Georgia Commission on Family Violence

FAMILY VIOLENCE IN GEORGIA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

2013-2017

PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER 2021

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ABOUT OUR AGENCY

The Georgia Commission on Family Violence (GCFV) is a state agency created by the Georgia General Assembly in 1992 to develop a comprehensive state plan for ending family violence in Georgia. The mission of GCFV is to provide leadership to end family violence by promoting safety, ensuring accountability, and improving justice for generations to come.

Charged with the study and evaluation of needs, priorities, programs, policies, and accessibility of services relating to family violence in Georgia, GCFV is led by 37 appointed Commissioners and a staff of eight. GCFV is administratively attached to the Georgia Department of Community Supervision.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

GCFV provides evidence-based reports to make family violence data accessible and usable to key stakeholders across the state. In 2020, GCFV published 11 reports detailing specific trends statewide and in each of Georgia's 10 judicial districts, based on rates of occurrence of family violence in Georgia from 2013-2017[1]. This report builds upon those, using other methods of analysis which allow stakeholders to look deeper into the data and reveal new relationships between variables associated with family violence response.

This report contains aggregate data for the state of Georgia organized by population density, allowing comparisons between similarly populated geographic areas statewide. It also contains an examination of relationships between factors in reported incidents of family violence, such as the presence of Temporary Protective Orders (TPOs) and police action taken. In-depth analysis of the relationships between these and other factors, reveals unique strengths and challenges present in similarly populated communities within Georgia. The goal of this type of analysis is to gauge the success of past recommendations for systemic change in response to family violence, as well as to develop best practices from emerging data.

This report also provides analysis of domestic violence-related fatal incidents in Georgia. GCFV has studied the circumstances surrounding these tragic events since 2004, using the data to inform best practices in reducing domestic violence-related homicide, suicide, and murder-suicide statewide. Data about fatal domestic violence-related incidents and family violence incidents capture different sets of relationships between victim and offender , though some overlap exists. Accordingly, in this report "family violence" (FV) will refer to incidents between family members (e.g. spouses, parents, siblings) and "domestic violence" (DV) will refer to incidents between current or former romantic partners (e.g. spouses, boyfriends/girlfriends, parents of the same children).

NAVIGATING THIS REPORT

To best navigate this report, use the table on page five and the map on page six to identify the population tier you live or work in. The tier number and color associated with your local area will allow you to locate data and analysis specific to your county, by population tier.

Maps are included in each section of the data analysis. To best use them, refer to the first column in the legend adjacent to each map to ascertain the scale and color scheme used. Maps that include per capita rates are calculated per 100,000 people, using 2017 population estimates. Except as noted, in maps featuring a purple color scheme, darker color represents negative outcomes for victim safety and offender accountability, while lighter color represents positive outcomes. Similarly, for maps in blue, darker colors represent a higher percentage of incidents with the given indicator, while lighter colors represents lower percentages.

The percentile rankings on the right-hand side of each map's legend, relay the distribution of percentages and per capita rates throughout the state for each indicator. The 50th percentile represents the median of the set, meaning that 50% of Georgia's 159 counties fall at or below this number. Correspondingly, the 10th percentile marks the number at which 10% of the counties fall at or below the number, and the 90th percentile denotes the 90% correspondent.

In a normal distribution, the median and mean (or average) of each set of numbers would be the same, however real data does not always conform to a normal distribution. When the median differs significantly from the mean, it can indicate the presence of outliers (extreme high or low values). For example, the state mean for the per capita rate (per 100K) of Ex-Parte Family Violence and Stalking Temporary Protective Orders (TPOs) is about 813, while the state median is 552, this indicates that there are counties with significantly low TPO rates that skew the state median far lower than the state mean. This report contains an appendix on pages 30-36. The appendix contains factor-specific data for each county within the state, organized by population tier, and may be of assistance in identifying outliers within Georgia family violence-related data.

A NEW APPROACH

This report utilizes population density to indicate the relative population of a region for comparison to similar locations statewide. Population density reflects the number of people who live within a county, relative to its geographic land area. Georgia has an overall population density of 188 people per square mile,[2] ranking as the 17th most populated state in the United States.

Georgia's population density varies significantly throughout the state, ranging from approximately 2,600 people per square mile in its most populated county, DeKalb County, to only nine people per square mile in Clinch County, its least populated county. Using population data,[3] Georgia's 159 counties were organized into six tiers based on population density. This tiered system will allow readers to compare geographically similar counties, such as those with large metropolitan areas like those included in tier six, and more rural counties like those included in tier one.

It is highly likely that population density also speaks to the amount of resources available in response to family violence in Georgia. More highly populated areas are generally more resource rich, while less populated areas tend to be resource scarce.[4] However, the burden on the resources available in more densely populated areas can outstrip the availability, thus creating a scarcity of resources in densely populated areas as well. Overall, in both urban and rural settings there is often a lack of resources available to support victim safety and offender accountability.

This report contains analysis of data including family violence incidents, domestic violence-related fatalities, police action taken (PAT) and Temporary Protective Orders (TPOs) statewide between 2013 and 2017. Additionally, correlations between factors such as substance use, child involvement, and firearms were combined with family violence incidence data to determine if relationships existed between the variables. It is imperative to note that correlation is not the same as causation. The complexity of family violence incidents does not allow for simple explanations. Rather, there are multiple factors involved which each contribute to different outcomes. Methods of analysis such as the use of correlations, allow us to look at family violence incidents from different perspectives without losing focus on the complexity of the issue.

Correlation	Range	Definition
Weak (+/-)	**0.00 - 0.33**	**No Relationship:** variables being compared do not occur together regularly.
Moderate (+/-)	**0.34 - 0.66**	**Some Relationship:** variables being compared occur together occasionally but not consistently.
Strong (+/-)	**0.67 - 1.00**	**Close Relationship**: variables being compared consistently occur together.

Correlations between the factors were categorized as having a weak, moderate, or strong relationship with the specified variables. The strength of the relationship indicates the likelihood of those variables being present together. If the correlation is positive, both variables increase together. For example, in all population tiers the presence or involvement of children in reported family violence incidents has a strong positive relationship to arrests occurring. This indicates that the two variables are increasing together. Applying that to the example, it should come as no surprise that as the number of victims present during an incident goes up (children present), so does the likelihood of an arrest occurring, considering that more people present increases the number of witnesses to a crime and also the range of crimes that a law enforcement officer could potentially charge on-scene.

Conversely, a negative correlation indicates that one variable is increasing while the other variable is decreasing. To use the same factors as the previous example, a strong negative correlation between child presence or involvement and arrests would indicate that as one of those variables was increasing, the other was decreasing. It would be necessary to look at which variable was increasing and which one was decreasing to understand what was occurring in the population tier. If more children were present or involved and there was a decrease in arrests, concern would be appropriate given that family violence has a traumatic effect on children. However, if it is the case that arrests are increasing and children present are decreasing in reported incidents of family violence, this could mean that there are less children being exposed to family violence.

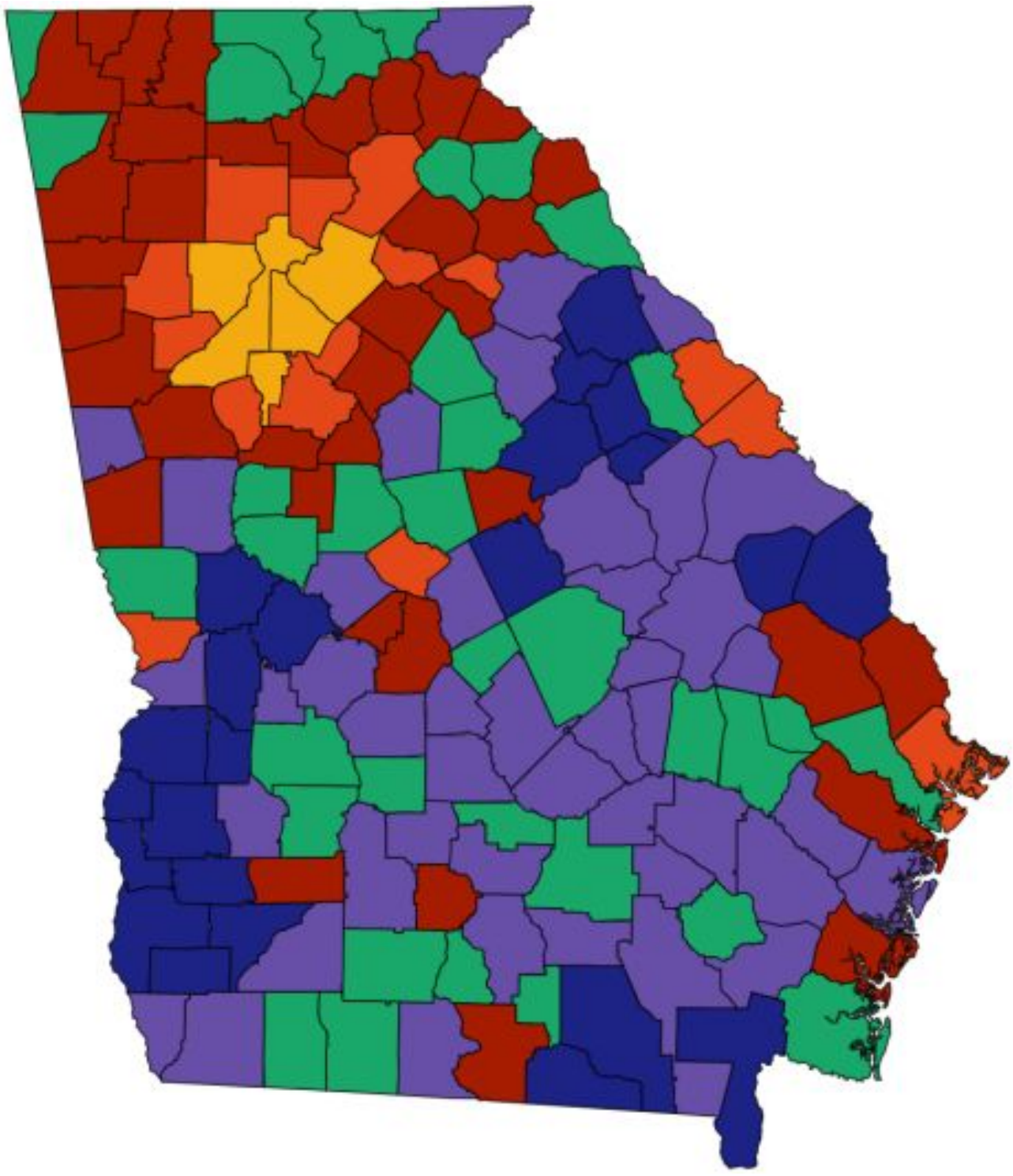
Understanding the relationship between two variables shows how family violence incidents are being handled in different areas of Georgia. Ostensibly there should not be differences, given the law does not change across county lines. However we must acknowledge that differences in resources and responses do exist, and identifying them allows concerned Georgians to ask informed questions about why the differences exist and what can be done to improve our statewide response to family violence in Georgia.

STATE OF GEORGIA POPULATION DENSITY TIERS

TIER ONE	TIER TWO		TIER THREE		TIER FOUR		TIER FIVE
Baker*	Appling	Macon	Banks	Lee	Baldwin	Lumpkin	Barrow
Calhoun	Atkinson	McIntosh*	Ben Hill	McDuffie	Bartow	Madison	Bibb
Charlton	Bacon	Meriwether	Bleckley	Monroe	Bulloch	Murray	Chatham
Clay*	Berrien	Mitchell	Bryan	Morgan	Butts	Newton	Cherokee
Clinch	Brantley	Montgomery*	Camden	Pierce	Carroll	Oconee	Clarke
Early	Brooks	Oglethorpe	Chattooga	Pike	Catoosa	Peach	Columbia
Echols	Burke	Pulaski	Coffee	Putnam	Coweta	Pickens	Douglas
Glascock*	Candler	Rabun	Colquitt	Sumter	Dawson	Polk	Fayette
Hancock	Chattahoochee	Schley	Cook	Tattnall	Dougherty	Spalding	Forsyth
Jenkins*	Crawford	Seminole	Crisp	Thomas	Effingham	Stephens	Hall
Marion*	Decatur	Telfair*	Dade	Toombs	Floyd	Tift	Henry
Miller	Dodge	Terrell	Elbert	Towns	Glynn	Troup	Muscogee
Quitman*	Dooly	Treutlen*	Evans*	Union	Gordon	Walker	Paulding
Randolph	Emanuel	Turner	Fannin	Upson	Habersham	Walton	Richmond
Screven	Greene	Twiggs	Franklin		Haralson	White	Rockdale
Stewart*	Heard	Ware	Gilmer		Hart	Whitfield	TIER SIX
Talbot	Irwin	Washington	Grady		Houston		Clayton
Taliaferro	Jasper	Wayne	Harris		Jackson		Cobb
Taylor*	Jeff Davis	Wheeler	Jones		Lamar		Dekalb
Warren	Jefferson	Wilcox	Lanier		Liberty		Fulton
Webster	Johnson*	Worth	Laurens		Lowndes		Gwinnett
Wilkes	Lincoln*						
Wilkinson	Long						

***See data sources on page 27 for list of counties with missing or incomplete reporting of family violence data from 2013-2017.**

STATE OF GEORGIA POPULATION DENSITY MAP



Tier	1	2	3	4	5	6	State
Population Density (people per square mile)	18	37	71	187	619	2,013	188

