% Change
Clayton County Unincorporated	1973	84,211	2,404	-	1,088	-	1,005	-	311	-
	1974	86,913	3,857	+ 60.4	1,969	+ 81.0	1,518	+ 51.0	370	+ 19.0
	1975	89,512	4,569	+ 18.5	2,569	+ 30.5	1,965	+ 11.7	305	- 17.6
Forest Park	1973	19,453	966	-	298	-	540	-	128	-
	1974	19,564	1,138	+ 17.8	338	+ 13.4	682	+ 26.3	118	- 7.8
	1975	19,124	1,360	+ 19.5	432	+ 27.8	805	+ 18.0	123	+ 4.2
Jonesboro	1973	4,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	4,490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	4,221	81	-	32	-	48	-	1	-
Morrow	1973	4,034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	4,056	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	4,020	126	-	50	-	67	-	9	-
Cobb County Unincorporated	1973	169,899	5,331	-	2,384	-	2,182	-	765	-
	1974	184,034	6,186	+ 16.0	3,134	+ 32.3	2,058	- 5.7	974	+ 27.3
	1975	183,258	8,483	+ 37.1	3,476	+ 10.2	4,095	+ 99.0	912	- 6.4
Acworth	1973	3,816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	3,803	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	3,775	88	-	53	-	25	-	10	-
Austell	1973	3,219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	3,174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	3,206	108	-	29	-	60	-	19	-
Kennesaw	1973	4,190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	4,247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	4,356	125	-	54	-	54	-	17	-
Marietta	1973	28,102	2,230	-	673	-	1,315	-	242	-
	1974	28,924	2,569	+ 15.2	939	+ 39.5	1,329	+ 1.1	301	+ 24.4
	1975	30,843	2,616	+ 1.8	732	- 22.0	1,611	+ 21.2	273	- 9.3
Powder Springs	1973	2,739	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	2,789	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	2,858	79	-	31	-	36	-	12	-
Meyna	1973	20,235	758	-	248	-	404	-	106	-
	1974	21,829	1,035	+ 36.5	381	+ 53.6	493	+ 22.0	161	+ 51.9
	1975	21,504	1,197	+ 15.7	366	- 3.9	696	+ 41.2	135	- 16.1
Douglas County Unincorporated	1973	35,011	977	-	224	-	91	-	62	-
	1974	37,523	957	+ 47.7	320	+ 42.9	152	+ 67.0	85	+ 37.1
	1975	38,936	755	+ 35.5	342	+ 6.9	155	+ 233.6	98	+ 31.8
DeKalb County Unincorporated	1973	375,387	14,208	-	6,484	-	6,115	-	1,607	-
	1974	380,040	14,131	- 0.5	6,356	- 2.0	6,112	+ 0.0	1,664	+ 3.5
	1975	370,372	18,468	+ 30.7	6,582	+ 4.4	10,789	+ 68.3	1,544	- 7.2
Chamblee	1973	8,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	8,311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	8,257	710	-	232	-	401	-	77	-
Decatur	1973	20,572	656	-	375	-	703	-	13	-
	1974	19,882	846	+ 28.9	410	+ 9.3	364	+ 75.0	72	- 1.3
	1975	19,862	1,046	+ 23.6	470	+ 14.6	524	+ 44.0	52	- 27.8
Doraville	1973	8,302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	8,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	8,064	592	-	118	-	421	-	53	-
Fulton County Unincorporated	1973	86,853	2,510	-	1,077	-	1,212	-	221	-
	1974	89,860	3,770	+ 50.2	1,573	+ 46.1	1,891	+ 26.0	306	+ 38.5
	1975	90,949	4,161	+ 10.4	1,675	+ 6.5	2,170	+ 14.8	316	+ 3.3
Atlanta	1973	479,900	17,537	-	15,901	-	16,739	-	4,897	-
	1974	474,600	40,236	+ 7.3	16,802	+ 5.7	19,320	+ 15.4	4,114	- 16.0
	1975	477,100	40,851	+ 1.5	14,501	- 13.7	22,612	+ 17.0	3,738	- 9.1
College Park	1973	24,786	360	-	353	-	403	-	104	-
	1974	25,362	1,390	+ 61.6	497	+ 40.8	727	+ 80.4	166	+ 59.6
	1975	23,999	1,770	+ 27.3	571	+ 14.9	1,034	+ 42.2	165	- 0.6
East Point	1973	41,764	1,713	-	657	-	771	-	285	-
	1974	40,722	1,973	+ 15.2	757	+ 15.2	939	+ 21.8	277	- 2.8
	1975	39,241	2,134	+ 8.2	682	- 9.0	1,244	+ 32.5	208	- 24.9
Fairburn	1973	3,623	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	3,635	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	3,590	151	-	67	-	79	-	5	-
Hapeville	1973	8,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	8,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	8,251	585	-	145	-	363	-	77	-
Roswell	1973	10,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	11,923	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	12,462	456	-	171	-	235	-	50	-
Gwinnett County Unincorporated	1973	70,748	2,084	-	897	-	977	-	210	-
	1974	79,020	3,098	+ 48.7	1,432	+ 61.9	1,339	+ 37.1	307	+ 46.2
	1975	84,168	3,302	+ 6.5	1,256	- 13.5	1,820	+ 35.8	226	- 26.4
Lilburn	1973	2,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	2,287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	2,290	61	-	24	-	32	-	5	-

Property crimes have increased in every area for both 1974-75. Burglary and larceny are the prime factors causing the increase while motor vehicle theft has decreased in almost every law enforcement jurisdiction. Only Forest Park (+4.2 percent) and unincorporated Fulton County (+3.35 percent) had any increase in this column.

Following is the Region's crime rate for Part I crimes (homicide, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft) compared against the State.

TABLE 5-2

CRIME RATE PER 100,000 POP.
PART I CRIMES, 1975

State of Georgia	3912.8
Atlanta Region	4631.4
Fulton County	8603.4
Cobb County	4913.5
Clayton County	4889.9
DeKalb County	4662.2
Gwinnett County	3799.5
Rockdale County	3593.3
Douglas County	1915.7

Tables 5-3 and 5-4 approach the crime problem from other aspects: The Volume of Offenses by County and the 1975 Percentage of Crime by County. The trend in these tables logically follows the crime rates delineated above with Fulton County having the greatest number and percentage of all crimes.

The following trend tables indicate the rise and/or fall of violent and property crimes from 1973 through 1975. Violent crimes have declined by approximately 300 incidents since 1974 while property crimes have risen dramatically by 13,500 incidents.

Robbery and homicide both increased in 1974 but have shown a clear decline in 1975 while rape has continued to escalate. The lack of many years of crime statistics reduces the significance of these figures since it is difficult to show a definite trend over a three year period.

Property crimes account primarily for the total crime increase. The larceny increase is not as significant as it first appears when the FBI's change in larceny definition is taken into account. Prior to 1975, the FBI included only thefts over \$50 as larceny. Currently,, they do not limit the value of thefts.

TABLE 5-3
Volume of Offenses
Atlanta Region, 1975

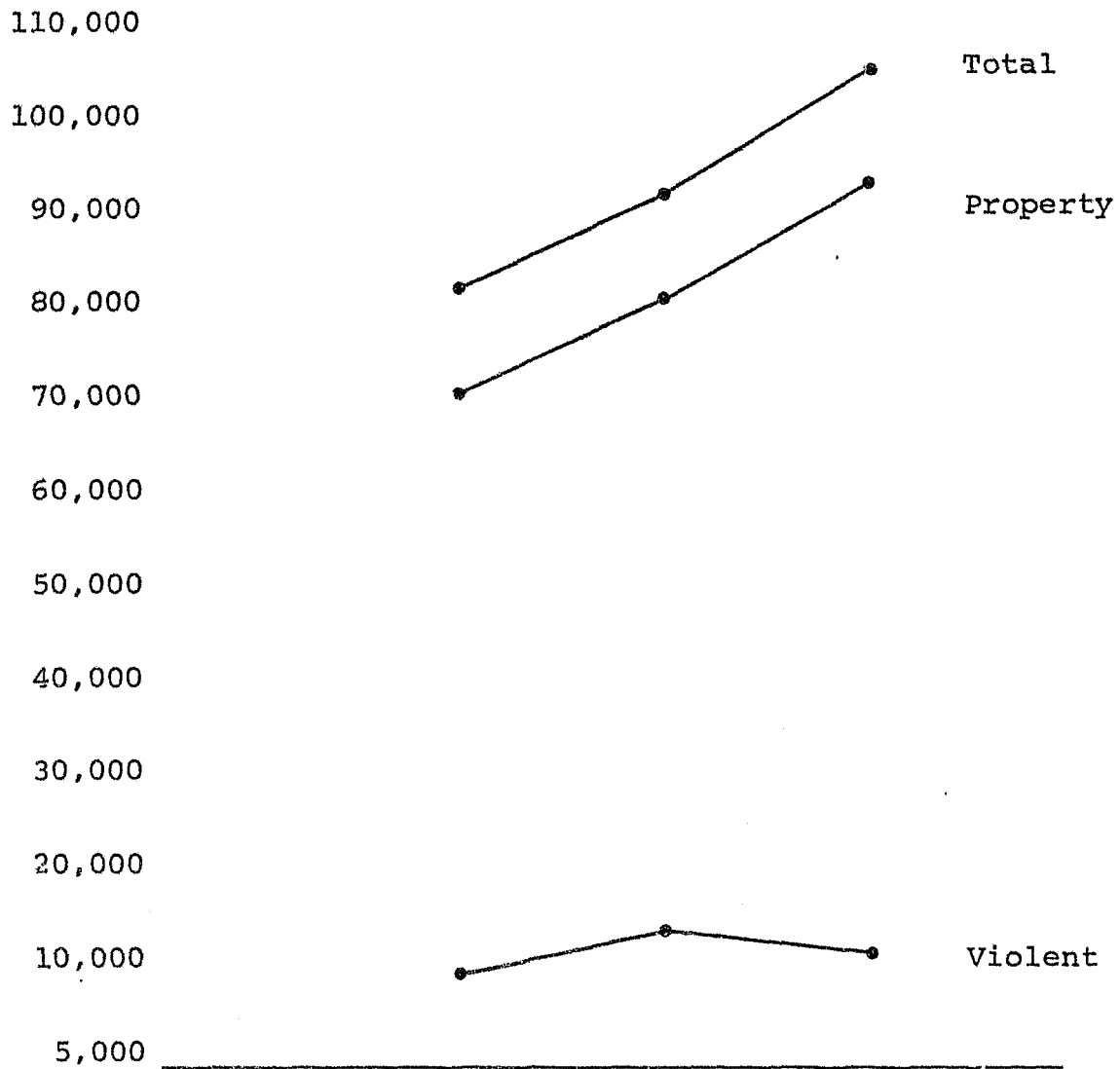
	HOMICIDE			RAPE			ROBBERY			ASSAULT			BURGLARY			LARCENY			AUTO THEFT			TOTAL		
	73	74	75	73	74	75	73	74	75	73	74	75	73	74	75	73	74	75	73	74	75	73	74	75
Forest Park	1	2	4	6	7	4	18	27	25	36	24	60	298	338	432	540	682	805	128	118	123	1027	1193	1453
Stoneboro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	32	0	0	48	0	0	1	0	0	87
Morrow	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	67	0	0	9	0	0	137
Unincorporated	1	4	6	16	23	36	54	100	83	5	18	74	1668	1568	2589	1205	1538	2965	311	370	303	2481	4007	3038
Clayton County	2	6	10	22	35	41	72	127	134	47	42	144	1786	2307	3083	1545	2200	2885	439	482	438	3508	5195	6715
Aconith	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	53	0	0	25	0	0	10	0	0	99
Asatell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	60	0	0	19	0	0	110
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	54	0	0	17	0	0	130
Marietta	10	7	3	10	17	18	53	46	60	73	252	209	673	939	732	1315	1329	1611	242	301	273	2376	2892	2986
Powder Springs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	36	0	0	12	0	0	79
Rayna	0	3	0	2	3	3	20	44	27	10	9	22	248	381	366	404	493	686	106	161	135	798	1092	1249
Unincorporated	10	10	21	32	48	62	113	228	170	163	143	327	2204	3154	3476	2182	2058	4095	745	974	912	5649	6515	9063
Cobb County	20	20	26	44	58	83	186	318	261	254	403	650	3305	4474	4741	3901	3880	6577	1113	1439	1378	8823	10,589	13,716
Unincorporated	2	4	3	5	6	11	23	17	28	13	40	33	224	320	342	91	152	355	62	85	58	420	624	830
Douglas County	2	4	3	5	6	11	23	17	28	13	40	33	224	320	342	91	152	355	62	85	58	420	624	830
Chamblee	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	27	0	0	15	0	0	232	0	0	401	0	0	77	0	0	748
Doraville	6	3	2	4	3	2	29	46	49	75	67	74	375	410	470	208	364	524	73	72	52	770	965	1173
Unincorporated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	118	0	0	421	0	0	53	0	0	609
DeKalb County	20	30	17	84	103	100	452	601	462	334	605	565	6488	6355	6635	6113	6112	10,289	1607	1664	1544	15,108	15,550	19,712
	28	33	21	88	108	105	481	647	537	409	724	762	6863	6765	7455	1321	6476	11,635	1460	1736	1726	15,868	16,663	22,326
Atlanta	263	248	185	468	440	443	4140	4377	3807	2611	3260	3518	15,801	16,802	14,501	16,739	19,320	22,612	4,897	4,114	3,738	45,058	48,650	48,884
College Park	3	3	7	10	4	2	48	46	42	9	14	24	353	497	571	403	727	1,014	104	166	165	930	1,457	1,845
East Point	4	9	4	14	16	12	78	99	65	178	92	72	653	753	682	771	935	1,244	285	272	298	1,987	2,189	2,287
Fairburn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	79	0	0	5	0	0	155
Kapeville	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	22	0	0	4	0	0	145	0	0	363	0	0	77	0	0	616
Roswell	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	14	0	0	171	0	0	235	0	0	50	0	0	480
Unincorporated	5	14	4	12	22	28	93	106	112	90	27	73	1,277	1,573	1,675	1,212	1,891	2,170	221	306	316	2,670	4,009	4,378
Fulton County	215	274	204	504	472	492	4359	4608	4130	2887	3532	3705	17,988	19,629	17,812	19,125	22,877	27,737	5,507	4,863	4,559	50,645	56,295	58,645
Lilburn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	5	0	0	61
Unincorporated	8	6	8	12	17	13	43	73	35	55	85	87	897	1,452	1,256	977	1,339	1,820	210	307	226	2,205	3,276	3,445
Oconee County	8	6	8	12	17	13	43	70	35	58	85	87	897	1,452	1,280	977	1,339	1,852	210	307	231	2,205	3,276	3,506
TOTAL	333	343	272	675	684	746	5,164	5,787	4,112	3,663	4,894	5,781	30,663	35,947	34,713	31,960	36,924	51,041	9,011	8,915	8,390	81,469	92,642	105,654

