



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

**CALENDAR 1983 - 1992**

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**CALENDAR 1983 - 1992**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides a ten-year overview of female 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 Dynamics of Georgia's Female Probation Population

- **Probation Starts** - The number of female offenders starting probation annually doubled from 1983 to 1991, then dropped over 2,000 as HB1607 began to take effect. Among other things, HB1607 permits local supervision of misdemeanants.
- **Age** - Incoming probationers are getting older. The average age of female offenders starting probation in 1992 was 30 years old, up from 29 in 1983.
- **Racial Distribution** - The female 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 the females starting probation in 1992 self-reported finishing high school or having a GED (62%). Only 38% of 1992 female prison admissions made this claim.
- **Crime Type** - A female offender is more likely to be on probation for a property crime than for any other crime type. One in five is serving for a substance abuse crime and one in four is serving for an "other" crime. "Other" crimes are often motor vehicle law violations.
- **Misdemeanors** - The women on probation generally commit less serious crimes. Although two-thirds of 1992 female probation starts are serving for misdemeanors, the number of women starting probation for misdemeanors dropped 1,828 in 1992.
- **Sentence Length** - Many probation sentences are quite short. More than half (56%) of the female offenders starting probation in 1992 were serving sentences of one year or less. Seventy-nine percent were serving three years or less. In July 1992, HB1607 placed a two-year limit on the active portion of most probation sentences. Most probationers serve over 75% of their sentences.
- **Probation Case Type** - Most new probationers are serving straight sentence probation. About 5% were serving the probation part of their sentence after being released from prison (split sentence probation).
- **Probation Terminations** - Four out of five female probationers finishing probation in 1992 had positive terminations. As already large probation caseloads got even larger, there was an increase in the number and percentage of revocators and absconders. These rose from 8% of all female probation terminations in 1988 to 14% of all female probation terminations in 1992.

## The Dynamics of Georgia's Female 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 female prison admissions held almost steady from 1990 through 1992.
- **Age** - Georgia's female offender population is getting older. Over half (53%) of 1992 female prison admissions were age 30 or older.
- **Racial Distribution** - More and more black offenders are becoming part of Georgia's prison population. Blacks represented about two-thirds of the 1992 female admission cohort. Racially, admissions to Georgia's prisons have changed from one black female inmate for every white female inmate in 1983 to two black female inmates for every white female inmate in 1992.
- **Education** - Although 38% of 1992 female 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. Eight percent of tested female inmate admissions have Culture Fair IQ Scores of 69 or less.
- **Employment** - Unemployment continues to be a major problem: eight out of ten female offenders admitted to prison in 1992 were unemployed 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. Over 1,000 of 1992 female prison admissions self-reported a drug and/or alcohol problem. The number of prison admissions who self-reported either a drug or alcohol problem doubled in the past ten years. During the same time, the number of prison admissions who self-reported both drug and alcohol problems also more than 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 female prison admissions had been convicted of substance abuse crimes, file searches have shown that substance abuse was a contributing factor in many violent and property crimes.
- **Admission Type** - More and more prison admissions are probation and parole revocators. Almost half of the 1992 female 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** - Over half of 1992's female 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. Six percent of the 1992 female prison admissions (60 women) had prison sentences longer than ten years.
- **Prison Releases** - Georgia's violent and sex offenders are serving about one-half of their sentences. 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. 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 FEMALE OFFENDER TRENDS**

## SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN



The typical offender, male or female, is usually under-educated, has few job skills, has a substance abuse problem, often comes from a dysfunctional family and has few skills for coping in today's society. Women offenders often have multiple problems including histories of being abused as children. Female offenders may have more problems due to abuse issues than male offenders as the Georgia Council on Child Abuse estimates that one out of five girls and one out of four boys are abused in childhood.

The women's prisons offer inmates a chance to upgrade their educational levels and obtain their GEDs, take vocational training, and participate in 12-step groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Adult Children of Alcoholics and Narcotics Anonymous. Milan Women's Center houses the "New Image" Special Intervention Unit (SIU). This unit takes a long-term holistic approach to drug treatment and is geared to help the women develop a positive, drug-free lifestyle.

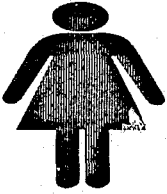
The Georgia Department of Corrections has already put together some special programs to address the program and service needs of these women. The following is a list of typical Women's Issue programs. Each of the women's facilities has a slightly different selection of programs and they may use different names for programs that cover similar issues. Currently, a team which includes therapists and correctional staff is developing a new treatment program model dealing specifically with women's issues for women in prison.

Additionally, therapist consultants work on a one-on-one basis with women who need more intensive therapy such as suicide potentials, incest survivors and others with intensive mental health needs.

### Typical Women's Issue Programs

- Perspective: Socialization of Women
- Battered Women and Violence Against Women (Issues of Power and Control)
- Health Issues: Eating Disorders, AIDS, PMS, TB
- Older Women: Prevention, Intervention, Treatment and Support Issues
- Homeless Women
- Victim/Survivor Issue Groups such as Child Abuse, Rape, Incest
- Positive Mental Attitude, Science of Success and Empowerment
- Women As Drug Dealers
- Shoplifter's Management
- Women in Relationships: Daughters, Partners, Parents
- Challenging Our Belief Systems (Paradigm Shifting)
- Pregnancy: Alcohol and Other Drugs
- Young Women: Prevention, Intervention, Treatment and Support Issues
- Women of Color: Support and Treatment Issues
- Healthy Sexuality: Sexual Issues and Alternative Lifestyles
- Parenting From a Distance
- Anger Management
- Lifer's Group

## The Children's Centers



There are special programs to help reunite women with their children. Women are given parenting classes in conjunction with being able to have their children visit in a special area. The goal of these programs is to break the cycle of child abuse and neglect due to lack of appropriate parenting skills. Mothers who participate in these programs often redevelop a bond with their children and regain a sense of pride in family and community as well as new hope for their future.

Currently, there are three children's centers. Project Reach (Reunite Each Child) is based at GWCI and was opened in 1989. This program will move with the women to Metro CI in 1993. New Hope Children's Center is at Milan Women's Center and opened in 1991. Tender Loving Care Children's Center is at Washington CI and opened in 1992.

Some of the centers' funds come from The Children's Trust Fund of Georgia through appropriations from the Georgia General Assembly. The children's centers also receive help from the Department of Family and Children's Services, Aid to Incarcerated Mothers, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, churches, the Telfair County School system, and many local volunteers. Some of these provide transportation for the children, others provide learning materials or donations. In Milan, a church provides a "hospitality center" for the friends or family who transport the children.

Each woman who participates in the children's center attends a series of workshops which are intended to help her parenting skills. Typical workshops are listed below:

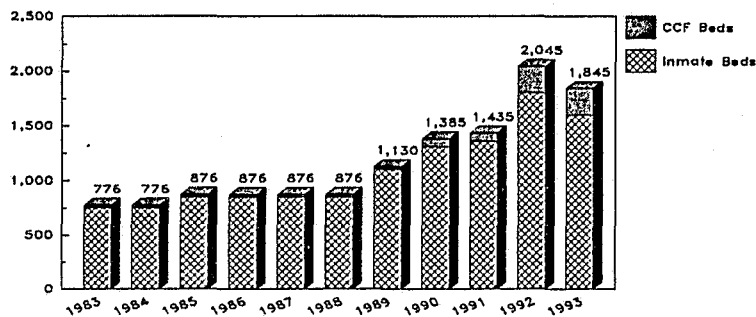
- Parenting From Prison
- Communication and Discipline
- Building Self Esteem - Mother and Child
- Domestic Violence and Child Abuse
- Pregnancy and Drug Abuse - Effects of Drug Abuse On The Unborn Child
- Getting Out and Starting Over
- How To Deal With the Department of Family and Children's Services

## Correctional Bedspace For Women

During the past ten years, Georgia has dramatically increased its correctional bedspace for women. In 1983, there were a total of 752 beds for female inmates and one community corrections facility (CCF) with 24 beds for women. At the end of 1992, there were 2,045 correctional beds for females (245 CCF beds and 1,800 inmate beds). This more than doubled the number of available beds for female inmates and increased the CCF beds for women almost ten-fold.

- Two new prisons for women were opened, Milan Women's Center in 1989 and Washington Correctional Institution in 1992. In 1993, GWCI in Milledgeville will be closed and the women will be moved to Metro CI in Atlanta. As soon as the new Pulaski facility is completed, the women will move from Washington CI to Pulaski CI. Washington CI was originally intended to be a men's facility and will revert to that purpose.
- New Horizons Transitional Center was closed in 1989, and the inmates were moved to Metro Transitional Center. The buildings of New Horizons and some additional space were renovated to become Atlanta Transitional Center. Atlanta Transitional Center opened in 1991 as a co-ed facility, 120 beds for men and 120 beds for women.
- On the Community Corrections side, the Women's Diversion Center moved to a new building which allowed them to expand their bedspace. In 1990, GDC added 25 beds for females at the co-ed diversion center in Albany and in 1992, the Women's Probation Detention Center in Claxton opened.

Correctional Bedspace For Females

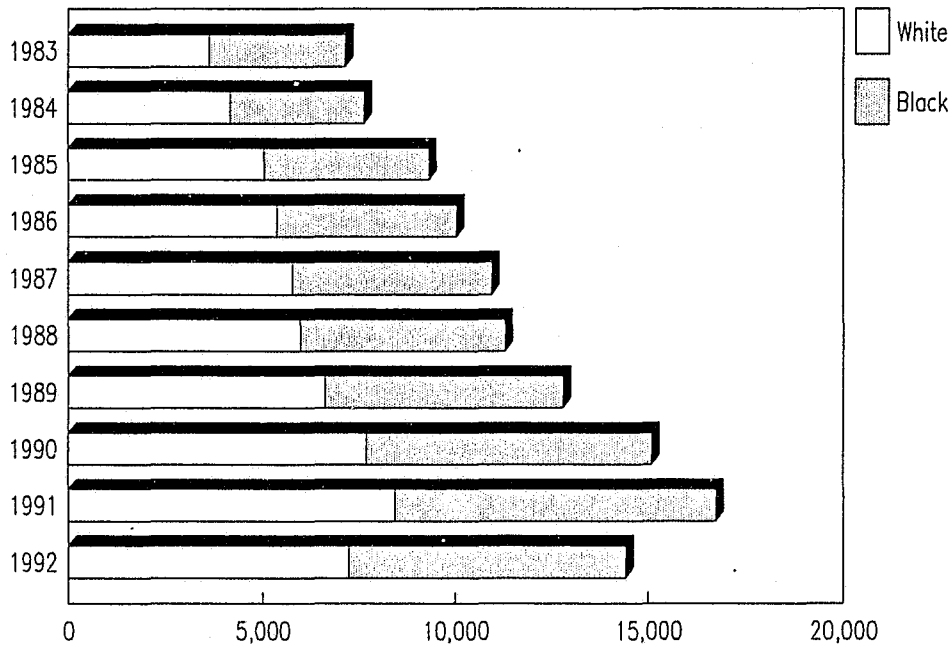


### Bedspace Changes For Women 1983 - 1993

Year	Inmate Beds For Women	CCF Beds For Women	Total Women's Beds	GWCI	Milan CI	Washington CI	Metro TC	Macon TC	New Horizons	Atlanta TC	Women's Probation Diversion Ctr	Albany Probation Diversion Center	Women's Probation Detention Center
1983	752	24	776	560	0	0	47	60	85	0	24	0	0
1984	752	24	776	560	0	0	47	60	85	0	24	0	0
1985	852	24	876	660	0	0	47	60	85	0	24	0	0
1986	852	24	876	660	0	0	47	60	85	0	24	0	0
1987	852	24	876	660	0	0	47	60	85	0	24	0	0
1988	852	24	876	660	0	0	47	60	85	0	24	0	0
1989	1,106	24	1,130	860	40	0	146	60	0	0	24	0	0
1990	1,310	75	1,385	860	150	0	120	60	0	120	50	25	0
1991	1,360	75	1,435	860	200	0	120	60	0	120	50	25	0
1992	1,800	245	2,045	860	200	500	120	0	0	120	54	25	166
1993	1,600	245	1,845	660	200	500	120	0	0	120	54	25	166

