



GEORGIA

WINTER TERM ANALYSIS
GEORGIA'S OFFENSELY POPULATION

CALCULATED FOR 1997

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**TEN-YEAR TREND ANALYSIS:
GEORGIA'S OFFENDER POPULATION**

CALENDAR 1983 - 1992

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**U.S. Department of Justice
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August 24, 1993**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides a ten-year overview of offender admissions and releases from Georgia's correctional facilities and probation caseloads. The data analyzed covers Calendar Years 1983 through 1992. Wherever relevant, information about Georgia's active correctional population is also included. Highlights from the document are outlined below.

The past ten years have been marked by attempts to control an increasing offender population. For example:

- New facilities, both prisons and community corrections facilities, have been opened;
- Intermediate sanctions such as "Community Service", "Intensive Probation Supervision", "Boot Camps" and "Detention Centers" have been created and expanded;
- The Parole Board has provided special reprieves and commutations to relieve prison crowding; these special releases have been discontinued effective December 1992;
- New legislation such as HB1607 has been implemented; and
- Additional emphasis has been placed on rehabilitative programs such as substance abuse treatment and sex offender treatment in an effort to reduce the offender's likelihood of returning to prison.

During the past ten years, the Georgia Department of Corrections has undertaken a tremendous building program. In response to a burgeoning jail backlog and to prison crowding severe enough to generate the threat of lawsuits, the Georgia Legislature voted to provide funding for several new facilities. It took about 150 years for the Georgia Department of Corrections to reach the FY89 capacity of over 18,000 beds. **It will take five years to double that capacity.** By the end of FY94, GDC will have over 36,000 beds.

GDC started opening Probation Detention Centers (PDC) in 1988. At the end of 1992, there were 12 PDCs with a total of 1,885 beds. These Community Corrections centers are residential facilities housing non-violent offenders in a secure, restrictive environment. Offenders work on unpaid community work details supervised by correctional officers.

In 1991, Georgia established the Comprehensive Correctional Boot Camp Program. This program consists of Inmate Boot Camps, Probation Boot Camps, Probation Detention Centers and special Intensive Therapeutic Programs in some prisons. By the end of 1992, more than 1,200 men had been sent to an Inmate Boot Camp instead of serving regular prison time. Probation Boot Camps and Probation Detention Centers are diverting many offenders from regular prison beds. Most offenders with probation technical revocations are sent to such a Community Corrections facility, and many judges sentence the offenders to spend a short time in a community facility in lieu of sending them to prison.

In 1986, the Governor declared that prison overcrowding had reached a crisis stage. This declaration required Parole Board action and the Parole Board responded by granting special reprieves and commutations. **In December 1992, the Governor declared the end of the emergency, and these releases have since been discontinued.**

Probably the most important piece of legislation affecting Corrections in the past ten years was HB1607. House Bill 1607 places a two-year cap on probation sentences, allows local governments to supervise many misdemeanor offenders, and restricts revocation from probation to prison to those offenders who have committed a new felony or a violent misdemeanor. HB1607 also allows eligible inmates the opportunity to earn time off their length of incarceration through satisfactory progress in educational/treatment programs and/or work and good behavior (the Performance Incentive Credit program).

As a result of this legislation, many technical probation revocators are entering PDCs instead of prison and probation caseloads are slowly decreasing as some misdemeanor cases are being absorbed by local governments.

A multitude of social factors contribute to an offender coming to prison but an obvious one is substance abuse. Few people break out of the substance abuse cycle without help, and these offenders tend to return to prison at much higher rates than other offenders. GDC offers inmates substance abuse education, relapse prevention classes, access to self-help groups such as AA and NA, and prison setting therapeutic communities centered around substance abuse.

Although Georgia has established many programs to deal with overcrowding and its attendant problems, the complexity of the issues will continue to require the concerted effort of the entire criminal justice community working in cooperation with other community agencies and, in fact, GDC's newly adopted vision statement for strategic planning through the next decade reflects agency commitment to that collaboration: *The Georgia Department of Corrections will become a primary partner in a collaborative effort among criminal justice entities, human service providers, educators, and the community in effectively and efficiently preventing and reducing crime in the State of Georgia.*

The Dynamics of Georgia's Probation Population

- **Probation Starts** - The number of offenders starting probation annually increased from 1983 to 1991, then dropped about 10,000 as HB1607 began to take effect. Among other things, HB1607 permits local supervision of misdemeanants.
- **Gender** - The number of women starting probation has doubled in the past ten years. The number of men has increased 77%.
- **Age** - Incoming probationers are getting older. The average age of the offenders starting probation in 1992 was 30 years old, up from 29 in 1983.
- **Racial Distribution** - The probation population is more racially balanced than that of the prison system. The percentages of black and white offenders starting probation annually are almost equal.
- **Education** - Probationers seem to be better educated than prison inmates. More than half of 1992 probation starts self-reported finishing high school or having a GED. Only 37% of 1992 prison admissions made this claim.
- **Crime Type** - An offender is more likely to be on probation for a substance abuse crime than for any other crime type. One-third of 1992 probation starts are serving for a substance abuse crime; 17% are serving for DUI/HTV. Another 29% are serving for property crimes.
- **Misdemeanors** - The people on probation generally commit less serious crimes. Although over half of 1992 probation starts are serving for misdemeanors, the number of offenders starting probation for misdemeanors dropped over 7,600 in 1992.
- **Sentence Length** - Many probation sentences are quite short. More than half of offenders starting probation in 1992 were serving sentences of one year or less. Seventy-six percent were serving three years or less. In July 1992, HB1607 placed a two-year limit on most probation sentences. Most probationers serve over 75% of their sentences.
- **Probation Case Type** - Most new probationers are serving straight sentence probation. About 10% were serving the probation part of their sentence after being released from prison.
- **Probation Terminations** - Four out of five probationers finishing probation in 1992 had positive terminations. As already large probation caseloads got even larger, there was a marked increase in the number and percentage of revocators and absconders. These rose from 14% of all terminations in 1988 to 21% of all terminations in 1992.

The Dynamics of Georgia's Prison Population

- **Prison Admissions** - Rising prison admissions are a recurring phenomenon in the country's correctional systems. Georgia has responded by increasing the judges' options for intermediate sanctions and by legislation restricting technical probation revocators from being sent to prison. As a result, Georgia's 1992 prison admissions dropped as more probation revocators were diverted to Community Corrections facilities.
- **Gender** - Admissions to Georgia's prisons increased from 11,596 in 1983 to 20,475 in 1990, then decreased to 18,411 in 1992. In the past ten years, the number of female prison admissions almost doubled. The number of male prison admissions increased 56%.
- **Age** - As the baby-boomers grow up, Georgia's offender population is getting older. The average age at admission for the 1992 prison admissions averaged 32 years old, up from 30 in 1983.
- **Racial Distribution** - More and more black offenders are becoming part of Georgia's prison population. Blacks represented more than two-thirds of the 1992 admission cohort. Racially, admissions to Georgia's prisons have changed from one black inmate for every white inmate in 1983 to two black inmates for every white inmate in 1992.
- **Education** - As the country struggles with education problems, so does Georgia. Although 37% of 1992 admissions report finishing high school, the average functional reading level is seventh grade. Only one-fifth of Georgia's inmates can read on a 12th grade level. Six percent of tested inmate admissions have Culture Fair IQ Scores of 69 or less.
- **Employment** - Unemployment continues to be a problem: only one in five of those offenders admitted to prison in 1992 was employed at the time of arrest.
- **Substance Abuse** - The nation's problem with substance abuse has made its mark on Georgia's prison population. As the nation is experiencing a rise in the number of drug users, so is Georgia. The number of prison admissions for drug and alcohol crimes has increased more than those for any other crime type. Over 12,000 of 1992 prison admissions self-reported a drug and/or alcohol problem. The number of prison admissions who self-reported either a drug or alcohol problem increased 51% in the past ten years. During the same time, the number of prison admissions who self-reported both drug and alcohol problems almost doubled. Recent studies show about 75% of Georgia's prison population are substance abusers.
- **Substance Abuse Crime** - The rise in substance abuse seems to be a contributing factor to increased prison admissions. While only one-third of 1992 prison admissions had been convicted of substance abuse crimes, file searches have shown that substance abuse was a contributing factor in many of the burglary, armed robbery and murder convictions.
- **Admission Type** - More and more prison admissions are probation and parole revocators. Half of the 1992 prison admissions cohort were revocators (i.e., offenders previously supervised by Community Corrections or the Parole Board). Although the number of probation revocations has decreased in the past year, the number of parole revocations has increased.
- **Sentence Length** - Nearly half of 1992's prison admissions had short sentences (three years or less). These offenders move through the prison system quickly. However, there is a growing pool of long sentence inmates (ten years and longer) in the prisons. Fifteen percent of the 1992 prison admissions (1,323 inmates) had prison sentences longer than ten years, almost enough long term inmates to fill two 750-bed prisons.
- **Prison Releases** - Georgia's violent and sex offenders are serving about one-half of their sentences. The percentage of offenders serving one-third or more of their sentences is increasing. In 1992, many offenders were released by the Parole Board via the Governor's Emergency Release Program due to prison crowding. However, this program was discontinued at the end of 1992. Many of the men who were eligible for the Emergency Release Program now go to Inmate Boot Camps. Four out of five offenders are released from prison through a clemency action of the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN ADMISSION COHORTS AND ACTIVE POPULATIONS

Any understanding of trends in Georgia's offender population must begin by clarifying the important distinctions between *admission cohorts* and *active populations*.

An *admission cohort* is the number of offenders who begin serving a sentence with the Georgia Department of Corrections (GDC) during a specified time frame. For example, prison admissions for calendar year 1991 would be the number of inmates entering prison between January 1, 1991 and December 31, 1991. Probation starts for calendar year 1987 would be the number of persons beginning their period of probation between January 1, 1987 and December 31, 1987.

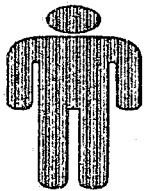
An *active population* is the number of offenders at a specific point in time, i.e., a snapshot. The end of year prison active population for calendar year 1992 would be the number of inmates actually serving an incarceration sentence on December 31, 1992. The beginning population for probation actives for calendar year 1991 would be the number of persons serving a probated sentence as of January 1, 1991. (A glossary has been included to clarify the meaning of some terms as utilized herein.)

Offender populations are determined by the number of admissions and the length of time each offender stays in the correctional system. There are many factors influencing the number of admissions and the length of stay; the most obvious are changes made by the legislative, judicial and executive branches of government. A discussion of the dynamics of offender populations is included in the Appendix.

Most of the offender populations discussed in this document are admission or release cohorts. Occasionally, they will be compared with an active population. When this is done, the text will explicitly distinguish between the groups.

**SPECIAL TOPICS:
1983 - 1992 OFFENDER TRENDS**

GEORGIA'S COMPREHENSIVE CORRECTIONAL BOOT CAMP PROGRAM



In 1983, Georgia started the first Special Alternative Incarceration (SAI) program. This 90-day program was generally referred to as "shock incarceration" and was aimed at young male probationers as an alternative to prison. If they successfully completed the program, they would serve the rest of their sentence on probation. Many other states visited Georgia to study this program and returned home to start similar programs. As programs like this sprang up around the United States, they became referred to as "boot camp" programs because of the strict discipline and military atmosphere.

In the 1990 gubernatorial race, then-Candidate Zell Miller campaigned heavily on expanding the correctional boot camp program in Georgia. Shortly after his election, Governor Miller announced the start of the Comprehensive Correctional Boot Camp Program.

The Comprehensive Correctional Boot Camp Program includes Inmate Boot Camps, Probation Boot Camps, Probation Detention Centers and special Intensive Therapeutic Programs in some prisons. This section concentrates on the Inmate and Probation Boot Camps.

Offenders are sent to Probation Community Facilities including Probation Boot Camps by order of the Judge. When an offender reaches a Probation Boot Camp, he is given a physical examination. If he is found to be unable to complete the boot camp program for physical or mental health reasons, he will be returned to the county which sent him and the Judge will decide what other options to use for that case. If the offender does not behave, he may be returned to court for disciplinary reasons.

Offenders are sent to Inmate Boot Camps by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. If the inmate is tentatively approved to participate in the Inmate Boot Camp Program, he will be sent to a diagnostic evaluation facility. If he is found to be unable to complete the boot camp program for physical or mental health reasons, he will be sent to a regular prison to serve his time. If, while he is in diagnostics or later while he is at the boot camp, the Parole Board finds any reason why the inmate should not receive a boot camp parole, he can be removed from the program and sent to a regular prison. For example, the inmate may have pending charges for a crime that would not be eligible for boot camp or he may misbehave and be removed for disciplinary reasons.

In general, these are young healthy men convicted of drug crimes or property crimes. The regimen is approximately the same whether an offender enters either type of boot camp. For the next 90 to 120 days, he will be exposed to strict discipline, physical training, work, and some programs such as substance abuse education. He will march wherever he goes, work a regular work detail, and learn to treat others with respect.

Most offenders who enter boot camps make it through successfully. The washout rate is very low, 10% for inmates and 8% for probationers. Probation boot camps have a much higher medical washout rate than inmate boot camps because most of the medical problems for inmates are identified during boot camp diagnostics.

The charts on the opposite page show the flow of offenders who entered boot camps. The chart on Inmate Boot Camps does not include the inmates who were screened out of the boot camp process during the diagnostic evaluation process.

The pie charts show the boot camp populations by crime type. The Parole Board initially concentrated on sending substance abuse offenders to inmate boot camps and then broadened the referral group to include property offenders and a few others. Judges may send anyone they please to a probation boot camp; however, the most frequently referred offenders are serving sentences for property and substance abuse offenses.

GEORGIA'S COMPREHENSIVE CORRECTIONAL BOOT CAMP PROGRAM

Boot Camp Participants By Success / Failure 1991 - 1992 Exits

Probation Boot Camp Exits
1991 - 1992

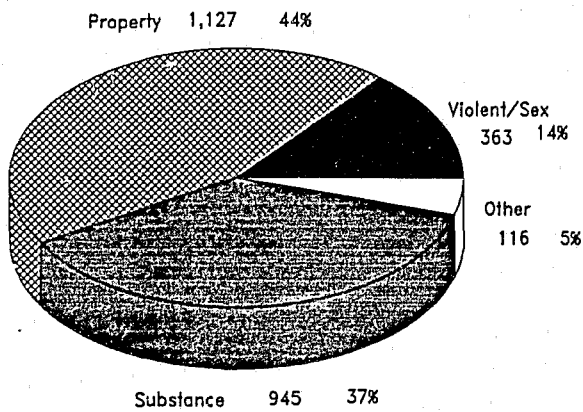
	Number	Percent
Graduated	2,358	92%
Washout - Discipline	52	2%
Washout - Crim. Just	51	2%
Washout - Medical	82	3%
Washout - Court	8	0%
Total	2,551	100%

Inmate Boot Camp Exits
1991 - 1992

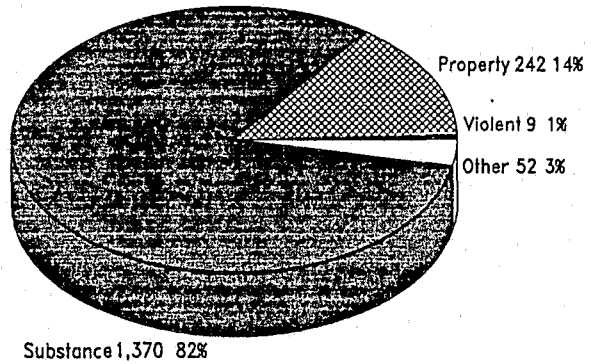
	Number	Percent
Graduated	1,500	90%
Washout - Discipline	81	5%
Washout - Crim. Just	2	0%
Washout - Medical	22	1%
Washout - Parole Bd.	46	3%
Washout - Voluntary	22	1%
Total	1,673	100%

Boot Camp Participants By Crime Type Group 1991 - 1992 Exits

Probation Boot Camp Exits
By Crime Type
1991 - 1992



Inmate Boot Camp Exits
By Crime Type
1991 - 1992



OFFENDER HEALTH ISSUES



As Georgia's offender population ages; a strain is placed upon the Corrections system to provide adequate medical services for offenders. There are more than 25,000 inmates and an additional 3,000 probationers in community facilities. Both professional standards and the courts demand that these offenders receive adequate medical care.

GDC provides for medical coverage at all facilities. The major medical unit is Augusta Correctional Medical Institution which functions as GDC's infirmary/hospital. The Middle Georgia Mens C.I. and Bostick C.I. also take men who need high levels of medical care. Women with special medical needs and those who are pregnant are housed at Georgia Women's C.I. Nine facilities are considered Major Health Care Facilities. Definitions of Health Care Levels are in the Glossary.

According to recent surveys of the inmate population, there are usually about 750 inmates who require a special medical bed. Most of these inmates have chronic medical problems and are often older inmates with long sentences. As shown by the picture on the opposite page, most of these inmates required extended care or assisted living arrangements.

Some inmates have problems walking. There are usually about 50 inmates in wheelchairs and another 85 who need a cane, walker or crutches.

If the inmate cannot receive treatment within GDC facilities, he will be sent outside for medical care. The main diseases requiring outside hospitalization are cardiac/CV diseases, cancers, gastrointestinal diseases, non-HIV respiratory diseases and HIV infection. These hospitalizations cost Corrections almost six million dollars in FY92. Included in this total is about \$ 269,000 for female offender bills for obstetrical and gynecological issues.

About 3% of incoming inmates are testing positive for HIV infection and there are approximately 800 active inmates who are HIV positive. Some have active cases of AIDS. Many display no symptoms. An attempt is being made to count deaths from HIV complications separately from other natural deaths. The picture on the opposite page shows natural & HIV deaths over the past 10 years. There may be additional HIV related deaths included in the natural deaths, but it is obvious that these deaths are increasing. These figures do not include HIV related deaths of inmates who have been released before their deaths. There have been at least another 23 HIV related deaths among the parolee population. The percentage of "at risk" inmates who die in prison of HIV or other natural causes is very small but has increased over the past ten years (from 0.09% in 1983 to 0.18% in 1992). In order to be "at risk", the inmate must have been in prison at least one day during the report period.

The hospital costs for smoking-related diseases have increased dramatically in the past few years. GDC is examining institutional smoking policies and some programs such as Smokers Anonymous are being offered to help offenders break the smoking habit.

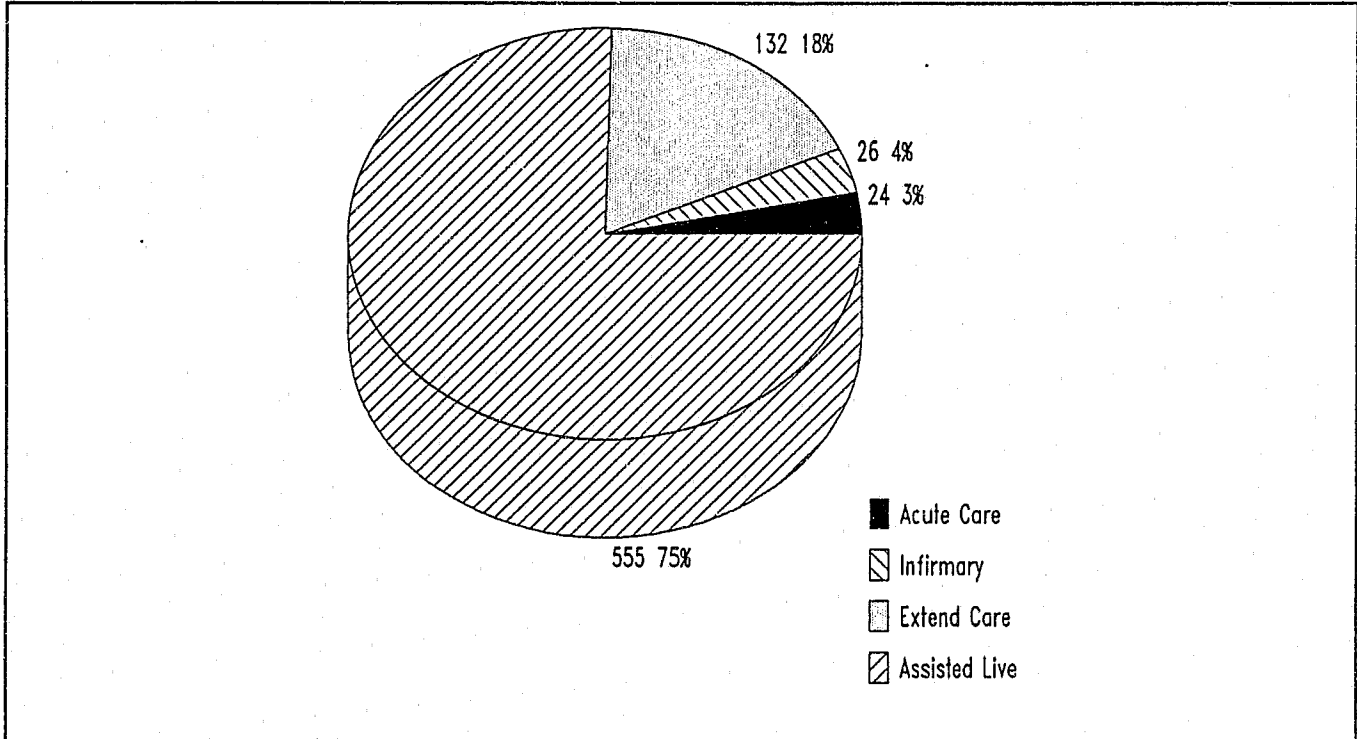
Smoking-related Hospitalization Costs

Fiscal Year	Cardiac/ CV Diseases	Respiratory Cancers	Non-HIV Respiratory Diseases	Total Smoking-related Hospitalization Costs
FY89	\$ 234,188	\$ 56,358	\$ 257,591	\$ 548,137
FY93	\$ 1,192,730	\$ 225,869	\$ 500,363	\$ 1,918,962

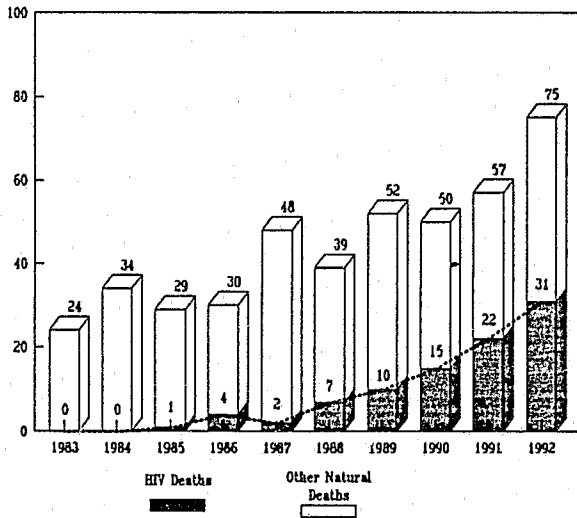
Injury-related hospitalizations also have high costs. Injuries may be separated into general injuries (\$ 256,693), orthopedic injuries (\$ 271,746) and dental injuries (\$ 19,678). Orthopedic injuries include fractures, sprains and strains. These totals represent only the hospitalization costs and many of these injuries can be handled without hospitalization. Often these injuries are preventable and GDC is exploring programs to reduce these injuries; for example, teaching inmates to do stretching exercises before doing heavy work or participating in strenuous recreational activities.

Offender Health Issues

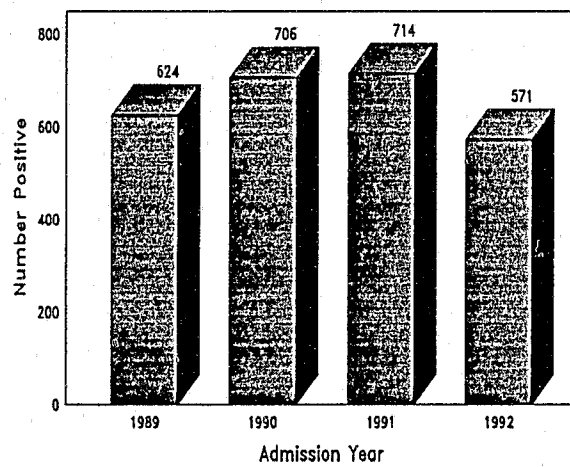
Level Of Medical Care Required By Inmates Reported As Needing A Medical Bed At Time Of The 1992 Medical Survey



Inmate Deaths From HIV And Other Natural Causes 1983 - 1992

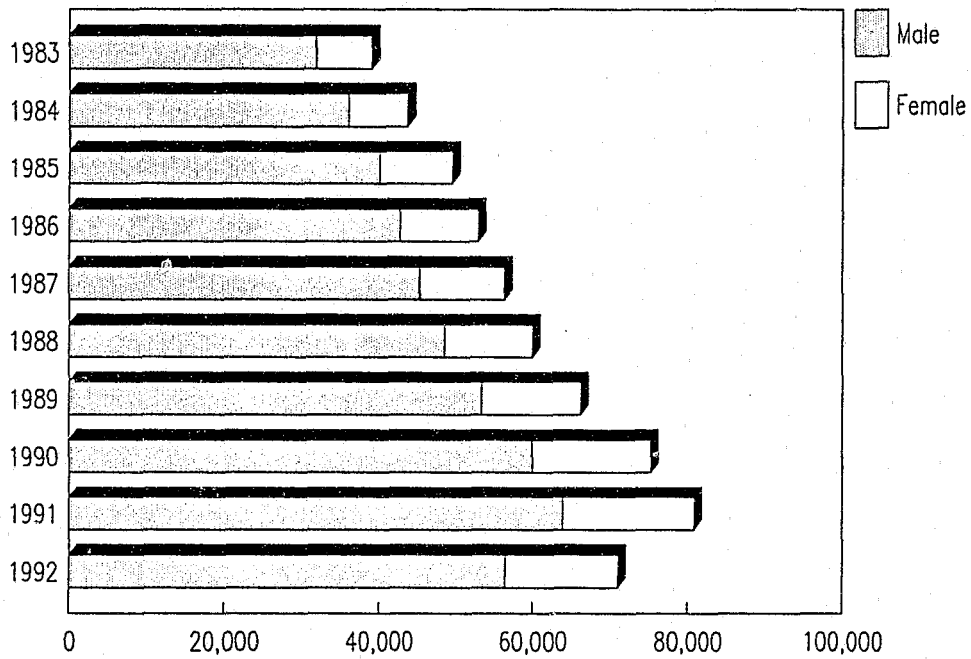


Number of Prison Admissions Testing HIV Positive January, 1989 - December, 1992



PROBATION DATA
1983 - 1992

**Probationer Gender:
Probation Starts, 1983 - 1992**

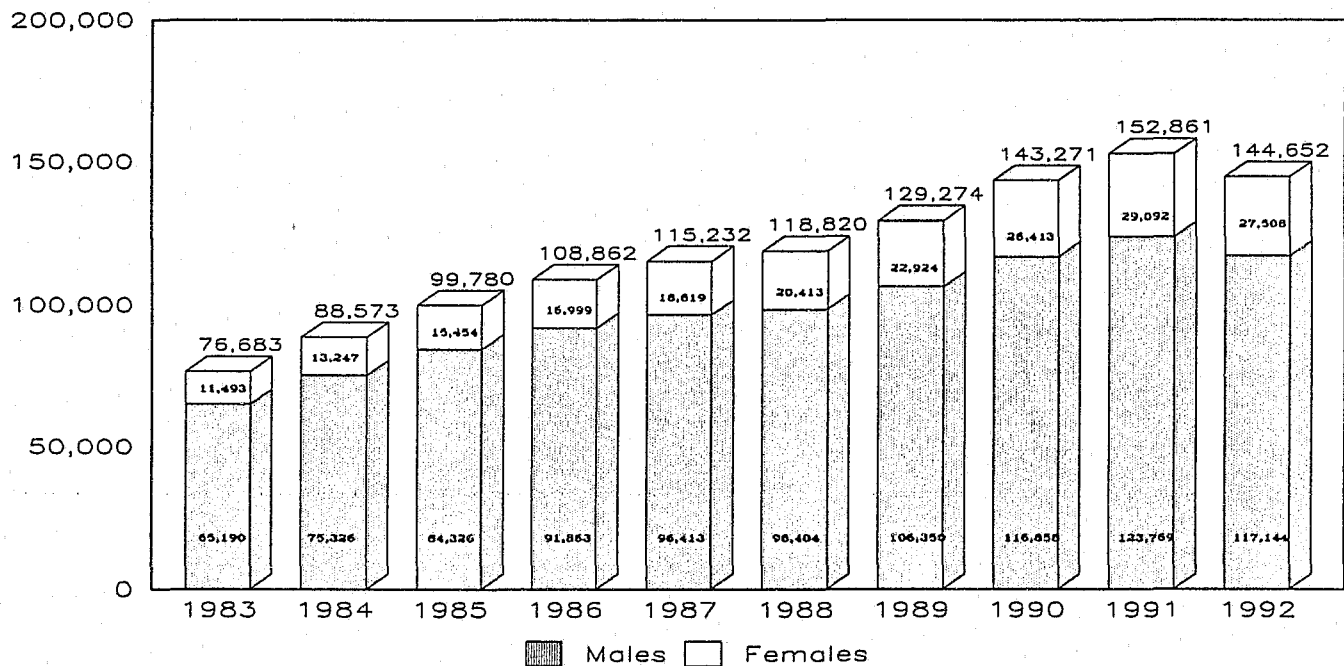


Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Probation Starts	Male	Percent of Total	Female	Percent of Total
1983	38,962	31,803	82%	7,159	18%
1984	43,670	36,001	82%	7,669	18%
1985	49,402	40,030	81%	9,372	19%
1986	52,810	42,703	81%	10,107	19%
1987	56,299	45,282	80%	11,017	20%
1988	59,923	48,535	81%	11,388	19%
1989	66,192	53,303	81%	12,889	19%
1990	75,190	59,979	80%	15,211	20%
1991	80,803	63,919	79%	16,884	21%
1992	70,931	56,391	80%	14,540	20%

1992 Probation Starts Decrease As HB1607 Begins To Divert Misdemeanants.

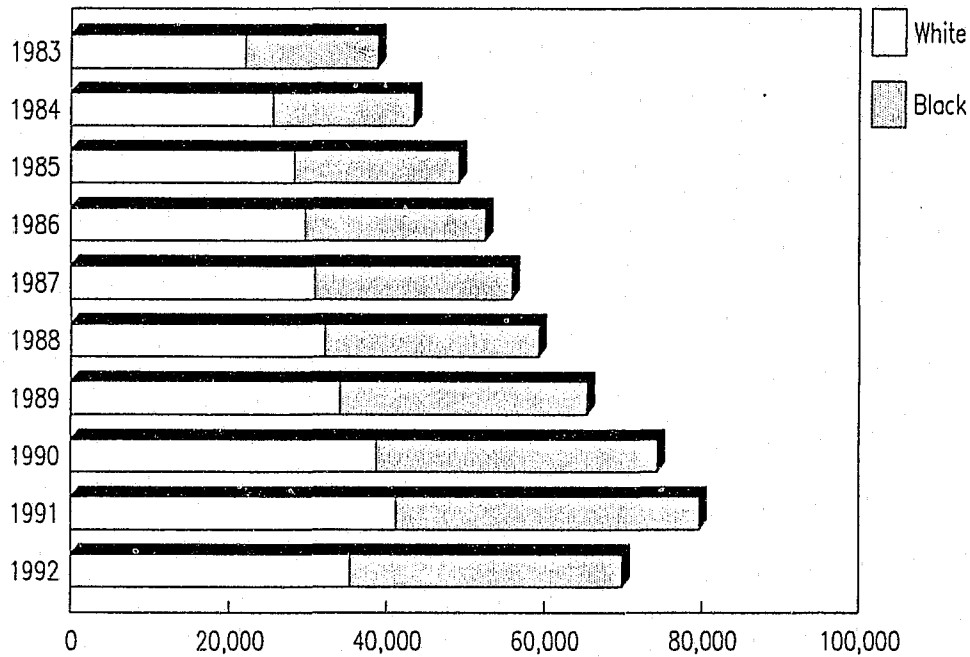
- The number of offenders starting probation annually increased from 1983 to 1991, then dropped about 10,000 as HB1607 began to take effect. Among other things, HB1607 permits local supervision of misdemeanants.
- The number of men starting probation annually more than doubled from 31,803 in 1983 to 63,919 in 1991, then dropped 12% to 56,391 in 1992.
- The number of women starting probation annually more than doubled from 7,159 in 1983 to 16,884 in 1991, then decreased 14% to 14,540 in 1992.
- The ratio of male-to-female probation starts has shifted from 82%/18% in 1983 to 80%/20% in 1992.
- During the past 10 years, the active probation population increased 89% from 76,683 at the end of 1983 to 144,652 at the end of 1992.

Active Year End Probation Population
1983 - 1992



- Even as the number of men *starting* probation increased from 1983 to 1991, the number of men in the *active* probation population also increased 90%, rising from 65,190 at the end of 1983 to 123,769 at the end of 1991, and then decreased 5% to 117,144 by the end of 1992.
- Similarly, the number of women *starting* probation more than doubled from 1983 to 1992, and the number of women in the *active* probation population more than doubled, from 11,493 at the end of 1983 to 29,092 at the end of 1991, then decreased 5% to 27,508 by the end of 1992.