TABLE 5-4
Number and Percentage of Crime
Reported to GCIC
Atlanta Region, 1975

	HOMICIDE		RAPE		ROBBERY		ASSAULT		BURGLARY		LARCENY		AUTO THEFT		TOTAL	
	Number	% of Region	Number	% of Region	Number	% of Region	Number	% of Region	Number	% of Region	Number	% of Region	Number	% of Region	Number	% of Region
Forest Park	4	1.47	4	.54	25	.49	60	1.12	432	1.24	805	1.58	123	1.47	1453	1.38
Jonesboro	0	-	0	-	3	.06	3	.06	32	.09	48	.09	1	.01	87	.08
Morrow	0	-	1	.13	3	.06	7	.13	50	.14	67	.13	9	.11	137	.13
Unincorporated	6	2.21	36	4.83	83	1.62	74	1.38	2569	7.40	1965	3.85	305	3.64	5038	4.77
Clayton County	10	3.68	41	5.50	114	2.23	144	2.68	3083	8.88	2885	5.65	438	5.22	6715	6.36
Acworth	0	-	0	-	0	-	11	.20	53	.15	25	.05	10	.12	99	.09
Austell	0	-	0	-	2	.04	0	-	29	.08	60	.12	19	.23	110	.10
Kennesaw	2	.74	0	-	2	.04	1	.02	54	.16	54	.11	17	.20	130	.12
Marietta	3	1.10	18	2.41	60	1.17	289	5.37	732	2.11	1611	5.16	273	3.25	2986	2.83
Powder Springs	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	31	.09	36	.07	12	.14	79	.07
Smayna	0	-	3	.40	27	.52	22	.41	366	1.05	696	1.36	135	1.61	1249	1.18
Unincorporated	21	7.72	62	8.31	170	3.33	327	6.08	3476	10	4095	8.02	912	10.87	9063	8.58
Cobb County	26	9.56	83	11.13	261	5.11	650	12.08	4741	13.66	6577	12.89	1378	16.42	13716	12.98
Unincorporated	3	1.10	11	1.47	28	.55	33	.61	342	.99	355	.70	58	.69	830	.79
Douglas County	3	1.10	11	1.47	28	.55	33	.61	342	.99	355	.70	58	.69	830	.79
Chambers	2	.74	4	.54	17	.33	15	.28	232	.67	401	.79	77	.92	748	.71
Decatur	2	.74	2	.27	49	.96	74	1.38	470	1.35	524	1.03	52	.62	1173	1.11
Doraville	0	-	0	-	9	.18	8	.15	118	.34	421	.82	53	.63	609	.58
Unincorporated	17	6.25	100	13.40	462	9.04	665	12.36	6635	19.11	10289	20.16	1544	18.40	19712	18.66
DeKalb County	21	7.72	106	14.21	537	10.51	762	14.16	7455	21.48	11635	22.80	1726	20.57	22242	21.05
Atlanta	185	68.01	443	59.38	3887	76.05	3518	65.38	14501	41.77	22612	44.30	3738	44.55	48884	46.27
College Park	7	2.57	2	.27	42	.82	24	.45	571	1.64	1034	2.03	165	1.97	1845	1.75
East Point	4	1.47	12	1.61	65	1.27	72	1.34	602	1.96	1244	2.44	208	2.48	2287	2.16
Fairburn	2	.74	0	-	2	.04	0	-	67	.19	79	.15	5	.06	155	.15
Hapeville	0	-	5	.67	22	.43	4	.07	145	.42	363	.71	77	.92	616	.58
Roswell	2	.74	2	.27	6	.12	14	.26	171	.49	235	.46	50	.60	480	.45
Unincorporated	4	1.47	28	3.75	112	2.19	73	1.36	1675	4.83	2170	4.25	316	3.77	4378	4.14
Fulton County	204	75.00	492	65.95	4136	80.92	3705	68.85	17812	51.31	27737	54.34	4559	54.34	58645	55.51
Lilburn	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	24	.07	32	.06	5	.06	61	.06
Unincorporated	8	2.94	13	1.74	35	.68	87	1.62	1256	3.62	1820	3.57	226	2.69	3445	3.26
Gwinnett County	8	2.94	13	1.74	35	.68	87	1.62	1280	3.69	1852	3.63	231	2.75	3506	3.32
TOTAL	272	100%	746	100%	5,111	100%	5,381	100%	34,713	100%	51,041	100%	8,390	100%	105,654	100%

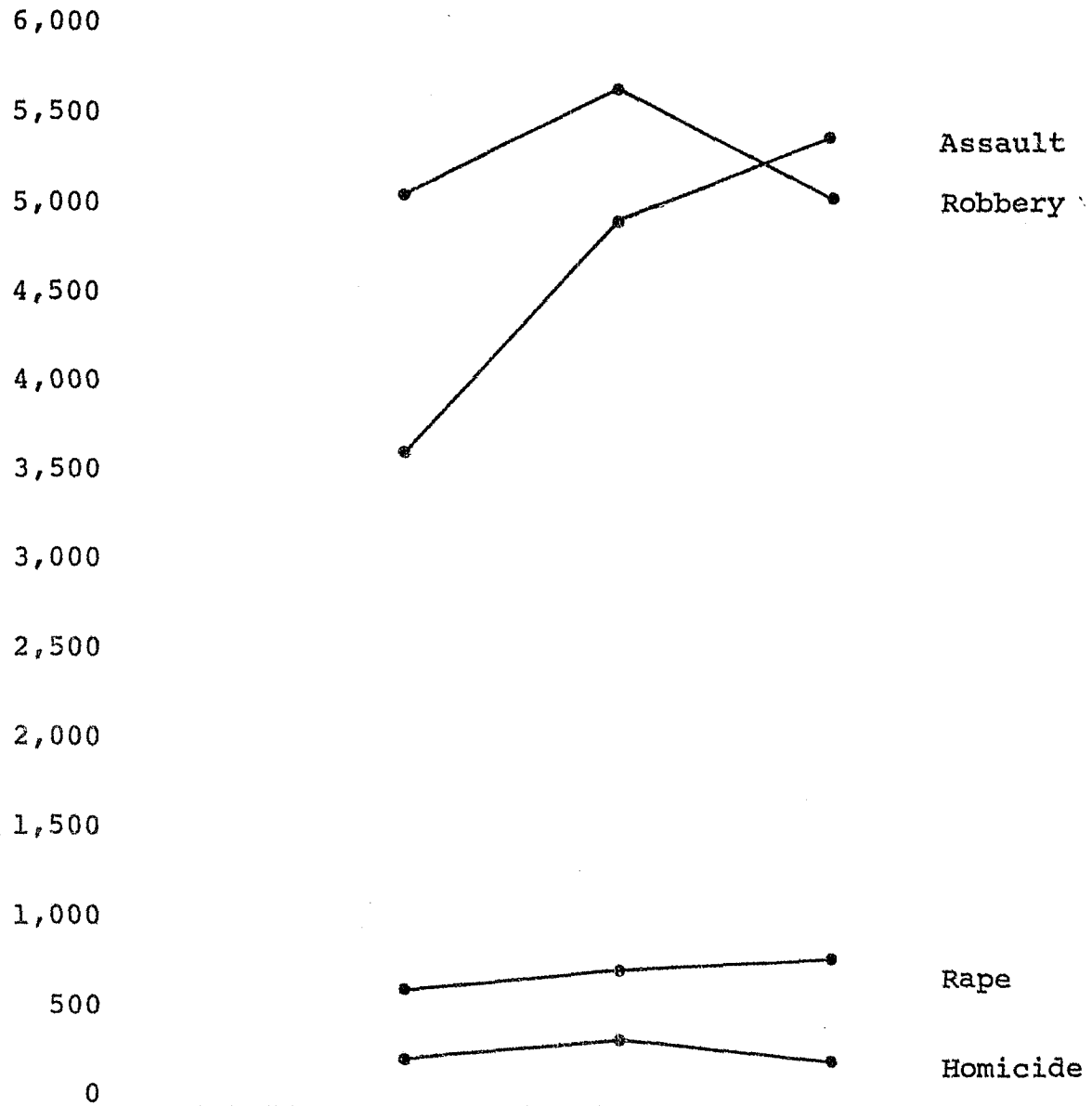
TABLE 5-5

TRENDS FOR GENERAL TYPES OF CRIMES



	1973	1974	1975
Property -	71,634	80,229	93,795
Violent -	9,802	11,728	11,480
TOTAL -	81,436	92,027	105,275

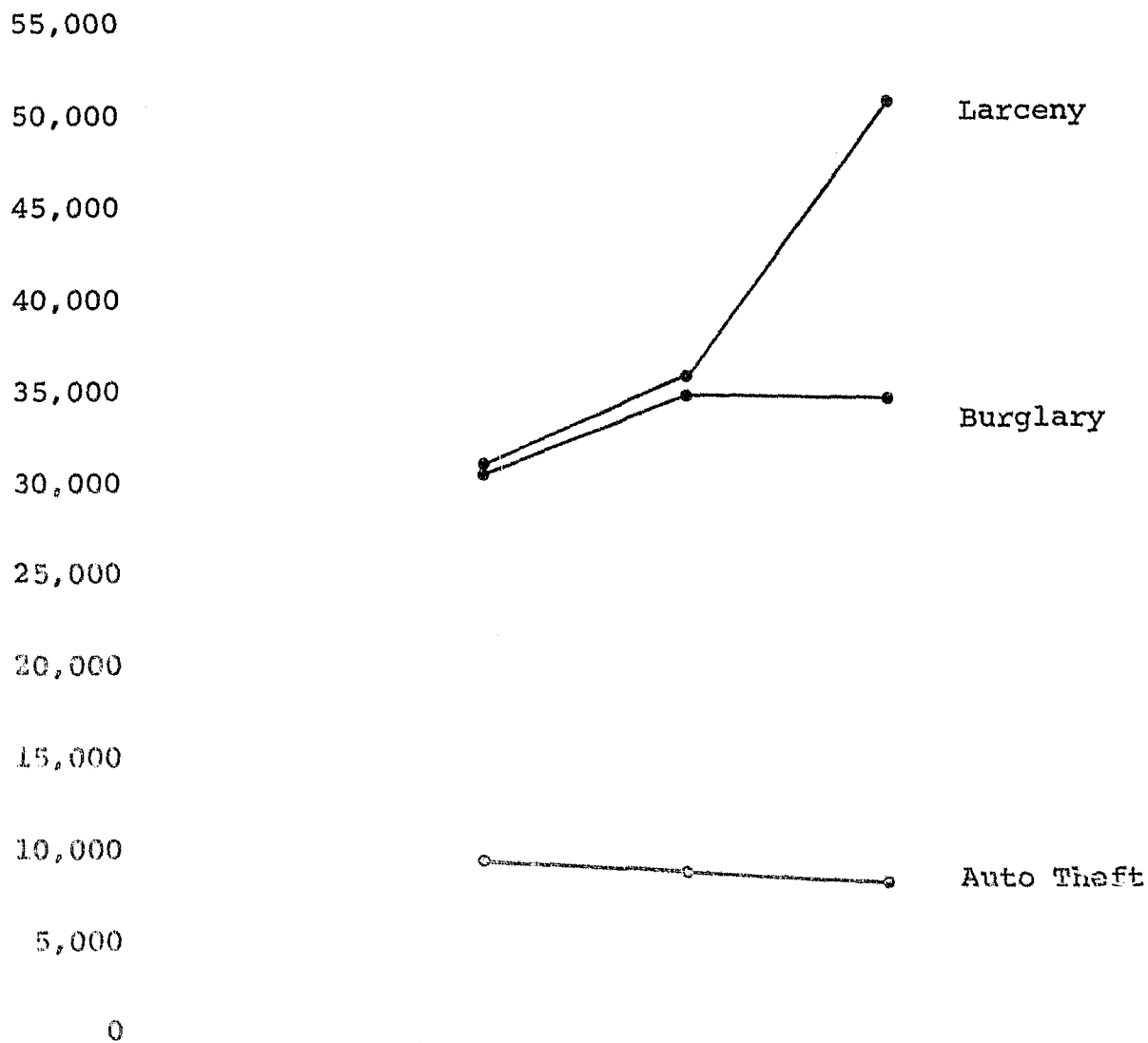
TABLE 5-6
TRENDS FOR VIOLENT CRIME



	1973	1974	1975
Robbery -	5,164	5,787	5,111
Assault -	3,675	4,894	5,381
Rape -	675	704	746
Homicide -	332	373	272

TABLE 5-7

TRENDS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES



	1973	1974	1975
Burglary -	30,663	34,947	34,713
Larceny -	31,960	36,924	51,001
Auto Theft -	9,011	8,915	8,398

METROPOLITAN ATLANTA CRIME INDEX

In 1975 there were 102,073 index crimes reported to the 13 law enforcement agencies included in this regional analysis compared with 92,514 in 1974, and 81,469 in 1973. Between 1973 and 1974, the volume of index crimes rose 13.6%. Between 1974 and 1975, the volume rose 10.3%. Thus, the rate of increase declined slightly between 1974 and 1975. During this same period of time, population for the entire seven-county area rose 3.08% between 1973 and 1974 and .97% between 1974 and 1975.

