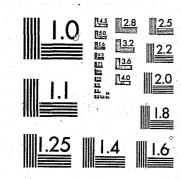
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12/28/86

National Institute of Justice United States Department of Justice Washington, D.C. 20531



Prepared By The Georgia Crime Information Center and The Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council August 1984

GEORGIA CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA 1983

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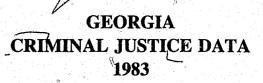
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Georgia Crime Information Center and the Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

August 1984



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Joe Frank Harris GOVERNOR

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My Fellow Georgians:

Throughout Georgia, there are those who daily inflict crime and fear upon the citizens of our communities, and crime has an ultimate negative impact on the health, future and well-being of all of us. The challenge of crime in our society must be met through the participation and cooperation of all components of the criminal justice system working as allies to fulfill the task of protecting the citizens of Georgia.

The preparation and dissemination of timely, accurate criminal justice data which clearly portray the efforts and operations of Georgia's entire system of justice are vital. They are necessary for the Governor, the General Assembly, local governments, the various criminal justice components working in unison and private organizations to be able to make crucial decisions regarding the resources and solutions necessary to counter crime. Through the utilization of Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1983, more knowledgeable decisions can be reached so that we may better plan to more effectively combat crime and criminal behavior.

With kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely,

Joe Frank Harris

JFH/rsb

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INTRODUCTION

This publication, Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1983, is a new joint effort between the Georgia Crime Information Center and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. It is the successor publication to Crime in Georgia which has been compiled in previous years by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council and the State Crime Commission. This publication represents the culmination of planning, coordination, and discussion between the two sponsoring agencies, and among many other agencies and organizations of state government. It is a compilation of information from multiple segments of Georgia's criminal justice system. In the previous publication, Crime in Georgia, emphasis was strictly on data and data interpretation generated primarily from reports of criminal activity submitted by law enforcement agencies. The reporting and analysis of the occurrences of specific crimes and subsequent arrest data presented only a portion of the entire picture. The arrest for a crime is the point of entrance for an individual into a much larger, complex entity known as Georgia's criminal justice system.

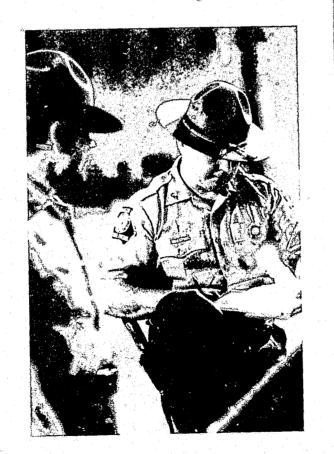
It is with this concept, that of a criminal justice system, that Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1983 is organized in a manner that reflects the totality of the system. It proposes to contribute toward the alleviation of perhaps the most fundamental problem of our state's criminal justice system - a lack of a widespread basic understanding and knowledge of just what that system includes and what that system, in fact, does.

This publication provides a very basic, fundamental description of the functions of the criminal justice system, and portrays statistically and through graphs and charts, essential workload data as it is currently available. This is an initial effort to do so, and as experience is gained, and more extensive and accurate reporting systems are developed, this edition may well prove to be a small start toward a larger, more comprehensive effort in the future, capable of tracking individuals through the entire justice system and thereby communicating a clear picture of the system's collective efforts to control crime.

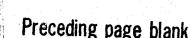
Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1983 is organized in a manner that reflects the whole of criminal justice in Georgia. Data and information is included in four major substantive divisions, i.e., law enforcement, the courts, corrections, and pardons and paroles. The information is organized and portrayed in a manner consistent with the logical flow of an offender through the criminal justice system. Analyses of data where appropriate are made solely from that data collected from each major component of the system, and are confined to that component. In some instances, the amount of data is rather voluminous, while in others, it is minimal at best. As more experience is gained in determining what data are essential for an understanding of criminal justice in Georgia, data requirements can be determined more specifically and collection efforts commenced,

The individual sections of this publication each begin with a brief, fundamental description of the overall structure of that area of concern, followed by the method and means by which its relevant data are collected and processed. The compiled data then are presented, and where appropriate, accompanied by an analysis of the data. Specific methodology and formulas used in analysis are detailed in an appendix. The concluding section provides statements made by officials representing each major component, presenting summary views of critical topics relevant to Georgia's criminal justice system.

LAW **ENFORCEMENT**







LAW ENFORCEMENT

The law enforcement powers of the State of Georgia are a function of the Executive Branch of government. In order to exercise enforcement powers, the state grants the power of arrest to some 636 active law enforcement agencies which can be grouped into seven major categories: (1) state law enforcement agencies, (2) municipal law enforcement agencies, (3) county police agencies, (4) county sheriff departments, (5) campus law enforcement agencies, (6) institutional and authority law enforcement agencies, and (7) other law enforcement agencies. These agencies employ 14,150 sworn officers who have the power of arrest.

Traditionally, the majority of law enforcement functions are performed by local government, having been delegated to the respective counties and municipalities by the State. The fact that most law enforcement work is done by local agencies is evidenced by noting that at the local government level, the bulk of money allocated to this function is spent, the majority of personnel employed, and the greatest portion of workload measures, such as reports and arrests, are generated. These facts notwithstanding, the term "diversity" can be used appropriately to describe the law enforcement community within the State of Georgia - largely because the State retains certain specialized responsibilities, because a great deal of variation exists between counties and municipalities on how police services are provided, and because law enforcement agencies change over time.

State Law Enforcement Agencies

The primary role of state level law enforcement agencies is to provide technical assistance to police agencies at the local level of government and to provide services in highly specialized operational areas. Examples of those technical assistance services provided by the state to assist local law enforcement units are the provision of requested investigative assistance, laboratory analysis of physical evidence through the State Crime Laboratory, the provision of training programs, management consultant services, and the collection and analyses of crime data and criminal history information through the Georgia Crime Information Center.

In addition to the provision of technical assistance services, the state engages in operational law enforcement functions in specialized areas. The workload measures generated by the six state agencies, employing 1,729 officers who are vested with powers of arrest, are included with the data in this report. Those state agencies are:

- 1. The Georgia State Patrol whose primary operational focus is on traffic enforcement duties and highway safety. Its duties are performed by the 861 sworn officers assigned to the 47 Patrol Posts located throughout the state.
- 2. The Georgia Bureau of Investigation whose primary operational focus is on general investigations and narcotics enforcement activities. Its duties are performed by 243 sworn special agents and 38 narcotics agents

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assigned to the 13 Field Offices located throughout the state and the various special units working out of headquarters.

- 3. The Department of Natural Resources, Game and Fish Division's Law Enforcement Unit whose operational focus is on the enforcement of all laws relating to game and fish, boating, and water safety regulation. Its duties are performed by 357 sworn conservation rangers assigned to each of the 159 counties in the state.
- 4. The Department of Revenue, Alcohol, Tobacco Tax Unit whose operational focus is on the enforcement of laws pertaining to the payment of any tax duties due the Department. It shares concurrent jurisdiction with the Georgia Bureau of Investigation for the statewide enforcement of violations of all laws related to the manufacture, sale, transportation, and possession of beverage alcohol and tobacco. Its duties are performed by 28 sworn law enforcement agents.
- 5. The Investigation Division, State Examining Boards, and the Securities Investigation Unit, Secretary of State, whose operational focus is on the investigation of both misdemeanor and felony violations of laws governing the licensing of certain professions (i.e., doctors, pharmacists, private detectives, etc.), verification and enforcement of provisions of the State Elections Code and the enforcement of securities regulation laws. Its duties are performed by 29 sworn investigators who operate out of central offices in Atlanta.
- The Permits and Enforcement Division, Department of Transportation whose operational focus is on the enforcement of regulations governing the size and weight of vehicles operating on public roads, the enforcement of licensing and fuel tax registration requirements, and the enforcement of all state laws on properties owned or controlled by the Department of Transportation. Its duties are performed by 211 sworn officers located in each of the state highway districts throughout the state.

In addition to the six larger state law enforcement agencies identified above, the state has several other specialized agencies which are vested with the powers of arrest. These agencies are included in one of the other categories enumerated below (e.g., campus police, authority police, Georgia Drugs and Narcotics Agency, State Fire Marshal, Farmer's Market Police, etc.).

Local Law Enforcement Agencies

The primary role of local-level law enforcement is the direct delivery of police services to the citizens of an agency's geographically defined legal jurisdiction. These services are provided, at the local level, by one or more of the three types of local agencies which are granted law enforcement powers by the state: municipal police agencies, county police agencies, and county sheriff departments. Within the State of Georgia there are 541 local law enforcement agencies which employ 11,283 sworn officers authorized to exercise

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the power of arrest.

(1) Municipal Police Departments. Municipal police agencies derive law enforcement powers through delegation from the state under the constitutional principle of "home rule", or local autonomy. They are generally responsible for the enforcement of all state criminal laws, traffic laws, and municipal ordinances. Municipal police agencies employ more law enforcement officers than any other type of agency. Presently, 366 municipalities fund police departments which employ a total of 6,385 sworn officers. These agencies range in size from 1 to 1,299 officers. By far the largest number of agencies have 15 or fewer sworn officers.

(2) County Sheriff Departments. The office of sheriff in Georgia is considered to be both a constitutional and a county office. The sheriff of each county derives his law enforcement powers from general laws enacted by the General Assembly in accordance with the 1983 Constitution of the State of Georgia. Each of his sworn deputies derive their arrest power from the sheriff. Each of Georgia's 159 counties has a sheriff whose principal duties involve serving as: (1) the chief law enforcement officer of the county, (2) as an officer of the county courts, and (3) as the official jailer of the county. The 159 sheriffs' departments in the state employ a total of 3,261 sworn officers authorized to enforce all criminal laws of the state and to enforce county ordinances when so authorized by the county commission or local acts of the General Assembly. In the 16 counties that have created county police departments, the emphasis of the sheriff's office has tended to focus on the duties of jail operations and service to the courts.

(3) **County Police Departments.** County police agencies derive their law enforcement powers through delegation from the state under the constitutional principle of "Home Rule". They are generally empowered to enforce all state criminal laws, traffic laws and county ordinances. There are currently 16 county police departments in the state which employ a total of 1,637 sworn officers. These agencies range in size from a two-officer agency in Warren County to a 458-officer agency in DeKalb County.

Campus Law Enforcement Agencies

Educational institutions within the State of Georgia have the authority to establish law enforcement agencies which have law enforcement powers similar to those of other state and local law enforcement agencies. These campus police agencies can be divided into two basic types of agencies:

(1) State operated colleges and universities which operate under the authority of the Board of Regents, are empowered to employ campas policemen and other security personnel who have the power of arrest for all state criminal and traffic violations committed upon any property within the state which is under the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents and upon any public or private property within 500 yards of any property under the jurisdic-

tion of the Board.

(2) Private colleges and universities and educational facilities operated under the authority of the State Board of Education are empowered to employ campus policemen who have the power of arrest for all state criminal and traffic violations committed upon the grounds or buildings of the particular educational facility employing the officer and upon any public or private property within 500 yards of the educational facility.

There are currently 34 campus police agencies within the state which employ a total of 471 sworn police officers.

State Institutions and Authorities' Law Enforcement Agencies

The various state statutes creating specific authorities e.g., Stone Mountain Authority, Lake Lanier Islands Authority, Georgia Ports Authority, MARTA, etc.) and those statutes which govern certain types of institutions (e.g., Central State Hospital, Youth Development Centers, etc.) empower certain of these agencies to employ police officers. The police employees of these agencies generally are empowered to enforce all state criminal and traffic laws upon the property which is under the institution or authority's jurisdiction. There are currently 18 police agencies within the state which come under this category. These 18 agencies employ a total of 342 sworn police officers.

There are an additional 5,066 swoin employees of the Department of Offender Rehabilitation who have the power of arrest and work in institutional settings. The employees of the Department of Offender Rehabilitation have not been included in the total number of police officers since they are identified in the Corrections section of this publication.

Other Law Enforcement Agencies

¹⁹ Various independent statutes within the Official Code of Georgia grant varying degrees of arrest power to employees of state, local, and some private agencies, which do not lend themselves to easy categorization.

These vary from county marshals to court officers, to investigators employed by district attorneys and solicitors, to railroad policemen, and others. There are currently 36 such agencies within the state which employ a total of 325 sworn officers possessing the power of arrest. The specific arrest authority of these personnel is as varied as are the types of agencies which employ them.

Law Enforcement, Crime Data Reporting, Collection and Interpretation

Georgia's crime reporting system is patterned after that of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is principally designed to collect two types of crime data from Georgia's law enforcement agencies according to standardized definitions and procedures. The first type of data reported offenses, includes counts for the crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burg-

lary, larceny-theft; motor vehicle theft, and arson. The first four offenses are termed violent crimes or crimes against persons; the remaining four are termed property crimes. Because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, and likelihood of being reported, these crimes are thought of as forming an index of the crime problem, and consequently, these Part I offenses, in which arson has been included for the first time in 1980, are often referred to as Index crimes. Counts for less serious crimes, designated Part II crimes, are also collected and analyzed. The designations 'Part I and Part II' are derived from early crime reporting methods which called for data about the most serious crimes in the 'Part I' section of the report and data about less serious crimes in 'Part II' of the report. The law enforcement data contained within this publication are provided primarily from two major sources, the Georgia Crime Information Center and the Georgia State Patrol. The primary duty of collecting and reporting data relating to criminal violations, traffic accidents and traffic violations is the responsibility of the agency in whose jurisdiction the violation occurs. As can be seen from the above description of law enforcement agencies, there exists a myriad of 636 law enforcement agencies of varying types who collect and report this data to the two principal state agencies responsible for collating and analyzing this information. This information is compiled and analyzed for regular publications such as Georgia Criminal Justice Data, as well as specific reports used for policy and other research activities.

The data provided in this publication relative to Georgia crime statistics are comprised of actual reports on file with the Georgia Crime Information Center. The FBI provides statistical data on criminal activity on a nationwide basis. Those tables comparing criminal activity in Georgia with that of the South and the Nation are based on FBI statistical data.

State law requires all criminal justice agencies to submit, to the Georgia Crime Information Center, information concerning crimes reported by the public and crimes otherwise processed by the agency. Such agencies must also submit fingerprints, descriptions, photographs, and other identifying data on persons lawfully arrested within the agency's jurisdiction. All of this datum is collected on forms or in a format prescribed by the Georgia Crime Information Center. The Georgia Crime Information Center is a highly computerized information storage and processing division of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation. The validity of its information is entirely dependent upon the original sources of the information — the independent criminal justice agencies located throughout the state.

State law also requires the submission of certain types of data on traffic accidents and traffic law violations to the Department of Public Safety. All data concerning traffic accidents and violations contained in this report were obtained from the Department of Public Safety or the federal agencies to which it reports data.

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Crime Data Interpretation

Several precautions in interpreting the crime data should be observed. First, it is well established that many more crimes occur than are ever reported. Thus, depending on the type of crime and type of victim, statistics based on the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies may seriously underestimate the number of crimes that actually take place. By extension, because the size and variation of this "hidden figure of crime" is not known, caution should be exercised in assuming changes in crime trends other than the most obvious, necessarily reflect real changes in crime behavior.

Second, the Georgia Crime Information Center does not include estimates for incidents or arrests that take place but are not reported. Such estimates are included in the FBI's "Come in the United States". The number of law enforcement agencies failing to report criminal activity to the GCIC has been on the increase in recent years (over 34.7% of law enforcement agencies during 1982/83.) Again, changes in the number of reported incidents and arrests may not necessarily reflect the actual level of change in law enforcement activity. Also, there is evidence that changes in the actual number of crimes committed normally coincide with changes in population. Accordingly, historical comparisons of the number of crimes reported may be misleading if the accompanying changes in population are not considered. The same is true for inter-jurisdictional comparisons; it is expected that different populations have different levels of crime. The use of crime rates in making comparisons minimizes these problems. However, readers are cautioned that crime rates cited herein are reliable indices of crime only to the extent that population estimates are accurate, that crimes are reported by victims, and that Uniform Crime Reports are submitted to Georgia Crime Information Center by law enforcement agencies.

Still, because of its uniformity and comprehensiveness, the state's crime statistics data base, particularly for 1977 and subsequent years, is very useful for describing Georgia's crime problem over time and in making comparisons with other jurisdictions.

SUMMARY OF CRIME IN GEORGIA

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Crimes

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In 1983, 251,164 Part I and 241,698 Part II offenses were reported by Georgia law enforcement agencies. Table 1 and Figure 1 indicate the trends in both Part I, II and combined Part I & II offenses from 1979-1983. Part I offenses showed a steady increase until a decline began in 1982 and 1983. Part II offenses demonstrated a similar pattern of decline until 1983 which recorded the highest figure for the entire five year period.

Arrests

In 1983, 48,520 arrests were reported for Part I offenses and 244,109 arrests for Part II offenses. Table 2 and Figure 2 demonstrate the trends in arrests for each major crime as well as the total for all crimes. Arrest trends are more consistent throughout each category as the figures increase steadily from 1979-1982 and drop in 1983.

This section will further detail the trends in incidents and arrests for Part I and Part II offenses and offer possible explanations.

Part I Part II

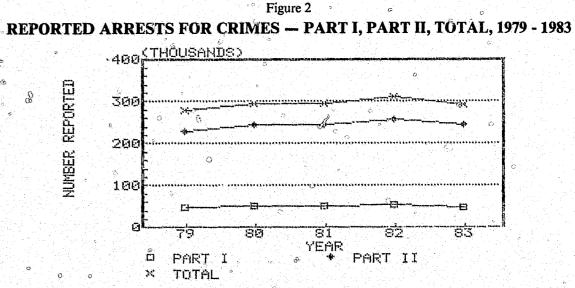
Total Crimes

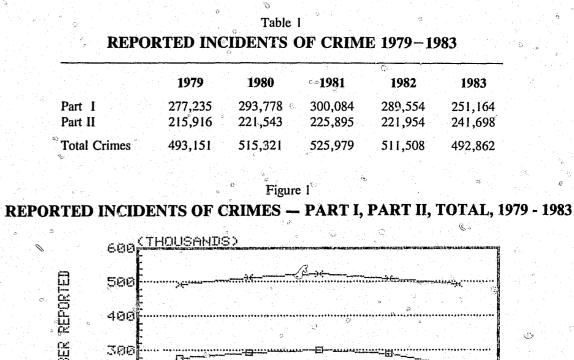
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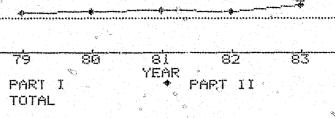
Part I Part II **Total Arrests** Source: Georgia Crime Inf

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Table 2

REPORTED ARRESTS FOR CRIMES 1979-1983

1979	1980	1981 -	S 1982	1983
49,125	50,356	52,578	54,944	48,520
230,134	0 243,911	243,903	256,589	244,109
279,259	294,267	296,481	311,533	292,629
nformation Center			Qo	

INCIDENTS OF CRIME:

CHARACTERISTICS, TRENDS, COMPARISONS

Profile of Part I Crime in Georgia

In 1983, Georgians reported 251,164 Part I crimes to law enforcement agencies (see Table 3). Included in this total were 460 murders, 2,188 forcible rapes, 8,489 robberies, 15,305 aggravated assaults, 70,080 burglaries, 137,642 larcenies, 15,954 motor vehicle thefts, and 1,046 arsons. Larcenies accounted for the highest percentage (54.8%) of the total number of Index crimes, and burglaries made up the second highest category (27.9%). Overall, 10.5 percent of the Part I crimes were violent crimes committed against persons; 89.5 percent were property offenses. Based on the Office of Planning and Budget's population estimate for Georgia of 5,758,843, for each 100,000 persons in the state 459.2 violent crimes and 3,902.2 property crimes were reported, producing a Part I crime rate of 4,361.4.

While counts for the eight Part I crimes illustrate the magnitude of the problem, the nature of serious criminal behavior can be further identified by examining pertinent details of individual crimes (see Tables 4-11).

SUMMARY OF CRIME CHARACTERISTICS, 1983

The crimes of murder and aggravated assault typically involve people who know one another of have had some contact in the past (see Table 12). On the other hand, assuming that most of the unreported relationships between victims and offenders are stranger-to-stranger, then robberies, burglaries, larcenies, and motor vehicle thefts are usually committed by strangers.

Firearms were used in 32.3 percent of the violent crimes against persons, making them the most frequently used type of weapon. The other weapons types were used less frequently: cutting tools, 21.3 percent; hands and fists, 19.8 percent; and other dangerous weapons, 25.1 percent.

In 1983, \$199,713,273 in property was reported stolen during the commission of Part I crimes. Motor vehicle thefts accounted for the greatest loss, \$80,165,825, followed by burglaries, (\$58,394,760), larcenies, (\$55,958,727) and robberies, (\$5,050,251). The average value of property stolen during each motor vehicle theft was \$5,025, compared to \$833 during each burglary, \$594 during each robbery, and \$407 during each larceny.

Generally, with the exception of robbery, most Part I crimes occurred in residences or public places.

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Type of Crime

Murder

Rape Robbery

Aggravated assault

> Total violent crime

Burglary

Larceny

Motor vehicle theft

Arson

Total property crime

Total Part I crime

tion Estimate

Table 3

	Number Reported	Percentage of Total	Rate per 100,000
>	460	0.2	8.0
	2,188	0.9	38.0
ी 	8,489	3.4	147.4
ŝ	15,305	6.1	265.8
	26,442	10.5	459.2
	70,080	27.9	1,216.9
	137,642	54.8	2,390.1
	Ó		
	15,954	6.4	277.0
0	1,046	0.4	18.2
		ÿ	
	224,722	89.5	3,902.2
	251,164	100.0	4,361.4

PROFILE OF REPORTED PART I CRIMES, GEORGIA, 1983

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Popula-

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MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

DEFINITION

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter are defined as the willful killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident, or justifiable homicide are

not included in the count for this offense classification, Attempts to murder or assaults to murder are scored as aggravated assaults and not as murder.

TREND

· · ·		22.2 	\			
े Year	Num repor		ange from ous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change Previous Y	i
1979	87	7	20.0	17.1	18.8	0
1980	782	2 -	-10.8	§ 14.3	-16.4	
1981	830	6	6.9	15.0	7.0	
1982	744	4 –	-11.0	13.1	-12.7	
1983	460	0 –	-38.2	8.0	-39.2	

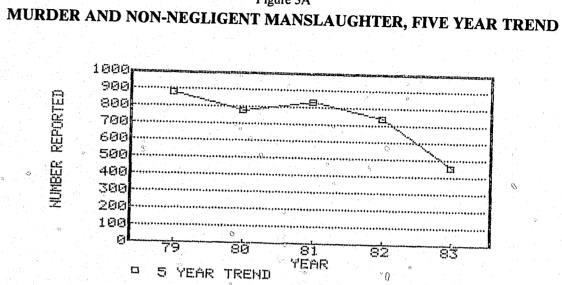
Percentage change from 1979 to 1983

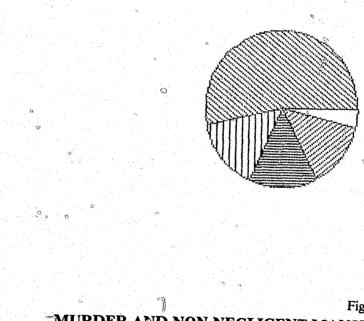
— in number of reported crimes: -47.5% — in rate per 100,000: -53.2%

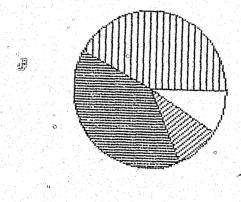
CHARACTERISTICS, 1983

Victim-Offe	nder Relationship	56.1% 32.4%	Non-Stranger-to-non-strange
Ø.		11.5%	Stranger-to-stranger
Type Weap	on Used	53,3%	Firearm
		15.0%	Cutting Tool
		14.6%	Unknown
		13.7%	Other dangerous weapon
0		3.5%	Hands, fists, etc.
Place of Oc	currence	42.2%	Residence
	ي چين و	39.3%	Parks, public buildings, and other places
	26 - Carlos C	9.5%	Business establishment
	Q	8.9%	Street, alley
Months of I	Highest Occurrence	12.8%	October
o a ser data a		11.7%	May
		10.0%	April
Value of Pr	operty Stolen During Offense		\$16,419.00 Total \$36.00 per incident
Arrest/Crim	es Ratio	1.28 =	
Profile of P	ersons Arrested	590 =	Arrests
Age	2.4% 16 and under	Sex:	Male 82.5%
	16.3% 17-21	4	Female 17.5%
	22.7% 22-26		
	22.7% 27-31		
	11.5% 32-36	Race:	White 35.4%
	24.4% 37 and over		Non-white 64.6%
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Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%, Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate







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Figure 3A

Figure 3B MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER, WEAPON TYPE, 1983

53.30 FIREARM 53.30% 15% CUTTING TOOL 14.60% UNKNOWN I3.70% OTHER 3.50% HANDS, FISTS, ETC.

Figure 3C -MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER, PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1983

ESIDENCE 39.30% PUBLIC PLACES 9.50% BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT 8.90% STREET, ALLÊY

FORCIBLE RAPE

DEFINITION

Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. This category includes assaults or attempts

to commit forcible rape by force or threat of force, but not statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses.

TREND	

Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1979	2,216	14.9	43.3	14.2
1980	2,513	13.4	46.0	6.2
1981	2,459	-2.1	44.2	-3.9
1982	2,453	-0.2	(43,3	-2.0
1983	2,188	-10.8	38.0	-12.3

Percentage change from 1979 to 1983 — in number of reported crimes: -1,3% — in rate per 100,000: -12.2%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1983

Victim-Offender Relationship	40.1% Non-Stranger-to-non-stran 36.7% Stranger-to-stranger	gei
	23.2% Unknown	
Type Weapon Used	60.2% Hands, fists, etc.	
	13.4% Unknown	_
•	11.0% Cutting Tool	
	8.5% Firearm	
	6.8% Other dangerous weapon	
Place of Occurrence	46.4% Parks, public buildings,	
	and other places	
	34.2% Residence	
	14.5% Street, alley	
0 		-0
Months of Highest Occurrence	12.6% August	
	10.6% July	
	9.6% May	
Value of Property Stolen During Off	fense \$127,291.00 Total \$58.00 per incident	
0	•	
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.42	
Profile of Persons Arrested	923 Arrests	
Age 3.4% 16 and under	Sex: 98.8% Male	
23.5% 17-21	1.2% Female	
30.0% 22-26	G	}
18.0% 27-31	D 20.40 WHA	
10.1% 32-36	Race: 30.4% White	k i si si si si si
15.1% 37 and over	69.6% Non-White	

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Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. (Source: Georgia Crime Information Center: Office of Planning and Budger Population Estimate)

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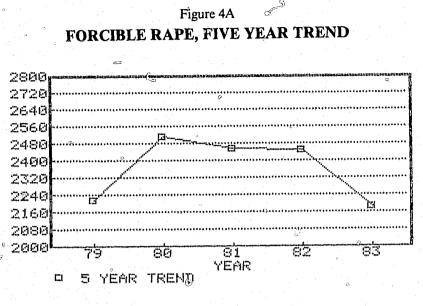
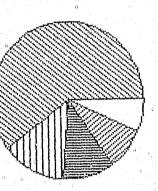


Figure 4B FORCIBLE RAPE, WEAPON TYPE, 1983



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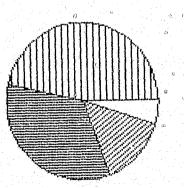
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60.20% HANDS, FISTS, ETC. 60.20% UNKNOWN 11% CUTTING TOOL 8,50% FIREARM 6.80% OTHER

Figure 4C FORCIBLE RAPE, PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1983



UDI 46.40% PUBLIC PLACES RESIDENCE 34.20% STREET, ALLEY 4.90% BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT

ROBBERY

DEFINITION

persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or

TREND	
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Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1979	10,939	29.4	213.7	28,5
1980	10,884	5	199.2	-6.8
1981	10,991	1.0	197.6	8
1982	9,763	-11.2	172.5	-12.7 °
1983	8,489	-13.0	147.4	-14.6

Percentage change from 1979 to 1983

- in number of reported crimes: -22.4% - in rate per 100,000: -31.0%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1983

Victim-Offender Relationship	 55.2% Stranger-to-stranger 29.1% Unknown 15.7% Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
Type Weapon Used	43.6% Firearm
	31.5% Hands, fist, etc.
	14.1% Other dangerous weapon
	10.7% Cutting tool
	0.2% Unknown
Place of Occurrence	40.9% Street, alley
	35.3% Business establishment
	15.2% Residence
o	8.6% Parks, public buildings,
	and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.8% January
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8.7% March/August
0	8.6% November
Value of Property Stolen During Offe	ense \$5,050,251.00 Total \$594.00 per incident
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.32
Profile of Persons Arrested	2,677 Arrests
Age 4.1% 16 an. under	Sex: 91.1% Male
32.2% 17-21	8.9% Female
27.9% 22-26	
17.2% 27-31	\sim
10.1% 32-36	Race: 32.0%° White
8.4% 37 and over	68.0% Non-White

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. (Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

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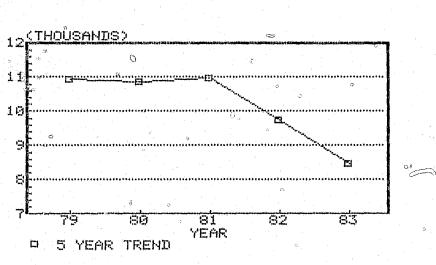
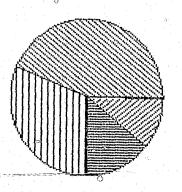


Figure 5B **ROBBERY, WEAPON TYPE, 1983**

Figure 5A

ROBBERY, FIVE YEAR TREND



NUMBER REPORTED

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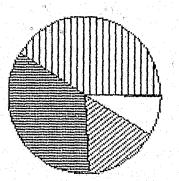
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43.60% FIREARM HANDS, FISTS, ETC. OTHER 14 14.10% UTTING TOOL 0.20% UNKNOWN

Figure 5C **ROBBERY, PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1983**

17



 40.90%

 STREET, ALLEY

 35.30%

 BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT

 15.20%

 RESIDENCE

 8.60%

 PUBLIC PLACES

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Table 7 **AGGRAVATED ASSAULT**

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DEFINITION

Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious

bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime is successfully completed.

FREND		
--------------	--	--

Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1979	14,562	8.4	284.5	7.7
1980	15,624	7.3 ⁰	285.9	.5
1981	15,312	-2.0	275.3	-3.7
1982	16,484	7.7	291.2	5.8
1983	15,305	-7.2	265.8	-8.7

Percentage change from 1979 to 1983

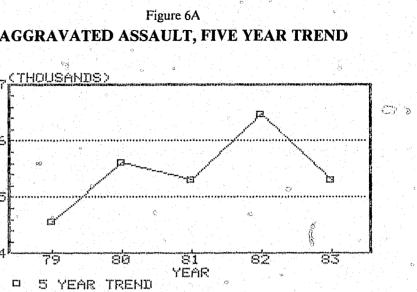
in number of reported crimes: 5.1%
in rate per 100,000: -6.6%

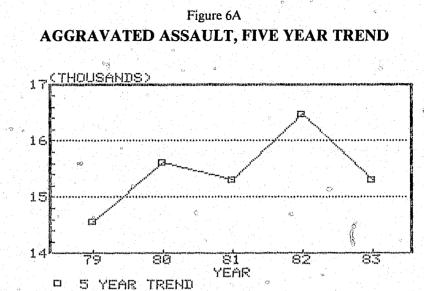
CHARACTERISTICS, 1983

Victim-Offender Relationship	64.9% Non-stranger-to-non-stranger 19.3% Unknown 15.8% Stranger-to-stranger
Type Weapon Used	 34.1% Other dangerous weapon 28.9% Cutting tool 28.7% Firearm 8.0% Hands, fists, etc. 0.2% Unknown
Place of Occurrence	 42.7% Parks, public buildings, and other places 34.4% Residence 12.5% Street, alley 10.5% Business establishment
^a Months of Highest Occurrence	10.1% July 9.2% May/August 8.8% June
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.57
Profile of Persons Arrested	8,706 Arrests
Age 2.7% 16 and under 17.1% 17-21 21.3% 22-26 18.6% 27-31 3.5% 32-36	Sex: 80.6% Male 19.4% Female Race: 36.9% White
a 13.5% 32–36 26.9% 37 and over	63.1% Non-White

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. (Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimete) No value of property stolen is included. If property is stolen during an Aggravated Assault, it is categorized as a Robbery.

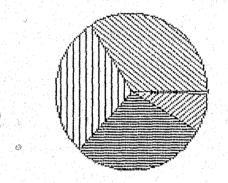
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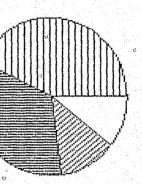
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Figure 6B

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, WEAPON TYPE, 1983

34.10% OTHER □ 28.90% CUTTING TOOL 28.70% FIREARM INCEANM 8% HANDS, FISTS, ETC. 0.20% UNKNOWN

Figure 6C AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1983



42.70% PUBLIC PLACES

 34.40%

 RESIDENCE

 12.50%

 STREET, ALLEY

 10.50%

 BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT

Table 8 BURGLARY

DEFINITION

Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify the crime as a burglary.

		TREND		4
Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1979	81,579	8.7	1,594.0	8.0
1980	88,328	8.3	1,616.8	1.4
1981	88,822	.6	1,596.8	-1.2
1982	82,256	-7.4	1,453.2	-9.0
1983	70,080	-14.8	1,216.9	0 -16.3

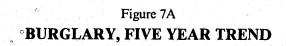
Percentage change from 1979 to 1983 — in number of reported crimes: -14.1% — in rate per 100,000: -23.7%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1983

Victim-Offender Relationship	82.0% Unknown 12.2% Stranger-to-Stranger 5.9% Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
Place of Occurrence	64.9% Residence 21.0% Business establishment 14.0% Parks, public buildings, and other places .1% Street, alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.8% January 9.1% August 8.6% July/September
Value of Property Stolen During Of $^\circ$	fense \$58,394,760.00 Total \$833.00 per incident
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	• •
^b Profile of Persons Arrested	8,530 Arrests
Age 11.2% 16 and under 41.2% 17-21 21.6% 22-26 12.8% 27-31	6.2% Female
 6.5% 32−36 6.7% 37 and over 	Race: 48.4% White 51.6% Non-White

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%, (Source: Georgia Crime Information Center: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

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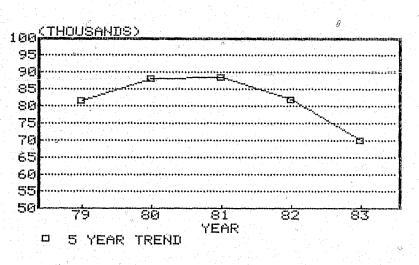
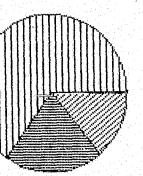


Figure 7B **BURGLARY, PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1983**



ESIDENCE 21% BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT DUSINESS ESTABLES 22 14% PUBLIC PLACES 0.10% STREET, ALLEY

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02

LARCENY

DEFINITION

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive pos-session of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting,

pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs.

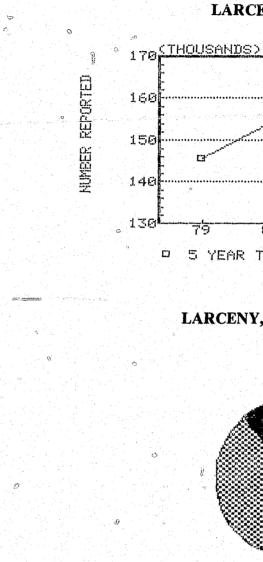
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TRENI	

Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1979	145,758	。 16.7 [《]	2,847.9	15.9
1980	154,567	6.0	2,829.3	7
1981	162,368	⇒5.0	2,918.3	3.1 -
1982	158,935	-2.1	2,807.9	-3.8
1983	137,642	-13,4	2,390.1	-14.9

Percentage change from 1979 to 1983 — in number of reported crimes: -5.6% — in rate per 100,000: -16.1%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1983

Victim-Offe	nder Relationship	70.6%	Unknov	wn
vicum-one				er-to-stranger
				ranger-to-non-stranger
Criminal Ac	tivity	35.9%	From r	notor vehicle/
			auto ac	ccessories
		- 33.0%	Other t	thefts
		12.4%	Shoplif	fting
	i e			Buildings
		5.2%	Bicycle	es e
	ŵ	1.0%	From c	coin machines
e	5	.9%	Purse-s	snatching
		.6%	Pocket	-picking
Place of Oc	currence			ss establishment
	9	31.6%		public buildings, her places
¢		20 10	Reside	
			Street,	
Months of I	Highest Occurrence		Augus	t i
			July	0
	e and a second se	8.6%	Septen	nber/October
Value of Pr	operty Stolen During Offe	nse	\$55,95	58,727.00 Total
				\$407.00 per incident
Arrest/Crim	es Ratio	.18	9	
Profile of P	ersons Arrested	24,885	Arrest	S
Age	10.0% 16 and under	Sex:	70.6%	Male
¢	30.8% 17-21		29.4%	Female
	20.0% 22-26			
	14.7% 27-31		6	
	9.2% 32-36	Race:	42.9%	White
	15.2% 37 and over		57.1%	Non-White
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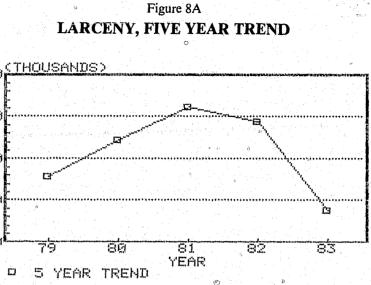
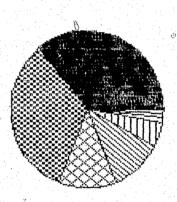


Figure 8B LARCENY, CRIMINAL ACTIVITY, 1983



```
35.90%
 FROM MV/ACCESS
33.00%
OTHER THEFT
              12.40%
 12,40%
SHOPLIFTING
SHOPLIFTING

10.90%

FROM BUILDING

5:20%

BICYCLES

1%

FROM COIN MACHINE

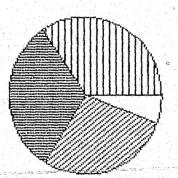
0.90%

PURSE-SNATCHING

0.60%

POCKET-PICKING
```

Figure 8C LARCENY, PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1983



 34.20%

 BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT

 31.60%

 PUBLIC PLACES

 28.40%

 RESIDENCE STREET, ALLEY



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

DEFINITION

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes taking for tempo-

rary use by those persons having lawful access to the vehicle.