**FEMALE PROBATION DATA**  
**1983 - 1992**

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

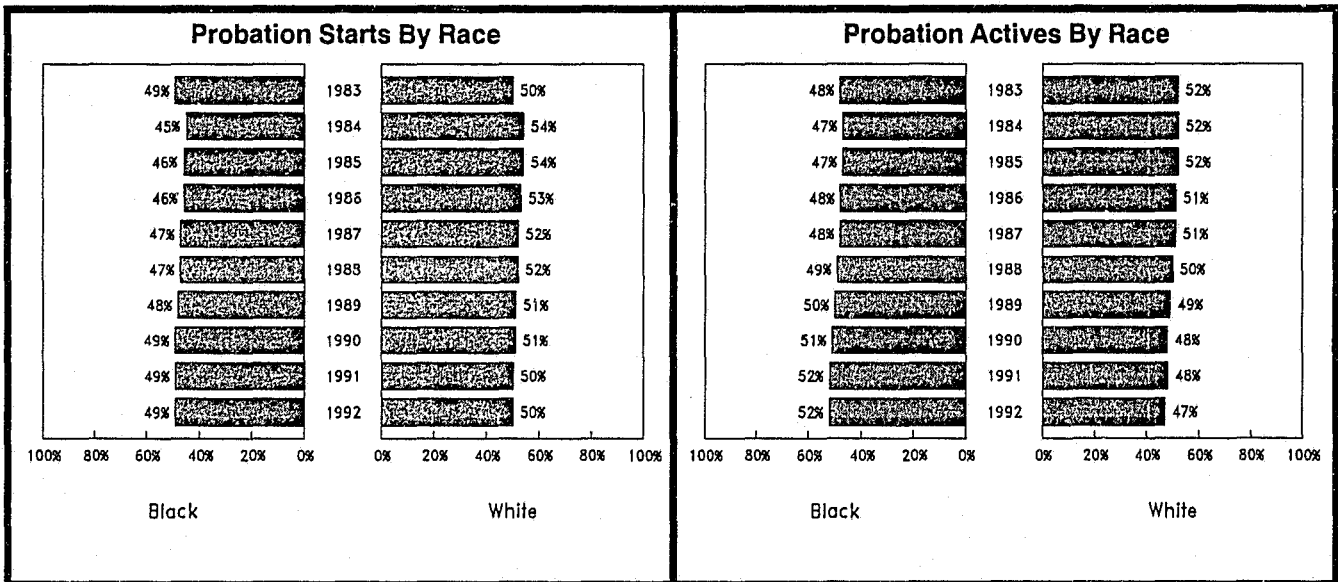


Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Probation Starts	White	Percent of Total	Black	Percent of Total	Other <sup>1</sup>	Percent of Total
1983	7,159	3,613	50%	3,528	49%	18	0%
1984	7,669	4,155	54%	3,476	45%	38	0%
1985	9,372	5,027	54%	4,274	46%	71	1%
1986	10,107	5,353	53%	4,670	46%	84	1%
1987	11,017	5,775	52%	5,177	47%	65	1%
1988	11,388	5,961	52%	5,331	47%	96	1%
1989	12,889	6,608	51%	6,198	48%	83	1%
1990	15,211	7,690	51%	7,398	49%	123	1%
1991	16,884	8,419	50%	8,323	49%	142	1%
1992	14,540	7,235	50%	7,181	49%	124	1%

<sup>1</sup> The number of incoming probationers classified as Asian, American Indian or Other has increased from 18 in 1983 to 124 in 1992. However, this designation is 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.

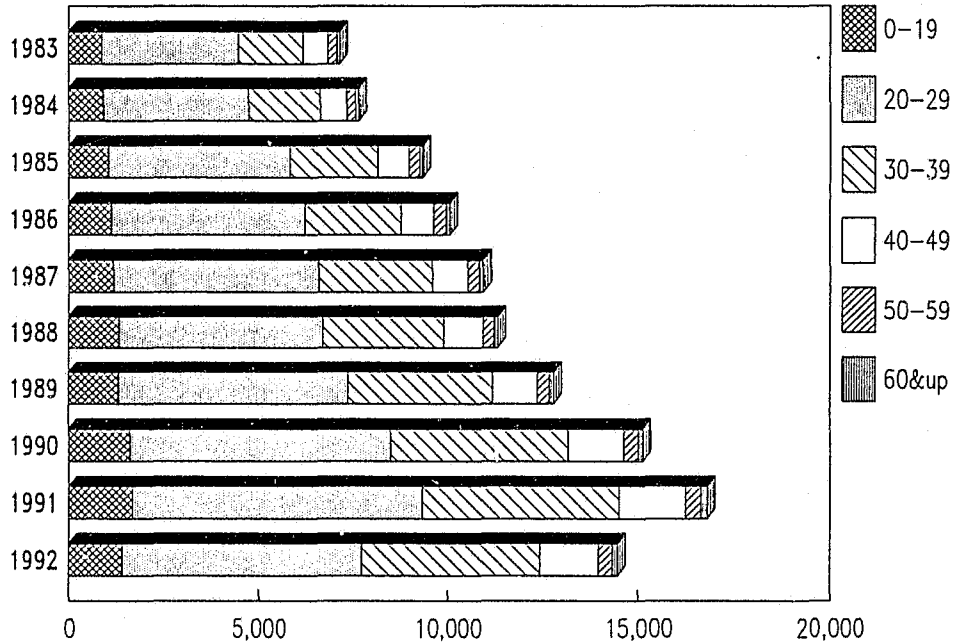
**The percentages of black and white female offenders starting probation annually are almost equal.**

- The number of female black offenders starting probation annually doubled from 1983 to 1992, increasing from 3,528 to 7,181.
- The number of white female offenders starting probation annually also doubled from 1983 to 1992, increasing from 3,613 to 7,235.
- The proportion of black female offenders starting probation increased slowly during the past ten years, growing from 45% in 1984 to 49% by 1990.
- The proportion of black female offenders on active probation also shows a slow increase, from 47% in 1984 to 52% in 1991. This growth is shown in the figures below.





**Probationers by Age Decade:  
Reported Cases Only:  
Female 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	7,148	866	12%	3,611	51%	1,700	24%	655	9%	241	3%	75	1%
1984	7,647	903	12%	3,832	50%	1,895	25%	703	9%	242	3%	72	1%
1985	9,346	1,037	11%	4,795	51%	2,328	25%	813	9%	284	3%	89	1%
1986	10,061	1,128	11%	5,107	51%	2,537	25%	858	9%	331	3%	100	1%
1987	10,944	1,164	11%	5,431	50%	3,005	27%	939	9%	291	3%	114	1%
1988	11,318	1,314	12%	5,391	48%	3,193	28%	1,033	9%	284	3%	103	1%
1989	12,799	1,296	10%	6,078	47%	3,808	30%	1,176	9%	314	2%	127	1%
1990	15,125	1,609	11%	6,876	45%	4,671	31%	1,473	10%	380	3%	116	1%
1991	16,801	1,672	10%	7,654	46%	5,183	31%	1,723	10%	408	2%	161	1%
1992	14,467	1,404	10%	6,330	44%	4,699	32%	1,540	11%	364	3%	130	1%

## Incoming probationers are getting older: average age is up from 29 to 30.

- Incoming offenders in both Georgia's probation and prison admission groups are getting older. In 1983, 63% of the incoming female probation cohort was less than 30 years old. By 1992, this group had decreased to 54% of the total incoming probationers.
- The fastest growing age group is between the ages of 30 - 39. The number of incoming female probationers in their 30's more than doubled from 1983 to 1991, then decreased 9% to 4,699 in 1992.
- The average age at the start of probation has increased from 29 years in 1983 to 30 in 1992. These average ages are slightly lower than the average ages of incoming inmates.
- The *number* of female offenders age 40 and older who started probation in 1992 has more than doubled since 1983; and the *proportion* has increased from 13% of the total probation starts to 15%.
- The *number* of offenders in their twenties who started probation in 1992 has increased 75% since 1983; however, the *proportion* decreased from 51% of the total probation starts to 44%.
- The tables below show the numbers of probationers with missing birthdates. Female probationers have very few cases with missing birthdates. Only about 13% of the probationers with missing birthdates are female.

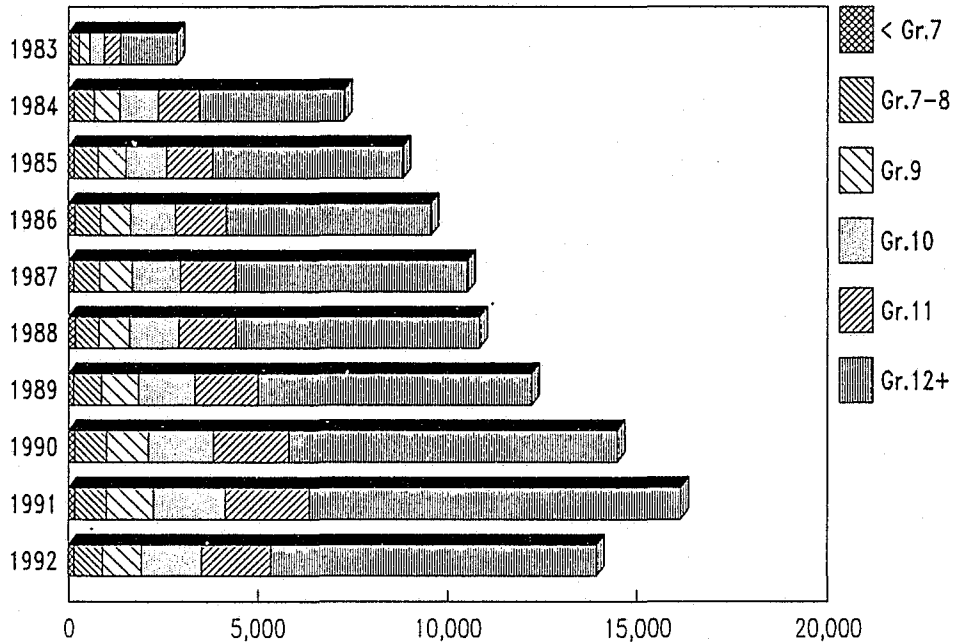
Incoming Female Probationers  
With Missing Birthdates

	Total	Reported	Missing	% Missing
1983	7,159	7,148	11	0.00
1984	7,669	7,647	22	0.00
1985	9,372	9,346	26	0.00
1986	10,107	10,061	46	0.00
1987	11,017	10,944	73	0.01
1988	11,388	11,318	70	0.01
1989	12,889	12,799	90	0.01
1990	15,211	15,125	86	0.01
1991	16,884	16,801	83	0.00
1992	14,540	14,467	73	0.01

Active Probationers  
With Missing Birthdates

	Total	Reported	Missing	% Missing
1983	11,493	11,441	52	0.00
1984	13,247	13,200	47	0.00
1985	15,454	15,418	36	0.00
1986	16,999	16,938	61	0.00
1987	18,819	18,712	107	0.01
1988	20,413	20,304	109	0.01
1989	22,924	22,784	140	0.01
1990	26,413	26,261	152	0.01
1991	29,092	28,935	157	0.01
1992	27,508	27,366	142	0.01

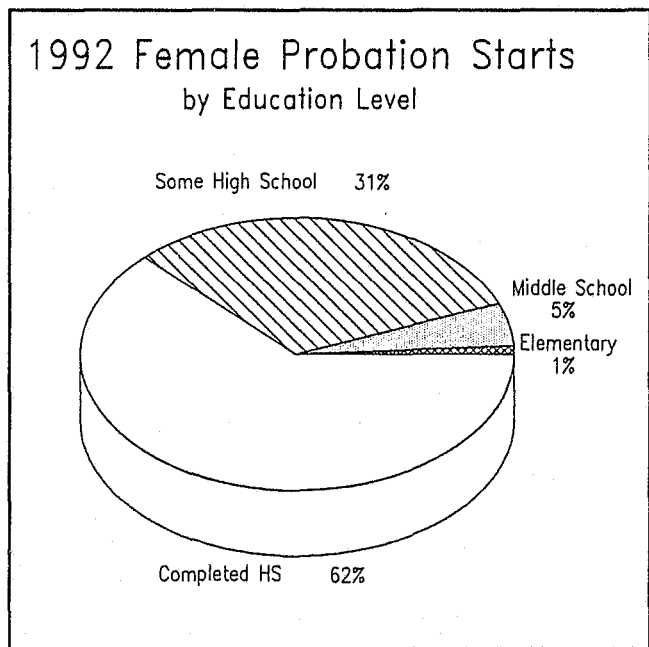
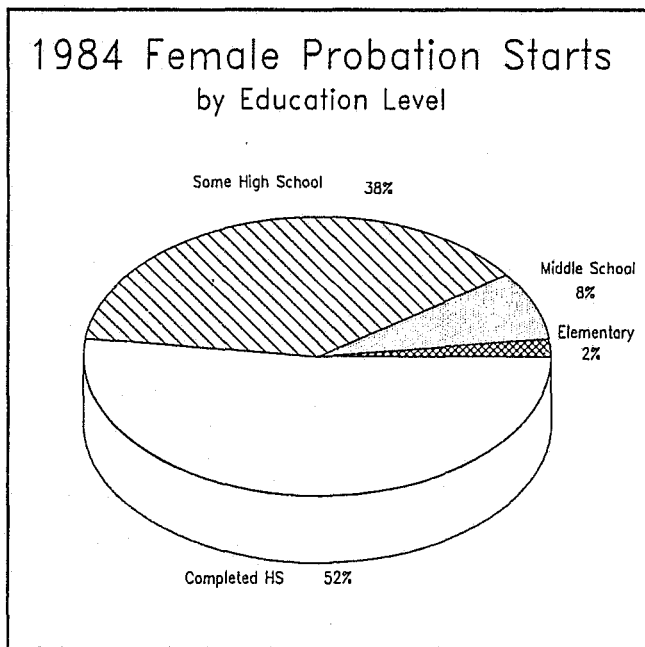
**Self-Reported Education Level  
Reported Cases Only:  
Female Probation Starts, 1983 - 1992**