FAMILY VIOLENCE INCIDENTS

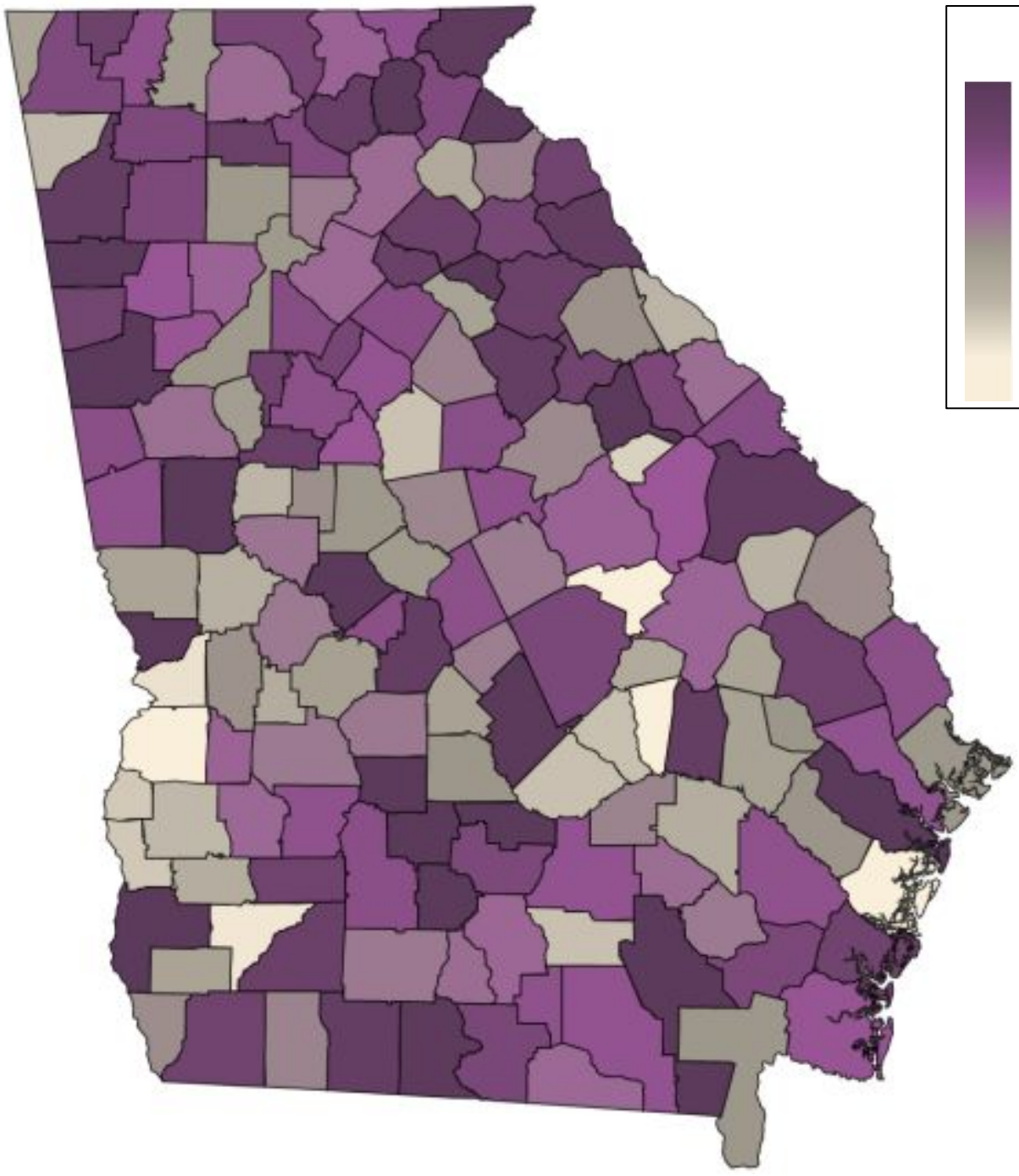
Ascertaining a complete picture of the breadth of the problem of family violence in Georgia is impossible given the myriad ways victims and offenders have contact with resources statewide. There are many formal and informal systems available for victims to access help: hospitals, DV programs, religious institutions and more. **Social stigmas, cultural norms and lack of awareness of resources all impact whether parties involved in abusive relationships are ever identified and if crimes of family violence are reported.** We acknowledge that reporting to law enforcement is not the only point of entry for victims of family violence. While there is no perfect way to capture the volume of people impacted by family violence, the number of incidents reported to law enforcement agencies statewide is one reliable metric providing us insight into the complex problem of family violence.

Throughout this report we will refer to family violence incident data and domestic violence-related fatalities as two related but distinct data sets. **While family violence incident data does include fatal incidents, the bulk of incidents (99.83%) included in the data set are non-fatal.** The total number of family violence incidents in Georgia speaks to where we are as a state in our pursuit of a violence-free future.

To better understand the impact the volume of reported incidents would have on communities, we look to family violence incidents per capita. Evaluating the number of family violence incidents per capita, normalizes the total number of reports per 100,000 people so we can better study how incident reporting varies across diversely populated geographic areas of our state and identify possible factors that contribute to relatively higher or lower rates of reporting. It is important to keep in mind that an increased number of reported incidents is not necessarily a negative. For instance, tiers two and four have the highest rate of family violence incidents per capita by a significant margin. These elevated numbers could indicate an overburdened system compared to other portions of the state. On the other hand, it could also be an indication that communities in those tiers have successfully reduced barriers to reporting.

Tier	Population Count	Family Violence Incidents	Family Violence Incidents per Capita
1	157,982	3,179	2,012.3
2	660,480	26,455	4,005.4
3	913,750	25,701	2,812.7
4	2,337,523	96,671	4,135.6
5	2,603,801	71,594	2,749.6
6	3,755,843	88,375	2,353.0
State	**10,429,379**	**311,975**	**2,991.3**

FAMILY VIOLENCE INCIDENTS PER CAPITA (2013-2017)



MAP DETAILS

All counties in Georgia are shaded to reflect the number of reported family violence incidents in each county per 100,000 people (family violence incidents per capita). **The darker the color of the county, the more family violence incidents have been reported; the lighter the county, the less reported incidents.** All counties are compared to the statewide median (50th percentile; 2,619 incidents per 100,000 people). Thus, a darker color is above the statewide median of family violence incidents reported and a lighter color is below the statewide median.

FATALITIES

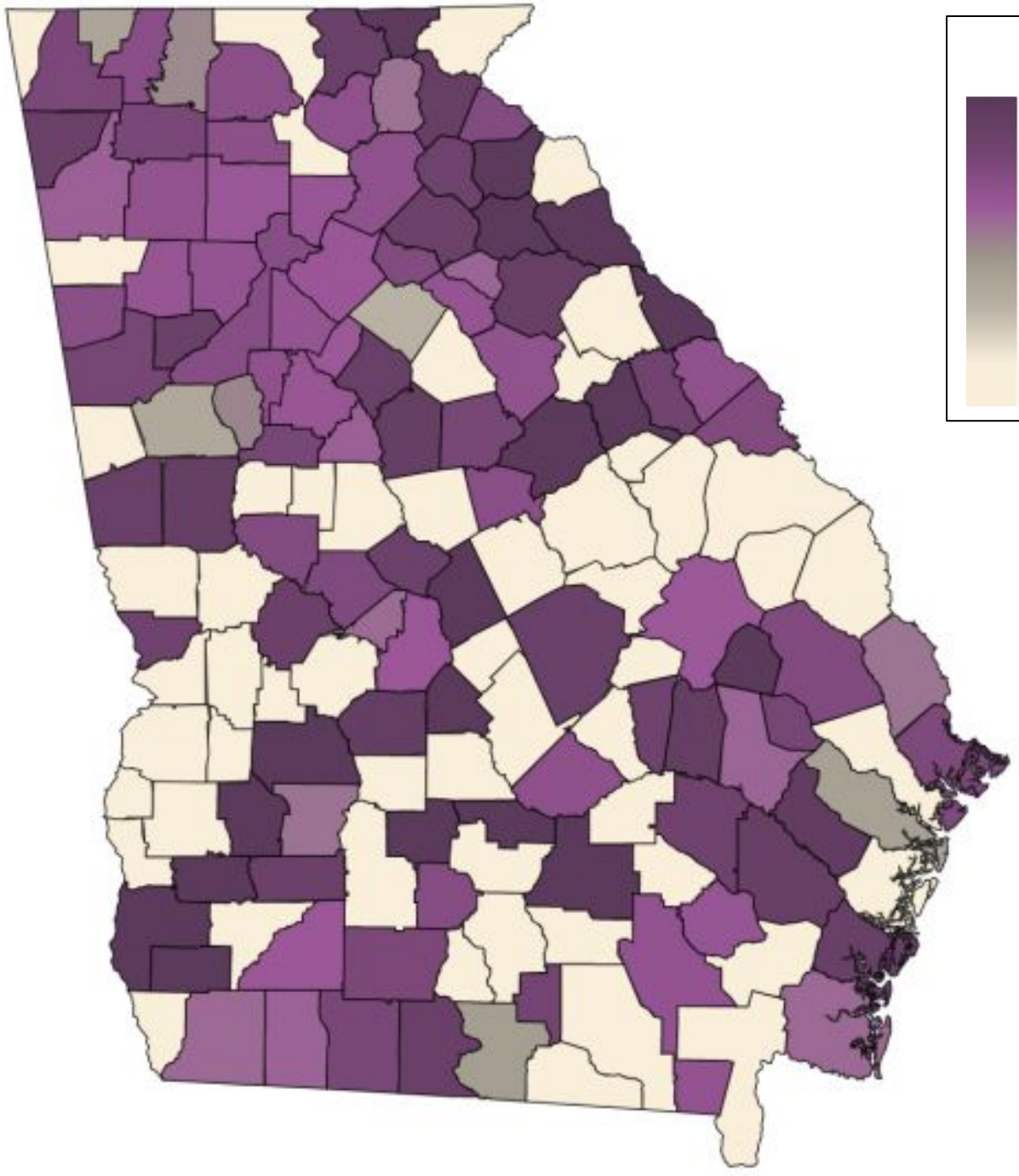
Less than 1% of all reported family violence incidents statewide are fatalities, however fatal incidents provide some of the most valuable insights into family violence response despite the small volume. **From 2013-2017 there were 518 fatal incidents of domestic violence (DV) known to take place in Georgia. Those incidents accounted for at least 682 deaths statewide.**

Without considering other factors, one could reason that Georgia's rural communities of tier one experienced fewer fatalities (n=13), while the more populated regions of tier six experienced disproportionately higher loss of life to domestic violence (n=216). However, when we examine the findings per capita, a different picture emerges. The most populous tier has the lowest number of fatalities per capita (5.8 DV fatalities per 100K people), while tiers one and three have the highest number of fatalities per capita (8.2 and 9.1 DV fatalities per 100K people, respectively). **This suggests the most densely populated areas of Georgia have developed some level of systemic response or preventative measures that reduce lethal risk of domestic violence.** Tiers two, four and five each have similar numbers of fatalities per capita.

Comparing the number of fatal incidents to fatalities provides further insight into the nature of DV incidents occurring across population tiers. Murder-suicides, familicides or fatal incidents that occur in public places often have more than one fatality per incident. Tiers four and five have a marginally higher average number of fatalities per incident (1.4 fatalities per fatal incident) than the other population tiers (1.3 fatalities per fatal incident).

Tier	DV-Related Fatal Incidents	DV-Related Fatalities	Percent of Incidents Resulting in a Fatality	DV-Related Fatalities per Fatal Incident	DV-Related Fatalities per Capita
1	10	13	0.31%	1.3	8.2
2	34	44	0.13%	1.3	6.7
3	66	83	0.26%	1.3	9.1
4	110	149	0.11%	1.4	6.4
5	130	177	0.18%	1.4	6.8
6	168	216	0.19%	1.3	5.8
State	**518**	**682**	**0.17%**	**1.3**	**6.5**

FATALITIES PER CAPITA (2013-2017)



MAP DETAILS

All counties in Georgia are shaded to reflect the number of known domestic violence-related fatalities in each county per 100,000 people (fatalities per capita). **The darker the color of the county, the more domestic violence-related fatalities are known to have occurred; the lighter the county, the less domestic violence-related fatalities known.** All counties are compared to the statewide median (50th percentile; 4.5 fatalities per 100,000 people). Thus, a darker color is above the statewide median of known domestic violence-related fatalities and a lighter color is below the statewide median.

POLICE ACTION TAKEN

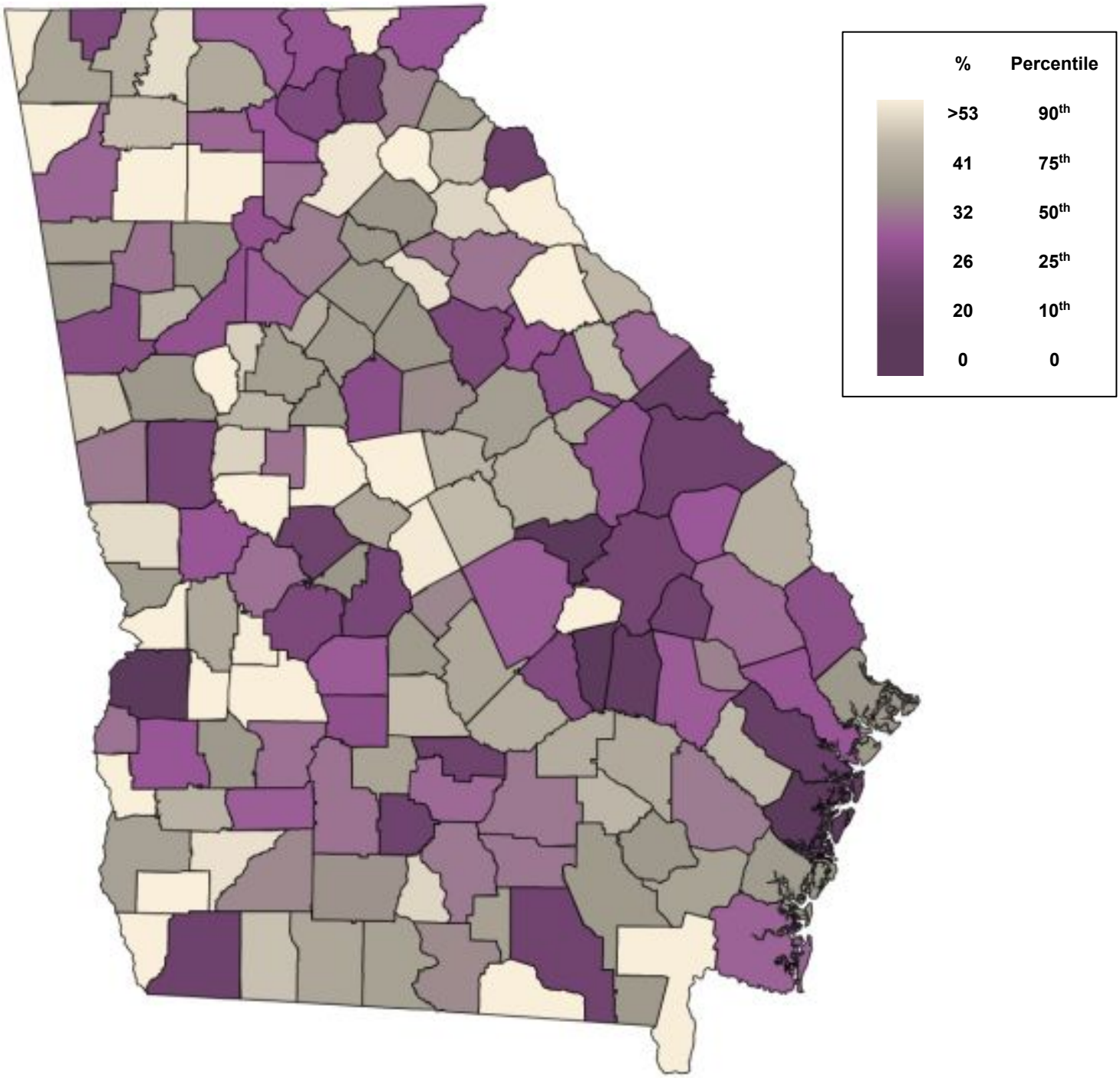
The police action taken (PAT) when responding to family violence incidents impacts victim safety and offender accountability. From 2013-2017, Uniform Crime Reporting in Georgia specified six potential outcomes on incident reports filed by law enforcement officers: arrest, citation, mediation, separation, other, and none (no PAT). Throughout this report, these outcomes will be referred to as either arrest or non-arrest outcomes with the latter category including citation, mediation, separation, other and none. From 2013-2017 there were 523,449 arrests in Georgia; 20.2% of these arrests were in family violence incidents.

