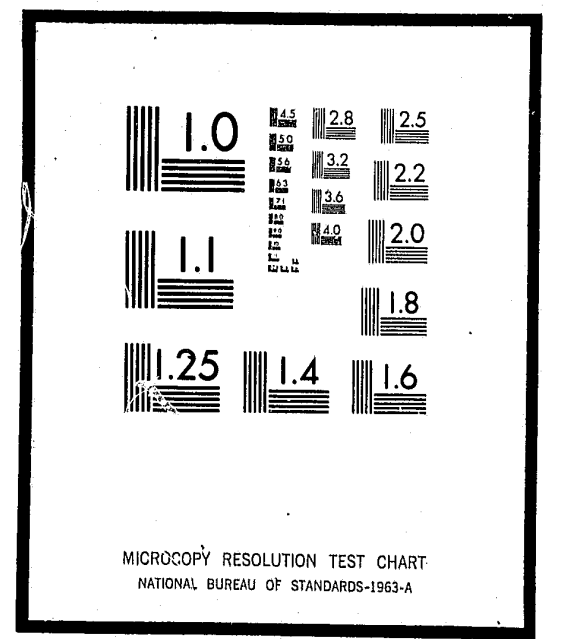


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A

SPEAKERS SOURCE KIT OF CRIME INFORMATION

31321

PREPARED BY
THE GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND OFFENDER REHABILITATION:
INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION DIVISION

I SEARCHING OUT MATERIALS

This step has been completed to a large extent by the Information and Communications division of the Department. However, speakers may, of course, use any additional pertinent, factual material they may have.

II PLANNING AN OUTLINE

A. The Outline has three parts:

1. Introduction - Should arouse audience's attention and gain their interest. Some methods are: historical introduction, giving interesting historical background; illustrative introductions, which appeals to the imagination of the audience; introduction by quotation, introduction by partitioning, that is, outlining a promise of interesting or vital information to follow; use of a barrage of questions; or confronting the audience with a problem. Introductions should be brief.
2. Body of your speech - Should be spirited, coherent, relevant and each element joined to the other. Various ways of arranging material are: according to importance (governed by the type and composure of the audience) usually starting with least important and building up to the most important element; according to logic, calling for keen argumentation and reasoning. Proof of each and every premise is required and step by step the audience is lead along to the climax of the speech; chronological arrangement of facts, as in outlining a history of the crime rate versus public response to the problem since a given year; topical arrangement, applicable in the present case, when there are several topics bearing on the main point through not in themselves closely connected. Coherence is maintained by use of transitional phrases such as "not only the victim, but also the perpetrator of crime needs help" when shifting from these two topics; arrangement by cause and effect e.g. what are root causes of crime (cause) and what are the effects on members of the audience (effect). Should also give proposed solutions.
3. The Conclusion - Used to drive the purpose of the talk home to the audience, to summarize the logical development of the body of the talk and obtain agreement with your point of view from the audience. Some effective methods of concluding are: conclusion of motivation, stirring to action; climatic conclusion, the strongest point is saved for a climax and abrupt finale; concluding with a quote from a recognized authority; concluding with a condition stressing the urgency to make a decision and take action based on new-found knowledge just imparted to the audience. Note: Don't let the tail wag the dog. End the talk one time. Deliver the conclusion with conviction and deliberation, like driving in a nail.

IMPORTANT POINTS CONCERNING DELIVERY

1. Develop self confidence so you can avoid stage fright. An excellent method of achieving this is to practice your speech and gain complete familiarity with your material.
2. Speak as you would in normal conversation. Don't hesitate to use contractions in speaking especially let's, don't, it's, etc.
3. Endeavor to maintain eye-contact with the audience, picking out a friendly face in various parts of the room and rotating your glance between them.
4. Use an outline. Don't write out the complete speech word for word, only a few key phrases. Use your own thoughts. This helps to achieve No. 3 above.
5. Gesture with your hands and body. The attention of the audience is attracted to a moving object. If you don't believe it, watch the audience if someone enters late.
6. The average speech should last only about twenty minutes.
7. When using a microphone, remember that most "mikes" are "worked" best from a distance of 18 inches. It isn't necessary to "smooch" with the mike. However, it is usually best to place yourself directly behind the mike, and avoid speaking away from it.
8. In some cases, you may be required to speak in a place which has poor acoustics, notably one which produces an echo. If this occurs, it will be necessary to speak slower and with sharper articulation. Above all, don't speak in a monotone. The use of inflection and sense stress is vital to attention-holding speeches.