**Probationer Race:
Probation Starts, 1983 - 1992**

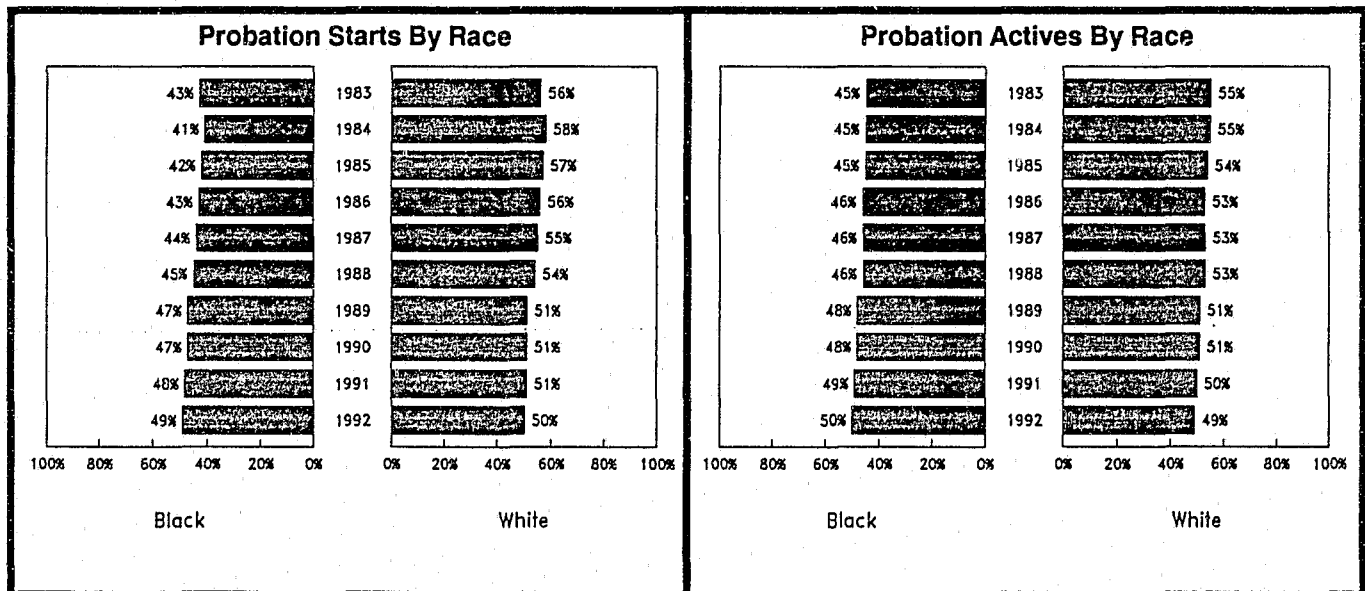


Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Probation Starts	White	Percent of Total	Black	Percent of Total	Other ¹	Percent of Total
1983	38,962	21,942	56%	16,851	43%	169	0%
1984	43,670	25,446	58%	17,970	41%	254	1%
1985	49,402	28,168	57%	20,889	42%	345	1%
1986	52,810	29,574	56%	22,825	43%	411	1%
1987	56,299	30,815	55%	24,973	44%	511	1%
1988	59,923	32,072	54%	27,128	45%	723	1%
1989	66,192	33,991	51%	31,367	47%	834	1%
1990	75,190	38,714	51%	35,487	47%	989	1%
1991	80,803	41,159	51%	38,449	48%	1,195	1%
1992	70,931	35,369	50%	34,429	49%	1,133	2%

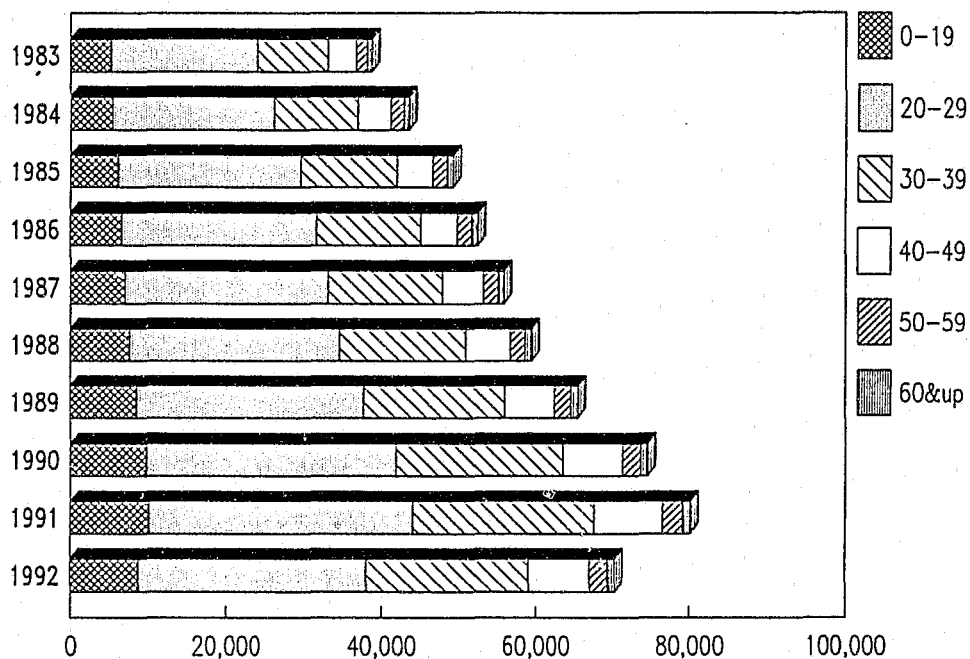
¹ The number of incoming probationers classified as Asian, American Indian or Other has increased from 169 in 1983 to 1,133 in 1992. However, this designation was rarely used before 1988 and the exact number of people in this population is not known. The majority of these people are counted as white or black.

The percentages of black and white offenders starting probation annually are almost equal.

- The number of black offenders starting probation annually has more than doubled from 1983 to 1992, increasing from 16,851 to 34,429.
- Not only is the *number* of black offenders starting probation annually increasing but the *proportion* of black offenders starting probation has increased from 43% in 1983 to 49% in 1992.
- The number of white offenders starting probation in Georgia annually has increased 61% from 21,942 in 1983 to 35,369 in 1992.
- The proportion of white offenders starting probation annually has decreased from 56% of the total in 1983 to 50% of the total in 1992.
- The racial proportions of offenders starting probation and those in active probation population are almost the same and have remained that way during the past ten years.



**Probationers by Age Decade:
Reported Cases Only:
Probation Starts, 1983 - 1992**



Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Reported Cases	0 - 19 Years	Percent of Total	20 - 29 Years	Percent of Total	30 - 39 Years	Percent of Total	40 - 49 Years	Percent of Total	50 - 59 Years	Percent of Total	60 Years or older	Percent of Total
1983	38,752	5,215	13%	18,832	49%	9,144	24%	3,562	9%	1,439	4%	560	1%
1984	43,457	5,349	12%	20,811	48%	10,759	25%	4,209	10%	1,690	4%	639	1%
1985	49,199	6,072	12%	23,572	48%	12,262	25%	4,689	10%	1,843	4%	761	2%
1986	52,468	6,575	13%	25,159	48%	13,337	25%	4,725	9%	1,884	4%	788	2%
1987	55,817	7,021	13%	26,100	47%	14,726	26%	5,292	9%	1,920	3%	758	1%
1988	59,448	7,565	13%	27,075	46%	16,236	27%	5,792	10%	1,965	3%	815	1%
1989	65,532	8,519	13%	29,256	45%	18,213	28%	6,509	10%	2,140	3%	895	1%
1990	74,579	9,782	13%	32,050	43%	21,713	29%	7,814	10%	2,331	3%	889	1%
1991	80,150	10,160	13%	33,911	42%	23,573	29%	8,876	11%	2,591	3%	1,039	1%
1992	70,357	8,780	12%	29,327	42%	20,974	30%	7,989	11%	2,353	3%	934	1%

**Like the free-world population and Georgia inmates,
incoming probationers are getting older.**

- Incoming offenders in both Georgia's probation and prison admission groups are getting older. In 1983, 62% of the incoming probation population was less than 30 years old. By 1992 this population had decreased to 54% of the total incoming probationers.
- The fastest growing age group is between the ages of 30 - 39. The incoming probationers in their 30's increased 129% from 1983 to 1992.
- The average age at the start of probation has increased from 29.13 years in 1983 to 30.18 in 1992. These average ages are slightly higher than the average ages of incoming inmates.
- The *number* of offenders age 40 and older who started probation in 1992 has more than doubled since 1983; the *proportion* increased from 14% of the total probation starts to 16%.
- The *number* of offenders in their twenties who started probation in 1992 has increased 56% since 1983; however, the *proportion* decreased from 49% of the total probation starts to 42%.
- The tables below show the numbers of probationers with missing birthdates. Even though only 1% of incoming probationers have missing birthdates, there are over a thousand active probationers with missing birthdates.

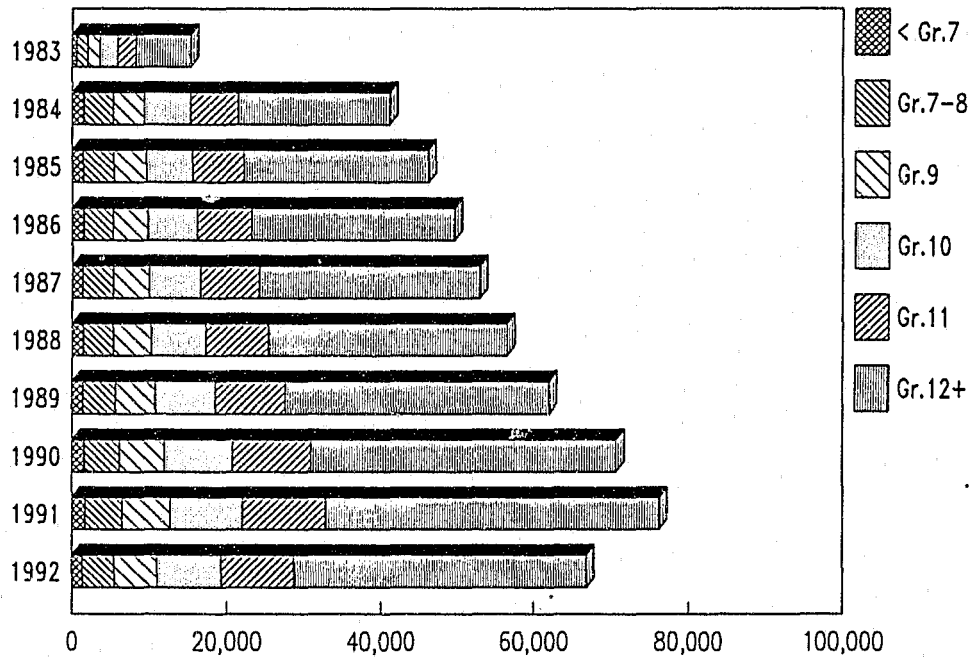
**Incoming Probationers
With Missing Birthdates**

	Total	Reported	Missing	% Missing
1983	38,962	38,752	210	1%
1984	43,670	43,457	213	0%
1985	49,402	49,199	203	0%
1986	52,810	52,468	342	1%
1987	56,299	55,817	482	1%
1988	59,923	59,448	475	1%
1989	66,192	65,532	660	1%
1990	75,190	74,579	611	1%
1991	80,803	80,150	653	1%
1992	70,931	70,357	574	1%

**Active Probationers
With Missing Birthdates**

	Total	Reported	Missing	% Missing
1983	76,683	75,910	773	1%
1984	88,573	87,896	677	0%
1985	99,780	99,205	575	0%
1986	108,862	108,174	688	1%
1987	115,232	114,356	876	1%
1988	118,820	117,974	846	1%
1989	129,274	128,270	1,004	1%
1990	143,271	142,170	1,101	1%
1991	152,861	151,728	1,133	1%
1992	144,652	143,582	1,070	1%

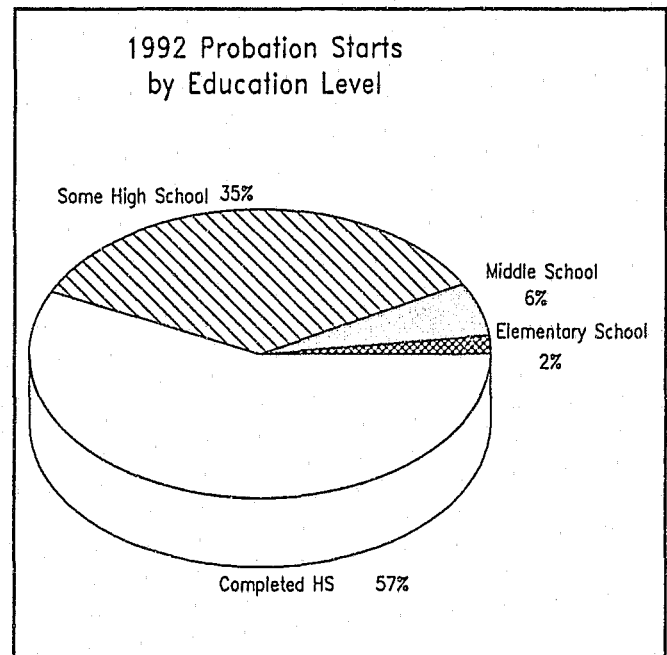
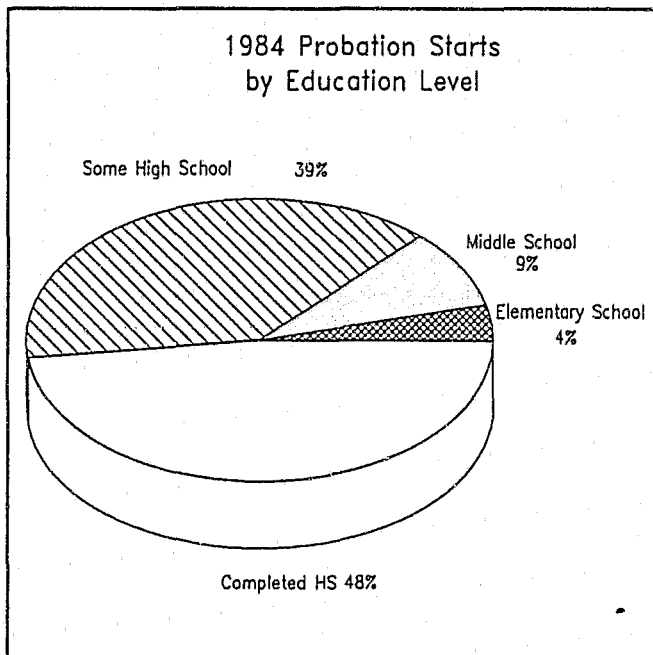
**Self-Reported Education Level
Reported Cases Only:
Probation Starts, 1983 - 1992**



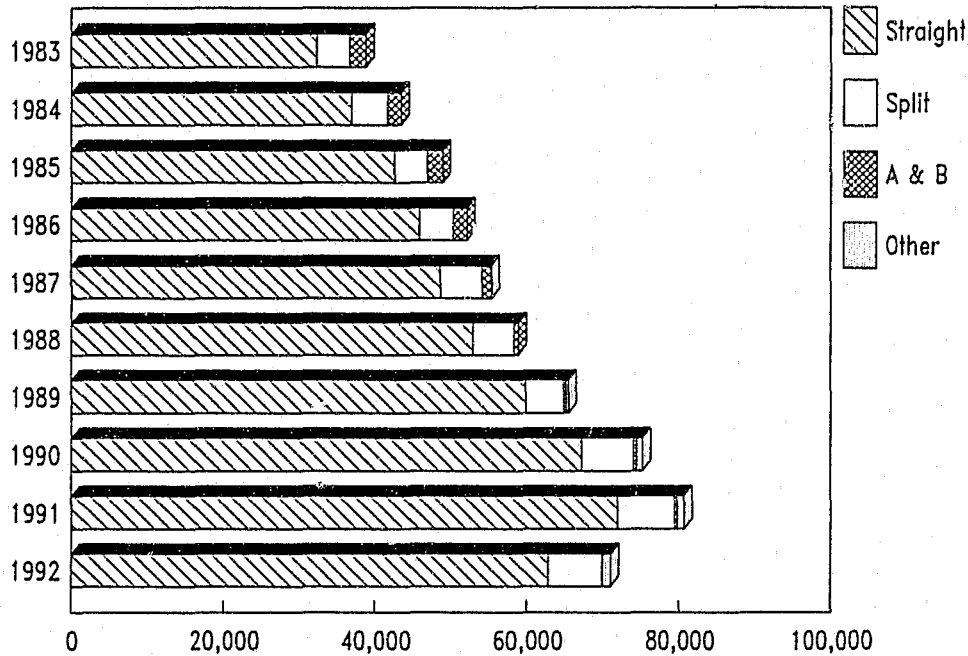
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Reported Cases	Less Than Grade 7	Percent of Total	Grades 7 and 8	Percent of Total	Grade 9	Percent of Total	Grade 10	Percent of Total	Grade 11	Percent of Total	Grade 12 and Up	Percent of Total
1983	15,377	617	4%	1,437	9%	1,632	11%	2,293	15%	2,327	15%	7,071	46%
1984	41,190	1,594	4%	3,713	9%	4,089	10%	5,952	14%	6,053	15%	19,789	48%
1985	46,242	1,481	3%	3,907	8%	4,257	9%	5,952	13%	6,560	14%	24,085	52%
1986	49,697	1,525	3%	3,838	8%	4,456	9%	6,387	13%	6,962	14%	26,529	53%
1987	52,992	1,372	3%	3,951	7%	4,614	9%	6,644	13%	7,518	14%	28,893	55%
1988	56,517	1,438	3%	3,909	7%	4,886	9%	7,066	13%	7,949	14%	31,269	55%
1989	62,021	1,452	2%	4,244	7%	5,137	8%	7,712	12%	9,027	15%	34,449	56%
1990	70,699	1,603	2%	4,547	6%	5,869	8%	8,752	12%	10,177	14%	39,751	56%
1991	76,252	1,714	2%	4,772	6%	6,236	8%	9,313	12%	10,743	14%	43,474	57%
1992	66,867	1,368	2%	4,175	6%	5,528	8%	8,205	12%	9,379	14%	38,212	57%

More than half of probation starts report having finished high school or having a GED.

- Very little educational level data was entered into the database until 1984. Therefore, the statistical comparisons below begin with 1984 data.
- In general, offenders starting probation report higher educational levels than offenders being admitted to prison: 57% vs. 37% report having completed high school or having received a GED.
- By 1992, ninety-two percent (92%) of all offenders starting probation reported at least one year of high school, an increase from 87% in 1984.
- Fifty-seven percent (57%) of these probationers report having finished high school or receiving a GED, up from 48% in 1984. Under current practices if a probationer upgrades his educational level while on probation, the information on the database is not being changed.
- The percentage of those with a self-reported education level of grade 8 or less declined from 13% in 1984 to 8% in 1992.



**Probation Case Type:
Probation Starts, 1983 - 1992**

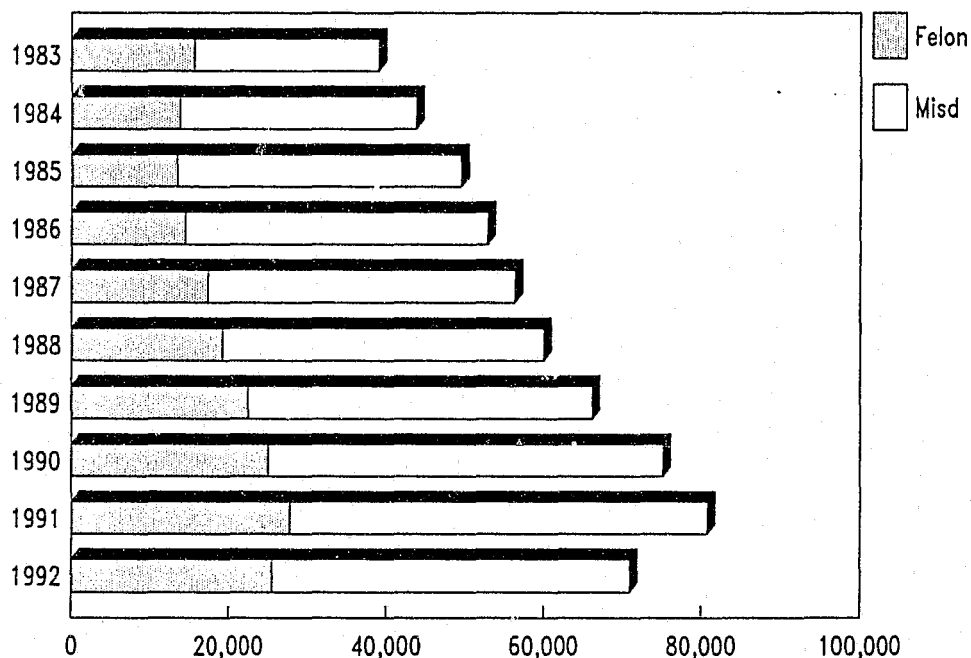


Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Probation Starts	Straight Probation	Percent of Total	Split Probation	Percent of Total	Abandonment and Bastardy	Percent of Total	Suspended Sentence	Percent of Total
1983	38,962	32,306	83%	4,346	11%	2,156	6%	154	0%
1984	43,670	36,867	84%	4,685	11%	1,848	4%	270	1%
1985	49,402	42,492	86%	4,289	9%	2,102	4%	519	1%
1986	52,810	45,821	87%	4,452	8%	1,837	3%	700	1%
1987	56,299	48,510	86%	5,597	10%	1,242	2%	950	2%
1988	59,923	52,846	88%	5,375	9%	588	1%	1,114	2%
1989	66,192	59,830	90%	4,896	7%	412	1%	1,054	2%
1990	75,190	67,119	89%	6,816	9%	395	1%	860	1%
1991	80,803	71,803	89%	7,607	9%	324	0%	1,069	1%
1992	70,931	62,773	88%	7,051	10%	107	0%	1,000	1%

The majority of new probationers are serving straight sentence probation.

- In the spring of 1993, research revealed that a large number of probationers who were starting probation after completing a portion of their sentence in prison, were miscoded as *straight sentence* probationers. When the probationer is sentenced by the judge to spend a portion of his sentence in prison, his sentence is classified as a *split* probation sentence. A massive cleanup operation is under way and the percentages of straight and split sentences are expected to change as a result. As soon as the data cleanup is complete, these numbers will be revised.
- The *number* of new probation starts more than doubled from 38,962 in 1983 to 80,803 in 1991, then decreased 12% to 70,931 in 1992.
- According to information currently available, almost ninety percent (88%) of the probationers starting their sentences in 1992 were serving straight probation sentences. This was an increase from 83% in 1983.
- In 1983, six percent (6%) of the incoming probationers had sentences for abandonment and bastardy (A&B). In the past few years, the Georgia Department of Corrections has been transferring abandonment and bastardy cases to the Department of Human Resources. Only 107 probationers with abandonment and bastardy cases started probation in 1992, less than 1% of the incoming cohort.
- The known percentage of split probation sentences has remained between nine and eleven percent for the past several years. The only major change was in 1989 when this group decreased to seven percent of the incoming cohort. This group will be affected by the straight/split sentence data cleanup, so these percentages are expected to change later.

Felons and Misdemeanants: Probation Starts, 1983 - 1992

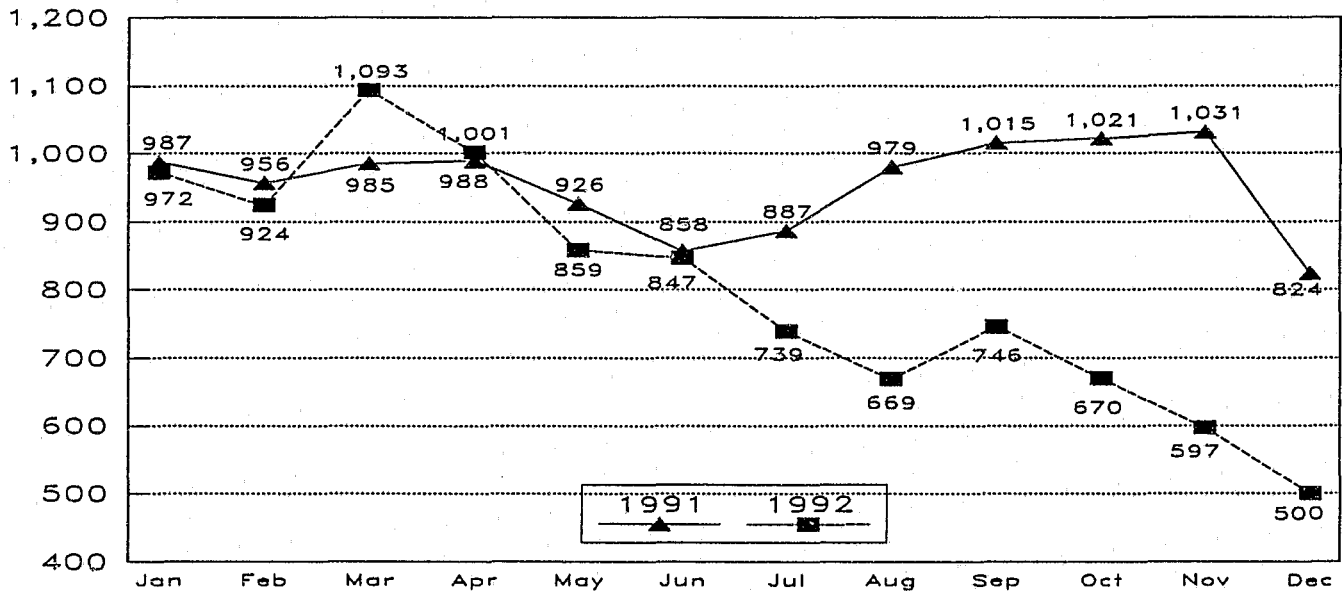


Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Probation Starts	Felons	Percent of Total	Misdemeanants	Percent of Total
1983	38,962	15,706	40%	23,256	60%
1984	43,670	13,746	31%	29,924	69%
1985	49,402	13,480	27%	35,922	73%
1986	52,810	14,523	28%	38,287	73%
1987	56,299	17,397	31%	38,902	69%
1988	59,923	19,208	32%	40,715	68%
1989	66,192	22,526	34%	43,666	66%
1990	75,190	25,069	33%	50,121	67%
1991	80,803	27,799	34%	53,004	66%
1992	70,931	25,556	36%	45,375	64%

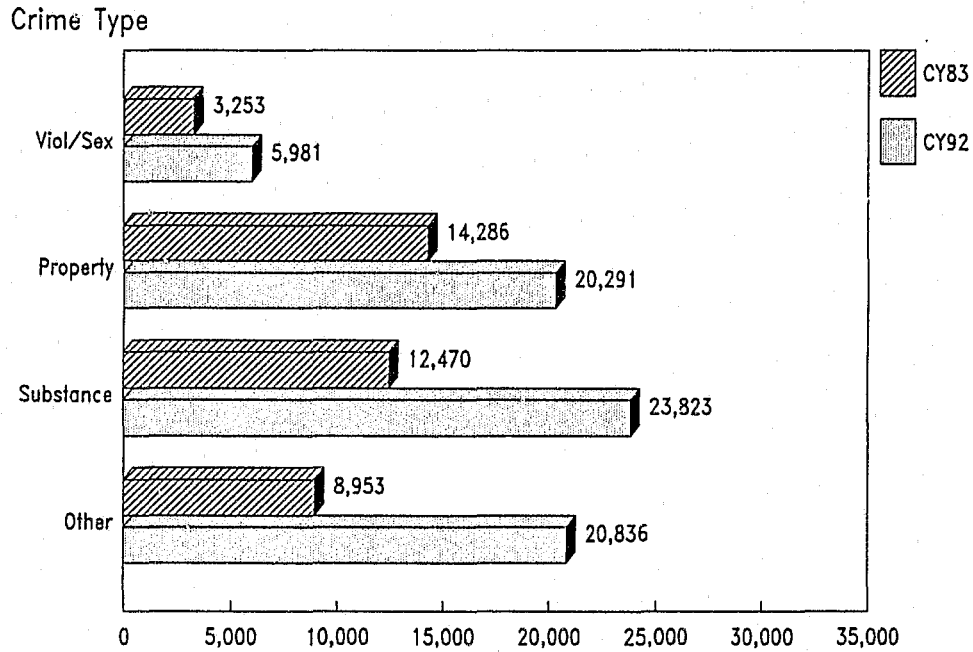
1992 Probation starts show a marked decrease in number of misdemeanor offenders.

- Although more than half of the offenders starting probation from 1983 through 1992 were misdemeanants, 1992 probation admissions show a decrease of over 7,600 misdemeanant offenders.
- The *number* of misdemeanant probationers more than doubled from 23,256 in 1983 to 53,004 in 1991, then decreased to 45,375 in 1992.
- The *number* of felons starting probation increased 77% from 15,706 in 1983 to 27,799 in 1991, then decreased over 2,200 cases to 25,556 in 1992.
- Although the *number* of felons has increased, fewer than half of the incoming probationers are felons. The *proportion* of incoming felons decreased from 40% of starting probationers in 1983 to 36% in 1992.
- HB1607 allowed the local supervision of misdemeanants. This bill took effect in July 1992. The picture below indicates how quickly the number of incoming misdemeanants decreased.

Female Probation Misdemeanant Admissions
1991 - 1992



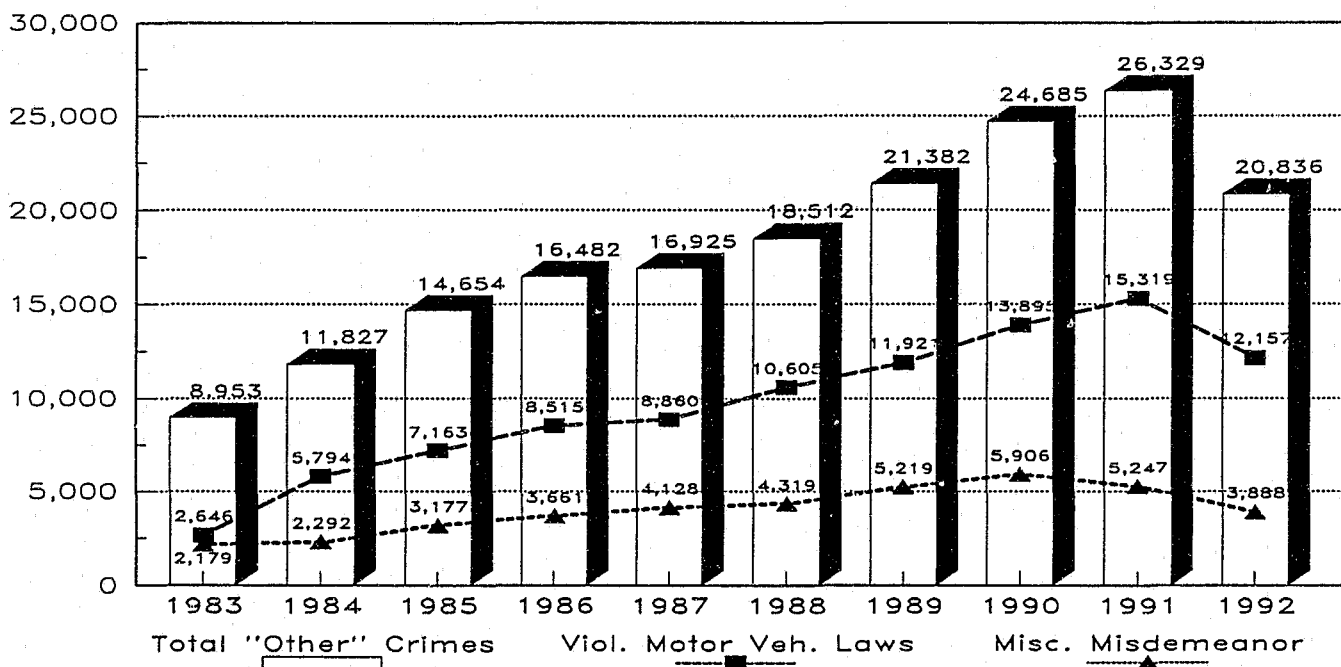
Crime-Type: Probation Starts, 1983 - 1992



Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Probation Starts	Violent Crimes	Percent of Total	Property	Percent of Total	Drug Sales & Possessn	Percent of Total	DUI and HTV	Percent of Total	Sex Crimes	Percent of Total	Other Crimes	Percent of Total
1983	38,962	2,842	7%	14,286	37%	4,638	12%	7,832	20%	411	1%	8,953	23%
1984	43,670	2,792	6%	13,779	32%	4,634	11%	10,141	23%	497	1%	11,827	27%
1985	49,402	3,096	6%	15,070	31%	4,875	10%	11,188	23%	519	1%	14,654	30%
1986	52,810	3,398	6%	16,346	31%	5,168	10%	10,804	20%	612	1%	16,482	31%
1987	56,299	3,642	6%	17,814	32%	6,304	11%	11,114	20%	500	1%	16,925	30%
1988	59,923	3,864	6%	17,706	30%	7,759	13%	11,520	19%	562	1%	18,512	31%
1989	66,192	4,576	7%	19,128	29%	10,242	15%	10,245	15%	619	1%	21,382	32%
1990	75,190	5,504	7%	21,355	28%	11,847	16%	11,034	15%	765	1%	24,685	33%
1991	80,803	5,865	7%	22,680	28%	12,721	16%	12,284	15%	924	1%	26,329	33%
1992	70,931	5,257	7%	20,291	29%	12,083	17%	11,740	17%	724	1%	20,836	29%

One in three probation starts are serving for a substance abuse crime.

- Offenders starting probation are more likely to be serving for a substance abuse crime (includes DUI/HTV) than for any other crime.
- The *number* of probation starts for Driving Under the Influence or Habitual Traffic Violator (DUI/HTV) crimes increased 57% from 7,832 in 1983 to 12,284 in 1991, then decreased to 11,740 in 1992, a drop of 544 cases.
- Ten years ago, most probation starts were for property crimes (37%), with DUI/HTV's accounting for an additional 20%. Property crimes in 1992 had declined to 29% of all probation starts and DUI/HTV's were down to 17% of all 1992 probation admissions.
- The *number* of incoming probationers with drug crimes increased 174% between 1983 and 1991, from 4,638 to 12,721, while their proportion grew from a low of 10% of all probation starts in 1985 to 17% in 1992. 1992 probation starts for drug crimes showed a decrease of 638 cases, for a total of 12,083.
- The *number* of incoming probationers with "other" crime type almost tripled between 1983 and 1991, from 8,953 to 26,329, while their proportion grew from 23% of all probation starts to 33%. 1992 probation starts showed a decrease of almost 5,500 cases, for a total of 20,836.
- The most common crimes for the 1992 "other" crime type admissions were *violation of motor vehicle laws* (12,157), *miscellaneous misdemeanor* (3,888), *obstructing a law enforcement officer/hindering apprehension* (1,022), and *weapons offenses* (790). The picture below shows the growth of the "other" crime type and the increase in the two most frequent crimes in this crime type.



A closer look at crime-type for probationers.

This section of crime type shows a comparison between probation starts, terminations and the standing probation population.

Showing these three populations together provides the reader with information about length of service.

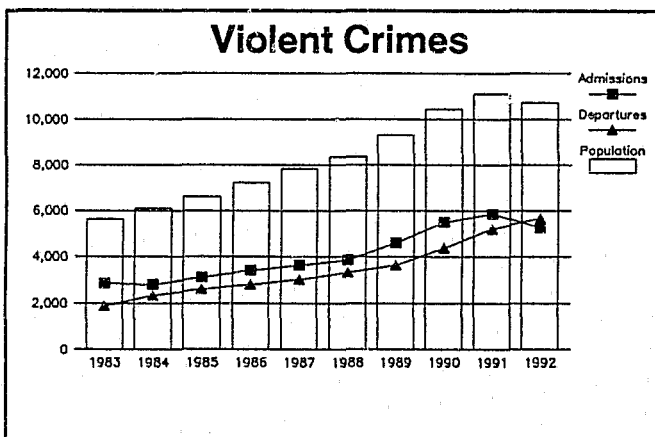
Whenever the standing probation population and the number of probation starts are given, the reader can determine the length of stay. This is done by dividing the standing probation population by the number of probation starts.

When the number of terminations is larger than the number starting, there will always be a reduction in the standing population.

The lower the lines of the starting and termination cohorts, the longer the length of service.

If the admission line is even with the population bar, the length of stay will be about a year.

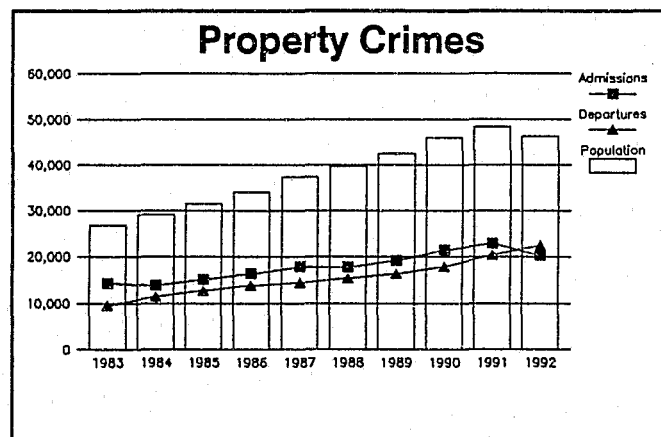
When the admission line is above the population bar, the length of stay will be less than one year.



Less than 10% of incoming probationers are serving for violent crimes.

However, the number of these violent probationers has increased 85% in the last ten years rising from 2,842 in 1983 to 5,257 in 1992.

By December 1992, there were 10,721 active probationers serving for violent crimes. As violent crimes usually receive longer sentences, these offenders tend to stay in the probation population for long periods of time.

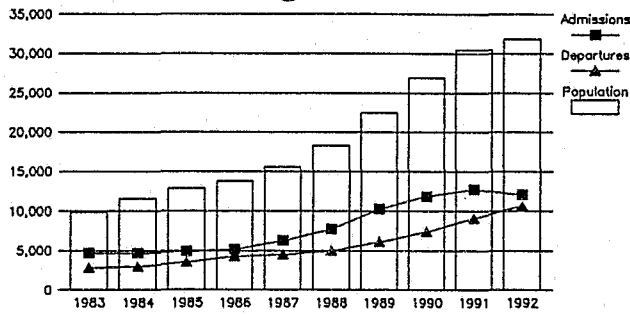


The percentage of incoming probationers serving for property crimes actually decreased, from 37% in 1983 to 29% in 1992.