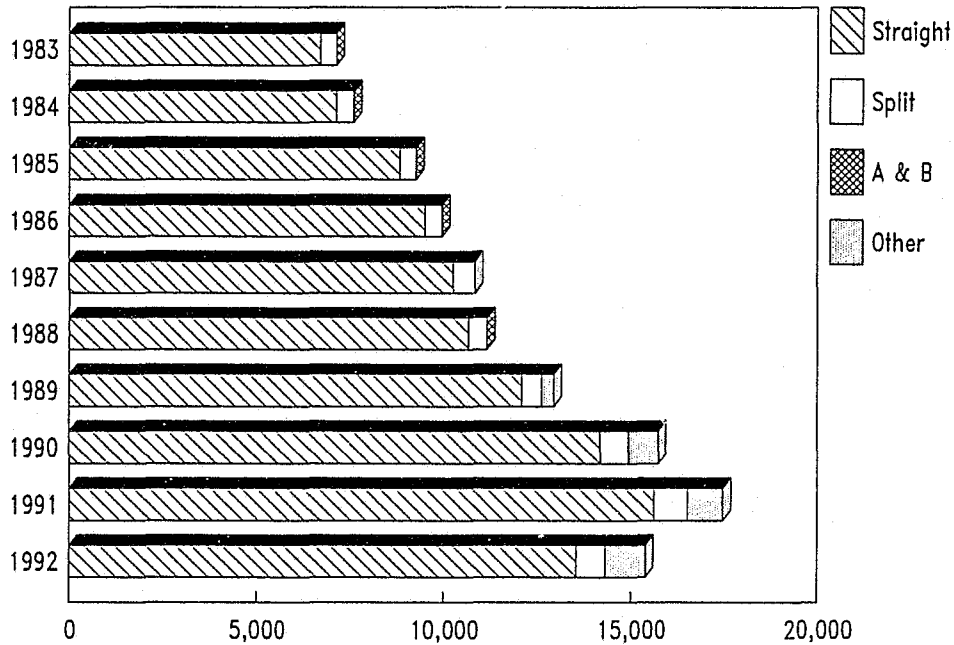
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Reported Cases	Less Than Grade 7	Percent of Total	Grades 7 and 8	Percent of Total	Grade 9	Percent of Total	Grade 10	Percent of Total	Grade 11	Percent of Total	Grade 12 and Up	Percent of Total
1983	2,866	71	2%	230	8%	277	10%	391	14%	415	14%	1,482	52%
1984	7,297	168	2%	527	7%	672	9%	1,010	14%	1,087	15%	3,833	53%
1985	8,841	162	2%	637	7%	737	8%	1,066	12%	1,211	14%	5,028	57%
1986	9,585	190	2%	672	7%	796	8%	1,178	12%	1,346	14%	5,403	56%
1987	10,527	146	1%	684	6%	861	8%	1,266	12%	1,447	14%	6,123	58%
1988	10,855	185	2%	629	6%	812	7%	1,291	12%	1,498	14%	6,440	59%
1989	12,234	149	1%	741	6%	969	8%	1,489	12%	1,661	14%	7,225	59%
1990	14,488	175	1%	842	6%	1,089	8%	1,731	12%	1,987	14%	8,664	60%
1991	16,149	181	1%	829	5%	1,241	8%	1,890	12%	2,226	14%	9,782	61%
1992	13,946	156	1%	758	5%	1,024	7%	1,586	11%	1,839	13%	8,583	62%

## Nearly two out of three female probation starts reported having finished high school or having a GED.

- Very little educational level data was entered into the offender database until 1984. Therefore, the statistical comparisons below begin with 1984 data.
- In general, female offenders starting probation report higher educational levels than female offenders being admitted to prison: 62% vs. 38% report having completed high school or having received a GED.
- By 1992, ninety-four percent (94%) of all female offenders starting probation reported at least one year of high school, an increase from 90% in 1984.
- Sixty-two percent (62%) of these probationers report having finished high school or receiving a GED, up from 52% in 1984. Under current practices if a probationer upgrades her 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 10% in 1984 to 6% in 1992.



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

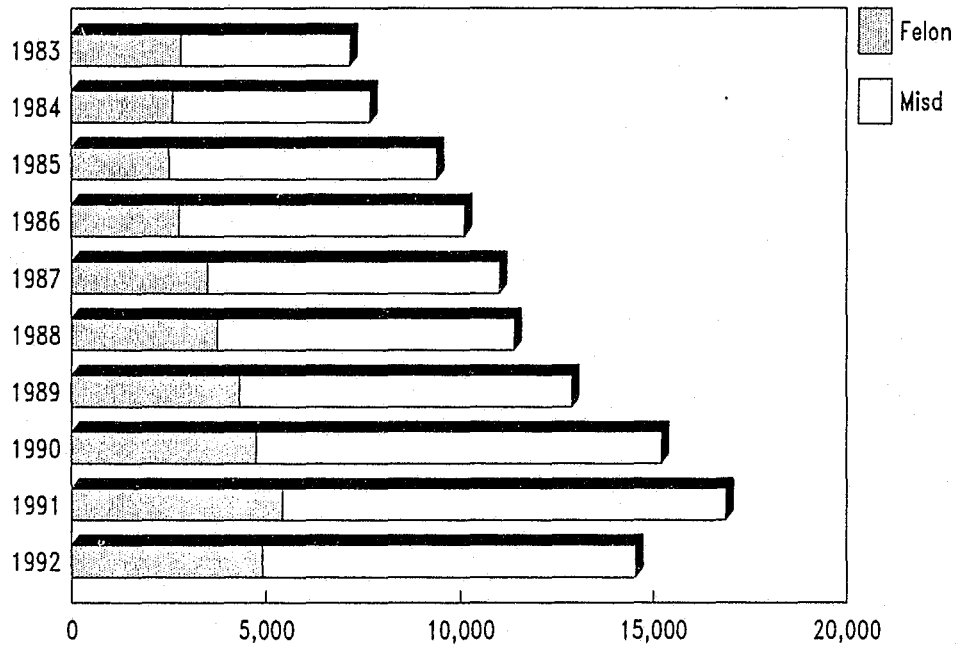


Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Probation Starts	Straight Probation	Percent of Total	Split Probation	Percent of Total	Abandonment and Bastardy	Percent of Total	Suspended Sentence	Percent of Total
1983	7,159	6,699	94%	419	6%	8	0%	33	0%
1984	7,669	7,126	93%	466	6%	10	0%	67	1%
1985	9,372	8,814	94%	434	5%	12	0%	112	1%
1986	10,107	9,507	94%	440	4%	8	0%	152	2%
1987	11,017	10,250	93%	586	5%	11	0%	170	2%
1988	11,388	10,654	94%	502	4%	7	0%	225	2%
1989	12,889	12,092	94%	536	4%	6	0%	255	2%
1990	15,211	14,178	93%	754	5%	15	0%	264	2%
1991	16,884	15,621	93%	894	5%	12	0%	357	2%
1992	14,540	13,544	93%	771	5%	6	0%	219	2%

## Most new female 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 her sentence in prison, her 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 7,159 in 1983 to 16,884 in 1991, then decreased 14% to 14,540 in 1992.
- Over ninety percent (93%) of the probationers starting their sentences in 1992 were serving straight probation sentences.
- Hardly any of the incoming female 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 6 female 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 four and six percent for the past several years. This group will be affected by the straight/split sentence data cleanup, so these percentages are expected to change later.

**Felons and Misdemeanants:  
Female Probation Starts, 1983 - 1992**

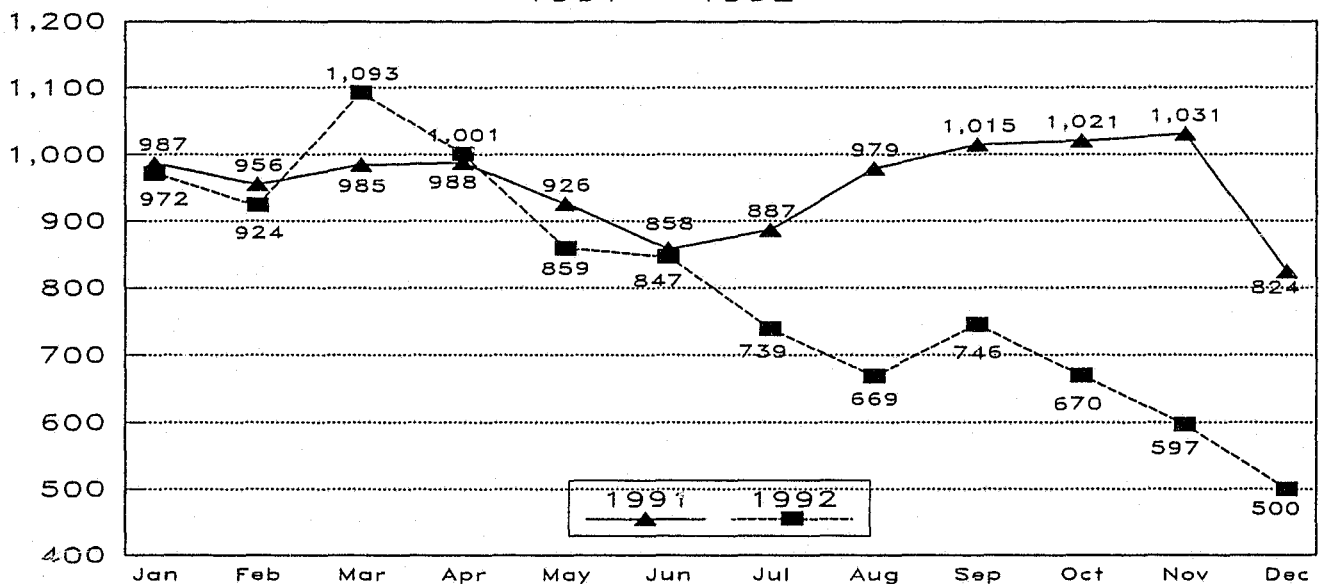


Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Probation Starts	Felons	Percent of Total	Misdemeanants	Percent of Total
1983	7,159	2,827	39%	4,332	61%
1984	7,669	2,602	34%	5,067	66%
1985	9,372	2,507	27%	6,865	73%
1986	10,107	2,770	27%	7,337	73%
1987	11,017	3,494	32%	7,523	68%
1988	11,388	3,751	33%	7,637	67%
1989	12,889	4,325	34%	8,564	66%
1990	15,211	4,754	31%	10,457	69%
1991	16,884	5,430	32%	11,454	68%
1992	14,540	4,914	34%	9,626	66%