SOURCE KIT OF CRIME INFORMATION

1. WHAT IS CRIME?

... a skid row drunk lying in a gutter ...
... the killing of an unfaithful spouse ...
... a Cosa Nostra conspiracy to bribe a public official ...
... a bookkeeper embezzling company funds ...
... a student possessing marijuana cigarettes ...
... an armed robbery ...
... building and occupancy code violation ...
... selling expensive nostrums for incurable diseases ...
... a builder knowingly using inferior materials ...
... a teenager snatching purses ...
... an organization stealing cars "to order" ...
... a loan shark taking over a previously legitimate business for organized crime ...
... an inexplicable mass murder ...
... corporation executives conspiring to fix prices ...
... a broker distributing fraudulent securities ...
... a banker misappropriating funds ...
... a legislator "peddling" his vote or influence ...

2. WHO ARE THE VICTIMS OF CRIME?

Every American is a victim of crime who:

... suffers loss or injury to person or property ...
... is impelled to uproot and move to a new locale because of real or feared impact of crime ...
... fears using public facilities, such as streets, parks, or libraries ...
... distrusts government's willingness or ability to protect him ...
... is suspicious of those "seen" as responsible for crime, such as youth, corrupt officials ...

The likelihood of serious personal attacks is about one in five hundred and fifty according to the latest available figures. However, one out of fifty will be a victim of serious crime within the next twelve months.

A change in the pattern of crime now seems to be emerging. A twelve month study of crime in Atlanta conducted by the Atlanta Regional Commission shows that stranger-to-stranger attack for both men and women is now more likely to occur than attack by a family member or acquaintance, reversing a long standing trend. The stranger/stranger versus stranger/acquaintance crime rate is four to one for males, two to one for females.

The same report indicates that a victim of crime will most likely be:

... male
... white
... among low income groups
... less than thirty-five years old

Other indications are that:

... 77% of criminal victimization occurs between members of the same race
... the victimization rate for white males 16-19 is six times that for white males over sixty-five
... only 43% of personal crime in the Atlanta study was reported
... stranger-to-stranger rates for black males are three times that of non-stranger rates for blacks.
... divorced persons of either sex are almost twice as likely to be victims of assaultive crime as married persons
... almost 40% of violent crimes experienced by retired persons involve theft
... 45% of all incidents of crime occur in a street, park or field
... 81% of crime victims required hospital treatment

National Survey Shows:

... 45% afraid to walk alone at night in their own neighborhood
... 1/3 keep firearms in the home as protection against criminals
... 1/4 keep watchdogs as protection against criminals

Surveys in certain areas of two large cities showed:

... 56% stayed off street at night because of fear of crime
... 35% do not speak to strangers because of fear of crime

Organized as victims of crime

Survey of Atlanta businesses revealed for every 100 businesses there were 74 burglaries and 16 robberies in a one year study period.