But the number of incoming property offenders has increased 42%. In 1983 there were 14,286 property offenders starting probation; in 1992 there were 20,291.

By the end of 1992 there were 46,297 property offenders in the active probation population.

Drug Crimes

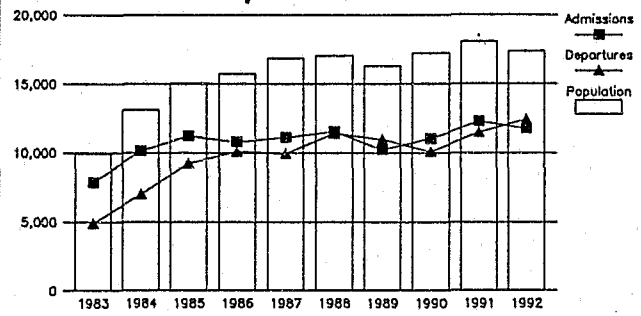


The number of incoming probationers serving for drug crimes has increased 160% since 1983, rising from 4,638 to 12,083 in 1992.

The percentage of drug crimes among incoming probationers has also increased from 10% in 1985 to 17% in 1992.

At the end of 1992, 31,854 active probationers were serving for drug crimes.

DUI/HTV Crimes

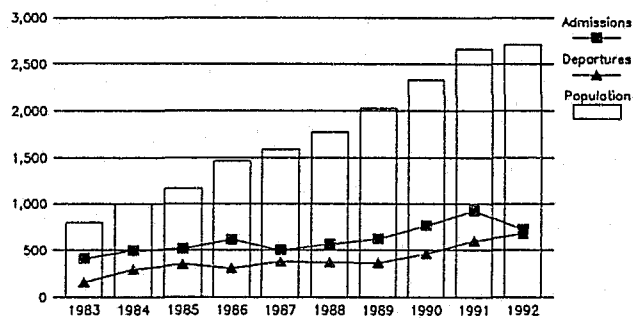


One in six of the 1992 probation starts was for DUI/HTV. When DUI/HTV is combined with Drug Crimes, substance abuse accounts for 34% of the incoming 1992 probation population.

Almost 12,000 offenders started serving probation for DUI/HTV crimes in 1992, 50% more the 1983 figure of 7,832.

At the end of 1992, 17,391 active probationers were serving for DUI/HTV crimes

Sex Crimes

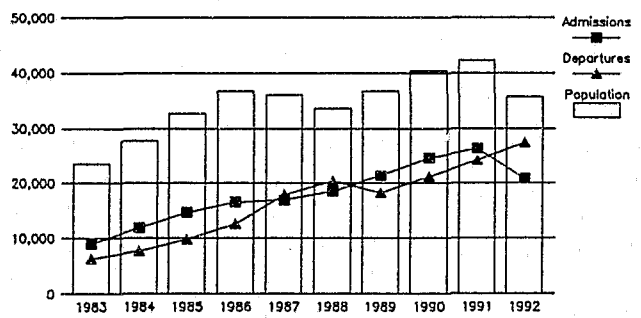


Only one percent of probation starts are for sex crimes. This has remained constant over the past ten years. Although sex offenders are a small portion of the incoming probation cohort, the number of sex offenders has increased 76% since 1983, growing from 411 to 724.

Because sex offenders tend to have long sentences, these offenders remain in the probation population for long periods of time.

At the end of 1992, there were 2,707 sex offenders among the active probation population.

Other Crimes

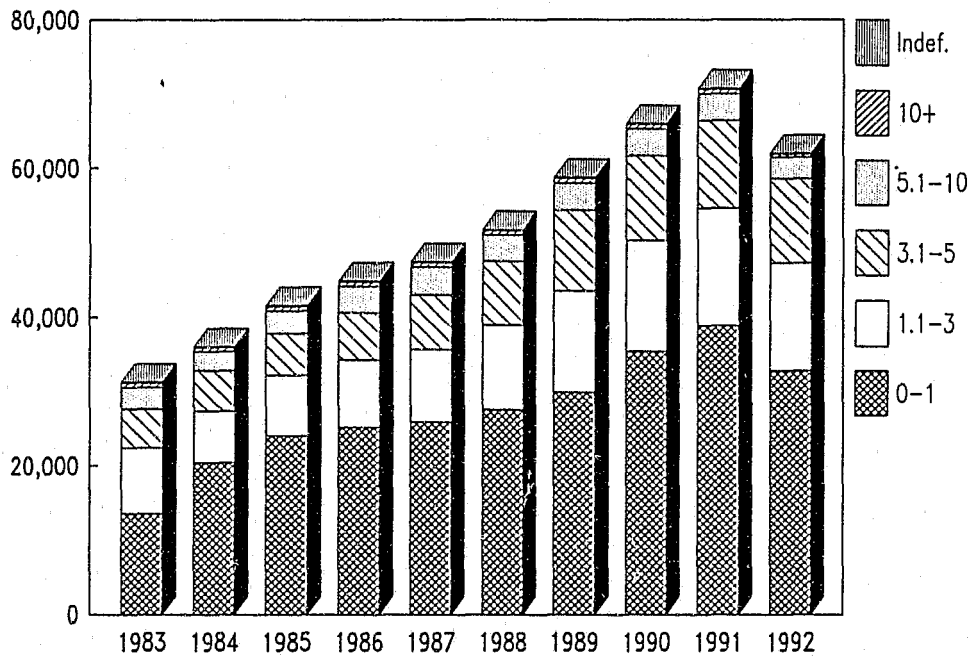


The percentage of incoming probationers with this crime type increased from 23% in 1983 to 33% in 1990, then fell to 29% in 1992.

The crime type "Other" includes many crimes among them: Abandonment & Bastardy, Leaving The Scene Of An Accident That Had Injuries, Reckless Conduct, Violating Motor Vehicle Laws, Terroristic Threats, Carrying A Concealed Weapon, Abuse Of Government Office, Bribery, and Perjury.

At the end of 1992, there were 35,682 active probationers were serving for "other" crimes.

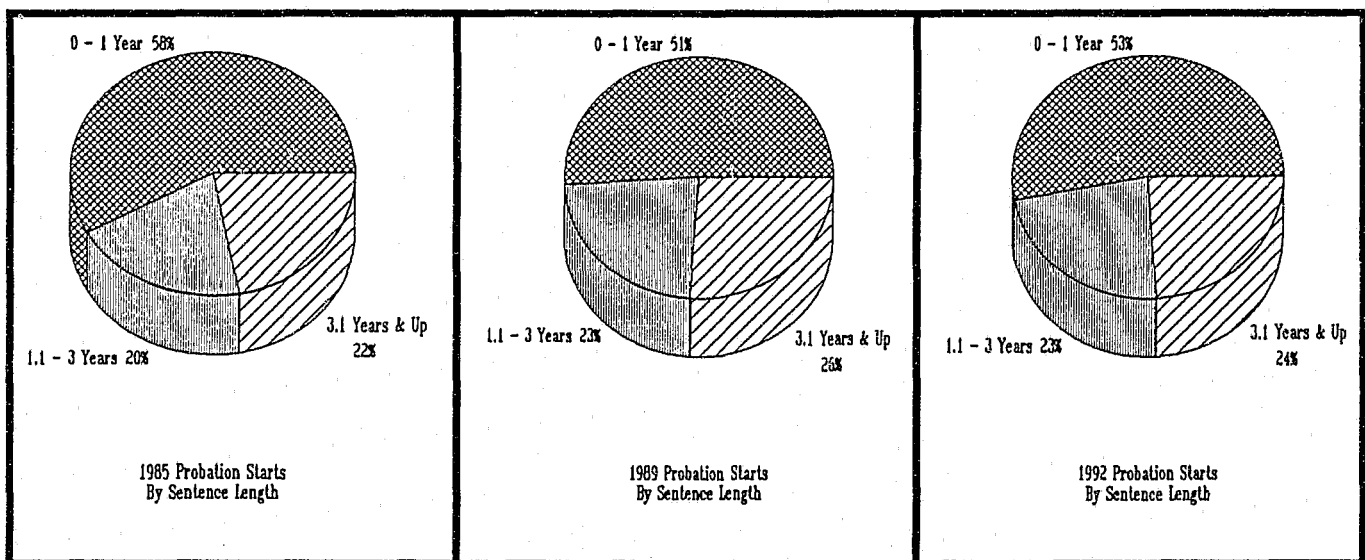
**Sentence Length
Straight Probation Cases Only:
Probation Starts, 1983 - 1992**



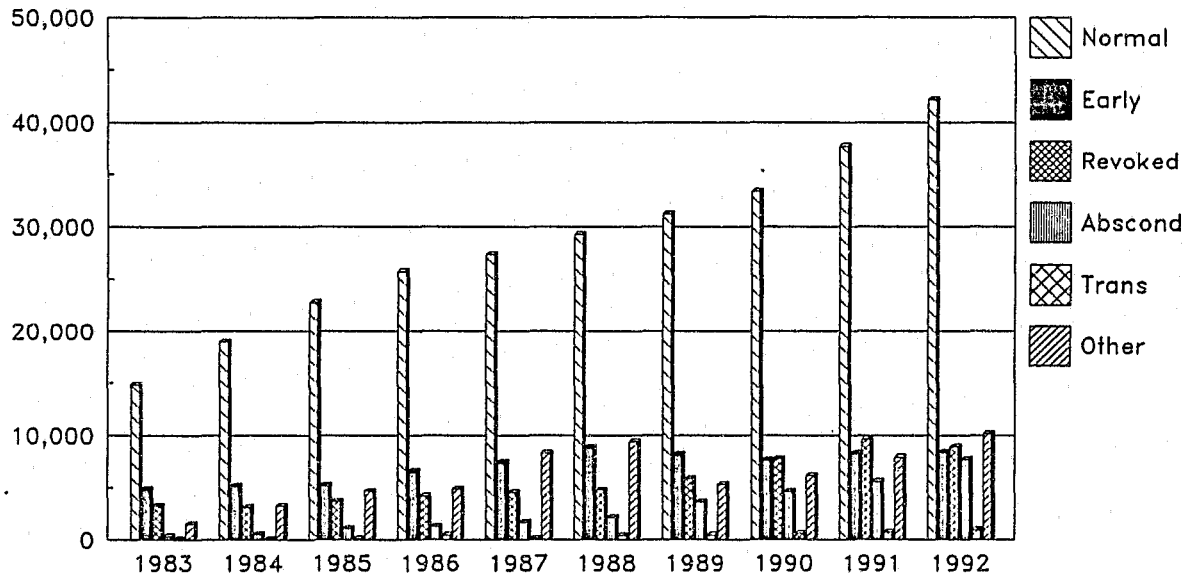
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Straight Probation Cases	Sentence 0 - 1 Year	Percent of Total	Sentence 1.1 - 3 Years	Percent of Total	Sentence 3.1 - 5 Years	Percent of Total	Sentence 5.1 - 10 Years	Percent of Total	Sentence 10+ Years	Percent of Total	Indefinite Sentence	Percent of Total
1983	31,224	13,497	43%	8,967	29%	5,147	16%	2,945	9%	595	2%	73	0%
1984	35,975	20,490	57%	6,903	19%	5,398	15%	2,623	7%	489	1%	72	0%
1985	41,502	24,056	58%	8,203	20%	5,598	13%	3,042	7%	524	1%	79	0%
1986	44,791	25,162	56%	9,077	20%	6,329	14%	3,558	8%	583	1%	82	0%
1987	47,437	25,896	55%	9,736	21%	7,383	16%	3,695	8%	656	1%	71	0%
1988	51,707	27,582	53%	11,386	22%	8,563	17%	3,489	7%	609	1%	78	0%
1989	58,729	29,907	51%	13,611	23%	10,816	18%	3,654	6%	685	1%	56	0%
1990	66,030	35,426	54%	14,845	22%	11,431	17%	3,618	5%	631	1%	79	0%
1991	70,740	38,832	55%	15,774	22%	11,858	17%	3,602	5%	596	1%	78	0%
1992	62,045	32,863	53%	14,352	23%	11,390	18%	2,881	5%	492	1%	67	0%

**More than half of probation starts are serving sentences of one year or less.
Seventy-six percent are serving three years or less.**

- More than half (53%) of the offenders starting probation in 1992 had sentence lengths of one year or less. The proportion of these short term offenders rose from 43% in 1983 to 58% in 1985. After 1985, the percentage gradually declined to 51% in 1989, then rose again to 55% in 1991. In July 1992, HB1607 took effect, allowing the local supervision of misdemeanor cases and the 1992 probation starts for 0 - 1 years sentence lengths dropped to 53%.
- The percentage of probationers receiving a sentence of 1.1 to 3 years has decreased from 29% in 1983 to less than a fourth (23%) in 1992. However, incoming probationers with a sentence length of three years or less comprised seventy-six percent of the 1992 probation starts.
- At the same time the *number* of offenders starting probation who had sentence lengths of three years or less more than doubled.



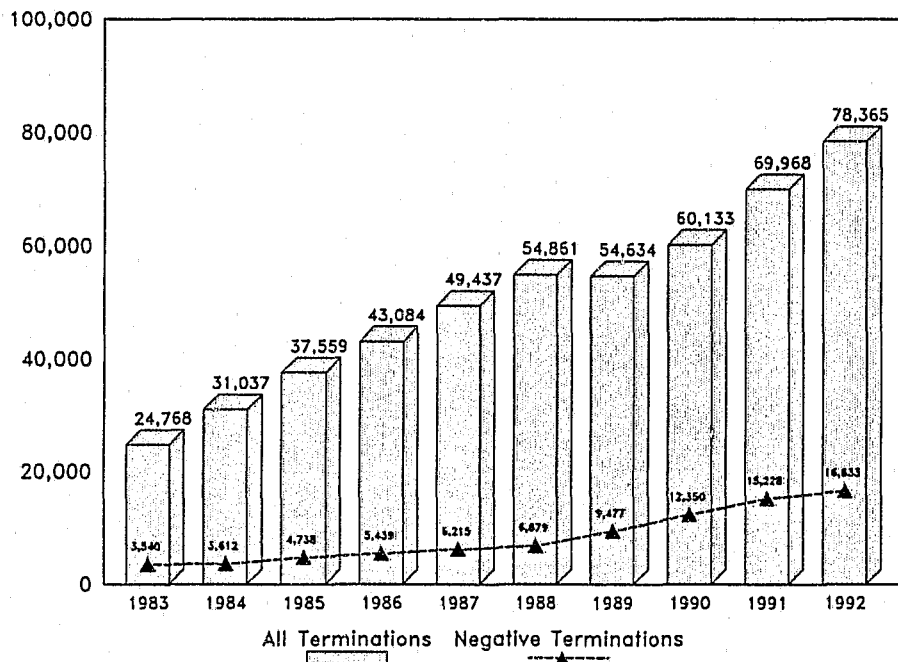
Type of Termination: Probation Terminations, 1983 - 1992



Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Annual Terminations	Normal Term.	Percent of Total	Early Term.	Percent of Total	Revoked	Percent of Total	Abscond	Percent of Total	Transfer	Percent of Total	Other	Percent of Total
1983	24,768	14,828	60%	4,850	20%	3,222	13%	318	1%	44	0%	1,506	6%
1984	31,037	18,949	61%	5,202	17%	3,090	10%	522	2%	48	0%	3,226	10%
1985	37,559	22,805	61%	5,274	14%	3,643	10%	1,095	3%	88	0%	4,654	12%
1986	43,084	25,719	60%	6,578	15%	4,176	10%	1,263	3%	442	1%	4,906	11%
1987	49,437	27,323	55%	7,452	15%	4,530	9%	1,685	3%	115	0%	8,332	17%
1988	54,861	29,268	53%	8,889	16%	4,766	9%	2,113	4%	407	1%	9,418	17%
1989	54,634	31,196	57%	8,202	15%	5,872	11%	3,605	7%	451	1%	5,308	10%
1990	60,133	33,343	55%	7,673	13%	7,756	13%	4,594	8%	607	1%	6,160	10%
1991	69,968	37,754	54%	8,330	12%	9,641	14%	5,587	8%	721	1%	7,935	11%
1992	78,365	42,201	54%	8,451	11%	8,933	11%	7,700	10%	924	1%	10,156	13%

Four out of five probationers finishing probation in 1992 had positive terminations.

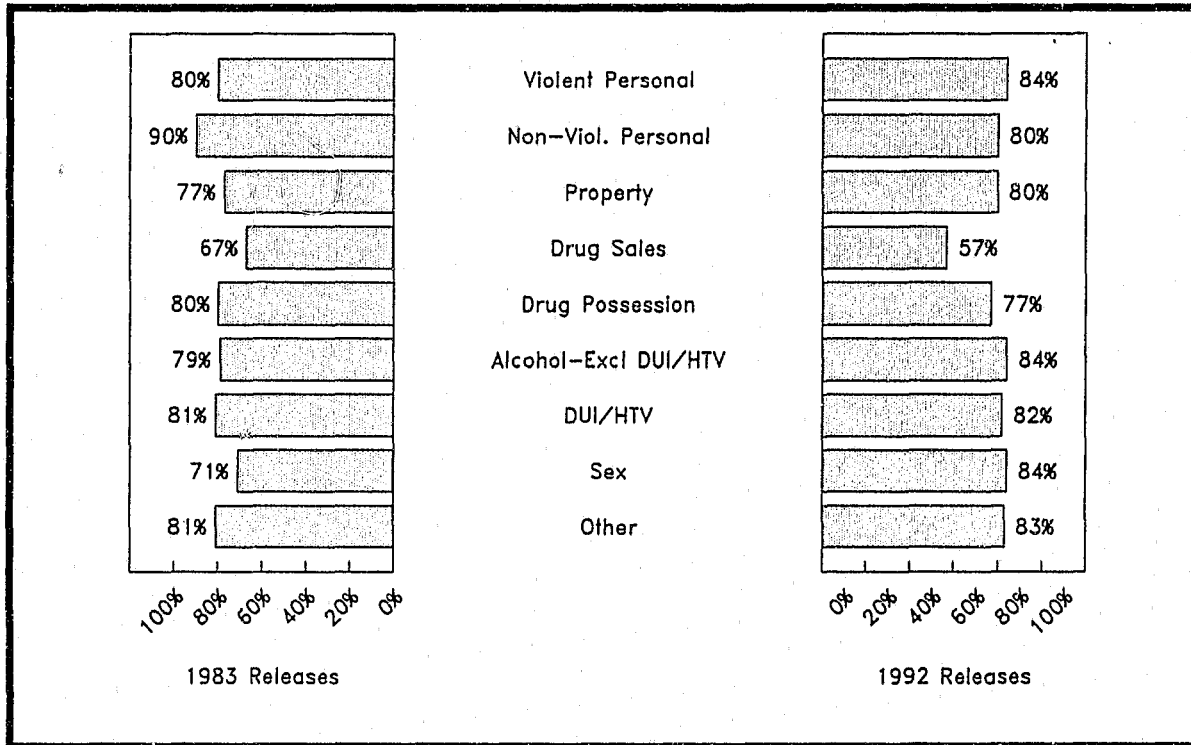
- Over half of the probation terminations from 1983 through 1992 were *normal terminations* where the offender satisfactorily completed his entire sentence. Additionally, there were offenders whose probation was *terminated early* by the sentencing judge when the judge was satisfied with the offender's performance.
- Even with a vastly increasing number of probationers under supervision, over 75% of probation terminations in the past 10 years have been positive. Positive probation terminations include normal terminations, early terminations, transfers to other jurisdictions, and "other" terminations. Negative terminations include revocations and absconds.



One in five (21%) 1992 probation terminations was negative. During the past ten years, there has been a marked increase in the number and percentage of revocations and absconds. These rose from 14% of all terminations in 1988 to 21% of all terminations in 1992.

- The *number* of absconders increased more than 24 times the 1983 total. In 1983, there were 318 absconders; in 1992, there were 7,700 absconders. The *percentage* of absconders in the total 1992 probation terminations rose to 10%.
- The *number* of revocations has also increased. Revocations rose 177% from 3,222 in 1983 to 8,933 in 1992.
- Transfers to other jurisdictions have also increased. Almost 1,000 probationers were transferred during 1992 while only 44 were transferred in 1983.
- Termination type *Other* includes paid fine, death, "other" and a special termination code used to close cases whose maximum release date has passed without prior termination. For example, in 1992 there were 326 deaths, 5,542 terminations by fine payment, 512 special cases closed and 3,776 "other" terminations.

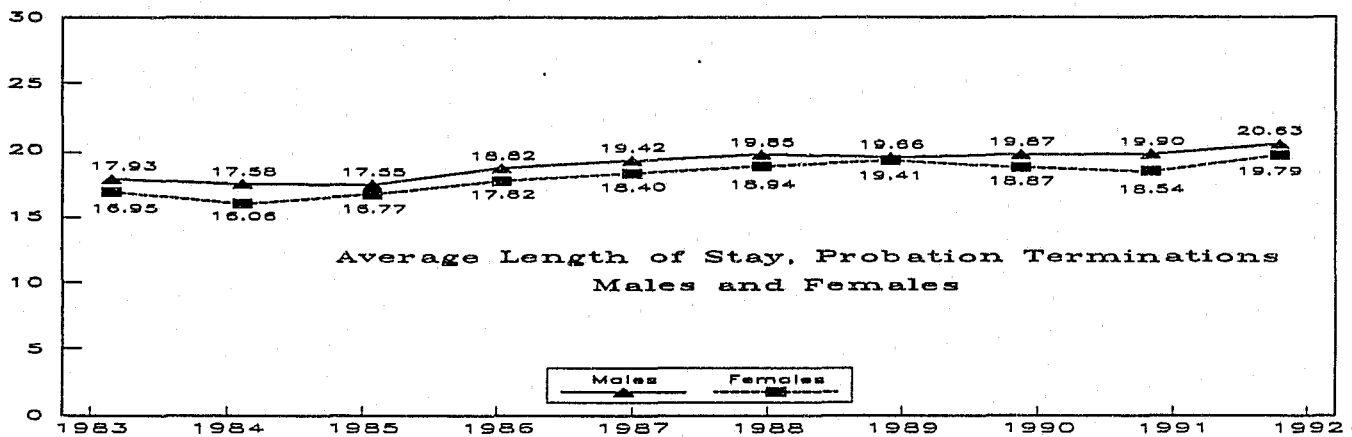
**Percent of Sentence Served:
Probation Terminations, 1983 - 1992**



Release Date	Violent Personal	Non-Violent Personal	Property	Drug Sales	Drug Possession	Alcohol	DUI/HTV	Sex Crimes	Other
1983	80%	90%	77%	67%	80%	79%	81%	71%	81%
1984	84%	83%	80%	69%	80%	81%	80%	89%	82%
1985	86%	80%	80%	74%	82%	86%	82%	90%	94%
1986	83%	86%	81%	78%	84%	80%	83%	84%	83%
1987	83%	83%	81%	78%	83%	82%	86%	89%	83%
1988	83%	78%	81%	74%	79%	84%	83%	84%	83%
1989	86%	80%	80%	69%	75%	82%	85%	78%	84%
1990	84%	78%	79%	65%	73%	79%	84%	79%	83%
1991	84%	79%	78%	54%	73%	80%	82%	76%	82%
1992	84%	80%	80%	57%	77%	84%	82%	84%	83%

Most Probationers Served Over 75% Of Their Sentences.

- Offenders released from probation in 1992 averaged serving over three-fourths of their sentences for all crime types except drug sales.
- Offenders released from probation in 1992, who were serving for violent offenses or sex crimes, served 84% of their sentence lengths.
- Offenders released from probation, who were serving for drug sales, served 78% of their sentence lengths in 1986. The percentage of sentence served then began decreasing to a low of 54% in 1991. In 1992, the percentage of service rose to 57%.
- The following average sentence lengths and average lengths of stay include only straight sentence probationers.²

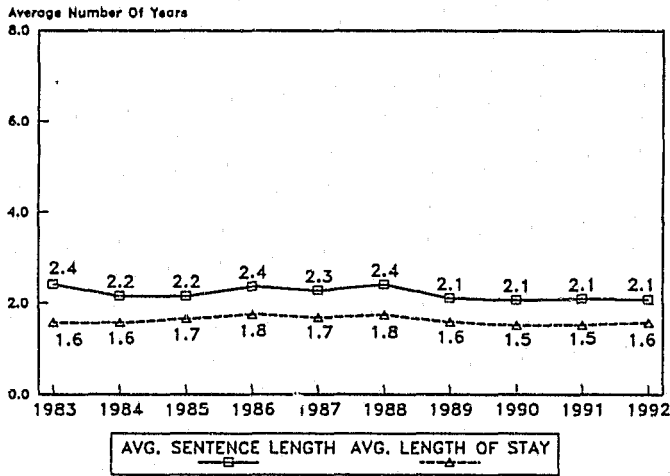


Calendar Year of Release	Males		Females	
	Average Number of Years Served	Average Number of Months Served (30-day Month)	Average Number of Years Served	Average Number of Months Served (30-day Month)
1983	1.47	17.93	1.39	16.95
1984	1.45	17.58	1.32	16.06
1985	1.44	17.55	1.38	16.77
1986	1.55	18.82	1.46	17.82
1987	1.60	19.42	1.51	18.40
1988	1.63	19.85	1.56	18.94
1989	1.62	19.66	1.60	19.41
1990	1.63	19.87	1.55	18.87
1991	1.64	19.90	1.52	18.54
1992	1.70	20.63	1.63	19.79

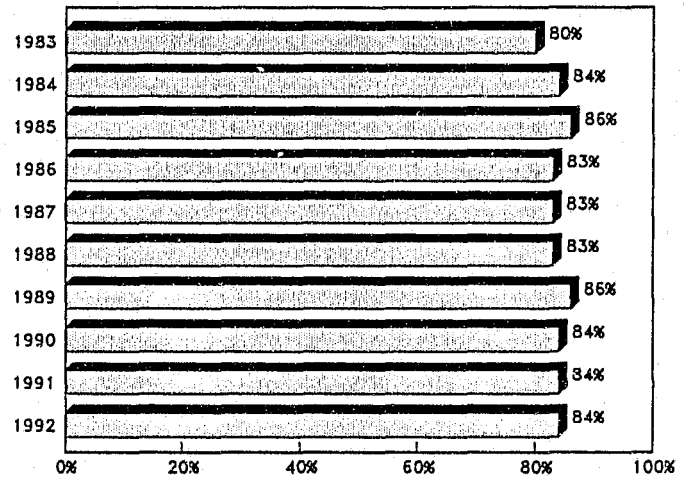
² See Case Type for information about straight sentence cases.

Violent Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



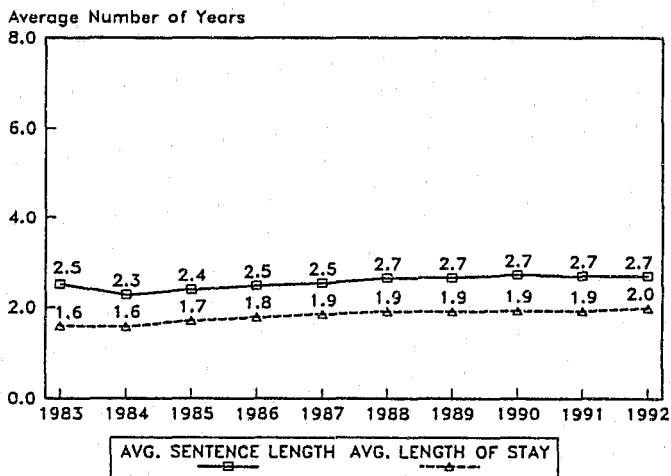
Percent of Sentence Served



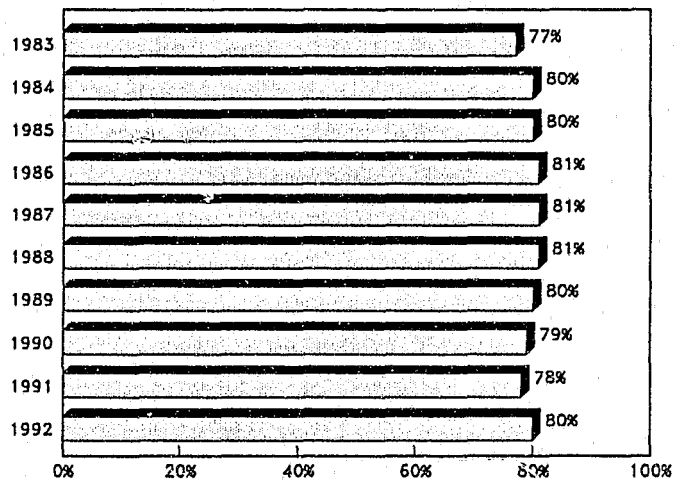
- The average sentence length for violent offenders varied from 2.1 years to 2.4 years for the trend period.
- The average length of stay (LOS) for violent offenders was less than 2 years for the entire trend period.
- Violent offenders have consistently served more than 79% of their sentences. In 1989, their percent of sentence served reached a high of 86%. In 1992, they were serving 84% of their sentences.

Property Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



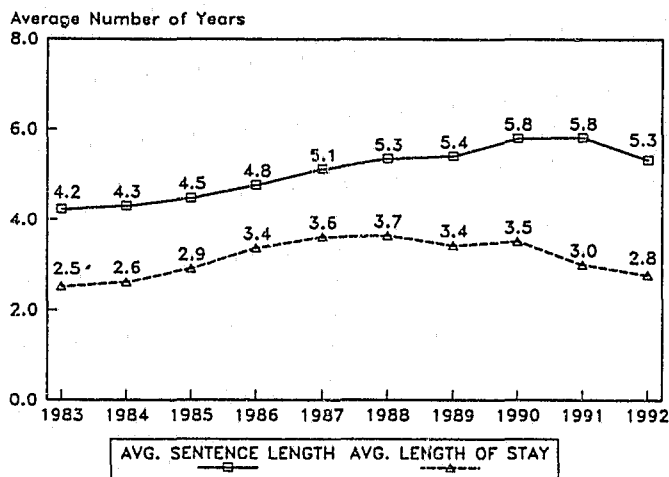
Percent of Sentence Served



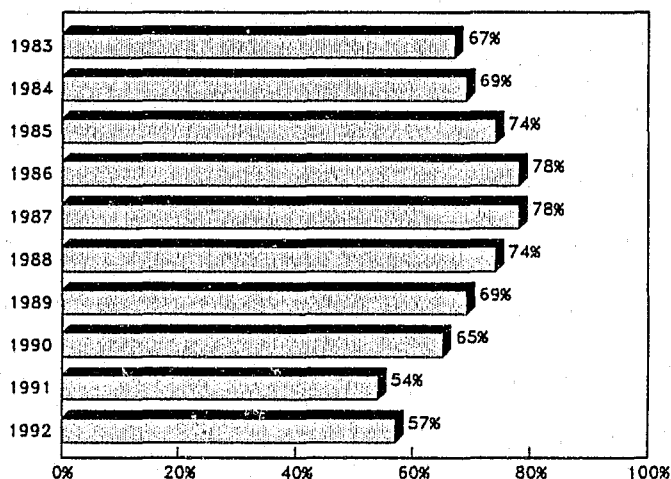
- The average sentence length for property offenders remained less than 3 years during this trend period.
- The average LOS for property offenders increased slightly during this trend period, rising from 19 months in 1983 to 24 months in 1992.
- At no point in this trend period have property offenders served less than 75% of their sentences. Property offenders released from probation in 1992 served 80% of their sentences.

Drug Sale Crimes

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



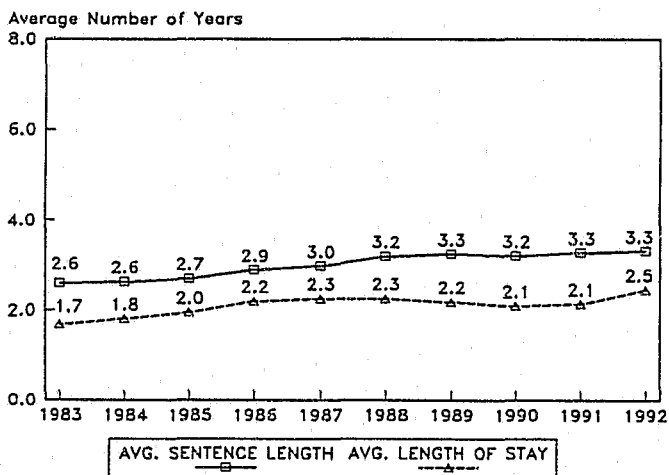
Percent of Sentence Served



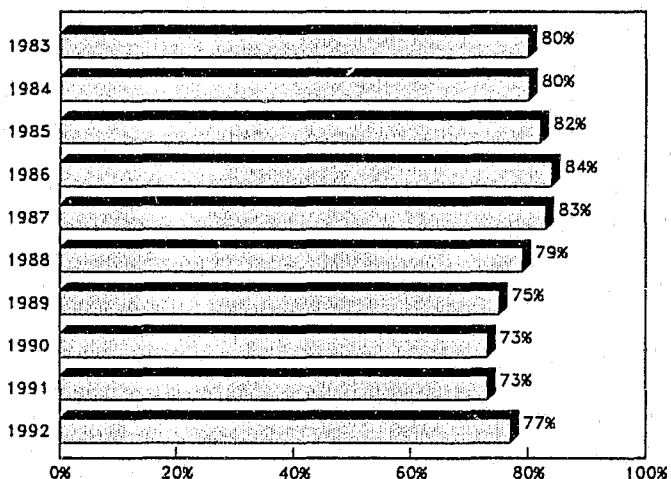
- The average sentence length for drug sale crimes increased sharply during this period, rising from about 4 years in 1983 to almost 6 years in 1991.
- The average LOS for drug sales ranged between 2.5 to 3.7 years during this period. Probationers released in 1992 from drug sales sentences served an average of 2.8 years.
- Drug sale offenders served 2/3 or more of their sentences for 7 of the 10 trend years. The percentage of sentence served by drug sale offenders dropped after 1987.

Drug Possession Crimes

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



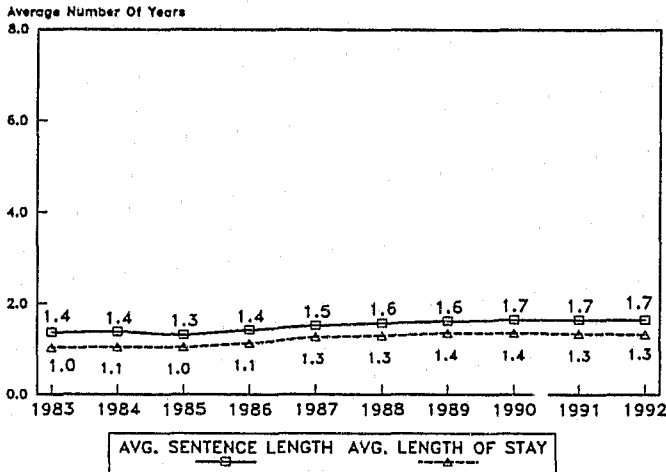
Percent of Sentence Served



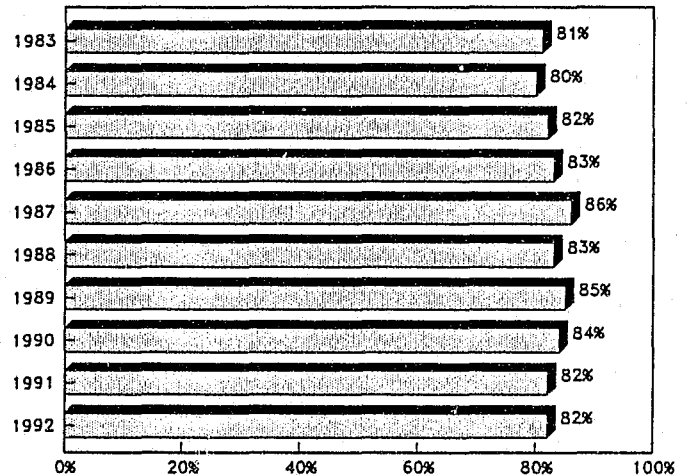
- Drug possession offenses include Violation Of Georgia's Controlled Substance Act (VGCSA). VGCSA is a catch-all offense and file searches have shown that many of these sentences are, in fact, drug sales. The average sentence length for drug possession has increased to 3 1/3 years.
- The average LOS for drug possession crimes was about 2 years during the past ten years. The average LOS for drug possession rose from 20 months in 1983 to 30 months in 1992.
- Drug possession offenders served 75% or more of their sentences for 8 of the 10 trend years. In 1992, the percentage of sentence served increased to 77%.