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		TREND		
Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1979	° 21,304	17.5	416.3	16.8
1980	19,891	-6.7	364.1	-12.6
1981	18,061	-9.2	324.7	10.8
1982	17,765	-1.6	313.9	-3.3
1983	15,954	J-10.2	277.0	-11.7

Percentage change from 1979 to 1983 — in number of reported crimes: -25.1%

— in rate per 100,000: -33.5%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1983

Victim-Offe	ender Relationship	and the second	Unknown Stranger-to-stranger
	С - с		Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
Place of Oc	currence	35.0% 30.9% 22.6%	Parks, public buildings, and other places Residence Business establishment Street, alley
Months of	Highest Occurrence	8.6%	July/September January/August May/June
Value of Pr	roperty Stolen		\$80,165,825.00 Total \$5,025.00 per incident
Arreșt/Crim	nes Ratio	.12	
Profile of F	Persons Arrested	1,918	Arrests
Age	6.6% 16 and under 37.9% 17-21 21.0% 22-26 12.9% 27-31		01.8% Male 8.2% Female
	8.8% 32–36 12.9% 37 and over		9.2% White 0,8% Non-White

24

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. (Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate) ÷ ÷

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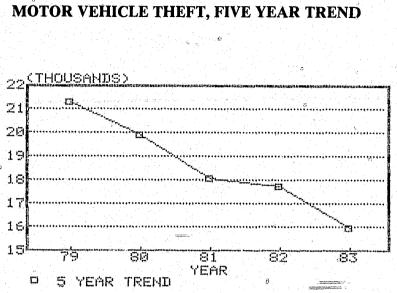
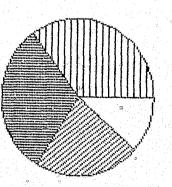


Figure 9A

Figure 9B **MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1983**



 35.00%

 PUBLIC AREAS

 30.90%

 RESIDENCE

 22.60%

 BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT

 11.40%

 STREET, ALLEY

0-3

Table 11 ARSON

DEFINITION

Arson is defined as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arsons. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previons Year
1980	1,189	*	21.7	<u> </u>
1981	1,240	4.3	⁰ 22.3	2.7
1982	1,154	-6.9	20.4	° - 8.5
1983	1,046	-9.4 ^{§"}	18.2	-10.9 [®]

CHARACTERISTICS, 1983

Victim-Offe	ender Relationship	20.6%		own er-to-stranger tranger-to-non-stranger
Place of Oc	currence	23.4% 16.1%	and ot	public buildings, ⁶ her places ess establishment
Months of 1	Highest Occurrence	9.8%	July Augus June	¢ t
Arrest/Crim	es Ratio	.28		
Profile of P	ersons Arrested	291	Arrest	Ŝ
Age	8.2% 16 and under 23,7% 17-21 14.8% 22-26 18.2% 27-31 9.2% 32-36 25%8% 37 and over	Sex: Race:	83.8% 16.2% 58.4% 41.6%	

23

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. (Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Papulation Estimate *Inclusion of Arson as a Part I crime began in 1980,

26

Figure 10A **ARSON, FIVE YEAR TREND**

1300

1266

1100

1000

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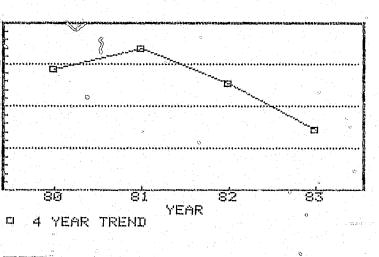


Figure 10B ARSON, PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1983

27

 53.10%

 RESIDENCE

 23.40%

 PUBLIC PLACES

 16.10%

 BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT

 7.40%

 STREET, ALLEY

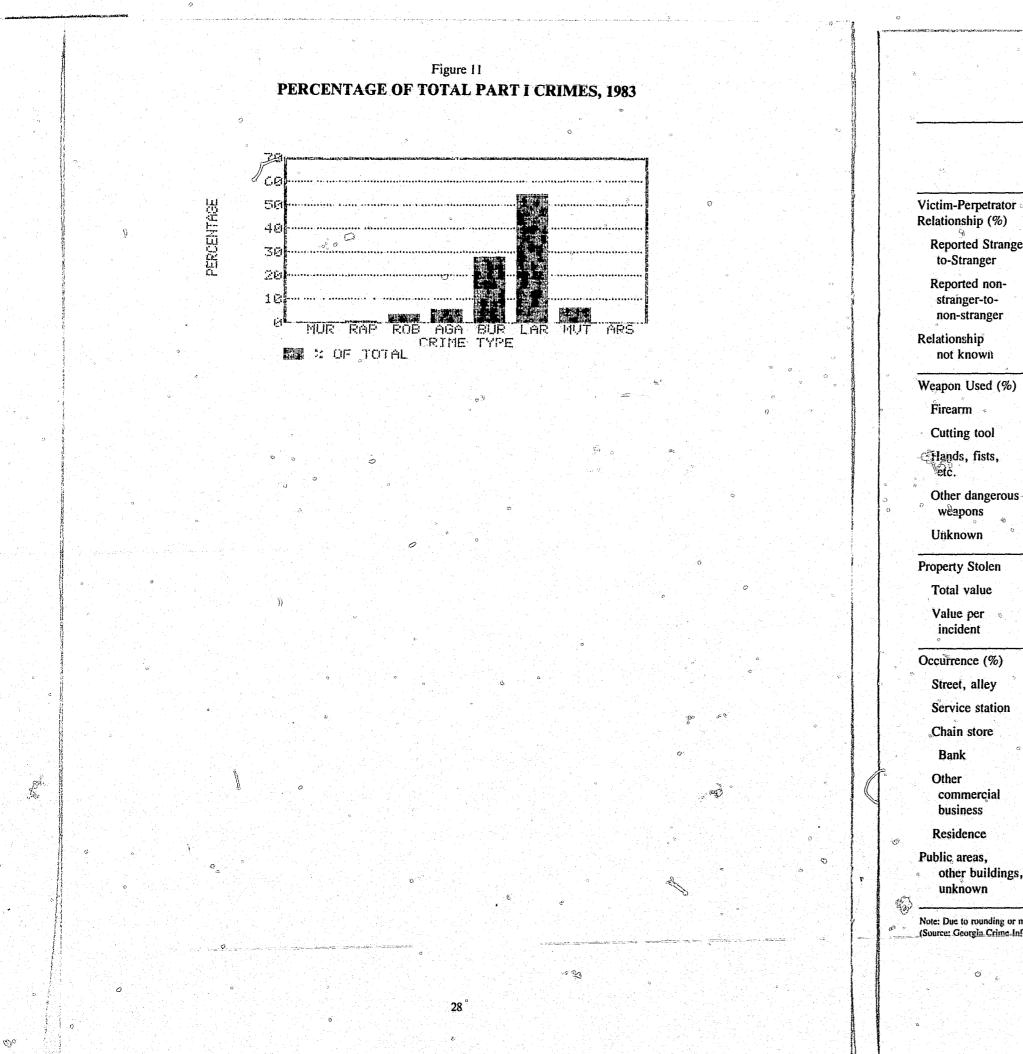


Table 12 **CHARACTERISTICS OF PART I CRIMES, 1983**

Murder Rape Reported Stranger-36.7 11.5 a. 56.1 40.1 32.4 23.2 53.3 8.5 15.0 11.0 3.5 60.2 Other dangerous 13.7 6.8 14.6 13.4 \$16,419 \$127,2 \$ 36 \$ 8.9 14.5 0.2 0.2 0.6 0.4 0.0 0.0 20 4.1 8.9 42.2 34.2 other buildings, 39.3 46.4

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Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%. (Source: Georgia Crime Information Center)

Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Co Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
36.7	55.2	15.8	12.2	21.8	14.4	20.6
		10.0			Ø	20.0
40.1	15.7	64.9	5.9	7.7	10.6	17.5
23.2	29.1	19.3	82.0	70.6	75.0	62,0
8.5	43.6	28.7				14 - 4 1
11.0	۱ <u>5.</u> 3	28.9				
60.2	31.5	8.0				
6.8	14.1	34.1				
13.4	0.2	0.2				
\$127,291	\$5,050,251		\$58,394,760	\$55,958,727	\$80,16	55,825
\$ 58	\$ 594		\$ 833	\$ 407	\$	5,025
14.5	40.9	12.5	0.1	5.7	ء 11.4	7.4
0.2	3.7	0.4	0.9	2.9	1.2	0.8
0.6	8.6	1.4	1.6	6.4	1.1	0.9
0.0	1.2	0,1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
4.1	21.8	8.6	18.4	24.8	20.2	14.4
34.2	15.2	34.4	64.9	28.4	30.9	53.1
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GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) are geographical sub-divisions composed of a core city with at least 50,000 or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 population and a total metropolitan area population of at least 100,000 combined with economically/socially related counties, MSA's experienced the highest crime rates in the state in all categories of Part I crimes (See Table 14).

Georgia's eight MSA's currently account for 62.8% of the

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state's population yet they include only 38 of the 159 counties. In comparison of overall crime rates, MSA's more than double (5,399) the non-MSA rate (2,546) for rural areas (See Table 13).

These tables indicate the importance of density of population as one factor in the number of crimes committed in an θ area. Table 40 provides specific crime rates for the individual counties that are the components of the MSA/non-MSA breakdown. The ranking of counties by crime rate in Table 40 also indicates that many of the counties that are part of an MSA rank high in the listing.

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METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS	COUNTY	POPULATION	% OF TO	TAL	MURDER	2 R	APE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVAT ASSAULT		BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	PART I CRIME TOTAL	CRIM RATE
LBANY GA M.S.A.	DOUGHERTY	105,284 13,760				6	68 (J	173		ہ 415 3	L.850 52	3.402 78	183	- 15 U	6,122	
LBANY GA		119.044		2,1	· · ·	<u></u> 6	68			418	1.902	3,480			6,262	5,20
M.S.A. TOTAL								ئــــيندهممين		·				<u>.</u>	,,,,,,,, _	
M.S.A.	CLARKE JACKSON	76,481 26,355				8 0	40 7	76		278 23	1,263 202	3,069 270	202	17	4,953	
*	MADISON	18,898 014,080				0 Ö	1	0	·	14 - 1	88 3	78	. 12	1	194 8	
THENS GA M.S.λ. TOTAL		135,814		2,4		8	-48	83		316	1,556	3,421	248	29	5,709	4,2
LANTA. GA																2 az
M.S.A.	BARROW BUTTS	22,567 14,464				3	5	4		36 2	212 87	344 52	39	6	649 147	
	CHEROKEE	58,914				n	7	8		42	455	563	108	8	1,191	
	CLAYTON	162,775				3	34	188		187	2,310	4,478	.526	29 79	7.755	
	COBB	320,997 41,205				0	70	12		587 54	4,119	8.823 427	1.352 5 48 -		15,281 829	
	DEKALB	500,750			· 1	3	161	736		666	6,801	14,625	1.993	146	25,141	
	DOUGLAS	63,398				4 0	8	22 7		116	524	998	175	12	1.859	
	FAYETTE	39,162 31,228				0 0		3		18 25	219 217	451	34 65	6 . 5	736 836	
\$	FULTON	605,524			16		8)1	4,311		811	17,464	33.141	4.815	52	66.572	
	GWINNETT	205,679				4	35	85		372	2,179	4,127	602	33	7,437	
2	NEWTON	41,522 36,681				4	12	23		54 79	309	560	79 44	. 6	1,044	
	PAULDING	28,728				1	. 2	3		15	192	254		4	505	
G	ROCKDALE	43,652				2	9	10		83	318	825	90	. 4	1,341	
U	SPALDING WALTON	50,013 33,554				5 0	32	71		220	628 290	1.531 462	125	16	2,628 824	
TLANTA GA M.S.A, TOTAL	S.	2,300,813	سمیورین	40.0	21		1,200	5,754		404	36,946	Star 72,888	10,151	416		5.9
UGUSTA GA				40.0					41,							
M.S.A.	COLUMBIA RICHMOND	46,717	5		· · · · ·	2 1	95	332	0	42 340	336 2,886	505 4,753	56 484	10 31	966 8,939	
	MCDUFFIE	4 19,436				0	0	2		9	42	42	6	0	101	
UGUSTA GA M.S.A, TOTAL		255,659	0	4,4	.1	9	102	343		391	3,264	5.300	546	ें 41	10.006	3.9
HATTANOOGA															÷	
TN-GA M.S.A.	DADE	12,807				1. 1.	1	37		7	67 237	51	32 78	0	162 703	
۵ ۲	CATOOSA WALKER	38,942 57,475				3	5	- 18		14 34	467	358 698	66	6	1.297	
HATTANOOGA			_ <u>_</u>	 			8	0 28			771	1 107	176	13	2,162	1.9
TN-GA TOTAL	CHATTA-	109,224		1.9		4		28		55	771	1,107	170	() 	2,102	
GA-AL M.S.A.	HOOCHEE	22,281 174,322				0 0	0 59	0 248		0 332	0 1,969	0 3.834	0 440	0 _48	0 6,940	
OLUMBUS GA-AL		1									1,707			<u> </u>		
M.S.A. TOTAL		196,603		3,4		0	59	248		332	e 1,969	3.834	440	48	6,940	3,
MACON GA M.S.A.	BIBB	153,755	14 			0	64	260		498	2,059	5,418	. 569	29	8,922	
	HOUSTON	51,712		6		2	17	33		92	741	1,413	100	10	2,408	
	JONES PEACH	17,933 20,209				1 0	2	5		6 18	122 75	101 164	9 19	2 0	244 282	
ACON GA M.S.A. TOTAL	o	273,609	ि सः	4.8		o 3	- 89	299		614	2,997	7.096	697	4۱	11,856	4,
AVANNAH GA					1	7		556					······································			
M.S.A.	CHATHAM ESFINGHAM	207,973 19,760	003		U 2	¢.	144 1			775	3,868 96	9,981 120	753 17	103	16,207 250-	
AVANNAII GA M.S.A. TOTAL		227,733		4.0	2	7	145	\$56		787	3,964	10.101	770*	-107	16.457	7,
OTAL M.S.A.'S	38 COUNTIES	3,618,499		62:8	32	4	1.719	7,484	11	,317	53,369	107,227	13.218	710	195,368	5,
OTAL OUTSIDE	c							<i>a</i>				نىسىرىدۇ سىرىدە سەربە يەم جىسىدە				
	121 COUNTIES	° 2.140,721		37.2	11	5	404	907	3	868	16,120	30,142	2,654	296	54,506	2.
OTAL STATE AGE	INCY REPORTING	· · · · · · · _			2	1 •	65	98		120	591	273	82	40	1.290	
OTAL STATE	159 COUNTIES	5,759,220		100.0	46	0	2,188	8,489	15.	305	70,080	137,642	15,954	1.046	251,164	4,

	ME RATES,	1983					
MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEH THEFT	ARSON
9.0	47.5	206.8	312.8	1,474.9	2,963.3	365.3	19.6
5.4	18.9	42.4	180.7	753.0	1,408.0	124.0	13.8
	9.0	MURDER RAPE 9.0 47.5	MURDER RAPE ROBBERY 9.0 47.5 206.8	MURDERRAPEROBBERYAGGRAVATED ASSAULT9.047.5206.8312.8	MSA/NON-MSA PART I CRIME RATES,MURDERRAPEROBBERYAGGRAVATED ASSAULTBURGLARY9.047.5206.8312.81,474.9	MSA/NON-MSA PART I CRIME RATES, 1983MURDERRAPEROBBERYAGGRAVATED ASSAULTBURGLARYLARCENY9.047.5206.8312.81,474.92,963.3	MSA/NON-MSA PART I CRIME RATES, 1983MURDERRAPEROBBERYAGGRAVATED ASSAULTBURGLARYLARCENYMOTOR VEH THEFT9.047.5206.8312.81,474.92,963.3365.3

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Source: Rural Development Center, Office of Planning and Budget, Georgia Crime Information Center,

CRIME TRENDS AND COMPARISONS

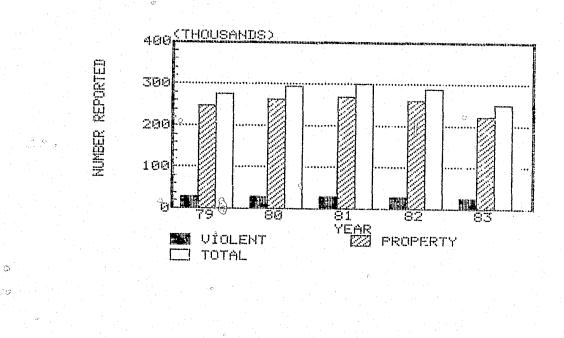
Yearly changes in the total number and rate of Part I crimes for 1979-1983 indicate a steady increase in 1979-1981, and a decrease in 1982-1983, and a sharp decline in 1983. Examination of individual Part I crimes indicates considerable variability with one exception, that all Part I crime rates declined in 1983. The data reflect that Part I crime peaked in 1981 and then the cycle turned downward. Each Part I crime rate declined in 1982 and 1983, with the exception of Aggravated Assault which rose 7.7% in 1982 but declined by 7.2% in 1983. Clearly, Part I crime rates have declined in Georgia during the past three years.

Table 17 indicates that Georgia is consistent with the South and the rest of the nation in this type of crime cycle.

CHANGES IN CRIME RATES

Changes in crime rates must be interpreted with the understanding that they are population dependent, the product of changes in both the number of crimes reported and population. For this reason, analysis of crime rate comparison is important since comparable groups, whether counties or states or specific groups of persons of a certain age range, race, or sex, can be compared to determine a rate per 100,000 persons. Table 19 relates crime and population from 1979-1983.

Analysis of the crime rates for all Part I crimes committed between 1979-1983 also reflect the downward trend indicated by the total numbers of reported crimes. (See Figures 14A-14B). The curve does not indicate as strong a peak as the curve for total Part I crimes. Since population is critical to the calculation of a crime rate, the change in the use of estimates for population in 1979 to the use of actual census population in 1980 may be critical. It is for this reason that caution should be exercised in making detailed analyses since calculations are heavily dependent on population estimates.



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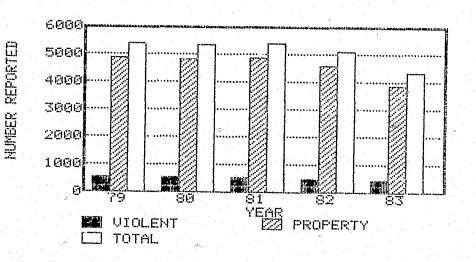


Figure 12A PART I CRIMES, FIVE YEAR TREND, 1979 - 1983, VIOLENT, PROPERTY, TOTAL

Figure 12B PART I CRIME RATE, FIVE YEAR TREND, 1979 - 1983, VIOLENT, PROPERTY, TOTAL

Table 15 CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF PART I CRIMES GEORGIA, 1979–1983

Type of Crime	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1979 1983
Murder (% Change)	877 (20.0)	782 (-10.8)	836 (6.9)	744 (-11.0)	460 (-38.2)	(-47.5)
Forcible rape (% Change)	2,216 (14.9)	2,513 (13.4)	2,459 (-2.1)	2,453 (-0.2)	2,188 (-10.8)	(-1.3)
Robbery // (% Change)	10,939 (29.4)	10,884 (-0.5)	10,991 (1.0)	9,763 (-11.2)	8,489 (-13.0)	6
Aggravated assault (% Change)	14,562 (8.4)	。 15,624 (7.3)	° 15,312 (-2.0)		15,305 (-7.2)	(5.1)
Total violent crime (% Change)	28,594 (16.5)	29,803 (4.2)	29,598 (-0.7)		26,442 (-10.2)	(-7.5)
Burglary (% Change)	81,579 (8.7)	88,328 (8.3)	88,822 (0.6)	82,256 (-7,4)	70,080 (-14.8)	(-14.1)
Larceny (% Change)	145,758 (16.7)	154,567 (6.0)	162,368 (5.0)	158,935 (-2:1)	137,642 (-13.4)	(5.6)
Motor vehicle theft	21,304 (17.5)	19,891 (-6.7)	∽18,061 (−9.2)	17,765 (-1.6)	15,954 (-10.2)	(-25.1)
*Arson (% Change)		1,189	1,240 ₍₂₎ (4.3)	1,154 (-6.9)	1,046 (-9.4)	
Fotal property crime (% Change)	248,641 (14.0)	263,975 (6.2)	270,491 (2.5)	260,110 (-3.8)	224,722 (-13.6)	(-9.4)
Fotal Part I crime	277,235	293,778 °	300,089	289,554	251,164	
(% Change)	` (14.3)	(5.9)	(2.1)	(-3.5)	(-13,3)	(-9.4)

34

*The inclusion of Arson as a Part I offense was begun in 1980.

		OLOK	MA, 19/9-198			
Type of Crime	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1979 1983
ل) Murder ന (% Change)	17.1 (18.8)	14.3 (-16.4)	15.0 (4.9)	13.1 (-12.7)	8.0 (-39.2)	(-53.2)
Forcible rape (% Change)	43.3 (14.2)	46.0 (6.2)	44.2 (-3.9)	43.3 (-2.0)	38.0 (-12.3)	(-12.2)
Robbery (% Change)	213.7 (28.5)	199.2 (-6.8)	197.6 (-0.8)	172.5 (-12.7)	147.4 (-14.6)	(-31.0)
Aggravated assault (% Change)	284.5 (7.7)	285.9 (0.5)	27े 5:3 (−3.7)	291.2 (5.8)	265.8 (-8.7)	(-6.6)
Total violent crime (% Change)	558.7 (15.7)	545.5 (-2.3)	532.1 (-2.5)	520.2 (-2.2)	459.2 (-11.7)	(-17.8)
Burglary (% Change)	1,594.0 (8.0)	1,616.8 (1.4)	1,596.8 (-1.2)	1,453.2 (-9.0)	1,216.9 (-16.3)	(-23.7)
Larceny (% Change)	2,847.9 (15.9)	2,829.3 (-0.6)	(3.1)	2,807.9 (3.8)	2,390.1 (-14.9)	(-16.1)
Motor vehicle theft (% Change)	416.3 (16.8)	364.1 (-12.5)	324.7 (-10.8)	313.9 (-3.3)	277.0 (-11.7)	° (−33.5)
*Arson (% Change)	2	21.7	22.3 (2.8)	20.4 (-8.5)	18.2 (-10.9)	. В
Total property crime (% Change)	4,858.2 (13.3)	4,831.9 (-0.5)	4,862.9 (0.6)	4,595.2 (-5.5)	3,902.2 (-15.1)	(—19.7) °
Total Part I crime (% Change)	5,416.9 (13.5)	5,377.5 (-0.7)	5,395.0 (0.3)	5,115.4 (-5.2)	4,361.4 (-14.7)	(-19.5

* The inclusion of Arson as a Part I offense began in 1980.

PART I CRIME TRENDS GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1979-1983

	1979	% Change	1980	% Change	1981	% Change	1982	% Change	1983	% Change
Georgia	277,235	+14.3	293,778	+5.9	300,089	+2.1	289,554	-3.5	251,164	-13.2
South	3,722,110	+ 10,3	4,166,832	+11.9	4,266,751	+1.4.	4,220,401	-0,2	3,932,209>	6.8
Nation	12,152,730	÷9.1	13,295,399	+9.4	13,290,256	-0.03	12,857,218	-3.3	11,955,815	-7.0

1:31

O Table 16 CHANGES IN PART I CRIME RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS GEORGIA, 1979-1983

Table 17

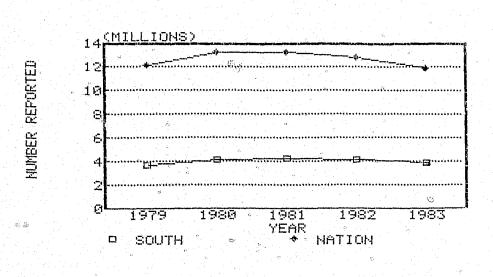
CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF PART I CRIMES GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1979–1983

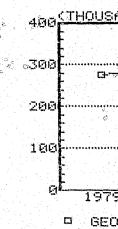
	Ge	orgia		South		Nation
Type of Crime	1979	1983	1979	1983*	1979	1983*
Murder (% Change)		460 7.5)	(8,322		19,121 -10.9)
Forcible rape (% Change)		2,188 1.3)	25,881	(5.5)	75,989	76,985 (1.3)
Robbery (% Change)		8,489 (2.4)	124,203	135,559	466,881	11 0
Aggravated assault (% Change)		15,305 (5.1)		242,142 (10.5)	<u>614,213</u>	630,541 (2.7)
Total violent crime (% Change)		26,442 7.5)	378,397	413,334 (9.2)	1,117,539	1,215,215 (8.7)
Burglary (% Change)		70,080 4.1)		1,069,672 (0.6)		3,073,986 (-6.8)
Larceny (% Change)	145,758 (-	∘ 137,642 •5.6)	2,009,124	2,186,414 (8.8)	6,577,518	6,681,203 (1.6)
Motor vehicle theft (% Change)	21,304 (-2	° 15,954 25.1)		262,789 (-3.1)		985,411 -10.2)
Total property crime (% Change)	248,641 (2,988,213	3,518,875 (17.8)	10,974,191	Ĩ0,740,600 (−2.I)
Total Part 1 crime (% Change)		250,118 -9.8)		3,932,209 (19.1)		11,955,815 (-1.6)

36

Arson collection as a Part I offense began in 1980. Tabulations are not available for inclusion in this table. * (Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Report Preliminary Annual Release; Georgia Crime Information Center)

Figure 13 PART I CRIMES, FIVE YEAR TREND, 1979 - 1983, GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION





NUMBER REPORTED.

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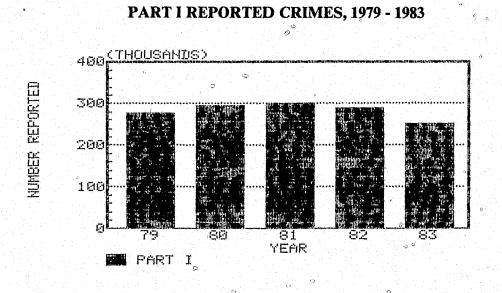
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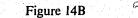
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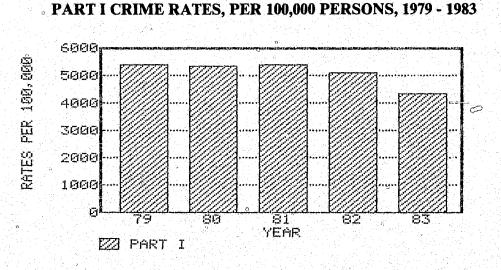
Table 19 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND POPULATION, GEORGIA, 1979–1983							
°. Year Popula	Percentag tion Change		Percentage Change	Part I Crime Rate	Percentage [®] , Change		
979 5,118,	000 0.6	277,235	14.3	5,416.9	13.5		
980 5,463,	105 6.7*	293,778	5.9	5,377.5	∞ −0,7		
981 5,562,	354 1.8	300,089	2,1	5,395.0	0.3		
982 5,660,	472 1.8	289,554	-3.5	5,115.4	-5.2		
983 5,758,		251,164	-13.3	4,361.4	-14,7		

*The large increase in population from 1979 to 1980 results from the use of population estimates for 1976-1979 and actual U.S. Census population for 1980. Source: Georgia Crime Information Center, Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates.

Figure 14A







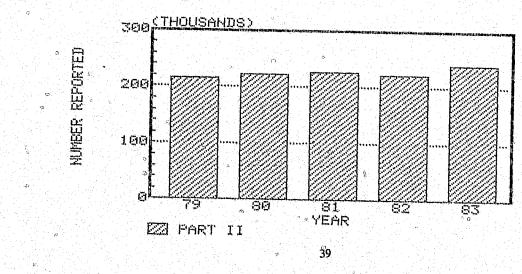
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PROFILE OF PART II CRIMES IN GEORGIA

- Part II crimes have increased steadily from 1979 to 1983 except for 1982 (See Table 20). In 1983, DUI (Driving Under the Influence of drugs or alcohol) continued to be the most frequent Part II offense committed, followed by vandalism (See Table 21).
- Unlike Part I crimes, Part II crimes are not registering the decline demonstrated over the past 5 years (See Figure 15). Secause of the seriousness of Part I crimes, they are more likely to be reported: however, increased public and law

Table 20 PROFILE OF REPORTED PART II CRIMES, 1979-1983

PART II CRIMES	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Other Assault	20077	22078	23324	23151	23285
Forg-Cntrfeit	5839	6185	7126	6832	6687
Fraud	° 20196 °	19422	18065	18577	15677
	[^] 726	686	662	633	695
Stolen Property	861	° 1119	1186	1052	1257
Vandalism	35915	36349	38201	34913	37379
Weapons Violation	1335	1381	1665	1630	2338
Prostit-Comm Vice	230		211	317	1013
Other Sex Offense	2678	2755	2734	2937	3549
Narcotic Drug Laws	8792	9680	11395	10462	° 10568
Gambling	328	311	320	283	
Family Offense	2784	2862	2728	2818	365
DUI	44462	• 45365	47477	50357	2818
Liquor Laws	877	949	1289	∾ 1497	54418
Drunkenness	23983	24519	22834	19840	2367
Public Disturbance	/ 14013	12884	13290	Q	a 20307
Vagrancy	291	411	637	13452	19880
Other Offense	29031	30826	29375	546	229
Curfew/Loitering	108	116	29373	29661	35178
Runaway	3390	3407		184	214
			3168	2812	3474
Total	215916	221543	225895	[™] 221954	241698
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center.	ala di Kata 🕵 ang kata sa kata			-0.501	2,1020



enforcement awareness of certain Part II crimes has resulted in more frequent and accurate reporting of these crimes. Included in these are narcotics offenses, DUI, violations and crimes against children which embody several categories including other sex offenses, family offenses, and rape involving juveniles. (Note: Rape is a Part I offense).

Highlighted in this section are analyses of arrests for drug law violations and crimes against children. DUI is analyzed in the traffic enforcement section.

Figure 15

REPORTED PART II CRIME INCIDENTS, 1979 - 1983

Part II Crimes	° 1982	%	1983	%
Other Assault	23151	10.4	23285	9.6
Forg-Cntrfeit	6832	3.1	6687	2.8
Fraud	18577	8.4	15677	6.5
Embezzlement	633	0.3	695	0.3
Stolen Property	1052	0.5	1257	0.5
Vandalism	34913	15.7	37379	15.5
Weapons Violation	1630	0.7	2338	1.0
Prostit-Comm Vice	317	0.1	1013	0.4
Other Sex Offense	2937	1.3	3549	1.5
Narcotic Drug Laws	10462	4.7	10568	4.4
Gambling	283	0.1	365	0.2
Family Offense	2818	1.3	2818	1.2
DUI	50357	22.7	54418	22.5
Liquor Laws	1497	0.7	2367	1.0
Drunkenness	19840	8.9	20307	8.4
Public Disturbance	13452	6.1	19880	8.2
Vagrancy	546	0.2	229	0.1
Other Offense	29661	13.4	35178	14.6
Curfew/Loitering	184	0.1	214	0.1
Runaway	2812	1.3	3474	1.4
Total	221954	100.0	241698	100.2

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Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN 1979 - 1983

 $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{X}}$

Though there are a few general Uniform Crime Reporting categories that single out and highlight crimes against children, it is possible to analyze much of the specific offense and arrest information to determine trends in the areas of rape, kidnapping, sex offenses, cruelty towards a child, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and child neglect as these apply to children and those arrested for such crimes. (Note: Data on the specific crime category/murder of children are not available.)

The total offenses in these categories for 1979 - 1983 do not exhibit the same decline as the pattern for total offenses reported during the same period. The reported number of

these particular offenses has been steadily increasing each year since 1979, while the totals for all crimes combined peaked in 1981 and have been steadily declining.

• One theory for the increase in crimes of this type is that increased public attention has been focused on crimes where children are victims. Certain major cases such as the kidnap - murder of Adam Walsh of Florida in 1981 and numerous missing children cases have focused both public and legislative attention on crimes against children.

This increased awareness possibly caused greater sensitivity to such crimes and a greater tendency by the public to report such crimes.

CRIME

Rape*

Kidnapping**

Sex Offense***

Cruelty Towards

Contributing to Delinquency of

Child Neglect

Total

Crime

Rape* Female Male Kidnapping** Female Male Sex Offense*** Female Male Cruelty Towards Female Male Contributing to Delinquency of a Female Male **Child Neglect**

Female Male

Total

* Rape committed against juveniles includes the specific charges of: sexual assault-sodomy-boy-gun, sexual assault sodomy-girl-gun, sexual assault-sodomy-boy, sexual assault-sodomy-girl, sexual assault-sodomy-boy-strongarm and sexual assault-sodomy-girl-strongarm

assault, and kidnap minor,

GEORGIA, 1979 – 1983								
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983			
	44	70	° 70	86	85			
	70	106	92	90	99			
	567	635	625	755	832			
s Child	382	446	477	692	749			
a Minor	Q 291	337	410	374	471			
	1,901	1,921	2,180	1,872	1,721			
2	3,255	3,515	3,854	3,869	3,957			

Table 22A **REPORTED CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN** CEORCIA 1070 1007

Table 22B

REPORTED ARRESTS FOR CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN GEORGIA, 1979 - 1983

OLONGIA, 1777 = 1703							
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983		
	0	1	2	1	2		
	5	26	29	42 o	35		
	0	1	2	3	1		
	8	14	7	13	12		
Child	10	8	5	14	20		
	341	357	360	423	564		
s Child	47	70	66	107	111		
	146	193	173	226	221		
a Minor							
	96	87	88	92	141		
	440	419	455	440	568		
đ	42	63	80	66	82		
	3,564	3,791	4,269	4,103	3,790		
	4,699	5,030	5,536	5,530	5,547		

** Kidnapping of juveniles includes the specific charges of; kidnap minor for ransom, kidnap minor to sexually

*** Sexual offenses against juveniles include the specific charges of: child fondling homosexual act with boy, and incest with minor.

Source: Uniform crime reporting data base, GCIC

ARRESTS FOR CRIMES

Trends, Characteristics, Comparisons

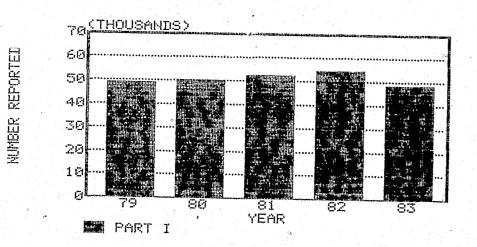
Numbers and rates of arrests are useful as measures of law enforcement activity and the official response to crime. Of course, the policies and emphasis of law enforcement agencies influence the volume and type of arrests made, but arrest practices for crimes are relatively uniform, allowing comparisons over time. It should be noted that because the same person can be arrested more than once during a given year, annual arrest statistics do not reflect the number of persons taken into custody; rather they indicate the number of arrests made. Arrest statistics also provide some insight into the makeup of the criminal population, particularly in terms of the age, sex, and race of offenders.

The arrest data shown here reflect the actual number of arrests reported, not necessarily all those that took place.

Profile of Part I Arrest Trends

During the period 19/9-1983, the number of arrests made by Georgia law enforcement agencies for Part I crimes dropped 1.2 percent. Excluding 1983, increases in reported arrests were recorded for all other years during the period. The number of arrests increased for forcible rape (7.3%), aggravated assault (4.8%), and larceny (7.2%). Decreases were reported for murder (-22,8%), robbery (-7.2%), burglary (-16.7%), and motor vehicle theft (-32.5%) (See Table 23). Still, arrests were made for only a small portion of reported crimes, 19.3 percent overall (See Table 24).

Figure 16



REPORTED PART I CRIME ARRESTS, FIVE YEAR TREND, 1979 - 1983

Profile of Persons Arrested

S. A.

Generally, young people aged 17-26 are arrested more frequently than other age groups for both violent and property crimes with the exceptions of murder and aggravated assault. According to population estimates, the number of persons in the 17-26 age group has fallen by approximately one percent from 1980 to 1983. During the same period of time, the arrest rate for this age group has fallen from 54.3 percent of total arrests to 51.4 percent of total arrests (See Table 25). These data would seem to indicate, as some criminologists have maintained, that young persons are more prone to commit a crime. Therefore, as the percent of youthful population decreases, the overall crime rate will also decrease, (Care should be exercised in placing too much emphasis on the population factor.)

In addition, males were arrested more frequently than females, and non-whites were arrested more often than whites. See Table 26 for arrests by age, sex, and race.

Profile of Juvenile Arrests for Part I Crimes:

In Georgia, juveniles are persons 16 years of age and under. In 1983, juveniles accounted for 8.2% of all arrests for Part I crimes. This represents a decline of 4.0% from 12.2% in 1979. Although a slight increase in their percentage of total arrests was noted for 1983, the numbers of juvenile arrests have declined over the 1979- 1983 period (See Table 25).

Juveniles represent the lowest percentages of arrests rates for each category of Part I crime (See Tables 26 and 27). Table 27 indicates that juveniles are being arrested for few violent crimes as compared to property crimes such as burglary and larceny.

Note: Population estimates are based upon extrapolations of projections provided by the Office of Planning and Budget.