## 1992 female probation starts show a 2% decrease in misdemeanor offenders.

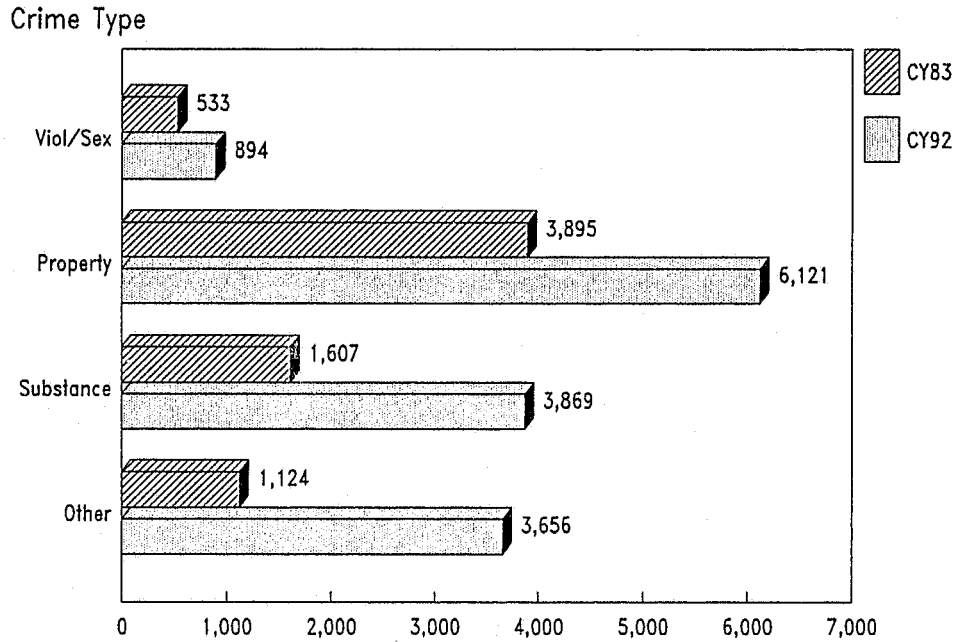
- Although more than two-thirds of the female offenders starting probation from 1984 through 1992 were misdemeanants, 1992 probation admissions show a decrease of over 1,800 misdemeanor offenders (2%).
- The *number* of female misdemeanor probationers more than doubled from 4,332 in 1983 to 11,454 in 1991, then decreased to 9,626 in 1992.
- The *number* of felons starting probation increased 92% from 2,827 in 1983 to 5,430 in 1991, then decreased over 500 cases to 4,914 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 39% of starting probationers in 1983 to 34% in 1992.
- Beginning in July 1992, HB1607 allowed the local supervision of misdemeanants. The picture below indicates how quickly the number in incoming misdemeanants decreased.

Female Probation Misdemeanant Admissions  
1991 - 1992





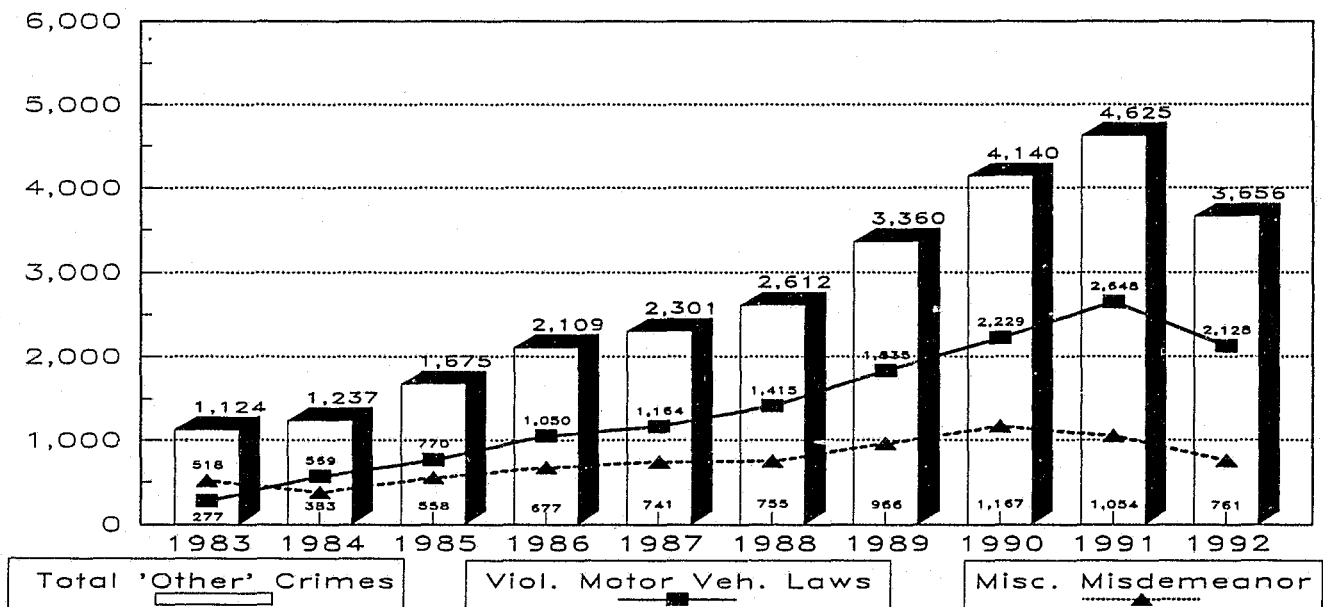
## Crime Type: Female Probation Starts, 1983 - 1992



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	7,159	434	6%	3,895	54%	860	12%	747	10%	99	1%	1,124	16%
1984	7,669	431	6%	3,850	50%	876	11%	1,157	15%	118	2%	1,237	16%
1985	9,372	507	5%	4,691	50%	937	10%	1,464	16%	98	1%	1,675	18%
1986	10,107	520	5%	4,939	49%	968	10%	1,424	14%	147	1%	2,109	21%
1987	11,017	522	5%	5,418	49%	1,226	11%	1,445	13%	105	1%	2,301	21%
1988	11,388	601	5%	5,128	45%	1,392	12%	1,576	14%	79	1%	2,612	23%
1989	12,889	655	5%	5,591	43%	1,816	14%	1,357	11%	110	1%	3,360	26%
1990	15,211	726	5%	6,522	43%	2,155	14%	1,516	10%	152	1%	4,140	27%
1991	16,884	869	5%	7,015	42%	2,380	14%	1,851	11%	144	1%	4,625	27%
1992	14,540	783	5%	6,121	42%	2,134	15%	1,735	12%	111	1%	3,656	25%

## Female offenders starting probation are more likely to be serving for a property crime than for any other crime.

- Ten years ago, most female probation starts were for property crimes (54%), with substance abuse crime accounting for an additional 22%. By 1992, property crimes in 1992 had declined to 42% of all female probation starts while substance abuse crimes increased to 27% of all 1992 probation admissions.<sup>2</sup>
- The *number* of incoming female probationers with drug crimes increased 177% between 1983 and 1991, from 860 to 2,380, while their proportion grew from a low of 10% of all probation starts in 1985 to 15% in 1992. 1992 probation starts for drug crimes showed a decrease of 246 cases, for a total of 2,134.
- The *number* of probation starts for Driving Under The Influence or Habitual Traffic Violator (DUI/HTV) crimes more than doubled, from 747 in 1983 to 1,851 in 1991, then decreased to 1,735 in 1992, a drop of 116 cases.
- The *number* of incoming probationers with "other" crime type increased four-fold between 1983 and 1991, from 1,124 to 4,625, while their proportion grew from 16% of all probation starts to 27%. 1992 probation starts for "other" crimes showed a decrease of over 900 cases, for a total of 3,656.
- The most common crimes for the 1992 "other" crime type admissions were *violation of motor vehicle laws* (2,128), *miscellaneous misdemeanor* (761), *obstructing a law enforcement officer/hindering apprehension* (185), and *weapons offenses* (53). The picture below shows the growth of the "other" crime type and the increase in the two most frequent crimes in this crime type.



<sup>2</sup> Substance abuse crimes include drug sales, drug possession and DUI/HTV crimes.

## A closer look at crime type for female probationers.

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

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

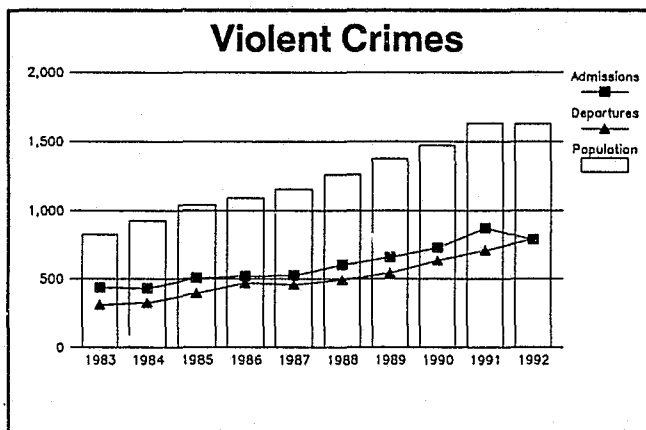
Whenever the standing probation population and the number of probation starts are given, the reader can determine the length of stay. This is done by dividing the standing probation population by the number of probation starts.

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.

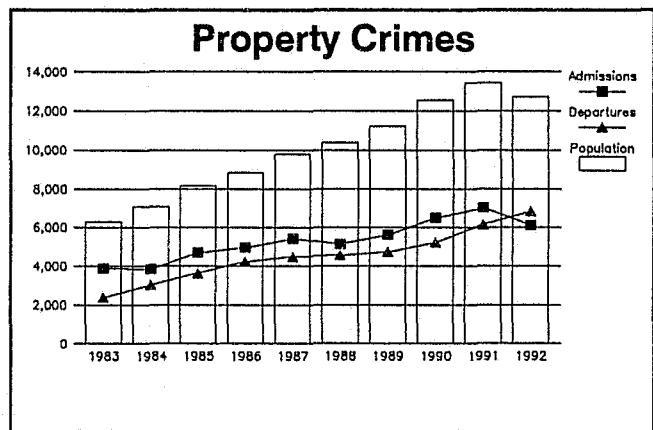
When the admission line is above the population bar, the length of stay will be less than one year.



About 5% of incoming female probationers are serving for violent crimes.

The number of these violent probationers has increased 80% in the past ten years rising from 434 in 1983 to 783 in 1992.

By December 1992, there were over 1,599 active female 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.

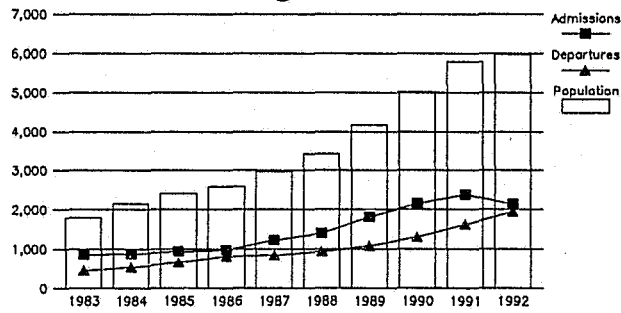


The percentage of incoming female probationers serving for property crimes actually decreased, from 54% in 1983 to 42% in 1992.

But the number of incoming property offenders has increased 57%. In 1983 there were 3,895 property offenders starting probation; in 1992 there were 6,121.

By the end of 1992 there were almost 13,000 female property offenders in the active probation population.

### Drug Crimes

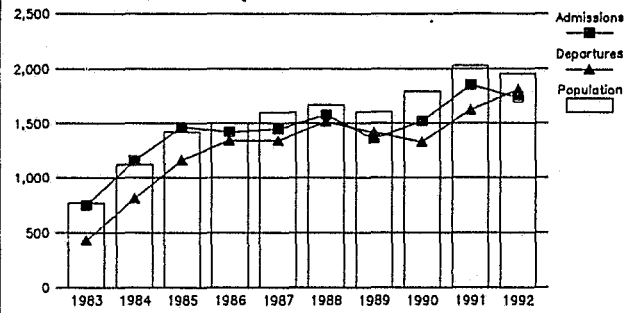


The number of incoming female probationers serving for drug crimes has increased 148% since 1983, rising from 860 to 2,134 in 1992.

The percentage of drug crimes among incoming female probationers has also increased from 10% in 1985 to 15% in 1992.

At the end of 1992, more than 6,000 active female probationers were serving for drug crimes.

### DUI/HTV Crimes

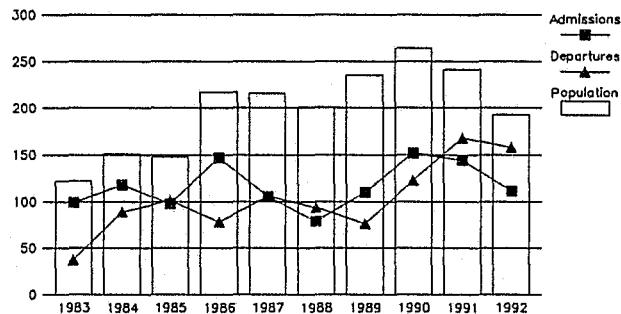


Over 10% of the 1992 female probation starts were for DUI/HTV. When DUI/HTV is combined with Drug Crimes, substance abuse accounts for 27% of the incoming 1992 female probationers.