DUI/HTV Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



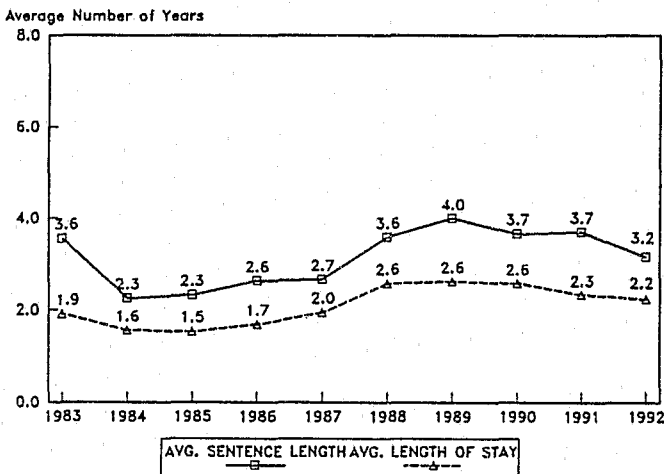
Percent of Sentence Served



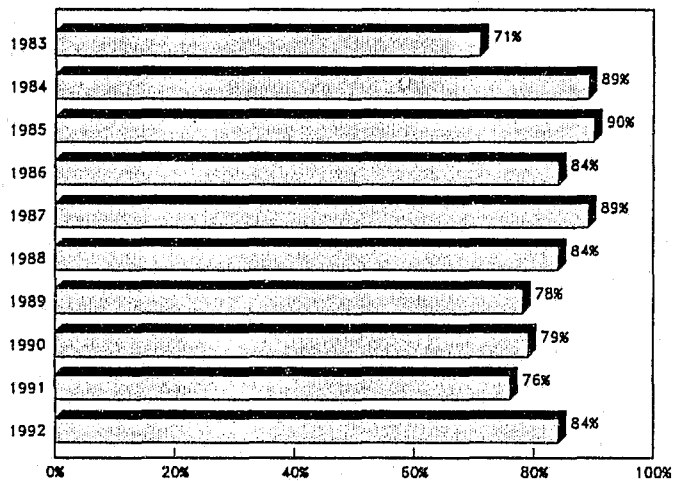
- The average sentence length for DUI/HTV offenders increased from 1.4 years in 1983 to 1.7 years in 1992.
- The average length of stay has increased from about 1 year in 1983 to about 1.3 years in 1992.
- The percentage of sentence served by DUI/HTV offenders released in 1992 was 82%.

Sex Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



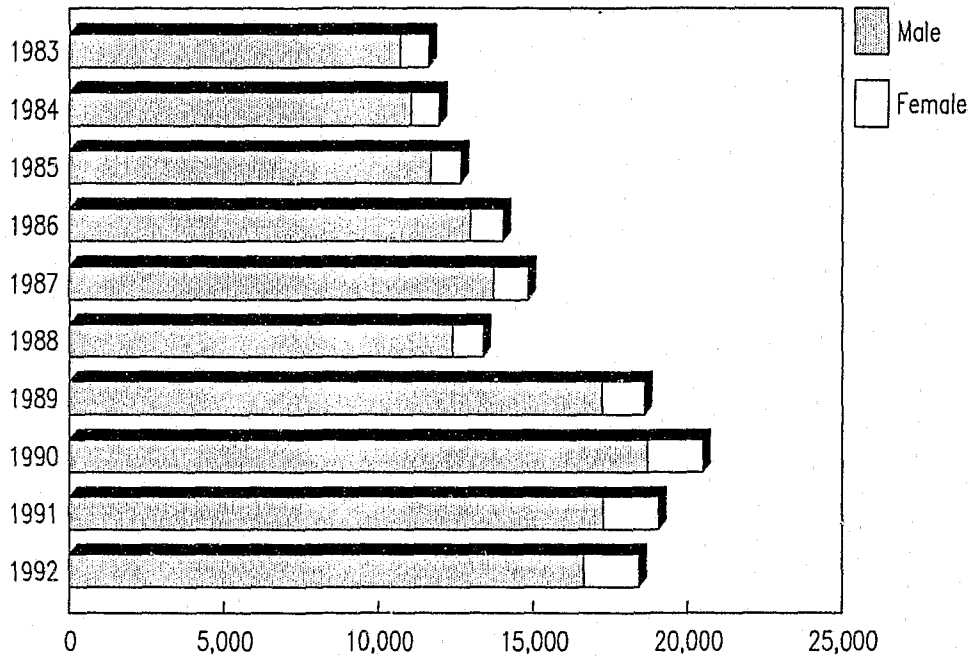
Percent of Sentence Served



- The average sentence length for sex offenders decreased from 3.6 in 1983 to 2.3 years in 1984, then rose to 4 years in 1989. The average sentence length for sex offenders released in 1992 was 3.2 years.
- The average length of stay for sex offenders mirrored the average sentence length pattern, fluctuating from a low of 1.5 years in 1985 to a high of 2.6 years in 1988; 1992 releases served 2.2 years.
- The percent of sentence served by sex offenders increased from 71% of their prison sentences in 1983 to 84% in 1992. They served 75% or more of their sentences in 9 of the 10 trend years.

INMATE DATA
1933 - 1992

Inmate Gender: Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992

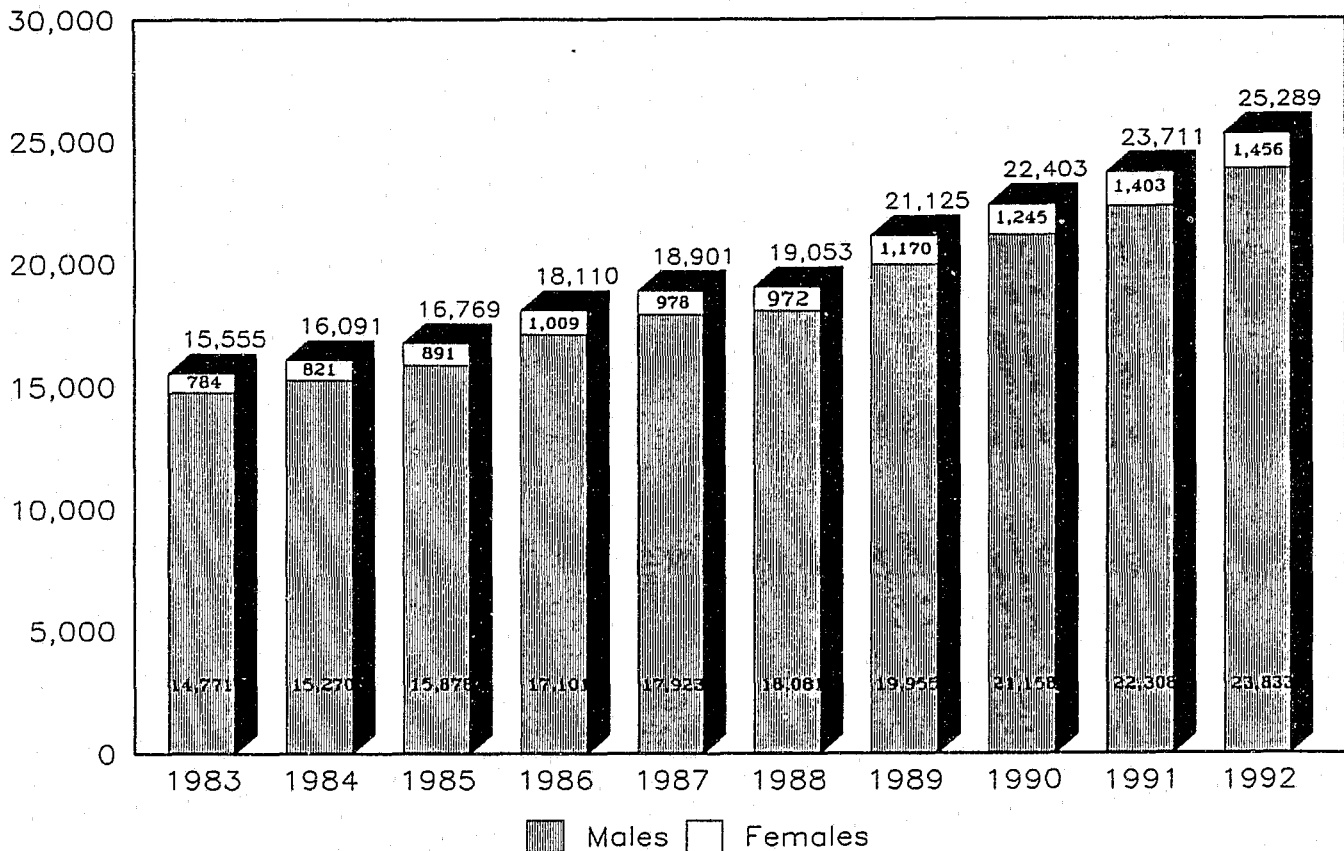


Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Admissions	Male	Percent of Total	Female	Percent of Total
1983	11,596	10,697	92%	899	8%
1984	11,934	11,046	93%	888	7%
1985	12,630	11,696	93%	934	7%
1986	13,998	12,956	93%	1,042	7%
1987	14,814	13,716	93%	1,098	7%
1988	13,347	12,379	93%	968	7%
1989	18,578	17,221	93%	1,357	7%
1990	20,475	18,693	91%	1,782	9%
1991	19,050	17,256	91%	1,794	9%
1992	18,411	16,634	90%	1,777	10%

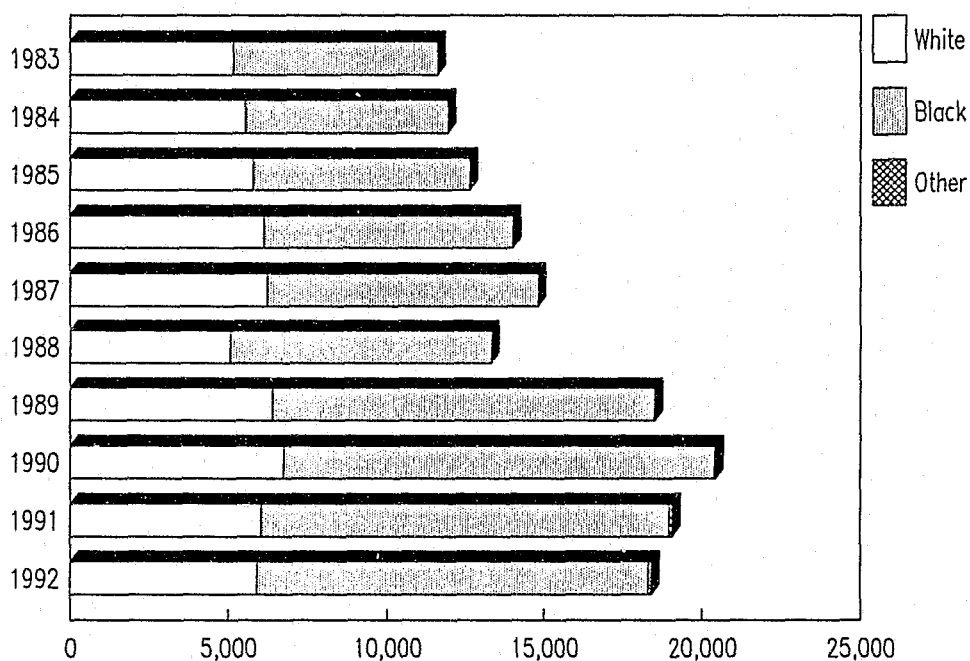
One in every ten 1992 prison admissions was a female.

- The growth rate of prison admissions slowed in the past ten years. The number of female prison admissions almost doubled between 1983 and 1992, a drop from tripling between 1981 and 1990. The number of male prison admissions rose 56% in the past 10 years, while between 1981 and 1990, male prison admissions more than doubled.
- The number of men admitted to Georgia's prisons rose 56% in the past ten years, increasing from 10,697 to 16,634. The proportion of male prison admissions has decreased by two percentage points (92% to 90%) from 1989 to 1992.
- The number of women admitted to Georgia's prisons almost doubled from 1983 to 1992, increasing from 899 to 1,777. The proportion of female prison admissions now stands at 10%, up from 7% in 1989.
- Although the number of men *admitted* to Georgia's prisons rose 56% from 1983 to 1992, the number of men in the *active* prison population increased 61%, from 14,771 in 1983 to 23,833 in 1992. (See graph below.)
- While the number of women *admitted* to Georgia's prisons almost doubled from 1983 to 1992, the number of women in the *active* prison population rose 86% from 784 in 1983 to 1,456 in 1992.

Active Year End Inmate Population
1983 - 1992



Inmate Race: Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992

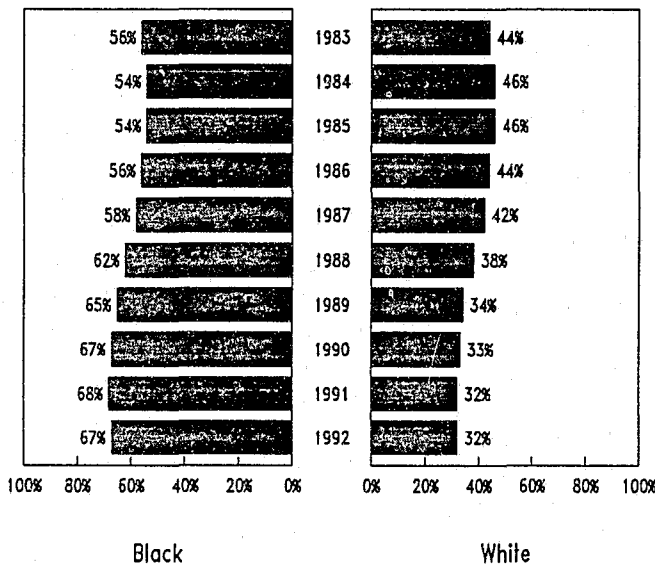


Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Admissions	White	Percent of Total	Black	Percent of Total	Other	Percent of Total
1983	11,596	5,154	44%	6,441	56%	1	0%
1984	11,934	5,540	46%	6,391	54%	3	0%
1985	12,630	5,772	46%	6,851	54%	7	0%
1986	13,998	6,102	44%	7,888	56%	8	0%
1987	14,814	6,201	42%	8,599	58%	14	0%
1988	13,347	5,066	38%	8,238	62%	43	0%
1989	18,578	6,378	34%	12,115	65%	85	0%
1990	20,475	6,726	33%	13,650	67%	99	0%
1991	19,050	6,014	32%	12,959	68%	77	0%
1992	18,411	5,892	32%	12,416	67%	103	1%

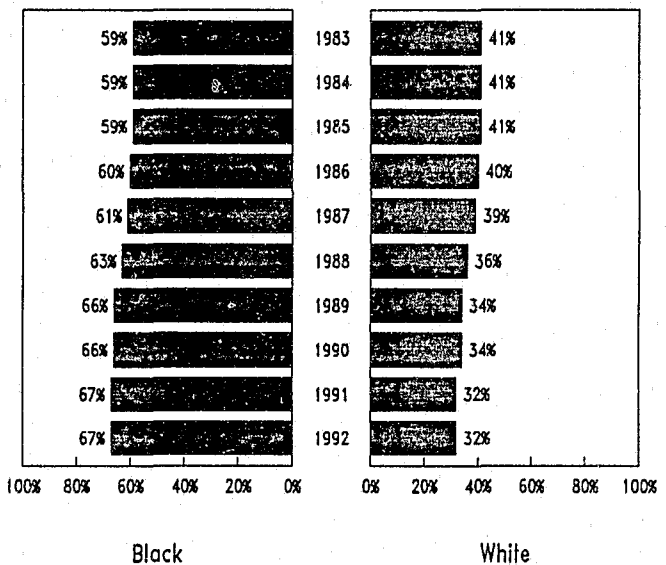
Two of every three admissions to Georgia prisons are people of color.

- The number of black offenders admitted to Georgia's prisons has almost doubled from 1983 to 1992, increasing from 6,421 to 12,416.
- During the same time frame the number of white offenders admitted to prison in Georgia increased 14% from 5,154 in 1983 to 5,892 in 1992.
- Not only has the *number* of black offenders admitted to prison increased, but the *proportion* of blacks admitted has increased from 56% in 1983 to 67% in 1992.
- The proportion of white prison admissions has decreased from 44% of the total prison admissions in 1983 to 32% of prison admissions in 1992.
- The racial composition of offenders admitted to prison in Georgia began changing in 1986. The following graphs show Georgia's prison admissions and inmate population comprising increasingly more black offenders.

Prison Admissions By Race
1983 - 1992

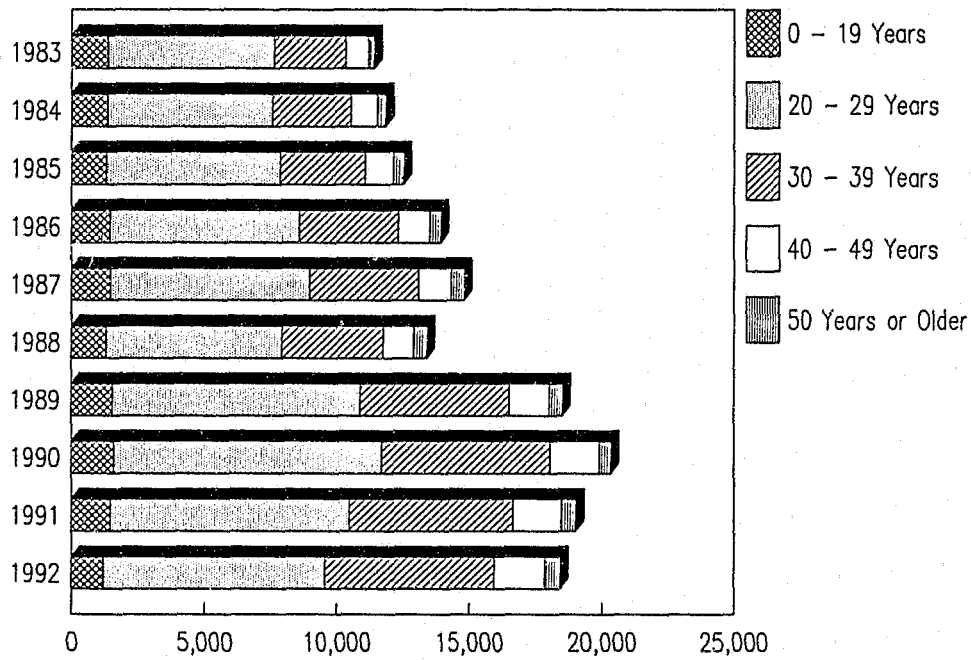


Active Prison Population By Race
1983 - 1992



- The number of inmates classified as *Asian*, *American Indian* or "*other*" has increased from 3 in 1981 to 103 in 1992. Although this designation was rarely used prior to 1988, and the exact number of people in this population is not known, some attempt is being made to make these data more accurate. The majority of these people are counted as white or non-white.

**Inmates by Age Decade:
Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992**



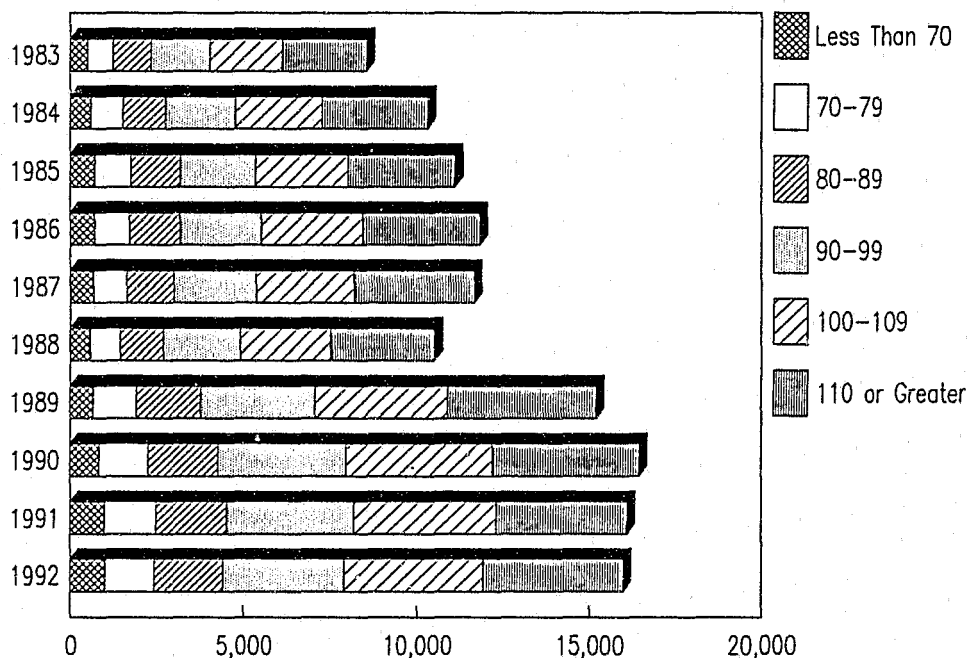
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Admissions	0 - 19 Years	Percent of Total	20 - 29 Years	Percent of Total	30 - 39 Years	Percent of Total	40 - 49 Years	Percent of Total	50 - 59 Years	Percent of Total	60 Years or older	Percent of Total
1983	11,596	1,361	12%	6,257	54%	2,715	23%	876	8%	295	3%	92	1%
1984	11,934	1,347	11%	6,198	52%	2,990	25%	982	8%	317	3%	100	1%
1985	12,630	1,281	10%	6,563	52%	3,236	26%	1,051	8%	379	3%	120	1%
1986	13,998	1,430	10%	7,150	51%	3,761	27%	1,163	8%	380	3%	114	1%
1987	14,814	1,479	10%	7,488	51%	4,127	28%	1,221	8%	377	3%	122	1%
1988	13,347	1,305	10%	6,816	50%	3,854	29%	1,127	8%	354	3%	91	1%
1989	18,578	1,549	8%	9,355	50%	5,627	30%	1,509	8%	423	2%	115	1%
1990	20,475	1,584	8%	10,135	49%	6,342	31%	1,836	9%	444	2%	134	1%
1991	19,050	1,468	8%	9,016	47%	6,183	32%	1,827	10%	441	2%	115	1%
1992	18,411	1,187	6%	8,372	45%	6,393	35%	1,922	10%	412	2%	125	1%

Like the free-world population, Georgia's inmate population is aging.

- The average age of Georgia's active Inmate population has had a two-year increase within the past ten years: in 1983, the average age was 29.8; by 1992, the average age was 32.19.
- Georgia's prison admissions are also getting older: in 1983, 66% were less than 30 years old; by 1992 the under-30's had decreased to 51% of total admissions.
- By comparison in 1992 prison admissions between the ages of 30 and 39 comprised 35% of admissions, up from 23% ten years earlier.
- The average age at admission has increased from 28.68 in 1983 to 29.96 in 1992.
- The fastest growing admission group to Georgia's prisons is between the ages of 30 - 39. The number of inmates in their 30's increased 135% from 1983 to 1992.
- There were 2,459 inmates *admitted* to prison in 1992 who were 40 years or older at the time of their admission. GDC's Health Services Section reports that unhealthy lifestyles, lower education, lower economics, drug background, and criminal behavior causes earlier presentation of disease predisposition. They believe these problems are showing as early as 40 years of age.
- There were more than 4,500 active inmates who were 40 years or older at the end of 1992 (19% of Georgia's active inmates).
- Although the *number* of inmates between the ages of 20 - 29 years admitted to Georgia's prisons between 1983 to 1992 increased 34%, the *proportion* decreased from 54% of all prison admissions to 45%.
- From 1983 to 1992 prison admissions in the following age categories changed by these amounts:

Group	From	To	Percent Change
30 years to 39 years	2,715	6,393	+ 135%
40 years to 49 years	876	1,922	+ 119%
50 years to 59 years	295	412	+ 40%
60 years and older	92	125	+ 36%
20 years to 29 years	6,257	8,372	+ 34%
Less than 20 years	1,361	1,187	- 15%

**Culture Fair IQ Score
Rated Cases Only:
Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992**



Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Reported Cases	IQ Under 70	Percent of Total	IQ 70-79	Percent of Total	IQ 80-89	Percent of Total	IQ 90-99	Percent of Total	IQ 100-109	Percent of Total	IQ 110+	Percent of Total
1983	8,551	496	6%	747	9%	1,072	13%	1,726	20%	2,068	24%	2,442	29%
1984	10,297	589	6%	921	9%	1,228	12%	2,029	20%	2,516	24%	3,014	29%
1985	11,082	713	6%	1,023	9%	1,435	13%	2,185	20%	2,666	24%	3,060	28%
1986	11,799	714	6%	986	8%	1,474	12%	2,350	20%	2,913	25%	3,362	28%
1987	11,640	680	6%	950	8%	1,355	12%	2,374	20%	2,850	24%	3,431	29%
1988	10,501	584	6%	859	8%	1,242	12%	2,223	21%	2,610	25%	2,983	28%
1989	15,196	682	4%	1,219	8%	1,865	12%	3,306	22%	3,808	25%	4,316	28%
1990	16,457	833	5%	1,412	9%	2,026	12%	3,708	23%	4,204	26%	4,274	26%
1991	16,110	995	6%	1,481	9%	2,047	13%	3,678	23%	4,089	25%	3,820	24%
1992	15,990	1,009	6%	1,412	9%	1,978	12%	3,527	22%	3,967	25%	4,097	26%

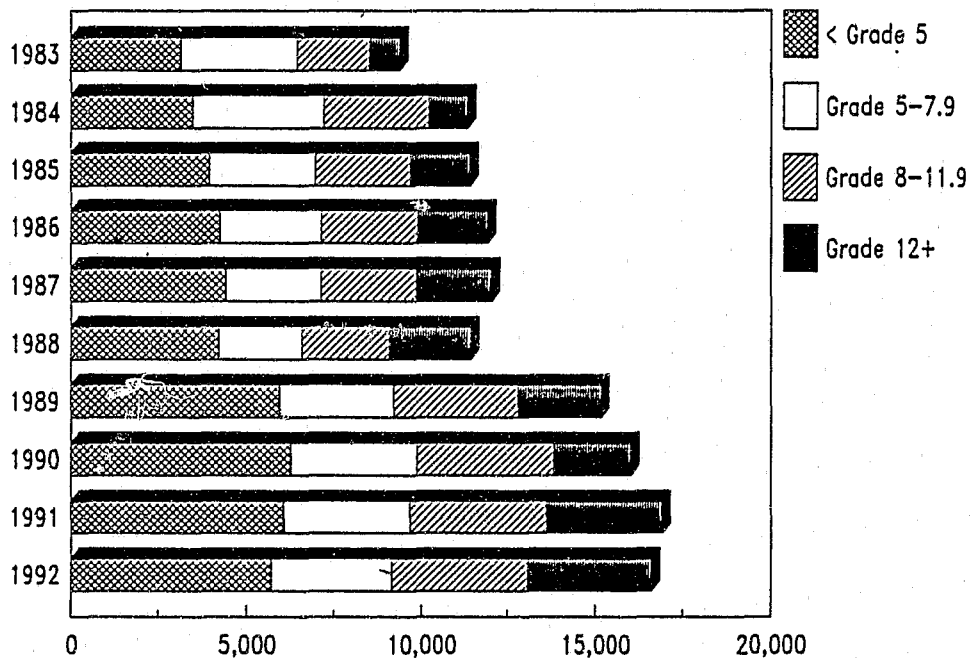
Six percent of tested inmate admissions have Culture Fair IQ Scores of 69 or less.

- The graph and table on the facing page are based on the Culture Fair IQ test administered to incoming inmates during their diagnostic phase.
- Culture Fair IQ scores that are not reported are not included in the graph and table. The table below shows the percentage of scores reported.
- Six percent of 1992 inmate admissions tested as having a Culture Fair IQ score of 69 or less. If an inmate scores in this lower range and has signs of poor adaptive skills or behaviors, the need for further services is evaluated by Mental Health staff.
- The average IQ score of prison admissions has remained about 98 during the past ten years (98.39 in 1983 and 98.03 in 1992).
- The percentage of admissions with reported scores from the Culture Fair IQ test rose from a low of 74% in 1983 to a high of 88% in 1985. Eighty-seven percent of 1992 admissions had reported IQ scores. Less than 100% reporting reflects releases from prison during the diagnostic process.

**Culture Fair IQ Score
Percentage of Rated Cases
Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992**

Admission Year	Total Admissions	Total with CFIQ Reported	Percent Reported
1983	11,596	8,551	74%
1984	11,934	10,297	86%
1985	12,630	11,082	88%
1986	13,998	11,799	84%
1987	14,814	11,640	79%
1988	13,347	10,501	79%
1989	18,578	15,196	82%
1990	20,475	16,457	80%
1991	19,050	16,110	85%
1992	18,411	15,990	87%

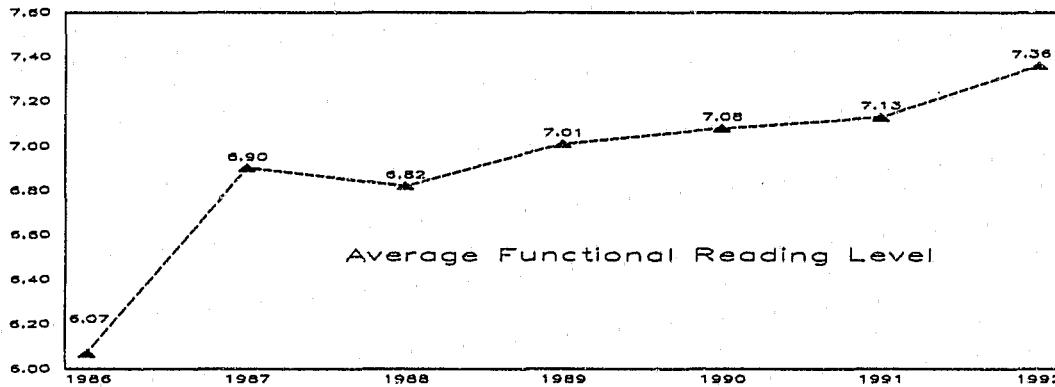
**WRAT Reading Score
Tested Scores Only:
Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992**



Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Tested Scores	Less Than Grade 5	Percent of Total	Grades 5 - 7	Percent of Total	Grades 8 - 11	Percent of Total	Grades 12 and Up	Percent of Total
1986	11,609	4,263	37%	2,866	25%	2,768	24%	1,712	15%
1987	11,593	4,434	38%	2,688	23%	2,733	24%	1,738	15%
1988	10,714	4,225	39%	2,351	22%	2,499	23%	1,639	15%
1989	15,509	5,928	38%	3,238	21%	3,586	23%	2,707	17%
1990	16,788	6,251	37%	3,633	22%	3,925	23%	2,979	18%
1991	16,436	6,043	37%	3,622	22%	3,957	24%	2,814	17%
1992	16,255	5,694	35%	3,448	21%	3,929	24%	3,184	20%

One in five incoming inmates is reading at the twelfth grade level.

- The graph and table on the facing page are based on the Reading sub-score of the Wide Range Achievement Test (WRAT) administered to incoming inmates during their diagnostic phase. These scores are roughly equivalent to grade levels in reading ability. Less than 100% reporting reflects releases from prison during the diagnostic process.
- The test being administered for the WRAT scores was renamed in 1985. The Georgia Department of Corrections began administering the new test in 1986. Since the new test cannot be correlated with the old test, trend comparisons should only be done from 1986 to present.
- A higher proportion of prison admissions are testing on a 12th grade or higher reading level: from 15% (1,712) in 1986 to 20% (3,184) in 1992.
- The average functional reading level of prison admissions has increased a full grade level in the past seven years (from grade 6.07 in 1986 to grade 7.36 in 1992).

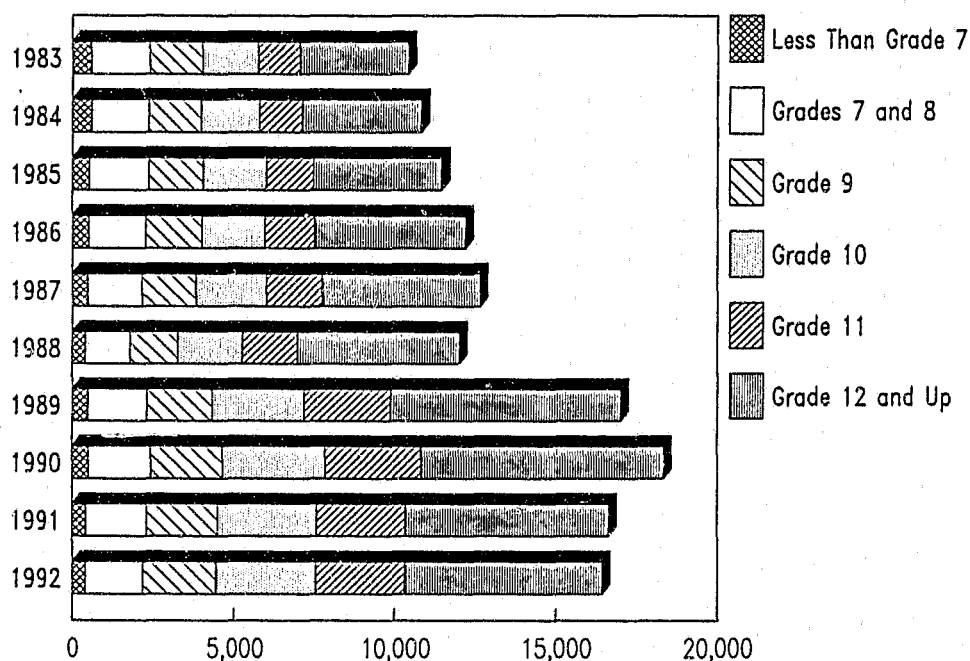


- The proportion of inmates who test at less than 8th grade reading level has decreased from 62% of tested admissions in 1986 to 56% of tested admissions in 1992.
- The percentage of prison admissions with reported scores from the WRAT reading test increased from 83% in 1986 to 87% in 1992.