Georgia is a preferred arrest state, meaning that officers have discretion in family violence incidents and are not mandated to make an arrest. **Arrest is considered the best practice for police action taken in reported incidents of family violence.** Arrests can have direct and positive impacts on victim safety, as they remove the aggressor from the situation and reduce immediate risk to the victim. Additionally, accurately identifying, arresting and charging the predominant aggressor in a family violence incident is an effective way to increase offender accountability. From 2013-2017 arrests were the most frequently occurring outcome in reported incidents of family violence. In a silo, that fact feels like a success; the most common action taken is also the preferred action taken. However, when you consider that non-arrest outcomes were noted in approximately two-thirds of cases, the level of preference given to arrest is called into question.

Evaluating the frequency of PAT across all of Georgia's population tiers reveals significant variations among arrest and non-arrest outcomes. For example, there were 31,598 more arrests in tier six than in tier one during in the five-year period. However, looking at the percentage of arrests relative to the total number of incidents within each tier provides more comparable data. Arrest rates are 10% higher in more densely populated tiers than in the less densely populated tiers. Analyzing arrest outcomes across the tiers provides a more comprehensive understanding of how well best practices in PAT are being implemented across diverse regions of the state.

Tier	Total Arrests in Family Violence Incidents	Family Violence Incidents with an Arrest
1	833	26.2%
2	6,179	23.4%
3	8,874	34.5%
4	31,976	33.1%
5	25,337	35.4%
6	32,431	36.7%
State	**105,630**	**30.8%**

PERCENT OF INCIDENTS WITH AN ARREST (2013-2017)



MAP DETAILS

All counties in Georgia are shaded to reflect the percent of reported family violence incidents in which an arrest occurred (percent of incidents with an arrest). **The darker the color of the county, the fewer arrests which occurred in reported incidents of family violence; the lighter the county, the more family violence arrests which occurred.** All counties are compared to the statewide median (50th percentile; 32% of reported incidents resulted in arrest). Thus, a darker color is below the statewide median and a lighter color is above the statewide median. The darker color indicates a poorer outcome for victims of family violence.

CHILDREN & ARRESTS

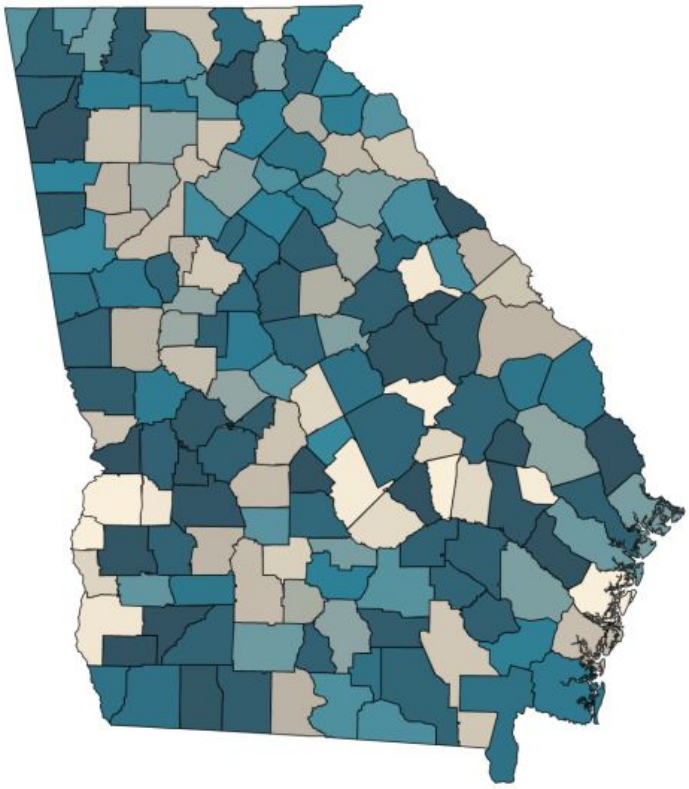
The negative impact of family violence on children has been well documented.[5] However, the limitations of crime reporting between 2013 and 2017 leave us with an incomplete picture of the number of children exposed to family violence in Georgia. **Of the 311,975 reported family violence incidents that took place statewide in the five-year period, 102,704 were known to have at least one child present and 65,449 were known to have at least one child involved.**

Evaluating children present and involved in incidents of family violence by population tier reveals both similarities and differences across the data. Tier three has the highest percent of incidents with children present (35.2%), however there was also a notably strong correlation between children being present and an arrest occurring (0.91). This analysis reveals that while children are present in over one third of reported incidents in tier three, arrests are also occurring in the majority of these incidents. Coupling the data together in this way, allows us to develop a deeper understanding of what is happening on-scene and in response to these reported incidents.

The relationship between a child(ren)'s presence or involvement in reported incidents of family violence and arrests is nearly perfectly related across all population tiers. This indicates that **children being present or involved in reported family violence incidents increases the likelihood of arrests being made.** Given that arrests are generally an optimal outcome for immediate victim safety, this also translates to increased safety for children. Additionally, this reduces the likelihood that children are exposed to ongoing family violence and the resulting trauma.

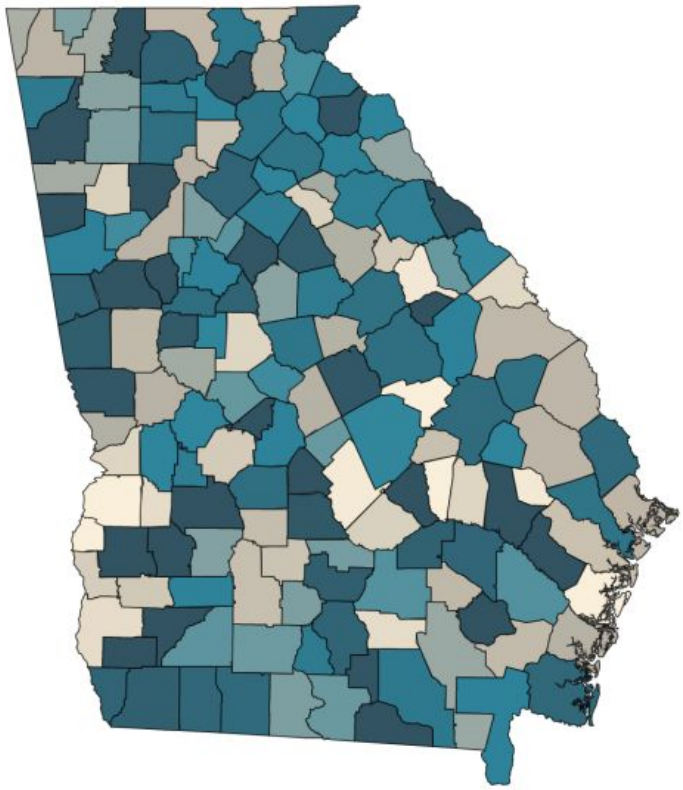
Tier	Percent of Incidents with Child(ren) Present	Correlation: Child(ren) Present & Arrest	Percent of Incidents with Child(ren) Involved	Correlation: Child(ren) Involved & Arrest
1	24.9%	0.91	14.6%	0.90
2	26.9%	0.96	16.0%	0.94
3	35.2%	0.91	21.0%	0.91
4	36.1%	0.82	22.7%	0.79
5	31.0%	0.89	18.2%	0.96
6	32.4%	0.89	23.1%	0.67
State	**32.9%**	**0.97**	**21.0%**	**0.95**

CHILDREN (2013-2017)



CHILDREN PRESENT

%	Percentile
>46	90th
40	75th
35	50th
31	25th
24	10th
0	0



CHILDREN INVOLVED

%	Percentile
>29	90th
25	75th
22	50th
17	25th
10	10th
0	0

MAP DETAILS

All counties in Georgia are shaded to reflect the number of children present and/or involved in reported family violence incidents (children present, children involved). **The darker the color of the county, the greater the number of incidents in which a child was impacted; the lighter the color, the lower the number of incidents in which a child was impacted.** All counties are compared to the statewide median (50th percentile; 35% of incidents had children present, 22% had children involved). Thus, a darker color is below the statewide median and a lighter color is above the statewide median. While we know the frequency of arrests increases when children are exposed to family violence, this positive outcome must be contextualized with the negative impact family violence has on children. This indicator reflects the nuance of family violence. Accordingly, the color scale in the above maps does not explicitly indicate a positive or negative outcome for victims, but indicates only the presence or involvement of children in reported incidents.

SUBSTANCE USE & ARREST

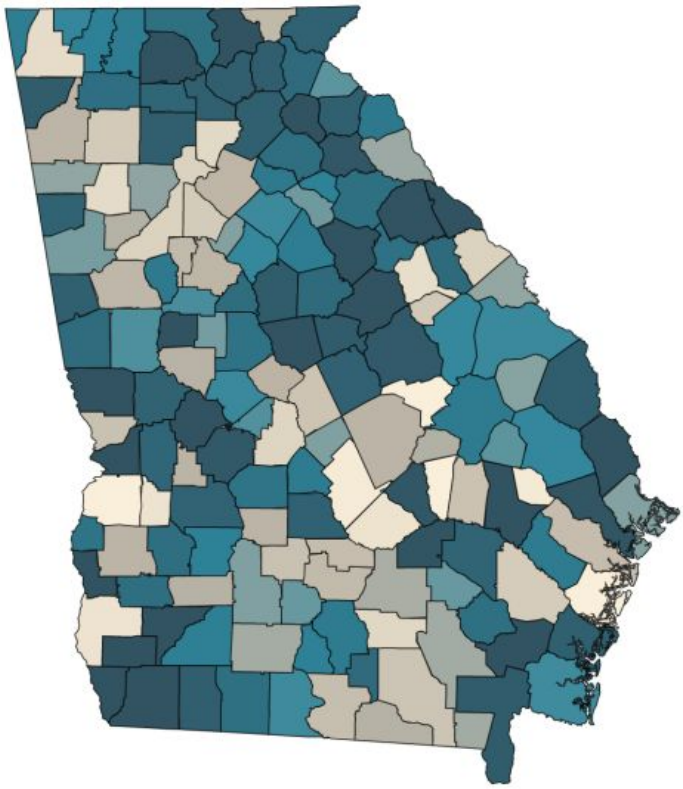
While substance use does not cause family violence,[6] drug or alcohol use by either party involved in family violence incidents is relevant due to its strong positive correlation with arrest across all population tiers. Substance use refers to the apparent use of alcohol or drugs independently, or together.

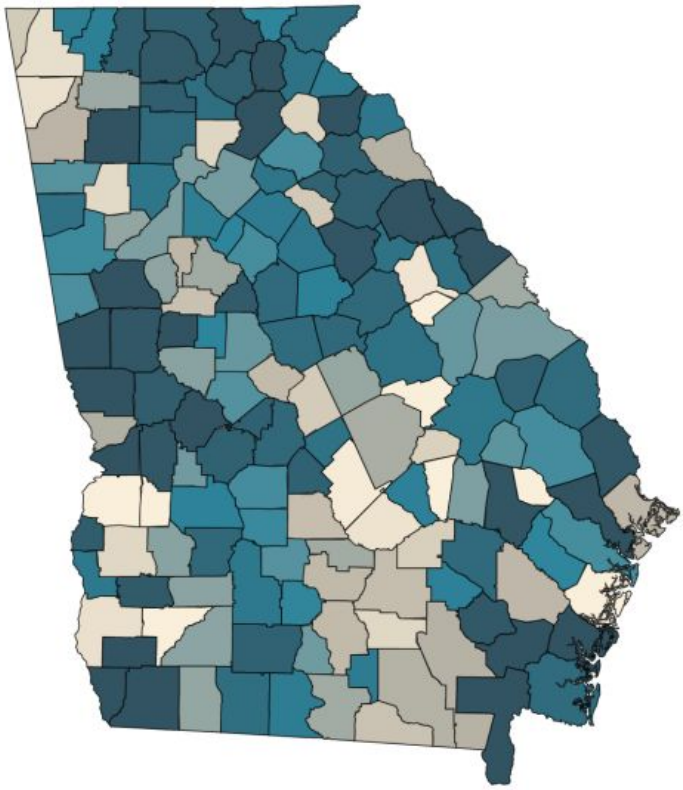
Substance use was involved in a higher percentage of reported family violence incidents in tiers three and four than any other tier. To have a more complete understanding of the dynamics of substance use-involved incidents within the data, additional information such as types of substances used and resources available to address substance abuse in each region of Georgia would be beneficial. Regardless, the relationship between any substance use and family violence is clearly illustrated in the data, irrespective of which party was using a substance at the time of the incident.

The dynamics at play when substance use and arrest are closely aligned could vary significantly from situation to situation. If a person under the influence of a substance became the victim of a family violence incident and upon report was arrested, it would be considered a negative outcome. Conversely, in the same scenario, the arrest of the offender rather than the victim would be considered a positive outcome, as an arrest increases victim safety and offender accountability. While GCFV is working with state partners to improve our understanding of these dynamics in future data sets, information collected between 2013 and 2017 did not reveal specifics about which party was arrested when substance use was involved. Additional person-specific data - notably, which party(ies) was arrested in the incident - could illuminate the impact that substance use involved incidents of family violence have on police action taken.