Almost 2,000 female offenders started serving probation for DUI/HTV crimes in 1992, 132% more than the 1983 figure of 747.

At the end of 1992, almost 2,000 active female probationers were serving for DUI/HTV crimes

### Sex Crimes

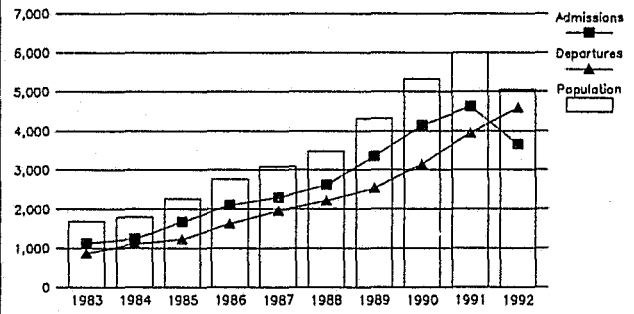


Only one percent of female probation starts are for sex crimes. This has remained constant over the past ten years. Although female sex offenders are a small portion of the incoming probation cohort, the number of sex offenders has increased 92% between 1983 and 1988. Female probation starts for sex crimes decreased to 111 in 1992.

In 1983, 97% of female probation starts were commercial sex and only 2% were for child molestation. By 1992 when 111 women started probation for sex crimes, those serving for commercial sex decreased to 88% and child molestation increased to 12% of female probation starts.

At the end of 1992, there were almost 200 sex offenders among the active female probation population.

### Other Crimes

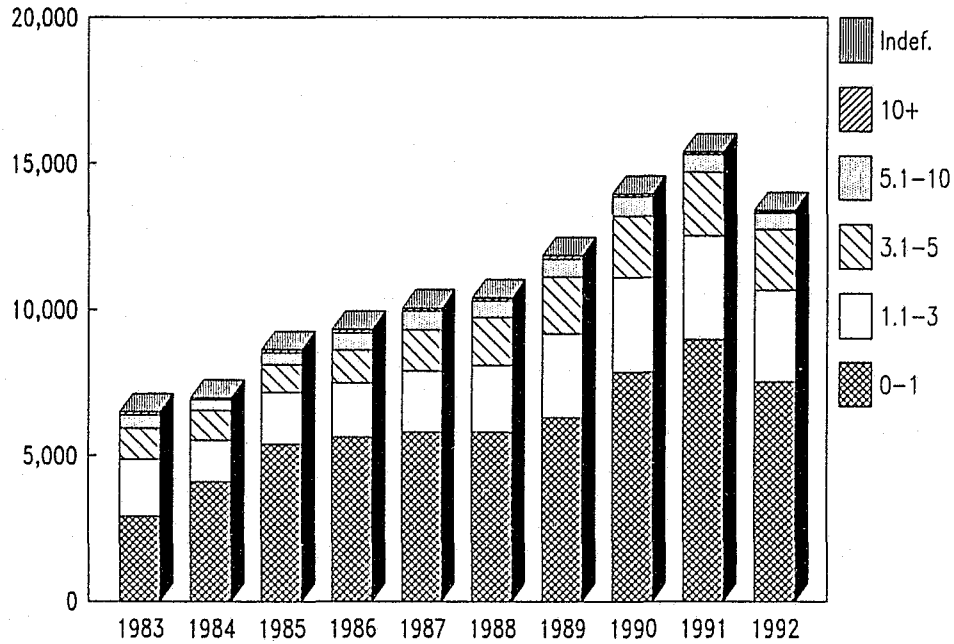


The percentage of incoming female probationers with this crime type increased from 16% in 1983 to 27% in 1990, then fell to 25% in 1992.

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 about 5,000 active female probationers were serving for other crimes.

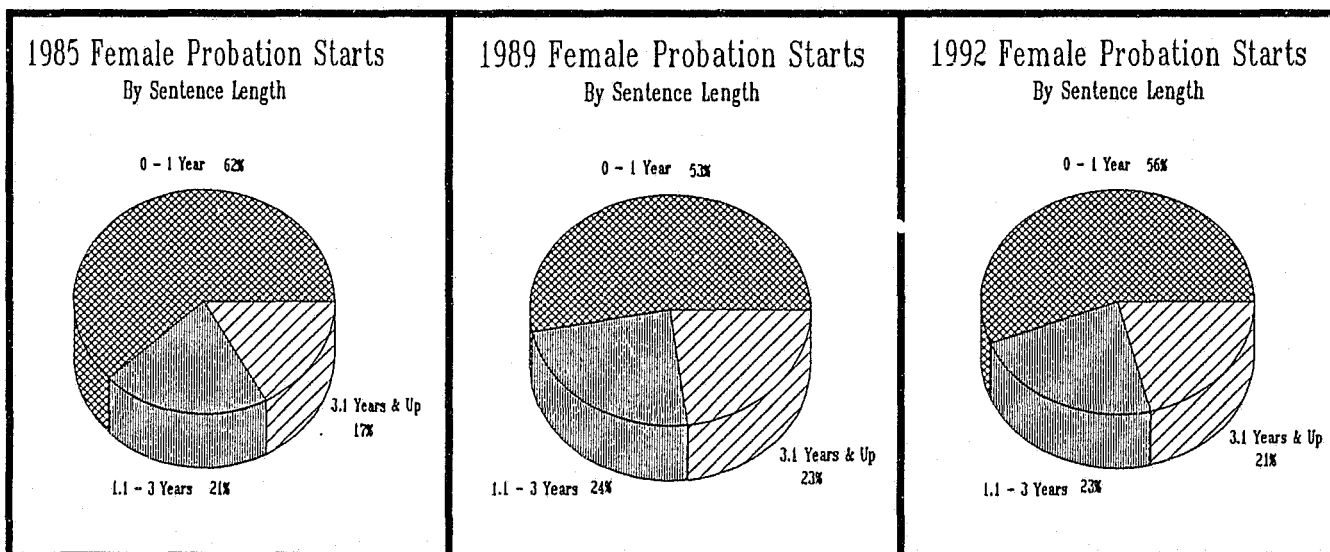
**Sentence Length  
Straight Probation Cases Only:  
Female Probation Starts, 1983 - 1992**



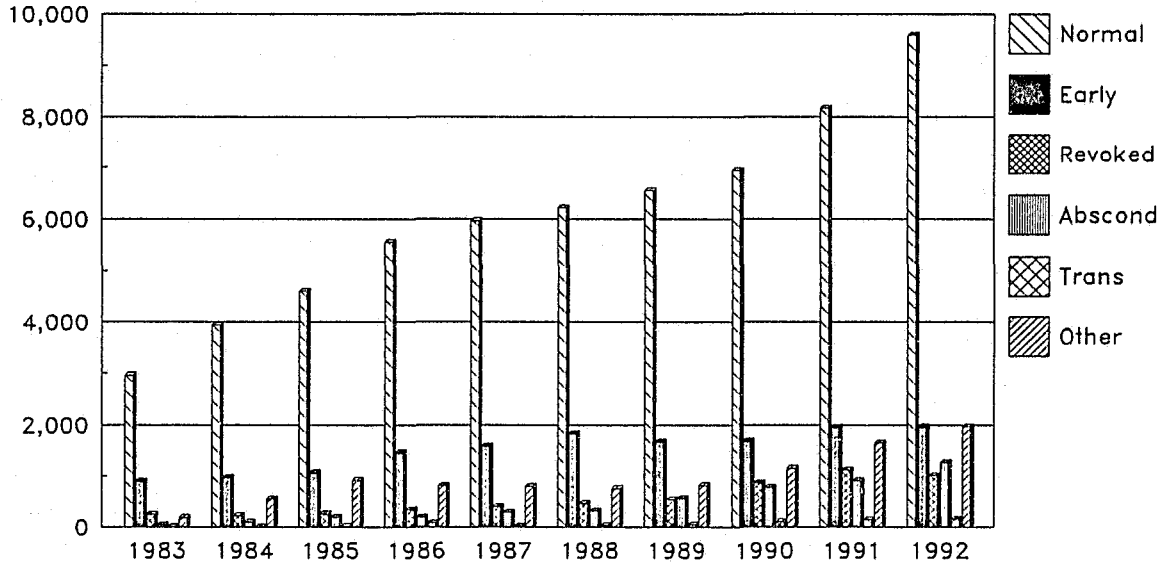
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Straight Probation Cases	Sentence 0 - 1 Year	Percent of Total	Sentence 1.1 - 3 Years	Percent of Total	Sentence 3.1 - 5 Years	Percent of Total	Sentence 5.1 - 10 Years	Percent of Total	Sentence 10+ Years	Percent of Total	Indefinite Sentence	Percent of Total
1983	6,492	2,904	45%	1,966	30%	1,058	16%	453	7%	104	2%	7	0%
1984	6,973	4,092	59%	1,424	20%	1,026	15%	360	5%	61	1%	10	0%
1985	8,637	5,390	62%	1,775	21%	944	11%	424	5%	94	1%	10	0%
1986	9,320	5,630	60%	1,859	20%	1,129	12%	589	6%	99	1%	14	0%
1987	10,053	5,810	58%	2,097	21%	1,409	14%	642	6%	87	1%	8	0%
1988	10,413	5,800	56%	2,286	22%	1,651	16%	566	5%	88	1%	22	0%
1989	11,859	6,309	53%	2,872	24%	1,942	16%	597	5%	131	1%	8	0%
1990	13,963	7,863	56%	3,231	23%	2,112	15%	658	5%	87	1%	12	0%
1991	15,404	8,979	58%	3,542	23%	2,178	14%	608	4%	87	1%	10	0%
1992	13,391	7,537	56%	3,138	23%	2,059	15%	566	4%	80	1%	11	0%

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

- More than half (56%) of the female offenders starting probation in 1992 had sentence lengths of one year or less. The proportion of these short term offenders rose from 45% in 1983 to 62% in 1985. After 1985, the percentage gradually declined to 53% in 1989, then rose again to 58% in 1991. In July 1992, HB1607 allowed the local supervision of misdemeanor cases and the 1992 female probation starts for 0 - 1 years sentence lengths dropped to 56%.
- The percentage of female probationers receiving a sentence of 1.1 to 3 years has decreased from 30% in 1983 to less than a fourth (23%) in 1992. However, incoming probationers with a sentence length of three years or less comprised seventy-nine percent of the 1992 probation starts.
- At the same time the *number* of female offenders starting probation who had sentence lengths of three years or less increased 119%.
- The section on sentence length uses only straight sentence probation data. This data will be affected by the straight/split sentence data cleanup, so these percentages may change at a later date.



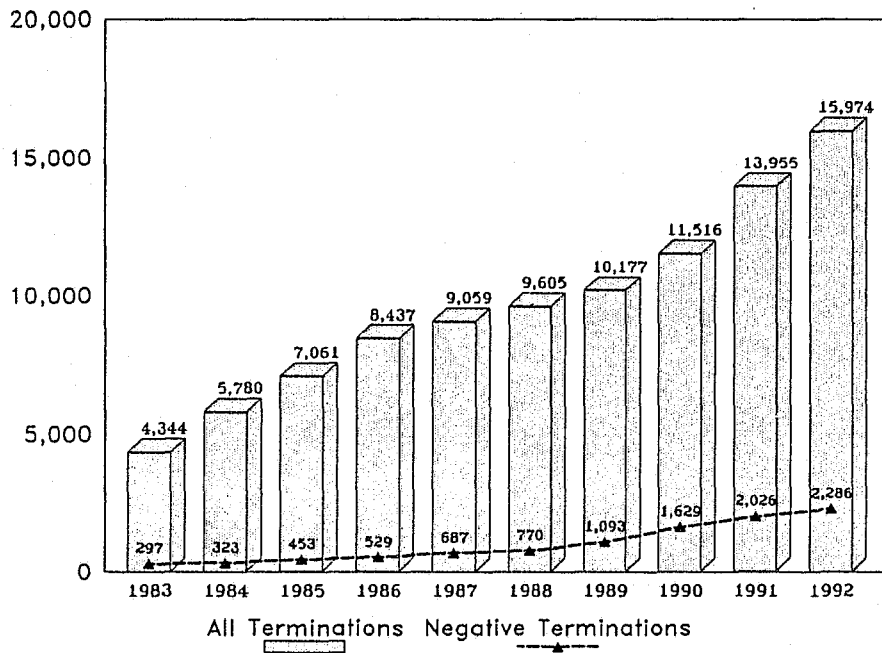
### Type of Termination: Probation Terminations, 1983 - 1992



Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Annual Terminations	Normal Termination	Percent of Total	Early Termination	Percent of Total	Revoked	Percent of Total	Abscond	Percent of Total	Transfer	Percent of Total	Other	Percent of Total
1983	4,344	2,960	68%	897	21%	251	6%	46	1%	5	0%	185	4%
1984	5,780	3,931	68%	975	17%	223	4%	100	2%	2	0%	549	9%
1985	7,061	4,611	65%	1,071	15%	260	4%	193	3%	15	0%	911	13%
1986	8,437	5,554	66%	1,462	17%	339	4%	190	2%	82	1%	810	10%
1987	9,059	5,966	66%	1,593	18%	402	4%	285	3%	20	0%	793	9%
1988	9,605	6,221	65%	1,836	19%	458	5%	312	3%	27	0%	751	8%
1989	10,177	6,547	64%	1,678	16%	537	5%	556	5%	45	0%	814	8%
1990	11,516	6,938	60%	1,685	15%	859	7%	770	7%	108	1%	1,156	10%
1991	13,955	8,169	59%	1,959	14%	1,125	8%	901	6%	148	1%	1,653	12%
1992	15,974	9,596	60%	1,967	12%	1,017	6%	1,269	8%	152	1%	1,973	12%

**More than four out of five female probationers finishing probation in 1992 had positive terminations.**

- Sixty percent of the female probation terminations from 1983 through 1992 were *normal terminations* where the offender satisfactorily completed the 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.