WRAT Reading Score
Percentage of Rated Cases
Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992

Admission Year	Total Admissions	Total Reported	Percent Reported
1986	13,998	11,609	84%
1987	14,814	11,593	79%
1988	13,347	10,714	79%
1989	18,578	15,509	82%
1990	20,475	16,788	80%
1991	19,050	16,436	85%
1992	18,411	16,255	87%

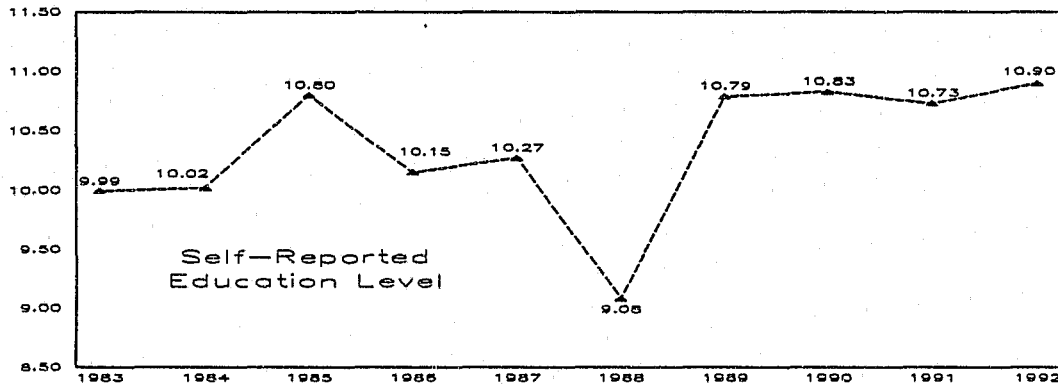
**Self-Reported Education Level
Reported Cases Only:
Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992**



Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Reported Cases	Less Than Grade 7	Percent of Total	Grades 7 and 8	Percent of Total	Grade 9	Percent of Total	Grade 10	Percent of Total	Grade 11	Percent of Total	Grade 12 and Up	Percent of Total
1983	10,412	597	6%	1,780	17%	1,631	16%	1,734	17%	1,274	12%	3,396	33%
1984	10,825	612	6%	1,728	16%	1,618	15%	1,816	17%	1,322	12%	3,729	34%
1985	11,450	537	5%	1,811	16%	1,681	15%	1,974	17%	1,460	13%	3,987	35%
1986	12,184	508	4%	1,743	14%	1,740	14%	1,949	16%	1,557	13%	4,687	38%
1987	12,649	500	4%	1,647	13%	1,659	13%	2,185	17%	1,747	14%	4,911	39%
1988	12,011	409	3%	1,368	11%	1,449	12%	2,022	17%	1,713	14%	5,050	42%
1989	17,004	489	3%	1,810	11%	2,002	12%	2,871	17%	2,690	16%	7,142	42%
1990	18,334	508	3%	1,900	10%	2,208	12%	3,222	18%	2,971	16%	7,525	41%
1991	16,636	437	3%	1,844	11%	2,209	13%	3,080	19%	2,769	17%	6,297	38%
1992	16,441	415	3%	1,758	11%	2,245	14%	3,108	19%	2,791	17%	6,124	37%

One in three 1992 prison admissions self-reported finishing high school or receiving a GED.

- These data reflect the self-reported educational level of inmates at the time of their admission to prison. The only exceptions are inmates who received a GED while in prison. When completion of a GED is reported during an offender's incarceration, the education level, as reported in the Offender Tracking Information System (OTIS), is raised to grade 12. Less than 100% reporting reflects releases from prison during the diagnostic process.

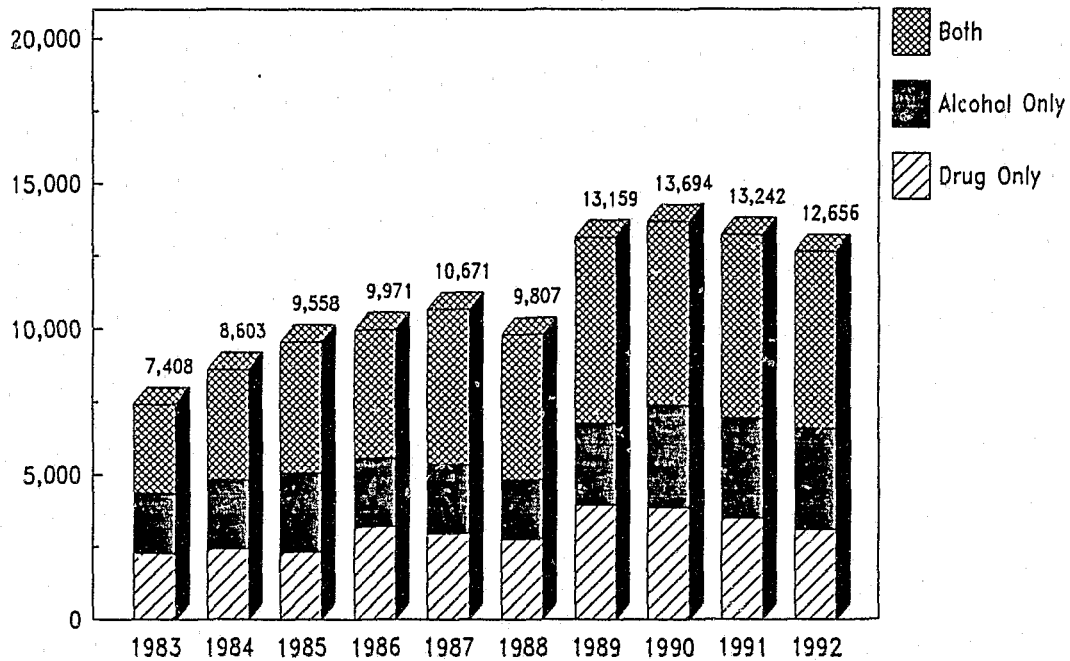


- The average education level of new prison admissions has increased almost a full grade level in the past ten years (from grade 9.99 in 1983 to grade 10.90 in 1992).
- By 1992, 87% of the total inmates admitted to prison self-reported at least one year of high school, an increase from 78% in 1983.
- Thirty-seven percent of 1992 prison admissions reported finishing high school or receiving a GED.
- The percentage of those with an education level of grade 8 or less declined from 23% in 1983 to 14% in 1992.
- The percentage of admissions for whom education levels are reported decreased slightly from 92% in 1989 to 89% in 1992.

Self-Reported Education Level
Percentage of Reported Cases
Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992

Admission Year	Total Admissions	Total Reported	Percent Reported
1983	11,596	10,414	90%
1984	11,934	10,828	91%
1985	12,630	11,454	91%
1986	13,998	12,186	87%
1987	14,814	12,652	85%
1988	13,347	12,016	90%
1989	18,578	17,005	92%
1990	20,475	18,335	90%
1991	19,050	16,631	87%
1992	18,411	16,420	89%

Self-Reported Substance Abuse Problems: Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992

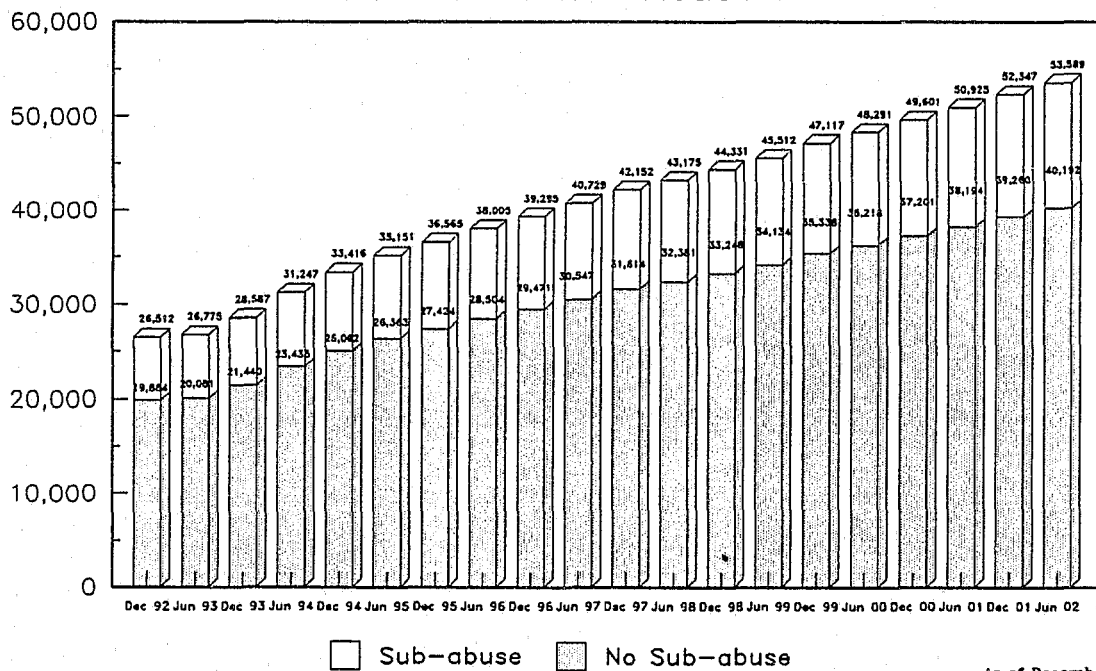


Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Admissions	Drug Problems Only	Percent of Total	Alcohol Problems Only	Percent of Total	Both Alcohol & Drug Problems	Percent of Total	No Reported Problems	Percent of Total
1983	11,596	2,293	20%	2,058	18%	3,057	26%	4,188	36%
1984	11,934	2,437	20%	2,398	20%	3,768	32%	3,331	28%
1985	12,630	2,335	18%	2,739	22%	4,484	36%	3,072	24%
1986	13,998	3,211	23%	2,372	17%	4,388	31%	4,027	29%
1987	14,814	2,977	20%	2,376	16%	5,318	36%	4,143	28%
1988	13,347	2,764	21%	2,070	16%	4,973	37%	3,540	27%
1989	18,578	3,971	21%	2,805	15%	6,383	34%	5,419	29%
1990	20,475	3,883	19%	3,494	17%	6,317	31%	6,781	33%
1991	19,050	3,505	18%	3,451	18%	6,286	33%	5,808	30%
1992	18,411	3,101	17%	3,489	19%	6,066	33%	5,755	31%

Over twelve thousand 1992 prison admissions self-reported a drug and/or alcohol problem.

- These data are based on information gathered from the inmate during the inmate diagnostic process.
- An alcohol problem is indicated in OTIS with a diagnostic behavior code of either *alcoholic* or *alcohol abuse*.
- A drug problem is indicated in OTIS with a diagnostic behavior code of either *drug experimenter* or *drug abuser* or *narcotic addict*.
- Offenders without these diagnostic behavior codes are included under *no reported substance abuse problems*. This does not exclude the possibility that they may have a problem. It only says that they do not admit to one. This category also includes offenders who have not completed their diagnostic processing.
- The number of self-reported substance abusers admitted to Georgia prisons has increased 71% from 7,408 in 1983 to 12,656 in 1992.
- Prison admissions of offenders with self-reported substance abuse problems increased from 64% of total admissions in 1983 to 69% in 1992.
- Research done in 1989 and 1990 confirmed the extent of the substance abuse problem among Georgia offenders; in fact, this research showed that about 75% of Georgia inmates have a substance abuse problem.³
- Based on this 75% finding, if overall Georgia prison population growth follows the pattern of the past five years, the projected active substance abuse population will be over 40,000 by the end of FY2002.

Population Projections Showing
75% Substance Abusers



³ Additional information concerning this research can be found in Substance Abuse and Georgia's Offender Population, November 1989. A similar study Substance Abuse Among Georgia's Probationers was done on the probation population.

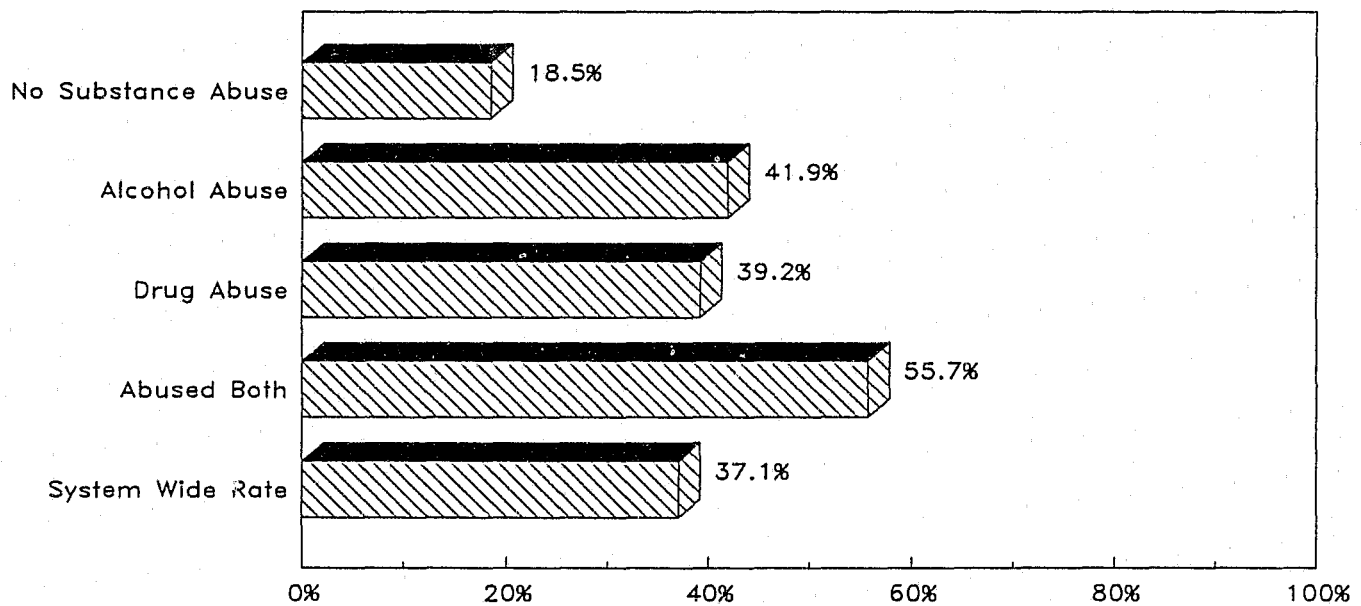
Drugs and Alcohol Are Associated with Higher Return-to-Prison Rates

Offenders with any substance abuse problems are about twice as likely to return to prison within a three-year period as those with no known substance abuse problem. Offenders who have both drug and alcohol problems are about three times as likely to return within the same time frame.

The graph below shows the overall three-year return-to-prison rates for inmates released after 1979 and who have been "at risk" for at least three years. It gives return rates for those with no known substance abuse problems and those who have substance abuse problems. The graphs on the following pages show these groups broken out by age decade and race.

GDC has been quoting a 39% three-year return-to-prison rate for the overall inmate population. Return rates will vary slightly depending on the number of years selected for the base cohort. This group had a slightly lower overall return rate, but much higher rates for the substance abusers.

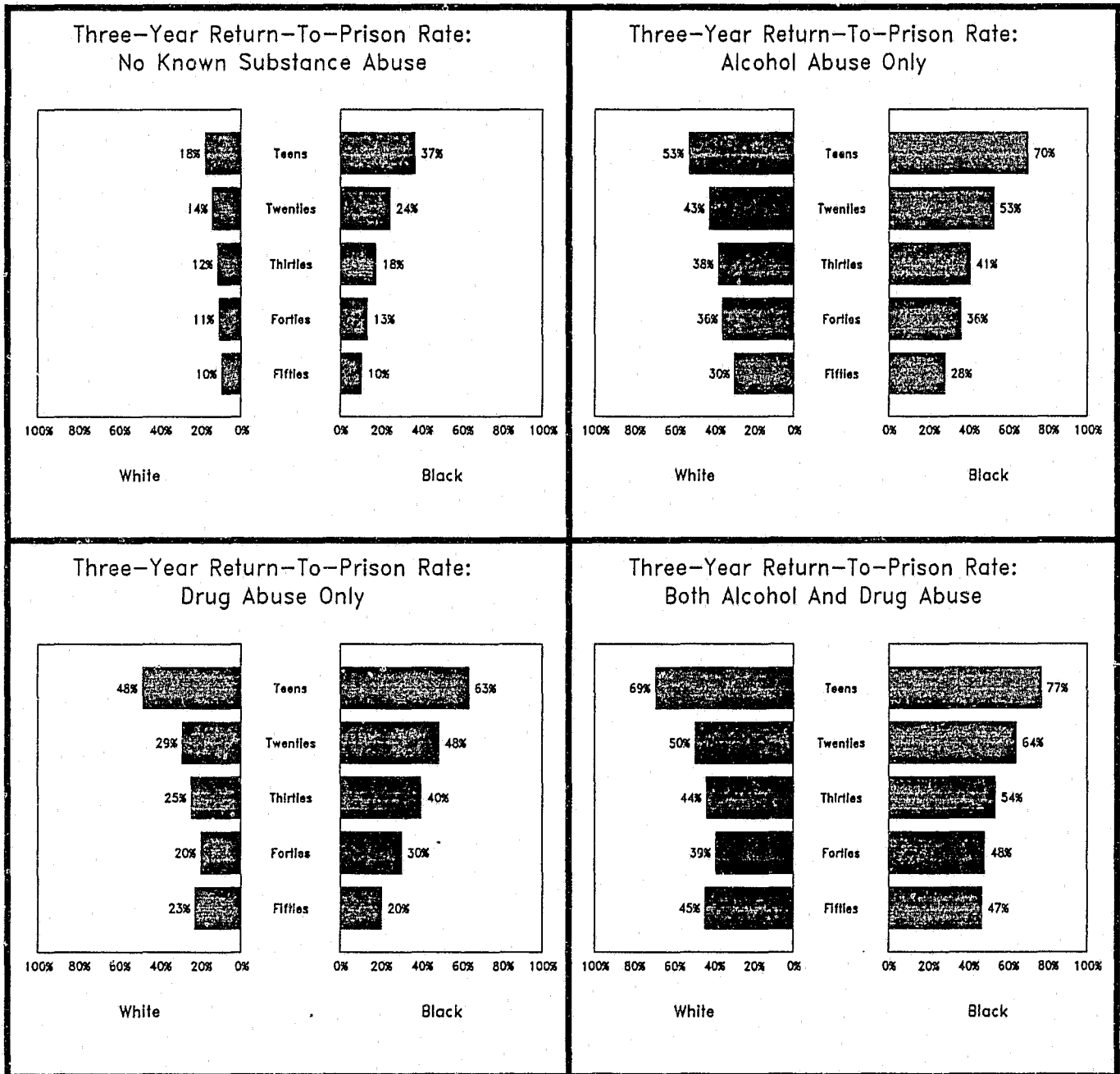
Three-Year Return-To-Prison Rate by Substance Abuse



Young inmates have the highest return-to-prison rates, particularly young black inmates who abuse both drugs and alcohol.

- Inmates with no known substance abuse problem have much lower return-to-prison rates. This holds true across all age decades and both races.
- Black inmates almost always have higher return to prison rates than whites. The exceptions are white inmates in their fifties.
- Young inmates have much higher return rates than older inmates.

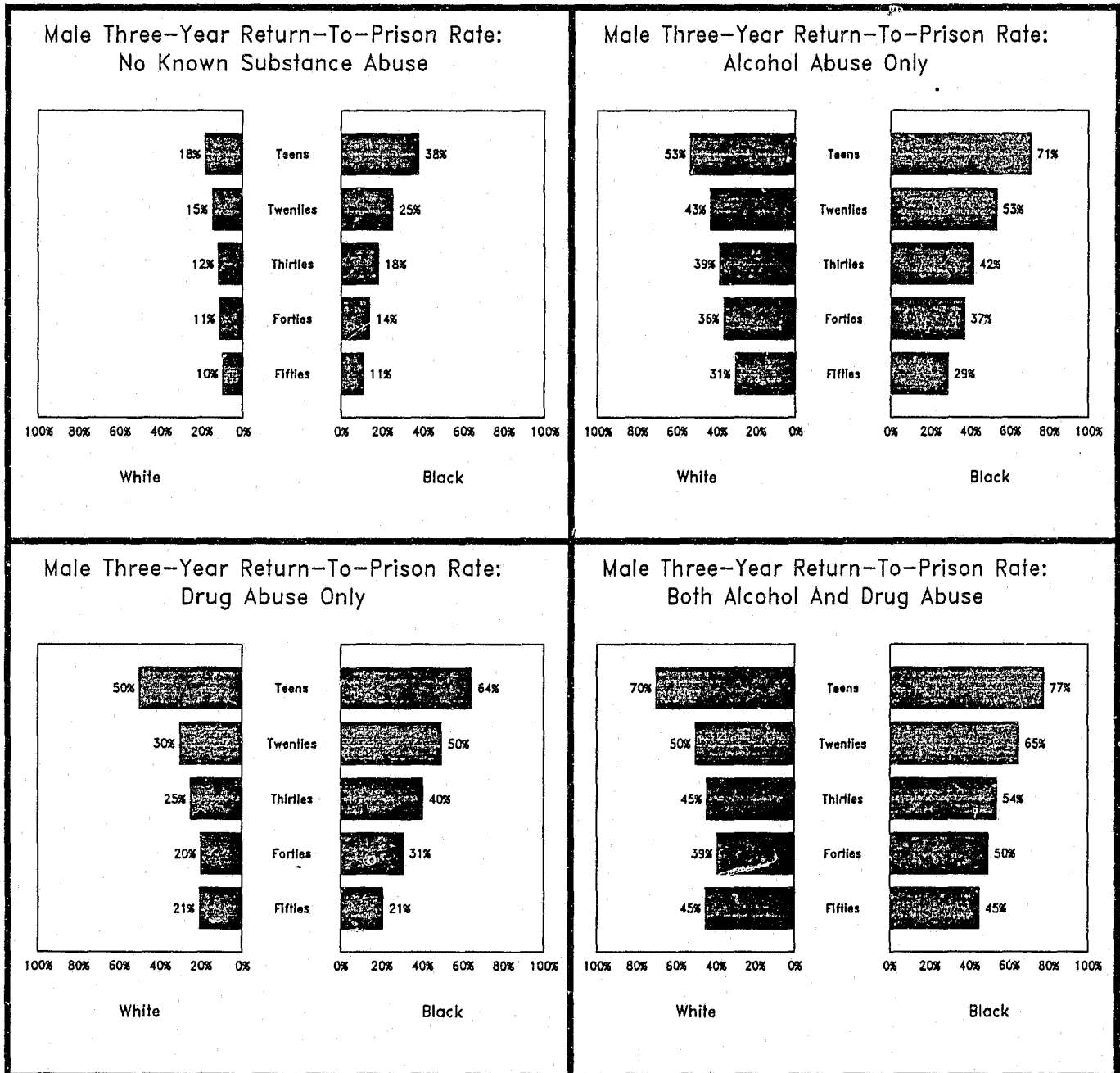
Return-to-Prison Rates Broken Out by Age Decade, Race, and Extent Of Substance Abuse



Males return to prison at higher rates than do females.

- As the prison population is 95% male, their return-to-prison rates are very close to the overall return rates.
- Young male inmates who abuse both drugs and alcohol have the highest return-to-prison rates, particularly young black men who return at about double the overall return rate of 37%.
- There were 116,382 males released between Jan. 1980 and March 1990 who met the criteria used to select the three-year return-to-prison cohort. Of these, 43,872 (38%) returned to prison.

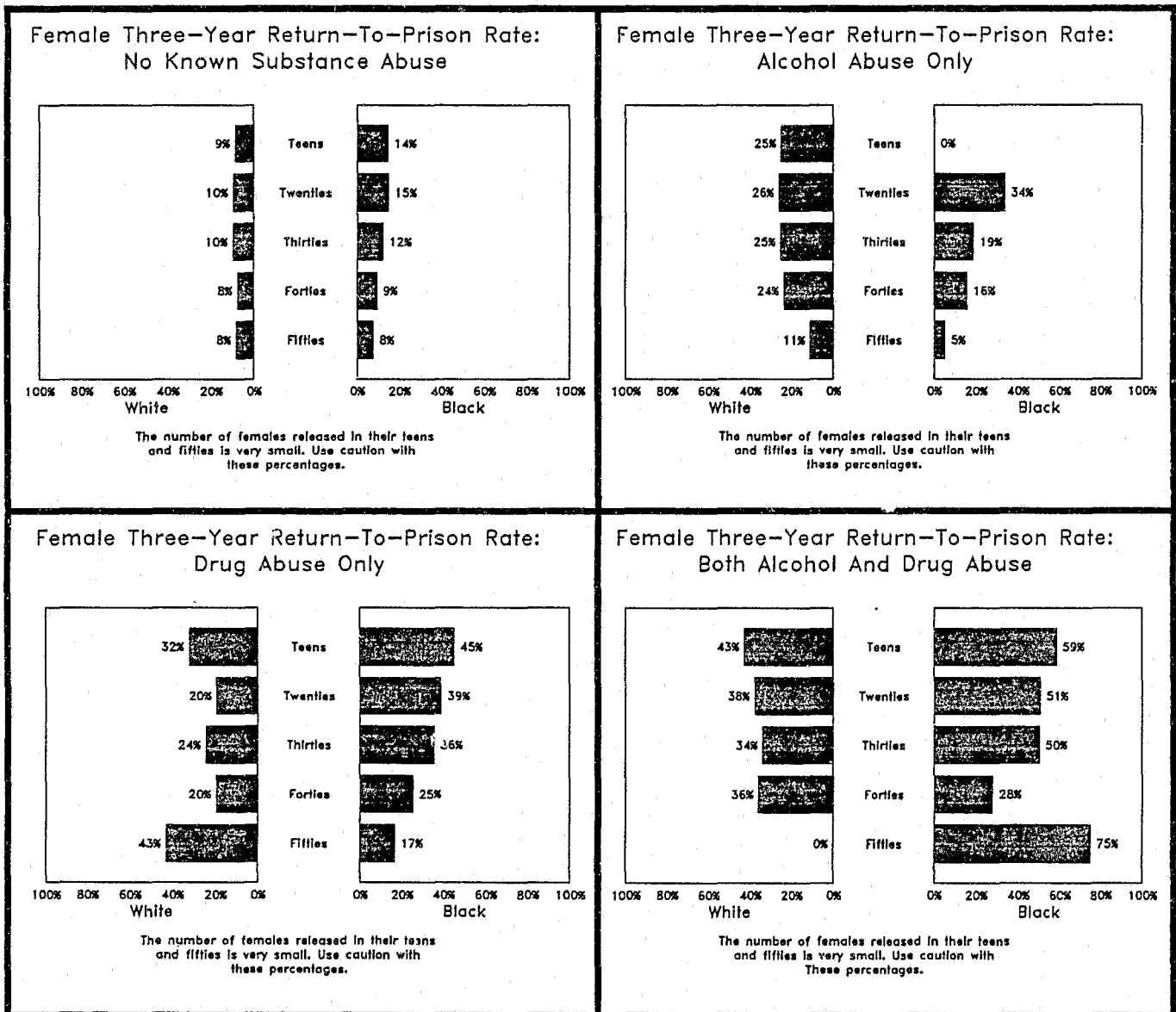
Return-to-Prison Rates for Males Broken Out by Age Decade, Race and Extent of Substance Abuse



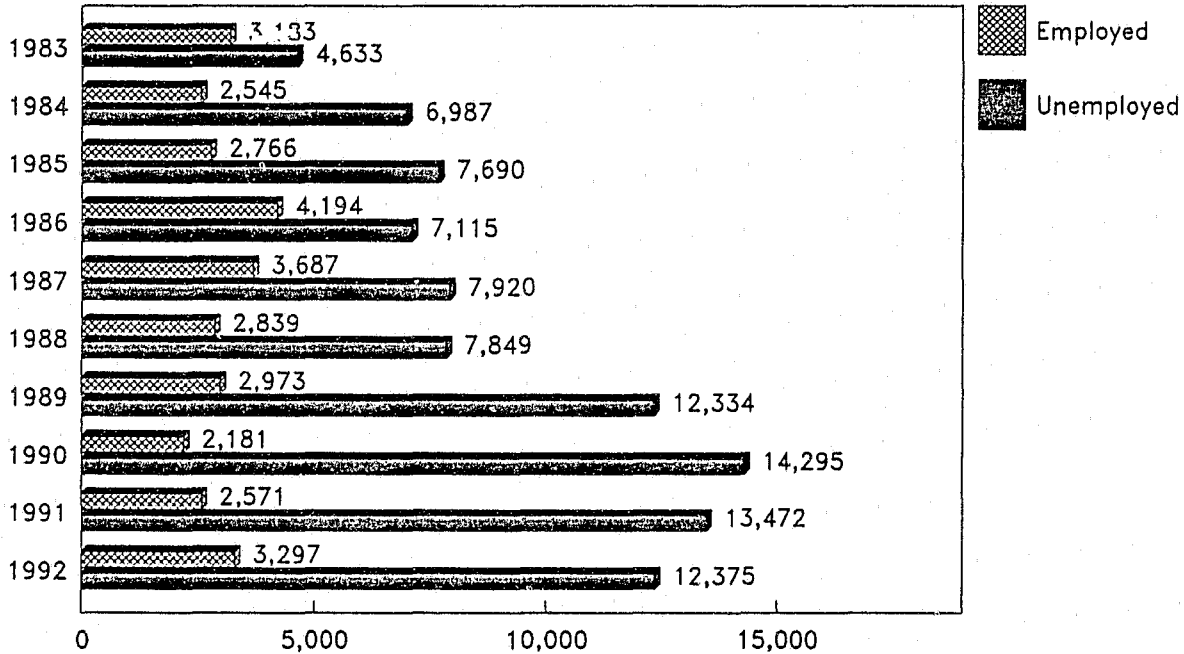
Females with drug abuse problems return to prison at higher rates than those with alcohol abuse only.

- Only 5% of the prison population is female. When the overall return rates are examined, their lower return-to-prison rates are usually masked by the males.
- Again, drug abuse either alone or in combination with alcohol shows up in higher return-to-prison rates.
- There were 9,686 females released between Jan. 1980 and March 1990 who met the criteria used to select the three-year return-to-prison cohort. Of these, 2,444 (25%) returned to prison.
- The overall number of released females who were in their teens (205 white and 222 black) and fifties (118 white and 96 black) was very small. Use caution with these percentages. See the Appendix for details.

Return-to-Prison Rates for Females Broken Out by Age Decade, Race and Extent of Substance Abuse



**Self-Reported Employment at Time of Arrest
Reported Cases Only:
Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992**



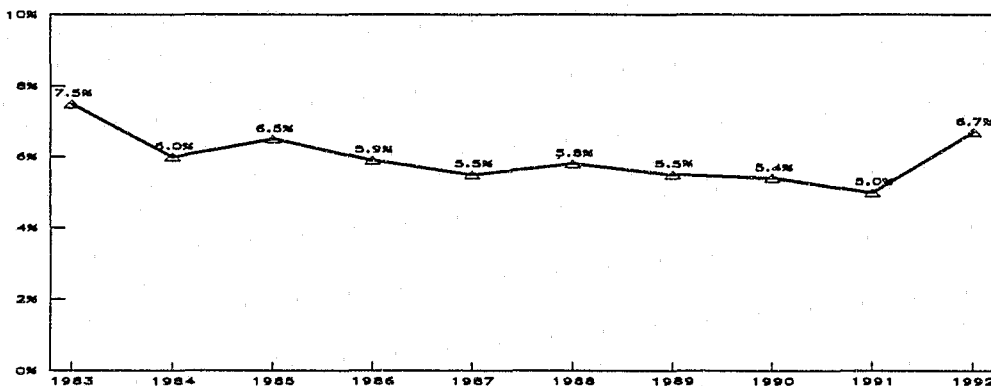
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Reported Cases	Full Time	Percent of Total	Part Time	Percent of Total	Jobless Less Than 6 Months	Percent of Total	Jobless More Than 6 Months	Percent of Total	Never Worked	Percent of Total	Other ⁴	Percent of Total
1983	10,474	2,695	26%	488	5%	2,199	21%	2,324	22%	110	1%	2,658	25%
1984	10,880	2,344	22%	201	2%	3,578	33%	3,271	30%	138	1%	1,348	12%
1985	11,461	2,522	22%	244	2%	3,775	33%	3,744	33%	171	1%	1,005	9%
1986	12,168	3,827	31%	367	3%	3,386	28%	3,561	29%	168	1%	859	7%
1987	11,987	3,240	27%	447	4%	3,719	31%	4,005	33%	196	2%	380	3%
1988	10,903	2,649	24%	190	2%	3,643	33%	3,994	37%	212	2%	215	2%
1989	15,719	2,784	18%	189	1%	4,944	31%	7,035	45%	355	2%	412	3%
1990	16,911	1,994	12%	187	1%	6,111	36%	7,741	46%	443	3%	435	3%
1991	16,496	2,362	14%	209	1%	4,855	29%	8,052	49%	565	3%	453	3%
1992	16,304	2,813	17%	484	3%	3,513	22%	8,226	50%	636	4%	632	4%

4 Note: During the early 1980's, many inmates were coded with employment type Other. After the OTIS database was installed in 1987, this practice changed and only two or three percent of the admissions now receive this code. The Other category includes: students, persons incapable of work, retired, persons who reported "haven't worked since last incarceration", and sometimes welfare or Social Security Disability recipients.

In 1992, one in five of Georgia's prison admissions was employed at the time of arrest.

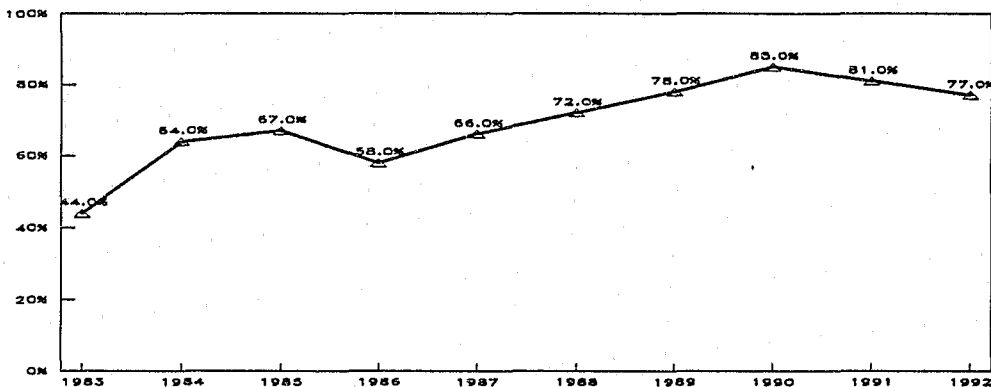
- Self-reported employment at time of arrest is found on the inmate's personal history statement. Personal history statements are completed during the diagnostic phase.

**Unemployment Rate
For The State Of Georgia: 1983 - 1992**



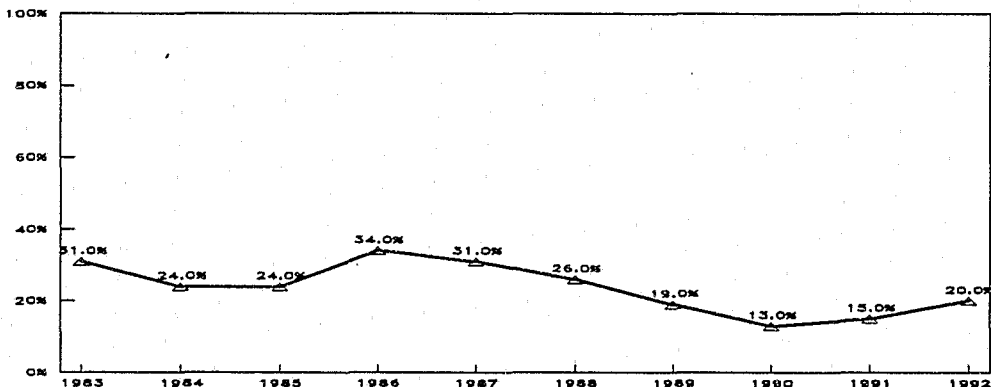
• In 1983, the unemployment rate in the state of Georgia was 7.5%. By 1990, only 5.4% of Georgia residents were unemployed. In 1992, unemployment was on the upswing with an average annual state unemployment rate of 6.7%.