... over 75% of the burglaries and robberies occurred at only 14% of the businesses
... 40% of the victimized businesses had security procedures and discontinued them prior to victimization
... 19% of the victimized businesses maintained security both before and after the crime

3. WHO ARE THE OFFENDERS?

A mistaken impression exists that crime is the vice of only a handful of people. Actual figures show:

- ... 40% of all male children now living in U.S. will be arrested for non-traffic offenses during their lives
- ... 1 boy in 6 is referred to a juvenile court
- ... in one year, more than 2,000,000 offenders were received in prisons and juvenile institutions. This amounts to about 1% of the entire population

A typical convicted offender in Georgia,

- ... is one of 11,099 inmates as of June 1975
- ... is black
- ... is male
- ... is 25 years of age
- ... is a functional illiterate, although has usually attended school through the 9th grade
- ... has an IQ of 89
- ... is serving a four year sentence for burglary
- ... is living at or below the poverty level and with his spouse or parents

Recidivists ... The repeat offender:

- ... 53% of inmates released from Georgia prisons will be convicted of new crimes within 3 years.

The "hidden" offenders:

- ... among YOUTH, self-report studies indicate 90% have committed at least one offense which could have brought them before juvenile authorities
- ... among ADULTS, self-report studies indicate:
 - ... 91% admitted acts for which they might have received jail or prison terms
 - ... 64% of men admitted at least one felony
 - ... 27% of women admitted at least one felony
 - ... 13% of men admitted at least one grand larceny
 - ... 26% of men admitted at least one auto theft
 - ... 17% of men admitted at least one burglary

White Collar Crime consists of mainly violation of business regulatory laws on a mass scale. The public does not include these acts in its thinking about crime because they are not an immediately recognizable personal threat.

Recent price-fixing offenses by 29 electrical equipment manufacturers cost public-utility companies and ultimately the public more money than is reported stolen by burglars in an entire year.

A recent study among a group of major business executives showed:

- ... almost 50% agreed with the statement, "the American business executive tends to ignore the great ethical laws as they apply immediately to his work. He is preoccupied chiefly with gains."
- ... 4 out of 7 believed businessmen "would violate a code of ethics whenever they thought they could avoid detection."

Examples of "Fruitful Dishonesty" in the business community tend to have a corrosive effect on efforts to instill a sense of ethics and honesty in the public, especially youth.

4. WHAT'S THE PUBLIC'S ATTITUDE TOWARD CRIME?

A 1975 Gallup poll indicates that crime is viewed as the worst problem facing American cities. Unemployment came in a poor second. People no longer feel safe in their own neighborhoods: present Gallup poll showed 45% afraid to walk in own neighborhood at night.

Most intense fear is of being attacked by a stranger when out of the house alone. Fear is not realistic because risk from other sources of injury encountered in daily activities is much greater than risk of being victim of a crime of violence.

5. WHAT IS THE NATIONAL COST OF CRIME?

Real cost of crime is difficult to assess. Examples of known costs suggest the enormity of the ultimate total. Latest available figures indicate:

- ... cost of operating police, courts, and correctional system around \$4 billion per year
- ... value of autos stolen in a single year is approximately \$500 million
- ... cost of crimes against property is approximately \$4 billion per year, of which less than 10% is attributable to vandalism and arson.
- ... \$200 million spent annually on burglar alarm systems and other protective devices
- ... single conspiracy case involving the collapse of a fraudulent salad oil empire resulted in total losses estimated between \$125 and \$175 million
- ... annual losses to businessmen from:
 - burglary \$958 million
 - vandalism \$813 million
 - shoplifting \$504 million
 - employee crime \$381 million
 - bad checks \$316 million
 - robbery \$ 77 million

6. WHAT IS THE COST OF CRIME TO THE GEORGIA TAXPAYER?

Operational cost of Penal System:

fiscal 1970 - 71	.....	\$17.2 million
fiscal 1971 - 72	.....	\$19.3 million
fiscal 1972 - 73	.....	\$37.7 million
fiscal 1973 - 74	.....	\$42.6 million
fiscal 1974 - 75	.....	\$48.0 million

7. WHAT ARE THE TRENDS OF CRIME?

Most forms of crime, especially crimes against property, are increasing faster than population growth.

Young people commit a disproportionate share of crimes. Juvenile crime has increased 1,600 % in 20 years. More crimes are committed by children under fifteen than by adults over twenty-five.