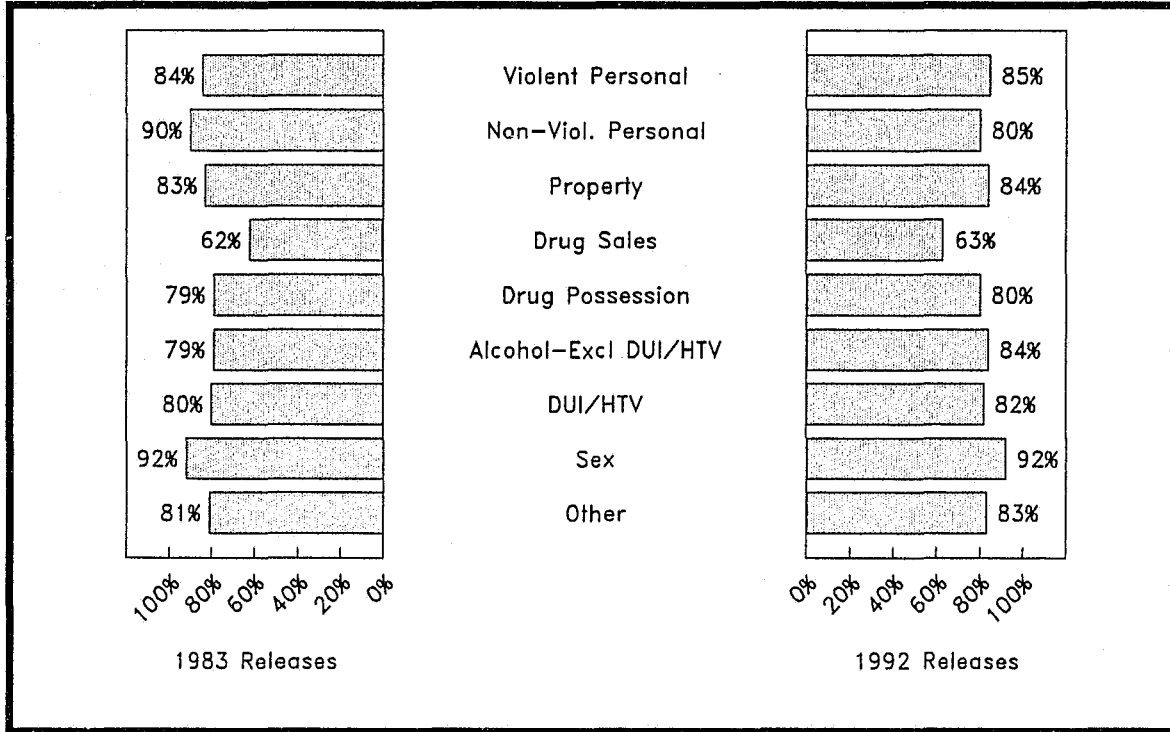


Fourteen percent of 1992 female probation terminations were negative. During the past four years, there has been a marked increase in the number and percentage of revocations and absconds. These rose from 8% of all female terminations in 1988 to 14% of all female terminations in 1992.

- The *number* of absconders increased more than 26 times the 1983 total. In 1983, there were 46 female absconders. In 1992, there were 1,269 female absconders. The *percentage* of absconders in the total 1992 probation terminations rose to 8%.
- The *number* of female revocations more than tripled, increasing from 251 in 1983 to 1,017 in 1992.
- Transfers to other jurisdictions have also increased. More than 150 female probationers were transferred during 1992 while only 5 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 35 deaths, 1,241 terminations by fine payment, 88 special cases closed and 608 "other" terminations.



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

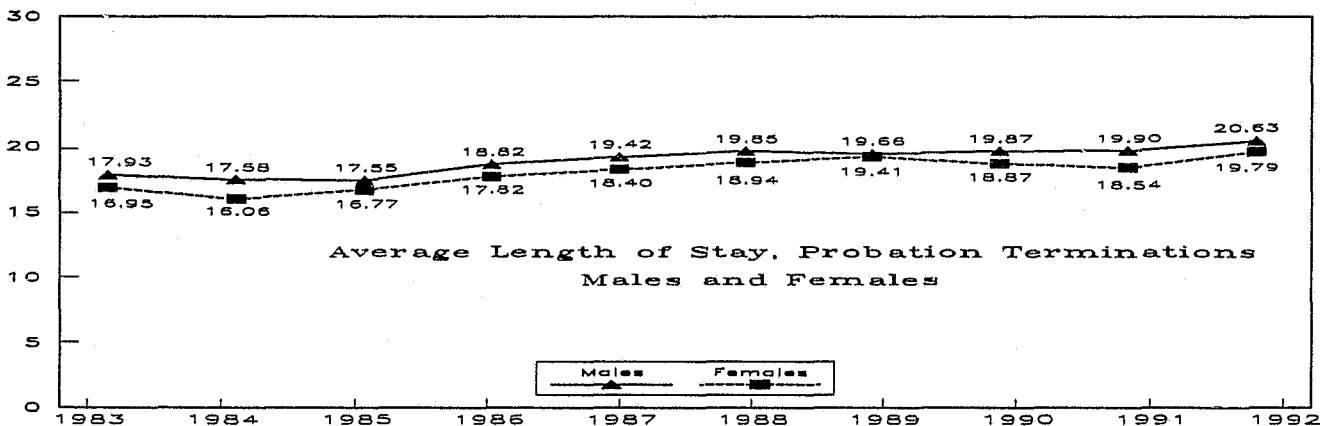


Release Date	Violent Personal	Non-Violent Personal	Property	Drug Sales	Drug Possession	Alcohol	DUI/HTV	Sex Crimes	Other
1983	84%	90%	83%	62%	79%	79%	80%	92%	81%
1984	87%	83%	85%	65%	80%	81%	78%	95%	82%
1985	85%	80%	82%	74%	83%	86%	81%	98%	94%
1986	85%	86%	85%	84%	83%	80%	83%	93%	83%
1987	86%	83%	85%	82%	85%	82%	85%	94%	83%
1988	86%	78%	85%	79%	79%	84%	81%	90%	83%
1989	88%	80%	86%	76%	80%	82%	85%	92%	84%
1990	86%	78%	82%	71%	76%	79%	86%	91%	83%
1991	86%	79%	82%	63%	76%	80%	81%	87%	82%
1992	85%	80%	84%	63%	80%	84%	82%	92%	83%

## Most female probationers served over 80% of their sentences.

- Female offenders released from probation in 1992 averaged serving over eighty percent of their sentences for all crimes types except drug sales.
- Female offenders released from probation in 1992, who were serving for violent offenses, served 85% of their sentence lengths.
- Female offenders terminating probation in 1992, and serving for sex offenses, completed 92% of their sentence lengths.
- Offenders released from probation, who were serving for drug sales, served 84% of their sentence lengths in 1986 then the percentage of sentence served began decreasing to a low of 63% in 1991 and 1992.
- The following average sentence lengths and average lengths of stay include only straight sentence probationers.<sup>3</sup>

### Average Time Served For Females: 1983 - 1992 Probation Terminations

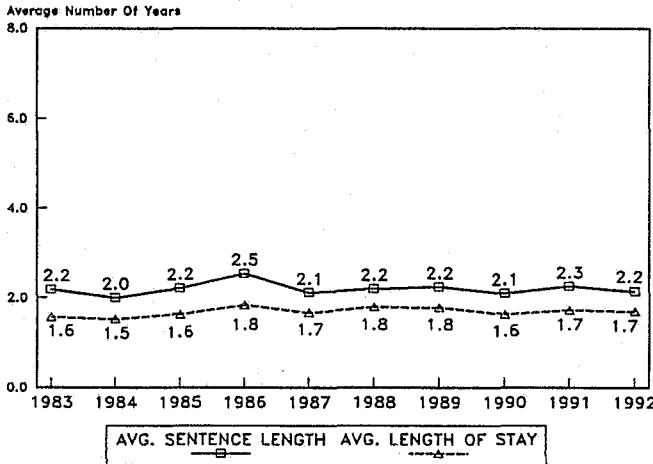


Calendar Year of Release	Average Number of Years Served	Average Number of Months Served (30-day Month)
1983	1.39	16.95
1984	1.32	16.06
1985	1.38	16.77
1986	1.46	17.82
1987	1.51	18.40
1988	1.56	18.94
1989	1.60	19.41
1990	1.55	18.87
1991	1.52	18.54
1992	1.63	19.79

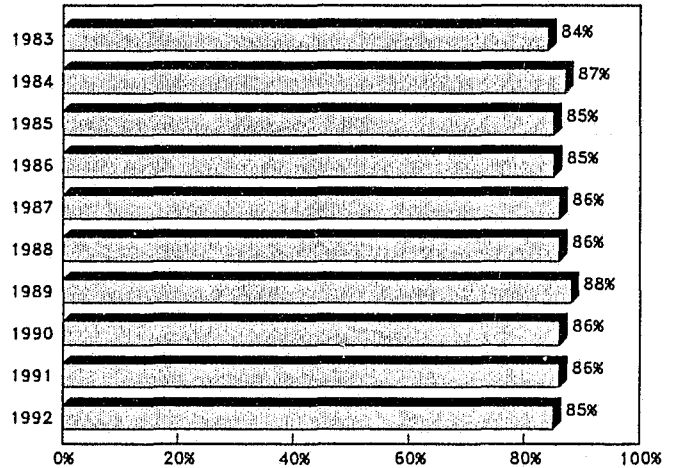
<sup>3</sup> See Case Type for information about straight sentence cases.

## Violent Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



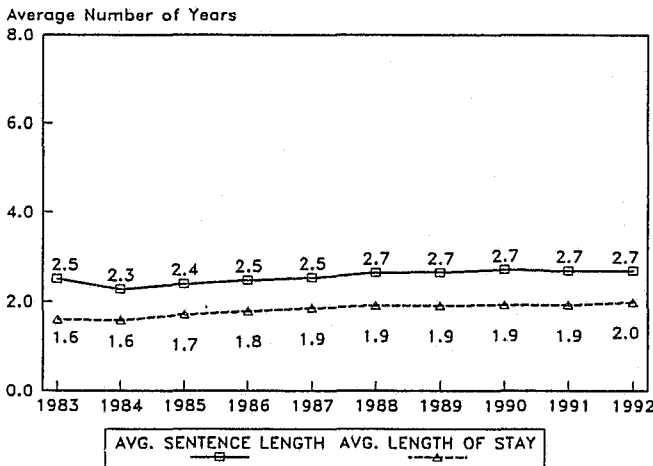
Percent of Sentence Served



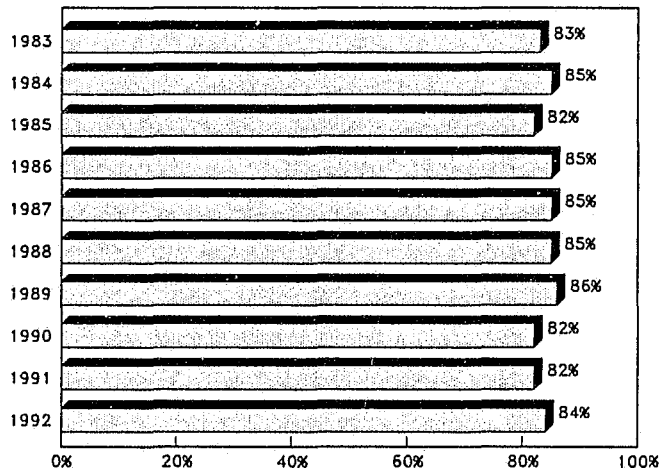
- The average sentence length for violent female offenders varied from 2.1 years to 2.5 years for the trend period.
- The average length of stay (LOS) for violent offenders was slightly less than 2 years for the entire trend period.
- Violent female offenders have consistently served more than 80% of their sentences. In 1989, their percent of sentence served reached a high of 86%. In 1992, they were serving 85% of their sentences.