Unemployed Prison Admissions: 1983 - 1992



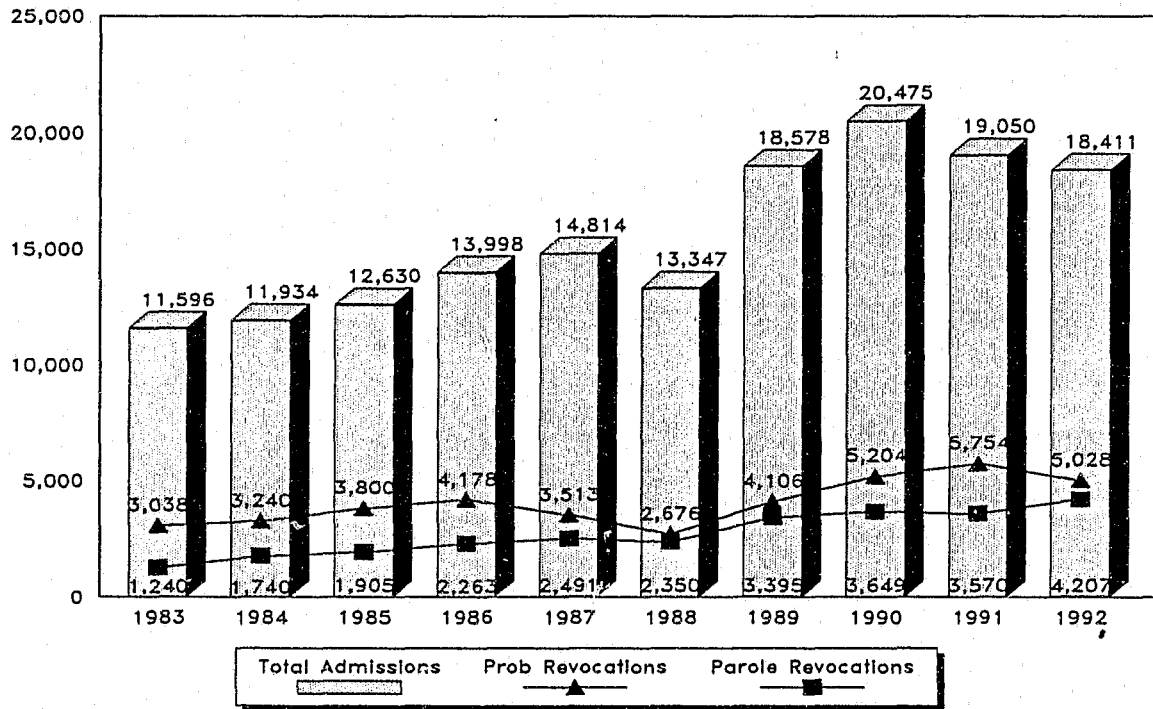
• In 1987, two out of three incoming inmates were unemployed. By 1990, 85% of prison admissions were unemployed. The 1991 and 1992 prison admissions now show a decrease in unemployment; by 1992, unemployment had dropped to 77%.

Employed Prison Admissions: 1983 - 1992



• In 1987, almost one-third of the incoming inmates were employed. By 1990, this figure had dropped to 13% employed. The 1991 and 1992 prison admissions began to show an increase in employment; by 1992, employment had increased to 20%.

Type of Admission: Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992

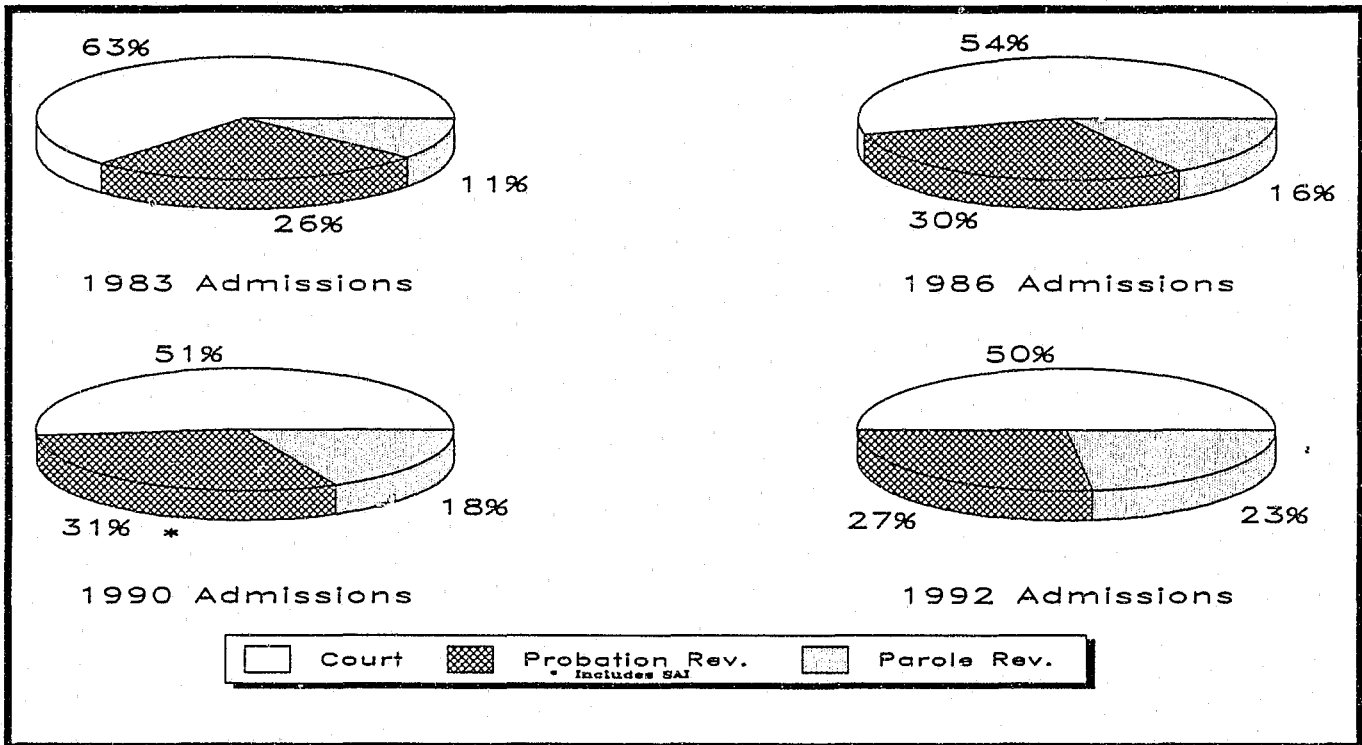


Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Admissions	New Cases from Court	Percent of Total	Probation Revocations	Percent of Total	Parole Revocations	Percent of Total	SAI ⁵	Percent of Total
1983	11,596	7,318	63%	3,038	26%	1,240	11%	0	0%
1984	11,934	6,954	58%	3,240	27%	1,740	15%	0	0%
1985	12,630	6,924	55%	3,800	30%	1,905	15%	1	0%
1986	13,998	7,557	54%	4,178	30%	2,263	16%	0	0%
1987	14,814	8,493	57%	3,513	24%	2,491	17%	317	2%
1988	13,347	7,539	56%	2,676	20%	2,350	18%	782	6%
1989	18,578	10,141	55%	4,106	22%	3,395	18%	936	5%
1990	20,475	10,558	52%	5,204	25%	3,649	18%	1,064	5%
1991	19,050	9,545	50%	5,754	30%	3,570	19%	181	1%
1992	18,411	9,176	50%	5,028	27%	4,207	23%	0	0%

5 The Special Alternative Incarceration (SAI) Program started in November 1983 and ended in March 1991. At this time, SAI became part of the Comprehensive Correctional Boot Camp Program and changed its name to the Probation Boot Camp Program. An admission code for these offenders began in 1987. From 1983 to 1986 these offenders were coded as probation revocators or court admits. Probation Boot Camp data will be found in the Probation Data section.

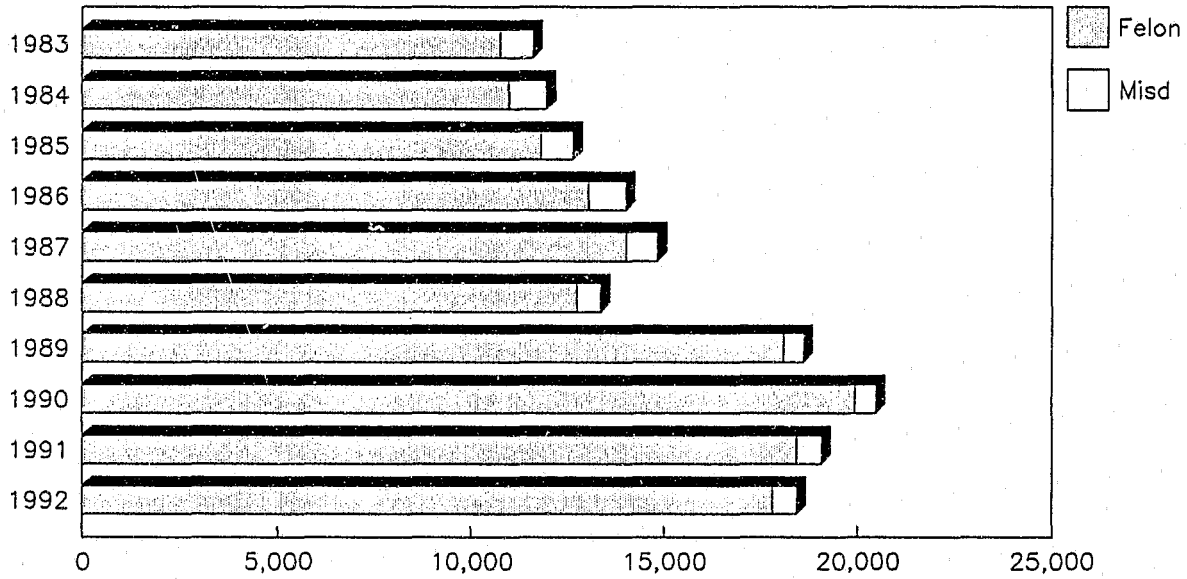
One in two prison admissions is a probation or parole revocator.

- The number of admissions to Georgia's prisons increased 77% in the years from 1983 to 1990, reaching a new high of 20,475. The largest annual increase of admissions (5,231) occurred from 1988 to 1989.
- The number of prison admissions decreased in 1991 and 1992 as the old Special Alternative Incarceration (SAI) program was replaced by the Comprehensive Correctional Boot Camp program and HB1607 took effect.



- Probation and parole revocation admissions are comprising an increasing proportion of annual admissions to prison. Probation and parole revocation admissions combined represented 37% of all admissions in 1983; by 1992 they had increased to 50%.
- Although court admissions remained the leading admission type, the number of court admissions increased only 25% since 1983, while probation revocation admissions increased 66% and parole revocation admissions more than tripled.
- Probation revocation admissions to prison increased steadily from 1983 to 1986. In 1987 and 1988, probation revocation admissions decreased due to ① a new Community Corrections Division policy to use all available alternatives rather than revoking probationers to prison and ② legislation mandating that technical probation violators be revoked to the Community Corrections Division or to a jail for only six months (SB454). In the 1989 session, SB454 was amended and probation revocation admissions again increased.
- By 1991, thirty percent of all prison admissions were probation revocators. The Community Corrections Division again stressed using all available alternatives rather than revoking probationers to prison and in July, 1992 legislation took effect which mandated that technical probation violators be revoked to Community Corrections Facilities (HB1607). In 1992, there were over 700 fewer prison admissions for probation revocations. When the type of probation revocation was examined, there were 500 fewer prison admissions on technical violations.
- Admissions to SAI increased from 317 in 1987 to 1,064 in 1990. In 1991, the SAI program was removed from inmate facilities and an adaptation of the SAI program, the Probation Boot Camps were opened.

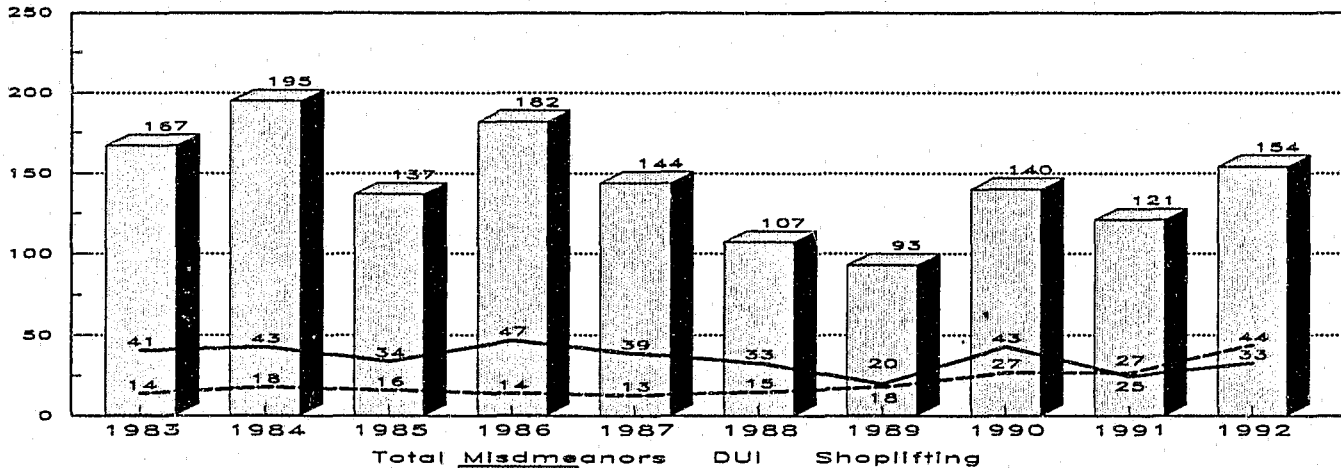
Felons and Misdemeanants: Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992



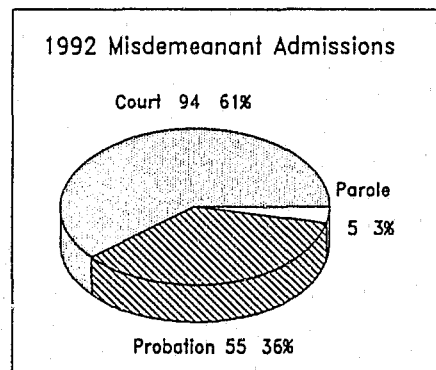
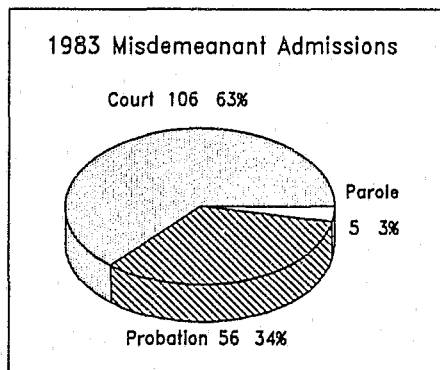
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Admissions	Felons	Percent of Total	Misdemeanants	Percent of Total
1983	11,596	10,764	93%	832	7%
1984	11,934	10,976	92%	958	8%
1985	12,630	11,797	93%	833	7%
1986	13,998	13,050	93%	948	7%
1987	14,814	14,020	95%	794	5%
1988	13,347	12,751	96%	596	4%
1989	18,578	18,075	97%	503	3%
1990	20,475	19,952	97%	523	3%
1991	19,050	18,417	97%	633	3%
1992	18,411	17,795	97%	616	3%

The majority of prison admissions committed felony crimes.

- The number of felons admitted to Georgia's prisons has increased 65% from 10,764 in 1983 to 17,795 in 1992.
- The proportion of felony admissions increased from 93% of the total admissions in 1983 to 97% in 1992.
- Misdemeanant admissions to prison have decreased from 8% of total prison admissions in 1984 to only 3% in 1992.
- Misdemeanant admissions rose to 948 in 1986 then tapered down to 503 in 1989. In 1991, they increased to 633, dropping slightly to 616 in 1992.
- The six most frequent misdemeanors are *Driving Under The Influence (DUI)*, *Battery*, *Shoplifting*, *Abandonment*, *Theft By Taking* and *Bad Checks*. The picture below shows the pattern of DUI and Battery admissions during the past 10 years. Prison admissions for DUI are on the upswing.

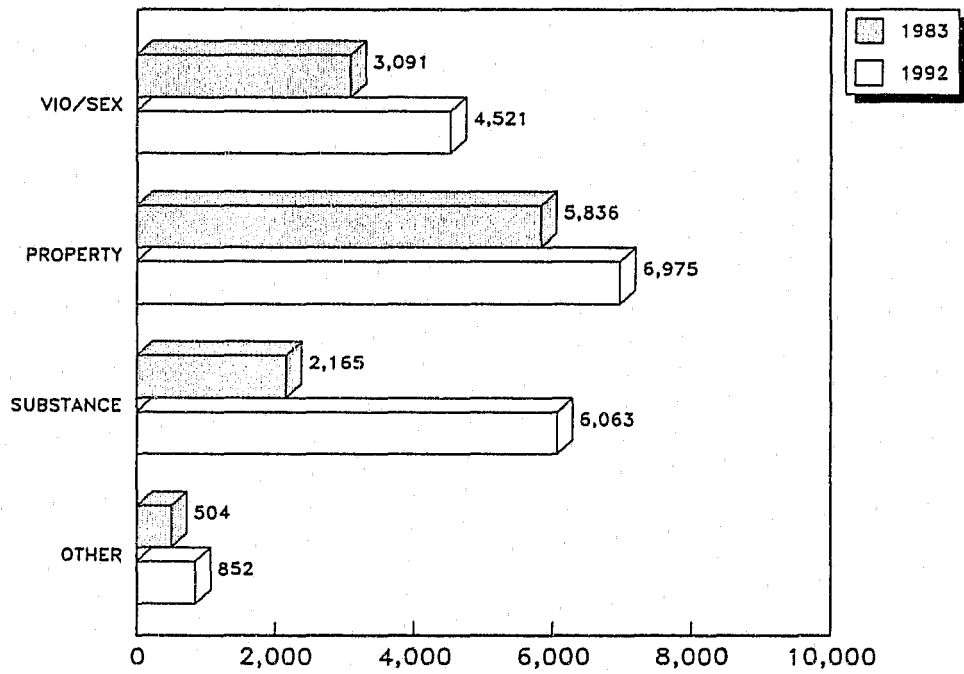


- The three major crime type categories for misdemeanor admissions in 1983 were: ① Property (38%); ② Non-violent personal (21%); and ③ Substance Abuse (16%).
- By 1992 those proportions had shifted so that the three major crime type categories were: ① Property (36%); ② Substance Abuse (29%); and ③ Other (19%).⁶
- Probation revocators have decreased from 47% of misdemeanor admissions in 1983 to 38% in 1992.



⁶ The Glossary contains information about what crimes are counted in each crime type.

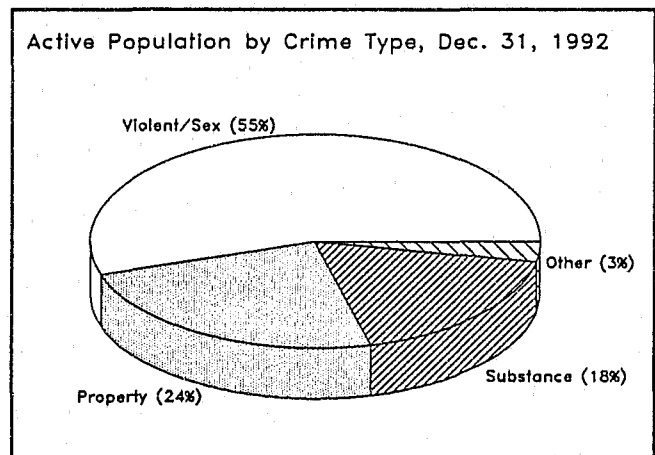
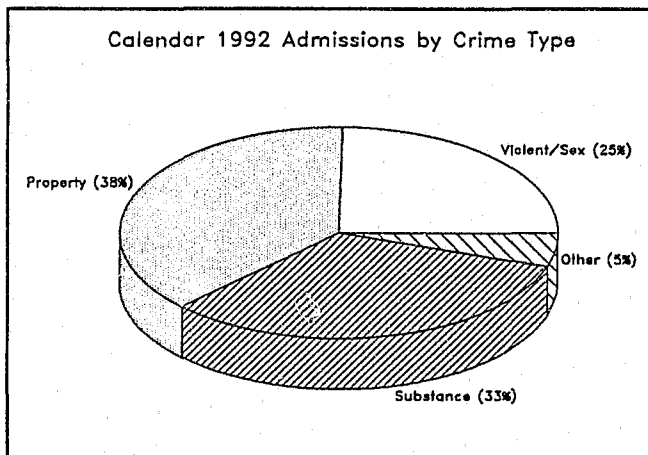
Crime-Type: Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992



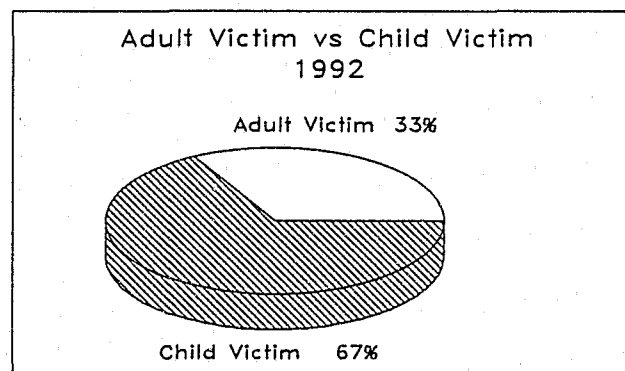
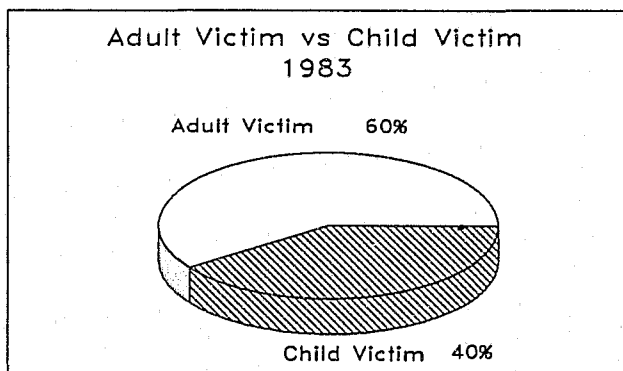
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Admissions	Violent Crimes	Percent of Total	Property	Percent of Total	Drug Sales & Possession	Percent of Total	DUI and HTV	Percent of Total	Sex Crimes	Percent of Total	Other Crimes	Percent of Total
1983	11,596	2,656	23%	5,836	50%	1,245	11%	920	8%	435	4%	504	4%
1984	11,934	2,536	21%	5,634	47%	1,323	11%	1,346	11%	516	4%	579	5%
1985	12,630	2,604	21%	5,860	46%	1,486	12%	1,595	13%	581	5%	504	4%
1986	13,998	2,857	20%	6,330	45%	1,907	14%	1,751	13%	586	4%	567	4%
1987	14,814	3,013	20%	6,478	44%	2,518	17%	1,552	10%	681	5%	572	4%
1988	13,347	2,945	22%	5,601	42%	2,523	19%	1,306	10%	518	4%	454	3%
1989	18,578	3,974	21%	6,961	37%	4,866	26%	1,248	7%	858	5%	671	4%
1990	20,475	4,041	20%	8,072	39%	5,363	26%	1,298	6%	840	4%	861	4%
1991	19,050	3,722	20%	7,277	38%	4,971	26%	1,359	7%	749	4%	972	5%
1992	18,411	3,685	20%	6,975	38%	4,724	26%	1,339	7%	836	5%	852	5%

The number of prison admissions for drug and alcohol crimes has increased more than those for any other crime-type.

- The proportion of drug crime admissions to prison has increased from 11% in 1983 to 26% in 1992.
- The number of prison admissions with Habitual Traffic Violator (HTV/DUI) convictions declined between 1986 and 1989, then began increasing again.
- Although property crime admissions continue to comprise the largest proportion of total admissions, that proportion decreased from 50% in 1983 to 38% in 1992, as the admissions for drug sales and possession climbed.
- Although only 25% of the prison admissions in 1992 were violent/sex offenders, they comprised 55% of the *active* prison population on December 31, 1992. This difference is due to the buildup in the active population caused by longer lengths of stay for violent/sex offenders.⁷



- Violent personal crimes decreased from 23% of total prison admissions in 1983 to 20% in 1992.
- Although the *proportion* of prison admissions for sex crimes remained stable at about 4%, the *number* of sex crime admissions almost doubled from 435 in 1983 to 836 in 1992.
- The percentage of prison admissions for sex crimes with child victims has risen from 40% in 1983 to 60% in 1992.⁸



⁷ See the section on Admission Cohorts vs Active Population

⁸ See "A Review of Georgia's Sex Offender Population", Georgia Department of Corrections, April 1993.

A closer look at each crime-type.

This crime type section shows a comparison between admissions, departures and the active prison population.

Showing these three groups together provides the reader with information about length of stay.

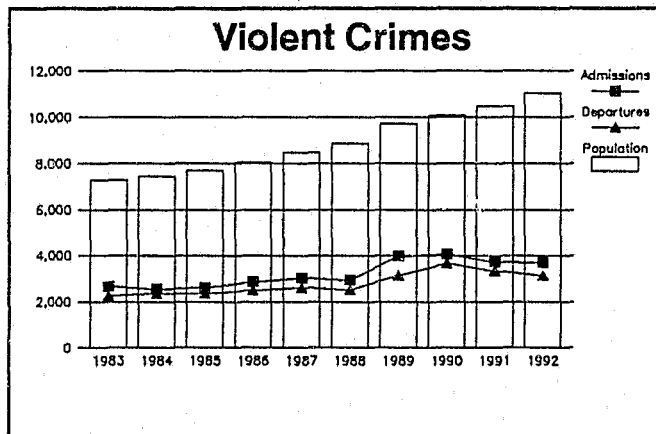
Whenever the active prison population and the number of admissions are given, the reader can determine the length of stay. This is done by dividing the active prison population by the number admitted to prison.

When the number of departures is larger than the number admitted, there will always be a reduction in the active prison population.

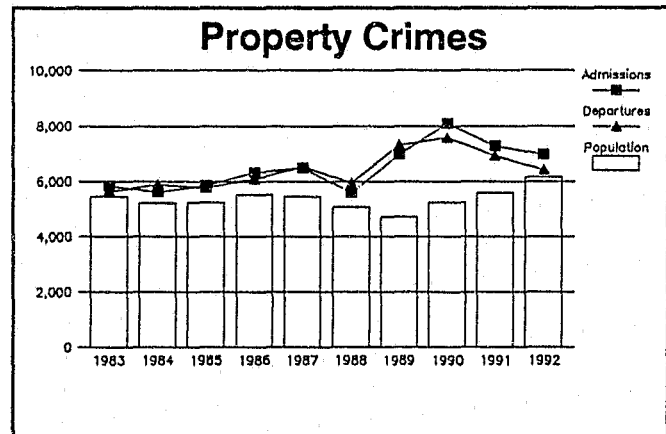
The lower the lines of admissions and departures, the higher the length of stay.

If the admission line is even with the population bar, the length of stay will be about a year.

When the admission line is above the population bar, the length of stay will be less than one year.

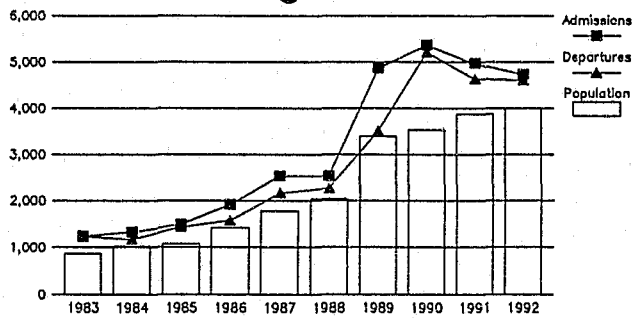


- In December 1992, Georgia prisons held more than 11,000 inmates who had committed a violent crime. There is a large build up in the active prison population of inmates who committed a violent crime. This is due to the nature of their crimes, their long sentence lengths and longer lengths of stay.
- The number of inmates admitted to Georgia prisons for violent crimes rose from 2,656 in 1983 to 3,685 in 1992.
- The number of inmates released from prison for violent crimes has increased from about 2,000 in 1983 to over 3,000 in 1992.
- In 1983 the length of stay for violent crimes was about 34 months; by 1992 the length of stay had increased to 38 months.



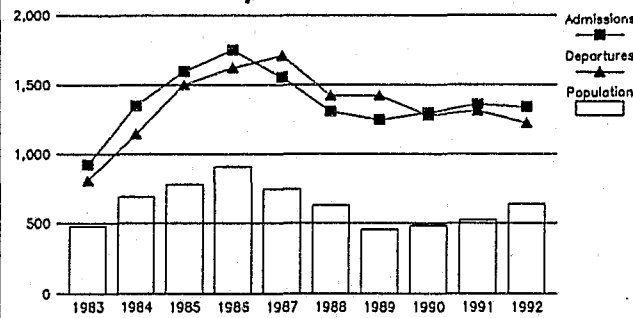
- The number of inmates in Georgia's active prison population who committed a property crime has increased from over 5,000 in 1983 to over 6,000 in 1992.
- The number of inmates admitted to prison for property crimes increased from 5,836 in 1983 to 6,975 in 1992. In 1984, 1988 and 1989 the number of inmates released from prison for property crimes was greater than the number of inmates admitted to prison for property crimes, causing the population to decline in those years.
- The number of inmates released from prison for property crimes has increased from over 5,000 in 1983 to over 6,000 in 1992.
- The length of stay for property crimes decreased from 16 months in 1983 to 14 months in 1992.

Drug Crimes



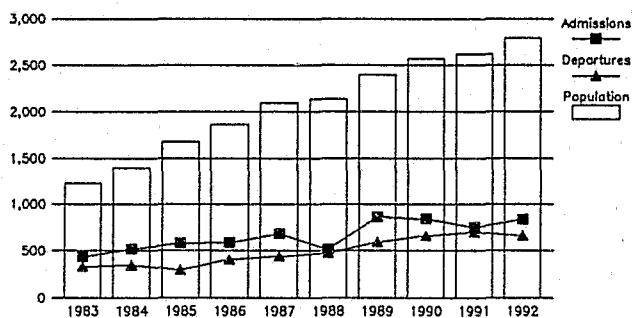
- The number of drug offenders in Georgia's active prison population has increased from about 900 in 1983 to about 4,000 in 1992.
- The number of inmates admitted to a Georgia prison for drug offenses increased from 1,245 in 1983 to 4,724 in 1992.
- The number of inmates released from a Georgia prison for drug offenses increased from about 1,000 in 1983 to almost 5,000 in 1992.
- From 1983 to 1988 the number of prison admissions and releases was fairly even. In 1989 prison admissions for drug offenders outnumbered releases for drug offenders by about 1,500.
- The length of stay for drug crimes increased from 13 months in 1983 to 14 months in 1992.

DUI/HTV Crimes



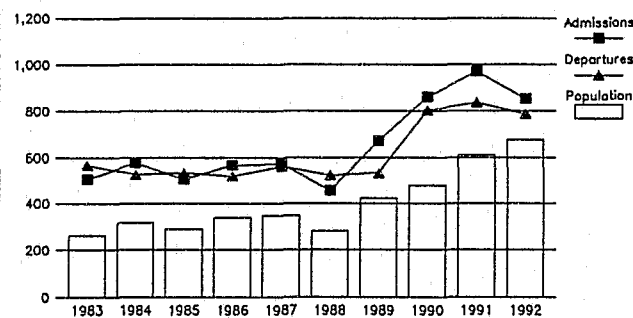
- The number of inmates in Georgia's active prison population for DUI/HTV offenses increased from less than 500 in 1983 to over 800 in 1986. In 1992, there were over 500.
- The number of inmates admitted to Georgia prisons for DUI/HTV offenses increased from 920 in 1983 to 1,339 in 1992.
- The number of inmates released from Georgia prisons for alcohol related offenses increased from about 100 in 1981 to about 1,200 in 1992.
- From 1987 to 1989, more people were released from prison for alcohol related crimes than were admitted to prison for DUI/HTV offenses which resulted in the population declining during those years.
- The length of stay for DUI/HTV crimes remained stable at about 8 months.

Sex Crimes



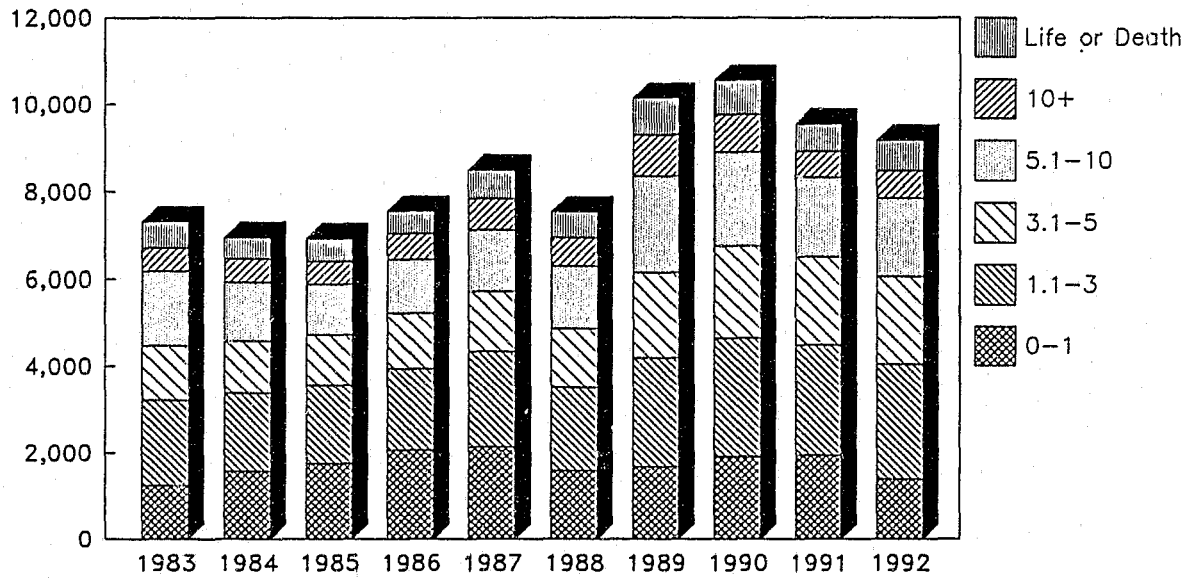
- The number of sex offenders in Georgia's active prison population has increased from over 1,000 in 1983 to over 2,600 in 1992.
- The number of inmates admitted to a Georgia prison for sex crimes increased from 435 in 1983 to 836 in 1992.
- The number of inmates released from prison for sex crimes has increased from about 400 in 1983 to about 600 in 1992.
- The number of admissions was higher than the number of departures each year except 1988 when admissions and departures were equal.
- The length of stay for sex offenders in 1983 was 35 months. By 1992 the length of stay had increased to 41 months.

Other Crimes



- The number of inmates in Georgia's active prison population whose type crime is "other" increased from over 200 in 1983 to over 600 in 1992.
- The number of inmates admitted to prison for "other" crimes increased from 504 in 1983 to 852 in 1992.
- The number of inmates released from prison for "other" crimes increased from less than 600 in 1983 to almost 800 in 1992.
- The number of admissions and departures was higher than the active population for each year.
- The length of stay for "other" crimes ranged between 10 and 15 months. In 1992, the average length of stay for "other" crimes was 12 months.