Tier	Percent of Total Incidents with Substance Use	Correlation: Victim Substance Use & Arrest	Correlation: Offender Substance Use & Arrest
1	28.0%	0.89	0.93
2	29.4%	0.88	0.92
3	36.7%	0.85	0.92
4	34.0%	0.80	0.72
5	30.0%	0.70	0.79
6	26.4%	0.81	0.70
State	**30.7%**	**0.94**	**0.94**

SUBSTANCE USE (2013-2017)





OFFENDER SUBSTANCE USE

%	Percentile
>36	90th
31	75th
26	50th
20	25th
12	10th
0	0

VICTIM SUBSTANCE USE

%	Percentile
>16	90th
13	75th
10	50th
7	25th
4	10th
0	0

MAP DETAILS

All counties in Georgia are shaded to reflect the number of reported family violence incidents in which a substance was present (victim substance use, offender substance use). **The darker the color of the county, the greater the number of reported incidents where substance use was present; the lighter the color, the lower the number.** All counties are compared to the statewide median (50th percentile; offender use of a substance in 26% of reported incidents, victim use of substance in 10%). Thus, a darker color is below the statewide median and a lighter color is above the statewide median. While we know the frequency of arrests increases with substance use; this positive outcome must be contextualized with the fact that substance use, though not the cause, does coincide with increased severity in family violence. Accordingly, the color scale in the above maps does not explicitly indicate a positive or negative outcome for victims, but rather indicates only the presence of a substance in reported incidents.

FIREARMS & ARREST

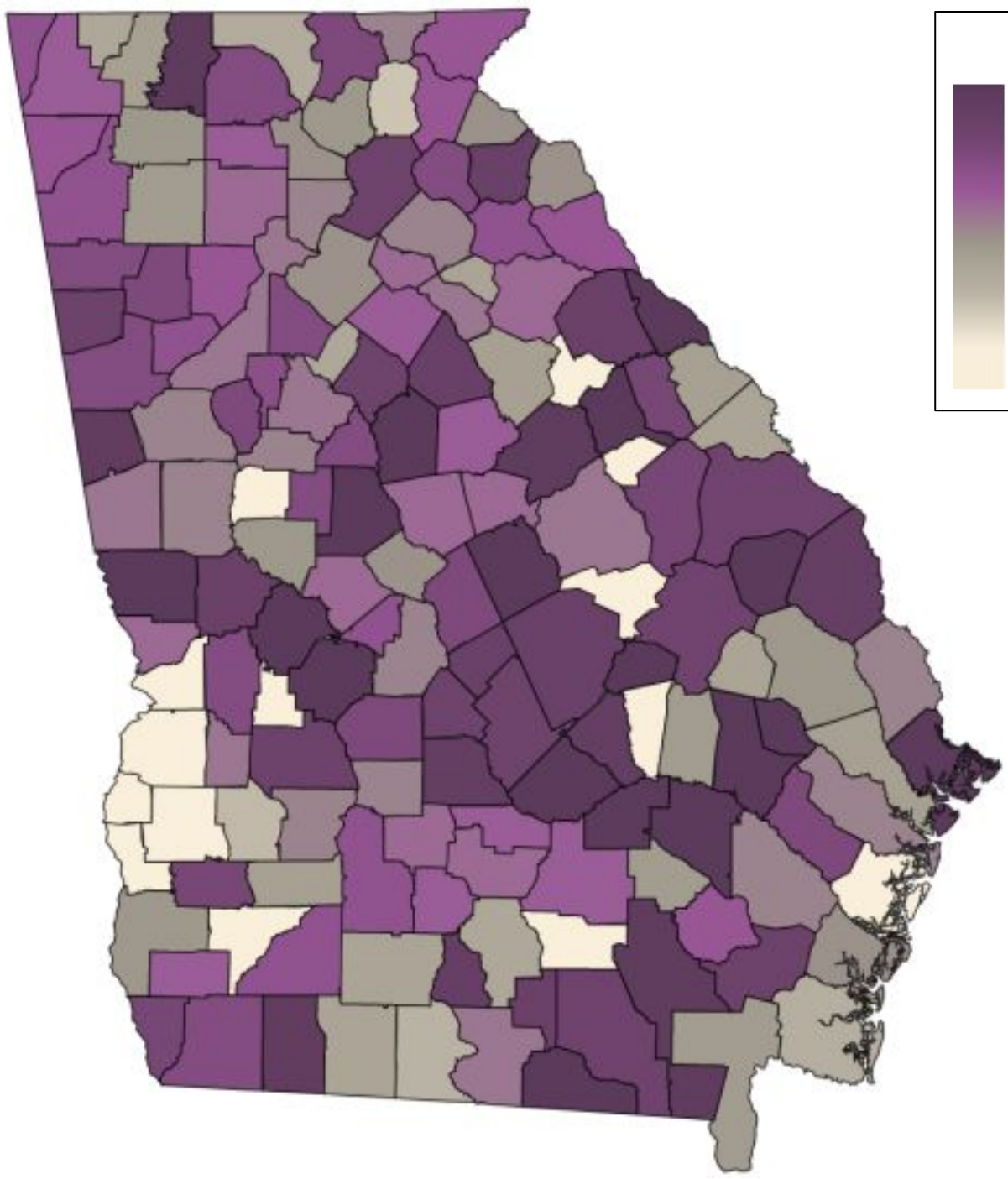
In family violence incidents, firearms present a lethal danger to victims, offenders, law enforcement officers, and bystanders. Regardless of who owns the firearm, its presence increases the danger to all people present or involved. **Research has shown there is a 500% increased risk of homicide when an offender has access to a firearm.**[7] **Additionally, a strong relationship between firearm ownership and the rate of domestic violence-related homicides exists.**[8] The same relationship was not found in homicides that were not domestic violence-related. This speaks both to the unique danger unrestricted firearm access presents to those involved in abusive relationships and to the importance of limiting offenders' access to firearms.

In Georgia, firearms were present in 1.8% of all reported incidents of family violence between 2013 and 2017. Examining firearms presence in family violence incidents across each population tier reveals the percentage of cases involving a firearm are nearly double the percent of cases with a firearm present in tier one (2.99%) as compared to tier four (1.62%). Tier two, which features the next lowest population density, also has a rate significantly higher rate (2.30%) relative to the statewide average (1.80%).

In the most densely populated counties of tiers four to six, the presence of a firearm and the number of arrests were found to be closely tied. In tiers two and three there was a moderate relationship and in tier one there was a weak relationship. The correlations indicate that when a firearm is present in a reported family violence incident, an arrest is more likely to occur in Georgia's more densely populated counties than in the less densely populated counties. Every population tier displayed a close relationship between the presence of a firearm and fatalities. A firearm was the cause of death in the majority of all domestic violence-related fatalities. Consequently, the findings suggest that regardless of whether individuals are located in urban or rural areas of Georgia, firearms pose a lethal risk to everyone involved in family violence incidents.

Tier	Percent of Incidents with a Firearm Present	Correlation: Firearms & Arrest	Percent of Fatalities with a Firearm as Cause of Death
1	2.99%	0.28	69.23%
2	2.30%	0.45	68.18%
3	1.86%	0.58	63.86%
4	1.62%	0.77	76.51%
5	1.71%	0.80	71.19%
6	1.86%	0.91	75.46%
State	**1.80%**	**0.94**	**73.46%**

FIREARMS PRESENT IN INCIDENT (2013-2017)



MAP DETAILS

All counties in Georgia are shaded to reflect the percent of reported family violence incidents in which a firearm was present (firearms present in incident). **The darker the color of the county, the more incidents of family violence with firearms present; the lighter the county, the less reports of firearms present.** All counties are compared to the statewide median (50th percentile; firearm present in 1.85% of reported incidents). Thus, a darker color is above the statewide median and a lighter color is below the statewide median. The darker color indicates a poorer outcome for victims of family violence.

TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS

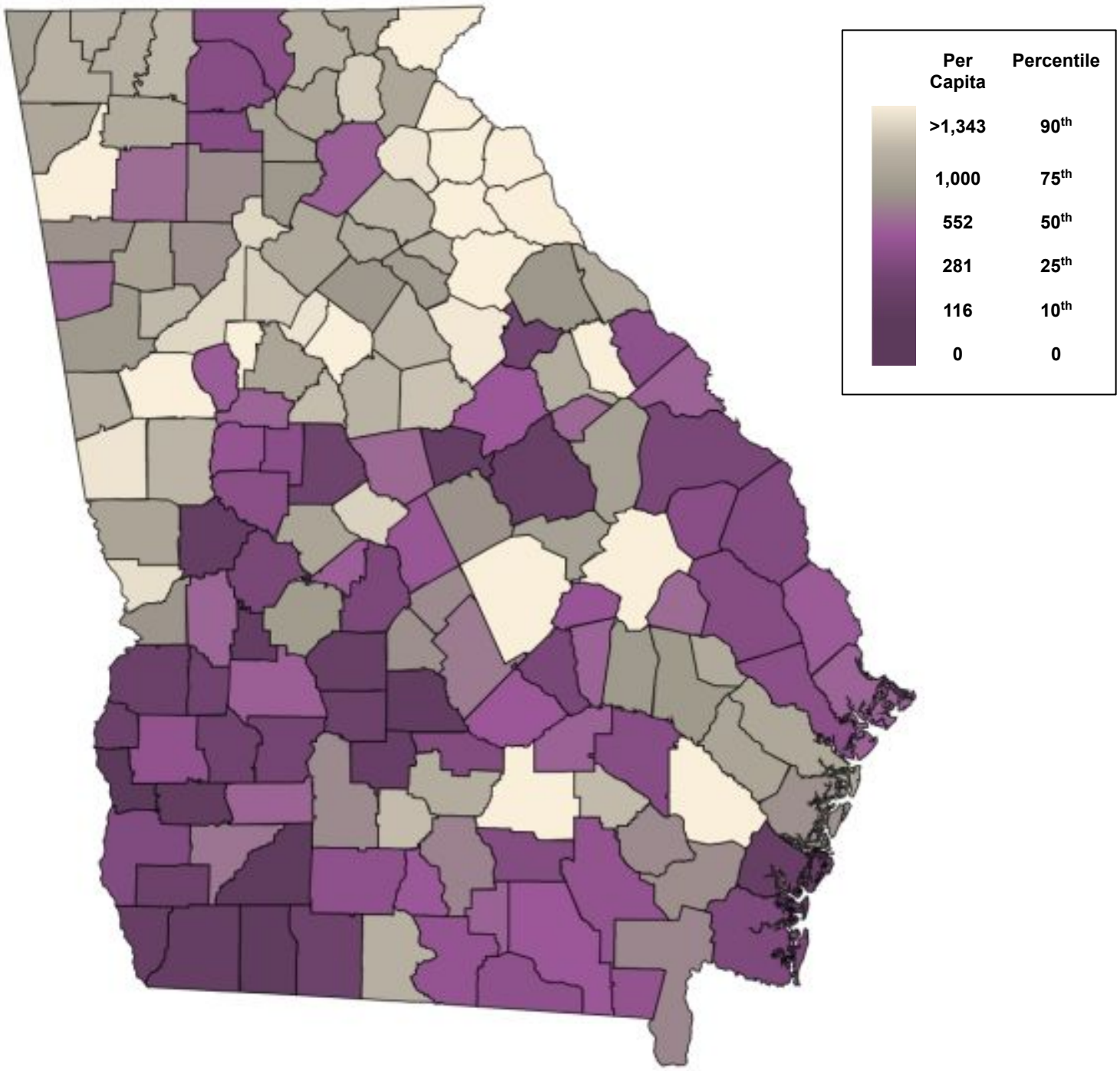
Temporary Protective Orders (TPOs) are a common marker for the health of the systemic response to reported incidents of family violence. **Research has shown that TPOs significantly reduce or end the frequency and severity of future violence.**[9] As such, TPOs are considered a valuable source of protection for victims and an effective method of accountability for offenders.

Typically, the longer a TPO is in effect the better the outcomes are for victims. **A longer period of protection goes hand-in-hand with additional opportunities for protective systems to intervene or interrupt escalating risk of violence.** A measure of this factor is the extension rate of family violence (FV) and stalking TPOs. The extension rate is the rate at which an Ex Parte TPO, which typically lasts no more than 30 days, is extended into a longer-term (6-Month, 12-Month) TPO. The extension rate is impacted by many factors including judicial discretion, service of notice to the offender, and the victim's decision to proceed with seeking the extension.

Looking at extension rates combined with the number of Ex Parte TPOs issued per 100,000 people (per capita), we gain insight into how the system is functioning. In tier one there is a healthy extension rate that is above the state average for both FV (1: 50.8%, GA: 40.7%) and Stalking (1: 54.3%, GA: 39.8%) TPOs. However, tier one's number of TPOs per capita reveals that not many TPOs are being granted (282.3/100K), leading to questions about access to TPO services in tier one counties. Conversely, tier six has the highest number of TPOs per capita (1,017.6/100K), but an extension rate below the state average (FV: 36.6%, S: 35.9%), demonstrating the need to identify factors that might be negatively impacting the TPO extension rate. Tier three presents a notable outlier in that there was a significantly higher extension rate for Stalking TPOs (82.7%) than anywhere else.

Tier	FV Ex Parte TPOs	FV Longer-Term TPOs	FV TPO Extension Rate	Stalking Ex Parte TPOs	Stalking Longer-Term TPOs	Stalking TPO Extension Rate	FV & Stalking Ex Parte TPOs per Capita
1	319	169	50.8%	127	93	54.3%	282.3
2	2,975	1,369	43.4%	908	603	51.2%	587.9
3	4,244	1,871	41.8%	4,244	3,742	82.7%	928.9
4	13,606	6,629	46.9%	5,645	3,168	44.7%	823.6
5	12,298	5,445	41.7%	4,817	2,641	40.9%	657.3
6	26,777	10,036	36.6%	11,442	5,252	35.9%	1,017.6
State	**60,219**	**25,519**	**40.7%**	**24,595**	**12,618**	**39.8%**	**813.2**

FAMILY VIOLENCE & STALKING EX PARTE TPOs PER CAPITA (2013-2017)



MAP DETAILS

All counties in Georgia are shaded to reflect the number of family violence and stalking Ex Parte TPOs issued in each county per 100,000 people (family violence and stalking Ex Parte TPOs per capita). **The darker the color of the county, the fewer Ex Parte TPOs issued; the lighter the county, the more Ex Parte TPOs issued.** All counties are compared to the statewide median (50th percentile; 552 Ex Parte TPOs per 100,000 people). Thus, a darker color is above the statewide median and a lighter color is below the statewide median. The darker color indicates a poorer outcome for victims of family violence.