		1979	9 - 1983	0	:	
Type of Crime	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1979 * 1983
Murder (% Change)	764 (11.5)	611 (-20.0)	748 (22.4)	668 (-10.7)	590 (-11.7)	(-22.8)
Forcible rape (% Change)	860 (4.1)	875 (1.7)	935 (6.9)	869 (-7.1)	923 (6.2)	(7.3)
Robbery (% Change)	2,884 (5.9)	2,764 (-4.1)	2,998 (8.5)	2,934 (-2.1)	2,677 (-8.8)	(-7.2)
Aggravated assault (% Change)	8,311 (2.9)	8.950 (7.7)	8.885 (7)	9.662 (8.7)	8,706 (-9.9)	(4.8)
Total violent crime arrests (% Change)	12,819 (4.1)	13,200 (3.0)	13,566 (2.8)	14,133 (4.2)	。 12,896 (—8.8)	(0.6
Burglary (% Change)	10,243 (-2.8)	10,976 (7.1)	10,748 (2.1)	10,844 (0.9)	8,530 (-21.3)	(-16.7)
Larceny (% Change)	23,222 (9.5)	23,346 (0.5)	25,556 (9.5)	27,414 (7.3)	24,885 (-9.2)	(7.2)
Motor vehicle theft (% Change)	2,841 (6.5)	2,543 (-10.5)	2,325 (-8.6)	2,187 (-5.9)	1,918 (-12.3)	(-32.5)
Arson (% Change)	е 	291	383 (31.6)	366 (-4.4)	291 (-20.5)	
Total property crime (% Change)	36,306 (5.5)	37,156 (2.3)	39,012 (5.0)	40,811 (4.6)	35,624 (-12.7)	(-1.9)
Total Part I crime (% Change)	49,125 (5.2)	50,356 (2.5)	52,578 (4.4)	54,944 (4.5)	ت 48,520 (−11.7)	(-1.2)

excluded, the percent change would be -2.7).

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

PROFILE OF REPORTED ARRESTS FOR PART I CRIMES

Table 23

* A portion of increase in the percent change from 1979 to 1983 in total Part I crime is due to the inclusion of Arson as a Part I offense for the first time in 1980. If Arson were

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF REPORTED PART I CRIMES AND NUMBER OF REPORTED PART I CRIME ARRESTS

Table 24

0	1979		1980		1981	12	1982	}	1983	•
Type Crime	Number Reported	Number Arrests	Number Reported	Number Arrests	Number Reported	Number Arrests	Number Reported	Number Arrests	Number Reported	Number Arrests
Murder	877	764	782	611	836	748	744	668	460	590
	(87.1)*		(78.1)*		(89.5)*		(89.8)*		(128.3)*	
Forcible rape	2,216	860	2,513	875	2,459	935	2,453	869	2,188	923
	(38.8)		(34.8)		(38.0)		(35.4)		(42.2)	
Robbery	10,939	2,884	10,884	2,764	10,991	2,998	9,763	2,934	8,489	2,677
	(26.3)		(25.3)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	(27.3)		(30.1)		(31.5)	
Aggravated		Δ _c				$(A_{1}, \dots, A_{n}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$	9			
assault	14,562	8,311	15,624	8,950	15,312	8,885	. 16,484	9,662	15,305	8,706
5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	(57.0)		(57.2)		(58.0)		(58.6)		(56.9)	
5 N						• • • • • • • • • • • • •			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	······
Total									0	
violent	0				1995) 1		0			
crime	28,594	12,819	29,803	13,200	29,598	13,566	29,444	14,133	26,442	12,896
	(44.8)		(44.2)		(45.8)		(48.0)		(48.8)	
	in the second						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Burglary	81,579	10,243	88,328	10,976	88,822	10,748	82,256	10,844	70,080	8,530
	(12.5)		(12.4)	• • • •	(12.1)		(13.2)	· · • • • · · ·	(12.2)	
Larceny	145,758	23,222	154,567	23,346	162,368	25,556	158,935	27,414	137,642	24,885
	(15.9)		(15.1)		(15.7)		(\$7.2)		(18,1)	
Motor vehicle			- · · ·							
heft	21,304	2,841	19,891	2,543	18,061	2,325	17,765	2,187	15,954	1,918
	(13.3)		(12.7)	q	(12.9)		(12,3)		(12.00)	
Arson			1,189	291	1,240	383	1,154	366	1,046	291
a	0		(24.4)		(30,9)		(31.7)		(27.8)	
			·····					·····		
Total	0			8						
property										
crime	248,641	36,306	263,975	37,156	270,491	39,012	260,110	40,811	224,722	35,624
	~TU,UTI	00,000		J1.1J0	4111.771	J7.016			1.1.44.11.1.	

Total

Part I 293,778 50,356 300,089 (17.1) (17.1 52,578 289,554 (19.0) 277,235 49,125 54,944 251,164 crime 48,520 (17.7) (17.5) ő (19.3)

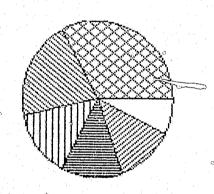
Percent of arrest/crimes.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center)

1979 – 1983, BY AGE GROUP										
Age Group	1979			80 e ⁵	19	81		82	19	83
$\begin{array}{r} 0 - 16 \\ 17 - 21 \\ 22 - 26 \\ 27 - 31 \\ 32 - 36 \\ 37 + \end{array}$	5,993 16,162 10,071 6,435 3,586 6,878	12.2% 32.9% 20.5% 13.1% 7.3% 14.0%	5,137 16,567 10,776 6,798 3,827 7,251	10.2% 32.9% 21.4% 13.5% 7.6% 14.4%	4,417 17,035 11,410 7,571 4,469 7,676	8.4% 32.4% 21.7% 14.4% 8.5% 14.6%	4,340 17,032 11,868 8,187 5,275 8,242	7.9% 31.0% 21.6% 14.9% 9.6% 15.0%	3,979 14,653 10,286 7,423 4,658 7,521	8.2% 30.2% 21.2% 15.3% 9.6% 15.5%
Total	49,125	100.0%	50,356	100.0%	_。 52,578	100.0%	54,944	100.0%	48,520	100.0%

Note: The inclusion of arson as a Part I Offense began in 1980. Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Data Base, Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 17A PART I CRIME ARRESTS BY AGE, 1979

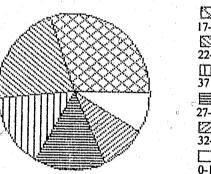


17-21 22-26 111 37+ 27-31 27-31 0-16 ° _____ 32-36

Table 25 GEORGIA ARRESTS FOR PART I CRIMES

Figure 17B PART I CRIME ARRESTS BY AGE, 1983

32.90% 20.50% 14% 13.10% 12.20% 7.30%



 \odot

52	30.20%
17-21	21.20%
22-26	15.50%
37 AN	D OVER
27-31	15.30%
22-36	9.60%
	8.20%
0-16	

PRO	FILE OF PERSO	Table NS ARREST		E, SEX, RA	CE, 1983	¢.
2		ۍ د. ۱	AGE	t	Ĩ.	۵. ۵
Type of Crime	16 and Under	17-21	22-26	27-31	32-36	37 and Over
Murder	• 2.4%	16.3%	22.7%	22.7%	11.5%	24.4%
Forcible rape	3.4	23.5	30.0	°_18.0	• IO.I	* I5.I
Robbery	4.1	32.2	27.9	17.2	• 10.1	8.4
Aggravated assault	2.7	17.1	21.3	18.6	13.5	26.9
Total violent crime	3.0 。	20.6	23.3	18.4	12.4	° 22.1∘
Burglary	11.2	• 41.2	21.6	а 12:8	6.5	6.7
Larceny	10.0	30.8	20.0	14.7	°9.2	15.2
Motor vehicle theft	6.6	37.9	21.0	12.9	8.8	∝ 12.9
Arson	8.2	23.7	14.8	18.2	° 9.2	25.8
Total property crime	10.1 _v	33.6	20,4	° 14.2	8.6	13.1
Total Part I crime	8.2	30.2	21,2	15.3	9.6	• 15.6
Туре	SE	X		2	RACE	e e
Crime	Male	Female			White	Non-white
Murder	82.5%	17.5	%		35.4%	64.6%
Forcible rape	98.8 °	1.2		¢ ()	30.4	69.6
Robbery	91.1	8.9		e i	32.0	68.0
Aggravated assault	80.6	19.4	<u> </u>		36.9	63.1
Total violent crime	, 84.2	15.8			35.3	64.7
Burglary	93.8	6.2		0 9	48.4	51.6
Larceny	. 70.6	29.4			42.9	9 57.1
Motor vehicle theft	91.8	8.2		8 0	en a	• 40.8
Arson	83.8	16.2			58.4	41.6
Total property crime	77.4	22.6			45.2	54.8
Total Part I crime	79.2	20.8			42.6	57 4

6

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%. (Source: Georgia Crime Information Center)

· e

Type Crime	Total Arrest Rates
Murder	10.2
Forcible rape	16.2
Robbery	46.5
Aggravated assault	151.2
Total violent crime	223.9
Burglary	148.1
Larceny	432.1
Motor vehicle theft	33.3
Árson	5.1
Total property crime	618.6
Total Part I crime	842.5
Туре	
Crime	۷.
Murder	
Forcible rape	
Robbery	
Aggravated assault	
Total violent crime	
Burglary	
Larceny	4
Motor vehicle theft	
Arson 🥏	
Total property crime	
Total Part I crime	

¢)

0

53

Table 27

ARREST RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS BY SPECIFIC AGE, SEX, RACE, 1983

ß			AGE		
16 and Under	17-21	22-26	27-31	32-36	37 and Over
.9	18.5	26.2	26.9	15.0	6.6
2.0	41.7	54.2	33.3	20.5	6.3
7.0	165.8	146.2	92.6	59.6	10.3
14.9	285.8	362.4	324.9	259.4	106.7
24.8	511.9	589.1	477.7	354.8	129.9
60.2	676.3	360.0	219.7	123.3	25.9
157.3	1,472.7	974,1	736.7	508:8	172.8
8.0	139.8	78.5	49.8	37.1	11.3
1.5	13.3	8.4	10.6	6.0	3.4
227.0	2,302.2	1,421.0	1,016.7	675.2	213.4
251.7	2,814.0	2,010.0	1,494.4	1,030.0	343.2

SEX		RACE	
Male	Female	White	Non-white
17.5	3.5	5.1	23.4
32.7	3.7	6.8	39.4
87.5	8.0	20.7	111.7
251.7	56.8	77.7	337.1
389.4	72.0	. 101.3	511.6
287.0	17.8	<i>9</i> 99.9	270.1
630.2	245.9	258.3	871.9
63,2	5.3	27.5	48.0
8,8	1.6	4.1	7.4
989.2	270.6	389.8	1,197.4
1,378.6	342.6	491.1	1,709.0

622

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Year	Violent O	Nenses	Property Offenses		
	Number	Rate Per 100,000	Number	Rate Per 100,000	
1972	4,616	97.80	13,465	285.28	
1972	5,186	108.36	14,939	@ 312.14	
	7,180	147.07	23,799	487.08	
1974	6,497	131.80	21,612	438.43	
1975	5,792	∞ 116.21	20,412	409.55	
1976	10,044	198.32	29,244	577.42°	
1977	11,694	230.01	32,200	633.36	
1978	12,649	247.15	35,668	696.91	
1979	13,200	241.62	37,156*	680.12*	
1980		243.90	39,012	701.40	
1981	13,566 14,133	249.67	40,811	720.98	
1982 1983	12,896	223.93	© 35,624	618.59.	
	Q Mislant	Part Crimes, by Race		Offenses	
Year	VIOIEIAL V	Difenses Non-white	White	Non-white	
	White				
1972	1,218	3,562	5,655	7,958	
1973	1,220	4,003	5,949	9,063	
1974	2,051	5,166	10,198	13,647	
1975	2,243	5,350	11,923	15,587	
1976	2,309	4,508	11,523	14,584	
1977	3,987	6,057	14,842	15,402	
1978	4,676	7,018	15,312	16,888	
1979	5,044	7,605	17,134	18,534	
1980	5.266	7,919	18,390*	18,711	
1981	⁶ 5,125	8,429	18,716	20,235	
	5,245	8,888	18,858	21,953	
1982	J.47J	-,	16,106	19,518	

*The inclusion of arson as a Part I offense began in 1980. Some variance in crime rate will occur in comparing the yearly figures prior to 1980 thereafter as a result. (Source: Georgia Crime Information Center: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

PROFILE OF PART II ARREST TRENDS

Arrests for Part II crimes from 1979 through 1983 followed relatively the same pattern as Part I arrests, with the exception of the years 1980–1981. Whereas Part I arrests increased every year from 1979 to 1982, Part II arrests increased from 1979 to 1980, stayed the same during 1980 and 1981, and then increased in 1982.

Both Part I and Part II arrests decreased in 1983 (See Table 29). One exception to this trend is noted in arrests for Driving Under the Influence. In spite of increased public concern with the hazards of driving while intoxicated, the numbers of arrests for DUI have increased every year from 1979 through 1983. This can be explained in part by greater attention to the problem resulting in more frequent and more accurate reporting.

PROFILE O

2

PART II CRIMES	
Other Assault	
Forg-Cntrfeit	6
Fraud	
Embezzlement	
Stolen Property	
Vandalism	
Weapons Violation	
Prostit-Comm Vice	
Other Sex Offense	l.
Narcotic Drug Laws	
Gambling	
Family Offense	
DUI	
Liquor Laws	
Drunkenness	
Public Disturbance	
Vagrancy	
Other Offense	
Curfew/Loitering	
Runaway "	e

Total

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

PROFILE OF JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PART II CRIMES

Table 30 indicates that the percentage of Part II Crimes comitted by juveniles remained low throughout the period 1979 to 1983. Considering the population factor, arrest rates for juveniles for each Part II crime were generally the lowest for each age group. (See Table 32). Of all Part II crimes, Other Offenses, Public Disturbances, and Runaways were ranked the highest of juvenile Part II arrests. Though juvenile Part I arrests clearly demonstrated a tendency toward higher figures for property crimes, Part II arrests did not show the same distinction. Other Assaults are higher in 1983 compared to arrests for stolen property (See Table 31).

1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
15056	16255	17079	17452	16090
2556	2593	2965	3382	3201
19616	22597	21344	22347	20504
928	864	802	878	732
2299	·· 2641	2765	2785	2711
3721	3937	4019	3919	3822
2574	2967	3519	3622	3289
1464	1366	1037	1317	1311
1881	2097	2023 [°]	2264	2277
14649	18089	19828	21145	17428
1237	1071	840	886	830
4813	5165	5044	5273	5020
66098	68587	76448	81086	84552
2509	3504	3603	4849	3917
53874	51882	40133	36424	30446
14627	14895	15683	18038	17236
411	567	881	732	313
21006	23872	24859	29392	29592
197	311	437	399	408
618	651	594	399	430
30134	243911	243903	256589	244109

Table 29

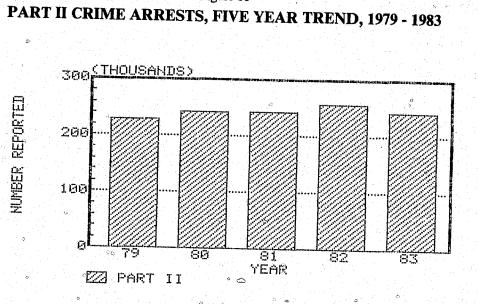


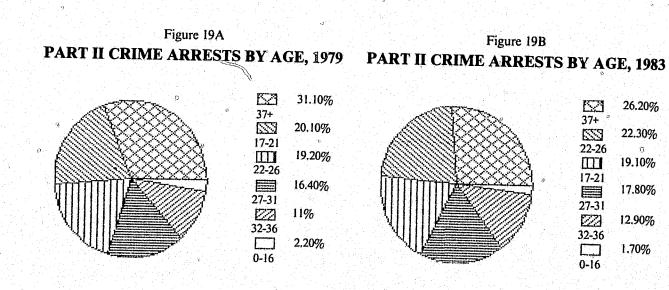
Figure 18

ARRESTS FOR PART II CRIMES 1979–1983, BY AGE GROUP

Table 30

Age Group	1979	1980	1981 1982	• 1983
0-16 17-21 22-26 27-31 32-36 37 +	5,063 2.2% 46,257 20.1% 44,186 19.2% 37,742 16.4% 25,315 11.0% 71,571 31.1%	4,6341.9%49,27020.2%50,24620.6%42,44117.4%27,07411.1%70,24628.8%	51,22021.0%56,44941,95117.2%45,16029,02511.9%31,3046756129%	1.5% 4,150 1.7% 20.7% 46,625 19.1% 22.0% 54,436 22.3% 17.6% 43,451 17.8% 12.2% 31,490 12.9% 26.0% 63,957 26.2%
Total	230,134 100.0%	243,911 100.0%	243,903 100.0% 256,589 10	00.0% 244,109 100.0%

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Data Base, Georgia Crime Information Center



50

Type of Crime

Other Assaults

Fraud

Forgery & Counterfeiting

Embezzlement Stolen Property Vandalism Weapons Violation Prostitution & Commercial Vice Other Sex Offenses Narcotic Drug Laws Gambling Family Offenses DUI (Drug & Alcohol) Liquor Laws Drunkenness Public Disturbance Vagrancy All Other Offenses Curfew/Loitering Runaway

Total

26.20%

22.30% ŋ

19.10%

17.80%

12.90%

1.70%

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Data Base, Georgia Crime Information Center

Type of Crime	
Other Assaults	99 10
Forgery & Countert	eiting
Fraud	••••••B
Embezzlement	
Stolen Property	
Vandalism	
	e.
Weapons Violation	mental Mica
Prostitution & Com	
Other Sex Offenses	
Narcotic Drug Law	S
Gambling	
Family Offenses	
DUI (Drugs & Alco	ohol)
Liquor Laws	
Drunkenness	
Public Disturbance	
Vagrancy	
All Other Offenses	
Curfew/Loitering	
Runaway	
Total Arrest Rates	

Age					
16 & Under	17-21	22-26	27-31	32-36	37 & Above
386	3,138	3,749	3,186	2,188	3,443
45	848	903	615	371	419
82 _	2,666	4,695	4,449	3,670	4,942
1	88	168	146	129	200
92	718	640	458	307	496
260	1,085	852	650	417	558
112	595	688	638	457	799
13	376	423	260	110	129
77	469	496	392	287	。 556
244	4,793	5,559	3,538	1,795	1,499
4	105	137	142	113	329
190	402	1,155	1,305	1,064	904
338	15,896	19,109	14,543	10,992	23,674
239	1,230	462	427	364	1,195
396	3,562	4,536	4,567	3,532	13,853
552	4,067	3,895	2,948	1,999	3,775
13	60	71	39	39	° 91
621	6,777	7,220	5,534	3,640	5,800
41	153	74	49	44	47
415	13	0	1	0	1
4,121	47,041	54,832	43,887	31,518	62,710

Table 31 PART II ARRESTS BY AGE, 1983

Table 32

PART II ARRESTS RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS 1983, BY AGE

Total Arrest Rates	16 & Under	17-21	22-26	27-31	32-36	37 & Above
279	24	604	734	640	484	157
56	3	163	177	123	82	19
356	5	513	919	893	811	225
13	° О	17	33	29	29	9
47	6	138	125	92	68	23
66	16	209	167	131	92	25
57	7	114	135	128	101	36
23	1	72	83 *	52	24	6
40	° 5	90	97	79	63	25
303	15	922	1,088	710	397	68
14	0	20	27	29	🐃 25	15
87	12	77	226	262	235	41
1,468	21	3,058	3,741	2,920	2,430	1,079
68	» 15	237	90	86	80	54
529	25	685	888	917	781	631
299	35	782	762	592	442	172
5	1	12	14	8	9	4
514	39	1,304	1,413	° 1,111	805	264
7	3	29	14	10	10	2
7	26	3	0	0	0	0
4,239	260	9,049	10,734	8,812	6,966	2,857

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Crime Information Cente

REFORTED PART II ARRESTS STATEWIDE BY SEX AND RACE, 1983

Part II Crimes	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	White	Percent	Non-White	Percent
Other Assault	13597	84.5	2493	15.5	8835	54.9	7255	45.1
Forg-Cntrfeit	2212	69.1	989	30.9	1594	49.8	1607	50.2
Fraud	11292	55.1	9212	44.9	12980	63.3	7524	36,7
Embezzlement	599	81.8	133	18.2	479	65.4	253	34.6
Stolen Property	2358	87.0	353	13.0	1330	49.1	1381	50.9
Vandalism	3253	85.1	569	14.9	2189	57.3	1633	42.7
Weapons Violation	2974	90.4	315	9.6	1284	39.0	2005	61.0
Prostit-Comm Vice	549	41.9	762	58.1	462	35.2	849	64.8
Other Sex Offense	2124	93.3	153	6.7	1435	63.0	842	9 37.0
Narcotic Drug Laws	14657	84.1	2771	15.9	9969	57.2	7459	942.8
Gambling	736	88.7	94	11.3	110	13.3	720 。	86.7
Family Offense	4773	95.1	247 เจ	4.9	2313	46.1	2707	53.9
DUI	74152	87.7	10400	12.3	66120	78.2	18432	21.8
Liquor Laws	3339	85.2	578	14.8	1996	51.0	1921	49,0
Drunkenness	27476	90.2	2970	9.8	19148	63.0	11298	37.0
Public Disturbance	13306	77.2	3930	22.8	7427	43.1	9809	56.9
Vagrancy	258	82.4	55	17.6	87	27.8	226	72.2
Other Offense	25405	85.9	4187	14.1	16169	54.6	13423	45.3
Curfew/Loitering	327	80.1	81	19.98	186	45.6	222	54.4
Runaway	159	37.0	270	63.0	308	71.6	122	28.4
Total	203546	83.4	40563	16.6	154421	63,3	89688	- 36.7

52

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

DRUG VIOLATIONS 1979-(983

Though violations of drug laws are not Part 1-offenses, drug offenses challenge the resources of law enforcement from the level of the street sale to the massive organizations which manufecture import and distribute drugs in the United States.

From 1979 through 1982, arrests for drug violations in Georgia steadily increased in number from 14,649 to 21,145 while dropping in 1983 to 17,428. This figure still represents an increase of 19% over the total for 1979 (See Table 34).

Each year from 1979 to 1983 persons were arrested for offenses related to marijuana more frequently than any other drug, though in 1982 and 1983 marijuana related arrests declined.

During the same period, increases were noted in arrests for

	6	بىنيە	1979		*	1980			1981			1982			1983		1979 1983
				Rank	-	% Change	Rank		% Change	Rank		% Change	Rank		% Change	Rank	% Chan
1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8) 9)	Amphetamine Barbiturate Cocaine Hallucinogen Heroin Marijuana Narcole Equip. Opium Synthetic Narcole	118 93 196 23 13 7,627 24 303 58		4 5 3 8 9 1 7 2 6	237 128 293 15 22 9,993 44 251 30	100.8 37.6 49.5 -34.8 69.2 31.0 83.3 -17.2 -48.3	4 5 2 9 8 1 6 3 7	200 125 454 24 48 10,918 54 185 45	-15.6 -2.3 54.9 60.0 118.2 9.3 22.7 -26.3 50.0	3 5 2 9 7 1 6 4 8	290 205 587 61 31 10,644 109 189 127	45.0 64.0 29.3 154.2 -35.4 -2.5 101.9 2.2 182.2	3 4 2 8 9 1 7 5 6	182 105 911 63 112 9,181 127 129 147	-37.2 -48.8 55.2 3.3 261.3 -13.7 16.5 -31.7 15.7	3 8 2 9 7 1 6 5 4	54.2 12.9 364.8 173.9 761.5 20.0 429.2 -57.4 153.4
10)	Free Text	6,194			7,076	14,2		7.775	9,9		8,902	-14.5		6.471	-27.3		4.5
c	Yearly Total	14,649		1.1 1.1 1.1	18,089	23.5		19,828	9.6		21,145	6,6		17,428	-17,6		19,0

53

e, growing, manufacturing ar making of narcotic drugs which cannot be singularly classified in

categories 1-9. Source: Georgia Crime Information Center, Uniform Crime Reporting Data Base

Cocaine (364.8%), Hallucinogens (173.9%), Heroin (761.5%), Narcotic Equipment (429.2%) and Synthetic Narcotics (153,4%).

The decline in the number of marijuana arrests may reflectan increased emphasis by law enforcement agencies on major points of distribution, smuggling and related corruption of public officials. The results seem to have been fewer arrests but a reduction in the amount of marijuana that is available. This same holds true with manufacturing equipment and related synthetic narcotics: law enforcement emphasis placed on manufacturing or the source of drug trafficking.

Another important trend to consider is the steady increase in arrests related to cocaine. The decline in marijuana arrests may be related to the increased popularity of cocaine among drug abusers, combined with a re-direction of law enforcement resources to the cocaine distribution networks.

6-2

Table 34

REPORTED DRUG ARRESTS STATEWIDE 1979 thru 1983

PROFILE OF REPORTED CLEARANCES

According to the FBI/UCR handbook, reported offenses can be cleared by arrest or exceptional means. For purposes of statistical reporting, the number of offenses and not the number of persons arrested are counted in clearance reports.

Overall trends in clearance for Part I and II crimes follow very similar patterns from 1979 to 1983. Clearances rose

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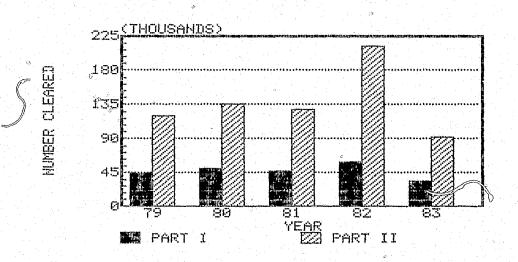
sharply in 1982 for both Part I and Part II crimes (See Figure 20). \odot

Clearance rate is defined as the number of clearances divided by the number of reported crimes. Tables 37 and 38 represent the actual clearance rates for each year. Due to variances in reporting practices, care should be exercised in comparing law enforcement agency clearance rates. Yearly totals, however, are useful for comparison.

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Figure 20 PART I AND PART II CLEARANCES, FIVE YEAR TREND, 1979 - 1983



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PROFILE O

Part I Crimes		1899 .
Murder & Non-neg Man		
Forcible Rape		
Robbery		
Aggravated Assault		
Burglary		
Larceny/Theft		
Motor Vehicle Theft		
Arson		
Total	s	· · · ·
Source: Georgia Crime Information	Center	

ource: Georgia Crime Inf *Note: Arson became a Part I offense in 1980

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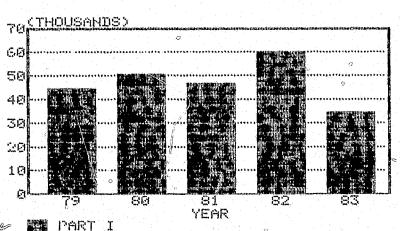
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NUNDER OLEARED

1979 🧳	1980	1981	1982	1983
566	1729	546	562	345
812	903	804	989	638
2514	3137	2876	3101	1751
7506	8419	7331	9154	5095
10905	11167	10862	12024	ູ 7016
18981	21803	21205	30139	17409
3176	3716	2997	3836	2191
*	224	230	238	133
• 44460	51098	46851	60043	34578

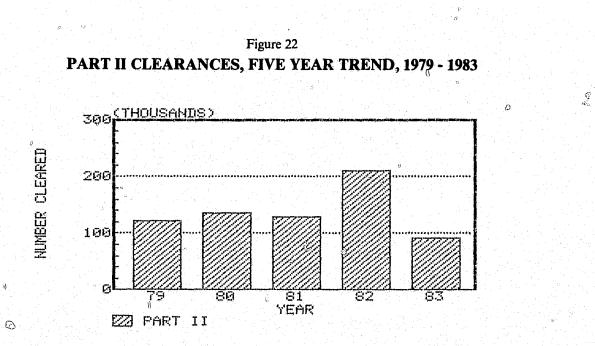
Table 35

Figure 21 PART I CLEARANCES, FIVE YEAR TREND, 1979 - 1983



CA.

Part II Crimes	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Other Assault	9402	10619	9105	11813	7340
Forg-Cntrfeit	2009	2351	2283	2474	1749
Fraud	8658	11461	8934	8805	4999
Embezzlement	221	236	1240	242	148
Stolen Property	604	•930-	840	930	607
Vandalism	3007	3426	37,45	4443	3395
Weapons Violation	897	1246	1435	1435	858
Prostit-Comm Vice	122	202	148	209	159
Other Sex Offense	979	947	1090	1082	936
Narcotic Drug Laws	5668	8862	9733	9183	4603
Gambling	174	157	. 154	204	120
Family Offense	2012	2366	2504	2521	1711
DUI	46722	45461	46921	103848	33388
Liquor Laws	504	1189	823	1075	780
Drunkenness	23909	27087	21908	40818	10076
Public Disturbance	6069	6577	6467	7990	5923
Vagrancy	428	375	467	428	*
Other Offense	8685	11516	10217	12601	14202
Curfew/Loitering	17	29	55	68	75
Runaway	972	1292	1543	1408	1050
Fotal	121059	o 136329	129612	211577	92119



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	CLEA
Part I Crimes	"
Murder & Non-neg Man	· · · ·
Forcible Rape	
Robbery	0
Aggravated Assault	
Burglary	
Larceny/Theft	
Motor Vehicle Theft	
Arson	
Total	
* 1980 was the first year arson was inc Source: Georgia Crime Information Cer	

Part II Crimes	
Other Assault	
Forg-Cntrfeit	
Fraud	
Embezzlement	
Stolen Property	
Vandalism	
Weapons Violation	ж.,
Prostit-Comm Vice	
Other Sex Offense	
Narcotic Drug Laws	
Gambling	
Family Offense DUI	
Liquor Laws	
Drunkenness	
Public Disturbance	
Vagrancy	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Other Offense	d U
Curfew/Loitering	
Runaway	
Total	

* Data unavailable Rates reflecting greater than 100% are a result of more submissions of clearances than incidents.

Source: Georgia Crime Information Cente

 1979 😂	1980	1981	1982	1983
64.5	221.1	65.3	75.5	75.0
36.6	35.9	32.7	40.3	29.2
23.0	28.8	26.2	31.8	20.6
51.5	53.9	47.9	55.5	33.3
13.4	12.6	12.2	14.6	10.0
13.0	14.1	13.1	19.0	12.6
14.9	18.7	16.6	21.6	13.7
*	18.8	18.5	20.6	12.7
17.5	17.4	15.6	20.7	13.8

Table 37 ARANCE RATES PART I CRIMES 1979–1983

Offense

Table 38 CLEARANCE RATES, PART II CRIMES 1979 - 1983

1979 °	1980	1981	1982	1983
46.8	48.1	39.0	51.0	31.5
34.4	38.0	32.0	36.2	26.2
42.9	59.0	49,5	47.4	31.9
30.4	34.4	187.3	38.2	21.3
70.2	83.1	70.8	88.4	48.3
8.4	9.4	9.8	12.7	9.1
67.2	90.2	86.2	88.0	36.7
53.0	84.9	70.1	65.9	15.7
36.6	34.4	39.9	36,8	26.4
64.5	91.5	85.4	87.8	43.6
53,0	50.5	48.1	72.1	32.9
72.3	82.7	91.8	89.5	60.7
105.1	100.2	98.8	206.2	61.4
57.5	125.3	63.8	71.8	33.0
ັ 99. 7	110.5	95,9	205.7	49.6
43.3	51.0	48.7	59.4	29.8
147.1	91.2	73.3	78.4	*
29.9	37.4	34.8	42.5	40.4
15.7	25.0	26.4	37.0	35.0
28.7	37.9	48.7	50.1	30.2
56.1	61.5	57,4	91.3	38.1

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

Part I crime profiles for counties, shown in Table 41, were developed from 1982 and 1983 reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center by participating law enforcement agencies. County totals are actual numbers; estimates for unreported crime are not included. In addition, some agencies did not consistently submit crime reports for 1983 which, in effect, lowered some county totals.

County Rankings

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Fulton, DeKalb, Chatham, and Cobb counties accounted for nearly one-half of all the Part I crimes reported in Geor-

gia in 1983. Tables 39 and 40 list Georgia's 159 counties by their rankings in total Part I crimes reported and Part I crime rates, respectively. Great care should be exercised in any effort to interpret these data due to the existence of disparate reporting processes in some counties. However, in a majority of counties at least one law enforcement agency reported to the Georgia Crime Information Center in accordance with established laws. Consequently, these data provide a useful ranking of Part I crimes and Part I crime rates within the individual counties, to the extent that reporting and nonreporting practices of law enforcement agencies in the several counties are consistent from year to year.

3

RANKING OF COUNTIES BY NUMBER OF REPORTED PART I CRIMES, 1983

County	Number of Reported Part I Crimes County		Number of Reported Part I Crimes	County	Number of Reported Part I Crimes		
Fulton	66572	Jackson	554	Morgan	⁻ 124		
Dekalb	25141	Paulding	505	Gilmer	119		
Chatham	16207	Monroe	504	Rabun	116		
Cobb	15279	Haralson	469	 Randolph 	103		
Richmond	8939	Camden	426	McDuffie	101		
Bibb	8922	Upson	405	Dawson	96		
	7755	Worth	372	Pickens	92		
Clayton	7437		359	Lincoln	90		
Gwinnett		Chattooga		Tattnall	89		
Muscogee	6940	Meriwether	333				
Dougherty	6122	Greene	326	Crawford	87		
Clarke	4953	Wayne	315	Taylor	77		
Glynn	4582	Elbert	308	Clinch	76		
Lowndes	3861	· Harris	= 03	Oglethorpe	73		
Hall	3038	Murray	300	Jasper	72		
Floyd	2845	Appling	294	Telfair	65		
Spalding	2628	Toombs	293	Habersham	64		
Carroll	2472	Peach	282	Bleckley	61		
Houston	2408	Jefferson	280	Pike	○ 60 [®]		
Troup	2186	Macon	275	Atkinson	53		
Whitfield	2152	Cook	269	Dodge	53		
Douglas	1859	Lamar	° 269	Calhoun	50		
Baldwin	1658	Berrien	268	Pierce			
Tift	1650	Pulaski	260	Heard y	49 44		
Ware	1398	Early	259	Miller	40		
Bulloch	1358	Effingham	250	Candler	28		
Liberty	1357	Jones	244	Evans	20		
Rockdale	1341	Terrell	244	Brantley	19		
C	1297		244	Stewart	19		
Walker		Bryan	° 240	Union	16		
Bartow	1242	Emanuel					
Laurens	1237	Brooks	236	Clay	9		
Newton	1201	Franklin	220 。	Wheeler	9		
Cherokee	• 1191	Seminole	217	Oconee	8		
Thomas	1131	Wilkes	215	Schley	8		
Sumter	1126	Lumpkin	208	Marion	3		
Gordon	1078	McIntosh	207	Quitman	3		
Henry	1044	Putnam	199	Echols	1		
Crisp	° 1015	Madison	194	Johnson	6 I.		
Colquitt	1011	Charlton	181	Treutlen	1		
Columbia 👘	966	Grady	181	Webster			
Forsyth	836	Fannin	177	Baker	0		
Coweta	829	Lanier	° 165	Chattahoochee	0		
Walton	824	Banks	164	Dooly	0		
Fayette	736	Jeff Davis	163	Glascock	0		
Decatur	706	Dade	162	Hancock	Õ		
Catoosa	703	Turner	162	Long	0		
Coffee	668	Bacon	149	Montgomery	Ŏ		
Ben Hill	663 °	Butts	149	Talbot	ъ О		
	658	Jenkins	147	Taliaferro .	» С О		
Burke							
Barrow	649	White	142	Towns	0		
Stephens	613	Lee	140	Twiggs 🔹	, U		
Mitchell %	598	Screven	140	Warren	G		
Polk	589	Hart	138	Wilcox	0		
Washington	561	Irwin	138 •	Wilkinson	0		

Table 39

~	Part I Crime Rate		Part I Crime Rate	6	Part I Crime Rate					COL	
County	Per 100,000 Persons	County	Per ₀ 100,000 Persons	County	Per 100,000 Persons		₽	Part I	Violent	Property	
Fulton	10994	Charlton	2315	Gilmer	1026		County	Crimes	Crimes	Crimes	
Glynn	8113	Seminole	2263	Crawford	1026		Appling				
Chatham	7793	Walker	2257	Morgan	1023		1982	354	26	328	
Clarke	6476	Lamar	2132	Lee	1017		1983	294	23	271	
Dougherty	5815	Bryan	2111	Butts	1016 •						
Bibb	5803	Jackson	2102	Taylor	964		Atkinson				
Lowndes	5426	Columbia	2068	Screven	959		1982	53	2	51 48	
Spalding	5255	Cherokee	2022	Calhoun		3	1983	53	۳ . 5	40	
Erisp	5052	Coweta [*] 📎	2012	Grady	885		Bacon				
Dekalb	5021	Terrell	1974	Jasper	881	/ 1	1982	259	28	231	
lift .	4796	Worth	1955	Atkinson	844		o * 1983	149	28	121	
Clayton	4764	Cook	· 1944	Oglethorpe "	787		Baker				
Cobb	4760	Early	1918	Pickens	761		1982	13	5	8	
Richmond	4717	Berrien	1916	Hart	722		1983	277 1. 1. 1.	-		
Baldwin	4521	Wilkes	1912	Heard	640			0			
Froup	4243	Macon	1899	Pike	622	· · · · · ·	Baldwin	1.00	201	1 410	
Carroll	4169	Dawson	1895	Telfair	562		1982	1,619	201 195	1,418	
Muscogee	3981	Fayette	1879	Bleckley	559	N	"1983	1,658	195	1,463	
Ben Hill	3921	Lumpkin,	1857	Miller	552		Banks		0		
Hall	3822	Putnam	1826	McDuffie	520		1982	119	9	110	
Bulloch	3732	Harris	1811	Tattnall	469		1983	164	10	154	
Sumter	3717	Appling	1809	Pierce	388		Barrow				
Vare	3662	Catoosa	1805	Candler	361		1982	688	49	639	
Gwinnett	3616	Banks	1802	Stewart	325		1983	649	48	601	
Floyd	3518	Polk	1785	Dodge	307						
Gordon	3418	Paulding	1758	Habersham	246 °		Bartow	1 544	~	1.470	
Burke	3277	Turner	1654	Clay	246		1982	1,566 1,242	94 85	1,472	
Newton	3274	Chattooga (1630	Evans	240		1983	1,242	60	1,157	
aurens	3222	Jenkins	1616	Schley	226		Ben Hill				
Aonroe	3220 °	Elbert 0	c1605	Brantley	200	0	1982	701	49	652	
Vhitfield) 3157	Bacon	1535	Wheeler	169	e	1983	663	55	608	
liberty	3147	Upson	1555	Union	160		Berrien		Ø		
Rockdale	3072	Meriwether	1525	Quitman			1982	306	38	268	
Camden	3037	Brooks	1323		125		1983	268	44	224	
Houston	2947	Irwin		Oconee	57						
	2947 2932		1490	Marion	56		Bibb	10.050	004	0.000	
Douglas		Jefferson	1485	Echols	0 42		1982	10,259	926 847	9,333	
Bartow Nachimatan	2916 2867	Wayne	- 1461	Webster	42		1983	8,922	847	8,075	
Washington	200,	Franklin	1407	Treutlen	@ 16		Bleckley		•		
Barrow	2876	Peach	° 1395	Johnson	1 1		° 1982	112	10	102	
Thomas	2872	Murray	1387	Baker			1983	61	6	• 55	
anier	2839	Jeff Davis	1359	Chattahoochee	0		Brantley				
Pulaski	2822	Jones	1356	Dooly	0		1982	117	12	105	
Colquitt	2788	White	1336	Glascock	•		1983	19	7	@ 12	
Stephens	2787	Lincoln	1288	Hancock	0	G					
Greene	2749 °	Effingham	1265	Long	0	0.	Brooks				
Mitchell	2728	Dade	° 1265	Montgomery	0		1982	215	19	196	
orsyth	2677	Toombs	1244	Talbot	0		1983	236	33	203	
Decatur	2666	Fannin	1181	Taliaferro	0		Bryan	11 11			
lenry	⊲ [©] 2514	Clinch	1126	Towns	0		1982	380	-48	332	
AcIntosh	。 2501	Emanuel	1114	Twiggs	0		1983	243	27	216	
Iaralson	2484	Rabun	1068	Warren	0	0	Dullart			Ω.	2
Walton	2456	Randolph	1032	Wilcox	Ō	김 태양을 가 같다.	Bulloch 1982	1,354	52	1,302	
	2386	Madison		ション・イン ゆうめい 声がき パスト アイ・ション・ション		E	IMO/	1. 3.14	- 12	1 11/2	

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Source: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates Georgia Crime Information Center

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COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1982-1983

t 5	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
	328	2	2	2	20	93	217	18	0
	271	0	1	0	22	89	169	13	0
	51	1	0	0	1	29	16	6	0
	48	0	1	0	4	18	27	3	0
	231	2	2	5	19	81	137	13	0
	121	1	4	5	18	40	76	5	0
	8	<mark>0</mark> -	0	<u>0</u>	5	8	0	0	0 —
	1,418 1,463	8 3	° 15 22	34 26	144 144	402 585	949 803	58 69	9 6
	110 154	1 0	1	3	· 4	54 46	46 97	10 9	0 2
	639	1	3	6	39	220	376	37	6
	601	3	5	4	36	212	344	39	6
	1,472	3	8	33	50	451	874	138	9
	1,157	2	12	17	54	316	718	117″	6
	652	l	2	11	35	257	352	36'	7
	608	2	72 3	10	40	228	352	24	4
	268	0	0.	3	35	84	163	13	8
	224	•0	4	5	35	72	135	17	0
	9,333	22	97	235	572	2,365	6,267	664	37
	8,075	20	69	260	498	2,059	5,418	569	29
	102 • 55	0 0	3 0	2 2	5 4	43 26	° 58 28	1	0 0
	105	2	0	0	10	48	47	9	1
	Ø 12	0	0	0	7	7	4	1	0
	196	0	0	1	18	81	102	13	0
	203	0	3	0	30	99	97	6	10
	332	3	4	9	32	[10	193	28	1
	216	0	,2	`3	22	,60	143	13	0 "
	1,302 1,258	0 0	~ 0 1 6	,10 22	41 - 72 ~ °	281 276	986 937	26 41	9 4
			8. S.				Star Paris 1977	na garte	

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COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1982-1983 -- Continued

			CO	TIN	T	Ŷ
			UU	UL		

Part I Violent Property

Crimes Crimes Crimes

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1.