Juvenile crime is largely a failure on the part of parents. One third of juvenile arrests are for status crimes, classed as juveniles in need of supervision. Status crimes are those which would not be crimes if committed by an adult. Number of young people is increasing faster than general population leading to an anticipated continuing increase in crime for the next 15 years.

Studies show:

- ... 15 - 16 year-olds have highest arrest rate of any group in population
 - ... 15 - 16 year-olds account for 5.4% of population but 12.8% of all arrests
 - ... 15 - 24 year-olds are the most crime-prone group in the population
 - ... 1 in 9 youths (1 in 6 males) will be referred to juvenile courts for non-traffic offenses before their 18th birthday
- Urbanization also brings an increase in crime. Only about 1/4 of crimes known to police in a recent year occurred in suburban or rural areas. However, rural crime is also on the increase in Georgia within the last 12 months.

Reported crimes are not a completely accurate indicator of criminal activity because more crimes are not reported than are reported.

Available information suggests:

- ... about 3 times more burglaries occur than are reported
 - ... about twice as many aggravated assaults occur than are reported
 - ... only about 10% of the total number of certain crimes occurring in some areas are reported
 - ... 74% of neighborhood commercial establishments contacted in a survey do not report theft by employees
- Present correctional population in Georgia is over 11,285. By 1980 it is estimated to be 16,000.

PREVENTION OF CRIME

Education, in the broadest sense of the word, is of the essence in preventing crime. In this area programs are being carried out to strengthen the family unit and provide more adequate schooling for all children. Acting on the fact that improper rearing of children is a major, if not the major, cause of delinquency, communities are:

- ... providing day care centers for needy children
- ... providing trained social workers to help parents and teachers cope with the problems of those children whose behavior suggests possible delinquent tendencies.

Public schools are establishing courses in crime and law enforcement. Schools are offering more remedial programs tailored to the specific needs of the community in which they are located or to the special needs of students who are mentally deficient or emotionally disturbed.

Private groups - such as your church or civic club - are operating tutorial and guidance programs for needy youngsters to prevent them from becoming educationally disadvantaged or so frustrated that they drop out of school. These groups are also operating "3-R's" educational programs in jails, detention centers, and prisons. Often such groups can prevent delinquency through a simple program of providing the warm friendship and concern of an interested adult to a child who has a grim and otherwise neglected life.

A relatively new and vital program in Georgia is the Citizen Action Program, supported by over 6,000 individual and group member volunteers. This is a real attempt to forge a link between the private citizenry and the public offender in which the citizen or citizen group helps the offender reenter normal life from one of imprisonment.

There are three reasons this program was developed:

- ... the caseload for an average Georgia Probation and Parole Supervisor is 125 offenders, nearly 3 times the nationally recommended average. Volunteers can help make the ratio one-to-one.
 - ... Volunteer programs are economical to operate; citizen programs cost the state less than \$400 per year per inmate, incarceration over \$9,000 per inmate.
 - ... Resources found by citizen volunteers e.g. basketball courts, books for libraries, tutoring programs, etc. supply an additional resource to the correctional system.
- There are likewise three benefits derived from the Citizen Action Program:
- ... the offender receives help. Has a sympathetic ear in the frustrating experience of rejoining society. He has an example to follow in his citizen volunteer, etc.
 - ... the community benefits by helping one of its members become a functioning entity, rather than a repeater. This is active citizen crime prevention.
 - ... correctional system benefits by the support and assistance of the volunteer or citizen group in helping the public offender become a private citizen.