KEY TAKEAWAYS: TIER ONE

Tier one had the lowest per capita rate of reported family violence incidents statewide during the five-year period of 2013-2017 (2,012.3/100K). However, tier one also had the highest percentage of all family violence incidents that resulted in a fatality (0.31%). This is nearly double the statewide average (0.17%) and the fatalities per capita in tier one was the second highest in the state. The presence of firearms and their use in fatal incidents of domestic violence could help to explain this finding. **Tier one had the highest percentage of reported family violence incidents with a firearm present (2.99%) and the lowest correlation between firearm presence and arrest (0.28).** This indicates that arrests did not result from the majority of family violence incidents where a firearm is present. These findings are particularly concerning when we consider the fact that in tier one counties, firearms were identified as the cause of death in more than two-thirds (69.23%) of domestic violence-related fatalities.

Another concern in tier one counties is the low number of Ex Parte Temporary Protective Orders (TPOs) being issued. **TPOs are an important safety measure for victims of family violence, however tier one has the lowest rate of Ex Parte TPOs per capita in the state during the five-year period.** Tier one's 282.3 Ex Parte TPOs per 100,000 people is well below the state average of 813.2 TPOs. This raises the question of whether there are unique or greater barriers to accessing TPOs in tier one counties, or whether the "bar" for obtaining a TPO is higher in tier one counties than the law requires. The extension rates for family violence (50.8%) and stalking (54.3%) TPOs are both above the state averages (FV: 40.7%, S: 39.8%), illustrating that if they are able to gain access to an Ex Parte TPO victims are generally successful in having their order extended. Perhaps the extension rates are relatively healthy due to TPOs only being granted in more severe circumstances. Regardless, the volume of victims accessing TPOs as a protective measure in tier one counties, is concerningly low.

Tier one's juxtaposition as the leader in DV fatalities while having the lowest volume of reported family violence incidents and TPOs in the state, points to a potential scarcity of supportive services and interventions prior to escalation of lethal violence. In assessing tier one's data, perhaps the most glaring concern is that much of it is missing. During the five-year period covered in this report, 10 out of the 23 counties included in tier one (identified below with an asterisk) had incomplete or zero family violence reports provided by local law enforcement agencies to the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, as required by law. The lack of data on law enforcement's response to family violence in tier one leaves stakeholders with an incomplete, and therefore inaccurate picture of the problem, and must be addressed.

TIER ONE COUNTIES

Baker* | Calhoun | Charlton | Clay* | Clinch | Early | Echols | Glascock* | Hancock | Jenkins* Marion* | Miller | Quitman* | Randolph | Screven | Stewart* | Talbot | Taliaferro | Taylor* Warren* | Webster* | Wilkes | Wilkinson

KEY TAKEAWAYS: TIER TWO

Tier two has the second highest per capita rate of family violence incidents (4,005.4/100K), twice the rate per capita as its most similar counterpart in tier one (2,012.3/100K). In terms of fatal incidents, tier two is aligning closely with the state average for fatalities per capita (tier two: 6.7/100K, state: 6.5/100K). This is somewhat surprising, considering the percentage of family violence incidents with a firearm present in tier two (2.30%) is significantly higher than the statewide average (1.80%) and the relationship between firearms and arrests in family violence incidents lacks strength (0.45). This indicates that in tier two communities, arrests are potentially less likely to occur even as the presence of firearms in reported family violence incidents increases in frequency. **Tier two has the lowest percentage of family violence incidents resulting in an arrest statewide (23.4%).** This raises questions about the police action taken in over two-thirds of reported incidents of family violence and how those charging decisions impact victim safety and offender accountability.

Looking further at the variables with higher correlation to arrests, it appears that arrest is a more consistent outcome when children are present or involved in family violence incidents in tier two counties. There is a near-perfect relationship between children being present (0.96) and/or involved (0.94) and arrests. This indicates that **law enforcement officers in tier two are responding to reported incidents of family violence with children in a manner consistent with best practices for child safety, limiting exposure to ongoing family violence.** Additionally, when we look at the relationship between substance use by the offender and/or the victim and arrests, a strong relationship between the presence of substances and arrests exists (offender: 0.92, victim: 0.88). This is also in line with best practices.

Tier two has the second lowest number of Ex Parte Temporary Protective Orders (TPOs) issued per capita, statewide. Similar to tier one, a potential lack of victim access to TPOs is concerning. While tier two's healthy family violence and stalking TPO extension rates (FV: 43.4%, S: 51.2%) are above state averages (FV: 40.7%, S: 39.8%), given that tier two has the second highest number of family violence incidents per capita (4,005.4/100K), expectations for considerably higher numbers of TPOs issued are warranted.

A holistic assessment of tier two family violence data is somewhat hampered by the fact that during the five-year period, law enforcement agencies in six counties (identified below with an asterisk) reported zero reports or incomplete data to the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, as required by law. The lack of data on law enforcement's response to family violence in tier two, leaves stakeholders with an incomplete, and therefore inaccurate picture of the problem.

TIER TWO COUNTIES

Appling | Atkinson | Bacon | Berrien | Brantley | Brooks | Burke | Candler | Chattahoochee Crawford | Decatur | Dodge | Dooly | Emanuel | Greene | Heard | Irwin | Jasper | Jeff Davis Jefferson | Johnson* | Lincoln* | Long | Macon | McIntosh* | Meriwether | Mitchell Montgomery* | Oglethorpe | Pulaski | Rabun | Schley | Seminole | Telfair* | Terrell | Treutlen* Turner | Twiggs | Ware | Washington | Wayne | Wheeler | Wilcox | Worth

KEY TAKEAWAYS: TIER THREE

Tier three is in line with the state's average number of family violence incidents per capita (tier 3: 2,812.7/100K, GA: 2,991.3/100K) but has the highest fatalities per capita statewide (9.1/100K). **In tier three, approximately three more people are dying in reported incidents of family violence per capita than in the state overall.** While police action taken in response to reported incidents of family violence is in line with the statewide average, arrests were not strongly correlated to the presence of firearms (0.58).

The moderate strength of the relationship between the presence of firearms and arrest indicates a lack of consistency in law enforcement response. Arrests are a law enforcement tool that can alleviate the immediate danger to victims; so tier three's high percentage of incidents resulting in non-arrest (65.5%) is concerning in light of the number of fatalities occurring there (n=83). Further, firearms were the cause of death in nearly two-thirds (63.86%) of known domestic violence-related deaths in tier three counties in the five-year period.

Tier three stands out in a positive way with an 82.7% extension rate from Stalking Ex Parte Temporary Protective Orders (TPOs) to longer-term TPOs. This extension rate is significantly higher than every other tier, and well above the statewide average (39.8%). It appears that stalking TPOs are being processed in tier three counties in a manner different from everywhere else in the state, which may point to an anomaly worth further exploration. The extension rate of family violence TPOs is closely aligned to the statewide average (tier 3: 41.8%, GA: 40.7%). Overall, tier three has the second highest number of TPOs per capita (928.9/100K) statewide.

Tier three has the highest percentage in Georgia of reported family violence incidents with substance use present (36.7%). Similar to other tiers, the relationship between the presence of drug and/or alcohol use to the number of arrests is strong, indicating that when substances are being used by the offender and/or the victim, arrests are often occurring. The high percentage of reported family violence incidents with substance use present could point to a need for additional resources or improved access to services, for both victims and offenders in relation to drug and/or alcohol use.

Of note, Evans county is the only county in tier three to provide incomplete data to the Georgia Bureau of Investigation between 2013-2017, as required by law.

TIER THREE COUNTIES

Banks | Ben Hill | Bleckley | Bryan | Camden | Chattooga | Coffee | Colquitt | Cook | Crisp
Dade | Elbert | Evans* | Fannin | Franklin | Gilmer | Grady | Harris | Jones | Lanier | Laurens
Lee | McDuffie | Monroe | Morgan | Pierce | Pike | Putnam | Sumter | Tattnall | Thomas
Toombs | Towns | Union | Upson

KEY TAKEAWAYS: TIER FOUR

Tier four has the highest rate of family violence incidents per capita (4,135.6/100K); nearly double the rate of four other tiers and well above the state average (2,991.3/100K). However, the rate of fatalities per capita is the second lowest in the state (6.4/100K). This amounts to only 0.11% of all reported incidents of family violence in tier four resulting in a fatality. Perhaps contributing to this relatively low rate of fatalities is the low percent of incidents with a firearm present (1.62%) and a close relationship between the presence of a firearm and arrests.

This does not however, eliminate the lethality of a firearm when it is used in a family violence incident. **Firearms were the cause of death in 76.51% of all fatal incidents in tier four, the highest rate in Georgia**. This highlights the importance of identifying ways to improve law enforcement and other responses in family violence incidents by increasing offender accountability and access to supportive services and resources which improve victim safety.

Tier four data showed a relatively high percentage (34.0%) of incidents with substance use present, ranking second highest statewide and approximately 4% higher than the state average (30.7%). Additionally, the use of a substance by an offender and/or a victim is strongly related to arrests in reported incidents of family violence (victim: 0.80, offender: 0.72) in tier four counties. **Tier four has the highest percentage of family violence incidents with children present (36.1%)**; this is above the state average of 32.9%. While it should draw some concern that over a third of family violence incidents in tier four counties are directly impacting children, in incidents with a child present and/or involved, arrests are occurring the majority of the time. This follows recommendations regarding limiting child exposure to family violence.

The average number of issued Ex Parte Temporary Protective Orders (TPOs) per capita in tier four is in line with the state average and the extension rate for family violence TPOs is 46.9%, which is above the state average of 40.7%. The extension rate for stalking TPOs is 44.7%, higher than the state average of 39.8%. **The number of Ex Parte TPOs issued per capita (823.6/100K) and the TPO extension rates in tier four counties indicate victims are generally able to access TPOs and are reasonably successful at extending their protections.**

TIER FOUR COUNTIES

Baldwin | Bartow | Bulloch | Butts | Carroll | Catoosa | Coweta | Dawson | Dougherty
Effingham | Floyd | Glynn | Gordon | Habersham | Haralson | Hart | Houston | Jackson | Lamar
Liberty | Lowndes | Lumpkin | Madison | Murray | Newton | Oconee | Peach | Pickens | Polk
Spalding | Stephens | Tift | Troup | Walker | Walton | White | Whitfield

KEY TAKEAWAYS: TIER FIVE

Tier five has less family violence incidents per capita (2,749.6/100K) than the statewide average (2,991.3/100K) but has nearly 400 more incidents per capita than Georgia's most populous counties. This suggests that either family violence incidents are more frequently occurring in suburban than urban counties, or that more incidents are being reported in Georgia's suburbs. Further, **domestic violence fatalities per capita in tier five (6.8/100K) are higher than both the state average (6.5/100K) and the more densely populated counties of tier six (5.8/100K).** This raises questions about how to improve the effectiveness of current interventions prior to an incident escalating to lethal violence.

Tier five boasts the second highest percent of family violence incidents resulting in an arrest (35.4%) in the state. When substances are present, children are involved and/or present, and when a firearm is present, arrests are frequently occurring. Assuming law enforcement officers in tier five are successfully enacting arrests on the predominant aggressor and avoiding arrests of the victim or dual arrests, these trends indicate that tier five appears to be following recommended practices in police action taken in response to family violence incidents, by utilizing arrest as a tool to hold offenders accountable. While a majority (64.6%) of tier five's reported incidents resulted in a non-arrest outcome, overall tier five shows encouraging indicators of improving family violence response and denotes community responses worth building on.

Tier five's number of Ex Parte Temporary Protective Orders (TPOs) issued per capita (657.3/100K) is significantly below the state average (813.2/100K) and both of its closest comparable population tiers (tier 4: 823.6/100K, tier 6: 1,017.6/100K). Indeed, tier five is much closer to the number of Ex Parte TPOs issued per capita in tier two (587.9/100K), which is a much less densely populated area than suburban tier five. This is concerning given that tier five ostensibly would not have the same barriers to access, such as limited supportive services, that impact TPO issuance rates in the more rural counties of Georgia.

However, despite the fact that victims are not receiving Ex Parte TPOs at a rate consistent with tier five's population size, the extension rates for Family Violence (41.7%) and Stalking (40.9%) Ex Parte TPOs are in line with the state averages (FV:40.7% and S:39.8%). While **Tier five's rate of extending Stalking Ex Parte TPOs is in line with the statewide average, it is also the second lowest statewide.** The relatively low numbers of Ex Parte TPOs issued and the low extension rate for stalking TPOs is a concern in this generally well-resourced area of the state.

TIER FIVE COUNTIES

Barrow | Bibb | Chatham | Cherokee | Clarke | Columbia | Douglas | Fayette | Forsyth | Hall Henry | Muscogee | Paulding | Richmond | Rockdale

KEY TAKEAWAYS: TIER SIX

Tier six has a lower rate of reported family violence incidents per capita (2,353.0/100K) than the state average (2,991.3/100K). **Georgia's most densely populated counties also possess the lowest rate of fatalities per capita at 5.8 domestic violence-related fatalities per 100,000 people, which is below the state average (6.5/100K).** Potentially contributing to this favorable finding is the close relationship between the presence of a firearm and the frequency of arrest in reported incidents of family violence. Tier six has the strongest correlation between presence of firearms and arrest (0.91). Collectively, these findings suggest a close relationship between the presence of firearms and arrests may reduce the overall number of domestic violence-related fatalities. This does not however, eliminate the lethality of a firearm when it is used in a family violence incident. **A firearm was the cause of death in 75.46% of all fatal incidents, which is above the state average**.

Tier six has the highest percentage of reported incidents of family violence resulting in arrests (36.7%). This is above the state average of 33.9%. Additionally, the relationship between the use of alcohol or drugs and arrests in reported family violence incidents is strong, reflecting arrests are generally occurring in incidents with substance use indicated. **Tier six has the lowest percent of reported family violence incidents with substance use present (26.4%).** This could point to a relatively sufficient level of resources to address substance-related issues in this urban population tier. However, **tier six is the only tier in Georgia in which the involvement of children in family violence incidents is not strongly related to arrests.** This is concerning given the high awareness of the trauma and safety impact of continued exposure to family violence on children.