17,499 15,279

1,079

1,011

1,038

1,234 1,015

7,418

6,122

1,859

2,122 193

26,749 1,518 25,141 1,576

16,756 14,373

1,066

25,231 23,565

6,602

5,450

1,929

1,709

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County	Part I Crimes		Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons	angen in der sinder	Cou
Burke													Cobb
1982 1983	614 658	89 108	525 550	3 4	6 5	15 10	65 89	184 221	318 298	21 25	2 6		1982 1983
Butts			1.5 ⁻								0	P	Coffee 1982
1982 1983	256 147	15 6	241 141	2 0	5 2	6 2	2 2	129 87	100 52	12 2	0 0		1983
Calhoun		<i></i>							ு டிப் ு				Colquite 1982
1982 1983	40 50	18 18	22 32	4 0	1	0	13 17	11 18	° 10 14	1 0	0	na freighte a fair sta	1983
Camden 1982	522	20	403		0	10	28	107	047	24	•	0	Columb 1982
1982	426	39 52	483 374		0 3	10 7	28 4J	197 137	247 211	36 。25	3 1	trading and the second	1983
Candler		ġ		_									Cook 1982
1982 1983	97 28	5 1	92 27	0 0	0 0	1 0	4 1	32 ° 6	53 19	6 2	1 0		1983
Carroll													Coweta 1982
1982 1983	2,336 2,472	130 154	2,206 2,318	5 3	14 17	29 27	82 107	679 714	1,389 1,473	127 119	11 12		1983
Catoosa													Crawfor 1982
1982 1983	1,275 703 a	62 23	1,213 680	2 0	2 2	23 7	35 14	337 237	759 358	109 78	8 7		1982
Charlton	105 /		000	Ÿ	-			201	550	70			Crisp
1982	137	23 27	114 154	0	3	2 7	18 19	39 61	68 84	7 8	CO CO	6 - C	1982 1983
1983 Chatham	181	21	134	U	1 0		19	01	04	0			Dade
1982	20,155	2,026	18,129	45	206	719	1,056	4,688	12,446	871	124		1982 1983
1983 Chattahoochee	16,207	1,502	14,705	27	144	556	775	3,868	9,981	753	103		Dawson
1982	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	<u>د</u> ا	0	0		1982 1983
1983	-			na d el e Sora. Na constanta	-	- <i>i</i>		-	-	-	-		Decatur
Chattooga 1982	449	14	435	3	1	3	7	142	254	33	6		1982
1983	359	19	340	0	ľ	3 5	13	119	193	33 25	3		1983 DeKalb
Cherokee 1982	1,379	58	1,321	3	6	10	39	516	693	106	6		1982
1983	1,191	57	1,134	Ō	7	8	42	455	563	108	8		1983
Clarke 1982	6,533	482	6,051	6	38	140	298	1,496	4,255	273	27		Dodge 1982
1982	4,953	402	4,551	8	38 40	76	278	1,263	3,069	273 202	17		1983
Clay						0		0					Dooly 1982
1982 1983	28 9	5 1	23 8	2 0	3 0	0 0	0 1	14 2	7 6	1 0	,1 0	and a second second	1983
Clayton			الارد التي المراقع التي المراجع التي الروبي الفري ال			å 10r							Dougho 1982
1982 1983	9,899 7,755	605 412	9,294 7,343	11 3	63 34	° 195 188	336 187	2,782 2,310	5,820 4,478	665 o 526	27 29	0	1983
linch				ų									Dougla
1982 1983	85 76	8 2	77 ° 74	1 0	0 0	1 1	6	33 34	36 。 38	- 8 2	0 0		1982 1983
1705	70	4	17	.	Y			ĻΤ	ي ٦٥	4			

Table 41

Y CRIME PROFILES, 1982-1983 - Continued

Murders	Forcible Murders Rapes R		Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
			en petropa de la compositione la compositione la compositione			<u> </u>	
7	76	209	451	4,788	10,467	1,436	65
10	70	241	585	4,119	8,823	1,352	79
14	3	10	60	295	525	40	6
2	2	8 °	53	192	373	32	6
C 6 1	6 3	35 33	56 37	312 292	609 594	52 39	3 12
2	4	14	41	337	496	41	2
1	7	9	42	336	505	56	10
4	1 5		37	95	156	13	4
0	1 13		35	83	125	12	0
4	5 18		61	348	538	59	5
0	1 12		54	283	427	48	4
0	0 1		3	15	14	0	1
0	0 1		6	31	38	9	2
3	8	28	129	351	664	44	7
3	7	18	123	319	516	28	1
0	2	0	7	82	101	54	0
1	1	3	7	67	51	32	0
* 0	0	0	3	42	81	15	1
1	0	1	2	33	53	5	
5	6	15	72	238	426	32	4
5	3	20	77	198	363	39	1
19	169	834	496	7,592	15,533	1,933	173
13	161	736	666	6,801	14,625	1,993	146
0	0		3	26	39	0	2
0	0		0	20	32	0	0
<u>0</u>	0 _	<u>0</u>	2	6	7	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
20	99	215	482	2,162	4,133	283	24
16	68	173	∘415	1,850	3,402	183	15
9	18	47	119	521	1,196	200	12
4	8	22 ¹	116	524	998	175	12

				CRIME				an an a					میں اور
County	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes		Murders	Forcible	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Dunctonion	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle			
	Crimes	Crimes	Crimes	wuruers	Rapes	KUDDeries	Assauns	Burgiaries	Larcemes	Thefts	Arsons		County
Early 1982 1983	294 259	40 52	254 207	0 4	3 4	5 3	32 41	101 83	148 116	5 7	ີ 0 		Grady 1982 1983
Echols 1982 1983	1 1 1	0 0	1	0 ∝ 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 0	1 0	0 0		Greene 1982 1983
Effingham 1982 1983	253 250	17 13	236 237	1 ′0	1	2 0	13 12	102 96	114 120	15 17	5 °4		Gwinnett 1982 1983
Elbert 1982 1983	430 308	70 38	360 270	4 0	6 1	6 6	54 31	120 106	222 151	18 9	0 4	a	Habersham 1982 1983
Emanuel 1982 1983	295 240	34 28	261 212	2 I	5 0	6 4 °	21 23	95 76	154 127	9 8	3 1		Hall 1982 1983
Evans 1982 1983	29 21	0 2	29 19	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 2	17 8	12 10	0 1	0 0		Hancock 1982 1983
Fannin 1982 1983	258 177	18 9	240 168	4 1	1 0	 2	12 6	127 75	89 72	19 15	5 6		Haralson 1982 1983
Fayette 1982 1983	507 736	22 26	485 710	0 0	4 v 1	7 7	11 18	° 231 219	230 451	21 34	3 6		Harris 1982 1983
Floyd 1982 1983	3,528 2,845	176 186	3,352 2,659	10 4	7 9 °	34 43	125 130	1,178 835	1,955° 1,615	203 189	16 20		Hart 1982 1983
Forsyth 1982 1983	1,070 836	40 29	1,030 807	1 0	4 1	7 3	28 25	333 217	622 520	68 65	7 5		Heard 1982 1983
Franklin 1982 1983	263 220	9 26	254 194	2 1	1 7	2 7	4 11 2	117 74	118 99	16 18	3 3		Henry 1982 1983
Fulton 1982 1983	75,411 66,572		63,226 55,472	173 167	901 811	4,785 4,311	6,326 5,811	20,233 17,464	37,639 33,141	5,299 4,815	55 52		Houston 1982 1983
Gilmer 1982 1983	174 119	8 " 3	166 116	l I	2 0	1 0	4 ° 2	63 46	76 ੴ58	21 8	6 4	a	Irwin - 1982 - 1983
Glascock 1982 1983	-		•										Jackson 1982
Glynn 1982 1983	4,999 4,582	617 611	4,382 3,971	9 8	59 58	156 18	393 427	1,455 1,266	2,7Ô3 2,514	198 179	26 12		1983 Jasper 1982 1983
Gordon 1982 1983	1,079 1,078	44 48	1,035 1,030	0 3 5	° 6 5	6 11	32 29	338 『 285	633 668	60 74	4 3		Jeff Davis 1982 1983

" f)

Table 41

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1982-1983 — Continued

	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
					0						
	101 181	2 16	99 165	0	0	2 9	0 6	40 79	57 76	2 10	0 0
	101	10	105	0			U	12	، ال	10	
	349	° 52	297	3	5	6	38	109	174	8	6
	326	54	272	0	3	10 👡	41	142	121	8	1
	1. 1		e di Alexandre Alexandre di Alexandre di Alexandr			0					
	7,761	539 496	7,222 6,941	6 4	39 35	118 85	376 372	2,672 2,179	3,958 4,127	570 602	22 33
	7,437	490	0,941	4	33	05	512	2,179	4,127	002	
	59	4	55	1	0	2	1	11	38	5	1
	64	3	1	0	2	Õ	i	19	37	4	1
				0					Ç.		
	3,441	245	3,196	6	8	49	182	952	1,943	281	20 ″
	3,038	221	2,817	4	16	35	166	808	1,772	215	22
	0										
	- -		_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_
		0									
	420	26	394	2	<u>1</u>	4	19	168	191	33	2
	469	36	433	0	1	6	29	154	248	30	1
				ం		Ð					
	379	25 32	354	1	2 2	6 4	16 26	169 141	172	12	1
	303	32	27.1	0	4	, 	20	141	110	17,	3
	90	2	88	0	0	n an	, 1	15	° 71	2	0
	138	3	135	0 "	• 0	0	3 _	50	74	11	0
		ø		*							r
	78	2	76	9 1	0	1	0	36	33	6	1
	44	0	44	0	0	0	• 0	26	15	2	1
	1.000		1.000	σ		20	a a a		0 406	70	0
	1,088 1,044	66 90	1,022 954	8	11 12	20 23	27 54	448 309	496 560	70 79	8 6
			ŋ								
	2,517	161	2,356	7	16	41	97	675	1,543	132	6
	2,408	144	2,264	7 2	17	33	97 92	.741	1,413	100	10
			Ŷ								
	158 138	12 14	146 124	3 0	1 2	3 3	5 9	66 57	70 62	9 5	1 0
	1.30	14	124	V	4	J			02		
	516	38	478	5	3	11	[9	195	222	51	₹10
	554	38 37	517	Ő	3 7	7	23		270	34	ĬŤ
-	J										
	125	6	119	0 °	0 0	ľ	° 5. 1	71 5 40	41 ^c	6	°1
	72 ₂	3	. 69		0	1		₅ 40	28	1	0
	a						•	e 67			
	166 163	10 18	156 145	2 - 0	0 0	3 4	° 5 l4	67 41	83 95	* 4 7	2 2
	IVJ	10	1777	0		7	4 7	71			g transformer Constanting

= County	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons		County
Jefferson	а О		у.								0		Madison
1982	251	58	193	4	0	7	47	61	115	14	3		1982
1983	280	45	235	1	5		38 °	94	126	10	5 。		1983
Jenkins	160	10	144			0	12	59	80	-			Marion
1982 1983	162 147	, 18 17	144 130	4	1	0 2	13 13	53 53	83 71	73	1 3		1982°
				· ·			••			•			1983
Johnson 1982	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	.0	0	0		Meriwether
1983	i	Ĭ.	0	0	Ő	0	Ĩ	0	Õ	Ő	Ő		1982 1983
Jones					4								
 Jones ✓ 1982 	281	20	261	0	0	4	16	96	142	22	1		Miller 1982
1983	244	10	234	1	2	1	6	122	° 101	9	2		1982
Lamar					0								
1982	240	19	221	0	4	2	13	05	125	13	. 0		Mitchell 1982
1983	269	38	231	0	5	7	26	.58	159	10	4		1983
Lanier	\sim				e i i i e i i i								Monroe
1982	134	22	112	0	0	2	20	24	79	6	3		1982
1983	₉ 165	22	143	1. 1. S.		2	18	52	83	ິ 7ັ			1983
Laurens				0									Montgomery
1982 1983	1,368 1,237	134 129	1,234 1,108	2 2	8 10	20 16	104 101	409 378	780 696 ∘	42 33	3 0 1		1982
	1,237	129	1,100	4	10	10	101	378		55	2 1		1983
Lee	107	-1	100	° .		2	•	90	。 101	۵	Ω		Morgan
1982 1983	197 140	7 3	190 137	1	0	3 0	2 3	80 52	78	∘ 7	0		1982
			•••	U or					e .		¥		1983
Liberty 1982	1,506	155	1,351	3	22	25	105	508	766	64	13		Murray
1983	1,357	148	1,209	2	19	34	.05	441	689	74	5		1982
Lincoln	¢				J.								1983
1982	9	1	8	0	0	0	1	6	2	° 0	0		Muscogee
1983	90	3	87	0 °	0	0	3	49	36	2	0		1982 1983
Long										-			
1982			-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		Newton 1982
1983	-	-	-	-		-	-						1983
Lowndes										1			Oconee
1982	3,301	242	3,059	5	23	74	140	994	1,937	/ 119	9		1982
1983	3,861	105	3,756	7	26	33	39	1,277	2,306	154	19		1983
Lumpkin					Û								Oglethorpe
1982	182	15	167 190	0	0	3	12 16	80 57	72 123	13 6	2 4	0	1982
1983	208	18	190	I	0	1	10	57	125	0	19 14 1917 - N. 1917 - 1917		1983
McDuffie	° 000	~~~	107	•		°.	10	00	0	•	•		Paulding
1982 1983	° 208 101	22 11	, 186 90	0 0 °	1 0	2 2	19 9	82 42	96 42	° 8 6	0 0		1982
	, IVI			v	v	#		**				7	1983
McIntosh 1982	303	22	281	0	3	1	18	74	186	15	6		Peach
1982	207	14	193	0	3 0	4	10	° 84	o 99	10	0		° 1982
Macon			6 a	*	1997 - 1985) 1997 - 1997 - 1997				u	0		1	1983
1982	72	7	65	0	1	1	5	33	29	3	0		Pickens
1983	275	22	253	ľ	Ó	ھ 2	19	101	148	4	0 0		1982
						a i			×.			0	1983
					¢	66							

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1982-1983 — Continued

Table 41

Table 41

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1982-1983 — Continued

	art I rimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
	305 194	27 15	278 179	0 0	0	7 0	20 14	148 88	109 78	15° 12	° 6
										с — р С — о	
	4	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
	3	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
	332	32	300	3	9	Q ,	12	195	93	10	2
	333	46	287	2	5	8	34	134	132	19	2
			5			e/					
	72	4	68	0	0	0	4	27	38	3	0
	40	5	35	0	0	1	4		21	1 1 1	2
	443	56	387	2		4	47	99	280	7	I.
	598	73	525	Õ	3 3	9	61	145	355	23	2
	588	83	505	2	2	13	66	194	273	36	2
	504	94	410	0	12	10	72	135	244	28	3
et ester Second	_	_		_			_				
	-	-		-	9	-	-	~		-	-
								0		3	0
	204	27	177	0	2	6	19	64	108	4	1
	124	8	١١6	0	1	2	5	64	49	3	. • 0 •
starin Vari	- 351	25	326		0	3	21	121	173	30	2
ß	300	19	281	0	3	2	14	95	144	41	ī
	8,410	746	7,664	16	63	325	342	2,516	4,523	577	48
	6,940	649	6,291	10	59	248	332	1,969	3,834	440	48
	1,281	120	1,161	7	10	24	< → 79	437	657	60	7
	1,201	108	1,161 1,093	4	10 7	24 18	79	437 339	707	44	3
	17 8	2 1	15 7	0 0	2 0	0 0	0 1	8 3	6 4	0 0	1 0
	• •					v				v	v
9	59	2	© 57	۱ ۱	° 0	0	2	18	37	2	0
	59 73	2 5	⁽⁾ 57 68	0 0	0 0	0 1	2 4	18 • 33	37 33	2 2	0
	596 505	25 21	° 571 484	4 1	2 2	1 3	18 15	225 192	271 · 254	69 34	6 4
	202 0	41	דיטד	¢				1. <i>4</i> fe	2 7 7	77	.
	854	90	764	2	6	19	63	194	545	21	4
	282	24	258	2 0	1	19 15	18	75	164	19	0
				¢.	0						
	187 92	12 6	175 86	1 0	2 0	3 1	7 5	64 26	91 46	18 12	2 2
	74	J	νv		v			∍ 4v	ΨV	14	4 1 *

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COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1982-1983 - Continued

County		Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes		Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons	<u> </u>	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenics	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
Pierce 1982 1983	65 49	6 10	59 39] 0	0 3	1 0	4 7	20 9	33 27	6 3	0 0	Sumter 1982 1983	1,547 1,126	158 154	1,389 972	3 2	8 11	23 18	124 ≈ 123	487 278	866 658	31 26	5 10
Pike 1982 1983	92 60	7 2	85 58	0 - 0	2 0	1 0	4 2	43 20	32 34	5 - 4	0 0	Talbot 1982 1983	2	0 -	2	0	0 _	0 -	с <u>0</u> —	<u> </u>	1 	0 -	<mark>0</mark>
Polk 1982 1983	841 589	104 79	737 510	4	2 3	8 8	90 67	302 177	359 283	71 44	5 6	Taliaferro 1982 1983	-	- 1 - 1 		1999 - 1999 1997 - 1999 1997 - 1999 1997 - 1997 - 1997 1997 - 1997					یں ہے۔ یہ ا سے ا مرکز میں ا		
Pulaski 1982 1983	287 260	32 29	255 231	1 3	3 	1 4°	27 21	87 85	146 138	18 8	4 0	Tattnall 1982 1983	119 89	4 3	115 86	0 0	0 0	2 2	2 1	64 38	47 43	4 5	0
Putnam 1982 1983	330 199	40 12	290 187	3 0	ା ୍ଟ୍ର 0	13 0	23 12	153 94	° 127 85	9 6	1 2	Taylor 1982 1983	105 77	22 15	83 62	2 0	1. 1.	1 2	18 12	34 24	46 34	1	20
Quitman 1982 1983	3	0	° 3 2	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	1	2 1	0 0	0 0	Telfair 1982 1983	129 65	2	127 64	0 0	0	0	2 1	67 41	54 21	6 2	0
Rabun 1982 1983	» 166 116	6 2	160 114	0 0	0 0	0 0	6 2	73 56	81 52	5 6	l 0	Terrell 1982 1983	338 244	42 25	296 219	0	5 3	3	34 18	121 83	164 121	11 11	0 4
Randolph 1982 1983	116 103	5 16	111 87	0 0	e 0 0	0 1	5 15	47 31	63 54	1 c 2	0 0	Thomas 1982 1983	1,438 1,131	147 125	1,291 1,006	0 3 3	16 6	25 32	103 84	407 268	827 688	49 42	8
Richmond 1982 1983	11,189 8,939	898 785	10,291 8,154	28 18	98 95	397 332	375 340	3,681 2,886	5,974 4,753	607 484	29 31	Tift 1982 1983	2,020 1,650	308 245	1,712 1,405	6	20 17	52 45	230 179	494 402	1,121 923	85 75	12 5
Rockdale 1982 1983	1,643 1,341	134 104	1,509 1,237	2 2	11 9	33 10	88 83	390 318	1,009 825	106 90	4 4	Toombs 1982 1983	1,030 351 293	42	309 251	1 3	t 3	8	32 27	91 90	196 135	20 19	2 7
Schley 1982 1983	8 8	1 0	7 8	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	6 7	1 	0 0	0 0	Towns 1982 * 1983				-						=	
Screven 1982 1983	206 140	22 11	184 129	0 1	0 1	3 1	19 8	66 51	111 74	6 4	1 0	Treutlen 1982		-0	0		-0	- 0	. 0	، بوجه الرواني 	-0	- 0	0
Seminole 1982 1983	251 217	47 ″ 33	204 184	2 2	1 2	6 3	38 26	90 64	102 108	2 12	0 0	1983 Troup 1982	2,874 2,186		2,571 1,894	4 7	8 10	33 23	258 252	474 337	1,987 1,487	96 62	14 8
Spalding 1982 1983	3,040 2,628	321 328	2,719 2,300	° 5 5	26 32	47 71	243 220	869 628	1,690 1,531	d _a	11 16	1983 Turner 1982	2,180 209 162		۰ ۱68 141	1 0	1 0	// 13 0	26 21	49 54	108 82	9 5	2 0
Stephens 1982 1983	758 613	44 ≈ 40 ∾	714 573	1 3	5 4	5 9	33 24	290 231	- 395 316	27 24	2 2	1983 Twiggs 1982			-			v L					4
Stewart 1982 1983	36 19	7 2	29 17	2 0	1 0		3 1	11 8	17 9	- 1 0	0 0	1983 ₀ Union 1982 1983	12 16		- 11 13	- 0 2	- 0 0	- 0 0	1	4 2	4 9	2 2	1 0

Table 41

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1982-1983 — Continued

Table 41 COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1982-1983 — Continued

County	Part I Crimes	⊘ Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
			· · · ·								
Upson	361	54	ې 307	4	3	4	43	143	149	H.	4
1982	405	46	359	1	2	3	40	149	193	17	0
1983	405	40	557	•				Ő			
Walker					'n	25	42	532	836	58	21
1982	1,525	78	1,447	3	8 5	25 18	42 34	467	698	66	6
1983	1,297	60	1,237	3	3	10 e	Mara a t	-07			
Walton					1		Ø)
1982	876	52	824	(1) = 1 (1)	1 2	15	35	° 309	487	25	3
1983	824	49	az4 775	0	2	10	37	290	462	20	3
Ware	1 760	122	1,638	t I	7	37	77	464	1,100	62	12
1982	1,760	122	1,038	I	7	27	68	393	830	58	14
1983	1,398	105	1,275	•		1					
Warren	n -	3			_	° .	^ ~		D	0	0
1982	Î	0	ų T	0	0	0	0		0	U _	· -
1983	-	_	$\{ g_{1}, \dots, g_{n_{k}} \}$.						· .
Washington	о ,			3							
1982	529	96	433	1	2	14	79	165	248	12	8
1982	561	86	475	1 0	6	20	59	179	252	38	6
				ŭ					en de la composition de la composition La composition de la c		
Wayne			40.4	•	5	2	. 23	139	266	19	0
1982	454	30	424	0	3	4	······································	99	177	7	2
1983	315	30	285								
Webster									° ,	•	0
1982	9	•3	6	0	0	3	0	Į	<u>ູ້</u> 5 0	0	0
1983	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	· · · · · ·		v
Wheeler		5 · · C									
1982	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	2 9	3	6	1	0	0	2	4	2	0	0
			v	a di Barana Aliana							
White			· · · · ·		~	n	,	57	77.	11	0
1982	148	3	145	0	0	0	3	49	82	10	Ő
1983	142	1	141	0	0	0		42			
Whitfield											•
1982	2,958	238	2,720	13	13	54	158	774	1,679	246	21
1983	2,152	141	2,011	4	13	42	82	532	1,289	182	8
Wilcox					· · · · · · ·	an a	· · · · ·		_	<u> </u>	
1982	n de la composition de Composition de la composition de la comp		_	0					-		11 - 11 - 1 4 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11
1983	1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 -										
Wilkes							10	04	of	0	ି ୦
1982	220	26	194	3	4	0 3	19 21	94 82	91 94	9 13	2
1983	215	24	191	0	• 0	3	21	02	74	CI.	4
Wilkinson			9			n de la compañía Transporte					
1982	32	2	30	0	0	0	2	17	12 7	1	0
1983	_	2	i da de 🚑 j		· · · ·		°	-	75	с —	enti en
			et =						n ar set en jou Maria		° 00
Worth			ः अन्य क्र		n	4	10	169	333	16	° 0
1982	536	18	518	2 0	2 3	4 4	10 12	139	196	13 14	
1983	372	19	353	V	3	4	1.4	****			6
State											
			а а				o.		0		60
	- 20 · 1										
Agency 1982	() 1,665 1,290	450 304	1,215 986	142 21	61 65	145 98	102 120	767 591	339 273		30 40

LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES

Profiles of the current law enforcement employee workforce are based on reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center at the end of 1983. The county totals are based upon a compilation of each submitting agency's employment figures. Consistent with treatment herein of other law enforcement data, no estimates are made if data are not received. In most counties, the primary law enforcement agencies provided information. However, reports were not received from any agencies in several counties.

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	Sworn	Officers	Ci	vilian	T	otal	Grand	Employees Per
County	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	100,000 Persons
Appling	23	i I	0	and the	23	2	25	154
Atkinson	11	0	2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	13	1	14	223
Bacon	15	Õ	2	3	17	3	20	206
Baker		Õ	ō	Ō	9	Ū.	9	232
Baldwin	57	4	7	21	64	25	89	243
Banks	5	0	0	2	.5	2	7	77
Barrow	33	6	4	5	37	1Ī	48	213
Bartow	61	7	4	12	65	19	84	197
Ben Hill	21	0	10	2	31	2	33 ∘	195
Berrien	20	3	0	2	20	5	25	179
Bibb	363	25	10	43	373	68	441	287
Bleckley	15	0	2	4	17	4	21	193
Brantley	13	0	7	1	10	T I	11	116
Brooks	8	1 *	Ó	0	8		9	57
Bryan	13	Ō	0 0	7	13	7	20	174
Bulloch	28	1	3	4	31	5	36	99
Burke	14 °	1	3	0	17	1	18	90
Butts	23	3	ے 2	3			31	214
Calhoun	10	1	0	2	25 10	» З	13	230
Camden	38	6	3	3	41	9	× 50	356
Candler	9	0	0	0	9	0	9	116
Carroll	87	7	18	23	105	30 a	135	228
Catoosa	16	2	18	3	105	5 5	24	62
Charlton	8	0	2	" 2	10	2	12	153
Chatham	392	44	43	75	435 "	119	554	266
Chattahoochee	4	0	0	4 .	455	4	8,	36
Chattooga	26	0	1	0	27	0	27	123
Cherokee	48	6	2	8	rn -		64	109
Clarke	213	33	10	42	223	75	298	390 <i>u</i>
Clay	213 7	0 "	0	2	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	2	298 9	246
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	, 275	43	6	55	» 281	- 98	379	233
Clayton Clinch	, 275 10	43 0	• I	3	201	3	14	233
Cobb	442	0 22	15	3 111	457	133	590	184
Coffee \diamond	442 49	22 2	15	10	4 <i>31</i> 54	133	590	236
	49 62	1	3	10	65	12	66 73	230 201
Colquitt		1	5 5	\dot{i}	05 55	8 8	63	135
Columbia ,	50 21		5 // 0		55 21		26	188
Cook	21	4		1		5		
Coweta	58	a tan	° 4	4	62	5	67	163

COUNTY RANKINGS

For comparative purposes, a law enforcement employee rate (employees per 100,000 persons) was calculated. Fulton County topped the rankings with 411 employees per 100,000 persons, well above the state average of 248. Care should be exercised in making detailed comparisons, however these figures may be useful in making general manpower assessments.

Note: The sworn officer totals provided in Table 42 are not equal to the totals in the Introduction to this section because they are derived from different source documents.

Table 42

FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES, 1983

FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES, 1983 — Continued

Table 42

FULL	TIME	LAW
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		Officers		livilian			Total	Grand	Employees Per				County
County	Male	Female	Male		nale	Male	[°] Female	<u></u>	100,000 Persons	_		1.19	- <u> </u>
Crawford	7	0	3	2		10	2	12	141				Lowndes Lumpkin
Crisp	9	0	4	6		13	6	19	95	- etc		1 .	Macon
Dade	11	0	2	1	÷., ``	13	l.	14	109				Madison
Dawson	7 32	1	0	4		7	5	12	237				Marion
Decatur Dekalb	52 643	4 86	61	196		37 704	。10 282	47 986	177 197				McDuffie
Dodge	15	Ο -	6	190		21	202 2	23	133				McIntosh
Dooly	10	0	1	2		11	2	13	117			ľ	Meriwether
Dougherty	209	21	5	21		214	42	256	243				Miller
Douglas	60 _G	≈ 4	s 25	23	а ч	85	27	112	177		<u></u> 1	ľ	Mitchell
Early		്ത്	5	6		24	6	° 30	222			La ser	Monroe
Echols	2	0	្លែ ំ	0		2	0	2	84	-			Montgomery
Effingham	Ĩ	÷ ĭ	3	3		14	4	18	91				Morgan
Elbert	31	0	4	1		35	· ·	36	188				Murray
Emanuel	20	2	0	0		20	2	22	102				Muscogee
Evans	10	0	5	6			• 6	21	241			1	Newton
Fannin	15	0	5	Ō	anne Anne	°20	Ō	20	° 134			P .	Oconee
Fayette	56	3	6	17	- 191	62	° 20	82	209			is in	Oglethorpe
Floyd	90_	11	5	8	°o	95	19	114	141				Paulding
Forsyth	29	3	9	6		38	9	47	151				Peach
Franklin	26	0	4	6		.30	6	36	230		0.1		Pickens
Fulton	1,831	227	106	324	o	1,937	551	2,488	411			1	Pierce
Gilmer	15	0	0	5	0	15.		20	172				Pike
Glascock	NR	NR	NR	NR	0		୶ଁ NR	NR	NR			1000	Polk
Glynn	140	7	7	21	9	147	28	175	310				Pulaski
Gordon	43	1	6	9	G .	49	10	59	187				Putnam
Grady	27	1	6	5		33	° 6	39	191				Quitman
Greene	17	2	3	2	Q.	20	. 4°	24	·202			f .	Rabun
Gwinnett	219	20	8	64		227	84	-311	° 151			Í i i	Randolph
Habersham	35	0	0	0		35	0	35	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				Richmond
Hall	140	⁰ 15	14	13		154	28	182	229			1	Rockdale
Hancock	11	a sa L aka	0	2		11	3	-14	143		6 		Schley
Haralson	43	0	.3	2		46	2	48	254		ii .		Screven Seminole
Harris	20	1	5	2		25	3	28	167			о ¹	Spalding
Hart	П	1	5	0	0	16	1	17	89			1	Stephens
Heard	10	0	0	2	1997 - 1997 -	10	2	12	174		Ň		Stewart
Henry	85	11	1	12		86	23	109	263				Sumter
Houston	107	17	20	19		127	36	163	199				Talbot 4
Irwin	13	1	2			15	3	18	194	U			Taliaferro
Jackson	28 14	i s 3 , 4	0	03		28 15	3 7	31	118 269		1	c	Tattnali
Jasper Jeff Davis		4	2	~		10	2	22 12	100				Taylor
Jefferson	8 25	2	4	5	5	26	2	33	175		J	5	Telfair
Jenkins	25	0	° 0	0		20 9	0		99	. · · · ·	U U		Terrell
Johnson	16	1	0	1	1997 - 19	14	2	18	202				Thomas
Jones	16	1	2	4		∂ 10 . 18	5	23	128				Tift
Lamar	17	4	Õ	т. Т		17	5	22	125	ų V			Toombs
Lanier	4	. 0	3	2		7	2	0	155		T	l state	Towns
Laurens	32	2	2	10		34	12	¥6	120				Treutlen
Lee	10	Ī	õ	1		10	2	10	87				Troup
Liberty	43	4	22	3	Ø	65	7	· · - 72	167				Turner
Lincoln	6	0	2	2		8	2	° 10	143		N.		Twiggs
Long	NR	NR	NR	NR		NR	NR	NR	NR			La ^{la} -	Union
				an a				e de la companya de l	.	<i>р</i> о *	H		

Table 42

ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES, 1983 — Continued

Sworn	Officers	Ci	vilian	Т	otal	Grand	Employees Per
Male	Female	Male	Female	Maie	Female	Total	100,000 Persons
132	17	6	25	138	42	180	253
13	0	0	3	138	3	16	143
20	3	1	9	21	12	33	228
10	° 0	4	1	14	12	15	79
7	0	3	0	10	•••• 0 ,	10	186
19		1	3	20	4	24	123
19	1	I I	°6	15	7	24	266
	3	9	8	40 in	11	51	234
31 15		0	0	40	2	<u> </u>	234
30	2 2		9	31	11	্য 42 ি	192
43	4	1 0	7	43		42 ∪ 54 ·	
					11		345
3	0	3	1	6	1	7	98
12	0	0	3	12	3 2	15	124
11	1	. 2	No.	× 13		15	69
304	29	4	41	308	70	378	217
36	1	5	3	41	4	45	123
• 11	1	0	00	11	I	12	85
6	0 0	2	I	8	I	9	97
23	2	2	6	25	8	33	°115
41	6	3	6	44	12	56	277 °
6	0	0	0	6	0	6	50
14	0	3	2	17	2	19	151
8	0	1	2	9	2	11	114
42	° 2	8	9	50	11	61	185
11	1	1	6	12	7	19	206
27	7	0	0	27	7 °	34	312
2	0	0	0	ິ 2	0	2	83
16	t	1		17	s k j	18	· 166
13	0	2	3	15	3	18	180
204	15	2-T	° 28	228	43	271	143
58	10	2	16	60	26	86	197
3	°_0	0	0	3	0	3	85
17	2	0	1	17	3	20 ,	137
12	, 2	2	4	14	° 6 .	20	209
"77	3	9	16	86	19	105	210
24	0	4	7	28	7	35	159
5	0	2 ,		7	7 2 * 5	9	154
13	0	4	5	17		22	73
0	<u>• • 0</u>	3	0	3	0	3	45
NR	NR	NR	0 NR 7	NR	NR	NR	NR
20	0	5	7	25	7 2	32	169
11	1	2	41	13	2	15 5	188
4	0	° 0	1	°4 .	1	5	43
4 16 55 53	2 3	3	7	ð 19	9	28	227
55	3	υ 8	12	63	15	78	198
53	2 3	8	. 11	61	13	74	215
39	3	2	2 0	41	13 5 (7 46	195
4	0	1 - 1 - ⁰	0	5	0	5	86
9	1 - 1 - 1 - ¹ -	1	1	10	2	12	193
105 =	14	5	21	110 /	35	145	281
1	0	0	in produce	9	1	10	102
9 5 6	໌ 0	0	3	9 5	3	° 8	82
6	0	4	e F all the	10	1 . 1	. St. 11	0 110
		1	0			1	and the second

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County	Sw Mal	orn Officers e Femal	<u> </u>	Civilian Fen	nale Male	Total Femal	Grand e Total	Employees Per 100,000 Person
Upson	4	5 6	0	0	45	6	51	193
Walker	6	9 7	8	, H	77	18	95	165
Walton	• 4	1 2	2	11	ໍ 43	13	56	167
Ware	6	0 2	< 21		81	· 12	93	244
Warren	N	R NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Washington	3	0 3	0		30	8	38	196
Wayne	3	6 1	3	3	39	4	43	199
Webster		2 0	3	0	5	0	5	210
Wheeler		7 0	1	3	8	3	11	206
White	1	0 0	2	2	° 12	2	14	132
Whitfield	10)3 2	17		120	9	129	189
Wilcox		3 0	0	0	3	0	3	38
Wilkes	0	7 0	1	1	18	1.1	19	169
Wilkinson		2 1	1	. · · 3″	13	a 4	17	158
Worth	1	9 2	6	4	° 25	6	31	163
State Agency	1,02	24 29	₀ 349	629	1,373	658	2,031	\$
Totals	10,00	885	1,122	2,298	11,123	3,183	14,306	248

Source: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates. Georgia Crime Information Center Note: 'NR' Indicates No Reports Submitted

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	aw Enforcement Employee
County	Per 100,000 Persons
Fulton"	411
Clarke	390
Camden	356
Monroe	N 345
Putnam	3812
Glynn	310 °
Bibb	287
Troup	281
Peach	0 277
Jasper	269
Chatham	266
McIntosh	266
Henry	263
Haralson	254
Lowndes	253
Clay	246
Ware	240
Dougherty	243
Baldwin	243
Evans	241
Dawson	237
Coffee	236
Miller	235
Meriwether	234
Clayton	233
Baker	232
Calhoun	230
Franklin	230
Hall	227
Macon	228
Carroll	228
Terrell	227
Atkinson	223
Early	222
Muscogee	217
Tift	215
Butts	214
Barrow	213
Spalding	210
Webster	210
Fayette	209
Seminole	209
Clinch	207
Wheeler	206
Pulaski	206
Bacon =	206
Greene	202
Johnsen	202
Colquitto	201
Houston	199
Wayne	199
Thomas	198
Bartow	197

SOURCE: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates Georgia Crime Information Center

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Table 43

RANKING OF COUNTIES BY NUMBER OF FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1983

County	Law Enforcement Employees Per 100,000 Persons	County	Law Enforcement Employee Per 100,000 Persons		
Doot to be	107				
Rockdale Dekalb	197	Columbia	135		
Washington	197	Habersham	135		
Toombs	196	Fannin	154		
Ben Hill	195 195	Dodge	S 133		
Irwin		White	132		
	194	Jones	128		
Treutlen Upson	193 193	Morgan	124		
Bleckley	193	McDuffie	² (23 ²		
Mitchell		Newton	123		
	192	Chattooga	123		
Grady Whitfield	191 189	Laurens Jackson	120		
Cook	188		118		
	E	Dooly	⊶ \$17		
Taylor	188	Candler	116		
Elbert	188	Brantley	116		
Gordon	187	Paulding	115		
Marion	186	Pike	114		
Polk	185	Union	110		
Cobb	184	Dade	109		
Randolph	180 @	Cherokee	109		
Berrien	179	Emanuel	102		
Decatur	177	Turner	102		
Douglas	177	Jeff Davis	100		
Jefferson	175	Jenkins	99		
Heard	174	Bulloch	99		
Lamar	174	Montgomery	98		
Bryan	174	Oglethorpe	97		
Gilmer	× 172	Crisp	95		
Wilkes	169	Effingham	91		
Tattnal!	169	Burke	90		
Harris	167	Hart	89		
Liberty	167	Lee	87		
Walton	167	Towns	86		
Rabun	166	Oconee	85		
Walker	165	Chiey	85		
Worth	163	Echols	84		
Coweta	a 163	Quitman	83		
Stephens	159	Twiggs	82		
Wilkinson	158	Madison	79		
Lanier	155	Banks	77		
Stewart	154	Sumter	73		
Appling	154	Murray	69		
Charlton	153	Catoosa	° 62		
Gwinnett	151	Brooks	57		
Pierce	151	Pickens	50		
Forsyth	151	Talbot	45		
Hancock	143	Telfair	43		
Lincoln	143	Wilcox	38		
Richmond	143	Chattahoochee	36		
Lumpkin	143	Glasčock	NR		
Crawford	141	Long	NR		
Floyd	141	Taliaferro	NR		
Screven	137	Warren	NR		

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OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED

Statistics compiled in Table 44 are taken from information reported to the Georgia Crime Information Center by law enforcement encies.