Table 5-8

METROPOLITAN ATLANTA CRIME INFORMATION							
(NUMBER OF OFFENSES - RATE/100,000 POPULATION - NUMBER CLEARED BY ARREST)							
INDEX OFFENSES	Year	Number of Offenses January Through December	Percent Change Over Previous Year	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Percent Rate Change Over Previous Year	Number of Offenses Cleared By Arrest	Percent Cleared By Arrest
MURDER	1973	333	-	22.9	-	294	88.3%
	1974	343	+ 3.0%	23.2	+ 1.3%	295	86.0%
	1975	264	- 23.1%	17.7	- 23.2%	231	87.5%
ROBBERY	1973	870	-	49.2	-	418	61.9%
	1974	764	+ 4.3%	47.7	+ 3.0%	413	58.7%
	1975	734	+ 4.3%	45.3	+ 3.4%	341	60.1%
BURGLARY	1973	5,104	-	304.4	-	2,130	41.5%
	1974	5,007	+ 12.1%	297.0	+ 10.6%	2,319	45.9%
	1975	5,045	+ 11.8%	297.0	+ 13.6%	1,977	39.3%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1973	4,600	-	280.3	-	2,821	77.0%
	1974	4,804	+ 4.3%	281.3	+ 3.2%	3,815	80.0%
	1975	5,138	+ 3.3%	297.1	+ 5.6%	3,917	73.6%
SUB-TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME	1973	9,607	-	583.1	-	4,679	57.4%
	1974	11,398	+ 19.0%	704.3	+ 17.2%	5,833	68.3%
	1975	11,301	+ 14.4%	683.1	+ 3.3%	5,565	57.8%
BURGLARY	1973	35,663	-	2,104.0	-	5,900	19.3%
	1974	34,917	+ 14.8%	2,027.2	+ 12.4%	7,024	20.1%
	1975	33,107	+ 3.5%	2,033.9	+ 4.4%	6,178	18.3%
LARCENY-THIEF	1973	42,960	-	2,103.7	-	6,637	21.0%
	1974	26,904	+ 10.9%	2,501.1	+ 14.0%	7,047	21.9%
	1975	40,920	+ 12.0%	2,297.7	+ 11.5%	5,150	18.6%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	1973	3,511	-	618.5	-	1,976	27.0%
	1974	3,915	+ 1.1%	673.3	+ 2.4%	1,973	21.9%
	1975	3,103	+ 0.8%	541.0	+ 10.7%	2,020	25.2%
SUB-TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES	1973	81,634	-	4,915.8	-	14,795	20.0%
	1974	59,786	+ 12.8%	3,472.3	+ 11.3%	16,924	20.9%
	1975	90,712	+ 12.8%	6,092.7	+ 11.3%	17,312	14.1%
GRAND TOTAL	1973	81,469	-	5,091.7	-	20,454	25.1%
	1974	92,514	+ 13.6%	6,205.7	+ 12.1%	23,757	25.7%
	1975	102,073	+ 10.3%	6,859.7	+ 3.4%	23,879	25.4%

When examining the crime statistics described in this chapter certain cautions must be taken. The crime statistics presented are related to crimes reported to the police. Local and national victimization surveys have shown that the actual amount of crime actually is significantly higher. However, for a variety of reasons some crime is never reported.

In 1973, the Atlanta Regional Commission published a victimization survey which attempted to portray a more comprehensive examination of crime than the traditional police reports. The report found that 57 percent of personal victimizations were not reported to the police. Of the household crimes, approximately 44 percent of the burglaries, 74 percent of the larcenies and 20 percent of the auto thefts were unreported. Only 8 percent of the commercial robberies and 27-33 percent of commercial burglaries were unreported.

A recent report, "Criminal Victimization in the United States" was released in May 1976 by the U.S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. This report found that generally there has been little significant change in the reporting of crime to police. However, there has been a greater tendency to report thefts to police than in previous years. This could account for some of the increases in reported crime for the region.

Unfortunately, no immediate plans have been made to repeat and update the victimization study for the seven-county region. This must wait until the 1980 census is taken. The Bureau of

the Census will undertake a massive victimization data gathering effort at this time.

A second note of caution is that these crime statistics cannot be used as a valid measure of police productivity. Many social variables affect crime. The police often can have little influence on these variables. In fact, there is no clear agreement what factors actually lead to crime among the "experts" in modern criminological theory. The FBI does suggest some socio-economic factors in their annual crime report.

In April 1976, the Metropolitan Atlanta Crime Commission, Inc., (MACC) published their third annual "Metro Atlanta Crime Statistics". Charts, tables and statistics obtained by MACC are used throughout this chapter. In analyzing trends and changes in crime for the seven-county area, the Metropolitan Crime Commission only used data from 13 agencies (Clayton County P.D., Forest Park P.D., Cobb County P.D., Marietta P.D., Smyrna P.D., Douglas County Sheriff's Office, DeKalb County P.D., Decatur P.D., Fulton County P.D., Atlanta P.D., College P.D., East Point P.D., and Gwinnett County P.D.) which have been consistently reporting crime to the Georgia Crime Information Center for 1973, 1974, and 1975. Fortunately, these agencies represent 90.2 percent of the region's population.

The Atlanta Regional Commission plans to begin providing crime data on a monthly basis in early 1977. This is possible now that all jurisdictions are currently reporting. This should significantly increase accuracy of crime data in future years.

The period of 1973 through 1975 has shown a steady increase in the crime rate by the 13 agencies. The 1975 statistics shows an index crime rate of 6,855.7 per 100,000 population. This can be compared with a national rate (all national and Southern states' statistics are derived from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports published in August, 1976) of 5,281.7 per 100,000. This is a 9.4 increase over the 1974 index crime rate of 6,266.7 for the Atlanta Region.

The overall clearance rate of the 13 agencies increased from 25.1 percent in 1973 to 25.7 percent in 1974 and then decreased to 23.4 percent in 1975. The national average was 21.0 percent and the average for the Southern states was 24.6 percent.

Violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) declined in 1975 in the seven-county region. In 1975 there were 11,361 violent crimes reported which marked a decrease of 3.1 percent under 1974 figures of 11,728. This compares with a 5.3 percent increase of all violent crimes on the national level. This also can be compared with the previous years increase of 19.2 percent over 1973's 9,835 reported violent crimes.

In 1975, 57.8 percent of all violent crimes were cleared by arrest in the region. This compares with a clearance rate of 44.7 percent on a national level and 52.9 percent for the Southern states.

The volume of property crime (burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft) totaled 90,172 in 1975, an increase of 12.3 percent over 1974's total of 80,786. This compares with a 5.3 percent increase

in the national level for the same period. The property crime rate rose by 11.3 percent in 1975 to 6.092.7 property crimes per 100,000 from 1974's statistics of 5,472.3 per 100,000. This compares with a national rate of 4,800.2 and a Southern states rate of 4,387.0. The clearance rate for property crimes in 1975 was 19.1 percent as compared to a national average of 18.5 percent and a Southern states average of 21.1 percent.

National Crime Statistics show that murder is the only Part I crime that actually decreased in 1975 from 1974. However, in the seven-county region, actual decreases were reported in four of the seven index crimes. Murder was down 23.1 percent from the 1974 total of 343 compared to a 1.0 percent decrease on a national level. Robbery was down 12.8 percent from a 1974 total of 5,787 compared to a 5.1 percent increase on a national level. Motor vehicle theft was down 9.6 from the 1974 total of 8.915 compared to a 2.4 percent increase on a national level. Burglary was down 3.5 percent from the 1974 total of 34,947 compared to a 7.0 percent increase on a national level. The other three Part I offenses increased. Larceny-theft rose 32.6 percent from 1974's 3,692 reported crimes compared to only a 13.6 percent increase on a national level. Aggravated assault rose 8.7 percent from a 1974 level of 4,894 compared to a 6.2 percent increase on a national level. Rape rose 4.3 percent from a 1974 level of 704 compared to a national increase of 1.3 percent.

The MACC study indicated that no county in the region had a decrease in its crime rate or volume in 1975. However, Gwinnett

did reduce the rate of increase from 48.6 percent increase in 1974 to 5.2 percent increase in 1975. Clayton dropped from a 48.1 percent increase in 1974 to a 19.7 percent increase in 1975.

INDEX CRIMES BY COUNTY

With one exception (DeKalb County in 1975) the counties covered by this report have experienced a gradual increase in the percent of the region's total crime while Fulton County's percentage of the total has steadily decreased. This appears to be the beginning of a significant trend.

The reader is cautioned, however, against drawing quick conclusions with limited information over a limited number of years.

Table 5-9

METROPOLITAN ATLANTA CRIME INFORMATION								
- CRIME BY COUNTY -								
COUNTY POPULATION COVERED % % OF TOTAL POPULATION	YEAR	PERCENT OF TOTAL CRIME REPORTED	TOTAL CRIME INDEX		VIOLENT CRIME		PROPERTY CRIME	
			Number	% Change	Number	% Change	Number	% Change
CLAYTON COUNTY: Population: 111,627* Percent of Total: 33.1	1973	4.3%	3,508	-	138	-	3,370	-
	1974	5.6%	5,195	+ 48.1%	200	+ 44.9%	4,995	+ 48.2%
	1975	6.1%	8,221	+ 19.7%	292	+ 46.0%	7,929	+ 18.7%
COBB COUNTY: Population: 211,005 Percent of Total: 64.3	1973	10.8%	8,623	-	504	-	8,119	-
	1974	11.5%	10,599	+ 20.3%	509	+ 60.9%	9,790	+ 17.7%
	1975	13.0%	13,298	+ 25.5%	1,002	+ 23.9%	12,296	+ 25.6%
DEKALB COUNTY: Population: 84,336 Percent of Total: 25.4	1973	0.5%	420	-	43	-	377	-
	1974	0.7%	624	+ 48.6%	67	+ 55.8%	557	+ 47.7%
	1975	0.8%	830	+ 33.0%	78	+ 11.9%	755	+ 35.5%
DEKALB COUNTY: Population: 411,634* Percent of Total: 12.7	1973	19.5%	15,308	-	1,004	-	14,304	-
	1974	17.9%	10,315	+ 4.1%	1,438	+ 53.2%	14,977	+ 0.8%
	1975	20.3%	20,886	+ 26.5%	1,371	+ 10.9%	19,514	+ 30.3%
FULTON COUNTY: Population: 584,598* Percent of Total: 94.5	1973	62.2%	50,645	-	8,025	-	42,620	-
	1974	60.9%	56,305	+ 11.2%	8,936	+ 11.4%	47,369	+ 11.1%
	1975	56.2%	57,394	+ 1.9%	8,478	+ 3.1%	48,916	+ 3.3%
WINSTON COUNTY: Population: 34,164 Percent of Total: 12.9	1973	2.7%	2,295	-	121	-	2,084	-
	1974	3.5%	3,276	+ 48.6%	179	+ 47.1%	3,098	+ 48.7%
	1975	3.4%	3,443	+ 5.2%	143	+ 19.5%	3,302	+ 6.6%
TOTAL: Population: 1,488,868 Percent of Total: 91.7	1973	100.0%	81,469	-	9,835	-	71,634	-
	1974	100.0%	93,514	+ 13.6%	11,728	+ 19.2%	80,786	+ 12.8%
	1975	100.0%	102,073	+ 10.3%	11,361	+ 3.1%	90,712	+ 12.3%

*Clayton County population includes that portion of College Park in Clayton; DeKalb County population includes that portion of Atlanta in DeKalb; and Fulton County population excludes the DeKalb portion of Atlanta and the Clayton portion of College Park.