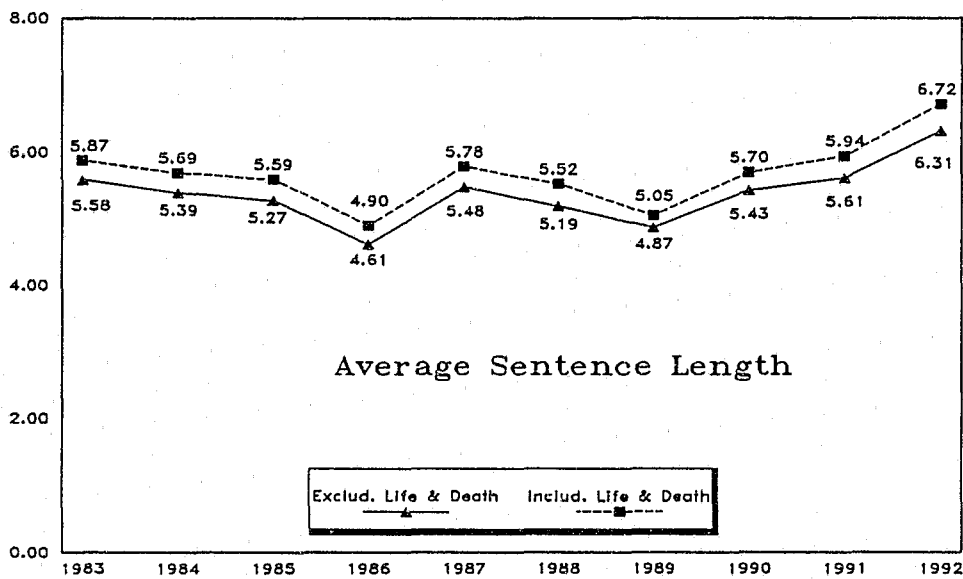
**Sentence Length
New Court Cases Only:
Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992**



Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total New Court Cases	Sentence 0 - 1 Year	Percent of Total	Sentence 1.1 - 3 Years	Percent of Total	Sentence 3.1 - 5 Years	Percent of Total	Sentence 5.1 - 10 Years	Percent of Total	Sentence 10+ Years	Percent of Total	Sentence Life or Death	Percent of Total
1983	7,318	1,249	17%	1,960	27%	1,259	17%	1,718	23%	537	7%	595	8%
1984	6,954	1,569	23%	1,808	26%	1,199	17%	1,364	20%	522	8%	492	7%
1985	6,924	1,751	25%	1,797	26%	1,173	17%	1,168	17%	512	7%	523	8%
1986	7,557	2,062	27%	1,866	25%	1,288	17%	1,240	16%	587	8%	514	7%
1987	8,493	2,133	25%	2,197	26%	1,401	16%	1,400	16%	702	8%	660	8%
1988	7,539	1,587	21%	1,927	26%	1,353	18%	1,426	19%	647	9%	594	8%
1989	10,141	1,676	17%	2,509	25%	1,969	19%	2,209	22%	919	9%	859	8%
1990	10,558	1,912	18%	2,727	26%	2,116	20%	2,150	20%	860	8%	793	8%
1991	9,545	1,942	20%	2,543	27%	2,026	21%	1,820	19%	583	6%	631	7%
1992	9,175	1,389	15%	2,647	29%	2,021	22%	1,795	20%	621	7%	702	8%

**Nearly half of 1992's prison admissions had sentences of three years or less;
15% had a sentence longer than ten years.**

- Over 4,000 (44%) 1992 prison admissions had sentences of three years or less. These inmates move through the system rapidly.
- In 1992, there were 553 fewer direct court admissions of offenders serving 0-1 years (1,942 in 1991 vs 1,389 in 1992).
- Over 1,300 (15%) 1992 prison admissions had sentences of ten years or more. These inmates stay in the system a long time and represent a growing group of long-term, often violent offenders.
- The average sentence length, excluding life and death sentences, increased from 5.58 years in 1983 to 6.31 years in 1992. A life or death sentence is calculated as 21 years.⁹

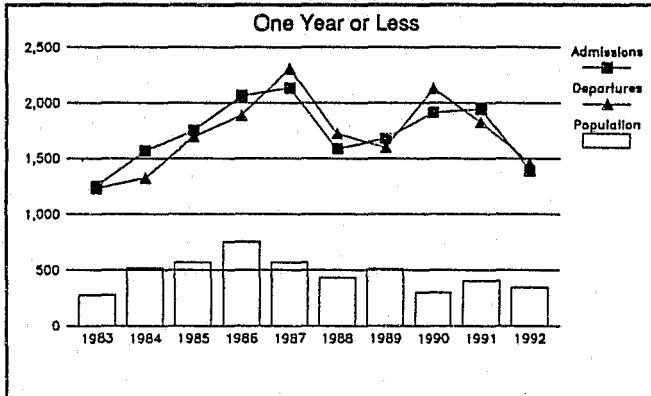


- From 1983 to 1992 prison admissions in the following sentence length categories increased by these amounts:

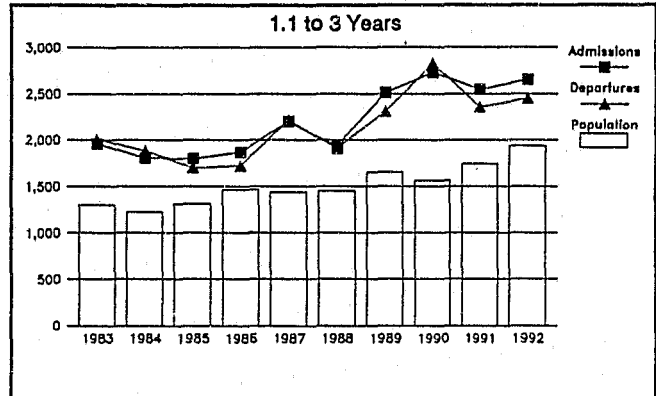
Group	From	To	Increase
3.1 to 5 Years	1,259	2,021	61%
1.1 to 3 Years	1,960	2,647	35%
Life and Death Sentences	595	702	18%
10 Years or More	537	621	16%
1 Year or Less	1,249	1,389	11%
5.1 to 10 Years	1,718	1,795	4%

⁹ GDC's pattern of calculating Life and Death sentences was established in the early 70's. At that time, GDC was using an Earned Time procedure to establish parole eligibility. All violent offenders had to served 1/3 their sentences before being eligible for parole. Although few Lifers were released on their first parole review, the Parole Board would review a Lifer for possible parole after 7 years, therefore a life sentence was calculated as 3 times 7 (21 years).

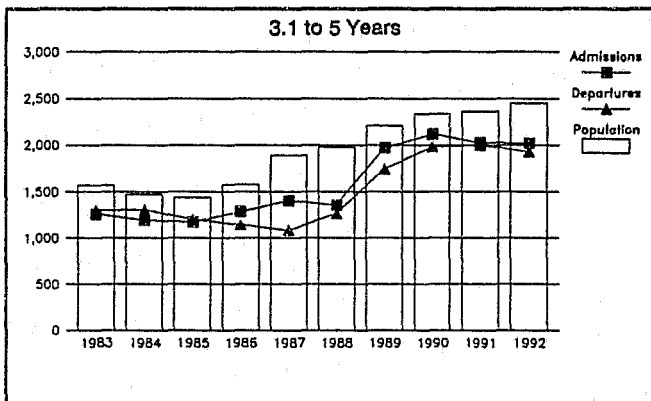
A closer look at sentence lengths.



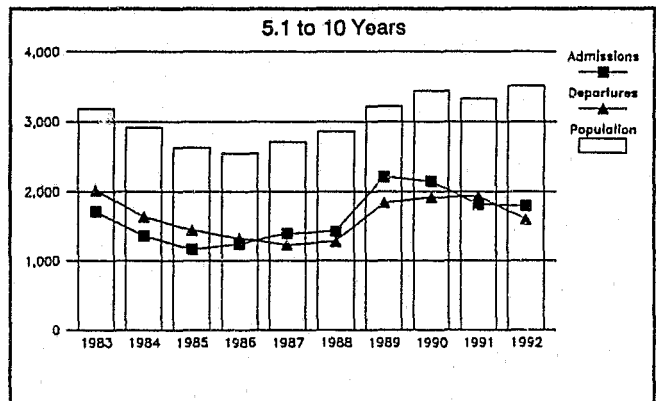
- The number of inmates receiving a sentence of one year or less rose from 1,249 in 1983 to a high of 2,133 in 1987. It then tapered off in 1988 and 1989 only to rise again in 1990 and 1991. In 1992, there were over 500 fewer admissions of this group.
- 1992 admissions have the lowest proportion of this group in the past ten years (15%). The high was 27% of all direct court admissions in 1986.



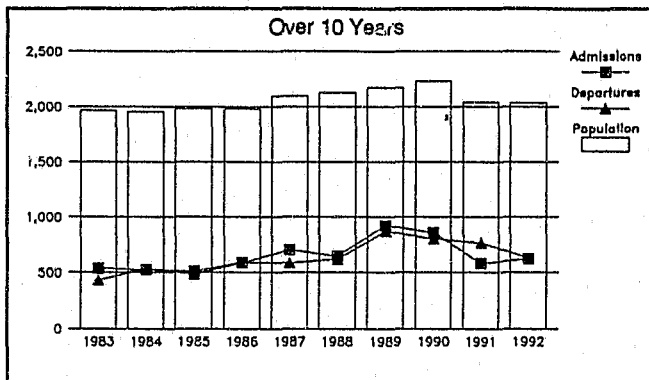
- The number of inmates receiving a sentence of 1.1 to 3 years has increased from 1,960 in 1983 to 2,647 in 1992.
- Sentences of 1.1 to 3 years have comprised between 25% to 29% of prison admissions from 1983 to 1992.



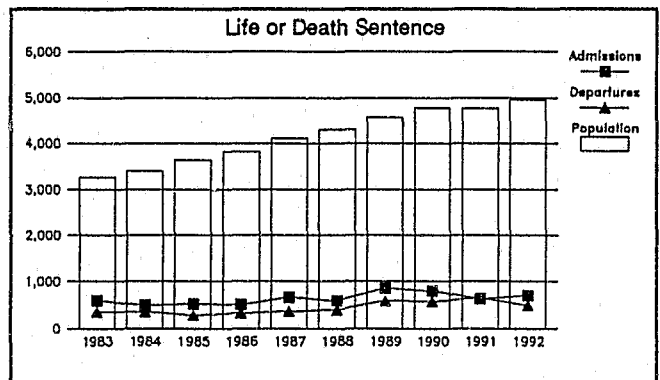
- The number of inmates receiving a sentence of 3.1 to 5 years increased 61% from 1,259 in 1983 to 2,021 in 1992.
- This is the fastest growing sentence group. Sentences of 3.1 to 5 years increased from 17% of the total direct court prison admissions in 1983 to 22% in 1992.



- The number of inmates receiving a sentence of 5.1 to 10 years increased from 1,718 in 1983 to 2,209 in 1989, then decreased to 1,795 in 1992.
- Sentences of 5.1 to 10 years comprised 23% of direct court prison admissions in 1983 but decreased to 20% of admissions in 1992.

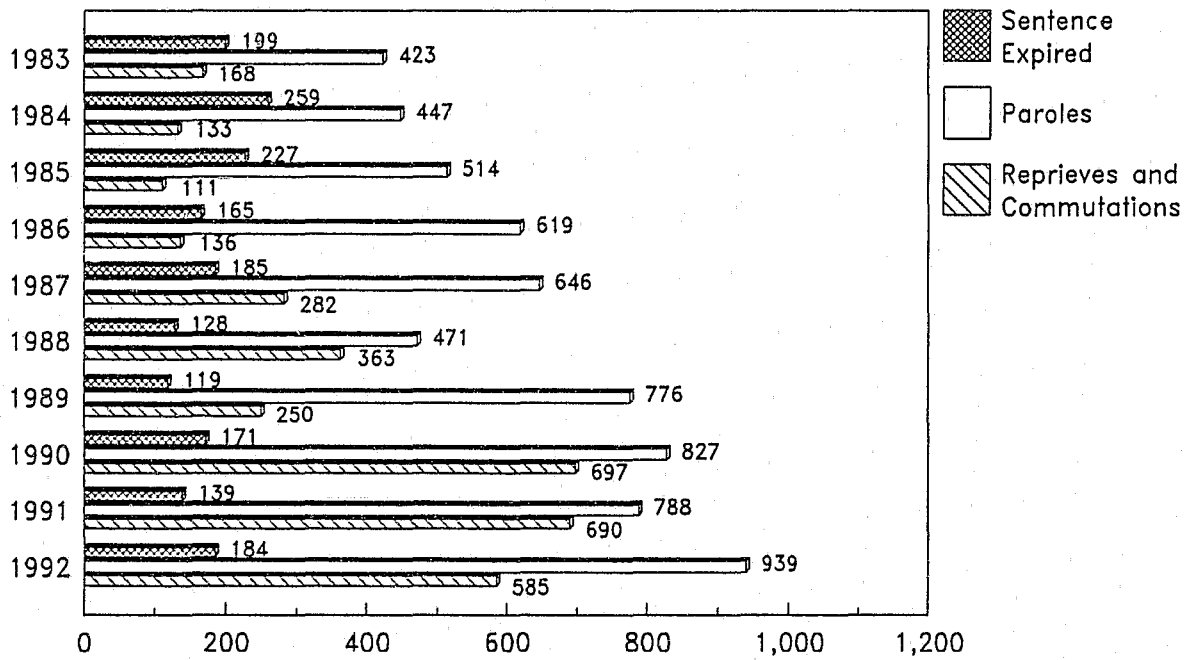


- The number of inmates receiving a sentence of 10 years or more increased from a low of 512 in 1985 to a high of 919 in 1989. There were 621 admissions of this group in 1992.
- The proportion of sentences 10 years or more comprised between 6% and 9% of prison admissions from 1983 to 1992.



- The number of inmates receiving a life or death sentence increased from a low of 492 in 1984 to a high of 859 in 1989. In 1992, there were 702 direct court admissions in this group.
- The proportion of life and death sentences comprised between 7% and 8% of prison admissions from 1983 to 1992.

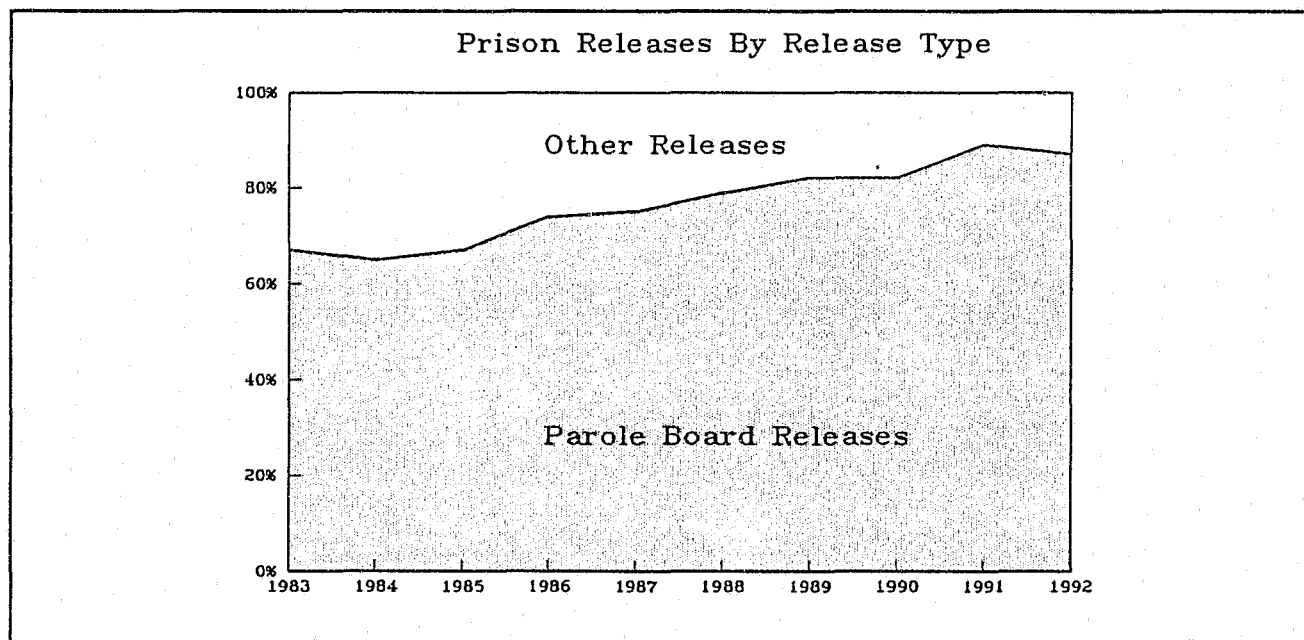
**Type of Release:
Releases from Prison, 1983 - 1992**



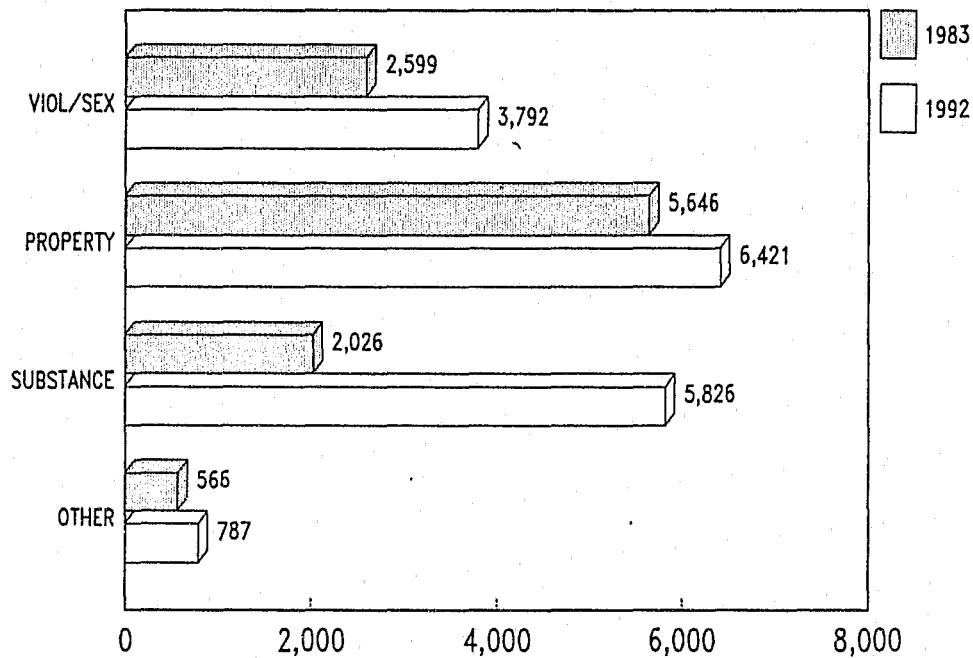
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Annual Releases	Sentence Expired	Percent of Total	Parole	Percent of Total	Repeive	Percent of Total	Commu-tations	Percent of Total	Boot Camp and SAI	Percent of Total	Other	Percent of Total
1983	10,837	3,399	31%	5,758	53%	1,505	14%	11	0%	0	0%	164	2%
1984	11,425	3,879	34%	6,460	57%	940	8%	4	0%	0	0%	142	1%
1985	11,906	3,800	32%	6,928	58%	997	8%	11	0%	0	0%	170	1%
1986	12,689	3,197	25%	8,243	65%	1,098	9%	28	0%	0	0%	123	1%
1987	13,990	3,281	23%	7,792	56%	213	2%	2,546	18%	4	0%	154	1%
1988	13,167	1,936	15%	7,079	54%	153	1%	3,156	24%	681	5%	162	1%
1989	16,507	1,946	12%	10,838	66%	2,705	16%	3	0%	842	5%	173	1%
1990	19,192	2,250	12%	10,545	55%	5,246	27%	0	0%	967	5%	184	1%
1991	17,720	1,354	8%	10,626	60%	4,814	27%	8	0%	758	4%	160	1%
1992	16,826	2,103	12%	10,120	60%	3,228	19%	4	0%	1,211	7%	160	1%

Four out of five offenders are released from prison through an action of the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

- More than 1,200 offenders successfully completed Inmate Boot Camps in 1992. Inmate Boot Camps are part of Georgia's Comprehensive Correctional Boot Camp Program, established in 1991.
- Eighty-seven percent of all inmates released in 1992 left prison through some action of the Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles.
- Sixty percent of all inmates released in 1992 received regular paroles and another 7% received a Boot Camp parole.
- During the past ten years, the Parole Board has issued reprieves or commutations to help alleviate prison crowding. In most of the trend years, the Parole Board granted supervised reprieves which require a release plan. Due to severe overcrowding and a burgeoning jail backlog in 1987 and 1988, the Parole Board utilized commutations which do not require a release plan.
- There were 1,586 fewer Parole Board reprieves in 1992 than in 1991. Georgia's Emergency Release program ended December 31, 1992 at the Governor's direction. Many of the offenders eligible for Parole Board reprieves are also eligible for the Inmate Boot Camp Program.
- Releases by Parole Board action have increased during the past nine years. In 1984, about one-third (34%) of all releases had completed their entire sentence. By 1992, 12% had completed their entire sentence. This change reflects the Parole Board's commitment to help Corrections deal with the jail backlog and prison overcrowding.



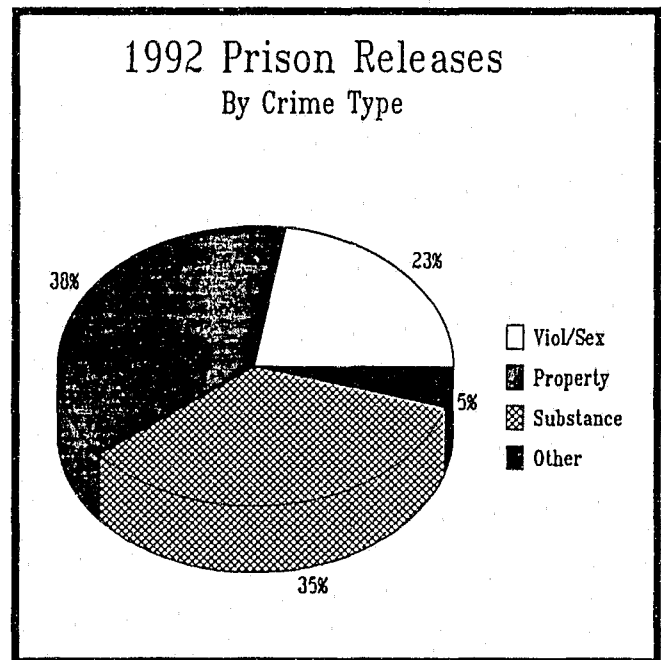
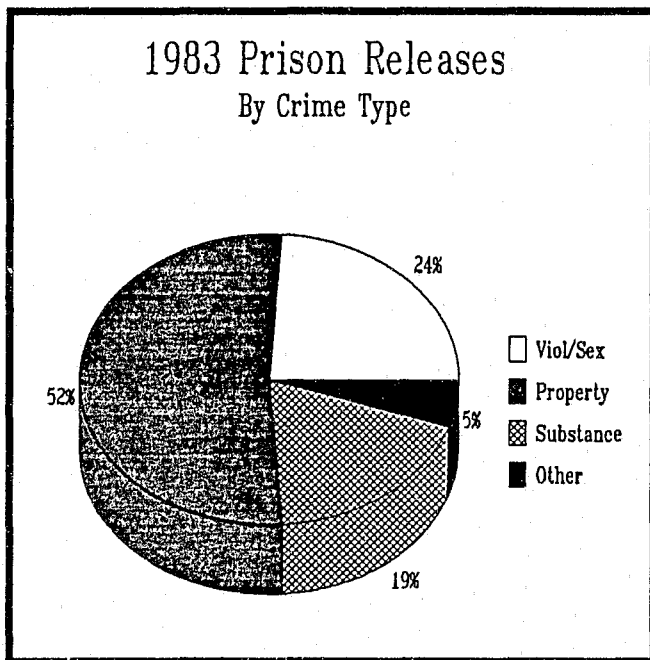
**Crime-Type:
Releases From Prison, 1983 - 1992**



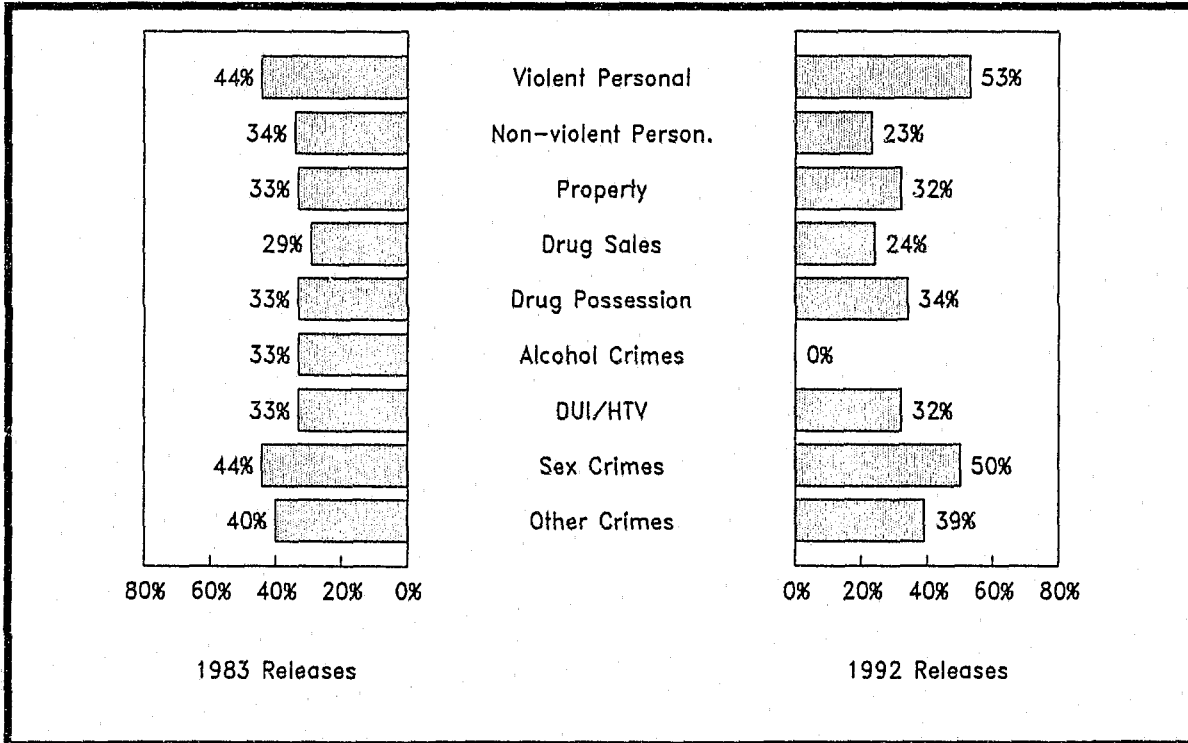
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Admissions	Violent Crimes	Percent of Total	Property	Percent of Total	Drug Sales & Possession	Percent of Total	DUI and HTV	Percent of Total	Sex Crimes	Percent of Total	Other Crimes	Percent of Total
1983	10,837	2,271	21%	5,646	52%	1,223	11%	803	7%	328	3%	566	5%
1984	11,425	2,357	21%	5,889	52%	1,166	10%	1,144	10%	343	3%	526	5%
1985	11,906	2,359	20%	5,790	49%	1,427	12%	1,501	13%	298	3%	531	4%
1986	12,689	2,493	20%	6,078	48%	1,573	12%	1,623	13%	404	3%	518	4%
1987	13,990	2,590	19%	6,530	47%	2,159	15%	1,709	12%	442	3%	560	4%
1988	13,167	2,531	19%	5,958	45%	2,258	17%	1,421	11%	478	4%	521	4%
1989	16,507	3,130	19%	7,321	44%	3,507	21%	1,422	9%	595	4%	532	3%
1990	19,192	3,666	19%	7,566	39%	5,217	27%	1,277	7%	662	3%	804	4%
1991	17,720	3,332	19%	6,917	39%	4,629	26%	1,310	7%	696	4%	836	5%
1992	16,826	3,130	19%	6,421	38%	4,600	27%	1,226	7%	662	4%	787	5%

Releases for substance abuse crimes mirror the increase in admissions for this crime-type.

- In 1983 over half (53%) of all prison releasees were serving sentences for property crimes. By 1992, only 38% of releasees were serving for property crimes.
- As admissions to prison for substance abuse crimes surged during the 80's, the *number* of releases for these crimes almost tripled, increasing from 2,026 in 1983 to 5,826 in 1992.
- The *percentage* of substance abuse offender releases also increased, growing from 19% in 1983 to 35% in 1992.



**Percent of Sentence Served:
Releases from Prison, 1983 - 1992**

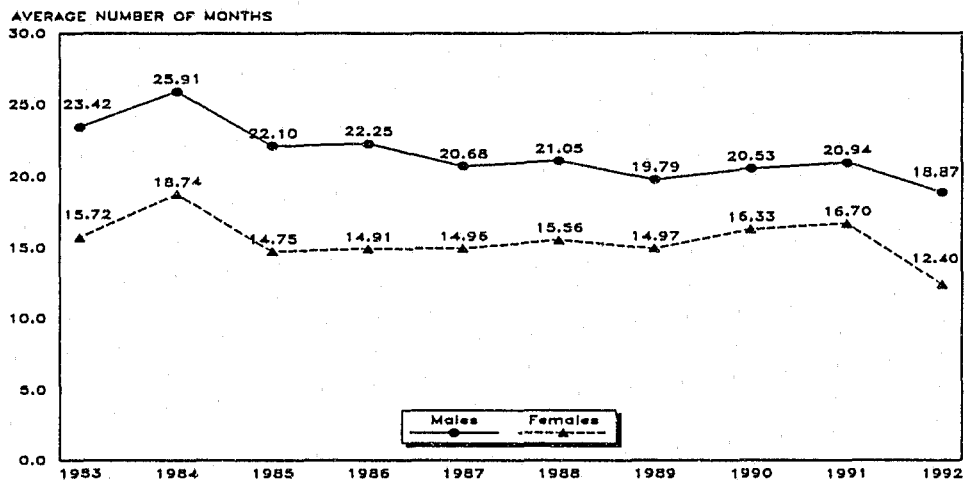


Release Date	Violent Personal	Non-Violent Personal	Property	Drug Sales	Drug Possession	Alcohol ¹⁰	DUI/HTV	Sex Crimes	Other
1983	44%	34%	33%	29%	33%	33%	33%	44%	40%
1984	43%	35%	35%	33%	35%	44%	34%	45%	41%
1985	47%	50%	42%	37%	43%	49%	40%	46%	52%
1986	50%	43%	44%	37%	39%	41%	39%	50%	49%
1987	53%	34%	47%	36%	40%	55%	42%	48%	52%
1988	48%	32%	33%	24%	32%	29%	32%	47%	42%
1989	49%	35%	29%	21%	29%	32%	30%	51%	37%
1990	48%	35%	28%	19%	28%	35%	30%	50%	34%
1991	48%	26%	26%	19%	29%	28%	26%	47%	30%
1992	53%	23%	32%	24%	34%	0%	32%	50%	39%

¹⁰ There were no valid percentage served figures for alcohol crimes in 1992.

Georgia's violent offenders are serving over one-half of their sentences.

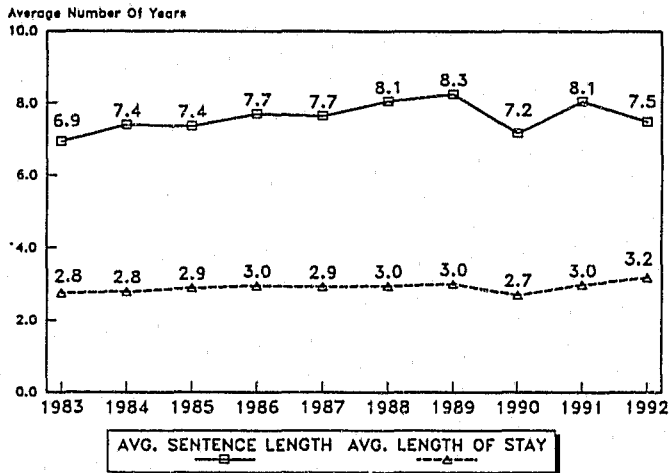
- Offenders released from Georgia prisons in 1992 who had committed violent personal crimes served 53% of their prison sentences, up from 44% in 1983.
- Sex offenders released from Georgia prisons in 1992 served 50% of their prison sentences.
- Although the overall average length-of-stay (prison and jail credit time) for males and females has declined over the past 10 years, the average length-of-stay for those convicted of violent crimes and sex crimes has increased. In fact, these two groups served a larger proportion of their average sentence length in 1992 than they did in 1983.



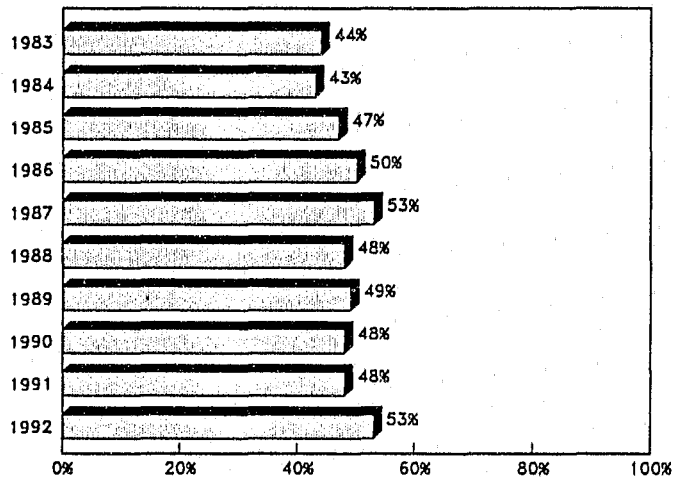
Calendar Year of Release	Males		Females	
	Average Number of Years Served	Average Number of Months Served (30-day Month)	Average Number of Years Served	Average Number of Months Served (30-day Month)
1983	1.93	23.42	1.29	15.72
1984	2.13	25.91	1.54	18.74
1985	1.82	22.10	1.21	14.75
1986	1.83	22.25	1.23	14.91
1987	1.70	20.68	1.23	14.96
1988	1.73	21.05	1.28	15.56
1989	1.63	19.79	1.23	14.97
1990	1.69	20.53	1.34	16.33
1991	1.72	20.94	1.37	16.70
1992	1.55	18.87	1.02	12.40

Violent Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length-of-Stay



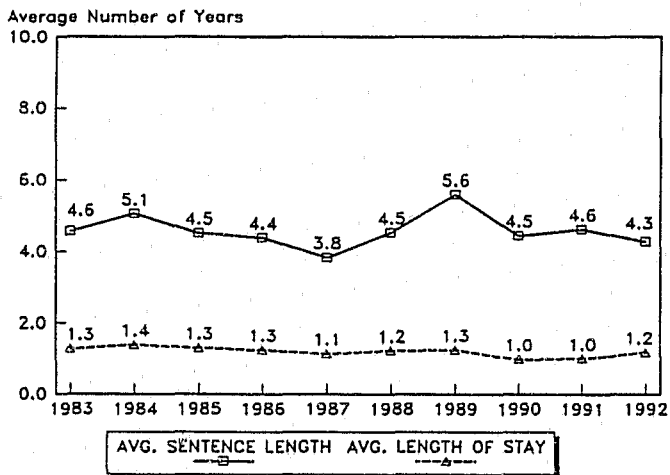
Percent of Sentence Served



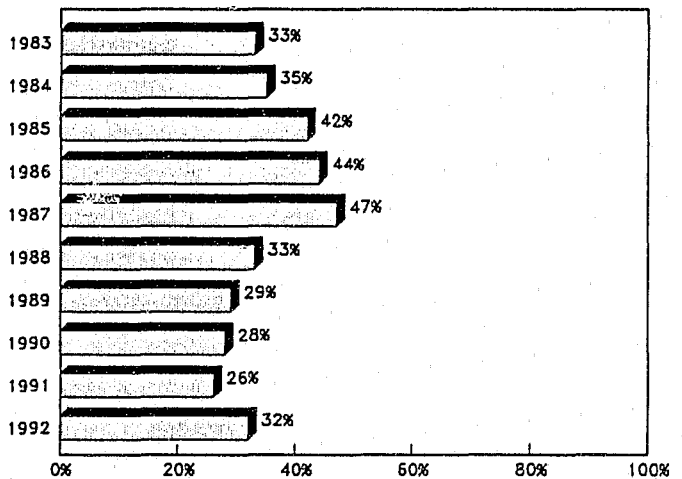
- These average sentence lengths for violent offenders exclude life and death sentences. The average sentence length for violent offenders increased gradually from 6.7 years in 1983 to 8.3 years in 1989. In 1992, it was 7.5 years.
- The average length-of-stay (LOS) shown here includes prison time and jail credit time. The average LOS for violent offenders has increased from 32.4 months in 1990 to 38.4 months in 1992.
- Violent offenders have consistently served over 40% of their sentences. In 1987 and again in 1992, their percent of sentence served reached a high of 53%.