## Property Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



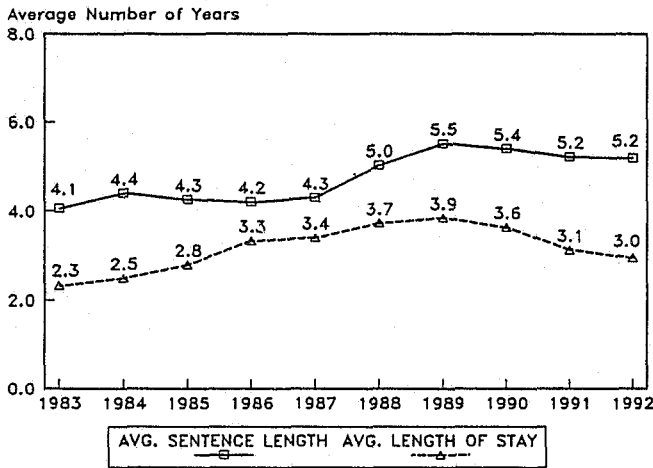
Percent of Sentence Served



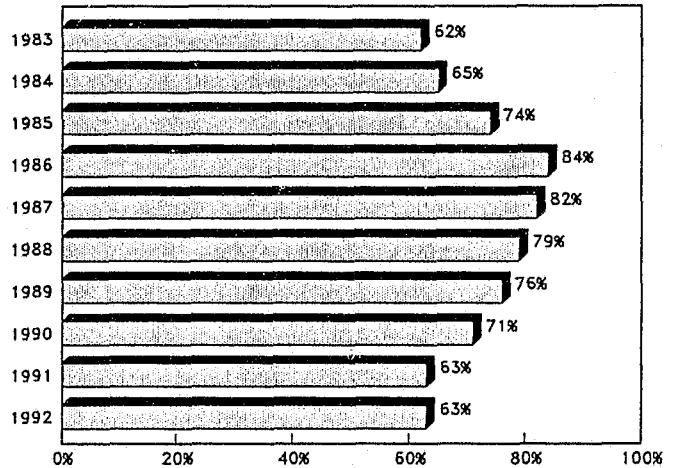
- The average sentence length for female property offenders remained less than 3 years during this trend period.
- The average LOS for property offenders increased slightly during this trend period, rising from 1.6 years in 1983 to 2 years in 1992.
- At no point in this trend period have female property offenders served less than 80% of their sentences. Property offenders released from probation in 1992 served 84% of their sentences.

## Drug Sale Crimes

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



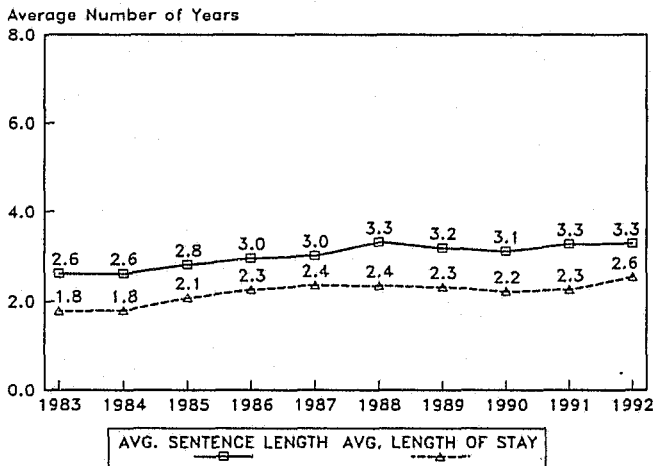
Percent of Sentence Served



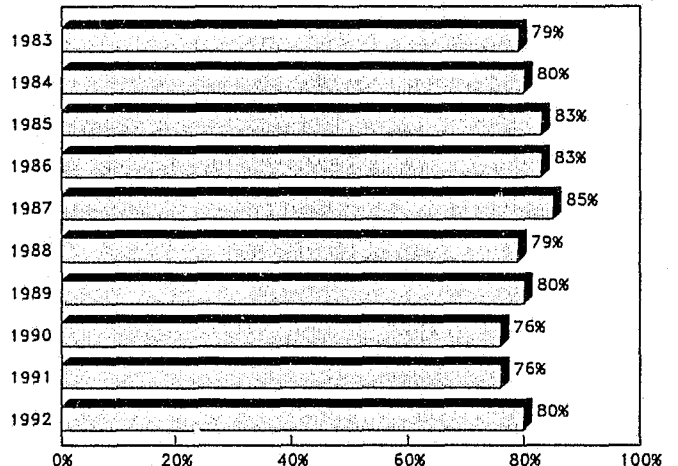
- The average sentence length for drug sale crimes increased sharply during this period, rising from about 4 years in 1983 to 5.5 years in 1989.
- The average LOS for drug sales ranged between 2.5 to 3.9 years during this period. Female probationers released in 1992 from drug sales sentences served an average of 3 years.
- Female drug sale offenders served 2/3 or more of their sentences for 6 of the 10 trend years. The percentage of sentence served by drug sale offenders dropped after 1987 when the average sentence length began increasing.

## Drug Possession Crimes

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



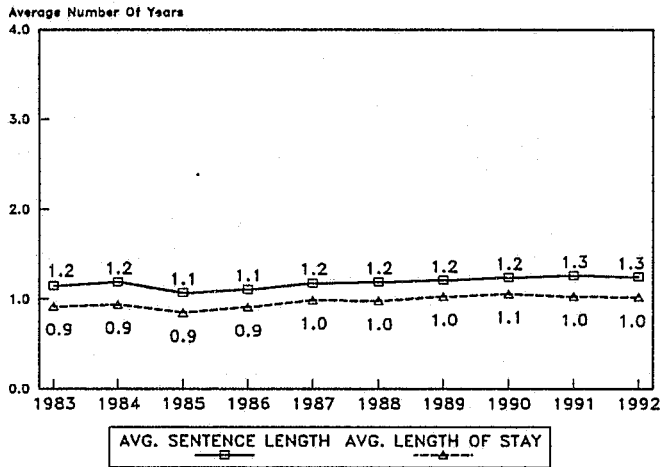
Percent of Sentence Served



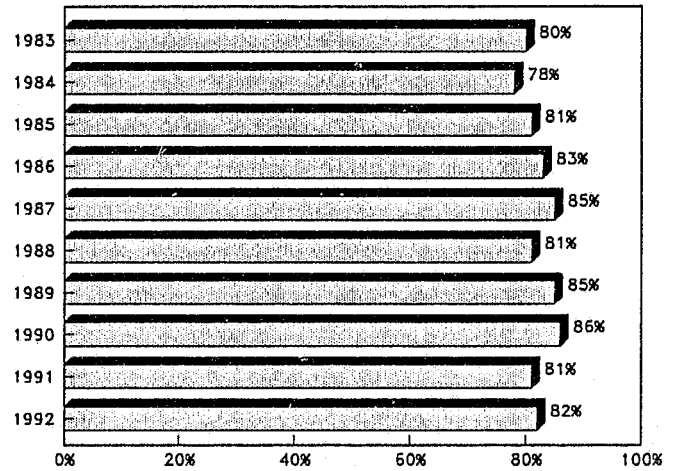
- Drug possession offenses include Violation of Georgia's Controlled Substance Act (VGCSA). VGCSA is a catch-all offense and file searches have shown that many of these sentences are, in fact, drug sales. The average sentence length for drug possession has increased to 3 1/3 years.
- The average LOS for drug possession crimes was about 2 years during the past ten years. The average LOS for drug possession rose from 1.8 years in 1983 to 2.6 years in 1992.
- Female drug possession offenders served 75% or more of their sentences for all of the 10 trend years. In 1992, the percentage of sentence served increased to 80%.

## DUI/HTV Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



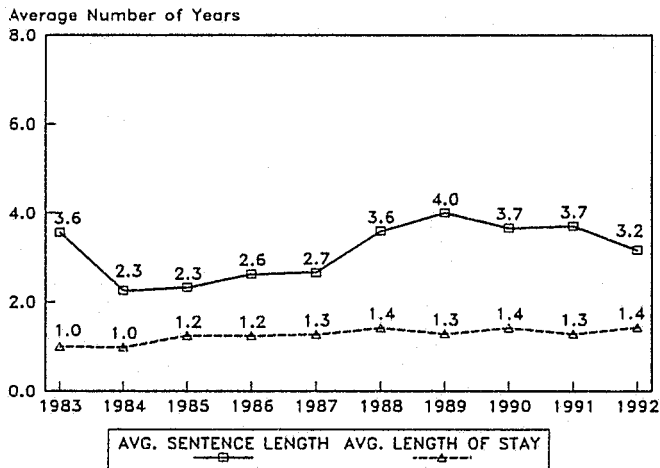
Percent of Sentence Served



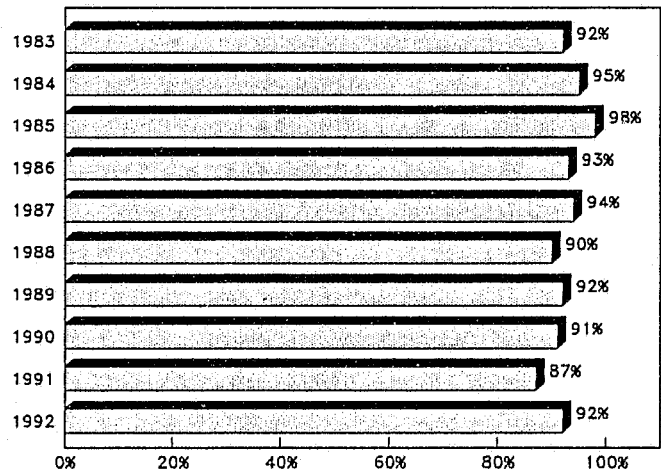
- The average sentence length for female DUI/HTV offenders remained at slightly over one year for the entire trend period.
- The average length of stay for DUI/HTV offenders also remained at about one year for the entire trend period.
- At no time in the trend period did female DUI/HTV offenders serve less than 75% of their sentences. The percentage of sentence served by female DUI/HTV offenders released in 1992 was 82%.

## Sex Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



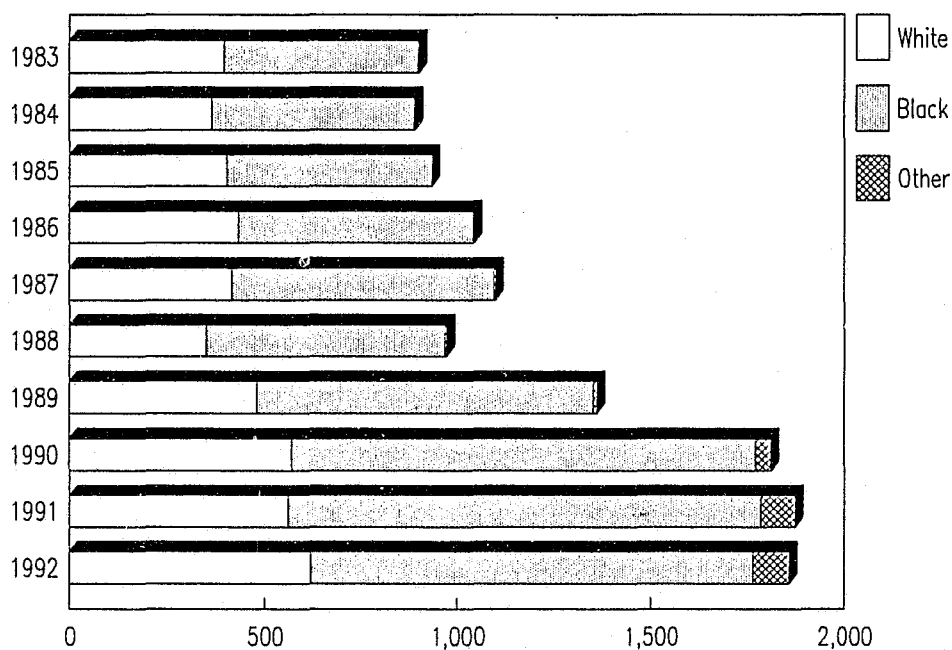
Percent of Sentence Served



- The average sentence length for female 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 female sex offenders remained at slightly over one year for the entire trend period.
- Females on probation for sex crimes served 87% or more of their sentences for the entire 10-year period. In 1992, they served 92% of their sentences.