INDEX CRIMES BY JURISDICTION

Tables 5-10 and 5-11 depict index crime information by jurisdiction. A total of 25 law enforcement agencies submitted the information used in these tables. Thirteen of these agencies reported to GCIC for the years 1973-1975. For this reason, 13 jurisdictions have information covering 1973-1975 while 12 only cover 1975.

Table 5-10 depicts the crime rate and percentage change from one year to the next, while the table 5-11 lists the number of index crimes cleared by arrest or exceptional means and the percentage that number is of the total crimes reported for that particular year.

TABLE J-10
Index Crimes
Rate per 100,000 Population
Atlanta Region, 1975

JURISDICTION	YEAR	POPULATION	TOTAL CRIME INDEX Rate Per 100,000	% Change	VIOLATION CRIME Rate Per 100,000	% Change	PROPERTY CRIME Rate Per 100,000	% Change	ROBBERY Rate Per 100,000	% Change	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT Rate Per 100,000	% Change
Clayton County Unincorporated	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
Forest Park	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
Johnsboro	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
Morrow	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
Cobb County Unincorporated	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
Acworth	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
Austell	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
Kennesaw	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
Marietta	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
Powder Springs	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
Rayna	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
Douglas County Unincorporated	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
DeKalb County Unincorporated	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
Shamblee	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
Decatur	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
Doraville	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
Gulton County Unincorporated	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
Atlanta	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
College Park	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
East Point	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
Fairburn	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
Hapeville	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
Donnell	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
DeKalb County Unincorporated	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
LaBurn	1973	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1974	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
	1975	10,000	1,000.0	-	10.0	-	100.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-

*N.C. - Not Computable

TABLE 3-10
Index Crimes
Rate per 100,000 Population
Atlanta Region, 1975

JURISDICTION	YEAR	POPULATION	PROPERTY CRIME		BURGLARY		LARCENY		MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	
			Rate Per 100,000	% Change	Rate Per 100,000	% Change	Rate Per 100,000	% Change	Rate Per 100,000	% Change
Clayton County Unincorporated	1973	84,211	2,854.7	-	1,292.0	-	1,193.4	-	369.3	-
	1974	86,913	4,437.7	+ 55.5	2,265.4	+ 75.3	1,746.6	+ 46.4	425.7	+ 15.3
	1975	89,512	5,104.3	+ 15.0	2,870.0	+ 26.7	1,893.6	+ 8.4	340.7	- 20.0
Forest Park	1973	19,453	4,966.0	-	1,532.2	-	2,776.0	-	658.0	-
	1974	19,564	5,817.0	+ 17.1	1,727.7	+ 12.8	3,486.0	+ 25.6	603.1	- 8.3
	1975	19,124	7,111.5	+ 22.3	2,258.9	+ 30.7	4,209.4	+ 20.8	643.2	+ 6.6
Jonesboro	1973	4,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	4,490	-	-	758.1	-	1,137.2	-	23.7	-
	1975	4,221	1,919.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow	1973	4,034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	4,056	-	-	1,243.8	-	1,666.7	-	223.9	-
	1975	4,020	3,134.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cobb County Unincorporated	1973	169,899	3,137.0	-	1,403.0	-	1,284.0	-	450.0	-
	1974	184,034	3,361.0	+ 7.1	1,713.0	+ 22.1	1,118.0	- 12.9	529.0	+ 17.5
	1975	183,258	4,629.0	+ 37.7	1,896.8	+ 10.7	2,234.6	+ 99.9	497.7	- 5.9
Acworth	1973	3,816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	3,803	-	-	1,404.0	-	662.3	-	264.9	-
	1975	3,775	2,331.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austell	1973	3,219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	3,174	-	-	904.6	-	1,071.5	-	592.6	-
	1975	3,206	3,368.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kennesaw	1973	4,190	-	-	1,239.7	-	1,219.7	-	390.3	-
	1974	4,247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	4,356	2,869.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marietta	1973	28,102	7,935.0	-	2,394.0	-	4,679.0	-	861.0	-
	1974	29,924	8,981.0	+ 11.9	3,246.0	+ 35.6	4,194.0	- 1.8	1,040.0	+ 20.8
	1975	30,643	8,161.7	- 9.5	2,373.3	- 20.9	5,223.2	+ 13.7	985.1	- 14.9
Powder Springs	1973	2,739	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	2,789	-	-	1,084.7	-	1,259.6	-	419.9	-
	1975	2,858	2,764.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coyne	1973	30,235	3,745.0	-	1,275.0	-	1,996.0	-	523.0	-
	1974	31,829	1,743.0	+ 36.6	1,743.0	+ 42.4	2,253.0	+ 13.1	737.0	+ 40.9
	1975	31,564	5,562.1	+ 17.4	1,762.0	- 2.5	3,786.6	+ 4.3	627.6	- 14.8
Boulder County Unincorporated	1973	9,011	1,090.0	-	619.8	-	260.0	-	177.1	-
	1974	9,523	1,184.4	+ 8.9	622.8	+ 33.3	405.1	+ 85.8	226.5	+ 27.9
	1975	9,730	1,631.1	+ 37.6	698.4	+ 12.0	911.6	+ 125.1	149.0	- 34.2
DeKalb County Unincorporated	1973	165,806	1,844.9	-	1,169.1	-	1,626.4	-	428.1	-
	1974	169,046	1,839.4	- 0.3	1,139.7	- 2.6	1,660.6	+ 2.0	452.1	+ 5.6
	1975	170,772	4,280.3	+ 23.9	1,701.6	+ 5.7	2,770.0	+ 37.3	316.9	- 7.8
Chamblee	1973	6,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	6,311	-	-	2,809.7	-	4,856.4	-	932.5	-
	1975	6,257	2,698.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doraville	1973	2,772	1,180.9	-	1,892.0	-	1,011.1	-	354.4	-
	1974	2,790	4,155.1	+ 35.4	2,362.2	+ 14.1	1,810.8	+ 81.1	362.1	+ 2.0
	1975	2,852	5,066.1	+ 21.8	2,368.3	+ 14.7	2,630.2	+ 46.1	261.8	- 27.7
Doraville	1973	8,102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	8,071	-	-	1,363.1	-	5,220.7	-	657.2	-
	1975	8,064	2,341.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fulton County Unincorporated	1973	86,653	2,690.0	-	1,240.0	-	1,395.5	-	254.5	-
	1974	89,860	4,195.4	+ 45.2	1,750.5	+ 41.2	2,104.4	+ 50.8	340.5	+ 33.0
	1975	90,949	4,575.0	+ 9.0	1,811.6	+ 3.2	2,385.9	+ 13.4	347.4	+ 2.0
Atlanta	1973	479,990	7,821.0	-	3,313.0	-	3,488.0	-	1,020.0	-
	1974	484,089	8,477.0	+ 8.4	3,430.0	+ 6.9	4,070.0	+ 16.7	866.0	- 15.1
	1975	477,190	4,562.4	- 46.5	3,639.4	- 14.1	4,779.5	+ 16.4	783.5	- 9.5
College Park	1973	24,796	3,463.7	-	1,524.2	-	1,625.9	-	419.6	-
	1974	25,362	5,436.6	+ 58.0	1,859.6	+ 27.6	2,866.4	+ 76.3	654.5	+ 56.0
	1975	24,999	7,375.3	+ 34.6	2,379.3	+ 21.4	4,308.5	+ 50.7	687.5	+ 5.0
East Point	1973	41,764	4,101.6	-	1,573.1	-	1,846.1	-	682.4	-
	1974	40,722	4,845.0	+ 18.1	1,858.9	+ 18.2	2,305.9	+ 24.9	680.2	- 0.3
	1975	39,241	5,436.2	+ 12.2	1,778.0	- 6.5	3,170.2	+ 37.5	530.1	- 22.1
Fairburn	1973	3,623	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	3,635	-	-	1,856.3	-	2,200.6	-	139.3	-
	1975	3,590	4,206.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hapeville	1973	8,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	8,297	-	-	1,757.4	-	4,399.5	-	933.2	-
	1975	8,251	2,090.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roswell	1973	13,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	11,921	-	-	1,372.2	-	1,885.7	-	401.2	-
	1975	12,402	2,669.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winnett County Unincorporated	1973	6,048	2,045.0	-	1,267.0	-	1,380.0	-	296.0	-
	1974	6,026	1,920.0	- 6.1	1,837.5	+ 45.0	1,694.5	+ 22.8	388.5	+ 31.3
	1975	6,163	6,023.1	+ 67.0	1,492.3	- 18.8	2,162.3	+ 27.5	268.5	- 30.9
Lilburn	1973	2,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	2,287	-	-	1,048.0	-	1,397.4	-	218.3	-
	1975	2,290	2,661.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*N/C - Not Computable

TABLE J-11
Index Crimes
Cleared by Arrest
Atlanta Region, 1975

JURISDICTION	YEAR	POPULATION	TOTAL CRIME INDEX Number Cleared	Percent Cleared	Violent Crime Number Cleared	Percent Cleared	MURDER NON-FIRE- ARMED Number Cleared	Percent Cleared	FORCIBLE RAPE Number Cleared	Percent Cleared	ROBBERY Number Cleared	Percent Cleared	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT Number Cleared	Percent Cleared
Clayton County (Unincorporated)	1973	84,777	802	8.1	24	31.3	1	100.0	6	37.5	14	25.9	1	50.0
	1974	86,413	920	8.2	67	39.0	1	100.0	12	25.2	19	19.0	1	10.7
	1975	88,447	829	11.1	92	41.7	1	100.0	14	38.9	42	50.6	26	35.1
Forest Park	1973	19,450	109	10.3	33	54.1	1	100.0	1	16.0	7	30.9	24	66.7
	1974	19,514	250	21.0	37	67.3	2	100.0	0	0.0	17	37.0	18	75.0
	1975	19,124	325	22.0	57	61.3	5	100.0	2	50.0	9	36.0	41	68.3
Jonesboro	1973	4,510												
	1974	4,472												
	1975	4,221	21	27.6	4	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	1	100.0
Norcross	1973	4,034												
	1974	4,056												
	1975	4,020	23	16.0	4	36.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	1	42.9
Cobb County (Unincorporated)	1973	149,899	891	15.0	145	25.6	6	60.0	24	37.0	40	35.4	75	46.0
	1974	184,034	1,459	22.1	253	59.0	11	110.0	18	32.9	111	40.7	96	67.1
	1975	181,250	1,902	21.3	317	54.7	20	95.2	52	83.9	93	54.7	152	46.5
Acworth	1973	1,816												
	1974	1,804												
	1975	1,775	25	25.3	5	45.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	45.5
Austell	1973	1,239												
	1974	1,174												
	1975	1,206	5	4.6	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0
Kennesaw	1973	4,190												
	1974	4,247												
	1975	4,356	40	30.0	5	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	2	200.0
Marietta	1973	28,102	442	18.6	76	52.1	9	90.0	4	40.0	13	24.5	50	68.5
	1974	28,824	414	14.9	110	31.0	0	114.3	1	17.6	11	23.9	80	34.8
	1975	30,643	674	15.9	89	44.1	1	33.3	5	25.0	16	26.7	67	23.2
Powder Springs	1973	2,339												
	1974	2,769												
	1975	2,850	11	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cuyler	1973	20,235	162	10.3	17	42.5	0	0.0	1	50.0	4	20.0	12	61.1
	1974	21,029	116	20.9	44	42.1	3	100.0	1	100.0	14	34.1	4	57.1
	1975	21,504	247	19.0	22	42.5	1	100.0	1	11.7	10	17.0	11	50.0
Douglas County (Unincorporated)	1973	25,011	0	20.4	25	50.1	2	100.0	2	40.0	8	34.0	13	100.0
	1974	19,243	100	20.4	47	51.1	1	100.0	1	33.3	7	81.2	25	62.5
	1975	16,910	260	20.5	14	50.7	2	100.0	0	0.0	12	62.9	22	66.7
DeKalb County (Unincorporated)	1973	178,367	2,226	15.1	340	41.3	13	91.3	45	51.6	103	22.0	201	60.2
	1974	180,407	4,174	21.0	744	51.1	15	47.0	70	68.0	700	31.1	516	58.3
	1975	182,372	4,151	23.4	50	77.0	10	100.0	0	0.0	26	56.3	602	90.5
Gwinnett	1973	16,405												
	1974	16,147												
	1975	16,273	137	27.7	26	61.3	2	100.0	3	75.0	7	41.1	14	93.3
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												
	1975	10,802	164	19.0	10	50.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	9	33.0	58	66.6
Lawrenceville	1973	10,512												
	1974	10,802												

TABLE 5-11
Index Crimes
Cleared by Arrest
Atlanta Region, 1975

JURISDICTION	YEAR	POPULATION	PROPERTY CRIME		BURGLARY		LARCENY		MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	
			Number Cleared	Percent Cleared	Number Cleared	Percent Cleared	Number Cleared	Percent Cleared	Number Cleared	Percent Cleared
Clayton County Unincorporated	1973	84,211	178	7.4	104	9.6	48	4.8	26	8.4
	1974	86,913	271	7.0	175	8.9	67	4.4	29	7.8
	1975	89,312	341	9.7	229	8.9	162	9.6	50	16.4
Forest Park	1973	14,453	136	16.1	43	14.4	78	14.4	35	27.3
	1974	14,564	213	16.7	44	13.0	129	18.9	40	33.9
	1975	19,124	208	19.7	67	14.4	129	16.0	77	62.6
Kennesaw	1973	4,330								
	1974	4,490								
	1975	4,221	20	24.3	10	31.3	10	20.9	0	0.0
Marietta	1973	1,034								
	1974	4,056								
	1975	4,020	10	15.1	11	22.0	6	9.0	2	22.2
DeKalb County Unincorporated	1973	169,894	146	14.9	367	15.4	275	12.6	104	13.6
	1974	184,344	1,206	19.7	692	19.1	422	20.5	182	18.7
	1975	184,258	1,672	29.7	750	21.0	692	16.9	229	25.1
Decatur	1973	3,816								
	1974	4,803								
	1975	5,775	20	17.7	12	22.6	8	20.0	3	30.0
Austell	1973	4,219								
	1974	4,174								
	1975	4,206	4	9.7	4	13.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kennesaw	1973	4,190								
	1974	4,347								
	1975	4,356	35	28.0	14	25.9	10	18.5	11	64.7
Marietta	1973	28,402	366	16.4	73	10.9	268	20.6	25	10.3
	1974	30,924	371	12.0	103	11.0	182	13.7	30	6.3
	1975	30,864	384	14.7	62	11.1	255	17.7	29	7.0
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								
	1975	2,854	11	21.7	2	8.5	2	9.6	7	58.3
Lawrenceville	1973	2,733								
	1974	2,789								

Table 5-12 indicates the Total Crime Rates for the Atlanta Region in 1975 including the total Part I crime figures from which these rates were calculated. The lowest crime rate per 100,000 involves homicide while the greatest is larceny. The incidence of property crime (burglary, larceny, auto theft) is measurably greater than that of violent crime (homicide, rape, robbery, assault).