Many communities are approaching the problem of preventing crime from the direction of creating a closer contact between police and citizens. The philosophy underlying this approach is that closer communications between police and citizens will produce a confidence in, and willingness to report to police matters of concern to them. Some approaches being used are:

- ... neighborhood police offices staffed by police and/or residents of the community, where residents can bring problems and complaints.
 - ... neighborhood patrols of volunteers and subprofessionals doing non-authoritative police work and public relations work.
 - ... educational and good-will programs aimed at communicating and understanding of the police role in the community, visits by officers to schools, playgrounds, other groups. Comic books and other promotional material explaining police work distributed to school children and others. Missionaries sent by church groups into urban neighborhoods to advocate respect for law and order and to aid in directing grievances to proper channels. "Apprentices" from among youth and minority groups employed by police departments in non-enforcement duties. Citizens who fear complicated involvement are being encouraged to report anonymously to police any crimes or suspicious behavior they may observe. In many cities, public thanks are given to an anonymous caller when his report has led to prevention or solution of a crime.
- In cities across the country, various other programs such as these are being used in the fight against crime:
- ... public transit system drivers are being protected from robbery by the required use of tokens for fares instead of cash.
 - ... taxi companies employ off-duty policemen as drivers to deter attempted robberies.
 - ... the telephone company is establishing a nation-wide standard police and emergency telephone number.
 - ... police departments distribute pre-printed forms to provide for listing serial numbers and descriptions of household property to aid in its recovery in case of theft.
 - ... adequate street lighting reduces crime rate according to 87% of police officials queried in a national survey.
 - ... helicopters and airplanes are being used by many communities in prevention and enforcement patrol. One community reports recovery of \$60,000 of stolen property from a single month's helicopter operations.
 - ... some high schools have retained non-uniformed police officers as counselors and resource persons in delinquency prevention programs.
 - ... Boy Scout Explorer Posts established in cooperation with local police provide means for young men to become acquainted with career opportunities in police work.
 - ... New York City conducted a tongue-in-cheek "support your local burglar" campaign. Radio, television and newspaper ads, 425 billboards, over 10,000 bus and subway cards, and more than 3 million brochures carried lists of ways to "support your local burglar" by, for example, "ignoring" such rules as leaving a light on when you go out, not leaving your key under the doormat, not keeping doors and windows locked when away from home.

TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS:

New directions for the Criminal Justice System

1 THE COURTS

The court system in the United States, originally designed to serve the small rural community, has not updated its procedures and methods to keep pace with the trend toward urbanization in our society.

- ... increase in caseload particularly acute in the lower courts
- ... inadequate facilities and personnel
- ... probation service non-existent in many lower court jurisdictions
- ... much of the congestion in lower courts attributable to crimes without victims and crimes against the public order.

1973 UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

Drunkenness	22.9% of all arrests
Disorderly Conduct	9.1% " " "
D.U.I.	10.0% " " "
Liquor Law Violations	5.0% " " "
Vagrancy	.3% " " "
Gambling	.8% " " "
TOTAL	48.1%

NEEDS

Revision of Criminal Codes

- ... Inasmuch as most cases in criminal courts are essentially violations of moral and societal norms rather than serious crime, state legislators should consider careful revisions of criminal codes avoiding the tendency to class any reprehensible behavior as criminal.

Uniform Sentencing Procedures

- ... the most complicated and difficult decision in the criminal process is that of sentencing. Sentencing requires weighing and predicting the offender's response to his offense and to the rehabilitative efforts on his behalf, and a prediction of his behavior at a future time. Piecemeal enactment of sentencing codes in many states has resulted in idealistic and inconsistent laws which seriously handicap the sentencing official.

Examples of anomalies in sentencing codes are:

- (1) In one state the offender convicted of first degree murder must serve at least ten years of his sentence before becoming eligible for parole; had he been convicted of a lesser degree murder he would have had to wait at least fifteen years before being considered for parole. In the same state, the penalty for killing a dog is six months; yet for stealing a dog, the penalty may be as much as ten years;
- (2) The Atlanta Crime Commission study concerning auto theft and burglary found that jury sentences for burglary averaged more severe for first offenders than repeaters;

- (3) Federal law concerning armed robbery allows the sentencing judge flexibility in selection of penalties ranging from probation or five years up to 25 years. Yet, armed robbery of a post office provides only two alternatives: probation or 25 years.