The most serious assaults committed against officers resulted in 16 deaths over the five year period from 1979 - 1983. There has been a definite decrease in officers killed since 1979 with only one death reported in the last two years.

Yearly changes in the total number of officers assaulted show an increase from 1979 through 1982, with a downward trend in 1983. This downward trend is even more evident when types of activities are examined. Traffic pursuits and other stops are the only enforcement activities showing an increase in 1983 over 1982. This could be due to increased DUI patrolling efforts.

Another area of interest is the type of weapon used during assaults. In contrast to the weapon types most frequently used in the commission of aggravated assaults (cutting tools, firearms, other weapons Figure 6B), officers are most frequently assaulted by hands, fists or feet.

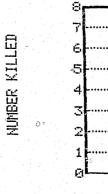
When considering the total number of assaults against law enforcement officers each year, a decrease in the number of personal injuries received is evident, suggesting that officers are more aware of the potential for injury in their duty assignments and are being trained more effectively to avoid personal injuries.

Table 44

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Total number of officers killed	5	7	3	0	1
Officers assaulted				9	
Type of Activity			<i>.</i>		
Attempting other arrests	313	431	452	464	344
Responding to disturbance calls	242	217	-226	220	189
Traffic pursuits and other stops	118	94	106	82	123
Handling, transporting and custody	118	152	137	108	93
All others	183	215	311	407	340
Yearly total	° 974	1,109	1,232	1,281	1,089
Type of weapon			9		
Firearm	78	96	75	89	72
Knife or cutting instrument	42	46	29	20	21
Other dangerous weapons	94	110	101	<u> </u>	· 81
Hands, fist or feet -	760	• 857	1,027	1,073	915
Yearly total	974	1,109	1,232	1,281	1,089
Injury					
Officers with personal injuries	415	307	374 0	351	275
Officers without personal injuries	559	802	858	930	814
Yearly total	974	1,109	1,232	1,281	1,089
Type of assignment	8 8				
Alone	413	401	473	484	459
Assisted	561	708	759	797	630
F Yearly total	974	1,109	1,232	1,281	1,089
			• • • • • •		.,
Time of Assaults	250	355	260	201	2016
Daytime (6:00 a.m. $- 6:00$ p.m.)	258 716	555 754	368 864	₂ 382 899	326 763
Nighttime (6:00 p.m 6:00 a.m.)	974	ليبيع شيسي المحج والمغفير مستند			
Yearly Total		1,109	1,232	[®] 1,281	1,089
Total number cleared	980	1,024	1,184	1,2557	1,050

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LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAILTED 1979 - 1983

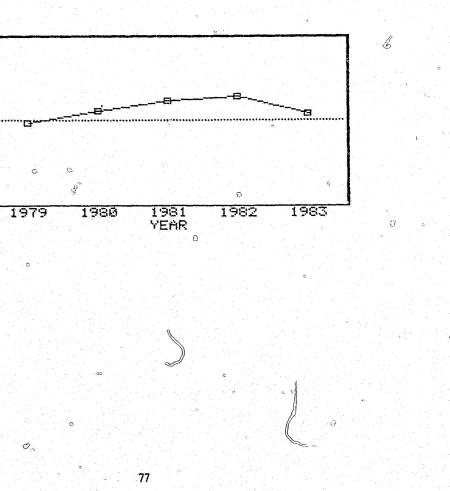


2000 **ASSAULTED** 1000 NUMBER

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Figure 23A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED, 1979 - 1983 1981 YEAR 1983 1979 1980 1982

Figure 23B LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1979 - 1983



TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

Profile of DUI

DUI or Driving Under the Influence of drugs or alcohol has been a problem of major proportions. Recently, however, public outcry over the death and destruction caused by this crime has resulted in increased law enforcement attention.

Table 45 indicates the five year trend for DUI arrest rates in each county, as well as the percent changes from 1979 to 1983, and the arrest rate for 1983. The figures indicate a steady increase over the five year period (27.9% statewide). with many individual counties registering much higher increases. Much of this change is undoubtedly the direct result of intensive law enforcement efforts (special DUI Task Forces) to arrest drunk drivers.

County rankings by arrest rates per 100,000 persons (Table 46) indicate the importance of population as a factor. Many highly populated counties with high arrest numbers for DUI are not in the top group because of their population totals. Less populated counties, however, with aggressive DUI programs rank high in the arrest Rate Table.

Arrest for DUI of persons within specific age groups is also an important consideration. Table 47 provides population estimates of specific age groups. Because the legal drinking age in Georgia was 19 in 1983, one of the major break points in the Table is the group above and below age 19. Of the age groups indicated, persons aged 20-24 have the highest arrest rate for DUI in every year for which population estimates are available.

Of interest is the fact that only one group experienced a major decline at any point in the five year period (Note: The smaller numbers of the 0-14 group were not included). In 1983, the 15 to 19 age group experienced a 4.5% decline (8,605 to 8,217 arrests). Equally important is the fact that the rate also declined indicating that this change is not solely the result of a population change. The raising of the drinking age from 18 to 19 is one possible factor influencing the change. The evaluation of data in the next few years will be necessary to determine the validity of the change of drinking age as a factor in DUI arrests and arrest rates.

Table 45 **REPORTED DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY** 1979 - 1983

1979 - 1903									
County	1979	. 1980	1981	1982	- 1983	% Change 79-83	Rate/100,000 1983		
Appling	28	0	12	190	148	428.6%	911		
Atkinson	27	1	1	32	114	322.2%	1816		
Bacon	202	139	105 82	110	78	-61.4%	804		
Baker	86	80	82	18	"	-96.5%	77		
Baldwin	424	457	391	608	709	67.2%	1933		
Banks	- 54	27	39	22	34	-37.0%	374		
Barrow	482	437	484	470	390	-19.1%	o 1728		
Bartow	689	626	678	603	467	-32.2%	1097		
Ben Hill	147	· 120	166	135	196	33.3%	1159		
Berrien	451	328	609	564	415	-8.0%	2967		
Bibb	1,143	924	854	1,220	2,195	92.0%	1428		
Bleckley	94	87	76	53	109	16.0%	1000		
Brantley	95	87	9		20	-78.9%	211		
Brooks	92	61	154	99	94	2.2%	597		
Bryan	127	169	136	105	119	-6.3%	1034		
Bulloch	855	554	696	724	699	-18.2%	1921		
Burke	181	166	332	194	254	40.3%	1265		
Butts	191	106	146	199	230	20.4%	1590		
Calhoun	72	43	75	24	19	-73.6%	337		
Camden	505	491	777	749	890	76.2%	6344		
Candler	151	o 96	24	66	130	-13.9%	1678		
Carroll	1,518	1,216	1,565	1,897	1,422	-6.3%	2398		
Catoosa	564	727	729	883	630	11.7%	1618		
Charlton	130	64	° 118	51	59	-54.6%	755		
Chatham	1,835	2,400	2,424	2,899	2,802	52.7%	1347		
Chattahoochee	11	0	0	0	0	-100.0%	0		
Chattooga	。 432	462	429	300	338	-21.8%	1535		
Cherokee	397	485	622	1,027	1,213	205.5%	2059		
Clarke	410	586	914	1,064	1,712	317.6%	2238		

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····•	ounty 1				
Clay		17			
Clayton		1,064			
Clinch		122			
Cobb		2,790			
Coffee		2,790			
Colquitt		247			
Columbia		240			
Cook		463			
Coweta		413			
Crawford		110	, ¹ .		
Crisp		204			
Dade		60			
Dawson		116			
Decatur		602			
Dekalb		5,261	a		
Dodge		110			
Dooly		114			
Dougherty		1,143			
Douglas		702			
Early		158			
Echols	ò	0			
Effingham		156			
Elbert		81			
Entern	ં. હ	110			
Evans		208			
Fannin		241	· .		
Fayette		776	د.		
Floyd		1,369			
Forsyth		312			
Franklin		239			
Fulton	al tradición de la composición de la c Composición de la composición de la comp	7,084			
Gilmer		177			
Glascock		0			
Glynn	w jiniti	991			
Gordon	ф) ()	751			
Grady		316			
Greene		120			
Gwinnett		1,337			
Habersham		137			
Hall		785			
Hancock		41			
Haralson		336			
Harris		111			
Hart		164			
Heard	- 4	78			
Henry		573			
Houston		1,073	- ¹		
Irwin		118			
Jackson		308			
Jasper		92			
Jeff Davis		291			

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1979 -	1983	25 	4			
1980	1981	1982	1983	% Change 79 – 83	Rate/100,000 1983		
51	59	50	15	-11.8%	411		
1,038	1,162	1,381	2,051	92.8%	1260		
62	81	37	54	-55.7%	800		
3,829	4,710	5,688	6,969	149.8%	2171		
273	272	217	200	-19.0%	715		
214	219	189	214	-13.7%	590		
263	301	248	190	-17.7%	407		
466	384	394	267	-42.3%	1930		
421	342	383	548	32.7%	1330		
18	46	30	95	-13.6%	1120		
177	176	235	227	11.3%	1130		
56	111	91	127	111.7%	992		
91	57	59	77	-33.6%	1520		
539	522	471	468	-22.3%	1767		
7,231	5,896	6,206	5,787	10.0%	1156		
115	133	108	78	-29.1%	452		
66	66	32	14	-87.7%	126		
1,085	1,355	1,981	2,242	96.2%	2129		
577	702	846	941	34.0%	1484		
84	90	76	68	-57.0%	504		
1	I	1	0	0.0%	0		
185	225	231	194	24,4%	• 982		
106	134	* 114	128	58.0%	667		
131	129	107	64	-41.8%	297		
381	267	84	35	-83.2%	402		
226	212	207	200	-17.0%	1335		
577	749	775	651	-16.1%	1662		
1,331	1,217	1,472	1,729	26.3%	2138		
• 336	416	433	442	41.7%	1415		
210	171	121	174	-27.2%	1113		
8,929	9,926	10,673	8,843	24.8%	1460		
264	349	198	155	-12.4%	1337		
0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		
् 794	913	932	854	-13.8%	1512		
689	840	978	642	-14.5%	2035		
447	300	176	213	-32.6%	1042		
152	446	217	294	145.0%	2480		
1,556	2,164	2,278	2,923	118.6%	1421		
166	181	248	364	165.7%	1402		
1,155	1,788	1,544	1,561	98.9%	1964		
0	0	0	0	-100.0%	0		
261	266	170	280	-16.7%	1483		
93	85	96 45	72	-35.1%	430		
167	60 150	45	49	-70.1%	256 1687		
71 612	159	97 603	116	48.7%	1633		
613	554	603	678	18.3%	1531		
1,453	1,164	936	1,251	16.6%	961		
81	89	108	89 259	-24,6%			
307	356	293	358	16.2%	1358		
69	77	115	177	92.4%	2165		
173	127	83	97 208	-66.7%	809		
276	432	655	398	5.6%	2112		

Table 45 **REPORTED DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY — Continued**

Table 45 REPORTED DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY — Continued 1979 – 1983

County	1070	° ****					
County	1979	° 1980	1981	1982	1983	% Change 79-83	Rate/100,00 1983
Jenkins	40	34	25	79	70	75.0%	770
Johnson	29	0	0	0	0	-100.0%	0
Jones	213	113	149	165	215	0.9%	. 1195
Lamar	233	209	224	266	182	-21.9%	1442
Lanier	12	21	126	125	114	850.0%	1962
Laurens	214	367	374	357	288	34.6%	750
Lee	73	50	65	56	113	54.8%	821
Liberty	669	859	1,507	976	987	47.5%	2289
Lincoln	3	2	18	0	20	566.7%	286
_ong	3	2	2		. 0	-100.0%	280
Lowndes	1,076	796	599	686	694	-35.5%	975
Lumpkin	240	142	113	127	152	-36.7%	
Macon	69	36	17	34	[13	63.8%	1357
Madison	41	5	200	190	268	553.7%	780
Marion	19	5	0	0			1418
McDuffie	349	212	231	151	135	° −100.0%	0
AcIntosh	.8	167	422	282	275	-61.3%	695
Aeriwether	229	189	300	262 261 [☉]	388	3,337.5%	3322
Ailler	32	29	15	201		69.4%	1777
Aitchell	165	117	84	75	24	-25.0%	331
Ionroe	405	456	603	560	192	16.4%	876
Aontgomery.	0		0		529	30.6%	3380
1organ	75	51	62	0 71		_	14
Липтау	710	477	544	694	44	-41.3%	363
luscogee	2,107	1,849	2,286		630	-11.3%	2912
lewton	442	n,849 n 429		2,580	2,851	35.3%	1635
conee	27	0 429	357	416	500	13.1%	1363
glethorpe	0	0	0	43	42	55.6%	298
aulding	389	380	0	172	98		1057
each	316	304	408	406	261	-32.9%	909
ickens	101		260	418	218	-31.0%	1079
ierce	34	61 o	72	174	151	49.5%	1249
ike		81	175	210	160	370.6%	1268
olk	180 676	186	201	209	۹ . 189	5.0%	1960
ulaski		548	566	661	236	-65.1%	715
utnam	191	150	238	225	344	80.1%	3734
	36	14	1	<i>D</i> Ø	3 .	-91.7%	28
uitman	1	0		2	4	300.0%	166
abun	29	52	。 16	66	91	213.8%	838
andolph	72	24	38	56	93	29.2%	931
ichmond	1,842	2,055	№1,652	1,848	2,779	50.9%	1466
ockdale	602	897	1,445	1,388	1,799	198.8%	4121
chley	29	20	29	15	13	-55.2%	367
creven	₽ <mark>98</mark> 193	93	151	114	117	19.4%	802
minole		141	274	192	233	20.7%	2430
alding	512	744	901	779	613	19.7%	1226
ephens	88	97	179	194	273 3	210.2%	1220
ewart	6	5	0	0	3	-50.0%	1241 51
ımter	198	145	82	126	153	-22.7%	505
ılbot	35	33	45	3	0	-100.0%	the second se
aliaferro	0	0	a 0	Ő	0	100.0%	0
attnall	103	47	30	78	230		0

	1979 1983										
County	1979	1980	1981	_∞ 1982	1983	% Change 79 – 83	Rate/100,000 1983				
Taylor	143	114	160	167	90	-37.1%	1127				
Telfair	409	229	111	173	133	-67.5%	1150				
Terrell	120	89	52	G 60	37	-69.2%	299				
Thomas	531	339	426	444	385	-27.5%	977				
Tift	755	712	611	540	538	-28.7%	1564				
Toombs	531	702	1,004	1,072	881	65.9%	3742				
Towns	110	1	0	0	9	-91.8%	154				
Treutlen	1	0	0	0	0	-100.0%	0				
Troup	2,327	1,553	1,607	1,478	1,422	-38.9%	2760				
Turner	199	226	254	211	182	-8.5%	1858				
Twiggs	3	1.1	0	0	0	-100.0%	0				
Union	116	25	74	116	97	-16.4%	973				
Upson	385	313	368	334	362	-6.0%	1368				
Walker	313	371	398	337	492	57.2%	856				
Walton	401	462	478	438	604	50.6%	1800				
Ware	404	371	568	979	863	113.6%	2260				
Warren	1	0	1	0	1	0.0%	15				
Washington	140	152	262	164	134	-4.3%	689				
Wayne	218	215	276	337	281	28.9%	1303				
Webster	0	0	1	0	0	0.0%	0				
Wheeler	96	77	97	63	54	-43.8%	1013				
White	171	162	236	337	307	79.5%	2889				
Whitfield	659	534	623	553	603	-8.5%	884				
Wilcox	31	16	6	0	1	-96.8%	13				
Wilkes	96	74.0	139	177	174	81.3%	1547				
Wilkinson	30	27	0	34	0	-100.0%	0				
Worth	89	150	207	217	237	166.3%	1245				
State Agency	285	183	274	293	625	119.3%					
Totals	66,098	68,587	76,448	81,086	84,552	27.9%	1468				

Table 45 **REPORTED DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY — Continued** 1979 - 1983



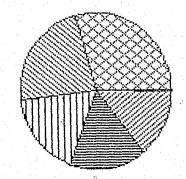
	DUI Arrests		DUI Arrests		DUI Arrests
County	per 100,000 Persons	County	per 100,000 Persons	County	per 100,000 Persons
Camden	6344	Bibb	1428	Screven	802
Rockdale	4121	Gwinnett	1421	Clinch	800
Toombs	3742	Madison	1418	Macon	780
Pulaski	3734	Forsyth	» I415	Jenkins	770
Monroe	3380	Habersham	1402	Charlton	755
McIntosh	3322	Upson	1368	Laurens	750
Berrien	2967	Newton	1363	Coffee	715
Murray	2912	Jackson	1358	Polk	715
White	2889	Lumpkin	1357	McDuffie	695
Troup	2760	Chatham	1347	Washington	689
Greene	2480	Gilmer	1337	Elbert	667
Seminole	2430	Fannin	1335	Brooks	597
Carroll	2398	Coweta	1330	Colquitt	590
Liberty	2289	Wayne	1303	Sumter	590
Ware	2260	Pierce	1268	Early	505
Clarke	2238	Burke	1208		452
Cobb	2171		1260	Dodge	432
		Clayton		Harris	
Jasper	2165	Pickens Worth	1249	Clay	411
Floyd	2138		1245	Columbia	407
Dougherty	2129	Stephens	1241	Evans	402
Jefferson	2112	Spalding	1226	Banks	374 °
Cherokee	2059	Tattnall	1213	Schley	367
Gordon	2035	Jones	1195	Morgan	363
Hall	1964	Ben Hill	1159	Calhoun	337
Lanier	1962	DeKalb	1156	Miller	331
Pike	1960	Telfair	1150	Terrell	299
Baldwin	1933	Crisp	1130	Oconee	298
Cook	1930	Taylor	1127	Emanuel	297
Bulloch	1921	Crawford	1120	Lincoln	286
Turner	1858	Franklin	1113	Hart	256
Atkinson	1816	Bartow	1097	Brantley	211
Walton	1800	Peach	1079	Quitman	166
Meriwether	1777	Oglethorpe	1057	Towns	154
Decatur	1767	Grady	1042	Dooly	126
Barrow	1728	Bryan	1034 °	Baker	77
Heard	1687	Wheeler	1013	Stewart	51
Candler	1678	Bleckley	1000	Putnam	28
Fayette	1662	Dade	992	Warren	15
Muscogee	1635	• Effingham	982	Montgomery	14
Henry	1622	Thomas	977	Wilcox	13
Catoosa	1618	Lowndes	975	Chattahoochee	0
Butts	1590	Union	973	Echols	ů .
Tift	1564	Irwin	961	Glascock	ů 0
Wilkes	1547	Randolph	901 931	Hancock	0
Chattooga	1535	Appling	911	Johnson	Õ
Houston	1555	Paulding	909	Long	0 0
Dawson	1520	Whitfield	909 884	Marion	
Glynn	• 1512	Mitchell	884 876		0
	- 1512 1484	Walker		Talbot	0
Douglas			856	Taliaferro	• 0
Haralson	1483	Rabun	838	Treutlen	0
Richmond	1466	Lee	821	Twiggs	0
Fulton	1460	Jeff Davis	809	Webster	° 0
Lamar	1442	Bacon	804	Wilkinson	0

AGE GROUP	1979	RATE	1980	RATE	1981	RATE	1982	RATE	1983	RATE
0-14	47	*	79	6	35	3	24	2	42	3
15-19	7,929	*	7,961	1,500	8,148	1,542	8,605	1,636	8,217	B 1,569
20-24	14,069	*	15,395	2,983	17,746	3,443	18,966	3,685	20,737	4,034
25-29	10,795	*	11,907	2,474	13,657	2,790	14,299	2,872	16,895	3,339
30-34	8,367	*	8,993	2,004	10,743	2,329	10,815	2,284	12,421	2,556
35-39	6,837	*	7,026	1,972	7,703	2,073	7,704	1,992	9,055	2,252
0-19	7,976	*	8,040	432	8,183	437	8,629	458	8,259	435
20+	55,142	*	57,342	1,592	64,433	1,747	65,320	1,730	73,895	1,914

83

* Population Figures Unavailable For These Age Groups in 1979 Source: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates. Georgia Crime Information Center Found In Tuble 45

Figure 24A DUI ARRESTS BY AGE GROUP, 1979 (%)



Source: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates Georgia Crime Information Center

82

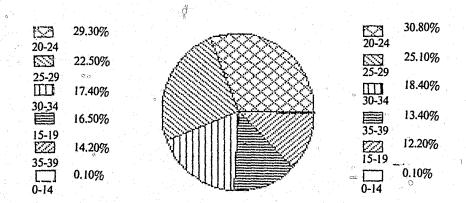
REPORTED DUI ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS 1979 - 1983

Table 47

NOTE: Due To Reporting Procedures In 1979 - 1983, Demographic Data For DUI Arrests Are Not Available From All Reporting Agencies Therefore The Totals Will Not Equal The Totals

• Figure 24B

DUI ARRESTS BY AGE GROUP, 1983 (%)



PROFILE OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES

11

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Data on traffic fatalities are available from the DPS Accident Reporting database. The figures on traffic deaths in Georgia indicate a great deal of variance from 1973 to 1983. Traffic deaths peaked in 1973 with 1,912 persons dying on the road and dropped to the lowest point in 1982 with 1,229.

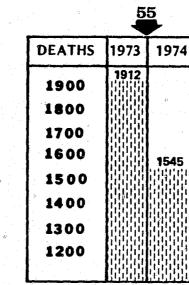
The variance in traffic deaths can be attributed to two main factors: The 55 mph speed limit and the number of miles traveled per year. The 55 mph speed limit became effective in 1974. Traffic deaths in that year declined 30.5%. Certainly another critical factor was the oil embargo which forced many travelers to reduce their miles driven in 1974 (3.4%). Though the mileage increased to a record 43.2 billion miles in 1978, traffic fatalities never reached the number of 1973. (See Figure 25 and 26)

In addition to the 55 mph speed limit, certain other factors

should be considered such as safer driving, increased use of seat belts, and safer automobiles. All of these factors are helping to bring down the death rate per 100 million miles (See Figure 27).

Of critical importance to many citizens is the effect alcohol use has on traffic fatalities. Tables 48, 49, 50 and 51 provide data on several important considerations. These are fatal accidents and actual fatalities caused by DUI (Blood Alcohol Content of .10 or greater) along with fatal accidents and fatalities where alcohol was a factor but not a legal DUI (Blood Alcohol Content of .01-.09).

Data are also provided on fatalities by month, location and type (Table 52) along with the holiday traffic deaths in 1982 and 1983. Holiday traffic deaths normally account for a large number of deaths on the roads. The 1983 figures indicate declines on major holidays except for the Memorial Day and Christmas weekends.



17

12

BILLION MILES	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
44 42 40 3° 36 34 32	38.7	37.4	37.3	39.6	41.3	43.2	43.1	41.1	40.7	40.8	42.3

DEATH RATE PER 100 MILLION MILES TRAVELED, 1973 - 1983

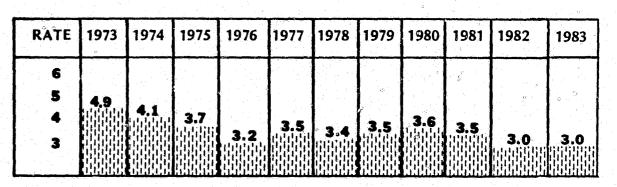


Figure 25 **TRAFFIC DEATHS, 1973 - 1983**

4	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	1387	1289	1460	1490	1523	1503	1418	1229	1296

Figure 26

ANNUAL MILES TRAVELED IN BILLIONS, 1973 - 1983

Figure 27

22



F	ATAL AC	CCIDENTS*	INVOLVING	DUI, 1979 —	1983	1
	Ç.	1979	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	1983
Total Fatal Accidents DUI Related Fatal Accidents % of Fatal Accidents - DUI Re	lated	1,331 200 15.0%	1,348 377 28.0%	1,256 422 33.6%	1,097 。 402 36.6%	1,157 399 34,5%
*Accidents involving driver, passengers, per Source: Fatal Accident Reporting System (F		list with Blood Alcol	ol Content (BAC) level of .	10 or above.		
		E Contra Co Contra Contra Cont	Table 49			
	FATAI	JITIES* IN	VOLVING DUI	, 1979 – 198	3	· •
		<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	1983
Total Fatalities		1,524	۵. •1,508	1,418	1,229	1,296

*The actual number of persons killed in accidents involving the driver, passengers, pedestrians, pedalcyclist with Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of ,10 or above. Source: Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS)

242

15.9%

Table 50

ALCOHOL RELATED* FATAL ACCIDENTS, 1979 - 1983

426

28.2%

472

33.3%

463

37.7%

454

35.0%

	1979	1980 ⁽⁾	1981	<u>1982</u>	1983
Total Fatal Accidents	1,331	1,348	1,256	1,097	1,157
Alcohol Related Fatal Accidents	43	115	120	118	123
% of Fatal Accidents - Alcohol Related	3.2%	8.5%	9,6%	10.8%	10.6%

Source: Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS)

DUI Related Fatalities

% of Fatalities - DUI Related

Table 51

ALCOHOL RELATED* FATALITIES, 1979 - 1983

	<u>1979</u>	1980	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Total Fatalities Alcohol Related Fatal Accidents	1,524 59	1,508 139	1,418 142	1,229 137	1,296 140
% of Fatalities Alcohol Related	3.9%	9.2%	10.0%	11.1%	10.8%

86

*Alcohol Related indicates drivers, passengers, pedestrians or pedercyclist with a Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) of .01 to .09 Source: Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS)

1	Tot	cles	Vehi	Other	cycle	Motor	trian	Pedes]	Tota	an	Urt	ral	Ru		Month
1983	1982	983	19	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982		
82	88	62		77	1	1	19	10	82	88	. 27	17	55	71	я)	January
97	92	81		71	. 3	6	13	15	97	92	21	28	76	64		February
97	96	80		70	3	10	14	16	97	96	21	18	76	78	÷	March
92	104	75		87	4	11	13	6	92	104	28	22	64	82		April
118	96	90		73	8	14	20	. 9.	118	96	23	17	95	79		May
100	115	84		95	10	9	6	1.5×11^{10}	100	115	25	29	75	86		June
124	93	99		69	7	10	18	14	124	93	24	15	100	78		July
129	113	104		70	10	21	3 15	22	129	113	29	26	100	87		August
114	103	79		71	14	15	21	18	114	104	19	26	95	78		September
125	114	96		88	8	8	21	18	125	114	44	34	81	80		October
100	120	69		99	8	4	23	17	100	120	26	26	74	94		November
118	94	96		76	2	2	20	16	118	94	18=	15	100	79	d.	December
	1,229	1,015		946	78	111	20	16	1,296	1,229	305	273	991	956		Total

SOURCE: Department of Public Safety

Holiday Accid 1982 1,026 Memorial Day Fourth of July 942 Labor Day 887 1,238 Thanksgiving 979 Christmas New Years 1,205 Totals 6,277

1982 - One (1) Fatality every 5.4 holiday hours 1983 - One (1) Fatality every 6.5 holiday hours Source: Department of Public Safety

Table 52

TRAFFIC FATALITIES BY MONTH, LOCATION, & TYPE

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1982 - 1983

Table 53

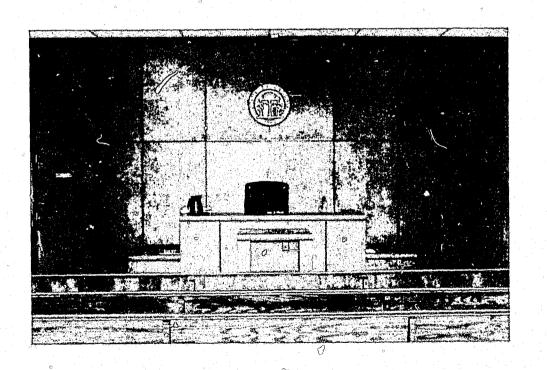
HOLIDAY TRAFFIC TOLL, 1982-1983

den	ts	Injuri	es	Fatali	ties	Hours
	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982 & 1983
	1,156	429	427	12	15	78
	1,033	434-	432	18	15	78
a de la compañía de	1,245	306	432	18	17	78
	1,816	437	564	16	14	102
	1,067	281	345	5	9	78
	841	364	312	22	6	78
	7,158	2,251	2,512	91	76	492

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II COURTS

52



INTRODUCTION

The judicial powers of the State of Georgia are vested exclusively in seven classes of courts: magistrate courts, probate courts, juvenile courts, state courts, superior courts, the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. The magistrate, probate, juvenile and state courts are courts of limited jurisdiction. Additionally, the Constitution provides that the General Assembly may establish or authorize the establishment of municipal courts which have jurisdiction over ordinance violations and such other jurisdiction as may be provided by raw. All the courts of the state comprise a unified judicial system.

Superior Courts

The superior court is Georgia's court of general jurisdiction, having exclusive jurisdiction over felony cases and cases involving divorce, equity and questions of land title. With the exception of certain probate and juvenile matters, the superior courts exercise concurrent jurisdiction over other cases with the limited jurisdiction courts located in the same county or circuit. Each of the state's 159 counties cas a superior court, such courts being organized by judicial circuits or groups of counties. As of July 2, 1983, there were 123 superior court judges serving in 45 circuits. The 45 circuits are divided into ten Administrative Districts, with an Administrative Judge and Court Administrator for each of them. Prosecution of cases before a superior court is conducted by the District Attorney who is elected on a judicial circuit basis.

State Courts

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State courts exercise jurisdiction over trials of misdemeanor criminal cases and have general civil jurisdiction over the trial of all general civil actions, regardless of the amount claimed, unless exclusive jurisdiction is vested in the superior courts. The state courts' jurisdiction also includes hearing applications for and issuing search and arrest warrants, holding courts of inquiry and punishing contempts by fine and/or imprisonment. At the end of Fiscal Year 1983, 59 state courts operated in 60 counties (Cherokee and Forsyth Counties are served by one court). Of the 77 judges presiding, 29 were full time state court judges and 48 served part time. Prosecution of cases before a state court is conducted by the Solicitor who is elected on a county basis.

Probate Courts

The probate courts exercise jurisdiction in the probate of wills, the administration of estates, the appointment of guardians and the involuntary hospitalization of incapacitated adults and other 'ependent individuals. Other duties for which the probate judges may be responsible, depending on the particular county, include holding habeas corpus hearings or acting as a court of inquiry. They may also hear

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traffic cases and try violations of state game and fish laws. There are 159 probate judges, each serving a single county.

Juvenile Courts

Juvenile courts have exclusive original jurisdiction in cases involving delinquent children alleged to have committed noncapital offenses, unruly children under the age of 17, deprived children under the age of 18, and juvenile traffic offenders under the age of 16. With the exception of the juvenile court judge in Floyd County, who is an elected official, juvenile court judges are generally appointed for six-year terms by the superior court judges serving their counties. At the end of Fiscal Year 1983, there were 11 full-time juvenile court judges and 39 part-time judges serving the state's 62 counties having separate juvenile courts. Where no separate juvenile court has been established, the judge of the superior court serves as judge of the juvenile court.

Magistrate Courts

The 1983 Constitution of the State of Georgia established magistrate courts to replace justice of the peace courts and small claims courts. There is a magistrate court in each county of the State and they serve as courts of limited jurisdiction. They serve as courts of inquiry, may issue arrest and search warrants, try violations of county ordinances, punish for contempt, and grant bail in all cases where the granting of bail is not exclusively committed to some other court or officer.

Court of Appeals

The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction in all cases where exclusive jurisdiction does not rest with the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals is composed of nine judges and is divided into three panels of three judges each. The Court of Appeals is authorized to correct errors in cases on appeal from the same trial courts which may appeal to the Supreme Court, except where the Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction. Examples of cases appealable to the Court of Appeals include claims for damages, criminal cases other than capital felonies, and compensation and insurance claims. Caseload data are collected by the Court on an annual basis and include numbers of cases docketed; however, the numbers do not provide data on specific criminal appeals.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of Georgia has seven justices, who elect one of their number to be the Chief Justice. The Supreme Court is the final court of review in the State and has exclusive appellate jurisdiction in constitutional questions and contests. It has appellate jurisdiction in all habeas corpus cases, and all cases in which a sentence of death was imposed or could be imposed. It also has jurisdiction over a variety

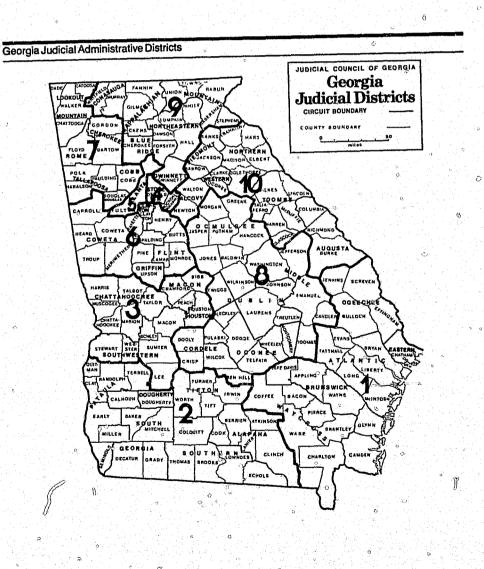
of civil matters. Caseload data maintained by the Supreme Court does not reveal the court's criminal appellate caseload.