The rate at which Ex Parte Temporary Protective Orders (TPOs) are issued per capita in tier six (1,017.6/100K) is the highest in the state by a significant margin. This is potentially due to the availability of resources and transportation in urban areas. However, the extension rate for both family violence (36.6%) and stalking (35.9%) TPOs in tier six are the lowest in the state. **This indicates that in urban centers it is relatively easy to obtain a TPO but more difficult than other areas of the state to maintain that order or have it extended.** This could be due to multiple factors such as overburdened law enforcement agencies being unable to successfully perfect service of TPOs on offenders or a stressed court system with limited resources for direct victim advocacy. Regardless, this finding indicates an area of potential focus to improve local responses which could bring these areas more in line with best practices for promoting victim safety and offender accountability.

TIER SIX COUNTIES
Clayton | Cobb | Dekalb | Fulton | Gwinnett

DATA SOURCES

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

Data on reported incidents of family violence, substance abuse, children present/involved, and police action taken (henceforth referred to as "UCR data") were obtained from the Uniform Crime Reporting system administered by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI). GCFV acknowledges that, as law enforcement agencies report outcomes on a rolling basis, UCR data can and will shift over time as reported data comes closer in line with actual rates of occurrence.

We are also aware that the UCR data set contained in this report is incomplete. Over the course of the five years studied, a number of counties reported zero incidents or failed to submit a family violence report to the GBI. These counties include: Baker (2013, 2015-2017); Clay (2013-2015); Evans (2015); Glascock (2013, 2015, 2016); Jenkins (2014, 2015); Johnson (2013-2017); Lincoln (2016, 2017); Marion (2013); McIntosh (2013-2017); Montgomery (2013-2017); Quitman (2013-2015, 2017); Stewart (2013-2017); Taylor (2014); Telfair (2017); Treutlen (2017); Warren (2016, 2017); and Webster (2014, 2015, 2017).

POPULATION DATA

Data on population statistics were obtained from Georgia Data powered by the Carl Vinson Institute of Government at the University of Georgia.

TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS

Temporary Protective Order (TPO) data was obtained from the Georgia Protective Order Registry, administered by the Georgia Crime Information Center (GCIC) of the GBI.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED DEATHS

Data on domestic violence-related fatalities and cause of death in fatal incidents is collected through GCFV's Family Violence Fatality Review Project using media monitoring and independent verification of deaths, supported by domestic violence programs and Victim Witness Assistance Programs in District Attorney's Offices statewide.

The data consists of intimate partner violence-related deaths, including those in which one intimate partner kills another intimate partner, a bystander or law enforcement officer is killed during an active domestic violence incident, an intimate partner completes suicide during or immediately following a domestic violence incident, or an intimate partner is killed by law enforcement responding to a domestic violence incident or while serving a family violence warrant or TPO.

For our purposes, the term "intimate partner" is intended to reflect that the domestic violence victim and offender fall into one of the following relationships: dating or formerly dated, married or formerly married, and/or parents of the same children. This definition varies from state statute as it pertains to family violence, in that current Georgia law excludes dating partners from those categorized on incident reports as "family violence" unless those parties have a common child or have resided in the same home.

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PROJECT STAFF

"Family Violence In Georgia: A Comparative Analysis 2013-2017" was written by Carolynn Brooks (Fatality Review Coordinator, GCFV) with support from Niki Lemeshka (Program Manager, GCFV). Data Analysis was provided by Samar Abdelmageed (Family Violence Data Analyst, GCFV) with support from Doug Bailey (Data Consultant, Performance Vistas, Inc.).

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- District Attorney's Office Victim Witness Assistance Program directors statewide
- Domestic violence programs statewide

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County	Population	Population Density	# FV Incidents	FV Incidents Per Capita	Fatal Incidents	Fatalities	Fatalities Per Capita	# Arrests	% incidents w/ Arrests	# Non-Arrests	% Incidents w/ Non-Arrests	# Incidents w/ Child(ren) Involved	% Child(ren) Involved	# Incidents w/ Child(ren) Present	% Child(ren) Present	# Incidents w/ Offender Substance Use	% Offender Substance Use	# Incidents w/ Victim Substance Use	% Victim Substance Use	Firearms	% Firearms	Firearm as Cause of Death	% Firearm as Cause of Death	Family Violence Ex-Parte Orders	Family Violence Longer-Term Orders	Stalking Ex-Parte Orders	Stalking Longer-Term Orders	TPOs Per Capita
TIER ONE																												
Baker	3,200	10.1	2	62.50	0	0	0.0	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	3	3	1	406.25
Calhoun	6,455	23.9	41	635.17	2	2	31.0	21	40.4%	31	59.6%	5	12.2%	14	34.2%	12	29.3%	6	14.6%	1	2.4%	0	0.0%	2	1	0	0	30.98
Charlton	12,715	15.7	162	1,274.09	0	0	0.0	88	52.7%	79	47.3%	36	22.2%	62	38.3%	54	33.3%	34	21.0%	2	1.2%	0	0.0%	57	22	4	4	479.75
Clay	2,962	16.3	9	303.85	0	0	0.0	8	88.9%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	2	22.2%	5	55.6%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	-
Clinch	6,727	8.5	196	2,913.63	0	0	0.0	43	19.5%	178	80.5%	46	23.5%	78	39.8%	31	15.8%	14	7.1%	5	2.6%	0	0.0%	15	11	4	0	282.44
Early	10,296	21.5	863	8,381.90	2	3	29.1	76	35.2%	140	64.8%	57	6.6%	67	7.8%	42	4.9%	18	2.1%	11	1.3%	2	66.7%	14	11	4	3	174.83
Echols	3,936	9.7	89	2,261.18	0	0	0.0	49	76.6%	15	23.4%	26	29.2%	31	34.8%	18	20.2%	5	5.6%	5	5.6%	0	0.0%	8	3	1	0	228.66
Glascock	3,062	21.4	7	228.61	0	0	0.0	3	37.5%	5	62.5%	2	28.6%	4	57.1%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1	8	2	359.24
Hancock	8,561	20.0	135	1,576.92	1	2	23.4	50	34.2%	96	65.8%	33	24.4%	57	42.2%	51	37.8%	17	12.6%	5	3.7%	2	100.0%	17	11	7	9	280.34
Jenkins	8,767	24.0	45	513.29	0	0	0.0	12	26.1%	34	73.9%	11	24.4%	17	37.8%	10	22.2%	6	13.3%	3	6.7%	0	0.0%	18	11	0	0	205.32
Marion	13,314	23.9	186	1,397.03	0	0	0.0	78	37.3%	131	62.7%	41	22.0%	77	41.4%	57	30.7%	28	15.1%	4	2.2%	0	0.0%	40	11	6	7	345.50
Miller	5,838	21.7	56	959.23	2	3	51.4	35	54.7%	29	45.3%	18	32.1%	30	53.6%	22	39.3%	10	17.9%	1	1.8%	3	100.0%	4	2	1	0	85.65
Quitman	2,358	16.6	7	296.86	0	0	0.0	2	28.6%	5	71.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1	0	0	84.82
Randolph	7,075	18.0	30	424.03	0	0	0.0	9	25.7%	26	74.3%	9	30.0%	14	46.7%	6	20.0%	1	3.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	4	9	6	240.28
Screven	13,953	22.6	211	1,512.22	0	0	0.0	86	39.4%	132	60.6%	35	16.6%	80	37.9%	69	32.7%	26	12.3%	7	3.3%	0	0.0%	24	16	2	1	186.34
Stewart	5,985	13.2	0	-	0	0	0.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	1	1	0	83.54
Talbot	6,249	17.5	35	560.09	0	0	0.0	9	25.7%	26	74.3%	6	17.1%	13	37.1%	11	31.4%	5	14.3%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	3	2	0	0	48.01
Taliaferro	1,628	8.8	69	4,238.33	0	0	0.0	19	24.7%	58	75.3%	8	11.6%	27	39.1%	20	29.0%	8	11.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1	0	0	122.85
Taylor	8,142	23.6	155	1,903.71	1	1	12.3	62	28.4%	156	71.6%	34	21.9%	70	45.2%	60	38.7%	36	23.2%	7	4.5%	1	100.0%	11	6	1	0	147.38
Warren	5,303	20.5	513	9,673.77	2	2	37.7	20	23.3%	66	76.7%	12	2.3%	31	6.0%	37	7.2%	7	1.4%	30	5.8%	1	50.0%	17	8	30	20	886.29
Webster	2,605	13.4	61	2,341.65	0	0	0.0	6	54.5%	5	45.5%	4	6.6%	4	6.6%	3	4.9%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	3	0	0	0	115.16
Wilkes	9,892	22.6	140	1,415.29	0	0	0.0	82	53.2%	72	46.8%	32	22.9%	49	35.0%	62	44.3%	27	19.3%	4	2.9%	0	0.0%	27	23	29	19	566.11
Wilkinson	8,959	21.4	167	1,864.05	0	0	0.0	74	42.0%	102	58.0%	46	27.5%	64	38.3%	53	31.7%	13	7.8%	8	4.8%	0	0.0%	30	20	17	21	524.61

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TIER TWO																												
Appling	18,521	36.0	120	647.91	2	2	10.8	46	37.7%	76	62.3%	31	25.8%	50	41.7%	37	30.8%	15	12.5%	5	4.2%	0	0.0%	35	19	2	0	199.77
Atkinson	8,342	24.7	30	359.63	0	0	0.0	9	29.0%	22	71.0%	2	6.7%	13	43.3%	3	10.0%	1	3.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	4	8	7	191.80
Bacon	11,319	42.9	242	2,138.00	0	0	0.0	105	41.2%	150	58.8%	39	16.1%	97	40.1%	57	23.6%	25	10.3%	3	1.2%	0	0.0%	82	22	35	18	1,033.66
Berrien	19,186	42.7	438	2,282.91	0	0	0.0	139	29.3%	336	70.7%	114	26.0%	143	32.7%	120	27.4%	28	6.4%	4	0.9%	0	0.0%	73	41	16	14	463.88
Brantley	18,731	41.6	710	3,790.51	0	0	0.0	267	35.6%	483	64.4%	111	15.6%	260	36.6%	338	47.6%	139	19.6%	20	2.8%	0	0.0%	86	42	10	5	512.52
Brooks	15,587	32.9	969	6,216.72	1	2	12.8	370	35.3%	679	64.7%	186	19.2%	301	31.1%	245	25.3%	104	10.7%	6	0.6%	2	100.0%	111	80	34	31	930.26
Burke	22,522	28.2	1,298	5,763.25	0	0	0.0	253	18.4%	1,123	81.6%	208	16.0%	398	30.7%	331	25.5%	109	8.4%	33	2.5%	0	0.0%	32	16	1	1	146.52
Candler	10,797	45.3	100	926.18	1	2	18.5	25	19.5%	103	80.5%	22	22.0%	47	47.0%	24	24.0%	9	9.0%	1	1.0%	2	100.0%	38	22	2	0	370.47
Chattahoochee	10,343	45.3	11	106.35	0	0	0.0	8	66.7%	4	33.3%	1	9.1%	7	63.6%	4	36.4%	2	18.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	47	9	9	3	541.43
Crawford	12,295	38.9	1,109	9,019.93	1	1	8.1	204	17.1%	989	82.9%	222	20.0%	360	32.5%	282	25.4%	102	9.2%	19	1.7%	1	100.0%	66	30	27	24	756.41
Decatur	26,716	46.6	1,110	4,154.81	1	1	3.7	314	16.5%	1,584	83.5%	293	26.4%	427	38.5%	405	36.5%	198	17.8%	24	2.2%	0	0.0%	10	4	2	1	44.92
Dodge	20,730	44.0	6,114	29,493.49	0	0	0.0	174	37.0%	296	63.0%	107	1.8%	202	3.3%	109	1.8%	37	0.6%	165	2.7%	0	0.0%	79	41	11	5	434.15
Dooly	13,737	38.1	263	1,914.54	1	2	14.6	79	26.4%	220	73.6%	65	24.7%	77	29.3%	75	28.5%	25	9.5%	6	2.3%	2	100.0%	7	3	2	1	65.52
Emanuel	22,530	33.2	522	2,316.91	1	1	4.4	109	20.5%	423	79.5%	131	25.1%	210	40.2%	144	27.6%	59	11.3%	13	2.5%	0	0.0%	300	131	33	35	1,478.03
Greene	17,281	41.3	950	5,497.37	1	1	5.8	254	21.8%	911	78.2%	165	17.4%	303	31.9%	341	35.9%	147	15.5%	10	1.1%	1	100.0%	117	73	108	84	1,302.01
Heard	11,730	40.0	385	3,282.18	0	0	0.0	181	44.6%	225	55.4%	100	26.0%	148	38.4%	123	32.0%	36	9.4%	14	3.6%	0	0.0%	92	38	17	6	929.24
Irwin	9,410	26.9	353	3,751.33	0	0	0.0	103	27.8%	268	72.2%	94	26.6%	129	36.5%	65	18.4%	23	6.5%	6	1.7%	0	0.0%	56	25	27	21	882.04
Jasper	13,964	37.8	48	343.74	1	2	14.3	71	23.6%	230	76.4%	9	18.8%	21	43.8%	16	33.3%	6	12.5%	3	6.3%	2	100.0%	86	41	50	39	973.93
Jeff Davis	15,025	45.6	255	1,697.17	0	0	0.0	101	38.7%	160	61.3%	67	26.3%	104	40.8%	90	35.3%	11	4.3%	10	3.9%	0	0.0%	46	21	3	3	326.12
Jefferson	15,648	32.2	409	2,613.75	0	0	0.0	112	24.6%	344	75.4%	91	22.3%	181	44.3%	105	25.7%	36	8.8%	10	2.4%	0	0.0%	80	41	29	22	696.57
Johnson	9,788	32.9	0	-	0	0	0.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	52	28	16	12	694.73
Lincoln	7,880	38.0	36	456.85	1	2	25.4	20	41.7%	28	58.3%	13	36.1%	20	55.6%	15	41.7%	8	22.2%	2	5.6%	2	100.0%	20	7	50	33	888.32
Long	19,014	36.1	261	1,372.67	2	3	15.8	113	41.2%	161	58.8%	85	32.6%	140	53.6%	72	27.6%	26	10.0%	6	2.3%	1	33.3%	93	41	51	28	757.34
Macon	21,498	36.8	224	1,041.96	0	0	0.0	51	21.6%	185	78.4%	26	11.6%	93	41.5%	77	34.4%	30	13.4%	14	6.3%	0	0.0%	55	21	79	35	623.31
McIntosh	8,450	33.8	0	-	0	0	0.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	42	23	2	2	520.71