Results of inadequate or ineffective sentencing codes:

- ... Judges have to choose between equally unwise alternatives.
- ... Prosecutors often select a charge reflecting not the actual offense at hand, but one which provides for the penalty which they feel is appropriate to the particular case.
- ... A system handicapped by the failure of most sentencing codes to set forth criteria for distinguishing between handling of the marginal and habitual offender.
- ... Extremely high maximum sentences which place a burden on the correctional system and delay the time in which parole might be effectively used.

Steps needed to "avoid and correct excessive, inadequate or disparate sentences."

1. Establish sentencing councils of judges and multi-judge jurisdictions.
2. Provide for appellate review of legally imposed sentences.
3. Enact statutory criteria for sentencing such as National Council on Crime and Delinquency "Model Sentencing Act."
4. Abolish jury sentencing in non-capital cases.
5. Provide adequate training for judges in correctional theory.
6. Establish judicial sentencing institutes with participation by correctional personnel, judges and representatives of other relevant disciplines.
7. Provide judges with adequate pre-sentence reports in every case in every jurisdiction.
8. Provide probation services in every jurisdiction. The absence of probation service in many misdemeanor courts has resulted in the paradoxical fact that more felons are given probationary sentences than are misdemeanants.

THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM - Is Corrections Correcting Behavior?

The Present Situation:

Over the years an attitude has developed which views the role of the correctional system as primarily custodial. Not only the public, but correctional personnel themselves are unsure as to its role.

According to a Louis Harris poll

- ... society as a whole tends more and more toward rehabilitation rather than punishment as the role of corrections, yet ... there is not much tolerance of the returned offender ... few would recommend a career in corrections and law enforcement.
- ... at the same time an overwhelming percentage would like to do volunteer work with the offender, but corrections and law enforcement have not informed or included the public.

DCOR employs approximately 2,800 employees. Of this total, 300 are administrative central office personnel and 2,500 are field or service personnel. Included in this latter category are 1,100 Correctional Officers, 50 Correctional Counselors, 45 Vocational and Academic Instructors, 30 Wardens or Superintendents, and 325 Probation/Parole Supervisors.

The department operates 16 state correctional institutions housing 8,322 inmates and five community residential centers housing 285 inmates. A total of 37 county correctional institutions house 2,599 inmates. The number of inmates in all facilities is 11,206. The department also supervises over 27,000 probationers and over 3,000 parolees.

The offender population has been increasing at an average rate of 138 inmates per month over the past year. The average offender in Georgia is incarcerated for approximately two years and remains on parole status for approximately one year. The average felony probationer remains on probation status approximately two to three years. The recidivism (return-to-prison) rate for Georgia is computed to be approximately 53 percent.

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION:

PROBATION: A process or method, based in law, of treating the offender within his community under the helpful supervision of a court probation officer. Coming before the courts and being adjudged by his peers to have violated the law connoted to the individual a strong sense of personal failure and alienation. Probation, however:

- ... allows the person to remain in his community, maintaining family ties and being self-sustaining.
- ... provides a time to develop occupational skills and attitudes so that he can be employed and maintain his employment.

	Cost per Prisoner per Day		
	Number of Offenders	Cost per day	Cost per annum
Inmates in State Institutions	8,607	\$11.08	\$4,045.00*
Inmates in County Institutions	2,599	3.00	1,095.00
Probationer/Parolees	31,488	.56	205.00

*Actual institutional costs, operational and personal services not including cost of welfare, lost of taxes, etc.