Courts Data

The Administrative Office of the Courts, the arm of the Supreme Court and the Judicial Council of Georgia, collects, processes and maintains caseload information on the principal courts of the state. The data are critical in making decisions concerning the creation of judgeships and the boundaries of existing judicial circuits as the needs change within the state. The absence of specific criminal case data prevents a more accurate portrayal of the criminal caseload of the various categories of courts. Caseload data are collected by the Administrative Office of the Courts for the superior, state, probate and juvenile courts. Prosecutorial data are not available for the principal courts. Caseload data are not yet available for the magistrate courts. The Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals collect their own caseload data. With few exceptions, data collected and compiled for the courts reflect only workload factors and do not readily allow qualitative analysis of the functions of the courts.

Figure 28 GEORGIA JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

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SUPERIOR COURTS

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Figure 29 SUPERIOR COURTS - FILINGS/DISPOSITIONS, 1979 - 1983

Superior Courts

5-yr. trend: total filings/dispositions

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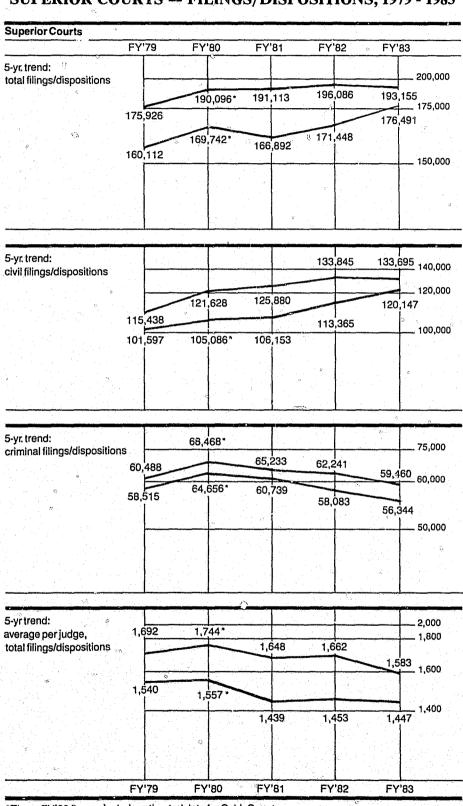
5-yr. trend:

5-yr. trend: criminal filings/dispositions

5-yr trend: average per judge, total filings/dispositions

Filings Dispositions

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts



*These FY'80 figures include estimated data for Cobb County.

	Total C	riminal	Fel	ony	Misden	neanor	Tı	affic
Circuit	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Alapaha	3,307	2,819	575	459	1,395	° 1,117	1,337	1,24
Alcovy Atlanta	1,319 5,570	1,201	475	444	798	712	- 46	4
		5,437	5,567	5,437	3	0	0	(
Atlantic Augusta	862	647	545	360	×138	108	179	17
Blue Ridge	1,053 1,846	1,171 1,675	943 779	980	82	153	28	3
		1,075	119	664	456	461	611	55
Brunswick Chattahoochee	1,327	1,108	843	628	131	127	353	35.
Cherokee	2,016	1,767	1,314	1,220	392	379	310	168
	1,455	1,334	662	591	649	516	144	22
Clayton	1,182	993	1,144	964	27	22	ů	
Cobb	× 1,510	1,463	1,328	1,304	139	119	43	4(
Conasauga	1,138	987	646	582	289	a 233	203	172
Cordele	1,094	1,111	409	415	679	690	6	
Coweta	854	827	645	631	172	161	37	35
Dougherty	743	648	743	626	0	7	0	15
Douglas* Dublin	873	825	244	260	422	° 378	207	187
Eastern	1,187 1,767	1,093 2,002	361	323	764	737	62	33
			1,731	1,906	36	s 96	0	C
Flint Griffin	954	842	429	376	487	437	38	29
Gwinnett	1,507 695	1,485 836	669	751	581	496	257	238
			668	809	14	15	13	12
Houston Lookout Mõuntain	326	308	288	270	38	38	0	0
Масол	2,499 1,553	2,322 1,653	796 1,265	656 1.379	1,389 258	1,397	314	269
Middle						251	30	23
Mountain	564 709	590 564	556 367	586	8	4	0	0
Northeastern	1,541	1,517	620	× 345 659	234 409	147 384	108 512	72 474
Northern	1,170	803	482	267		<u> </u>		
Demulgee	1,996	1,761	1,155	1,017	669 825	511 731	19 16	25
Conee	960	954	444	450	511	498	5	13 6
Ogeechee	447	427	442	* 421	5	6	0	0
Pataula	1,188	1,043	499	466	529	410	160	0 167
Piedmont	1,257	1,271	290	318	489	472	478	481
ockdale o S	524	451	233	193	219	207	72	51
ome	1,890	1,971	485	522	1,295	1,365	110	84
outh Georgia	914	1,037	801	885	97	136	16	• 16
outhern	1,253	1,180	1,123	1,032	130	148	0	0
outhwestern	629	593	465	439	152	144	12	10
tone Mountain	2,343	2,486	2,341	2,484	2	2	0	0
allapoosa	1,001	829	364	, 307	452	360	185	162
'ifton 'oombs	768	° 626	452	399	300	224	16	102
	2,410	2,348	, 333	303	° 1,107	1,067	970	978
aycross	60	674	476	486	164	169	20	19
/estern	599	665	545	599	39	45	15	21
OTAL	59,460	56 744	76 646					
VERAGE PER JUDGE**	59,400 487	56,344 462	35,542 291	34,213 280	16,975 139	15,680 129	6,943 57	6,451

94

Table 54

*The Douglas and Rockdale judicial circuits became effective 1/1/83, **Based on 122 superior court judges. Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

	Tota	l Civil	Gener	al Civil	Domestic	Relations	Independe	nt Motions	Total C	Caseload	Total Open
5	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	
Alapaha	1,209	2 841	487	333	504	395	218	113	4,516	3,660	4,244
Alcovy	2,408	1,884	647	525	939	762	822	597	3,727	3,085	3,606
Atlanta	12,353	11,584	4,743	3,967 <	5,971	5,601	1,639	2,016	17,923	17,021	13,661
Atlantic	2,221	2,400	604	707	1,354	1,366	263	327	3,083	3,047	1,611
Augusta	°5,033	4,056	° 990	705	3,309	2,724	734	627	6,086	5,227	7,231
Blue Ridge		2,067	753	557	1,292	1,223	359	287	4,250	3,742	
Brunswick	3,162	2,759	1,000	812	1,948	1,744	214	203	4,489	3,867	4,515
Chattahoochee	5,424	3,886	1,351	698	3,317	2,752	756	436	7,440	5,653	8,346
Cherokee	2,703	3,345	846	993	1,035	1,224	822	1,128	4,158	4,679	4,716
Clayton	3,169	3,379	663	696	2,212	2,427	294	256	4,351	4,372	2,872
Cobb	7,708	6,805	1,162	885	5,349	4,932	1,197	988	9,218	8,268	8,033
Conasauga	2,864	2,792	839	871	1,493	1,426	532	495	4,002	3,779	3,388
Cordele	° 1,842	· 1,856	530	593	894	841	418	422	2,936	2,967	1,171
Coweta	3,957	4,064	1,199	1,015	1,980	2,358	778	691	4,811	4,891	4,505
Dougherty	2,265	1,777	505	354	1,321	941	439	482	3,008	2,425	
Douglas*	2,302	2,722	1,126	1,384	693	701	493	637	3,175	3,547	3,966
Dublin	1,815	1,464	714	658	660	560	441	246	3,002	2,557	2,836
Eastern	4,182	3,251		855	2,414	2,136	504	260	5,949	5,253	6,262
Flint	2,174	1,769	970	730	779	707	425	332	3,128	2,611	2,857
Griffin	2,722	2,590	740	637	1,394	1,417	588	536	4,229	4,075	2,786
Gwinnett	3,850	3,682	665	586	2,189	2,135	996	961	4,545	4,518	
Houston	1,351	1,119	299	225	818	737	234	157	1,677	1,427	1,275
Lookout Mountain	3,223	3,005	1,021	952"	1,600	1,554	602	499	5,722	5,327	3,490
Macon	3,995	4,054	766	767	2,726	2,879	503	408	5,548	5,707	2,828
Middle	2,526	1,931	852	631	1,150	972	524	328	3,090	2,521	3,827
Mountain	1,733	1,868	481	547	970	956	282	365	2,442	2,432	1,486
Northeastern	2,409	2,507	781	858	1,129	1,1170	499	532	3,950	4,024	1,518
Northern	1,857	1,633	681	605	792	678	384	350	3,027	2,436	2,753
Ocmulgee	3,790	2,759	1,377	956	1,409	1,114	1,004	689	5,786	4,520	4,452
Oconee	L.587	1,247	600	503	589	501	398	243	2,547	2,201	1,596
Ogeechee	2,118	2,233	640	679	1,210	1,253	268	301	2,565	2,660	1,418
Pataula	1,360	1,035	632	549	491	343	237	143	2,548	2,078	2,357
Piedmont	1,946	1,556	652	495	786	668	508	393	3,203	2,827	2,231
Rockdale*	1,060	554	475	252	376	255	209	47	1,584	1,005	2,474
Rome	2,683	3,446	961	1,383	928	1,389	794	674	4,573	5,417	4,112
South Georgia	1,770	1,538	586	584	781	657	403	297	2,684	2,575	1,640
Southern	3,505	2,727	1,084	858	1,651	1,439	770	430	4,758	3,907	4,023
Southwestern	2,082	1,779	804	720	987	861	291	198	2,711	2,372	1,716
Stone Mountain	8,320	7,612	2,146	1,733	5,276	5,123	898	756	10,663	10,098	11,148
Tallapoosa	2,898	2,187	1,078	850	1,088	861	732	476	3,899	3,016	3,705
Thinon	2,115	1,449	564	499	1,029	744	522	206	2,883	2,075	3,916
Toombs	1,121	938	325	285	529	436	267	217	3,531	3,286	1,966
Waycross 6	2,669	2,290	831	828	1,582	1,283	256	179	3,329	2,964	2,471
Western	1,810	1,707	620	543	868	866	322	298	2,409	2,372	1,408
	میں شہرینے امامہ عماد	من بینی میں بینی میں اور	Rea								1/0 /01
TOTAL	133,695 1,096	120,147 985	40,054	34,863 286	69,802 572	65,058 533	23,839 195	20,226 166	193,155	176,491 1,447	163,696 1,342
AVERAGE PER JUDGE**	1,040	707	328	200	212	222	142	100	1,00	1,94	1,

*The Douglas and Rockdale judicial circuits became effective 1/1/83. **Based on 122 superior court judges Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

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Table 54

FY 1983 SUPERIOR COURT CASELOAD (DOCKET ENTRIES)

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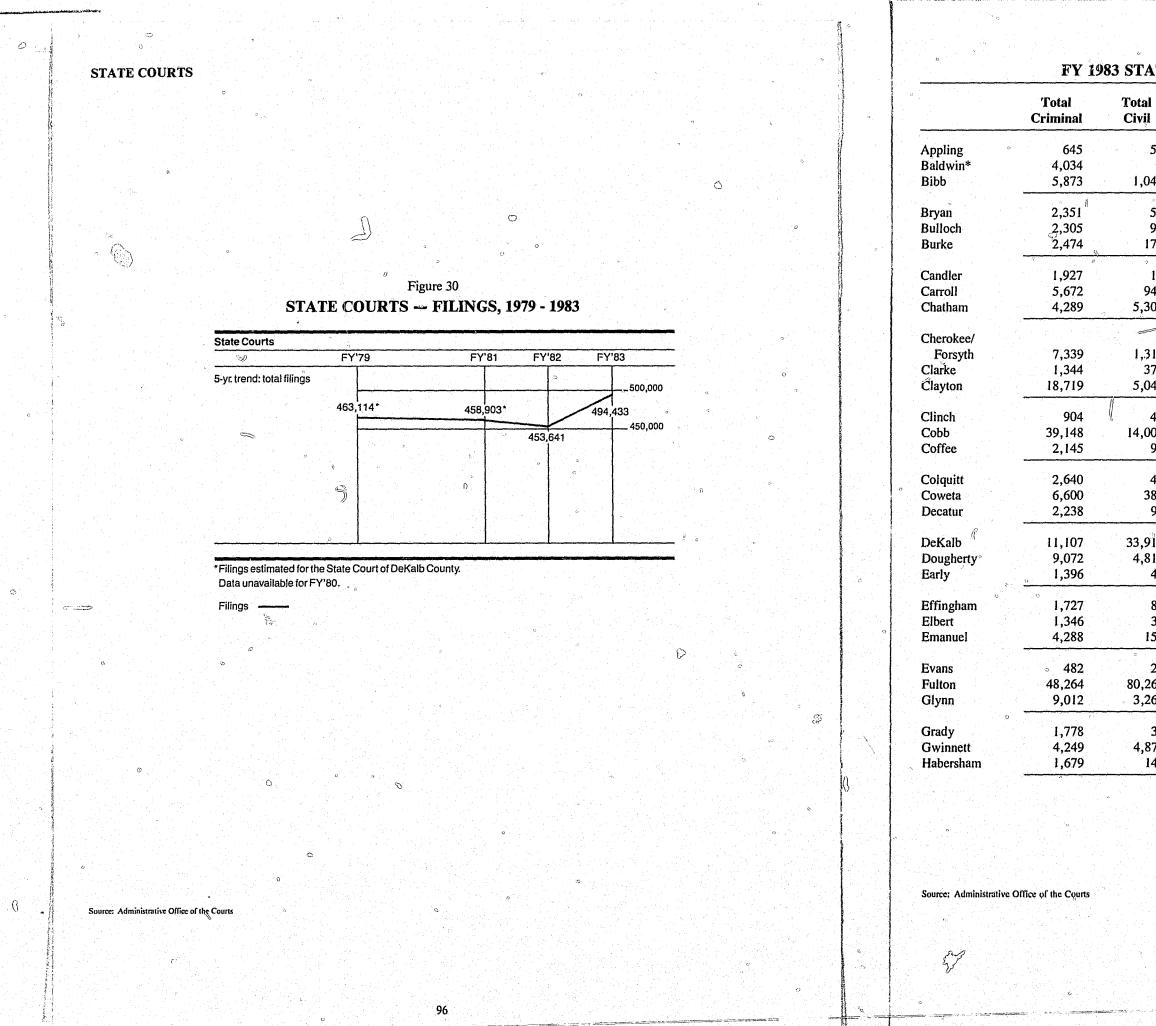
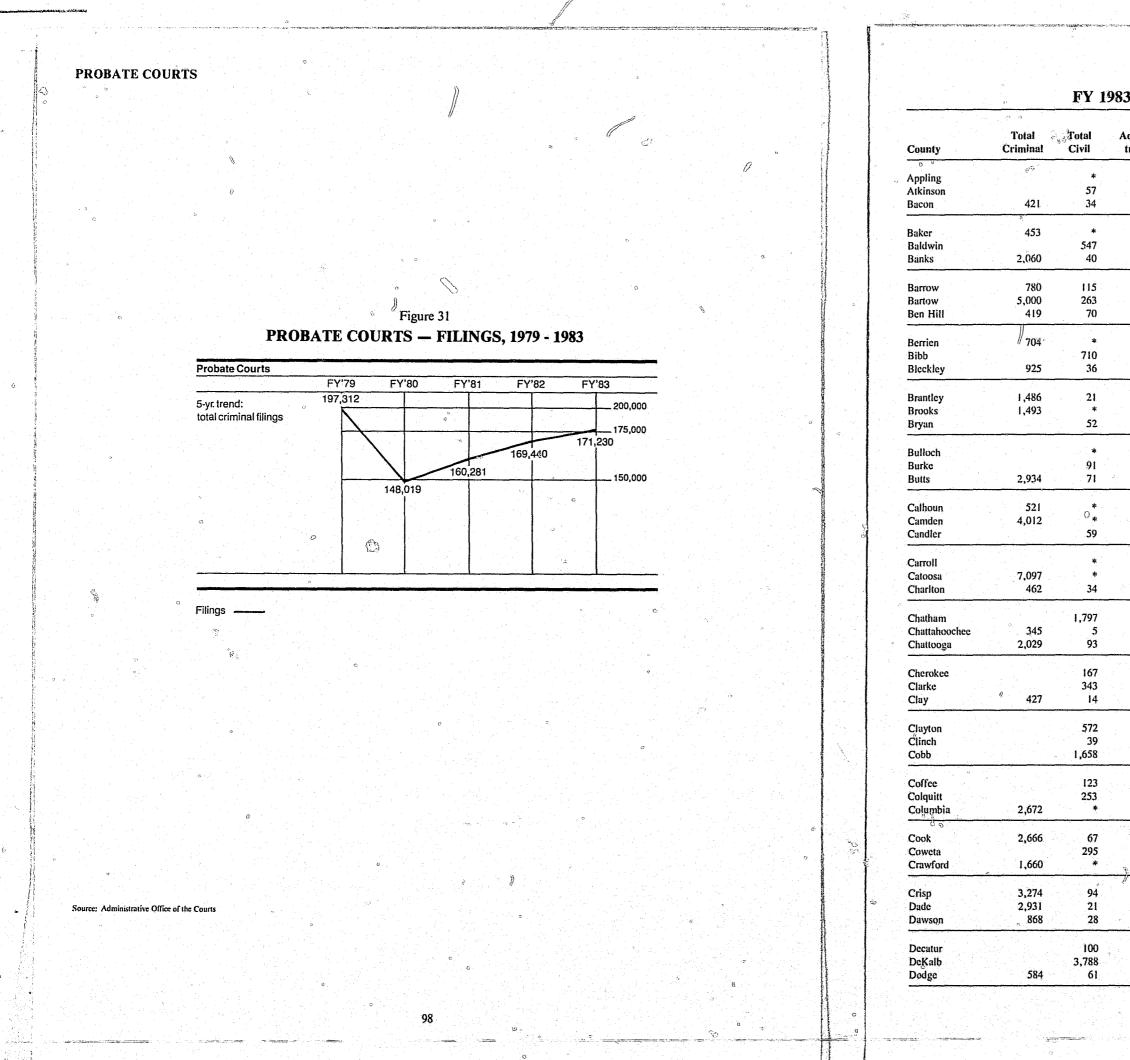


Table 55 FY 1983 STATE COURT CASELOAD (DOCKET ENTRIES)

al /įį	Total Cases Filed		Total Criminal	Total Civil	Total Cases Filed
52	697	Hall	7,945	1,219	9,164
0	4,034	Houston	7,294	1,474	8,768
,043	6,916	Jackson	7,982	230	8,212
51	2,402	Jefferson	1,777	91	1,868
90	2,395	Jenkins	893	126	1,019
171	2,645	Johnson	° 385	45	430
ຳ 14	1,941	Liberty	8,928	103	9,031
947	6,619	Long	674	16	690
,309	9,598	Lowndes	12,937	263	13,200
		1	Ð		đ.:
,313	8,652	Macon	613	49	662
371	1,715	Miller	931	. 30	961
,048	23,767	Mitchell	1,851	Ví2	1,863
43	947	Muscogee	7,010	378	7,388
,009	53,157	Pierce	612	53	665
94	2,239	Putnam*	908	0	908
40	2,680	Richmond	23,116	588	23,704
385	6,985	Screven	1,379	42	1,421
93	2,331	Spalding	2,310	194	2,504
911	45,018	Stephens	966	92	1,058
812	13,884	Sumter	2,509	221	2,730
45	1,441	Tattnall	1,661	66	1,727
85	1,812	Thomas	3,330	63	3,393
30	1,376	Tift	6,343	567	6,910
150	4,438	Toombs	1,768	138	1,906
20	502	Treutlen	1,861	34	1,895
268	128,532	Troup	7,130	364	7,494
,265	12,277	Walker	2,882	111	2,993
37	1,815	Ware	3,913	213	4,126
875	9,124	Washington	1,132	38	1,170
146	1,825	Wayne	876	70	946
		Worth	2,823	87	2,910
		TOTAL	330,640	163,793	494,433

*County courts which became state courts on 7/1/83.

622



No Administration Hospital-Total Adminis-Guardian-Habeas Year's tration Necessary Probate ship Support Coppus ization **Cases Filed** * * .57 ÷ * 0~ 2,100 Ó 5,263 9 8 * * * * * 1,507 * . * * * * * * * * * * * str ØO 3,005 * 0 * d: * * * * * * * * * * * TI. 1,797 1,086 2,122 13 . 0 1,658 * * * * · *: * * °24 2,733 * * * * 3,368 2,952 -4 - 1 1,443 3,788 3 .

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FY 1983 Probate Court Caseload (Docket entries filed)

County	Total Criminal	Total Civil _o	Adminis- tration	No Admin- istration Necessary	Probate	Guardian- ship	Year's Support	Habeas Corpus	Hospital- ization	Total Cases Fileo
Dooly	1,932	*	*	an an R ata	*	*	*	÷ #	*	
Dougherty Douglas	6,119	*	* 23	* 19	*	* 34	* 29	*	*	*
	0,119	······		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u></u>	O		0	10	6,430
Early Echols		*	*	*	.* ?*	*	*	*	*	*
Effingham		o 128	12	5 0	60	13	9	0	34	128
Elbert		*	*	*	*	*	· *	* 6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	*
Emanuel		112	35	9	53	13	2	<u>ه</u>	0	112
Evans		32	6	2	. 15	7	2	0	0	32
Fannin	744	75	30	9	20	8	8	> 0	0	819
Fayette Floyd	1,949 5,307	87 480	8 40	8 24	52 199	11 45	8 ย	Ű 0	0 164	2,036 5,787
		-00			177	+5			104	5,767
Forsyth	2 026	*	*	* *	*	*	*	**	***	*
Franklin Fulten	3,826	3,026	343	323	1,456	752	128	0	24	3,026
Gilmer	2,329	*	*	*	*	د *		*	*	
Glascock	143	13	0	1.1	9	1	2	0	0	156
Glynn	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	275	6	16	144	37	15	0	57	275
Gordon	4,305	115	18	7	63	23	4	0	0	4,420
Grady	0 (05	109	21	13	42	10	* 2	0	21	109
Greene	2,605	48	2	2	27	6		0	10 	2,653
Gwinnett		593	67	17	273	121 0	52	0	63	593
Habersham Hall		124 324	12 29	6 12	65 204	10 43	4 15	0	27 § 21	124 324
	1 1.11	•••							3	
Hancock Haralson	1,141 2,602	19 116	18	0	9 39	∾net a na 2 ≊tas 8	9	0.000 0.000	6 39	1,160 2,718
Harris	1,887	76	7	5	51	7	5	0	° 1	1,963
Hart	367	105	13	9	64	6	3	0	10	472
Heard	848	52 203	30	0	15	1	2	0	4	900
Henry	5,861	203	25	10	105	.51	11	1	° 0	6,064
Houston	107	312	40	24	158	78	12	0	0	312
Irwin Jackson	197	119 110	18 14	30 10	50 67	15 14	° 6	0	0	316 100
Jasper	782	, 3J	5	4			Q			017
Jasper Jeff Davis	782	35	2	4	21	4 ≂⇒ 5	6	0 0	0	813 762
Jefferson		*	*	Я. — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	*	*	*	<u></u>	*	*
Jenkins		48	° 7	4	23	3	* 1) O	40	48
Johnson	A A 40	95	17	2 7	50	5	3	0	18	95
Jones	2,048	106	10		40	14	5	0	30	2,154
Lamar	1,404	54	8	9	33	2	2	0	0	1,458
Lanier Laurens	548 4,836	36 87	2 5	1 8	13 30	9 10	0 8	1 0	10 26	584 4,923
		1999 - 1997 -				°.,	,	v		
Lee Liberty	2,000	35 *	8 *	4 *	16 *	5 *	0 *	0 *	2 *	2,035 *
Lincoln	466	25	5	0	16	2	2	0	0	491

0 Total Criminal Total Civil County Long Lowndes 11 279 Lumpkin 992 * Maçon Madison 75 92 20 962 1,033 Marion 2,774 2,183 2,361 McDuffie * McIntosh 43 Meriwether * Miller 58 Mitchell 96 * Monroe 12,170 451 2,824 2,265 Montgomery 39 Morgan Murray 70 163 Muscogee 3,708 1,330 Newton 199 Oconee Oglethorpe Paulding Peach 698 58 1,053 1,428 148 101 Pickens 1,272 93 Pierce 60 Pike 1,148 36 Polk 257 47 733 Pulaski 424 Putnam 81 397 317 754 Quitman 16 64 39 Rabun Randolph Richmond 3,969 92 Rockdale Schley 15 69 76 429 Screven Seminole 2,728 Spalding Stephens 142 Stewart 168 19 Sumter 99 1,415 868 Talbot Taliaferro Tattnall Taylor Telfair 549 720 697 47

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Table 56

	Adminis- tration	No Admin- istration Necessary	Probate	Guardian- ship	Year's Support	Habeas Corpus	Hospital- ization	Total Cases Filed
	3	0	5	0	3	0	0	110
	68	17	135	44	15	0	0	279
	*	° ⊕ ∦	*	Alt	*	*	*	- 21 3 - 9
	12	- 1	° 36	10	1		·······	
	10	6	41	16	1 3	2 0	13 16	75
	2	4	10	2	2	0	0	1,054 1,053
								1,035
	* 12	*	*	* 4	*	* //	*	
	*	*	*	*	5 *	0 *	3 *	2,226
		9	ميرينية مصدوبة ومصد					
	4	5	31	6	4	0	8	58
	29 *	2 *	57 *	6	2	• 0	0	96
		·····	*	*	*	*	*	
	6	." <mark>4</mark>	19	4	3	0	3	490
	14	4	36	. 9	2	2	3	2,894
	27	11	60	26	24	0	15	2,428
	*	*	*	*	*	*	ن ت الا	*
	15	9	87	- 30	7	1	50	3,907
	*	a * 1	*	*	*	*	*	3,707
	13	9	28					· · · · ·
	19	4	28 50	4 19	2	0	2	756
	16	5	41	7	12 4	0 0	44	1,201
						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	28	1,529
	12	10	26	3	ິ 5	0*	37	1,365
	5	2	27	6	6	0	14	60
	8	2	17	3	0	0	6	1,184
	10	7	96	16	16	0	112	99 0
	9	7 5	26	5	0	Ő	0	471
	8	5	30	6	2	0	30	81
r	2	1	10	0	0	0	·····	(12
	5	8	39	11	1	, U 0	3 0	413 381
	4	2	- 32	1	Ŭ,	0	0	793
	*							······
	÷ *	*		*	*	° *	*	*
	4	81	10	0	0	0	•	107
	12	3 15	36	10 5	5 3	0	3 7	69
	20	13	26	5	3	0	7	2,804
	46 o	41	166	47	26	3	100	429
	25	4	54	9	2	0	48	142
	25 2 16	n is t he	13	2 0	1	0	48 0	187
	16	3	80	0	Ο	0	0	99
0	*	*	2000 (* 1977) 2017 - (* 1977)	*	*	*	*	Ś
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а,	*	*	*	*	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	*	*	n 1.
	2	0	16					
	*	0 *	16 *	4 *	0 *	0 *	25 *	596
	6	7.	21					

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FY 1983 Probate Court Caseload (Docket entries filed)

JUVENILE COURTS

Juvenile Courts

5-yr, trend: total filings/dispositions

Filings Dispositions

ġ.	Tab	1. 54	. 1	
	1 au	ne Ju)	

FY 1983 Probate Court Caseload (Docket entries filed)

County	Total Criminal	Total Civil	= () Adminis- tration	• No Admin- istration [•] Necessary	Probate	Guardian- ship	Year's Support	Habeas Corpus	F Hospital- ization	Total Cases Filed
Thomas		422	20	6	105	19	° 1	0	271	422
Tift		153	30	8	72	14	4	0	25	153
Toombs		151	6	17	59	13	10	0	46	151
Towns	330	41	5	4	26	5		0	0	371
Treutlen		20	6	1	9	2	1 4	0	1	20
Troup		252	18	16	116	17	7	0	78	252
Turner	2,264	69	9	4	39	9	8	0	0	2,333
	613	*	*	<i>u</i> * .	رد *	,			*	23000
Twiggs Union	<i>c</i>) 389	*	*	*	*	*	* 22	*	*	
Upson	3,402	188	12	16	86	21	8	0	45	3,590
Walker	J,402	247	12	10	140	57	23	0	43 0	247
Walton	2,824	159	24	o 16	° 71	15	9	0	24	2,983
Ware		485	37	20	109	20	× 11	261	27	485
Varren	260	36	3	0	25	3	2	° 0	3	296
Washington	200	103	9	6	52	8	3	0	25	103
Wayne		*	.	*	*	*	*	*	*~>	*
Webster	301	39	8	5	16	6	4	0	0	340
Wheeler	720	19	I	2	14	1	o 1	Ő	Ő	739
White	501	*	*	s *	*	*	*	*	*	
Whitfield	3,991	391	42	19	143	26	15	0	146	4,382
Wilcox	480	24	Õ	2	18	3	01	0	° 0	504
Wilkes	709	*	*	*	*	× *	*	*		
Wilkinson	473	60	7	9	24	6	0	1	13	533
Worth	715	102	12	8	43	16	5	0	13	102
Totals	170,936	25,277	3,169	1,637	11,443	3,805	1,640	314	3,491	140,703

102

*Data not submitted. SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

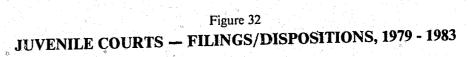
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Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

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FY'79	FY'	80	° FY'	81	FY'	82	FY'	83
38,289					ļ	5	-	40,000
	35,	207	34,	482	' 33,	905 守		<u></u> 35,000
34,883							32,	350
	33,	613	32,	560		099		
							30	451
0								
							9	

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FY 1983 JUVENILE COURT CASELOAD (NUMBER OF CHILDREN)

Total Traffic **Special Proceedings** Deprived Delinquent Unruly Disposed Filed Disposed Filed Disposed Filed . Disposed Filed Disposed Filed Disposed Filed County Appling n -0 <u>∌</u>0 . 0 Atkinson Bacon > ° 0 Вакег 0 " Baldwin Banks 115 9 140 15 Barrow - 4 21 0 15 Bartow Ben Hill °С Berrien 1,025 1,056 3)) Bibb · 0 Bleckley -0 Ö Brantley ∂ 0 ∂ 3 . • . . . Brooks Bryan ାର Bulloch - 5 - 0 ° 27 Burke . 9 Butts Ő Calhoun ______ _____0 Camden - 36 Candler 5∮ 14 Carro!I .0 18- $\Pi_{\mathbb{R}}$ Catoosa ß, > 0 Charlton 1,711 63 🤗 1,888 1,121 Chatham 1,268 0 0 Chattahoochee Chattooga -11 12 0 Cherokee 11 - 89 8 -88 Clarke Clay 4,118 1,385 Clayton ° 10 Clinch -8 1,988 105 1,987 1,095 Cobb 1,077 -4 Coffee -8 147 Colquitt °21 Columbia **b 0** ° 7 Cook Coweta - **0** 0.8 ୍ତ୍ର | Crawford 2 · 92 o 2 . Crisp 19. Dade ú . 11 @ · 2 - 4 Dawson . 6/ ° 4 Decatur Q 3,148 24 2,672 Dekalb 1,868 1,631 ° 0 Dodge

County	Deli Filed	nquent Disposed	U Filed	nruly Disposed	T Filed	'raffic Disposed	De Filed	prived Disposed	Special Filed	Proceedings Disposed	Filed	Total Disposed
Dooly	н	П	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	14	14
Dougherty	589	573	. 4 .	1	5	9.0	107	105	0	0	705	686
Douglas	220	184	42	32	122	117	56	41	15	13	455	387
Early	56	39	4	4	. 0	0	1	0	0	0	61	43
Echols	0	0	0	0.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Effingham	25	24	12	10	0	<i>υ</i> 0	5	4	3	3	45	41
Elbert	° 45	34	3	0	5	0	17	12	6	2	76	48
Emanuel	23	23	4	4	0	0	43	43	0	0	70	70
Evans	15	15	0	<u> </u>	0	0	0	. 0	5	8	20	23
Pannin 💡	12	13	4	4	1		12	12	6	6	35	30
Fayette	89	89	10	11	3	3	13	8	5	5	120	110
Floyd	303	284	157	158	30	30	89 E7	61	34	24	613	55
Forsyth	T10	66	24	20	5	6	33	16	t	ана (р. 1 1	173	109
Franklin	10	7	0	0	1	1	4	3	0	- 0	15	11
Fulton	3.106	3,125	522	530	148	136	546	573	o 101	93	4,423	4,45
Gilmer	34	29	11	7	2	2	7	1	0	0	54	39
Glascock	0	0	÷ 0	0	0	0	2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0	0	2	(
Glynn	338	346	110	112	15		25	23	9	7	497	502
Gordon	167	159	77	77	°II	II	55	54	23	18	333	31
Grady	37	29	2	1 .	0	0	5	3	0	0	44	3.
Greene	25	11	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	10	
Gwinnett	284	377	95	° 144	22	21	112	119	115	134	628	79:
Habersham	17	12	5	○ 0	0	0	10	1	0	0		13
Hall	230	240	130	°131	12	12	47	42	24	24	443	44
Hancock	0 33	1	0	` 1	0	i i	0	0	0	0	0	
Haralson		34~~?		2	0	0	17	16	0	0	52	53
Harris	2	. 2	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	2	
Hart	22	21	1 °		1 =		15	12	0	0	39	
Heard	9	8	0	0	0 .0	0	10	10	1		20	19 19
Henry	94	96	3	3	2	2	16	18	14	v 15	129	134
Houston	121	93	12	12	ì	1	21	27	0	0	155	13
Irwin	23	23		0	0	° 0	ل ع	0	0	0	23	2
Jackson	30	15	2	2	1	1 9	⁽¹ 24	16	0	0	57	3
Jasper	° 6	5	Ő	, 0	0	0	7	6	0	Ö	13	1
Jeff Davis	32	34	5	4	1	1	7 3	$[0,1] \in \mathbf{P}_{1}$	9	6	50	4
Jefferson	24	24	3 ß	3	0	0	4	4	0	<i>~</i> 0	31	3
Jenkins	50	° 4		» • 1	0	0	5	_ 4	≈ 0 ⁻	0	11	
Johnson	70 4	7	_{.0} 2	2	0	0	8	8 .	0	0	17	1
Jones	, 4	14	,,2 0, }	<u>ə</u> 2	0	0	11	39	0	0	15	5
Lamar	8	6	1	1	0	0	3	ං. 3	8	7	20	1
Lanier	37	36	3	3	3	0 3 [~] 0	0	0	0	0	43	4
Laurens	88	36 88	8	8	0	0	20	20	0	0	116	11
Lee	16		11	11	14	e 13	1	≠	10	o 10	52	4
Liberty	152	142	79	1] 78	17	0 1	40	32	i. I	0	273	25
Lincoln		5	0	0	a 0	0	2	2	2	2	9	

Table 57

FY 1983 JUVENILE COURT CASELOAD (NUMBER OF CHILDREN) - Continued

al a shekara An an	De	linquent]	Unruly		Fraffic	Depr	ived	Special I	Proceedings		Total
County	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed		Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Long	17	9	1	6		1	2	• •	Ö	0	21	17
Lowndes	182	173	6	5	~ 10	1	78	76	0	0	267	255
Lumpkin	23	17	0	٥ 0	<u>~2</u>	0	0	0	1	1	26	81
Macon	46	48	2	લ	0	0	19	22	∞ 0	1	67	74
Madison	20	15	- 1	(1997) - 1 (1997) - 1 (1997)	6	2	3 0	2	0	0	30	20
Marion	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
McDuffie	55	52	1	n an th	0	0	2	2	10	10	68	65
McIntosh	24	<i>a</i> 24	7	7	, 0	0 /7	3	2	~≊ 0	0	34	33
Meriwether	34	34	4	3	2	ູ 2	4	4	1	1	45	44
Miller	31	31	° 2	2	G	0	۵ 4	4	0	0	37	37
Mitchell	35	38	1	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	41	41
Monroe	, 7	7	0	0		0	1	0	10	6	18	13
Montgomery	2	2	0	0	0	0	17	17	0	0	19	19
Morgan	16	.16	4	4	0	0	- 11	11	0	а 6 О	31	31
Murray	55	27	87	° 30	ng ng t i		37	0	0	0	180	58
Auscogee	1,242	1,214	491	490	105	103	215	203	212	187	2,265	2,197
Newton	226	214	62	^ی 61	10	11	148	129	26	17	472	432
Dconee	5	6	1	1	1		6	6	0	0	13	14
Oglethorpe	× 7	5	1	2	0	n search Tha tha sea l tha	3	0	0	0	11	8
Paulding	30	30	2	2	. j	la de la l a d	20	18	1	0	54	51
Peach	30	32	9	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	40	42
Pickens	36	32	- 21	23	5	4	5	5	0	0	67	64
Pierce	12	12	0	1	1	1. j	2	5	0	0	15	19
Pike	11	11	<u> </u>	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	15	15
Polk	55	68	2	3	2	3	15	13	2	2	76	89
Pulaski	16	15	0	0	0	0	0 6	0	3 🐹	3	19	18
Putnam	8	8	8	2	0	0	3	د <u>ا</u>	3 ₀ ∬	Ő	19	. 11
Quitman	6	5	0	0	0	<i>°</i> 0	a Ö	0	0	0	ó	5
Rabun	14	3	0	0	1	0	6	1	0	0	21	4
Randolph	26	22	0	0	0	0	9	7	0	0	35 -	29
Richmond	790	° 785	324	317	38	36	14	15 ,	° •	п	1,177	1,164
Rockdale	182	189	64	64	2	2	40	40	⇒ 26	27	314	322
Schley		18	5	, 7	0	Ø 0	5	6	3	3	27	34
Screven	24	22	0	0	0	° 0	، م ا	la,	0	0	25	23
Seminole	6	<u>,</u> б	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Spalding	251	252	100	102	0	0	58		- 6	5	415	415
Stephens	17	12	3	3	0	0	10	1	* I	0	31	16
Stewart	31	32	4	5	° 1	1	1	。2	0	0	37	40
Sumter	91	93	32	32	3	ື 2	6	8	0	0	132	135
Falbot	1	~ 2	2	° 2	÷ 0	1,	0	0	0	°. 0	- 3	• 5
Taliaferro	0	0	0	0	0	ຸ 0ົ	0	0	0	0	0	
Fattnall	44	39	3	3	. 1	1	0	0	1	0	49	4:
Faylor	3	6	1	2	I	9	0	0	0	0	5	9
Telfair	15	15	6	6	0	0	4	4	Ō	Ő	25	25
	17	17	1		1 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	1	2	2	0	0	21	() 21

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Table 57

FY 1983 JUVENILE COURT CASELOAD (NUMBER OF CHILDREN) - Continued

Delinquent Filed Disposed County File 160 Thomas 159 188 163 Tift 41 41 Toombs Towns 1 5 Treutlen 7 . 7 378 398 Troup Turner 5 4 Twiggs 16 6 Union 4 4 50 127 285 51 Upson 122 272 Walker Walton 11 Ware* Warren 7 8 Washington 40 37 48 55 Wayne Webster 0 1 12 Wheeler 12 White 13 16 Whitfield 280 265 20 Wilcox 8 8 Wilkes 8 8 Wilkinson 2 2 45 -34 Worth TOTAL 19,677 18,771 5,56

*Data unavailable. Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

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106

Table 57

6 %:

Uı 'iled	nruly Disposed	Tr: Filed	affic Disposed	De Filed	prived Disposed	Special Filed	Proceedings Disposed	, Filed	Fotal Disposed
51	46	6	5	[4	, i0 «	29	23	259	244
61	39	1	0	11	10	0	0	261	212
4	4	1	1.1	9	9	0	0	55	55
0	6 0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	6
4	4	0	0	18	18	0	0	29	29
6	6	0	0	89	74	0	0	473	478
1 1 1 1 1	1	0	0	5	୍ 4	0	0	11	9
4	7	0	0	7	23	0 %	0	17	46
3	3	1	<u></u>	4	1	4	1	13	10
5	5	0	-23 15	17	15	0	0	72	71
38	31	- II - e	÷\$	30	33	0	4	206	200
13	113	48	46	148	132	58	32	652	595
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	8	. 9
2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	40	43
8	10	0	0	13	20	0	0	69	85
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	2	0	0	11	11	0	0	25	25
6	0	3		6	2	0	0	22	° 19
01	203	18	22	123	130	68	65	690	685
7	7	0	0	15	15	0	0	30	30
0	0	0	0	2	2	0	۰ 0	-10	10
0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	 0 .	2	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,	45	34
66	5,193	1,026	933	4,516	4,150	1,565	1,404	32,350	30,451

62

w. 11

Filed			Disposed		
	1983	1982	a &	1983	1982
Direct Appeals	701	671	Opinions		
Petitions for Certiorari	686	467	Written	423	433
Habeas Corpus Applications	140	c 195	Decided Without Opinion (Rule 59)	142	101
Applications for Discretionary Appeal	168	178	Certiorari Granted	482 85	446 64
		0	Denied	397	382
Applications for Interlocutory Appeal	49	55	Habeas Corpus		
Certified Questions	10	8	Applications Granted	99 8	164 39
TOTAL	-1,754	1,574	Denied	91	125
us	ſ		Tinterlocutory Appeals	33	42
$ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{a}} = \left\{ \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{A}} = \mathbf$			Granted Denied	13 20	23 19

Discretionary Appeals Granted Denied

Other

108

TOTAL

Lack of Jurisdiction: Transferred to Court of Appeals Without Opinion

° 0

158 49

109

9

43

1,396

0

137 41 96

6

47

1,369

	19
Cases Docketed	2,1
Affirmed	1,0
Reversed	2
Withdrawn	$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
Dismissed	e e de la companya d
Transferred to Supreme Court	
Supersedeas Bonds	
Granted	
Denied	
Interlocutory Appeals	
Granted	a
Denied	
Discretionary Appeals	
Granted	
Denied	
Certified Questions	
Cases Pending	;

Table 59

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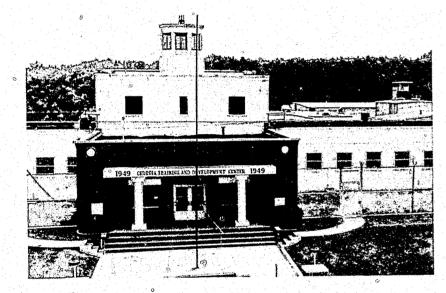
*>

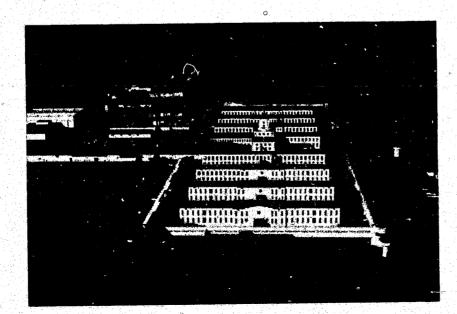
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III -- CORRECTIONS





Corrections – Introduction

The administration of state correctional facilities and programs is a function of the Executive Branch of government. All offenders sentenced by the courts to the custody of the state are either housed in facilities operated by, or under the authority of, the Board of Offender Rehabilitation, or the offenders are supervised by probation officers employed by the Board. As of May 31, 1984, the Board was responsible for the custody and care of 15,769 inmates institutionalized in facilities under the authority of the Board and approximately 1,000 inmates housed in county jails awaiting transfer to a prison facility. The Board also was responsible for the supervision of 64,287 active probationers during 1983. The Board of Offender Rehabilitation has no authority over inmates released on parole. These offenders are supervised by the State Board of Pardons and Paroles and are addressed in a separate section of this publication.