A specific crime analysis (Table 5-13 indicates the number of crimes perpetrated upon a particular category of people or possessions. It was originally hoped that it would be possible to differentiate commercial versus residential burglaries and commercial robberies versus commercial burglaries; however it is not possible to obtain this type of crime data at this time. Therefore, the categories of homicide, robbery, burglary and larceny reflect the same rates per 100,000 as in Table 5-12. The offenses of rape and auto theft were calculated using the categories affected. It is recognized that the problem of rape affects females under age 14; however, a consistent figure was designated to be used by the Georgia State Crime Commission in all regions.

TABLE 5-12

CRIME RATE '75, ATLANTA REGION

	<u>Offenses</u>	<u>Rate per 100,000</u>
Homicide	272	16.46
Rape	746	45.13
Robbery	5,111	309.21
Assault	5,381	325.55
Burglary	34,713	2,100.14
Larceny	51,041	3,087.98
Auto Theft	8,390	507.60

TABLE 5-13
SPECIFIC CRIME ANALYSIS
ATLANTA REGION, 1975

Type of Offense	No. of Offenses (Pop. at Risk)	Rate per 100,000 at Risk*
Homicide	272 (1,652,000) Population	16.46
Rape	746 (628,312) Females Over 14 years	118.68
Robbery	5,111 (1,652,000) Population	309.21
Burglary	34,713 (1,652,000) Population	2,100.14
Auto Theft	8,390 (1,121,856) Autos	745.54
Larceny	51,041 (1,652,000) Population	3,087.98

* At Risk - indicates those categories involved in each crime, i.e.: rape rates are calculated by the number of females over 14 years in the APDC.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

An assault is an attempt or offer, with unlawful force or violence, to do physical injury to another. An aggravated assault may be committed by use of a gun, knife, other dangerous weapons, or through the use of hands, fists or feet (where serious physical injury is accomplished).

AUTO THEFT

The larceny or attempted larceny of a motor vehicle.

BURGLARY

An unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any structure to commit a felony or larceny (includes attempts).

CLEARED BY ARREST

For crime reporting purposes, an offense is cleared by arrest or solved when at least one person is (1) arrested, (2) charged with the commission of the offense, and (3) turned over to court for prosecution. An offense can also be exceptionally cleared when some element beyond law enforcement control precludes the placing of formal charges against an offender.

CRIME INDEX

The sum total of seven major offenses used to measure the extent, fluctuation, and distribution of crime in a given geographical area. Crime classifications used in the index are: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, breaking and entering, larceny, and auto theft. Each of these offenses is referred to as an "Index Offense."

CRIME RATE

The number of Index Offenses reported for each unit of population, generally per 100,000 persons. Crime rates are computed for communities with varying populations by dividing the number of Index Crimes by the population and multiplying the answer by 100,000. (Example: 500 Index Offenses ÷ 10,000 population x 100,000 = 5,000 Crime Rate.)

LARCENY-THEFT (EXCEPT AUTO THEFT)

The unlawful taking of the property of another with intent to permanently deprive him of ownership (includes attempts).

MURDER

The willful and unlawful killing of a human being by another (does not include attempts - assaults with intent to commit murder is classified as an aggravated assault).

PROPERTY CRIME

Consists of the Index Offenses of breaking and entering, larceny, and auto theft.

RAPE

The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will (includes attempts).

ROBBERY

The felonious and forcible taking of the property of another against his will, by violence or putting him in fear (includes attempts).

VIOLENT CRIME

Consists of the Index Offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

CHAPTER 6

POLICE

The Atlanta Region has 52 police agencies (including seven Sheriff's Departments). The following table indicates these agencies, the number of full-time sworn officers, the number of full-time civilian employees, the number of part time employees, and the number of resignations.

TABLE 6-1

LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL, ARC, 1975

<u>Agency</u>	<u># Full-time Sworn Officers</u>	<u># Full-time Civilians</u>	<u>#Part-time</u>	<u>#Resignations</u>
Clayton Co. P.D.	106	20	1	13
Forest Pk. P.D.	46	5	1	21
Jonesboro P.D.	7	-	-	-
Lake City P.D.	7	1	-	5
Morrow P.D.	12	4	-	2
Mtn. View P.D.	13	-	-	-
Riverdale P.D.	12	-	-	5
Clayton Sheriff	63	1	-	3
Cobb Co. P.D.	227	40	-	-
Acworth P.D.	12	-	-	-
Austell P.D.	13	-	-	6
Kennesaw P.D.	12	-	-	-
Marietta P.D.	77	17	-	5
Powder Springs P.D.	11	-	-	3

<u>Agency</u>	<u># Full-time Sworn Officers</u>	<u># Full-time Civilians</u>	<u>#Part-time</u>	<u>#Resignations</u>
Smyrna P.D.	44	6	-	5
Cobb Sheriff	83	14	-	7
DeKalb Co. P.D.	339	114	-	70
Avondale Est. P.D.	5	-	-	1
Chamblee P.D.	18	9	-	1
Clarkston P.D.	7	-	-	1
Decatur P.D.	41	-	13	2
Doraville P.D.	19	1	-	-
Lithonia P.D.	7	3	-	-
Pine Lake P.D.	1	-	-	1
Stone Mtn. P.D.	7	8	2	1
DeKalb Sheriff	87	25	-	15
Douglas Sheriff	20	8	4	2
Douglasville P.D.	17	-	-	4
Fulton Co. P.D.	170	21	-	-
Alpharetta P.D.	13	-	-	3
Atlanta P.D.	1399	-	-	100
College Park P.D.	52	-	-	1
Fairburn P.D.	9	-	-	-
Hapeville P.D.	30	-	-	1
Mnt. Park P.D.	1	-	-	-
Palmetto P.D.	7	-	2	3
Roswell P.D.	27	4	-	1
Union City P.D.	12	-	-	4
Fulton Sheriff	217	15	4	9

<u>Agency</u>	<u># Full-time Sworn Officers</u>	<u># Full-time Civilians</u>	<u>#Part-time</u>	<u>#Resignations</u>
Gwinnett Co. P.D.	98	17	-	14
Dacula P.D.	3	-	-	2
Duluth P.D.	6	3	-	6
Lawrenceville P.D.	13	3	1	5
Lilburn P.D.	5	3	-	-
Norcross P.D.	7	4	-	3
Snellville P.D.	14	-	-	6
Suwanee P.D.	2	1	1	-
Gwinnett Sheriff	30	3	5	2
Rockdale Sheriff	29	-	-	1
Conyers P.D.	20	1	6	4

Of these 52 law enforcement agencies, 25 of them have fewer than 15 sworn officers and 14 have fewer than 10 sworn officers (see maps). The great diversity in size of departments is exemplified by comparing Atlanta Bureau of Police Services (1399 sworn officers) with Mountain Park in north Fulton County which has one officer.

Five of the seven counties have county police departments while Douglas and Rockdale do not. Those two comparatively rural counties have one municipality each, Douglasville and Conyers respectively, and the sheriffs handle all law enforcement as well as jail and court functions for these two counties. The five counties having both county police departments and sheriffs departments (Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, and Gwinnett) have reached some accord as to division of duties. Customarily, the county police handles law enforcement and all public complaints. The sheriffs operate the county jails and handle court security and all court functions regarding delivery of subpoenas, transport of prisoners.

Table 6-2 indicates the various law enforcement agencies, their personnel composition, budgets, per capita expenditures, training and education levels, and other pertinent data.

Table 6-2
Law Enforcement Personnel Characteristics
Atlanta Region, 1975

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES	POPULATION OF JURISDICTION	% NON-WHITE	TOTAL LAW ENF. EMPLOYMENT BY GOVERNMENT JURISDICTION 1971-1975	FAVORABLE PER CAPITA	MINOR OFFICERS	OFFICERS PER 1,000 POP.	% BLACK OFFICERS	% FEMALE OFFICERS	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SERVICE (YEARS)	% WITHOUT H.S. DIPLOMA	% WITH H.S. DIPLOMA ONLY	% WITH SOME COLLEGE	% WITH COLLEGE DEGREE	NUMBER OFFICERS COMPLETED BASIC TRAINING	REPORT TO GENC
LAUREL COUNTY P.D.	92,788	3.0	1,118.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0	41.0	50.0	33.0	72	X
FOREST PARK P.D.	19,224	4.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	61.0	26.0	13.0	-	36	X
SPRINGFIELD P.D.	4,221	11.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0	71.0	29.0	-	3	X
LAKE CITY P.D.	7,698	10.0	44,502*	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0	57.0	43.0	-	5	X
MORROW P.D.	4,020	0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0	33.0	58.0	8.0	9	X
MOUNTAIN VIEW P.D.	2,167	0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0	33.0	58.0	8.0	9	X
RIVERDALE P.D.	6,182	0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	38.0	0	84.6	15.0	9	X
ROCK COUNTY P.D.	163,313	2.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0	83.0	17.0	-	11	X
ADWORTH P.D.	3,775	9.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0	100.0	-	-	11	X
KENNESAW P.D.	4,356	2.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0	100.0	-	-	4	X
MARIETTA P.D.	30,841	12.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0	92.0	8.0	-	9	X
POWDER SPRINGS P.D.	2,858	5.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0	74.0	21.0	5.0	39	X
SMYRNA P.D.	21,504	8	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0	45.0	55.0	-	10	X
DEKALB COUNTY P.D.	414,571	10.0	4,157.37*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0	66.0	34.0	-	43	X
AVONDALE EST. P.D.	1,527	1.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0	80.0	20.0	-	3	X
CHAMBLEE P.D.	8,257	1.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0	50.0	50.0	-	13	X
CLARKSTON P.D.	4,039	5.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0	71.0	29.0	-	6	X
DECATUR P.D.	19,862	42.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0	78.0	15.0	2.0	38	X
DORAVILLE P.D.	8,064	2.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0	87.9	42.0	-	15	X
LITHONIA P.D.	7,309	40.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0	57.0	14.0	-	6	X
RISE LAKE P.D.	769	0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0	100.0	0	-	0	X
STONE MOUNTAIN P.D.	4,200	17.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0	60.0	0	-	-	X
CONKLIN COUNTY SHER.	39,014	3.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	75.0	10.0	15.0	4	X
DOUGLASVILLE P.D.		20.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3	6.0	94.1	-	-	6	X
FULTON COUNTY P.D.	42,712	6.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	44.0	21.7	10.0	101	X
ALPHARETTA P.D.	3,119	3.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	4	0	75.0	25.0	-	9	X
ATLANTA P.D.	477,100	60.0	15,924.22*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	-	73.7	12.0	14.0	1,311	X
COLLEGE PARK P.D.	23,999	29.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	8	0	33	12	-	49	X
EAST POINT P.D.	39,241	19.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	8	2.8	58.5	32.0	6.6	104	X
FAIRBURN P.D.	3,590	23.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	5	0	100.0	-	-	6	X
HAPLEVILLE P.D.	8,251	8	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	10	3.0	46.7	36.7	6.7	27	X
MOUNTAIN PARK P.D.	334	9	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	8	100.0	66.7	33.0	-	2	X
ROSWELL P.D.	12,462	3.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	-	44.0	40.7	14.8	2	X
UNION CITY P.D.	4,282	17.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	8.0	75.0	16.7	-	10	X
WINNETT COUNTY P.D.	92,859	2.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	4	1.0	78.6	11.0	9.0	98	X
Dacula P.D.	1,215	0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	8	0	66.7	33.0	-	1	X
DULUTH P.D.	2,065	12.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	8	0	86.7	33.0	-	3	X
LAWRENCEVILLE P.D.	6,547	7.5	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	10	0	92.0	7.7	-	10	X
LILBURN P.D.	2,290	0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	8	0	60.0	40.0	-	5	X
NORCROSS P.D.	3,800	12.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	7	0	85.7	14.0	-	7	X
SNELLEVILLE P.D.	5,911	0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3	0	100.0	-	-	9	X
SUNABEE P.D.	110	13.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	10	100.00	0	0	-	2	X
ROCKDALE CO. SHER.	22,357	9.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0	82.8	7.6	7.0	-	X
CONYERS P.D.	443	19.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	45.0	20.0	-	-	5	X
CLAYTON CO. SHER.	9,488	3.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	4	0	62.0	33.0	6.6	46	X
COBB CO. SHER.	361,313	2.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	5	0	55.0	41.0	5.0	55	X
DEKALB CO. SHER.	414,571	10.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	5	0	87.0	8.0	4.6	73	X
FULTON CO. SHER.	42,712	6.5	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0	70.0	20.0	10.0	27	X
WINNETT CO. SHER.	92,859	1.0	1,155.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	7	0	70.0	20.0	10.0	27	X