2. What is the responsibility of PRIVATE GROUPS and RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS?

Private groups, such as your state chapter of National Council on Crime and Delinquency, independent of limitations imposed by public office, are in positions to undertake bold, innovative programs in which the risk of failure in experimental work can be better afforded. Some examples of programs already in operation:

- ... YMCA-sponsored "detached workers" for juvenile gangs
- ... Legal Aid and Defender Societies sponsored by Bar Associations and Law Schools
- ... "Half-Way Houses" for released prisoners operated by church groups
- ... Student-volunteer groups tutoring prisoners
- ... Inner-city churches operating programs to meet the special needs of juveniles, newly released offenders, the underprivileged. One such program located 2,500 deserting fathers in a six-month period and reunited them with their families.
- ... PTA-sponsored "volunteer parents" working with parents of underprivileged to provide tutoring, field trips and other experiences to compensate for the educational deficiency of slum children.
- ... Business and civic clubs operating employment programs for juveniles and released offenders.
- ... Hospitals and mental health groups joining together to operate narcotic clinics and drunkenness - offender treatment centers.
- ... Bar Associations and other professional groups acting to gain legislative support for needed changes in the Criminal Justice System

3. What is the responsibility of BUSINESS, INDUSTRY AND LABOR?

The success of such programs as work release are directly dependent upon the willingness of labor unions to admit and employers to hire released offenders.

Vocational training programs for prisoners are being sponsored by labor and management groups (Example: U.S. Penitentiary at Danbury, Connecticut, where Dictograph Corporation, IBM, the International Ladies Garment Worker Union and local clothing manufacturers are all participating in prisoner training.)

Bureau of Prisons points out a vast willingness of business and labor to cooperate in correctional training and employment programs. Business and labor should institute communications with corrections officials in order to develop specific programs to meet specific needs.

4. WHAT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES?

- ... to educate the professional required by the criminal justice system
- ... to establish degree programs in corrections and police science
- ... to conduct continuing research into all aspects of crime
- ... to sponsor seminars and institutes for operating personnel in the criminal justice system to keep them up-to-date with latest developments in their fields; for example, the workshops sponsored by the Institute of Government at the University of Georgia for judges, police personnel, probation and parole officers, juvenile workers, etc.

5. WHAT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT?

Primary responsibility for change rests with state and local government, supported by federal aid. A logical first step is the creation of a formal organization responsible for planning all city and state action against crime. Approaches will vary to meet specific needs in each locale, but some general criteria will apply in all cases.

- ... COORDINATION needed to avoid overlap, duplication, or oversight in efforts at other levels of government
 - ... INCLUSION of planning groups of both criminal justice officials and representative from other professions
 - ... PROVISION of necessary authority, prestige and means to enable planning groups to function effectively
- Once established, the planning group might, as a suggestion, organize its task along these lines:
- ... MONEY - support must be gained from the public and legislative bodies to provide the funds needed to bring about improvements in the criminal justice system
 - ... PERSONNEL - concern for increasing staff to adequate levels throughout criminal justice system must not be allowed to overshadow need for improving quality of personnel. Revisions in personnel policy, training programs, employment standard commission may be needed.
 - ... IMMEDIATE CHANGES - improvement in many areas may be possible through organizational and procedural changes which may be made quickly without the necessity of legislative approval of new budgets. Suggestions from professional and governmental agencies may help to pinpoint those possibilities.
 - ... LAW REFORM - early attention should be given to urging legislative lobbies and executives to establish groups to study laws which may require change, repeal or enactment to permit changes in criminal justice system

HOW IS GEORGIA ORGANIZED TO HANDLE ITS OFFENDERS?

The Georgia Department of Corrections and Offender Rehabilitation is responsible for the control, treatment and supervision of:

- ... over 11,099 inmates
- ... 27,000 probationers
- ... 3,000 parolees

It is vital that the department show measurable success in the rehabilitation of its inmates, as fully 90% of them will return, eventually, to the community. Organized in the rehabilitative programs the Department operates:

- ... 15 state correctional institutions
- ... 10 community treatment centers

This resource kit is an updated, expanded version of an original produced by the Institute of Government, University of Georgia and the Georgia Committee of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Additionally, statistics were obtained from the report "Analysis of Impact Victimization Survey Results - The City of Atlanta 1971-1972" produced by the Atlanta Regional Commission; Annual Reports and Information compiled by the Statistical Research Division of the Georgia Department of Corrections and Offender Rehabilitation

END