Property Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length-of-stay



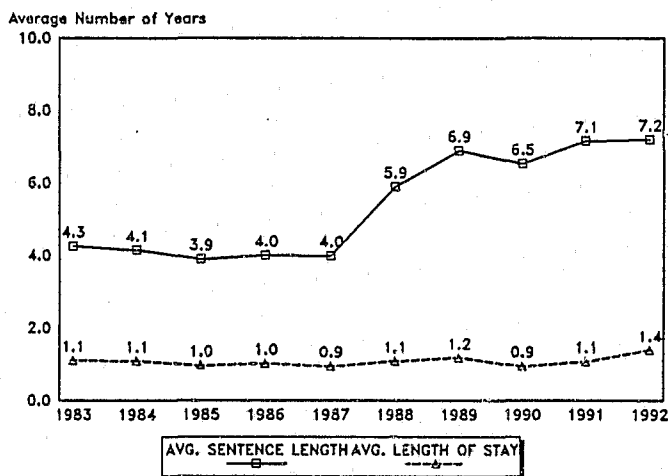
Percent of Sentence Served



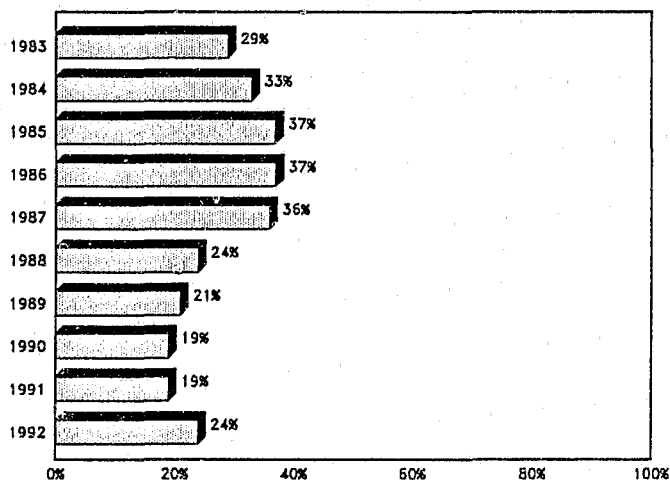
- The average sentence length for property offenders fluctuated from a low of 3.8 years in 1987 to a high of 5.6 years in 1989. The average sentence length for property offenders released in 1992 was 4.3 years.
- The average LOS for property offenders released during this trend period ranged between 12 and 17 months.
- For 6 years of this 10-year trend period, property offenders have served at least 1/3 of their sentences. The percent of sentence served dropped between 1989 and 1991 but increased to almost one third (32%) in 1992.

Drug Sale Crimes

Average Sentence Length/Average Length-of-stay



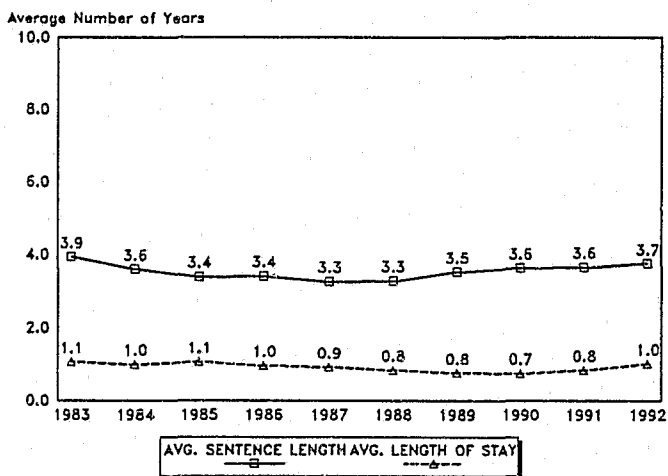
Percent of Sentence Served



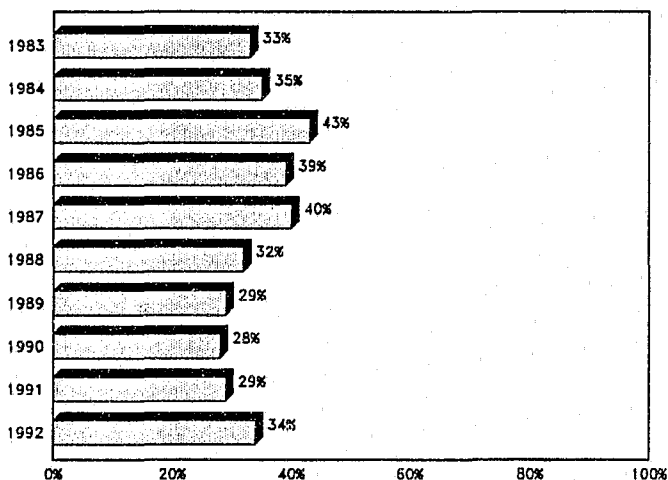
- These average sentence lengths for drug sales exclude life sentences. The average sentence length for drug sale crimes began showing a marked increase in 1988, rising from a low of 3.9 years in 1985 to 7.2 years in 1992.
- The average length-of-stay for drug sales has ranged from 11 to 17 months for the entire trend period.
- Drug sales offenders served 1/3 or more of their sentences for 4 of the 10 trend years. The percentage of sentence served by drug sales offenders dropped after 1987 when the average sentence length increased sharply, then rose to 24% in 1992.

Drug Possession Crimes

Average Sentence Length/Average Length-of-stay



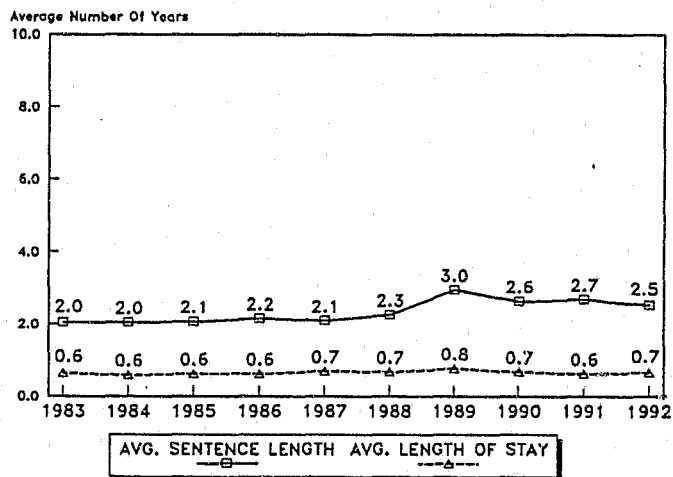
Percent of Sentence Served



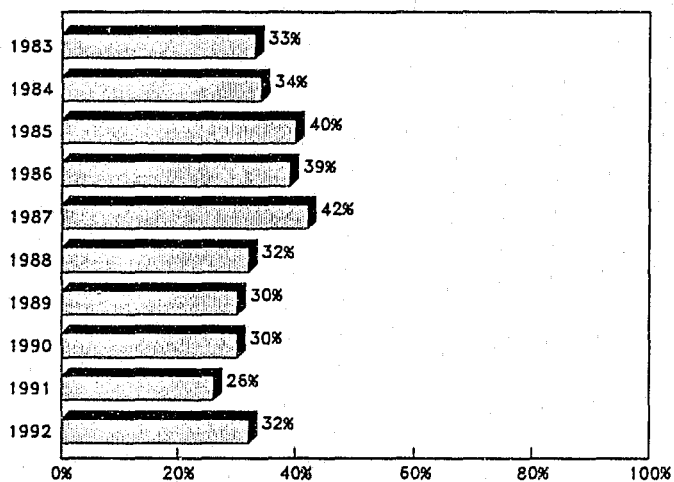
- Drug possession offenses include Violation of Georgia's Controlled Substance Act (VGCSA). VGCSA is a catch-all offense, and file searches have shown that many of these sentences are, in fact, drug sales. These average sentence lengths exclude life sentences. The average sentence length for drug possession has risen slightly over the past five years..
- The 1992 average length-of-stay for those who commit drug possession crimes was about one year. During this 10-year trend, the average LOS for drug possession ranged from 8 to 13 months.
- Drug possession offenders served 1/3 or more of their sentences for 6 of the 10 trend years. The percentage of sentence served dropped to 28% among drug possession offenders released in 1990, then rose to 34% in 1992.

DUI/HTV Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length-of-stay



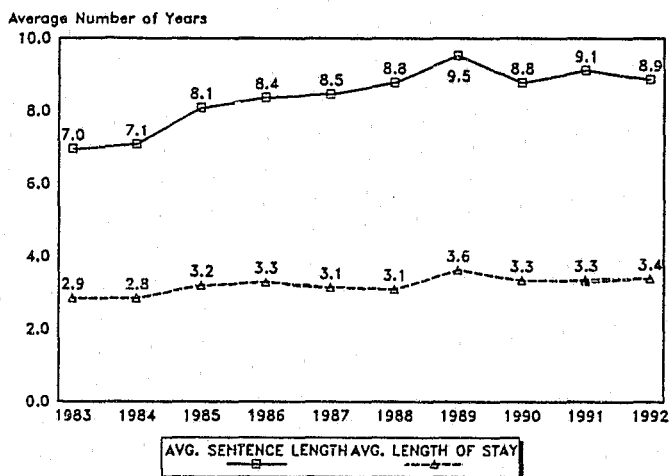
Percent of Sentence Served



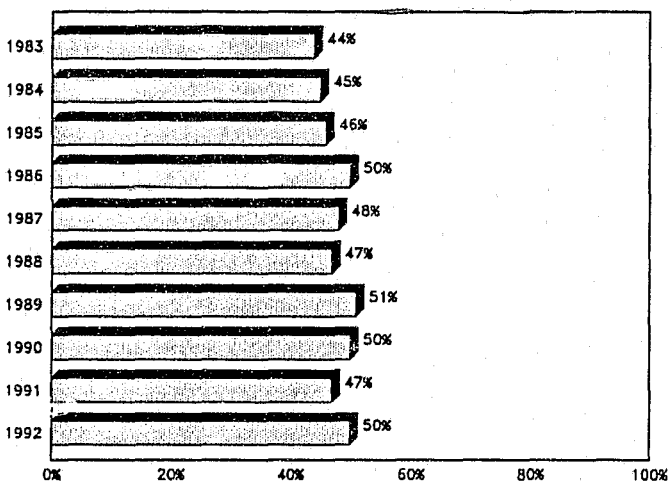
- Until 1989 the average sentence length for DUI/HTV offenders was about 2 years. In 1989, it jumped to 3 years then fell to 2.5 years in 1992.
- The average length-of-stay varied between 7 and 10 months.
- For five years of this trend period, DUI/HTV offenders served one-third or more of their sentences. The percentage of sentence served began to decline in 1988 and reached a low of 26% in 1991. In 1992, it rose again to 32%

Sex Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length-of-stay



Percent of Sentence Served



- These average sentence lengths for sex offenders exclude life and death sentences. The average sentence length for sex offenders increased from 7.0 years in 1983 to 8.9 years in 1992. The average sentence length for sex offenders peaked at 9.5 years in 1989.
- The average length-of-stay for sex offenders has increased from 35 months in 1983 to 41 months in 1992.
- Sex offenders serve a greater percentage of their prison sentence than any other crime group except violent offenders. The percent of sentence served by sex offenders increased from 44% of their prison sentence in 1983 to 50% in 1992. They served 40% or more of their sentences in all 10 trend years.

**REPORTS, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION PAPERS AND
EVALUATIONS PUBLISHED BY
GDC'S EVALUATION AND STATISTICS SECTION,
1991 - 1992**

**REPORTS, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION PAPERS AND EVALUATIONS
PUBLISHED BY GDC'S EVALUATION AND STATISTICS SECTION, 1991 - 1992**

Since the last trend period (1990), the Evaluation and Statistics Section has published several reports, management information papers and evaluations. They are listed below by topic. If desired, copies may be obtained from the Evaluation and Statistics Section.

Community Corrections/Probation Population

Demographic Profile of Georgia's Active Probation Population by Region, Betty Smith, June 1993.

Inmate Population

A Review of Data Available for the Inmate Mental Health Population, Elaine Bowling, September 1991.

A Review of Data on the Asian Inmate Population, Elaine Bowling, September 1992.

A Study of Women Imprisoned for Homicide, Judith Hadley, June 1992.

A Survey of the Active Inmate Population To Determine Major Medical Needs, Judith Hadley, January 1992.

A Survey of the Active Inmate Population To Determine the Need for Medical Beds, Judith Hadley, August 1992.

Demographic Profile of Georgia's Active Inmate Population By Facility, Judith Hadley, March 1992.

Guilty But Mentally Ill Inmates and Non-GBMI Inmates: Prison Admissions November 1982 Through August 1990, Judith Hadley, March 1991.

A Study of Georgia's Inmates Aged 40 and Over, Judith Hadley, September 1992.

HIV Infection in the Inmate Population, Elaine Bowling, Judith Hadley, Betty Smith, February 1993.

Prison Setting Therapeutic Communities, Final Process Evaluation of Georgia's Two Pilot Programs, Judy Schiff, Charolette Beard, Betty Smith, July 1992.

Offender Population Trends

A Review of Georgia's Sex Offender Population, Elaine Bowling, April 1993.

Prison and Probation, Admissions and Actives: CY82 - CY87 - CY91, Elaine Bowling, July 1992.

Ten-year Trend Analysis: Georgia's Female Offender Population, Calendar 1981 - 1990, Betty Smith, Judith Hadley, December 1991.

Ten-year Trend Analysis: Georgia's Offender Population, Calendar 1981 - 1990, Betty Smith, Judith Hadley, December 1991.

APPENDIX

Dynamics Of Offender Populations¹¹

Future offender populations are entirely determined by two factors: the number of inmates who enter the system (admissions/starts), multiplied by how long they stay (length of stay):

ADMISSIONS X LENGTH OF STAY = PROJECTED OFFENDER POPULATION

The examples below summarize how changes in these factors affect future population.

- **Flow-Balanced:** If admissions/starts and length of stay both remain constant, population will remain constant.

Admissions	Length of Stay	Projected Population
500	1 month	500

- **Admissions Change:** If admissions/starts change but length of stay remains constant, then the changes in admissions/starts will result in exactly proportional changes in population (e.g., a 10 percent increase in admissions/starts will inevitably result in a 10 percent increase in population).

Admissions	Length of Stay	Projected Population
550	1 month	550

- **Length of Stay Changes:** If length of stay changes, but admissions/starts remain constant, then the changes in length of stay will result in exactly proportional changes in population (e.g., a 10 percent increase in length of stay will eventually result in a 10 percent increase in population).

Admissions	Length of Stay	Projected Population
500	1.1 months	550

- **Both Change:** If both length of stay and admissions/starts change, then the change in population will be determined by the change in admissions multiplied by the change in length of stay.

Example: If the new admission rate were 110% of the old (1.1 or a 10% increase), and the new length of stay were 120% of the old (1.2 or a 20% increase), then the new population would be $1.1 * 1.2 = 1.32$ or 132%, of the old population -- a 32% increase.

¹¹ Carr, Timothy. Projecting Jail and Prison Populations, Sept. 15, 1983.

Admissions	Length of Stay	Projected Population
550	1.2 months	660

Because of this multiplicative relationship, simultaneous increases in admissions and length of stay can have very substantial effects on population. For instance, a law that doubled admissions (by making imprisonment mandatory for certain crimes) and doubled length of stay (by increasing the minimum sentence) for a particular class of offenders, would quadruple the future prison population of those offenders.

The effects upon prison population of a change in admissions/starts begin immediately upon the arrival of the first changed admission cohort. The change in population will be complete when that cohort is released -- a length of time equal to length of stay. For example, if length of stay stays constant at two years and admissions increase by 10 percent, the prison population will increase steadily for two years and then level off 10 percent higher than it had been prior to the increase.

The effects upon future prison population of a change in length of stay are always delayed -- the "time-bomb effect" -- in a complex manner, as follows:

Given constant admissions/starts but a change in length of stay, population will remain unchanged for a period of time equal to either (a) the old length of stay, or (b) the new length of stay, whichever is shorter. Once the change in population begins, it will last for the period of time equal to the difference between the old length of stay and the new length of stay.

For example, if admissions remain constant but length of stay suddenly increases from two years to three years (an increase of 50%), nothing will happen for two years. But then, after two years, the population will begin to rise, and will continue rising, for one year, then it will level off 50% higher than it had been prior to the increase. To prison administrators, the increase will appear to have been caused by a sudden, inexplicable decline in departures -- and, indeed, population changes are caused by differences between admissions and departures. But changes in departures are not independent causative factors -- they are themselves caused by earlier changes in length of stay.

INFLUENCE OF POLICY DECISIONS

Both admissions/starts and length of stay are determined by a host of complex secondary factors. Some of these are utterly beyond the control of the criminal justice system (such as the size of the underlying civilian population, or the state of the economy), but some of them are policy matters which it is possible -- even desirable -- to control, in the interest of preventing runaway growth of the offender populations.

Following is a summary of how prison admissions and length of stay are influenced by policy-related factors.

Factors Affecting Admissions:

- **Legislative:** Any law making imprisonment mandatory (thereby eliminating probation or diversion as a judicial option) will increase admissions.
- **Legislative:** Any law de-criminalizing or criminalizing certain behavior will cause a change in admissions.

- **Judicial:** Any change in judges' use of probation or diversion as an alternative to incarceration will produce a proportional change in admissions.

- **Executive:** Any change in rules, or enforcement of rules, related to revocation of parole or probation will produce a change in admissions.

Factors Affecting Length of Stay:

- **Legislative:** Any law changing the minimum statutory sentence length for an offense will change length of stay.

- **Legislative:** Any change in the law relating to good-time or earned-time will change length of stay.

- **Judicial:** Any systematic change in judges' selection of sentence lengths within the range allowed by law will change length of stay.

- **Executive:** Any change in Parole policy tightening or loosening the requirements for parole or other conditional releases will change length of stay.

Three-Year Return-To-Prison Rates By Gender

January 1980 Through March 1990

Males

In order to be included in a three-year return-to-prison rate, the inmate must have been released from prison, (i.e., "at risk"), at least three years. These numbers include only those inmates released from a Georgia prison who returned to a Georgia prison within the three-year time frame from January 1988 through March 1990.

There were 116,382 males released between January 1980 and March 1990 who met this criteria. Of these, 43,872 (38%) returned to prison.

Males With No Known Substance Abuse Problem

	White Returned	White Released	% Returned	Black Returned	Black Released	% Returned
Teens	296	1,658	18%	788	2,096	38%
Twenties	1,104	7,669	14%	3,110	12,402	25%
Thirties	445	3,797	12%	1,290	7,182	18%
Forties	216	1,908	11%	305	2,264	13%
Fifties	81	831	10%	78	733	11%
Total	2,142	15,863	14%	5,571	24,677	23%

Males With Alcohol Problem Only

	White Returned	White Released	% Returned	Black Returned	Black Released	% Returned
Teens	140	263	53%	287	409	70%
Twenties	1531	3582	43%	2120	4018	53%
Thirties	1276	3333	38%	1466	3545	41%
Forties	776	2145	36%	548	1492	37%
Fifties	295	970	30%	167	580	29%
Total	4018	10293	39%	4588	10044	46%

Males With Drug Problem Only

	White	White	%	Black	Black	%
	Returned	Released	Returned	Returned	Released	Returned
Teens	387	777	50%	568	889	64%
Twenties	1606	5345	30%	3649	7449	49%
Thirties	468	1903	25%	1546	3890	40%
Forties	64	328	20%	186	619	30%
Fifties	13	63	21%	16	79	20%
Total	2538	8416	30%	5965	12926	46%

Males With Both Alcohol And Drug Problems

	White	White	%	Black	Black	%
	Returned	Released	Returned	Returned	Released	Returned
Teens	958	1371	70%	863	1123	77%
Twenties	5072	10163	50%	7167	11182	64%
Thirties	1621	3672	44%	2683	5097	53%
Forties	248	638	39%	364	750	49%
Fifties	47	105	45%	27	62	44%
Total	7946	15949	50%	11104	18214	61%

**Three-year Return-to-prison Rates By Gender
January 1980 Through March 1990¹²
Females**

In order to be in a three-year return-to-prison rate, the inmate must have been released from prison, (i.e., "at risk",) at least three years. These numbers include only those inmates released from a Georgia prison who returned to a Georgia prison within the three-year time frame from January 1980 through March 1990.

There were 9,686 females released between January 1980 and March 1990 who met this criteria. Of these, 2,444 (25%) returned to prison.

Females With No Known Substance Abuse Problem

	White	White	%	Black	Black	%
	Returned	Released	Returned	Returned	Released	Returned
Teens	6	68	9%	17	119	14%
Twenties	62	649	10%	171	1170	15%
Thirties	44	448	10%	99	826	12%
Forties	18	239	8%	22	234	9%
Fifties	6	74	8%	5	66	8%
Total	136	1478	9%	314	2415	13%

Females With Alcohol Problem Only

	White	White	%	Black	Black	%
	Returned	Released	Returned	Returned	Released	Returned
Teens	1	4	25%	0	7	0%
Twenties	26	102	25%	62	188	33%
Thirties	28	112	25%	30	162	19%
Forties	24	102	24%	11	70	16%
Fifties	4	36	11%	1	20	5%
Total	83	356	23%	104	447	23%

¹² The inmate must have been 'at risk', released from prison, three years to be in this group.

Females With Drug Problem Only

	White	White	%	Black	Black	%
	Returned	Released	Returned	Returned	Released	Returned
Teens	27	84	32%	24	54	44%
Twenties	139	720	19%	366	947	39%
Thirties	74	311	24%	206	588	35%
Forties	10	51	20%	17	67	25%
Fifties	3	7	43%	1	6	17%
Total	253	1173	22%	614	1662	37%

Females With Both Alcohol And Drug Problems

	White	White	%	Black	Black	%
	Returned	Released	Returned	Returned	Released	Returned
Teens	21	49	43%	24	42	57%
Twenties	219	582	38%	362	732	49%
Thirties	84	254	33%	198	401	49%
Forties	17	47	36%	12	43	28%
Fifties	0	1	0%	3	4	75%
Total	341	933	37%	599	1222	49%

GLOSSARY

Crime-Type

The most serious offense an offender is serving time for is placed in one of nine groups called crime type. The following tables show each crime type and give the offenses associated with it.

Violent Personal Crimes

Felonies	Misdemeanors
Murder, Criminal Attempt Murder	Assault & Battery
Voluntary & Involuntary Manslaughter	Attempted Murder
Feticide, Criminal Abortion, Advised Killing of Infant	Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault
Vehicular Homicide	Vehicular Homicide
Aggravated Assault & Criminal Attempt Aggravated Assault	Simply Battery
Mutiny in Penal Institution, Instigating Mutiny	Stabbing Another
Bus & Aircraft Hijacking	Shooting At Another
Cruelty to Children	Wife Beating
Aggravated Battery	Robbery
Terrorist Threats & Acts	Plot
Kidnapping & Criminal Attempt Kidnap	Inciting to Riot
Aggravated Assault & Battery Peace Officer	Fighting in Public Place
Robbery, Armed Robbery, Criminal Attempt	Involuntary Manslaughter

Non-Violent Personal Crimes

Felonies	Misdemeanors
Abandonment Abusive Language	Abandonment Abusive Language
Malicious Confinement of Sane Person	Abusive Language
Criminal Poss Explosives	Non-Support
Poss of Firearm During Crime	Bastardy
False Public Alarm	Concealing A Death
Interference with Custody	Leaving A Scene That Had Injuries
Criminal Poss Incendiary	Terroristic Threats
Abandonment of Child	Carrying Deadly Weapons in Public
	Sale/Dist Material Harmful to Minors
	Interference with Custody
	Abandonment of Dangerous Drugs or Poisons
	Failure to Label Dangerous Substance Container
	Dangerous Instrumentalities & Practices

Property

Felonies	Misdemeanors
First, Second and Third Degree Arson	Larceny
Criminal Damage 1st and 2nd Degree	Receiving Stolen Goods
Damage, Destroy, Secret Property	Theft by Taking
Vandalism to Church Etc.	Burglary
Burglary, Poss Burglar Tools, Criminal Attempt to Commit Burglary	Car Breaking, Entering Motor Vehicle Criminal intent
Alter ID, Steal or Alter Public Document, False Certificates, Alter Certificates, Alter Car Title	Taking Vehicle for Temporary Use
Forgery 1st and 2nd Degree, Forgery Credit Card, Criminal Attempt to Commit Forgery, Defrauding State, Telecommunications Fraud, Fraudulent Accessing Computers	Defrauding Public Utility, Violation Forgery and Fraud Practices
Theft Credit Card, Illegal Use-Credit Card, Forgery Credit Card, Fraudulent Credit Card, Criminal Possession of Credit Card	Cheating & Swindling
Receiving Goods, Services Fraudulently Obtained	Bad Checks, Fraudulent Checks, Worthless Checks
Theft by Taking, Deception, Conversion, Lost Prop, Receiving Stolen Prop, Extortion, Services, Trade Secrets, Leased Personal Prop, Livestock, Shoplifting	Criminal Damage, Criminal Trespassing
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	Shoplifting
Theft by Bringing Property in State and Receiving Property Out of State	Gambling & Related Offense
Entering Vehicle	Theft by Deception, Lost Property, Services, Conversion, Trade Secret Less Than \$500
Conspire to Restrain Free Competition	Conversion Payment Real Property
Commercial Gambling, Communicating Gambling Information, Gambling Act On Business, Dogfighting, Bingo Under 12-22	Conversion Leased Property, Theft of Livestock Less Than \$100
Removal Baggage, Cargo, Etc.	Removal, Abandonment Shopping Cart
Tamper Stamps, Counterfeit Stamps, Manufacture/Alter Stamps, Poss Unauthorized Stamps, Sale Unstamped Cigarettes/Cigars	Misc. Criminal Trespass/Property Damage
Poss of Contraband Articles, Transport Contraband Articles, Conceal Contraband Conveyance, Conveyance Handle Contraband	Littering Public & Private Property
Racketeering	Nonpayment Agricultural, Naval Stores
Nonpayment Agricultural, Naval Stores	Violation of Provisions/Regulations Sale Products
Unauthorized Distribution of Recording Devices	

Drug Sales

Felonies	Misdemeanors
Sale/Distribution Depressants, Stimulants, Counterfeit Drugs	Sale/Distribution of Narcotics
Sale/Distribution Cocaine/Opiates	Sale/Distribution Depressants, Stimulants, Counterfeit Drugs
Sale/Distribution L.S.D.	Sale/Distribution L.S.D.
Sale/Distribution of Marijuana	Sale/Distribution of Marijuana
Unlawful Manufacture, Delivery, Distribution Non-Controlled Substance	Transactions Drug Related Objects
Trafficking Cocaine, Narcotics, Marijuana, Methaqualone	Sale/Possession of Model Glue
Transactions Counterfeit Drugs	
Use Communication Facility to Violate Controlled Substances Act	
Attempt/Conspiracy to Commit Controlled Substances Offense	
Unauthorized Distribution Controlled Substance, Illegal Distribution Controlled Substance	

Drug Possession

Felonies	Misdemeanors
Possession of Cocaine/Opiate	Possession of Narcotics
Possession of Depressant, Stimulant, Counterfeit Drugs	Possession of Depressant, Stimulant, Counterfeit Drugs
Possession of L.S.D.	Possession of L.S.D.
Possession of Marijuana	Possession of Marijuana
Illegal Attempt to Obtain Drugs	Illegal Attempt to Obtain Drugs
Violate Ga Control Substance Act	Violation Ga Controlled Substance Act
Possession of Drug Related Material	Labeling of Prescription
Criminal Attempt Violate Controlled Substance Act	Obtain/Attempt Drugs Illegally

Alcohol Crimes

Felonies	Misdemeanors
Sale/Distribution of Alcohol Intoxicants	Public Drunkenness
Illegal Possession/Manufacture Liquor	Possession of Non-Tax Paid Whiskey
Furnish Liquor to Minors	Violation Provisions/Regulations Alcohol Beverages Act
Distribution Alcohol Beverages	Furnish Liquor to Minors

HTV/DUI Crimes

Felonies	Misdemeanors
Violation Motor Vehicle Laws	DUI
Driving while Habitual Violator	

Sex Crimes

Felonies	Misdemeanors
Rape, Criminal Attempt Rape, Statutory Rape	Prostitution
Sodomy, Aggravated Sodomy, Criminal Attempt Sodomy	Sodomy
Child Molestation & Aggravated Child Molestation	Molesting A Minor
Bestiality	Attempted Rape
Seduction, Enticing Child Indecent Purposes	Misc Sexual Offenses
Incest	Keeping Place of Prostitution
Pandering by Compulsion	Pimping
Sexual Assault Against A Person in Custody	Pandering

Other Crimes

Felonies	Misdemeanors
Bigamy & Marry A Bigamist	Criminal Interference Government Property
Distributing Obscene Material	Reckless Conduct
Distribution of Material Depicting Nudity	Altering ID
Providing Sex Material to Minors	Violation of Motor Vehicle Laws
Exhibiting Sex Shows to Minors	Obstruction of Law Enforcement Officer
Treason	Impersonating Another
Insurrection & Inciting to Insurrection	Public Indecency
Advocating Overthrow of Government	Peeping Tom
Conspiracy	Fornication & Adultery
Abuse of Government Officer	Vagrancy
Bribery Government Officer	Escape
Violate Oath Public Officer	Carrying a Pistol without a License & Concealed Weapon
Influence Legislative Act & Government Official	Criminal Attempt
Government Official Selling to Government	Other Misdemeanor
Acceptance by Witness & Influencing Witness	Misc Offense Against Public Order
Obstruction of Law Enforcement Officer, Hindering Apprehension Or Punishment	Offense Against Public Health/Morals
Perjury, False Swearing, Subornation of Perjury, False Statements Government, False Swearing Written Statement	Obscenity & Related Offenses
Impersonation, Impersonating Officer, Impersonating Another in Acknowledgment of Recognizance, Bail, or Judgment	Offenses Against Public Transportation
Escape, Aiding Escape, Criminal Attempt Escape	Failure to File/Maintain Abortion Report
Barratry	Misc Abuse Govt Office
Embracery	Misc Obstruction Public Administration
Intermarriage Close Kin	Misc Escape & Other Offenses
Unauthorized Representation Peace Officer	Misc Offenses Related to Judicial Process
Criminal Attempt, Criminal Solicitation	Misc Criminal Trespass/Property Damage
Violation Other State Laws	Distribution Obscene Material
Compounding A Crime, Party to A Crime	Providing Sex Material Minors
Bail Jumping	Exhibit Sex Shows to Minors
Criminal Interference with Government Property	Violation Provisions/Regulations Related to Plant Diseases/Pest Control/Pesticides
Bribery of Contestant, Solicit/Accepting Bribe	Misc Offenses Related to Agriculture
Felony Offenses Related to Concealed Weapons	Violation of Other State Laws
Felony Offenses Related to Firearms	
Unlawful Advertisement to Adopt Child	
Contributing to Delinquency of Minor	

Prison Active Population

For the time period covered by this report, persons serving an incarceration or a Special Alternative Incarceration (SAI) sentence in a Georgia facility, including state correctional institutions, county correctional institutions, and transitional centers, comprise this population. The actual count used is one as close to end of calendar year as available.

During 1991, the SAI Program ceased being a joint venture between prison and probation and became a probation administered program. Offenders who entered the Inmate Boot Camp Program which began in 1991 are included.

Prison Admissions

An offender is counted as an admission to prison once he or she enters one of Georgia's prisons. This is a custody count. Offenders who entered the Inmate Boot Camp Program which began in 1991 are included. An offender who had been sentenced to prison but never entered prison, serving all his/her time in a jail, is not included as an admission. *Offenders who have been sentenced to prison but are waiting to be picked up from jail are not included.*

Admission By Parole Revocation

An offender who has been released from prison through an action of the Parole Board is a parolee. A parolee still under supervision by the Parole Board, who violates his parole conditions and is sentenced back to prison is called a parole revocator.

Admission By Probation Revocation

A person who violates his probation orders and is sentenced to prison is called a probation revocator.

Prison Releases

An offender who exits the Georgia prison system through a state, county or transitional center is counted as a release. *An exit through jail is not counted, even if an offender completed his entire sentence while in jail.*

Release By Sentence Expiration (Maxouts)

An offender whose sentence has expired. This person served his entire sentence in prison, he was not paroled.

Release By Parole

An offender who did not complete his entire sentence in prison but was released by the Parole Board. The Parole Board released him for one of the following reasons:

- ① Paroled
- ② Received a conditional transfer (served incarceration time, paroled and sent to a state or agency having a detainer)
- ③ Received a conditional transfer in state (paroled to another jurisdiction)
- ④ Paroled while serving time in another state
- ⑤ Received a Governor's Emergency Release
- ⑥ Youthful offender who received a conditional release
- ⑦ Received a conditional release by the Parole Board
- ⑧ Received an Inmate Boot Camp parole.

Release By Reprieves

A reprieve is a conditional release that requires supervision. The Parole Board usually reserves reprieves for short sentences. These offenders receive a special reprieve, a conditional commutation, or a parole reprieve.

Release By Commutations

When an offender receives a commutation, the Parole Board commutes the sentence to time served. The offender receives no parole supervision.

Release From SAI or Inmate Boot Camp

The offender has successfully completed shock incarceration (SAI) and returns to supervision by Community Corrections. The offender has successfully completed Inmate Boot Camp and starts supervision with the Parole Board.

Other Releases

The offender was released by one of the following means:

- ① Remitted to Probation by the Parole Board
- ② Amended or remitted to Probation by the Court
- ③ Suspended Sentence
- ④ Extended Motion or Appeal
- ⑤ Paid fine
- ⑥ Death
- ⑦ Pardon
- ⑧ Unsuccessful shock incarceration
- ⑨ Commuted or modified sentence by the Court
- ⑩ Unknown

Probation Active Population

Persons serving a probated sentence, including those in community correctional facilities, make up this population. The actual count used is one as close to end of calendar year as available.

Probation Case Type

A person can be sentenced by the court directly to probation (straight sentence)

A person can be sentenced by the courts to serve part of his sentence in prison and the remaining part on probation (split sentence).

A person convicted of Abandonment and Bastardy (A&B) may be on probation. However, many of these cases are now being supervised by the Department of Human Resources.

Probation Starts

Persons who begin serving a probated sentence during the specified time frame are included in starts.

Probation Terminations

Normal terminations are where the offender has satisfactorily completed his entire sentence.

Early terminations are where the sentencing judge was satisfied with the offender's performance and terminated the probation sentence.

Absconds are recorded when the offender fails to keep his probation conditions by reporting to the probation officer. When probationers who have absconded are located they are usually returned to the sentencing judge who will then determine if they are to be continued on probation or sent to prison.

Revocations are recorded when the offender fails to keep his probation conditions and is sentenced by the judge to prison.

Termination type *Other* includes paid fine, death, "other" and a special termination code used to close cases whose maximum release date has passed without prior termination.

Positive probation terminations include normal terminations, early terminations, transfers to other jurisdictions, and "other" terminations.

Negative terminations include revocations and absconds.

Special Alternative (Shock) Incarceration (SAI)

These probated sentences provided for an initial period of incarceration for 90 days in a program similar to military boot camp followed by probation supervision.

Time Served And Sentence Length

Length of Stay

Length of Stay (LOS) in prison can be calculated two ways. First, it can be the time an offender stayed in prison, which GDC calls "prison only." It can also be prison time plus the time in jail which the judge credited toward the offender's sentence. This report shows prison plus jail credit time for all prison length of stay statistics.

① *Prison only* length of stay is calculated by subtracting an offender's admission date, the date he entered a state prison, from his release date. This calculation also subtracts any non-running time such as time on escape.

② *Prison plus jail time* length of stay is calculated exactly as *prison only* time except that the number of days of jail credit time is added to the amount of time served.

Length of Stay on probation is calculated by subtracting the sentence begin from the probation termination date.

Percent of Sentence Served

The percentage of sentence served is calculated as the number of days served divided by the number of days in the sentence.

Sentence Length In Days

The sentence begin date is determined by the judge and includes any jail credit time. The sentence length in days is the time between the sentence begin date and the maximum release date. If the offender has more than one sentence, the sentence length in days is calculated from the first sentence begin date through the last maximum release date.

Sentence Length In Years

The sentence begin date is determined by the judge and includes any jail credit time. The sentence length in years is the time between the sentence begin date and the maximum release date. If the offender has more than one sentence, the sentence length in years is calculated from the first sentence begin date through the last maximum release date.

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