Jurisdictions with a Police Force Under 15 Persons
1975

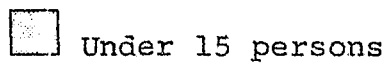
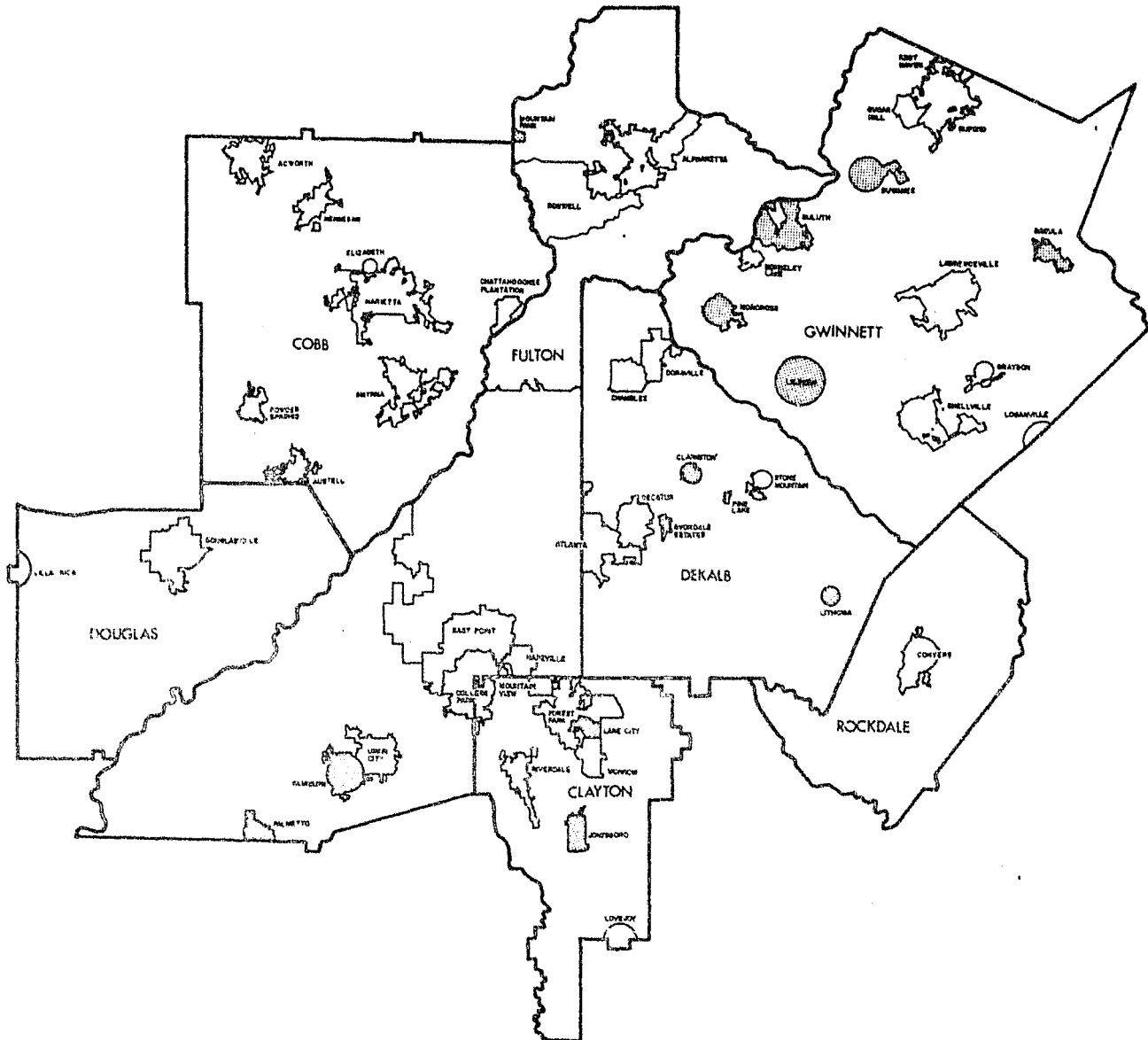



FIGURE 6-2

Jurisdictions with a Police Force Under 10 Persons
1975



 Under 10 persons

Expenditures for law enforcement in the region have risen dramatically during the '70s. In 1973 the total law enforcement budget for the five county region was \$29,000,000. In 1975 this figure had risen to \$54,476,413 for the seven counties. The addition of Rockdale and Douglas counties to the region does not account for all of this 52 percent increase. Data was not available in all cases to compare budget increases; however, of the 25 departments for which comparative budget data was available, only two small agencies had a decrease in their budgets. The per capita expenditure in the region therefore, has risen since 1971 from \$19.78 per person to \$32.97 per person. See Table 6-3 for individual position pay scales for local governments.

The significant rise in police expenditures is all the more so when it is taken into consideration that the Georgia Peace Officers Standards and Training Council (P.O.S.T.) now provides a great deal of the initial training for new police recruits. P.O.S.T. requires 240 hours of training before the end of a recruit's first year of employment and now also stipulates the possession of a high school diploma or its equivalent.

P.O.S.T. operates out of three regional academies in this APDC Region as well as from several others across the state. The three are located in Cobb County P.D., Clayton County P.D. and at Georgia Police Academy in Atlanta.

As training has improved, so have educational attainments increased. P.O.S.T.'s requirement of high school diplomas has raised law enforcement standards markedly. Thirty-five percent of the region's police officers, however, still do not have a high school diploma since P.O.S.T.'s requirement is not retroactive.

Many officers are continuing their education with college courses particularly since the advent of the criminal justice curriculum on many college campuses. In 1973 five percent of law enforcement officers had achieved a college degree and by 1975 seven percent had reached this education level.

Radio communication has improved since last surveyed in 1973. At that time, 60 percent of police agencies did not have base radio stations. By 1975, 90 percent, primarily because of LEAA funding, had this communication capability. Regionwide communications capability has not been achieved. For example, Conyers Police Department cannot communicate directly with Douglasville Police Department. In most cases a smaller department communicates with a larger department, such as Atlanta, who then relays information to the other agency. The Georgia Department of Administrative Services supplies a great deal of technical assistance to local agencies regarding their communication services.

There are also numerous private security and detective firms in the region. According to the Examining Boards Division, Secretary of State's Office, approximately 5400 registrations were issued to

security guards and investigators in the Atlanta Region during 1975. There are 3,482 sworn police officers in the region, which, when compared to the private agency employees, indicates the great number of people engaged in patrol and security operations about which little research has been accomplished. The extent and exact nature of their services has not been studied, nor has the impact of their presence upon public law enforcement been ascertained.

The majority of the college and university systems in the region also have their own security services. Those which are under the Georgia Board of Regents are required to take P.O.S.T. mandate training. Several of the large department stores and chain operations have in-house security also. These personnel relieve the public police agencies of many duties and as aforementioned, the impact they make on our society, the cost borne by the private sector, the amount of unreported offenses handled, and the services they render have yet to be comprehended. Does their existence indicate the failure of public law enforcement to adequately provide services? Are reported crime statistics realistic, or do private firms handle many more cases than those reported? These are questions which must be answered when attempting to grasp the magnitude of the criminal justice system.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

TABLE 6-3

LAW ENFORCEMENT SALARY RANGES
ATLANTA, REGION, 1975

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	DISPATCHER		POLICE OFFICER		POLICE SERGEANT		POLICE LIEUTENANT		POLICE CAPTAIN	
<u>CLAYTON</u>	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Clayton County	7488 624	9876 823	7776 684	10836 903	9000 750	11892 991	9840 820	13068 1089	10836 903	14364 1197
Forest Park	5784 482	8136 678	7752 646	10896 908			8544 712	12012 1001	9420 785	13248 1104
Jonesboro			7384 650	8544 712						
Morrow	6900 575		9000 750		9900 825		11400 950			
Riverdale	6540 545	9660 805	8460 705	11700 975	8760 730	11940 995	9000 750	12240 1020		

	ASSISTANT POLICE CHIEF		POLICE CHIEF		DETECTIVE	
Clayton County	13068 1089	17364 1447	14364 1197	19092 1591	8592 716	11352 946
Forest Park			10380 865	14604 1217	8136 678	11436 953
Jonesboro						
Morrow			12000 1000			
Riverdale			9760 810	13260 1105		

TABLE 6-3, (Cont.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	DISPATCHER		POLICE OFFICER		POLICE SERGEANT		POLICE LIEUTENANT		POLICE CAPTAIN	
COBB	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Acworth		6469 539		8493 799		9069 756		9402 783		9422 785
Austell		6564 547		6764 563		7612 659				
Cobb County	8700 725	13200 1100	8700 725	13200 1100	9540 795	14520 1210	10500 875	16020 1335	11520 960	17640 1470
Kennesaw				7800 650		9000 750		9720 810		
Marietta	8653 721	11066 922	8653 721	11066 922	10026 836	13395 1116	13395 1116	14830 1236	12189 1016	16370 1364
Powder Springs				7030 586		8986 749				7758 647
Smyrna	5784 482	7380 615	8544 712	10905 910	9420 785	13248 1104	10404 867	13272 1106	11460 955	14628 1219

	ASSISTANT POLICE CHIEF		POLICE CHIEF		DETECTIVE	
Acworth				9984 832		
Austell				13678 1139		
Cobb County	16800 1400	26100 2175		21320 1777	9540 795	14520 1210
Kennesaw						
Marietta	12792 1066	17222 1435		15496 1291	21882 1824	10026 836
Powder Springs	8986 749	11461 955		9422 785	12043 1004	
Smyrna	12048 1004	15372 1218		13272 1106	16932 1411	9420 785

TABLE 6-3 (Cont.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	DISPATCHER		POLICE OFFICER		POLICE SERGEANT		POLICE LIEUTENANT		POLICE CAPTAIN	
<u>DEKALB</u>	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Avondale Estates			7200 600	10000 833						
Chamblee	6480 540	9072 810	7775 648	9720 810	11405 950				12351 1029	
Clarkston										
Decatur	7229 602	9238 770	9238 770	11838 987	10221 852	13039 1087	11270 939	14392 1199	12427 1036	15856 1321
Dekalb County	8532 711	11424 952	9876 823	13236 1103	11424 952	15324 1277	12600 1050	16896 1408	14592 1192	19560 1630
Doraville	8400 700	13224 1102	8400 700	13224 1102	9600 800	13008 1084	10800 900	14088 1174	12000 1000	14460 1205
Lithonia	6240 520	6760 563	8700 725	9300 775	9300 775		10500 875			
Pine Lake	7800 650	9000 750								

	ASSISTANT POLICE CHIEF		POLICE CHIEF		DETECTIVE	
Avondale Estates			10600 850	12500 1042		
Chamblee					9072 756	
Clarkston	9600 800		11400 950			
Decatur	13694 1141	17472 1456	15856 1321	20245 1687	10221 852	13039 1087
Dekalb County			19560 1630	26244 2187		
Doraville			12000 1000	15840 1320	9600 800	14400 1200
Lithonia						
Pine Lake						

TABLE 6-3 (Cont.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	DISPATCHER		POLICE OFFICER		POLICE SERGEANT		POLICE LIEUTENANT		POLICE CAPTAIN	
<u>DOUGLAS</u>	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Douglas County		7586 632	8958 747	10664 887	9700 814		10370 864		10664 889	
Douglasville	8400 700	13224 1102	8400 700	13224 1102	9600 800	13008 1084	10800 900	14088 1174	12000 1000	14460 1205
<u>ROCKDALE</u>										
Conyers	6072 506	7752 646	7752 646	9888 824	8544 712	10896 908				
Rockdale County	8244 687		9132 761		9504 792		9696 808			

	ASSISTANT POLICE CHIEF	POLICE CHIEF	DETECTIVE		
Douglas County		15000 1250	9354 780		
Douglasville		11284 940	8684 724		
Conyers		10986 908	13908 1159	8544 712	10896 908
Rockdale County		16830 1365	10080 840		

TABLE 6-3 (Cont.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	DISPATCHER		POLICE OFFICER		POLICE SERGEANT		POLICE LIEUTENANT		POLICE CAPTAIN	
<u>FULTON</u>	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Alpharetta	8671 723	11154 930	9841 820	12636 1053	11154 930	14313 1193	12636 1053	16224 1352	14313 1193	18382 1532
Atlanta	8185 682	10489 874	8634 720	11016 918	9501 792	12135 1011	10489 874	13386 1115	11016 918	14044 1170
College Park	5304 442	6488 541	8280 690	9540 795	10040 837		10991 916			
East Point	7284 607	9540 795	8844 737	11340 945	9216 768	11976 998	9300 775	12624 1052	12084 1007	12852 1071
Fairburn	5940 495		8910 743		9570 798		10560 880			
Fulton County	8152 679	10395 866	8152 679	10395 866						
Hapeville	7030 586	8986 749	8154 679	10400 867			9422 785	12043 1004		
Mountain View	7560 630	7872 656	7884 657	9324 777	9636 803		9948 829		10260 855	
Palmetto										
Roswell										
Union City										

TABLE 6-3 (Cont.)