Department of Offender Rehabilitation Facilities

The Department of Offender Rehabilitation is responsible to the courts for the carrying out of judicial sentences. In order to do so, the Department maintains three different types of facilities, has regulatory authority over another type of facility, and operates a separate division for the probation function. The Department has authority over a total of 72 correctional institutions and 45 probation district offices. It employs 5,937 persons to carry out its assigned functions. It is by far the largest state criminal justice agency and one of the largest state agencies. The various programs for which the Department is responsible are identified below:

(1) **Probation Supervision** is a program operated by the Department as an alternative sentence which is available to the judge in lieu of incarceration. The judge may require a probationer to report to his probation supervisor on a routine basis, require community service work, require the payment of restitution to the victim, and may impose a variety of other special conditions upon the probationer's freedom. The Department employs a total of 1,129 probation program employees to supervise offenders sentenced to state probation by the courts. During 1983, 64,287 active probationers were under the supervisory control of the Probation Division. During 1984, the state will assume full authority over two metropolitan county probation agencies (Fulton and DeKalb) which were previously independent of the state probation program. It is expected to bring the total number of probationers to approximately 100.000.

(2) Diversion Centers are operated by the Department as short term residential facilities for offenders sentenced to a term of probation. The maximum stay in a diversion center is 120 days. The diversion program is designed to allow the sentencing judge to impose a harsher sentence than regular "street" probation, yet not as harsh as incarceration in a prison facility. A diversion center offers a variety of educational, job training, counseling, treat-

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ment and other socialization programs to the offender. Residents of diversion centers are allowed to maintain their employment and must pay taxes, room and board, and any fines or restitution imposed by the judge. They also continue to pay for the support of their families. These centers are often referred to as "halfway-in houses". The Department employs a total of 170 employees in 14 diversion centers to supervise offenders placed in these centers. The current capacity of the diversion centers allows for 1,683 residents per year.

(3) County Correctional Institutions are operated by 28 counties within the state. Although the county government operates, maintains, and employs the personnel who operate these facilities, they are under the regulatory authority of the Department of Offender Rehabilitation and they house inmates who are sentenced to the custody of the Department for terms of confinement. These inmates are required to work in the various county maintenance programs such as road repairs and other public works. As of May 31, 1984, the 28 county correctional institutions housed a total of 2,365 inmates sentenced to state custody.

(4) State Prisons are operated by employees of the Department. There are currently 23 state prison facilities. These facilities offer a variety of educational, job-training, counseling, treatment, and other socialization programs to the inmates, but their primary emphasis is on ensuring the security of the institution. As of May 31, 1984, there were 12.939 inmates housed in the 23 state institutions operated by 4,511 employees.

(5) Transition Centers are operated by the Department to allow for an easier transition back into the community of those inmates who are scheduled for release from prison in the near future. The program is designed to lessen the personal shock of going from a totally controlled and disciplined institutional environment to the free, undisciplined environment which the average citizen enjoys. It is also directed at helping the inmate secure and maintain meaningful employment. These Centers are referred to as "halfway-out houses". As of May 31, 1984, there were 465 inmates housed in the seven transition centers operated by 127 employees.

County Jails

In Georgia, the sheriff of each county retains the English common law duty as chief jailer. He is responsible for the care, maintenance and security of all prisoners lawfully detained and awaiting trial and of all inmates sentenced to his custody by the courts. Generally, inmates serving their sentences in county jails have received sentences of 12 months or less, are awaiting transfer to a state prison facility, or are temporarily assigned to the county jail subject to the agreement of both the sheriff and the commissioner of the Department of Offender Rehabilitation, while they are working on a state Department of Offender Rehabilitation/approved work project.

Currently, there are 144 county jails funded for operation in the state's 159 counties. Since there is no state requirement for reporting the number of persons housed in county jails, it is difficult to determine the exact number of prisoners detained in county jails. A 1984 survey of these jails by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs disclosed that there were approximately 6,500 persons housed in county jails. Between 55-60% of these individuals were identified as pre-trial detainees who had not been convicted of a crime, but were awaiting trial on criminal charges.

Municipal Jails and Detention Facilities

Municipalities in the state operate approximately 147 jails and/or detention facilities, according to a survey conducted by the Department of Community Affairs. The average daily population of all these facilities combined was 430 detainees. With the exception of a few notable facilities, such as those found in the major urban centers, it can generally be said that municipal jails are primarily short-term lock-ups which hold detainees for periods of time not exceeding 72 hours before transfer to a county jail or release. Due to the more stringent standards applied to correctional facilities which house individuals for periods of time exceeding 72 hours, many municipalities are either closing down their jails or using them only as short-term holding facilities.

Corrections Data

The data collected and published in this report are provided by the Department of Offender Rehabilitation's Statistics Unit within the Department's research and evaluation component. This Unit is responsible for maintaining all relevant statistical lata on inmates and probationers assigned to the custody of the state. Since much of this datum is critical to internal decision-making within the Department of Offender Rehabilitation, it is maintained primarily for such internal purposes. The Department of Offender Rehabilitation is, however, required by law to submit certain criminal

history record information to the Georgia Crime Information Center and also provides to the State Board of Pardons and Paroles data on offender status and on offender conduct while in prison. The improved computer capabilities of this Unit currently provide in-depth analysis of offender information and feedback to other criminal justice system components, especially to the judiciary.

Statistical data on inmate populations at the local level (i.e., county and city jails) are extremely difficult to maintain, since there is no central repository or any reporting requirements. The Department of Community Affairs, with the assistance of the computerized reporting capabilities of the Georgia Crime Information Center, has been collecting limited data on local jail populations since mid-1982. Their efforts are reflected in the narrative portion of this report.

PRISON PROFILE

Table 60 outlines the trends in populations in the major categories of prisons from 1979 to 1983. (Note: These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.) During that period, the overall inmate population increased from 12,109 to 15,504 (+23.0%). (Note: From 1979 to 1981 these figures include the number of inmates in county jails awaiting entry into the state system. Exclusion of these totals would account for an even greater increase in the percent changes from 1979 to 1983).

More specifically, individual institution data are available for 1983 (See Table 61). Of particular interest are the total categories that indicate the greatest percent of population of both men and women fall in the age range 22-39. Those prisons with the greatest population include the Georgia Industrial Institute (GII) at Alto (1,511), Georgia Diagnostic Classification Center (GDCC) at Jackson (1,509), Middle Georgia Correctional Institute for Youthful Offenders (854) and the Georgia State prison (GSP) at Reidsville (798). (Note: The GDCC is operated primarily for classification of prisoners who will be reassigned to other correctional institutions.)

Table 60	

CORRECTIONAL INS	TITUTION POI	PULATION	S BY TYPE, 1979–19	983	
TYPE OF FACILITY	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Transition Centers	422	434-	458	397	459
County Correctional Institutions	2,536	2,457	2,283	2,220	2,324
State Correctional Institutions	9,122	9,305	9,424	11,384	12,667
Other*	527	815	1,504	56	54
Total	12,607	13,011	13,669	14,057	15,504

* For 1979-1981, "Other" includes the jail population (those awaiting transfer to a state institution). For 1982-1983, the jail population is not included. Other also includes inmates out to court on appeal for all years.

Note: These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year Source: DOR

Source: DOR

C

Institution	Age 00-21	22-39	M 40-54	en 55-99	Total	%	00-21	22-39	Wom 40-54	en 55-99	Total	%	Grand	
Atlanta Adv Ctr	8	.69	17	3	97	þ	0	0	.0	0	0	0	97	
Macon Trans Ctr	6	42	6	4	58	0	• • • 0	0	0	0	0	0	58	
Atl Womens Trans Ctr	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	32	4	0	38	5	38	
Andromeda Drug Ctr	6	56	3	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	
ew Horizons	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	73	14	· 1	95	13	95	
avannah Trans Ctr	12	43	. 6	Ő	61	Ő	0	Ő	0	0	0	0	• 61	
lacon Women Tran Ctr	0	0	. 0	0	0	Ő	7	29	9	0	45	6	45	
	0	13	4	· · 1	18	0	0	27		U 	4	1	22	
entral State Hosp										1		-		
ulloch C.C.I.	1	32	6	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	
alhoun C.C.I.	. 0	25	4	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ő	29	
arroll C.C.I.	1	60	16	2	79	- 1 -	0	0	0	0	0	Ő	79	
larke C.C.I.	· · · 1	59	6	2	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	
olquitt C.C.I.	2	89	12	0	103	1	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	103	
oweta C.C.I.	0	69	.13	3	85	1	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	85	
ecatur C.C.I.	T.	76	8	1	86	1	0	Ő	Ō	0	0	0	86	
ffingham C.C.I.	i	27	7	2	37	0	- Õ	Ő	Ŭ.	Ő	0	0	37	
×	2	86	13	0	101	- 1	0	0	0		0	0		
oyd C.C.I.										0		-	101	
Iton C.C.I.	2	205	38	5	250	2	0	0	0	<i>⊴</i> ₽ 0	. 0	0	250	
winnett C.C.I.	0	88	9	0	97	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	
III C.C.I.	. 3	147	- 31	0	181	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	
rris C.C.I.	. 0	39	3	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	• 0	42	
uston C.C.I.	× 1	80	15	24	97	1	0	. 0	" O "	0	0	0	97	
ckson C.C.I.	1	58	14	0	73	1	0	0	0	0	0	- Ő	73	
sper C.C.I.	. 0	25	2	Ő	27	, i	0	Ő	Ŭ	0	0	Ö	27	
fferson C.C.I.	. 0	49	9,	2	60	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	60	
eriwether C.C.I.	0	47	12	1	60	0	. 0	- 0	0	0	0	0	60	
tchell C.C.I.	0	45	6	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	
lumbus C.C.I.	4	158	7	0	169	1	0	0	0	-0	0	0	169	
chmond C.C.I.	3	6111	15	1	130	1	0	Ő	0	0	0	° 0	130	
alding C.C.I.	2	57	11	. 1.	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	
ewart C.C.I.	0	25	3	1	29	- 0	Ő	0	- Õ	Ō	0	0	29	
	1			. 1	85	1	0		0	0	0	0		
inter C.C.I.	1	73	10	0 1 -		•		0					85	
errell C.C.I.	0	48	6	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	
iomas C.C.I.	3	75	. 8	<u>ا</u>	87	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	
oup C.C.I.	2	71	19	1 .	93	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0	93	
pson C.C.I.	1	34	6	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	
are C.I.	. 0	94	14	0	108	. 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	
wndes C.I.	4	108	13	1	126	- i 1	0	0	Ő	Ő	0	ŏ	126	
						2			0		· · · · ·	-		
odge C.I.		243	25	1	286		0	0		0	0	0	286	
FDC (Buford)	17	216	13	. .	247	2	0	0	0	0	0	P 0	247	
alker C.I.	10	354	12	2	378	3	0	0	. 0	0	_p 0	0	378	
ayne C.I.	0	160	29	0	189	. L .	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	
I (Alio)	1,241	262	7	1	1,511	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,511	
ontgomery C.I.	34	377	. 3	1.	415	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	415	
e C.I.	155	409	13	0	577	4	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	577	
		100		0	113	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	113	۰.
tham C.I.	ļ		12			•						0		
SP (Reidsville)	5	698	88	7	798	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	798	
iddle Ga ClMen	9	233	206	188	636	4	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	636	
etro C.I.	10	\$529	86	17	642	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	642	
DCC (Jackson)-Diag	114	1,130	214	51	1,509	10	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	1,509	
DCC (Jackson)-Perm	I	S 98	29	2	130	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	
pastal C.I.	12	629	82	12	735	5	Ő	Ő	0	0	Õ	0	735	
	15	283	26	6	330	2	0 0		0			Ö	330	
ogers C.I.								0		0	0			
iddle Ga CIY.O.	595	256	3	0	854	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	854	
one Mt C.I.	10	190	23	2 I .	224	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	224	
iddle Ga C.IWomen	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	390	80	13	570	75	570	
iddle Ga C.IRivers	2	566	110	17	695	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	695	
utledge C.I.	7	505	59	3	″ 574	4	0	0	0 5	0	0	0	574	
entral C.I.		⇒ 553	84	11	657	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	657	
ugusta Medical C.I.	7	288	60	8	363	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	363	
ther	6	20	4	0	30	0	1	1 (1 -	0	0	2	0	32	

Table 61 **INSTITUTION POPULATION BY CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1983**

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. Figures represent inmate counts taken in December 1983

INMATE PROFILE

In analyzing the inmate population from 1979 to 1983, sex and race variables remain very constant (See Table 62). (Note: These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.) Table 63 provides more specific data concerning age, sex and race of the 1983 inmate population.

Of frequent interest in discussing offenders is the actual length of sentence assigned to each individual. Table 64 indicates that the numbers of persons assigned each specific sentence length are increasing yet the percentage of the total for each are remaining basically the same. The only noticeable percentage change is that of youthful offenders. In 1979 youthful offenders-represented 7.3% of the inmate population while in 1983 they represented only 5.1%. No other category has demonstrated this type of change.

· Also important is the number of offenders awaiting execution. Though the percentages have remained constant, the actual numbers on death row have risen from 71 in 1979 to 105 in 1983. One execution took place in 1983.

Table 66 indicates that the greatest number of 1983 inmates had more than five arrests (26.4%). This number has also increased steadily from 1979 to 1983 indicating that by 1983 the percentage of inmates with fewer arrests had decreased and those with a larger number of arrests increased. (See Figure 35).

Analyses of the most serious crimes committed by the inmates indicate that violent personal crimes have been the most prevalent type followed by property crimes, throughout the 5 year period. Slight fluctuations occurred each year, but no major changes were evident in the percentages."

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Note: Fig	present	inmal	e cou	nts tak	en in De	cember	1983

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) 9				Table	64					
	INM	ATE SE	NTENCI	E LENGT	'H IN Y	EARS, 19	979 – 19	83		
0	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	. 1983	%
0										
Sentence in Years				10 O)	0.005	(0,5)	260	(2.6)	406	(2.6)
0-1	559	(4.4)	385	(3.0)	° 335	(2.5)	369	(2.6)		
1.1-2	655	(5.2)	558	(4.3)	574	(4.2)	712	(5.1)	814	(5.3)
2.1-3	1,110	(8.8)	1,100-	(8.5)	1,098	(8.0)	1,227	(8.7)	1,341	(8.6)
3.1-4	654	(5.2)	721	(5.5)	710	(5.2)	683	(4.9)	871	(5.6)
4.1-5	1,481	(11.7)	1,629	(12.5)	1,695	(12.4)	1,574	(11.2)	1,830	(11.8)
5.1-6	642	(5.1)	665	(5.1)	614	(4.5)	600	(4.3)	676	(4.4)
6.1-7	473	(3.8)	518	(4.0)	548	(4.0)	511	(3.6)	566	(3.7)
7.1-8	459	(3,6)	461	(3.5)	514	(3.8)	568	(4.0)	657	(4.2)
8,1-9	183	(1,5)	176	(1.4)	193	(1,4)	198	(1.4)	217	(1.4)
9.1-10	1,129	(8.9)	1,290	(9.9)	1,521	(11.1)	1,513	(10.8)	1,768	(11.4)
10.1-12	519	(4.1)	526	(4.0)	558	(4.1)	540	(3.8)	589	(3.8)
12.1-15	804	(6.4)	830	(6.4)	929	(6.8)	935	(6.7)	1,086	(7.0)
15.1-20	972	(7.7)	1,026	(7.9)	1,119	(8.2)	1,157	(8.2)	1,286	(8.3)
20.1-Over	308	(2.4)	339	(2.6)	o 395	(2.9)	427	(3.0)	493	(3.2)
Life	1,672	(13.3)	1,755	(13.5)	1,816	(13.3)	1,881	(13.4)	2,016	(13.0)
	71	(0.6)	81	(0.6)	90	(0.6)	99	(0.7)	105	(0.7)
Death Youthful Offender	916	(0.0)	951	(7.3)	960	(7,0)	1,063	(7.6)	783	(5.1)
Total	12,607	(100.0)	13,011	(100.0)	13,669	(100.0)	14,057	(100.0)	15,504	(100.1)

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%, Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year, Sentence in years is indicated 1.1-2 meaning one year and one day to two years Source: DOR

		Tab	le 62				4
INMATI	E POPULA	TION BY	RACE A	AND S	SEX.	1979 -	1983

	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%
White Male	4,909	(38.9)	5,183	(39.8)	5,445	(39.8)	5,504	(39.2)	5,999	(38.7)
Non White Male	7,085	(56.2)	7,231	(55.6)	7,558	(55.3)	7,919	(56.3)	8,748	(56.4)
White Female	248	(2.0)	253	(1.9)	285	(2.1)	269	(1.9)	304	(2.0)
Non White Female	365	(2.9)	344	(2.6)	381	(2.8)	365	(2.6)	453	(2.9)
Total	12,607	(100.0)	13,011	(99.9)	13,669	(100.0)	14,057°	(100.0)	15,504	(100.0)

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year, Source: DOR

Table 63 **INMATE POPULATION BY RACE, AGE AND SEX, 1983**

	AGE		ME	N					WOMEN				
RACE AND SEX	00-21	-2239	40-54	55-99	TOTAL	%	00-21	2239	40-54	55-99	TOTAL	% GRAND	%
White Male	1,026	3,991	•793	189	5,999	41	° 0	0	0	0	0	0 5,999	39
Non White Male	1,320	6,486	768	174	8,748	59	0	0	0	0	0	0 8,748	56
White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	199	56	5	304	40 304	2
Non White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	333	51	10	453	60 453	3
Total	2,346	10,477	1,561	363	14,747	100	103	532	107	15	757	100 15,504	100
Note: Figures represent i	nmate counts	taken in Dec	ember of 198	3,	c								

Source: DOR

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Figure 33 **INMATE POPULATION BY RACE & SEX, 1983**

56.43% NON-WHITE MALE 38.69% WHITE MALE 2.92% NON-WHITE FEMALE 1.96% WHITE FEMALE

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	AGE		ME	N					WOMEN					
SENTENCE IN YEARS	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	TOTAL	%	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	TOTAL	%	GRAND	%
	15	° 262	10		°.	•				-	50	n	101	
0-1 1.1-2	45 140	253 518	40 64	9	347 736	25	9	41	9	0	59 78	8	406 814	
								55						
2.1-3	217	852	136	28	1,203	8	17	84	6	l	108	14	1,341	: <u>c</u>
3.1-4	164	576	71	- 11	822	6	7	35	7	0	49	6	871	e
4.1-5	326	1,191	152	38	1,707	12	16	91	- 16	0	123	16	1,830	12
5,1-6	151	439	51	6	647	4	3	24	1	1	29	4	676	4
6.1-7	86	412	47	7	552	. 4	3	10	P	0	14	2	566	. : 4
7.1-8	99	456	66	15	636	4.	4	12	4	· 1	21	3	657	. . 4
8.1-9	26	167	13	4	210	1	0	6	1	0	7	121	217	ľ
9.1-10	207	1.288	175	. 34	1,704	12	4	50	9	ॉ	64	8	1,768	· • •
10.1-12	61	443	55	10	569	4	0	13	6	1	20	3	589	4
12.1-15	81	856	99	23	1,059	7	1	17	5	4	27	4	1,086	
15.1-20	83	988	150	33	1,254	9	1 - C	22	9	0	32	<u>қ</u> 4	1,286	
20.1-Over	21	390	67	10	488-	3	= 0	5	0	0	5	1	493	
Life	84	1,365	355	120	1.924	13	5	54	28	5	92	12	2,016	1:
Death	2	79	20	1	102	1	2	. *** F	0	0	3	0	105	
Youthful Offenders	553	204	0	0	757	5	14	<u></u> ।2	0	0	26	3	783	
Total	2,346	10,477	1,561	363	14,747	100	° 103	532	107	(5	757	99	15,504	10

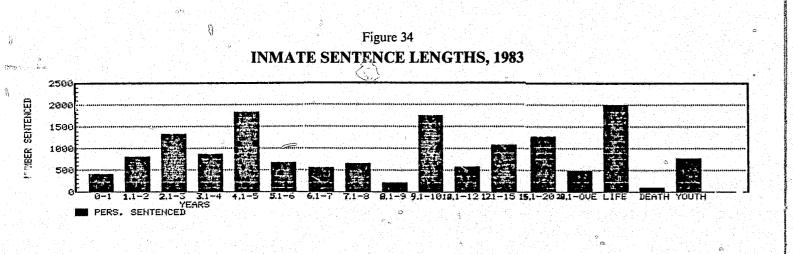
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Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1983.

Sentence in years is indicated 1.1-2 meaning one year and one day to two years.

Source: DOR



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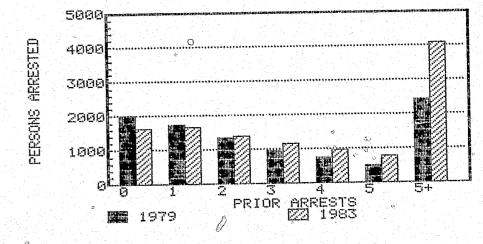
Note: Figure represent inmate counts taken in December of 1983. Sentence in years is indicated 1.1-2 meaning one year and one day to two years. Source: DOR

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2	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%
Zero	2,011	(16.0)	1,830	(14.1)	1,511	(11.1)	1,190	(8.5)	1,629	(10.5
One	1,740	(13.8)	1.704	(13.1)	1,623	(11.9)	1,372	(9.8)	1,677	(10.8
Two	1.375	(10.9)	1,371	(10.5)	1,349	(9.9)	1,234	(8.8)	³ 1,399	(9.0
Three	998	(7.9)	1,005	(7.7)	998	(7.3)	<u>}</u> 956	(6.8)	1,160	(7.5
Four	752	(6.0)	807	(6.2)	870	(6.4)	795	(5.7)	971	(6.3
Five	517	(4.1)	566	(4.4)	651	(4.8)	626	(4.5)	804	5.2
More Than Five	2,455	(19.5)	2,725	(20.9)	3,093	(22.6)	3,318	(23.6)	4,087	(26.4
Total Reported	9,848	(78.1)	10,008	(76.9)	10,095	(73,9)	9,491	(67.5)	11,727	(75.6
Not Reported	2,759	(21.9)	3,003	(23.1)	3,574	(26.1)	4,566	(32.5)	3,777	(24.4
Total	12,607	(100.0)	13,011	(100.0)	13,669	(100.0)	14,057	(100.0)	15,504	(100.0

Figures represent inmate counts taken in Deco Source: DOR





Note: Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year. Source: DOR

Figure 35

INMATE POPULATION BY NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS, 1979 - 1983

Table 67 INMATE POPULATION BY NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS BY CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1983

	AGE	° 0	ME	N				U	WOMEN			<u>u</u>		
PRIOR ARRESTS	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	TOTAL	%	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	TOTAL	%	GRAND	%
						¢				_		<i>1</i> 2		
Zero	» 497	922	94	32	1,545	14 a	16	51	12	5	84	20	1,629	-14
One ,	456	1,005	107	28	1,596	14	17	47	15	2	81	19	1,677	14
Two	266	989.	80	15	1.350	12	6		6	: 1 ÷ 1 ;	49	12	1,399	12
Three	179	856	73	18	1,126	10	。 2	24	8	0	. 34	8	1,160	10
Four	96	754	70	17	937	8	2	28	4	0	34	8	971	8
Five	48	657	57	20	782	7	1	e / 15	6	0	22	5	804	7
More Than Five	90	3,025	704	156	3,975	35	1	93	° 17 -°	1	112	27	4,087	35
												4		
Total Reported	1,632	8,208	1,185	286	11.311	100	45	294	68	9	416	99	11.727	100
Not Reported	714	2,269	376	77	3,436	5	58	238	. 39	6	341		3.777	
Total	2,346	10,477	1,561	363	14,747		103	532	907	15	, 757		15,504	

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1983, "NOT REPORTED" indicates reports not received by DOR.

Source: DOR

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	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%
Violent Persona!	6,333	(50.2)	6,556	(50.3)	6,951	(50.9)	7,009	(50.0)	7,521	(48.5)
Non-violent Personal	129	(1.0)	76	(0.6)	70	(0.5)	101	(0.7)	107	(0.7)
Property	5,053	(40.1)	5,165	(39.7)	5,181	(37.9)	5,290	(37.6)	5,927	(38.2)
Drug Sales	367	(2.9)	375	(2.9)	410	(3.0)	473	· (3.4)	560	(3.6)
Drug Possession	346	(2.7)	380	(2.9)	437	(3.2)	573	(4.0)	682	(4.4)
Victimless	∘ 34	(0.3)	32	(0.2)	5 6	(0.4)	44	(0.3)	36	(0.2)
Other	345	(2.7)	427	(3.3)	564	(4.1)	567	(4.0)	671	(4.3)
Total Reported	12,607	(99.9)	13,011	(99.9)	13,669	(100.0)	14,057	(100.0)	15,504	(99.9)

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Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%, Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year. Source: DOR

Û	AGE		ME	N				1 I I I	VOMEN					
CRIMES BY GROUP	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	TOTAL	%	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	TOTAL	%	GRAND	9
Homicide	111	1,430	439	163	2,143	15	13	011	60	⁹ 12	195	26	2,338	1
Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	°0	0	1	0	1	0	1	
Bodily Injury	and the second		e an distriction	0 				- 10 A						
& Rel Off	92	728	140	29	989	7	9	32	2	0	43	6	1,032	*
Arson & Rel Off	18	53		5	87	1	1	6	1	0	8	1	95	
Damage of Property	14	29	2	0	45	0	0	2	0	0	2	.0	47	
Burglary & Rel Off	931	2,463	194	27	3.615	25	18	30	3	0	51	7	3,666	
Forgery & Rel Off	59	326	45	- 11	441	3	14	71	8	0	93	12	534	
Theft	331	928	102	17	1,378	9	15	74	9	1	99	13	1,477	
Robbery	516	2,335	190	24	3,065	21	13	78	2	0	93	12	3,158	1
Sexual Offenses	111	694	150	33	988	7	0	5	0	0	5	; I	993	
Obscenity Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ş.
Treason & Rel Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	。	0	0	0	
Crimes Involving Govt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	i i t	5	1	5	
Falsifications	2	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	6	
Obstruct Law Enforce	0	31	5	1	37	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	40	
Disorderly Conduct	0	4	0	0	4	0	0.	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Gambling & Rel Off	0	2	1	. 0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	
Cruelty to Children	3	25	3	1	32	0	1	8		~0	9	· • 1	41	9
Crimes with Guns	2 12 AL	49	9	1	60	0	0	3	0	0	3	. 0	63	
Invasion Privacy	0	6	0	° 0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Rackeleering	0	2	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Drug Abuse Offenses	112	858	119	18	1,107	8	10	63	11	0	84	11	1,191	
Auto Crimes	16	309	99	21	445	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	446	
Revenue & Contraband	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Misc. Felonies	П	61	14	2	° 88	1	2	2	2	0	6	1	94	
Misdemeanors	18	139	35	10	202	1	6	43	e a 6	0	55	7	257	
-											757		15,504	

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1983. Source: DOR

Table 69

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INMATE CRIME CATEGORIES BY CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1983

PROBATIONER PROFILE

Since probation data has been available for only three years it is difficult to attempt to analyze trends. From August 1981 to June 1983, the number of probationers has grown from 44,258 to 64,287 (+45.3%).

Analysis of the most serious crimes committed by probationers indicates that the greatest number of probationers

were involved in property crimes rather than violent crimes (See Table 72).

As the number of probationers increased, the number of probationers on first offender status also increased. In June 1983 more probationers were on first offender status than at any other time (10,129-15.8%).

Table 70

PROBATION POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX, 1981 – 1983

	1979	1980	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%
White Male	0		22,645	(51.2)	25,106	(51.0)	∘ 31,021	(48.3)
Non White Male			16,077	(36.3)	17,495	(35.6)	23,690	(36.9)
White Female			3,004	(6.8)	3,632	(7.4)	4,905	(7.6)
Non White Female	<u></u>		2,532	(5.7)	2,948	(6.0)	4,671	(7.3)
Total			44,258	(100.00)	49,181	(100.0)	64,287	(100.1)

Note: Reporting of Probation Data Began in 1981

Figures represent counts of probationers taken in August 1981, 1982 and June 1983. Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.