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Meriwether	21,049	43.9	1,364	6,480.12	2	3	14.3	329	20.9%	1,246	79.1%	217	15.9%	424	31.1%	336	24.6%	206	15.1%	21	1.5%	2	66.7%	188	84	23	17	1,002.42
Montgomery	9,031	38.1	0	-	1	1	11.1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	25	7	5	3	332.19
Oglethorpe	14,877	33.9	716	4,812.80	2	2	13.4	212	28.8%	524	71.2%	163	22.8%	237	33.1%	209	29.2%	100	14.0%	12	1.7%	0	0.0%	151	66	124	66	1,848.49
Pulaski	11,201	48.2	113	1,008.84	1	2	17.9	40	33.1%	81	66.9%	37	32.7%	57	50.4%	31	27.4%	15	13.3%	3	2.7%	2	100.0%	53	25	5	5	517.81
Rabun	16,602	44.0	1,006	6,059.51	0	0	0.0	283	25.7%	820	74.3%	263	26.1%	359	35.7%	318	31.6%	121	12.0%	19	1.9%	0	0.0%	163	76	60	30	1,343.21
Schley	5,213	30.0	35	671.40	0	0	0.0	20	52.6%	18	47.4%	8	22.9%	22	62.9%	7	20.0%	3	8.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0	0	1	38.37
Seminole	8,292	37.1	123	1,483.36	0	0	0.0	80	63.0%	47	37.0%	32	26.0%	47	38.2%	46	37.4%	22	17.9%	3	2.4%	0	0.0%	4	2	1	1	60.30
Telfair	15,989	37.7	58	362.75	1	1	6.3	7	38.9%	11	61.1%	6	10.3%	10	17.2%	3	5.2%	1	1.7%	3	5.2%	0	0.0%	39	10	6	4	281.44
Terrell	8,729	27.8	198	2,268.30	3	3	34.4	84	32.7%	173	67.3%	58	29.3%	80	40.4%	58	29.3%	16	8.1%	1	0.5%	1	33.3%	8	4	1	2	103.10
Treutlen	6,740	34.5	49	727.00	0	0	0.0	16	100.0%	0	0.0%	7	14.3%	10	20.4%	10	20.4%	2	4.1%	2	4.1%	0	0.0%	15	9	3	2	267.06
Turner	7,961	31.3	951	11,945.74	2	2	25.1	250	35.8%	449	64.2%	129	13.6%	235	24.7%	158	16.6%	87	9.1%	16	1.7%	2	100.0%	5	3	0	0	62.81
Twiggs	8,174	25.2	256	3,131.88	3	4	48.9	67	51.9%	62	48.1%	44	17.2%	52	20.3%	40	15.6%	12	4.7%	6	2.3%	4	100.0%	18	9	4	2	269.15
Ware	35,871	40.7	2,362	6,584.71	2	2	5.6	551	32.8%	1,127	67.2%	430	18.2%	625	26.5%	497	21.0%	168	7.1%	87	3.7%	2	100.0%	71	30	17	10	245.32
Washington	20,313	31.2	485	2,387.63	0	0	0.0	250	39.4%	384	60.6%	120	24.7%	227	46.8%	164	33.8%	57	11.8%	8	1.6%	0	0.0%	13	5	0	0	64.00
Wayne	29,817	46.9	909	3,048.60	3	4	13.4	270	29.5%	646	70.5%	188	20.7%	302	33.2%	123	13.5%	61	6.7%	14	1.5%	2	50.0%	410	172	11	6	1,411.95
Wheeler	7,952	25.1	29	364.69	0	0	0.0	7	22.6%	24	77.4%	11	37.9%	17	58.6%	10	34.5%	3	10.3%	1	3.4%	0	0.0%	12	8	0	0	150.91
Wilcox	8,800	24.5	117	1,329.55	0	0	0.0	54	42.5%	73	57.5%	32	27.4%	46	39.3%	37	31.6%	7	6.0%	4	3.4%	0	0.0%	0	0	3	3	34.09
Worth	20,533	38.0	666	3,243.56	0	0	0.0	216	28.7%	537	71.3%	96	14.4%	195	29.3%	150	22.5%	74	11.1%	13	2.0%	0	0.0%	81	33	21	11	496.76
TIER THREE																												
Banks	18,634	79.3	136	729.85	2	2	10.7	85	62.0%	52	38.0%	30	22.1%	43	31.6%	56	41.2%	5	3.7%	3	2.2%	0	0.0%	163	52	74	16	1,271.87
Ben Hill	16,996	70.5	1,848	10,873.15	4	6	35.3	336	17.2%	1,618	82.8%	360	19.5%	616	33.3%	323	17.5%	139	7.5%	33	1.8%	5	83.3%	16	9	15	6	182.40
Bleckley	12,830	60.5	231	1,800.47	0	0	0.0	75	30.5%	171	69.5%	46	19.9%	82	35.5%	52	22.5%	27	11.7%	7	3.0%	0	0.0%	55	24	9	6	498.83
Bryan	37,060	69.3	1,099	2,965.46	0	0	0.0	312	25.4%	918	74.6%	264	24.0%	456	41.5%	387	35.2%	181	16.5%	12	1.1%	0	0.0%	73	31	8	5	218.56
Camden	53,044	82.4	1,465	2,761.86	2	2	3.8	494	27.1%	1,326	72.9%	372	25.4%	546	37.3%	370	25.3%	180	12.3%	10	0.7%	1	50.0%	68	33	21	11	167.79
Chattooga	24,770	83.0	103	415.83	3	3	12.1	75	69.4%	33	30.6%	24	23.3%	42	40.8%	34	33.0%	2	1.9%	2	1.9%	2	66.7%	189	91	11	10	807.43
Coffee	43,014	73.7	1,247	2,899.06	7	9	20.9	372	29.1%	907	70.9%	257	20.6%	430	34.5%	259	20.8%	76	6.1%	23	1.8%	7	77.8%	341	118	238	110	1,346.07

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Colquitt	45,835	83.6	876	1,911.20	4	4	8.7	286	31.5%	622	68.5%	173	19.8%	295	33.7%	184	21.0%	117	13.4%	9	1.0%	4	100.0%	89	47	16	7	229.08
Cook	17,277	75.8	372	2,153.15	0	0	0.0	187	47.8%	204	52.2%	86	23.1%	154	41.4%	99	26.6%	32	8.6%	12	3.2%	0	0.0%	35	20	14	6	283.61
Crisp	22,736	86.0	1,634	7,186.84	0	0	0.0	422	24.2%	1,319	75.8%	243	14.9%	562	34.4%	326	20.0%	159	9.7%	25	1.5%	0	0.0%	19	13	1	4	87.97
Dade	16,285	95.6	148	908.81	0	0	0.0	97	63.0%	57	37.0%	26	17.6%	51	34.5%	40	27.0%	7	4.7%	3	2.0%	0	0.0%	100	60	13	11	693.89
Elbert	19,109	57.4	1,067	5,583.76	3	4	20.9	414	52.7%	372	47.3%	197	18.5%	287	26.9%	228	21.4%	76	7.1%	20	1.9%	2	50.0%	291	119	321	148	3,202.68
Evans	10,775	60.2	141	1,308.58	1	1	9.3	3	30.0%	7	70.0%	3	2.1%	4	2.8%	3	2.1%	0	0.0%	7	5.0%	0	0.0%	79	34	10	4	825.99
Fannin	25,322	61.2	976	3,854.36	0	0	0.0	298	26.6%	822	73.4%	156	16.0%	280	28.7%	285	29.2%	135	13.8%	8	0.8%	0	0.0%	47	23	6	2	209.30
Franklin	22,820	84.5	395	1,730.94	3	6	26.3	179	43.9%	229	56.1%	109	27.6%	145	36.7%	127	32.2%	67	17.0%	12	3.0%	5	83.3%	354	148	217	108	2,502.19
Gilmer	30,674	66.3	668	2,177.74	2	2	6.5	278	38.1%	451	61.9%	175	26.2%	232	34.7%	241	36.1%	100	15.0%	15	2.2%	2	100.0%	46	24	15	9	198.87
Grady	24,819	55.0	421	1,696.28	1	1	4.0	192	43.4%	250	56.6%	108	25.7%	193	45.8%	137	32.5%	33	7.8%	15	3.6%	0	0.0%	5	5	1	1	24.18
Harris	33,915	69.0	314	925.84	0	0	0.0	190	49.0%	198	51.0%	86	27.4%	136	43.3%	151	48.1%	61	19.4%	14	4.5%	0	0.0%	207	90	50	25	757.78
Jones	28,470	72.8	462	1,622.76	0	0	0.0	282	59.7%	190	40.3%	110	23.8%	183	39.6%	173	37.5%	57	12.3%	8	1.7%	0	0.0%	87	38	14	3	354.76
Lanier	10,425	54.4	315	3,021.58	1	1	9.6	116	34.8%	217	65.2%	87	27.6%	121	38.4%	95	30.2%	34	10.8%	9	2.9%	1	100.0%	23	14	11	9	326.14
Laurens	47,330	60.0	1,787	3,775.62	6	6	12.7	496	26.7%	1,360	73.3%	390	21.8%	710	39.7%	357	20.0%	132	7.4%	53	3.0%	1	16.7%	509	207	133	68	1,356.43
Lee	29,470	79.5	895	3,036.99	1	1	3.4	288	28.4%	726	71.6%	170	19.0%	275	30.7%	237	26.5%	112	12.5%	13	1.5%	1	100.0%	33	17	5	2	128.94
McDuffie	29,302	85.0	1,113	3,798.38	3	3	10.2	491	42.4%	666	57.6%	222	20.0%	390	35.0%	333	29.9%	132	11.9%	27	2.4%	2	66.7%	244	102	226	108	1,603.99
Monroe	27,113	66.8	341	1,257.70	0	0	0.0	258	73.9%	91	26.1%	31	9.1%	126	37.0%	98	28.7%	30	8.8%	14	4.1%	0	0.0%	25	9	2	6	99.58
Morgan	18,412	51.4	320	1,738.00	0	0	0.0	109	31.9%	233	68.1%	86	26.9%	135	42.2%	87	27.2%	36	11.3%	10	3.1%	0	0.0%	159	72	26	23	1,004.78
Pierce	19,307	59.3	366	1,895.69	1	1	5.2	126	32.6%	261	67.4%	110	30.1%	152	41.5%	107	29.2%	55	15.0%	7	1.9%	1	100.0%	88	41	8	4	497.23
Pike	18,217	82.7	81	444.64	0	0	0.0	40	47.1%	45	52.9%	22	27.2%	26	32.1%	35	43.2%	15	18.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	44	23	3	5	258.00
Putnam	21,730	61.6	710	3,267.37	1	2	9.2	233	31.1%	517	68.9%	165	23.2%	223	31.4%	213	30.0%	73	10.3%	13	1.8%	2	100.0%	207	115	28	33	1,081.45
Sumter	29,847	68.0	566	1,896.34	7	13	43.6	313	53.1%	277	46.9%	177	31.3%	263	46.5%	177	31.3%	58	10.2%	16	2.8%	9	69.2%	60	38	34	27	314.94
Tattnall	25,334	53.2	245	967.08	1	1	3.9	74	26.5%	205	73.5%	87	35.5%	111	45.3%	94	38.4%	38	15.5%	11	4.5%	0	0.0%	126	40	24	14	592.09
Thomas	44,779	82.1	2,468	5,511.51	4	4	8.9	1,138	36.6%	1,968	63.4%	624	25.3%	1,063	43.1%	722	29.3%	299	12.1%	24	1.0%	2	50.0%	38	26	4	2	93.79
Toombs	26,999	74.8	1,471	5,448.35	4	4	14.8	76	6.7%	1,062	93.3%	132	9.0%	281	19.1%	238	16.2%	122	8.3%	18	1.2%	3	75.0%	145	61	16	7	596.32