	ASSISTANT POLICE CHIEF		POLICE CHIEF		DETECTIVE		
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Alpharetta		9600 800		10200 850			
Atlanta	19162 1597	24596 2049	27872 2323	35828 2986	10699 892	13728 1144	
College Park	12885 1074	16448 1371	14207 1184	18135 1511	8303 692	10599 823	
East Point	12135 1011	15493 1291	14044 1170	17929 1494	9501 792	12135 1011	
Fairburn							
Fulton County					10692 891	13728 1144	
Hapeville			15180 1265	16284 1357	9216 768	12348 1029	
Mountain View			13200 1100				
Palmetto	9347 787	12537 1045	11466 956	14629 1219			
Roswell			10920 910	13936 1106			
Union City			11340 945				

TABLE 6-3 (Cont.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	DISPATCHER		POLICE OFFICER		POLICE SERGEANT		POLICE LIEUTENANT		POLICE CAPTAIN	
<u>GWINNETT</u>	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Buford				9397 783		10323 860				
Duluth				9360 780						
Gwinnett County	6874 573	8558 713	8558 713	10742 895	9370 781	11762 980	10264 855	12885 1074	11242 937	14112 1176
Lawrenceville	10920 910			7800 650		7800 650				
Lilburn	4576 381	5782 482	9901 825	12646 1054						
Norcross	5720 477		8164 679	9100 758						
Snellville			7758 647	9901 825		8986 749	8986 749	11461 955		

	ASSISTANT POLICE CHIEF		POLICE CHIEF		DETECTIVE	
Buford				10972 914	9827 819	10542 871
Duluth	12329 1027					
Gwinnett County	14788 1232	18646 1554	19500 1625		8954 746	11242 937
Lawrenceville			11523 960		8195 682	
Lilburn						
Norcross	9360 780		11960 997			
Snellville			10400 867	13270 1106		

CHAPTER 7

COURTS

- A. There are five Superior Courts located entirely within the Atlanta Region. They are:

Atlanta Circuit	-----Fulton County
Clayton Circuit	-----Clayton County
Cobb Circuit	-----Cobb County
Gwinnett Circuit	-----Gwinnett County
Stone Mountain Circuit	-----DeKalb/Rockdale Counties

Douglas County is one of 4 counties in the Tallapoosa Circuit and any figures from this circuit will reflect only Douglas County, the other three counties being in the Coosa Valley APDC.

The following table 7-1 shows the number of Superior Court Judges, court administrators, and other information for 1975. A comparison of the numbers of felony filings to the numbers of Judges, administrators and staff indicates a relatively equitable distribution of work.

Indigent defense services costs vary considerably in the Region. Cobb Circuit expenditures here are difficult to compare since they have an hourly scale while the Atlanta and Stone Mountain Circuits have indigent defense staffs.

TABLE 7-1
SUPERIOR COURT CIRCUITS, 1975
ATLANTA REGION

Circuit	# Judges	Admini- strator	# Other Employees	Access to Computerized Information System	Av. No. Days from Arrest to Disposition of Felony Cases	No Jurors Actually Served - Felony Cases	Daily Juror Compensation Rate	Formal Pro- vision for Indigent Defense	Indigent Defense Services Costs	
									In Court	Out of Court
Atlanta	11	1	114 Full Time 8 Part Time	Yes	60	1200	\$15.00	Yes	\$350,000*	
Clayton	2 Full Time 3 Part Time	1	16 Full Time 1 Part Time	No	90	675	\$15.00	Yes	\$180/Case	
Cobb	3	1	60 Full Time	Yes	90	1284	\$15.00	Yes	\$20/hr.	\$15/hr.
Gwinnett	2	0	14 Full Time 1 Part Time	No	Not Available	90	\$20.00	Yes	\$150/Case	
Stone Mountain	7	0	28 Full Time	Schedule for 1976	90	Not Available	\$15.00	Yes	\$187,147*	
Tallapoosa (Douglas Co.)	Not Available									

*County public defender system.

There are court administrators in only three of the 5 circuits in the populous Atlanta Region. Therefore the job of court management falls on 9 Superior Court Judges (7 in Stone Mountain Circuit, 2 in Gwinnett Circuit) and secondarily upon clerks of the courts. Table 7-2 illustrates the Superior Court Workload in 1975.

Court diversion programs operate in 3 Superior Court Circuits. Each one is substantially different from the others which makes any comparison impossible.

Table 7-3 indicates the diversity of courts in this Region. It is easily seen that there is a severe lack of uniformity in the courts systems both within each judicial circuit and within the Atlanta Region.

The budgets in 5 of the Superior Court Circuits are listed in Table 7-4. Disparity in figures indicates the inclusion of different personnel categories in the various circuit budgets.

The Stone Mountain Superior Court Circuit was chosen as a representative example of total superior court case workload in this Region. Table 7-5 indicates the total number of cases and types of dispositions by major crime categories.¹ It must be recognized that this table represents only the most general characteristics of caseload and case disposition of the remaining 5 circuits.

TABLE 7-2
SUPERIOR COURT WORKLOAD - 1975
ATLANTA REGION

Circuit	Felony Filings	Felony Dispositions	Misdemeanor Filings	Misdemeanor Dispositions	Traffic Dispositions
Atlanta	4,966*	4,688	332	356	0
Clayton	892*	834	4	2	12
Cobb	1,332***	1,428	0	0	0
Gwinnett	582	689	44	**	0
Stone Mountain	1,318	1,647	0	0	0
Tallapoosa (Douglas County)	210*	120	684	330	400

*Projected figures-source Georgia Judicial Council

**Not Available

***Six-month figures obtained from Cobb Superior Court Administrator - projected for the year by ARC.

TABLE 7-3
COURTS IN ATLANTA REGION - 1975

Counties	Superior	State	Juvenile	Ordinary	Records	Civil	Criminal	Justice of Peace	Municipal	Mayors	Magistrate
Clayton	1	1	1	1	5			18		1	
Cobb	1	1	1	1	3			43	1	3	1
DeKalb	1*	1	1	1	1			30	1	3	1
Douglas	1*		1	1	1			16			
Fulton	1		1	1	1	1	1	46		1	1
Gwinnett	1	1	1	1	4			36		3	
Rockdale	1*			1				10			

*Comprise Stone Mountain Circuit.

*Only one of 4 county Tallapoosa Circuit.

TABLE 7-4

SUPERIOR COURT CIRCUIT EXPENDITURES
ATLANTA REGION, 1975

Circuit	Total Budget	Amount for Personnel (Local \$ Only)
Atlanta	7,021,837	4,297,400
Clayton	3,392,451	1,356,980
Cobb	423,981	419,991
Gwinnett	229,912	68,973
Stone Mountain	847,624	411,714
Tallapoosa (Douglas County)	121,117	44,972

B. District Attorneys

District Attorneys are elected officials and as such prosecute all cases in the superior courts and prosecute and defend all actions in which the State is interested. Certain other courts have special solicitors whose primary responsibility is prosecution of criminal cases for that lower court. County and city attorneys provide legal services for their respective governments.

The following table illustrates the District Attorney budget for this Region.

TABLE 7-6

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BUDGETS, 1975
ATLANTA REGION

Circuit	Total Budget	Personnel
Atlanta	\$1,300,000	\$1,100,000
Clayton	161,344	140,000
Cobb	133,920	96,619
Gwinnett	84,599	61,219
Stone Mountain	358,415	289,321
Tallapoosa (Douglas County)	24,409	Not Available

The following chart illustrates the number of crimes per 1,000 in each judicial circuit compared to the number of true bills handed down by the grand juries. (See Table 7-7). While the Atlanta Circuit has the greatest number of crimes per 1,000, 93.83, Clayton County has the largest number of true bills (indictments) per 1,000, 9.23. This disparate figure is difficult to explain and requires further investigation. Of course, indictments by grand juries bear only a partial relationship to the final verdict in many cases. Information regarding case disposition would further clarify this disparity in true bills.

Workload figures for the district attorneys (See Table 7-8) indicate a rather inequitable number of true bills as discussed previously. The inclusion of the drug category illustrates the great amount of time spent in preparing these types of cases. In every circuit in the Atlanta Region the number of drug cases was comparable in number to burglary and larceny cases. This increasing problem in society, see Chapter 3, is having an inordinate impact on the criminal justice system.

TABLE 7-7

NUMBER OF CRIMES AND TRUE BILLS PER 1,000.
JUDICIAL CIRCUITS IN THE ATLANTA REGION, 1975

Circuit	# Crimes Per 1,000	# True Bills Per 1,000
Atlanta	93.83	4.82
Clayton	48.98	9.23
⁷³² Cobb	54.86	3.42
Gwinnett	30.15	1.81
Stone Mountain	46.70	3.75
Tallapoosa (Douglas County)	Not Available	Not Available

TABLE 7-8

DISTRICT ATTORNEY WORKLOAD - 1975

TRUE BILLS

ATLANTA REGION

Circuit	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Drugs	Other	Total
Atlanta										
True Bills	230	53	478	405	879	818	240	1004	-	2781
No Bills	Not Available									199
Total										2980
Clayton										
True Bills	14	25	126	56	218	237	81	306	113	1176
No Bills	1	3	0	8	2	7	6	5	3	35
Total	15	28*	126	64	220	244	87	311	116	1211
Cobb										
True Bills	13	11	66	27	211	131	41	184	155	839
No Bills	6	0	0	1	1	4	0	2	3	17
Total	19	11	66	28	212	135	41	186	158	856
Gwinnett										
True Bills	6	2	11	12	38	66	6	35	32	208
No Bills	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	6	2	11	14	38	66	6	35	32	210
Stone Mountain										
True Bills	33	24	148	89	353	323	69	391	217	1647
No Bills	3	2	14	44	21	45	13	17	41	200
Total	36	26	162	133	374	368	82	408	258	1847
Tallapoosa										
(Douglas County)	Not Available									
True Bills										
No Bills										
Total										

*Includes "Sex and Obscene" actions

The data included in Table 7-9 shows staff characteristics for the 6 district attorney offices. The Atlanta circuit is unique in this region by reason of having the only black males on its staff. Only the Atlanta and Cobb circuits have any females on their staffs, all white.

TABLE 7-9

DISTRICT ATTORNEY STAFF CHARACTERISTICS, ATLANTA REGION, 1975

Circuit	District Attorney	# Asst. District Attorney	# Investigators	# Intelligence Agents	Uniform Child Support	Police Advisor	Admin. Asst.	Race		Sex		Total	
								W	B	M	F		
Atlanta	1	22	9	2				x		x		34	44
		1						x			x	1	
		4	3	2					x	x		9	
Clayton	1	4	4		1**		1	x		x			11
Cobb	1	5*	2			1		x		x		9	11
			1		1			x			x	2	
Gwinnett	1	3	2					x		x			6
Stone Mountain	1	11	5				1	x		x			18
Tallapoosa (Douglas County)	1	2						x		x			3

*1 part-time.

**Attorney

C. Juvenile Courts

The most current Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Report, August, 1975 indicates that in cities of populations 500,000 - 1,000,000, 28.2% of all offenses cleared by arrest are committed by people under 18 years of age and in cities 250,000 - 500,000 in size 28.1% are committed by this age group.²

In this 7 county area over 55% of the total population is under 17 years of age and approximately 28% are between the ages 10-17, the age group most commonly found in the juvenile court setting.

Georgia's Juvenile Code defines the juvenile court jurisdiction as being over any child under age 17 who is alleged to be delinquent, unruly, deprived, in need of treatment in mental illness or mental retardation, or alleged to have committed a juvenile traffic offense.

There are 34 separate juvenile courts in Georgia with 17 of these being "independent" meaning they are county funded and operate intake screening and probation services independent of the Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Youth Services. The Atlanta region has juvenile courts operating in all seven counties. Four counties, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, and Fulton operate "independent" systems. Clayton is scheduled to transfer the previously

mentioned services to DHR but budgetary problems are yet to be solved.

The following table indicates the juvenile courts and judges in this region.