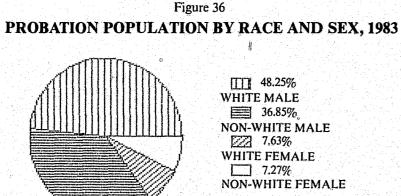
Source: DOR

Table 71

PROBATION POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, RACE, 1983

	AGE		MI	EN					WOMEN					
RACE AND SEX	00-21	22-39	40-98	UNKN	TOTAL	%	00-21	22-39	40-98	UNKN	TOTAL	%	GRAND	%
White Male	5,579	19,651	5,092	699	31,021	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,021	48
Non White Male	2,955	16,444	3,799	492	23,690	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,690	37
White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	897	3,179	9 773	56	4,905	51	4,905	8
Non White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	3,284	690	21	4,671	49	4.671	7

Note: Figures represent counts of probationers taken in June 1983 Source: DOR



WHITE MALE 36.85% NON-WHITE MALE 7.63% WHITE FEMALE 7.27% NON-WHITE FEMALE

Note: Figures represent counts of probationers taken in June 1983. Source: DOR

PROBATIO	ON PÔPL	LATION	BY MOST	r serious	CRIME	гуре, 1981	- 1983	
0	1979	1980	1981	% %	1982	%	1983	%
Violent Personal	0 -	<u> </u>	3,610	(8.2)	3,971	(8.1)	5,239	(8.1)
Non-violent Personal	_	• •	9,615	(21.7)	10,094	(20.5)	11,939	(18.6)
Property	_		15,300	(34.6)	16,742	(34.0)	22,321	(34.7)
Drug Sales			1,291	(2.9)	1,488	(3.0)	2,114	(3.3)
Drug Possession			7,460	(16.9)	8,273	(16.8)	11,862	(18.5)
Victimless		-	71	(0.2)	77	(0.1)	339	(0.5)
Other	-	·	6,911	(15.6)	8,536	(17.4)	10,124	(15.7)
Total Reported	_	-	44,258	(100.1)	49,181	(100.0)	63,938	(99.4)
Not Reported		o. —	0		0		349	(0.5)
Total		에서 가지 있다. 같은 아파 서 가지	44,258	(100.1)	49,181	(100.0)	64,287	(99.9)

Table 7

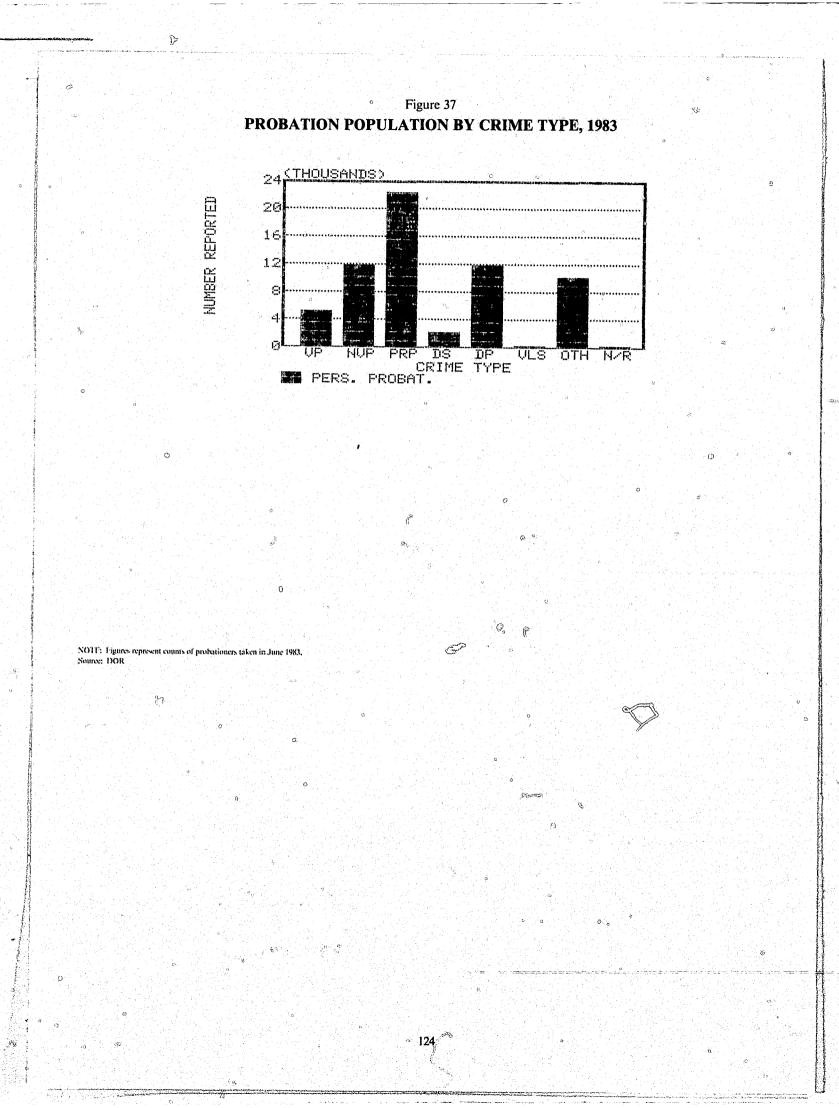
Note: Reporting of Probation Data Began in 1981. Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100% "Not Reported" Indicates the number of reports not received by DOR. These are offenders under pre-sentence investigation, for whom very little data are available. Figures represent counts of probationers taken in August 1981, 1982 and 1983. Source: DOR

PROBATION POPULATION B

	AGE		ME	N		0			WOMEN		an an sa			
CRIME	00-21	22-39	40-98	UNKN	TOTAL	%	00-21	22-39	40-98	UNKN	TOTAL	%	GRAND	%
Violent Personal	602	2,920	944 ¹⁾	42	4,508	8	125	471	132	3	731	8	5,239	8
Non Violent Personal	274	8,512	2,308	723	11,817	22	15	96		2	122	1	11,939	19
Property	4,862	11,551	1,732	105	17,250	32	954	3,426	665	26 "	5,071	53	22,321	35
Drug Sales	263	1,358	142	6	1,769	3	52	258	35	0	345	4	2,114	3
Drug Possession	1,549	6,997	1,574	69	10,189	Ĩ 19	244	1,194	232	3	1,673	18	11,862	19
Victimless	24	112	67	0	203	0	37	73	26	0	136	. 1	339	1
Other	944	5,565	2,104	55	8,668	16	146	942	362	6	1,456	15	10,124	16
Total Reported	8,518	36,015	8,871	1,000	54,404	100	1,573	6,460	1.461	40	9,534	100	63,938	101
Not Reported	16	80	20	191	307	o	0	3	2	37	42		349	
Total	8,534	36.095	8,891	1,191	54,711	197 	1.573	6,463	1,463	77	9,576		64,287	

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%, "Not Reported" - Indicates the number of reports not received by DOR Figures represent counts of probationers taken in June 1983, Source: DOR

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	Table 73				



PROBATION POPULATION BY CRIME CATEGORY, CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1983

	AGE		ME	Ň				- 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 1	WOMEN		100 A.			
CRIMES BY GROUP	00-21	22-39	40-98	UNKN	TOTAL	%	00-21	22-39	40-98	UNKN	TOTAL	%	GRAND	9
Homicide	17	200	129	3	349		3	60	31		94	; t	443	
Abortion		0	,' 	0	1	0		 0 	0		0	0	1	·
Bodily Injury					•	- 1 <u>12</u>		••				. "	•	
& Rel Off	155	1.098	464	17	1.734	3	39	198	66	2	305	3	2,039	
Arson & Rel Off	28	134	32	4	198	0	5	.34	12	0	51	1	249	
Damage of Property	175	346	47	5	573	1	17	46	5	0	68	- 1	641	
Burglary & Rel Off	2,006	3,363	231	29	5,629	10	109	220	17	2	348	4	5,977	
Forgery & Rel Off	300	1,189	192	5	1.686	3	196	755	96	6	1.053	11	2,739	
Theft	1,204	3,079	599	38	4,920	9	137	653	136	8	934	10	5,854	
Robbery	162	571	38	9	780	1	16	46	2	1	65	·	845	
Sexual Offenses	48	243	155	4	450	1	2	5	0	0	7	0	457	
Obscenity Crimes	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Treason & Rel Off	0	1	1. 1 1	1	3	0	0,	1	0	0		0	4	
Crimes Involving Govt	a 0	38	31		70	0	6	291	83	2	382	4	452	
Falsifications	6	20	7	0	33	0	2	15	2	0	19	Ò	52	
Obstruct Law Enforce	17	61	9	<i>d</i> i	88	0	8	28	6	0	42	0	130	
Disorderly Conduct	17	25	3	0	45	0	3	6	. 1	0	10	0	55	
Gambling & Rel Off	2	18	37	0	57	0	2	5	22	. O	29	0	86	
Cruelty to Children	8	67	11.11	2	88	0	6	.36	0	0	42	0	130	
Crimes with Guns	≈ 10	182	49	l°,	242	0	3	4	4	0.	- H	0 1	253	
Invasion Privacy	6	25	4	3	38	0	0	1		0	1	0	39	
Racketeering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17 A.	1.1	0	2	0	2	
Drug Abuse Offenses	768	4,500	433	26	5,727	11	181	946	114	3	1.244	.13	6,971	- 1
Auto Crimes	120	1,729	797	17	2,663	5	5	35	39		79	1	2,742	
Revenue & Contraband	0	4	8	0	12	0	0		1	0	1	0	13	
Misc. Felonies	248	1.888	737	8	2,881	5	38	447	183	1	669	7	3,550	
Misdemeanors	3,221	17,232	4,855	826	26,134	48	795	2.627	640	15	4.077	43	° 30,211	4
·)	0.740	24 015		1.000	C4 404		1 672	<i></i>	1.461	10	0.004	100	(2.030	
Total Reported	8,518	36,015	8,871	- 1,000	54,404	98	1,573	₀ 6.460	1,461	40	9,534	100	63,938	ç
Not Reported	16	80	৯ 20	191	307		0	3	<u>,</u> 2	37	42		349	
Total	8,534	36,095	8,891	1,191	54,711		1.573	6,463	1,463	77	9,576		64,287	

Figures represent counts of probation taken in June 1983. Source: DOR

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ACTIVE PROBATIONERS ON 1ST OFFENDER STATUS, 1981-1983

	1979	%	1980 %	1981	%	1982	° %	1983	%
On 1st Off Stat			.	6,114	(13.8)	6,812	(13.9)	10,129	(15.8)
Not on 1st Off Stat				38,144	(86,2)	42,369	(86.1)	53,809	(83.7)
Not Reported		Ö		0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	349	(0.5)
Total			а Население И	44,258	(100.0)	49,181	(100.0)	64,283	(100.0)
Note: Reporting of Probation Data I					В	<i>4</i>			
Due to rounding, percentages "Not Reported" indicates rep			analana Barata Sana Sana Sana Sana Sana Ang	¢	ntu (la no brance) A				

Figures represent counts of pro Source: DOR oners taken in August 1981, 1982 and

Table 74

Table 75

]	FIRST-	OFFEN	IDER	BY CU	IRRE	NT AG	E AN	D SEX,	, 1983				
FIRST OFFENDER	AGE 00-21	22-39	ME 40-98		TOTAL	%	0021	22-39	WOMEN 40-98	UNKN	TOTAL	%	GRAND	%
Ist-Offdr-Status	2,504	4,501	621	42	7,668	14	547	1,624	284	6	2,461	26	10,129	16
No-1st-Offdr-Status	6,014	31,514	8,250	958	46,736	86	1,026	4,836	1,177	34	7,073	74	53,809	84
Total Reported	8,518	36,015	8,871	1,000	54,404	100	1,573	6,460	1,461		9,534	100	63,938	100
Not-Reported	16	80	20	191	307		0	3	2	37	42		349	
Total	8,534	36,095	8,891	1,191	54,711	0	1 1,573	6,463	1,463	77	9,576		64,287	

Note: "Not Reported" indicates the number of reports not received by DOR, Figures represent counts of probationers taken in June 1983. Source: DOR

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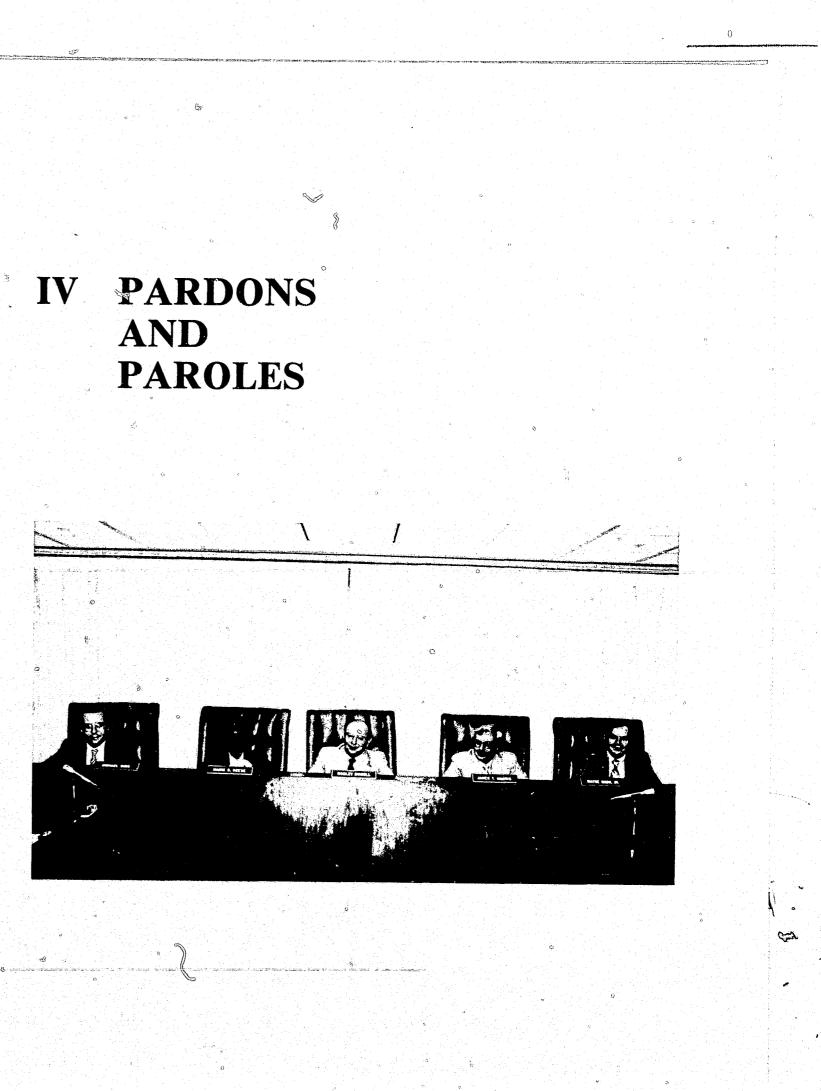
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INTRODUCTION

The executive clemency powers of the State of Georgia are vested exclusively in the State Board of Pardons and Paroles. The Board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for seven-year terms, subject to confirmation by the State Senate. Each year the Board elects one of its members to serve as Chairman.

The Board was established in 1943 with its authority established in the Georgia Constitution. Its existence ensures that the Executive Branch of government has a discretionary role in criminal justice. Thus in Georgia's justice system, the Board provides some of the checks and balances deemed necessary by the framers of the Constitution.

The Board is the state agency empowered to grant or deny clemency to inmates incarcerated for violation of the state's criminal laws. It has Constitutional authority to grant paroles, pardons, and reprieves, to commute and remit sentences, and to restore civil and political rights. It has authority and staff to investigate cases and to supervise persons granted conditional clemency.

Before the Board considers an inmate for parole, it conducts investigations. Detailed investigative reports become a part of the Board's case file, which is separate from files maintained by the Department of Offender Rehabilitation.

Initially, a parole officer studies arrest and court records and may talk with arresting officers, court officials, victims and witnesses to prepare a Legal Investigation report on the details of an inmate's current offense and a summary of any prior offenses in the same county.

Subsequently, a parole officer interviews the inmate and completes a Personal History Statement questionnaire. The inmate is asked, among other things, where he has resided, attended school; who are his family members and where they live; whom he has chosen as references; where he plans to live and work; and what his own account is of his crime. A Social Investigation is also conducted which includes interviews with persons mentioned in the Personal History Statement.

Before any inmate is paroled, the Board reviews a Parole Review Summary from the Department of Offender Rehabilitation. The summary provides data on the inmate's behavior, attitude, physical status, mental and emotional condition, participation in activities, and performance in work and training programs while incarcerated. At its discretion the Board may request detailed psychological and/or psychiatric opinions before considering a case. All information generated by parole officers and other officials, which become a matter of record within the Board of Pardons and Paroles, are used to prepare summaries of Parole Board actions.

Paroles are granted based on Parole Decision Guidelines that were established to assist the Board in making consistent and accurate assessments of the factors that will affect each prospective parolee's chances for success upon release. Excluded from Guideline Decisions are life sentences and sentences for armed robbery. The Board initially identifies the crime severity level of the individual. The crime committed is ranked from Level I to VII, with VII being the most severe. Those ranked in the higher severity categories will serve longer. The next area of consideration is Parole Success Factors. These include age at first commitment, prior convictions (juvenile and adult); prior incarceration since age 17; parole or probation failure; use, possession, or attempt to obtain heroin or opiates; whether current offenses involved burglary or forgery; whether fully employed during six months prior to current offense; and other factors.

From these weighted factors, along with the severity level, the Board calculates the individual's parole success likelihood score. This score, along with the severity level, is inserted into the Guidelines Chart which indicates the actual time the inmate should serve. The Board reviews these data, and if it is approved, the inmate is advised of an expected release date. The inmate is released on this date provided the Board receives no serious disciplinary reports on the individual prior to this date. If this length of time is greater than the actual sentence length, the inmate will serve the sentence issued by the court. In no case will the Board add time to an inmate's sentence.

Board of Pardons and Paroles Data

The Board of Pardons and Paroles collects its own data, compiling it for various internal functional requirements, as well as making it available to the criminal justice community as needed. It reflects not only workload, but certain qualitative factors concerning the activity of the Board.

PROFILE OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

Pardon and Parole data is compiled on a fiscal year basis at the end of June rather than at the end of December. Table 77 provides all available pardon and parole data from 1980 to 1983.

1981 and 1983 are highlighted as the years of peak activity for the Parole Board. In 1981, 4,649 special releases brought the number of total releases to 6,820, while in 1983, 5,109 paroles yielded 7,915 total releases.

1981 and 1983 were also peak years for pardons, with 124 and 91 pardons issued respectively.

Most of the data indicate considerable variance in the amount of activity during the four year period. One noticeable trend is the decrease in the number of Parole cases denied. A major factor in this decrease is the increasing inmate population forcing fewer denials of parole and the release of more prisoners. The high figure for special releases in 1981 (4,549) is also the result of the need to reduce critical population levels in the prison system. Use of a more scientific approach, The Parole Decision Guidelines, has helped to make the release of prisoners in overcrowding situations more systematic and has reduced the need for mass releases of prisoners.



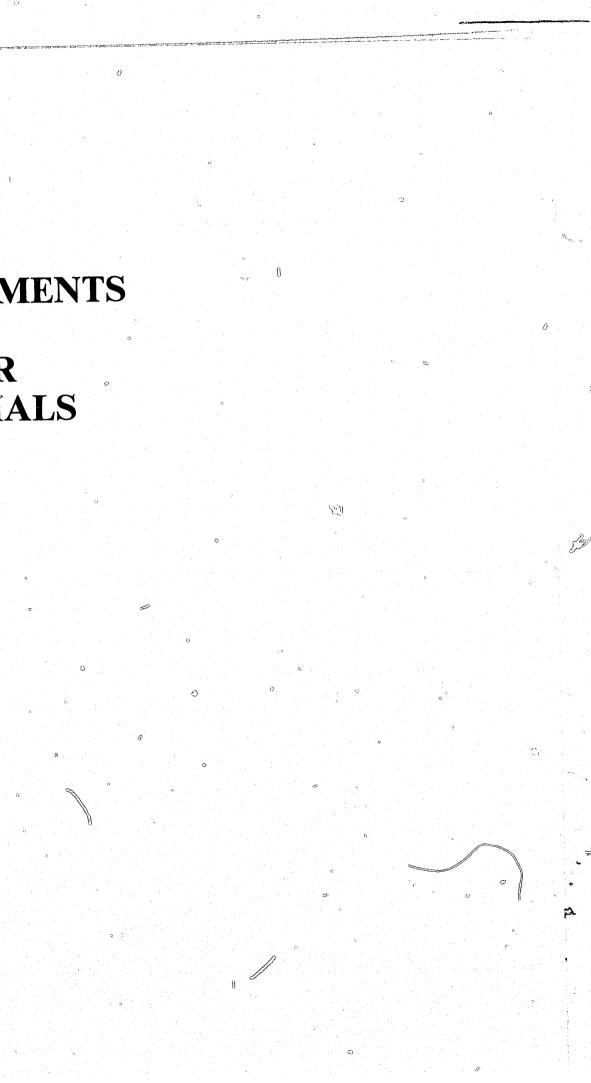
72	1980	1981	1982	1983
role	1,606	1,391	1,863	5,109
nditional Transfer to Detainer	46	103	67	154
uthful Offender Conditional Release	489	613	648	900
mmutation to Time Served	14	5 11	> 19	14
mission to Probation	20	47	47	23
pervises Reprieve	5	6	° 33	7
prieve and Conditional Commutation	35	and a second		1
her Release Action Special Release	1,667	4,649	2,715	1,708
Total Release Action by Board	3,882	6,820	5,392	7,915
vocation of Parole	229	359	375	768
vocation of Youthful Offender Conditional Release	216	255	318	331
ncellation of Supervised Reprieve		., 		
ncellation of Reprieve and Conditional Commutation		42	è	
her Revocation and Cancellation Special Release		130	38	23
	` <u> </u>		(K	
Total Returns to Prison by Board	445	744	731	1,122
role Case Denied	4,923	1 767	2 024	2 504
		4,363	3,834	2,596
scharge From Parole	1,741	1,708	1,161	2,394
outhful Offender Unconditional Release	236	296	222	206
storation of Civil and Political Rights	1,596	1,784	1,211	1,386
A) Upon Discharge From Parole	*	< 1,241	837	1,077
B) Upon Application	*	543	374	309
rdon	73	124	85	91
edical or Compassionate Reprieve	122	148	⁰ 129	117
mmutation Reducing Sentence	27	26	31	38
(but not resulting in release)	an a seo de las sectores du Televisión	성장 가지 가지 않는 것이 있는 것이 없다.		
sitor Interview in Central Office	1,394	1.569	1,631	1,838
mate Interview at Institution	840	348	A332	389
	38	88	178	189
eliminary Revocation Hearing				172
nal Revocation Hearing	186	180	192	
ther Board Actions Jail Credit	2	•••••		2
	, in the second s		8	
Total Other Actions by Board	11,178	10,634	9,006	9,418
Total Board Activity	15,505	18,198	15,129	18,455
otal Inmates at End of Reporting Period	12,531	13,034	14,788	15,589
role Board Releases Under Supervision	2,199	2,087	2,393	4,298
at End of Reporting Period	572 Y.O.	601 Y.O.	657 Y.O.	931 Y.O.
Total Parole Board Releases Under Supervision	a 2,771	2,689	3,050	5,229
ase Reviewed Under Parole Guidelines	1,999	5,131	6,598	6.149
A) Cases Reviewed Early in Confinement	*	2,700	3,985	5
B) Cases Reviewed Month of Eligibility	_## [©] , = =	2,042 •	1,708	
C) Cases Deviating From Guidelines	*	1,202	2,617	1,847
fers Considered for Parole	713	771	854	° 896
fers Granted Parole	713			
fers Granted Parole at First Consideration		131	116	198 26
	16	21	20	-26

STATEMENTS FROM SENIOR OFFICIALS

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Source: State Board of Pardons and Paroles.





MICHAEL J. BOWERS

Attorney General, State of Georgia

Attorney General Bowers was educated at the U.S. Military Academy, Stanford University, and the University of Utah. After service in the Air Force, he attended the University of Georgia Law School. A member of the State Law Department since 1974, he became Georgia's fifty-first Attorney General in 1981.

In our form of government, a representative democracy, the supreme power rests in the people. Public officials, as the people's representatives, are responsible to the people. The relationship of public officials to the people is in the nature of a trust.

Corruption in public office erodes public confidence, wears away public support, and strikes at the very heart of a representative democracy. Wrongdoing by holders of the public trust affects not only the workings of government but the way that government is perceived by the people. It destroys.

The vast majority of those who serve the public are honest, dedicated servants whose primary objective is to serve. It is those whose objective is benefit of self, not service of the public, who make government less than it can be and who cheat those whom they should serve. This cannot be tolerated. We, in law enforcement, have a special responsibility to root out public wrongdoing to help assure continued support of our government by the people.

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E. P. PETERS

Mr. Peters received a Bachelor of Science degree in Urban Life (Criminal Justice) and a Master of Science in Urban Life from Georgia State University. Both degrees were obtained while he was actively employed as a law enforcement officer. A member of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation since 1966, he was appointed by the Governor and the State Board of Public Safety as Director of the Bureau in November of 1980.

The full implications of drug trafficking in this State are impossible to accurately measure. We know that there is a specific and direct relationship between illegal drug usage and other criminal activity. Those who commit crimes against property and crimes of violence under the influence of drugs, in order to secure money for drugs, or in the course of illegal drug transactions, are largely responsible for the total crime picture in the State. The problems of rapidly rising prison populations and overcrowded facilities requiring controversial early release programs are statistically parallel with the illegal drug problem in the State. It is impossible to measure the total social cost in terms of wasted lives, broken homes, and wasted potential of our young people. Even more alarming is the realization that we are just beginning to feel, as a society, the full impact of the high level of drug abuse experienced in the late '60's. Other by-products of



illegal drug trafficking include public corruption and erosion of public confidence in Government.

We are committed at the GBI to, not only record and measure crime in the State, but develop aggressive enforcement programs to effectively deal with it. There is no more pressing problem directly affecting each of our citizens than this. The mandate given to the criminal justice system by the United States Constitution to "insure domestic tranquility" is not taken lightly. Each year, great amounts of resources are devoted to the crime problem in innovative programs and techniques. With the support of the Governor and the General Assembly, we are dealing with the problem. Georgia continues to be the standard by which other States are measured for protection of its citizens and quality of life.

COLONEL HUGH HARDISON

Commissioner, Georgia Department of Public Safety

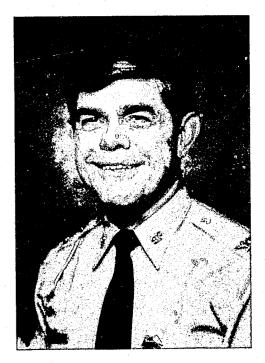
Hugh Hardison received his education from the Georgia Institute of Technology. Prior to this he was in the United States Marine Corps where he served in the Korean conflict. After his completion of military service he received an appointment to the United States Naval Academy but chose instead to attend Georgia Tech on a scholarship.

Colonel Hardison became a member of the Georgia State Patrol in 1955 and was appointed Commissioner of the Georgia Department of Public Safety in 1979.

Drunk Driving Effects On Traffic Safety in Georgia

No other cause of traffic deaths has a greater impact on traffic safety efforts in Georgia than does the drinking driver. Of all the causes and/or contributing factors, the use of alcohol and driving accounts for the greatest percentage of traffic deaths, injuries and accidents. In 1983, 34.9% of all traffic deaths were alcohol-related in the sense that BAC levels were .10 percent or higher. In 1983, 452 traffic deaths out of a total of 1296 were in this category.

In the last two years significant progress has been made in dealing with the drinking driver in Georgia. In 1981 and 1982, an eighteen member panel appointed by legislative resolution studied the problem and made law change recommendations which were coupled with proposals by Governor Joe Frank Harris. In September, 1983, a strong new DUI law became effective. State efforts towards enforce-



ment were dramatically stepped up. In the six months following enactment of the new law and the start-up of stronger enforcement efforts, alcohol-related fatalities dropped by 37%. At the same time legislation and enforcement were strengthened, a major campaign toward public education and changing social attitudes and behavior took place through a program chaired by Mrs. Joe Frank Harris, the Governor's wife. This campaign is credited with playing a large role in reducing the numbers of deaths and occurrences of DUI on state roads. Continued legislative sanctions and judicial penalties will keep the program to curb drunk drivers on a positive note for many months to come.

The Georgia Department of Public Safety has reaffirmed its intentions to vigorously pursue rigid enforcement and strong support of public education efforts as part of the battle against drunk driving, realizing fully that "drunk drivers are just murder on our highways."

WESLEY WALRAVEN

President, Georgia Sheriffs' Association

Wesley Walraven is currently the 1983 - 84 President of the Georgia Sheriffs' Association. He received his education from the University of Georgia, and is a graduate of the F.B.I. Academy. Sheriff Walraven has served 13 years in law enforcement, and is in his second term as sheriff of Forsyth County.

> tion of violent crime. Every pair of eyes can serve to help law enforcement. Citizen participation comes through programs such as Neighborhood Watch. Persons in a neighborhood should be on watch for any suspicious and out of the ordinary activity and be prepared to report such activity to their local law enforcement agencies.

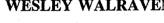
In our mobile society, we lose sight of who our friends and neighbors are. To not become involved and help when someone becomes a victim is to a citizen's disadvantage. Now is the time for citizens to become involved and to take the time to care for the fellow members of their communities.

Violent crimes against citizens are the most severe of all crimes. The overall number of violent crimes today is declining and the trend for the future indicates a reduction.

However, these statistics do not hold true for our country's suburban areas - the areas of rapid growth. Violent crimes that affect life and livelihood such as murder, aggravated assault, and rape appear to be increasing in the suburbs.

Law enforcements' concern for violent crime is never ending. We work constantly to combat and prevent these types of crimes, with particular emphasis on prevention.

Citizen participation is a very important factor in the preven-





BOBBY MOODY

President, Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police

Bobby Moody was appointed Chief of the Covington Police Department, January 1978, after having served as Patrolman. then Captain in the Youth-Aid Division. He is currently President of the Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police, Chairman of the Clayton County Police Academy Advisory Board and Secretary of the Peace Officers Standards and Training Council.

Recently, I was asked by the Georgia Crime Information Center and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council to prepare a statement about the critical problems facing law enforcement in Georgia and resolutions for these problems.

In response to this, I contacted several Chiefs of Police from across the state and asked for their input concerning this question. From the responses I received, it is evident that the two major problems facing law enforcement are property crimes and drug offenses.

Property crimes such as burglary and theft were reported as critical. Many Chiefs felt that these crimes could be controlled through improved Neighborhood Watch Programs, Crime Prevention Programs and increased police patrol in business and residential districts.

Drug offenses, including drug abuse, smuggling, and distribution were also reported as critical. Suggested resolutions to this problem include drug education for youth and adults,



increasing investigative resources and stiffer penalties to convicted drug traffickers.

As president of the Chiefs Association, I recognize the problems that face the Chiefs in Georgia. I feel that the above crimes are best resolved through the following methods; increased public education in crime prevention and drugs at a local level, improved training for patrol and investigative officers, increased police resources, including equipment, police education and a more efficient distribution of manpower through utilization of computer information systems.

I feel that these crimes can also be controlled through improved communications between the courts, the police and corrections. Improved communications make the Criminal Justice System in Georgia operate more effectively and efficiently, and will professionalize those persons involved by enabling them to be more responsive to the Community that they serve.

Car

MOBLEY HOWELL

Chairman, State Board of Pardons and Paroles

Mobley Howell received his education from South Georgia College prior to serving six years in the United States Navy.

Mr. Howell has a distinguished service record with the state of Georgia. He served for 15 years in the Georgia General Assembly: two years in the Senate and 13 years in the House of Representatives. He resigned his House seat upon being appointed to the State Board of Pardons and Paroles in 1977. He was elected Chairman of the Board in 1981 and is now serving his third year in this capacity.

During 1983, the State Board of Pardons and Paroles embarked on a systematic program to deal with limited prison capacity through parole releases. The Courts of Georgia are sending over 13,000 inmates per year into a correctional system with the capacity to house between 15,000 and 16,000 inmates. These figures graphically illustrate the need for some control mechanism to avoid the levels of prison overcrowding which invite not only widespread inmate violence, but also Federal Court intervention. Both of these dire consequences have befallen states which failed to deal with the problem of prison overcrowding. Georgia is taking the responsible course in controlling the problem and thereby ensuring that long-term solutions and programs will remain in the hands of this State's decision makers.

Within the constraints of limited prison capacity the Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles, through use of the Parole Guidelines System, releases the inmates who pose the least threat to society while keeping those in who pose the greatest threat. Because the program is systematic and operates on a continuing basis, the massive crisis intervention releases of previous years are avoided. The inmates released are given close supervision. The program is achieving its goal of stabilizing prison population and providing the maximum



degree of protection to society. Due to close and effective post-release supervision, the majority of the parole releases returned to prison are revoked because of violating the rules of parole and not because of new criminal offenses.

This program is not put forth as an alternative to new prisons. Decisions as to the funding and building of penal institutions quite properly rest with the State's elected decision makers. The commitment of the State Board of Pardons and Paroles is to make the best use of existing prison capacity, whatever that capacity may be.

During 1983, serious concerns regarding this program were expressed by various Judges and District Attorneys in the State. Through on-going meetings, many of the problems are being rectified. We see an increasing sensitivity on the part of most Judges and District Attorneys to the necessity of controlling prison overcrowding. In response to concerns from Judges and District Attorneys, the Board has modified the program in several important respects. The dialogue between the Board and other elements in the Criminal Justice System has proven beneficial. This dialogue continues and we have reason to be optimistic that the result will be a better Criminal Justice System for the citizens of Georgia.

DAVID EVANS

Commissioner, Georgia Department of **Offender Rehabilitation**

Commissioner Evans was educated at Georgia State University and East Tennessee State University. He began his career with the State of Georgia in 1965 working in key positions with the Georgia State Budget Bureau, Department of Corrections, and Offender Rehabilitation, and the Department of Human Resources. Mr. Evans has served as Commissioner for the Department of Offender Rehabilitation since 1976.

The dramatic increase in inmate population over recent years has brought with it the concomitant problem of prison overcrowding. Although we have discovered no panacea to resolve this situation, Georgia's Criminal Justice System nonetheless has been able to deal with it more effectively than those in many other states. This has not been accomplished without the exaction of a high price, one that might be viewed in retrospect as but a down payment. Nowhere has this burden been more fully felt than at the Department of Offender Rehabilitation.

DOR has responded to the challenge by constructing new facilities and expanding some already in service and by developing some creative and effective programs in probation. These steps were accomplished at the same time the Department was resolving the federal lawsuit at Georgia State Prison in Reidsville - no small task in and of itself.

Over the past two years construction projects were completed to provide space for an additional 2600 inmates and were quickly filled. These included new prisons in Dodge and Tattnall counties. During that time, modular housing units were added at Stone Mountain Correctional Institution, the Georgia Diagnostic and Classification Center, Women's Correctional Institution, Montgomery Correctional Institution, and Lee Correctional Institution. County Institutions, as well, have added bedspaces.

Expanded capacity alone has not been enough to cope



with the increase in the inmate population. It has been necessary to develop new programs and expand existing programs aimed at diverting non-violent offenders. Although time and space prohibit examining all of these, there is one that I would especially like to highlight.

DOR's Intensive Probation Supervision program incorporates very strict standards for probationers who otherwise would have been sentenced to prison. IPS uses a team concept of one probation officer and one surveillance officer to supervise no more than twenty-five probationers or one probation officer and two surveillance officers for a caseload of forty. The IPS teams provide surveillance during the day, night, and weekends and enforce curfews. They conduct alcohol/drug tests, supervise required community service, and monitor each probationer's employment. Of particular note is the fact that probationer-paid fees fund the cost of the IPS program.

The impact of the increase in inmate population and prison overcrowding on DOR cannot be overstated. Response to these conditions over the past decade has required a threefold growth in the Department's budget and a doubling of its workforce. Many facilities and programs have been brought on line or expanded and organizational functions have been necessarily realigned to deal with the increased offender population . . . a population that continues to grow and will yet demand more thoughtful attention, energy, and money.

HARRY GORDON

Chairman, Prosecuting Attorneys Council of Georgia

Harry N. Gordon received his Juris Doctorate from the Lumpkin School of Law at the University of Georgia in 1966. He also received his degree in Business Administration from the University of Georgia in 1963.

After six years of private practice, in 1972, he was appointed District Attorney of the Western Judicial Circuit of Georgia and is currently in his twelfth year of service. He is also serving as Chairman of the Prosecuting Attorneys' Council (PAC) of Georgia and has held various positions on the PAC and the District Attorney's Association.

The statistical data contained in this report reflect the reality of criminal activity in this State which we confront and which we cannot di, if y change appreciably in the short term. Many persons conclude, however, that there is a correlation between the operation of our criminal justice system and the level of criminal activity in our society. The nature of this correlation eludes definition. Some observers challenge traditional wisdom in this area. On the other hand, most law enforcement officials are convinced that the certainty of conviction and punishment significantly deter persons from the commission of offenses. Two matters of controversy relate directly to certainty in regard to conviction and punishment.

Taking the subject of punishment first, the recently adopted grid system for parole release of prisoners has caused a furor in the law enforcement community. We are told by prison administrators that our prisons are overcrowded. There is also no doubt that the grid system is an expedient means of controlling prison population. However, each year our legislature creates new criminal offenses and enhances punishment for previously defined crimes, leading one to suppose that the public favors increasing criminal sanctions. For example, the maximum penalty for first degree vehicular homicide has recently been increased from five to fifteen years in prison. Under the grid system, an offender will receive as little as five months and no more than twenty-five months in confinement. The disparity between the goal and the reality of punishment is staggering. The Board of Pardons and Paroles and others are not to be faulted for trying to solve the problem of prison crowding through administrative action. One should not be surprised, however, to find that many perceive the solution to the problem as falling far short of accepted standards of justice and requisite punish-

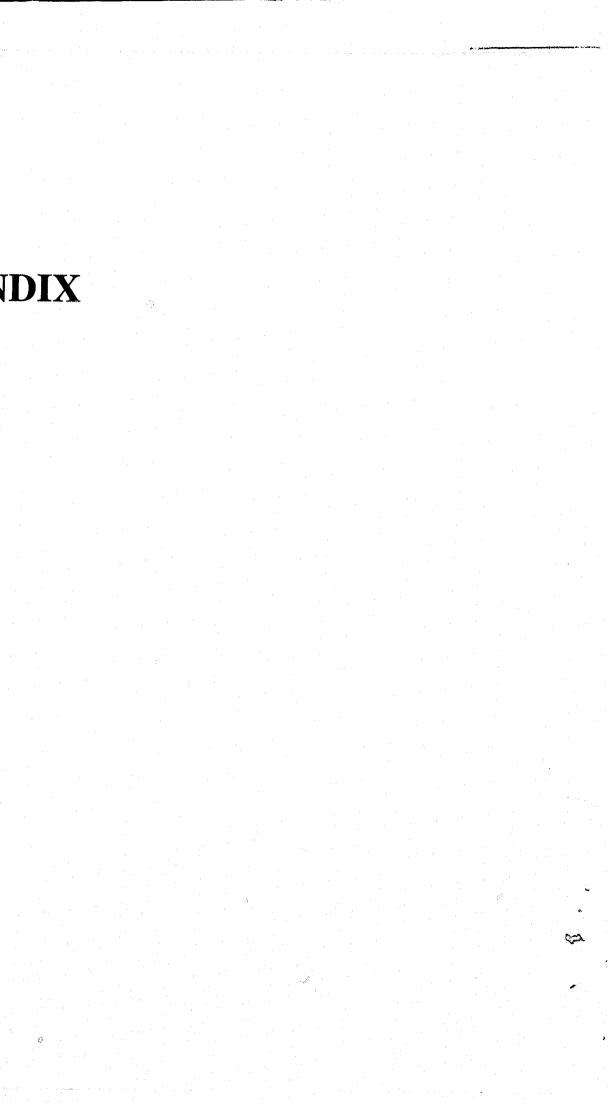


ment. Fublic expectation concerning criminal justice is simply not reducible to administrative expediency. As far as the criminal is concerned, the only certainty that remains regarding punishment is that there will be less of it.

A controversial issue relating to the process of conviction which is of foremost concern to prosecutors is the matter of equal peremptory challenges in jury selection. Since 1833 a defendant in a criminal trial has been afforded twice the peremptory challenges that are permitted to the State. Unlike times past, modern jurors have widely diverse backgrounds and occupations and have varying, sometimes minimal, connections to the community in which they are called upon to serve. Prosecutors find that, regardless of the crime or the evidence thereof, it is increasingly difficult to select juries capable of reaching a unanimous verdict, and this is due in large part to the great advantage given to a defendant in jury selection. Although a defendant has the right to be tried by a fair and impartial jury, there is no sound reason why a jury should more favor a defendant than the State. Present and past governors have supported equalization of peremptory jury challenges, but, as yet, no such bill has successfully passed the legislature. Passage of such a bill will restore the integrity of the trial process. A criminal offender will be less inclined to take a jury trial if there is less chance that the truth-finding function of a trial will be subverted to his advantage.

Our criminal justice system is a compromise of competing objectives and necessities. A rational operation of this system, however, need not retain such ancient relics as double jury challenges for defendants, nor should we allow expediency to dictate the operation of this system at the expense of what we commonly perceive as justice.

VI APPENDIX



Appendix DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

1

In order to control for population differences, and thus make descriptions and comparisons between jurisdictions and over time more accurate and meaningful, Index crimes and arrests are often expressed as a rate, i.e., specifically, the number of crimes or arrests reported for each 100,000 people.

Formula for calculating crime and arrest rates:

 $\frac{\text{Crime (arrest)}}{\text{rate for}} = \frac{\text{Number of crimes (arrests)}}{\text{Total population of jurisdiction or group}} \times 100,000$

The necessity of controlling for population differences can be seen in the following example. In 1983, Any County reported 95 murders, while Other County had 53. On the basis of this fact alone, a casual observer would probably conclude that murder is much more of a problem in Any County than Other County, there being twice as many. Such a conclusion would not be accurate, however, because the populations of the two counties were not considered. Suppose that Any County has 150,000 people, yielding a murder rate per 100,000 people of 63.3, while Other County's population is only 40,000, producing a murder rate per 100,000 people of 132.5. Clearly, other factors must be considered; however, the rate allows for general comparisons between jurisdictions.

Another measure, the annual percent change in the number or rate of Index crimes or arrests, is a comparative statistic useful for identifying trends in yearly data.

Formula for calculating percent change:

Percent change over previous year $= \frac{X_2 - X_1}{X_1}$

Where: X_1 = Number, rate of crimes, arrests in previous year X_2 = Number, rate of crimes, arrests in present year.