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Towns	11,506	62.9	341	2,963.67	1	2	17.4	116	56.9%	88	43.1%	45	13.2%	69	20.2%	64	18.8%	34	10.0%	5	1.5%	2	100.0%	74	34	16	10	782.20
Union	23,459	66.3	559	2,382.88	2	3	12.8	185	25.0%	554	75.0%	131	23.4%	217	38.8%	227	40.6%	103	18.4%	13	2.3%	1	33.3%	156	64	60	22	920.76
Upson	26,135	84.0	520	1,989.67	2	2	7.7	238	53.6%	206	46.4%	93	17.9%	149	28.7%	105	20.2%	42	8.1%	7	1.3%	0	0.0%	49	29	6	11	210.45
TIER FOUR																												
Baldwin	44,906	177.3	1,393	3,102.04	2	3	6.7	645	40.1%	964	59.9%	240	17.2%	459	33.0%	464	33.3%	175	12.6%	23	1.7%	3	100.0%	14	6	10	8	53.44
Bartow	105,054	217.9	3,909	3,720.94	4	6	5.7	2,266	58.1%	1,637	41.9%	746	19.1%	1,087	27.8%	551	14.1%	826	21.1%	45	1.2%	5	83.3%	296	160	100	72	376.95
Bulloch	76,149	104.4	3,257	4,277.14	5	6	7.9	974	27.9%	2,518	72.1%	545	16.7%	1,062	32.6%	839	25.8%	310	9.5%	41	1.3%	3	50.0%	131	83	16	20	193.04
Butts	24,059	128.3	626	2,601.94	1	1	4.2	217	33.0%	440	67.0%	162	25.9%	246	39.3%	186	29.7%	91	14.5%	14	2.2%	0	0.0%	164	70	88	36	1,047.43
Catoosa	66,550	394.3	3,063	4,602.55	1	1	1.5	743	21.8%	2,664	78.2%	583	19.0%	1,050	34.3%	787	25.7%	322	10.5%	27	0.9%	1	100.0%	543	309	78	56	933.13
Coweta	143,114	288.8	3,020	2,110.21	2	2	1.4	1,045	32.3%	2,195	67.7%	840	27.8%	1,135	37.6%	580	19.2%	495	16.4%	46	1.5%	0	0.0%	1,330	469	804	345	1,491.12
Dawson	24,379	105.9	853	3,498.91	0	0	0.0	230	26.0%	655	74.0%	190	22.3%	292	34.2%	275	32.2%	103	12.1%	12	1.4%	2	0.0%	150	94	19	11	693.22
Dougherty	89,502	287.7	3,737	4,175.33	9	11	12.3	1,407	26.7%	3,869	73.3%	833	22.3%	1,404	37.6%	756	20.2%	300	8.0%	40	1.1%	7	63.6%	243	133	57	51	335.19
Effingham	59,982	109.4	1,899	3,165.95	2	2	3.3	612	24.0%	1,940	76.0%	480	25.3%	934	49.2%	690	36.3%	288	15.2%	28	1.5%	2	100.0%	125	61	54	39	298.42
Floyd	97,613	188.9	5,414	5,546.39	4	4	4.1	1,689	27.4%	4,479	72.6%	2,098	38.8%	2,739	50.6%	1,073	19.8%	377	7.0%	106	2.0%	3	75.0%	1,746	824	1,307	708	3,127.66
Glynn	85,282	189.7	3,544	4,155.62	9	11	12.9	1,318	33.2%	2,649	66.8%	609	17.2%	1,014	28.6%	1,137	32.1%	588	16.6%	51	1.4%	10	90.9%	42	13	9	3	59.80
Gordon	57,089	155.1	2,109	3,694.23	4	5	8.8	960	42.7%	1,287	57.3%	396	18.8%	775	36.8%	617	29.3%	162	7.7%	27	1.3%	3	60.0%	418	257	66	58	847.80
Habersham	44,567	155.5	1,584	3,554.20	3	6	13.5	532	30.1%	1,238	69.9%	335	21.2%	627	39.6%	474	29.9%	186	11.7%	30	1.9%	5	83.3%	287	162	59	40	776.36
Haralson	29,256	102.0	1,189	4,064.12	2	2	6.8	500	33.0%	1,014	67.0%	358	30.1%	527	44.3%	371	31.2%	140	11.8%	33	2.8%	1	50.0%	79	38	21	13	341.81
Hart	25,794	108.5	1,092	4,233.54	0	0	0.0	227	18.5%	1,002	81.5%	241	22.1%	377	34.5%	304	27.8%	123	11.3%	15	1.4%	0	0.0%	431	160	489	200	3,566.72
Jackson	67,519	178.1	3,157	4,675.72	5	8	11.8	1,125	32.6%	2,322	67.4%	760	24.1%	1,199	38.0%	931	29.5%	298	9.4%	48	1.5%	7	87.5%	477	179	186	60	981.95
Lamar	18,599	99.8	270	1,451.69	0	0	0.0	86	28.7%	214	71.3%	59	21.9%	112	41.5%	62	23.0%	27	10.0%	6	2.2%	0	0.0%	26	17	14	8	215.07
Liberty	61,386	129.5	3,978	6,480.30	1	1	1.6	675	11.9%	5,018	88.1%	555	14.0%	1,342	33.7%	696	17.5%	378	9.5%	60	1.5%	1	100.0%	351	157	140	80	799.86
Lowndes	115,489	220.2	4,409	3,817.68	2	2	1.7	1,523	30.9%	3,410	69.1%	876	19.9%	1,534	34.8%	769	17.4%	333	7.6%	69	1.6%	1	50.0%	236	147	58	39	254.57
Lumpkin	32,873	105.9	1,670	5,080.16	2	2	6.1	409	22.0%	1,446	78.0%	784	47.0%	988	59.2%	540	32.3%	227	13.6%	21	1.3%	2	100.0%	204	107	54	26	784.84
Madison	14,106	99.6	553	3,920.32	2	3	21.3	276	47.7%	303	52.3%	124	22.4%	165	29.8%	192	34.7%	76	13.7%	11	2.0%	3	100.0%	292	100	159	56	3,197.22
Murray	39,782	115.0	444	1,116.08	1	1	2.5	220	49.1%	228	50.9%	124	27.9%	189	42.6%	121	27.3%	62	14.0%	17	3.8%	1	100.0%	361	188	40	29	1,007.99

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Newton	108,078	367.3	3,107	2,874.78	9	14	13.0	1,122	33.7%	2,207	66.3%	858	27.6%	1,192	38.4%	798	25.7%	295	9.5%	85	2.7%	12	85.7%	963	433	607	339	1,452.65
Oconee	38,028	178.0	369	970.34	1	2	5.3	198	49.9%	199	50.1%	38	10.3%	138	37.4%	86	23.3%	18	4.9%	6	1.6%	2	100.0%	184	85	61	35	644.26
Peach	27,099	184.3	871	3,214.14	1	1	3.7	321	32.1%	680	67.9%	280	32.2%	380	43.6%	213	24.5%	116	13.3%	17	2.0%	0	0.0%	68	31	16	11	309.97
Pickens	31,588	126.8	1,514	4,792.96	1	2	6.3	469	27.7%	1,222	72.3%	354	23.4%	557	36.8%	465	30.7%	211	13.9%	28	1.8%	2	100.0%	51	17	13	10	202.61
Polk	42,085	133.6	2,630	6,249.26	0	0	0.0	985	35.1%	1,820	64.9%	469	17.8%	944	35.9%	573	21.8%	240	9.1%	57	2.2%	0	0.0%	142	83	84	71	537.01
Spalding	65,380	326.1	3,123	4,776.69	5	6	9.2	1,302	40.8%	1,889	59.2%	772	24.7%	1,014	32.5%	775	24.8%	179	5.7%	47	1.5%	6	100.0%	197	114	27	19	342.61
Stephens	25,890	146.1	1,679	6,485.13	1	2	7.7	615	35.1%	1,136	64.9%	400	23.8%	596	35.5%	403	24.0%	183	10.9%	24	1.4%	2	100.0%	268	156	87	43	1,371.19
Tift	40,598	154.9	2,741	6,751.56	3	3	7.4	562	17.5%	2,651	82.5%	526	19.2%	868	31.7%	646	23.6%	272	9.9%	48	1.8%	1	33.3%	320	171	103	65	1,041.92
Troup	69,786	161.9	2,108	3,020.66	4	9	12.9	879	29.4%	2,109	70.6%	564	26.8%	868	41.2%	628	29.8%	334	15.8%	33	1.6%	8	88.9%	653	284	240	137	1,279.63
Walker	68,939	154.0	2,509	3,639.45	5	6	8.7	1,183	36.2%	2,084	63.8%	426	17.0%	1,020	40.7%	199	7.9%	60	2.4%	44	1.8%	3	50.0%	580	331	67	52	938.51
Walton	91,600	257.2	3,042	3,320.96	1	1	1.1	1,053	32.9%	2,152	67.1%	696	22.9%	1,110	36.5%	771	25.4%	328	10.8%	56	1.8%	1	100.0%	338	168	181	126	566.59
White	29,453	112.8	2,096	7,116.42	1	1	3.4	387	16.8%	1,921	83.2%	360	17.2%	691	33.0%	681	32.5%	347	16.6%	9	0.4%	0	0.0%	271	117	69	33	1,154.38
Whitfield	104,658	353.2	3,179	3,037.51	5	7	6.7	1,270	38.9%	1,994	61.1%	569	17.9%	1,069	33.6%	847	26.6%	331	10.4%	36	1.1%	3	42.9%	859	527	91	58	907.72
TIER FIVE																												
Barrow	79,061	432.7	3,838	4,854.48	5	6	7.6	1,364	32.4%	2,840	67.6%	845	22.0%	1,334	34.8%	1,060	27.6%	435	11.3%	66	1.7%	4	66.7%	466	145	188	72	827.21
Bibb	152,862	622.8	1,797	1,175.57	17	18	11.8	664	36.7%	1,144	63.3%	384	21.4%	621	34.6%	357	19.9%	114	6.3%	26	1.4%	13	72.2%	1,092	582	698	435	1,170.99
Chatham	290,501	621.7	3,720	1,280.55	17	24	8.3	1,350	32.4%	2,811	67.6%	611	16.4%	1,240	33.3%	831	22.3%	249	6.7%	146	3.9%	16	66.7%	786	369	175	109	330.81
Cherokee	247,573	508.3	3,005	1,213.78	8	11	4.4	1,661	53.1%	1,466	46.9%	742	24.7%	981	32.7%	975	32.5%	373	12.4%	52	1.7%	6	54.5%	1,025	437	227	119	505.71
Clarke	127,064	979.1	8,159	6,421.17	5	5	3.9	2,555	29.4%	6,129	70.6%	1,455	17.8%	2,758	33.8%	2,148	26.3%	1,081	13.2%	85	1.0%	3	60.0%	781	377	433	241	955.42
Columbia	151,579	427.6	3,253	2,146.08	4	9	5.9	1,062	27.6%	2,789	72.4%	709	21.8%	1,002	30.8%	394	12.1%	719	22.1%	36	1.1%	8	88.9%	265	82	80	30	227.60
Douglas	143,882	661.8	3,901	2,711.25	12	18	12.5	1,482	40.3%	2,195	59.7%	829	21.3%	1,199	30.7%	791	20.3%	307	7.9%	79	2.0%	12	66.7%	1,018	436	447	279	1,018.20
Fayette	112,549	548.3	1,260	1,119.51	2	3	2.7	723	54.6%	602	45.4%	366	29.1%	500	39.7%	348	27.6%	100	7.9%	29	2.3%	2	66.7%	237	94	108	48	306.53
Forsyth	227,967	783.5	4,151	1,820.88	6	11	4.8	1,449	28.6%	3,614	71.4%	572	13.8%	1,137	27.4%	379	9.1%	146	3.5%	64	1.5%	10	90.9%	990	489	340	231	583.42
Hall	199,335	457.5	4,362	2,188.28	8	12	6.0	2,292	51.2%	2,183	48.8%	1,046	24.0%	1,588	36.4%	1,403	32.2%	754	17.3%	119	2.7%	7	58.3%	593	342	49	40	322.07
Muscogee	194,058	877.5	12,400	6,389.84	18	21	10.8	4,435	34.1%	8,559	65.9%	2,153	17.4%	3,401	27.4%	2,053	16.6%	898	7.2%	213	1.7%	14	66.7%	1,448	515	966	395	1,243.96
Paulding	159,445	455.8	4,283	2,686.19	6	8	5.0	1,271	28.7%	3,156	71.3%	447	10.4%	1,317	30.8%	358	8.4%	130	3.0%	97	2.3%	7	87.5%	829	401	321	193	721.25

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Richmond	201,800	618.4	6,823	3,381.07	11	16	7.9	1,008	13.7%	6,340	86.3%	540	7.9%	1,849	27.1%	1,478	21.7%	515	7.5%	70	1.0%	13	81.3%	550	272	114	77	329.04
Rockdale	90,312	656.5	3,598	3,983.97	3	4	4.4	1,577	39.3%	2,431	60.7%	733	20.4%	1,426	39.6%	803	22.3%	361	10.0%	31	0.9%	3	75.0%	836	378	313	145	1,272.26
Clayton	285,153	1,832.5	11,854	4,157.07	14	17	6.0	6,111	46.2%	7,112	53.8%	2,510	21.2%	3,618	30.5%	2,188	18.5%	798	6.7%	247	2.1%	14	82.4%	3,896	1,354	1,674	749	1,953.34
Cobb	755,754	2,026.4	17,880	2,365.85	29	41	5.4	6,564	32.4%	13,679	67.6%	5,548	31.0%	5,745	32.1%	3,913	21.9%	2,025	11.3%	335	1.9%	36	87.8%	2,819	1,681	1,105	801	519.22
Dekalb	753,253	2,585.7	25,327	3,362.35	34	40	5.3	9,170	26.7%	25,157	73.3%	4,859	19.2%	8,908	35.2%	3,468	13.7%	2,677	10.6%	562	2.2%	30	75.0%	6,521	2,308	2,192	1,147	1,156.72
Fulton	1,041,423	1,748.0	12,857	1,234.56	60	75	7.2	3,776	24.7%	11,491	75.3%	2,175	16.9%	3,735	29.1%	1,531	11.9%	1,065	8.3%	209	1.6%	55	73.3%	7,767	2,222	4,678	1,428	1,195.00
Gwinnett	920,260	1,871.2	20,457	2,222.96	31	43	4.7	6,810	29.6%	16,200	70.4%	5,306	25.9%	6,661	32.6%	3,959	19.4%	1,741	8.5%	290	1.4%	28	65.1%	5,774	2,471	1,793	892	822.27
GEORGIA	9,909,983	168.4	287,337	2,899.47	497	652	6.6	98,900	30.8%	218,286	68.8%	59,963	20.9%	95,240	33.1%	60,504	21.1%	28,452	9.9%	5,176	1.8%	472	72.4%	58,067	24,612	24,066	12,224	828.79

TIER SIX

Georgia Commission on Family Violence

Contact us for an in-depth analysis or training on family violence in your area.

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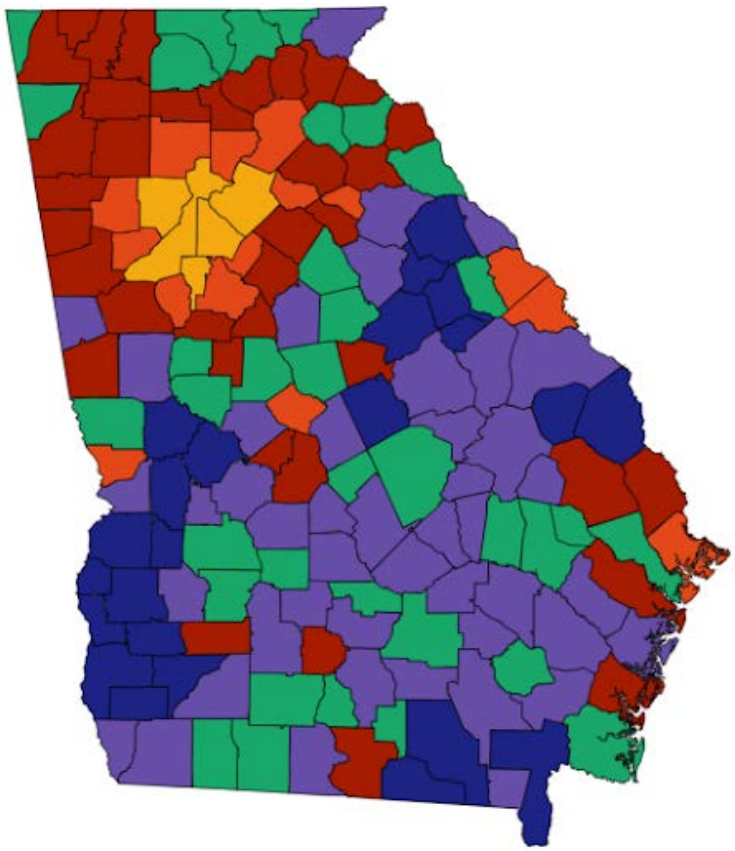

For More Information Contact:

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