TABLE 7-10

JUVENILE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS, 1975
ARC

Circuits	Judges
Clayton	One (Part-Time)
Cobb	One
DeKalb	Two
Fulton	Two
Gwinnett	One (Part-Time)
Douglas	One (Part-Time shared with 4 other counties)
Rockdale	One (Part-Time shared with Newton County)

Table 7-11, Index of Juvenile Court Cases in the Atlanta Region, 1975 illustrates the actual number of cases handled in each court and the rate per 10,000 juvenile population. As indicated, the rate of major offenses for Fulton County is substantially higher than the other counties. However, the rate per 10,000 for drug offenses is higher in Clayton County although the actual numbers are relatively small (120 as compared to Fulton's 292). Clayton also has the highest rate of runaways and Cobb indicates the highest rate of malicious mischief. Table 7-12 is included for comparison purposes only.

The following chart shows the percentage of status offender cases in each Juvenile Court in 1975. Status offender crimes are those acts which, if committed by an adult, would not be a crime. They are: truancy, ungovernable, and runaway. (See Table 7-13).

TABLE 7-11

INDEX OF JUVENILE COURT CASES IN THE ATLANTA REGION - 1975

JUVENILE COURT	TOTAL	MAJOR OFFENSES	OTHER LARCENY	DRUGS	RUNAWAY	MALICIOUS MISCHIEF AND OTHER	TRUANCY	VIOLATION OF PROBATION	UNGOVERNABLE	CURFEW VIOLATION	ALCOHOL VIOLATION	TRAFFIC	MISCELLANEOUS	*JUVENILE POPULATION
CLAYTON COUNTY														
No. of Offenses	1,817 ¹	131	207	123	447	160	131	133	76	71	11	66	244	
**Rate of Offenses	1,102.9 ¹	79.5	125.6	72.6	271.3	109.2	79.5	80.7	46.1	43.1	6.6	40.0	148.1	16,487
COBB COUNTY														
No. of Offenses	3294	461	464	119	408	522	57	346	93	62	107	618	39	
**Rate of Offenses	1,057.4	147.9	148.9	38.2	130.9	167.5	18.3	111.0	29.8	19.9	34.3	198.3	12.5	13,094
DEKALB COUNTY														
No. of Offenses	4803	961	729	251	810	354	95	-	398	150	310	95	650	
**Rate of Offenses	706.0	141.2	107.1	36.9	119.1	52.0	13.9		58.5	22.0	45.6	13.9	95.5	68,155 ⁺⁺
FULTON COUNTY														
No. of Offenses	6087	1630	1278	292	612	688	95	150	212	NA	118	35	660	
**Rate of Offenses	821.7	220.0	172.5	39.4	82.6	92.9	12.8	20.2	28.6		15.9	4.7	89.1	72,243
GWINNETT COUNTY														
No. of Offenses	825	231	124	24	61	0	+	19	+	+	23	141	102	
**Rate of Offenses	614.6	172.1	92.3	17.8	45.4			14.1			17.1	105.0	75.9	13,424
TOTAL														
No. of Offenses	16,826	3414	2802	806	2338	1744	378	648	779	283	569	955	1695	
**Rate of Offenses	907.5	184.1	151.0	43.4	126.0	95.6	20.4	34.9	42.0	15.2	30.7	51.5	91.3	185,403

*Juvenile population, ages 10 through 16.

¹

Does not include 965 informal adjustments (1 hr. or less of counseling).

+Included in runaways.

++Includes Rockdale juvenile population (64,731 + 3,424).

**Rate per 10,000 juvenile population.

TABLE 7-12

INDEX OF JUVENILE COURT CASES IN THE ATLANTA REGION - 1971

JUVENILE COURT	TOTAL	MAJOR OFFENSES	OTHER LARCENY	DRUGS	RUNAWAY	MALICIOUS MISCHIEF AND OTHER	TRUANCY	VIOLATION OF PROBATION	UNGOVERNABLE	CURFEW VIOLATION	ALCOHOL VIOLATION	TRAFFIC	MISCELLANEOUS	*JUVENILE POPULATION
CLAYTON COUNTY														
No. of Offenses	2,512	210	219	84	534	108	188	172	386	36	46	105	424	
**Rate of Offenses	1,584.5	132.5	138.1	53.0	336.8	68.1	118.6	108.5	243.5	22.7	29.0	66.2	267.4	15,854
COBB COUNTY														
No. of Offenses	2,704	421	158	35	447	108	135	99	61	154	79	539	468	
**Rate of Offenses	818.0	127.4	47.8	10.6	135.2	32.7	40.8	29.9	18.5	46.6	23.9	163.1	141.6	33,057
DEKALB COUNTY														
No. of Offenses	3,962	612	516	160	649	172	183	42	191	102	139	763	433	
**Rate of Offenses	570.1	88.1	74.3	23.0	93.4	24.8	26.3	6.0	27.5	14.7	20.0	109.8	62.3	69,492
FULTON COUNTY														
No. of Offenses	7,181	1,310	1,407	338	1,075	643	143	68	314	179	329	1,291	84	
**Rate of Offenses	790.2	144.2	154.8	38.2	118.3	70.8	15.7	7.5	34.6	19.7	36.2	142.1	9.2	90,875
WINNETT COUNTY														
No. of Offenses	265	59	71	6	0	20	14	1	37	1	10	36	10	
**Rate of Offenses	227.6	50.7	61.0	5.2	0	17.2	12.0	.9	32.0	.9	8.6	30.9	8.6	11,641
TOTAL														
No. of Offenses	16,624	2,612	2,371	623	2,705	1,051	663	382	989	472	603	2,734	1,419	
**Rate of Offenses	752.5	118.2	107.3	28.2	122.4	47.6	30.0	17.3	44.8	21.4	27.3	123.8	64.2	220,919

*Juvenile population, ages 10 through 16.
 **Rate per 10,000 juvenile population.

TABLE 7-13

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF STATUS OFFENSES
ATLANTA REGION JUVENILE COURTS, 1975

Courts	Number Runaway	Number Truant	Number Un- governable	Total	% of Total Juvenile Cases
Clayton	447	131	76	654	36%
Cobb	408	57	93	558	17
DeKalb	810	95	398	1,303	27
Fulton	612	95	212	919	15
Gwinnett	61	*	*	61	7
Total	2,338	378	779	3,495	40%

*Included in runaway figure.

The 93rd Congress has passed Public Law 93-415 entitled The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, 1975. This law, administered by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, will have long range implications for Georgia's juvenile justice system.

Georgia's State Crime Commission has accepted funds under this Act which makes the State liable to begin implementing specific changes in the system proposed by the Act. The most important one seems to be the diversion of all status offenders from the juvenile justice system. This has definite impact on the Atlanta Region whose juvenile courts' caseload could conceivably be reduced by some 40 percent over the next decade.

1

These figures were researched and compiled by Mr. Frank Castellow, DeKalb County Criminal Justice Planner.

2

Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1975.
Clarence M. Kelly, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., p. 170.

CHAPTER 8
CORRECTIONS

The Georgia Department of Corrections and Offender Rehabilitation operates four county facilities in cooperation with the two counties involved: Fulton and Gwinnett.

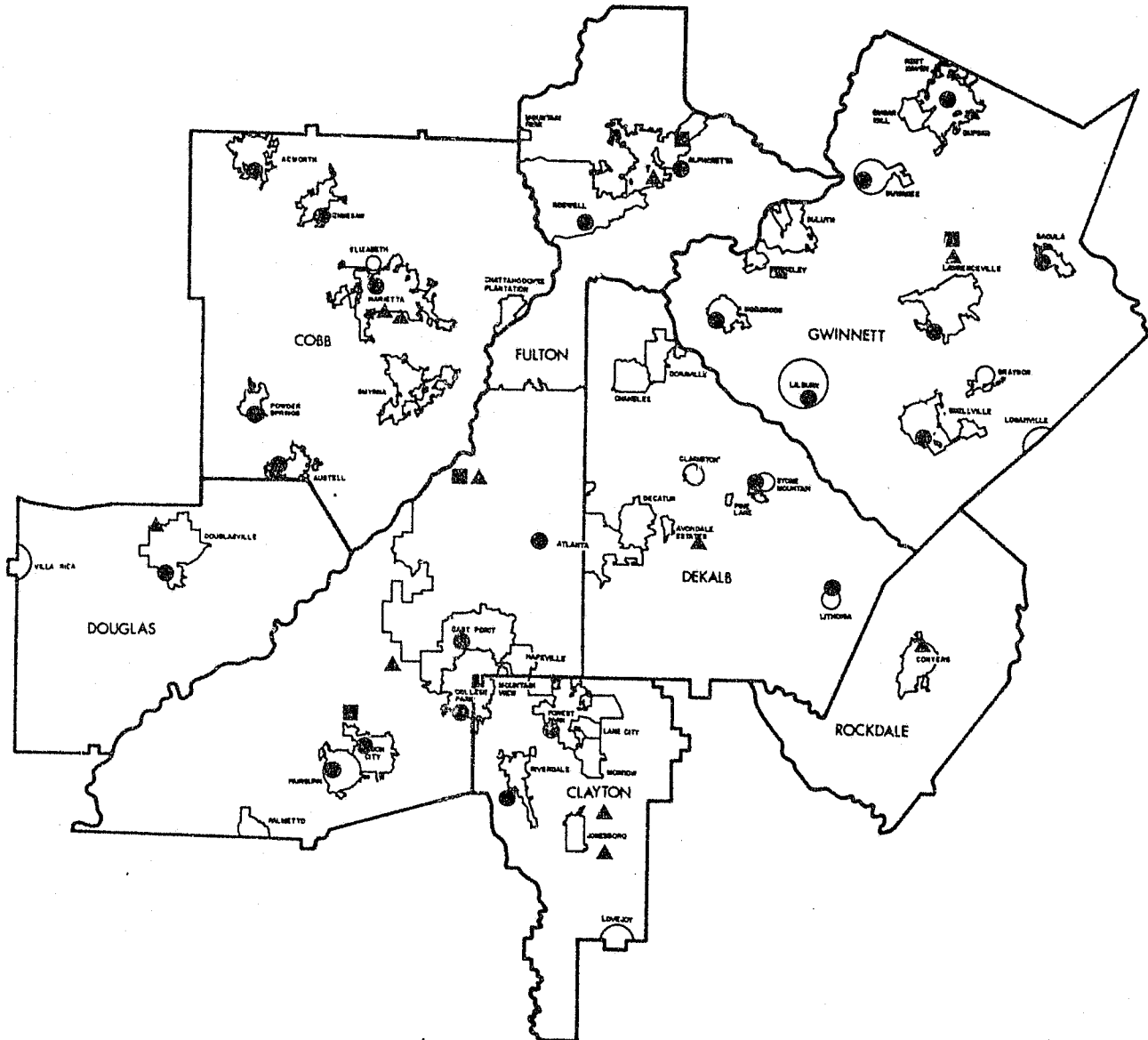
Three of the institutions are in Fulton County at Alpharetta, and in the southern portion of the county at Stonewall and just west of downtown Atlanta at Bellwood. (See map for location of all jails and county correctional institutions.)

TABLE 8-1
COUNTY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 1975

C.C.I.	Personnel Daily Count		Budget		
			Total	Personnel %	Source
Fulton County					
Stonewall	25	120	\$281,864	66.73%	99.8% county .2 city
Alpharetta	22	130	305,353	66.73	99.8 county .2 city
Bellwood	23	190	469,774	66.73	99.8 county .2 city
Gwinnett County	25	120	345,990	56.65	86.13 county 13.87 state

There are 24 city jails and seven county jails in the Region. Table 9-2 delineates inmate capacity and the budget for seven county jails in 1975. With the exception of the largest city jails, Atlanta and Marietta, the majority of the 24 city jails are primarily temporary holding facilities (rarely over 24 hours).

Figure 8-1
Location of Jails and Institutional
Facilities - 1975, Atlanta Region



- City Jails
- ▲ County Jails
- Correctional Institutions

TABLE 8-2

COUNTY JAILS, 1975

Jail	Total Inmates, 1975	Total Inmates June, 1975	Budget
			Combined with Sheriff's budget
Clayton Co.	9,599	1,000	
Cobb Co.	9,992	768	\$ 498,578
DeKalb Co.	18,851	1,390	1,170,948
Douglas Co.	Not available	-	-
Fulton Co.	23,555	184	2,111,942
Gwinnett Co.	7,306	665	137,215
Rockdale Co.	2,459	209	No specific jail budget

The Atlanta Region has the only two independent adult probation systems in Georgia with Superior Court jurisdiction. These are located in Fulton and DeKalb counties.

Probation, as an organization, functions as an arm of the court and is a service agency designed to execute the courts' desires. Probation officer caseloads have been reduced about 8% in Fulton County (from 250 to 200) and about 5% in DeKalb (200 to 150) since 1973. These are still too large for adequate supervision.

The following table indicates probation staff cases for 1975, and for June, 1975, as well as average caseloads and budgets for these two systems.

TABLE 8-3

1975, FULTON AND DEKALB ADULT PROBATION CHARACTERISTICS

	Fulton	DeKalb
Total Staff	140	37
Probation Officers	61	28
Probation Cases	20,913	5,061
Probation Cases June	13,696	5,040
Average Caseload	210	180
Budget	\$1,522,316	\$524,380

END