**FEMALE INMATE DATA**  
1983 - 1992

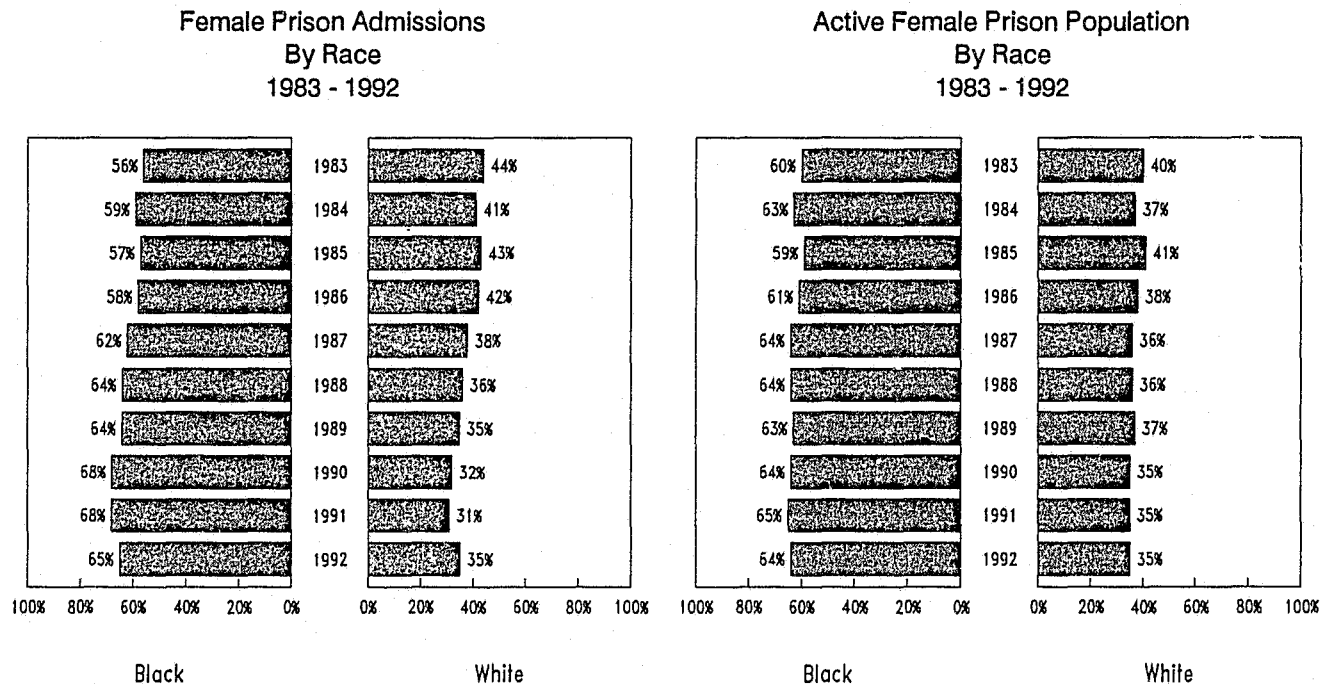
**Inmate Race:  
Female Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992**



Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Admissions	White	Percent of Total	Black	Percent of Total	Other	Percent of Total
1983	900	396	44%	503	56%	1	0%
1984	889	365	41%	524	59%	0	0%
1985	935	402	43%	532	57%	1	0%
1986	1,042	433	42%	608	58%	1	0%
1987	1,098	416	38%	680	62%	2	0%
1988	969	351	36%	616	64%	2	0%
1989	1,357	480	35%	872	64%	5	0%
1990	1,781	570	32%	1,204	68%	7	0%
1991	1,795	561	31%	1,226	68%	8	0%
1992	1,778	620	35%	1,147	65%	11	1%

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

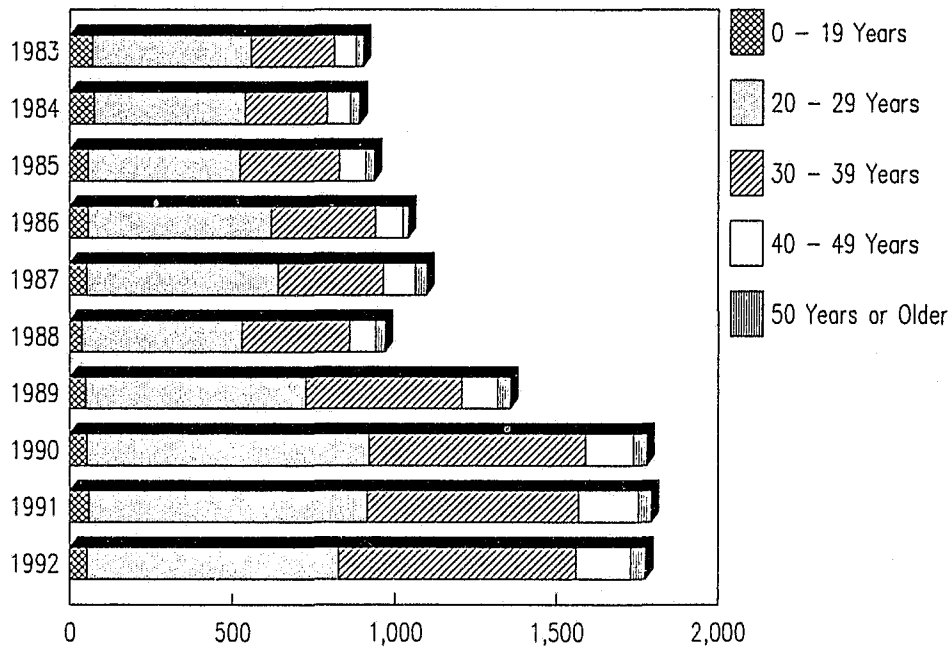
- The number of black female offenders admitted to Georgia's prisons more than doubled from 1983 to 1992, increasing from 503 to 1,147.
- Not only has the *number* of black women offenders admitted to prison increased, but the *proportion* of blacks admitted has increased from 56% in 1983 to 65% in 1992.
- The number of white female offenders admitted to prison in Georgia increased 57% from 396 in 1983 to 620 in 1992.
- The proportion of white female prison admissions has decreased from 44% of the total prison admissions in 1983 to 35% of prison admissions in 1992.
- The racial composition of female offenders admitted to prison in Georgia began changing in 1983. The following graphs show Georgia's prison admissions and inmate population comprising increasingly more black offenders.



- The number of female inmates classified as *Asian*, *American Indian* or *other* has increased from 1 in 1983 to 11 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:  
Female Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992**



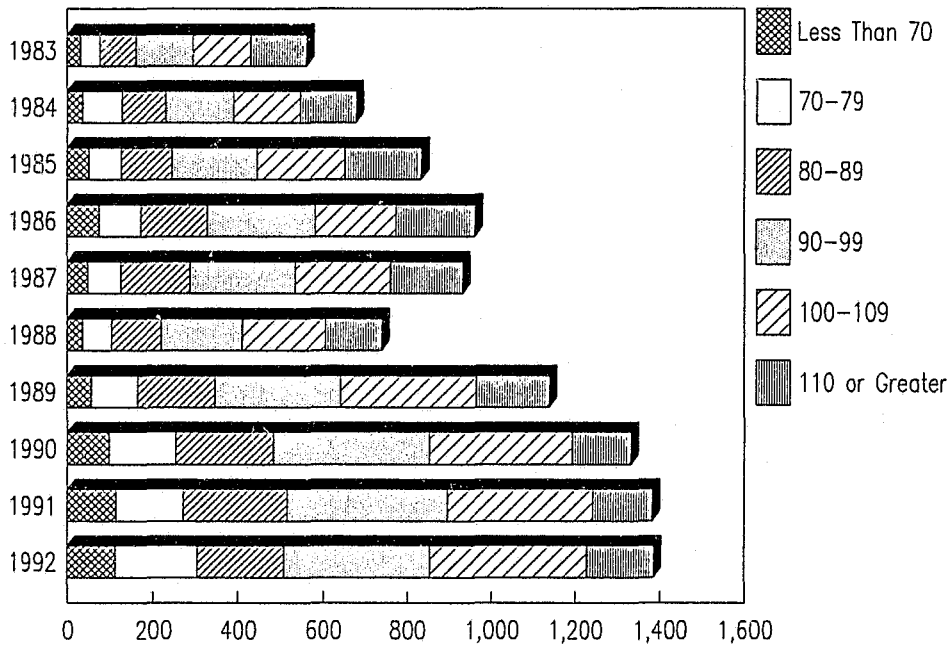
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Admissions	0 - 19 Years	Percent of Total	20 - 29 Years	Percent of Total	30 - 39 Years	Percent of Total	40 - 49 Years	Percent of Total	50 - 59 Years	Percent of Total	60 Years or older	Percent of Total
1983	900	70	8%	487	54%	254	28%	68	8%	15	2%	6	1%
1984	889	73	8%	466	52%	251	28%	71	8%	19	2%	9	1%
1985	935	57	6%	466	50%	304	33%	80	9%	21	2%	7	1%
1986	1,042	57	5%	562	54%	321	31%	83	8%	13	1%	6	1%
1987	1,098	53	5%	589	54%	323	29%	98	9%	30	3%	5	0%
1988	969	36	4%	494	51%	329	34%	81	8%	22	2%	7	1%
1989	1,357	49	4%	677	50%	481	35%	112	8%	33	2%	5	0%
1990	1,781	53	3%	866	49%	671	38%	149	8%	33	2%	9	1%
1991	1,795	59	3%	854	48%	656	37%	186	10%	32	2%	8	0%
1992	1,778	52	3%	774	44%	735	41%	171	10%	39	2%	7	0%

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

- Georgia's female prison admissions are also getting older: in 1983, 62% were less than 30 years old; by 1992 the under-30's had decreased to 47% of total admissions.
- By comparison in 1992 female prison admissions between the ages of 30 and 39 comprised 41% of admissions, up from 28% ten years earlier.
- The fastest growing admission group to Georgia's prisons is between the ages of 30 - 39. The number of female inmates in their 30's increased 189% from 1983 to 1992.
- The average age at admission has increased more than a full year from 29.21 in 1983 to 30.90 in 1992.
- The average age of Georgia's active female inmate population has had a two-year increase within the past ten years: in 1983, the average age was 30.86; by 1992, the average age was 32.51.
- There were 217 female 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 253 active female inmates who were 40 years or older at the end of 1992 (18% of Georgia's active inmates).
- Although the *number* of female inmates between the ages of 20 - 29 years admitted to Georgia's prisons between 1983 to 1992 increased 59%, the *proportion* decreased from 54% of all prison admissions to 44%.
- From 1983 to 1992 prison admissions in the following age categories increased by these amounts:

Group	From	To	Increase
30 years to 39 years	254	735	189%
50 years to 59 years	15	39	160%
40 years to 49 years	68	171	151%
20 years to 29 years	487	774	59%
60 years and older	6	7	17%
Less than 20 years	70	52	- 26%

**Culture Fair IQ Score  
Rated Cases Only:  
Female 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	562	31	6%	46	8%	84	15%	133	24%	137	24%	131	23%
1984	678	35	5%	93	14%	101	15%	161	24%	156	23%	132	19%
1985	834	50	6%	76	9%	118	14%	202	24%	205	25%	183	22%
1986	963	75	8%	97	10%	157	16%	253	26%	193	20%	188	20%
1987	932	48	5%	77	8%	161	17%	249	27%	225	24%	172	18%
1988	740	36	5%	68	9%	115	16%	192	26%	195	26%	134	18%
1989	1,140	57	5%	108	9%	182	16%	295	26%	323	28%	175	15%
1990	1,332	98	7%	155	12%	230	17%	370	28%	341	26%	138	10%
1991	1,383	114	8%	158	11%	245	18%	380	27%	346	25%	140	10%
1992	1,386	113	8%	192	14%	204	15%	346	25%	374	27%	157	11%

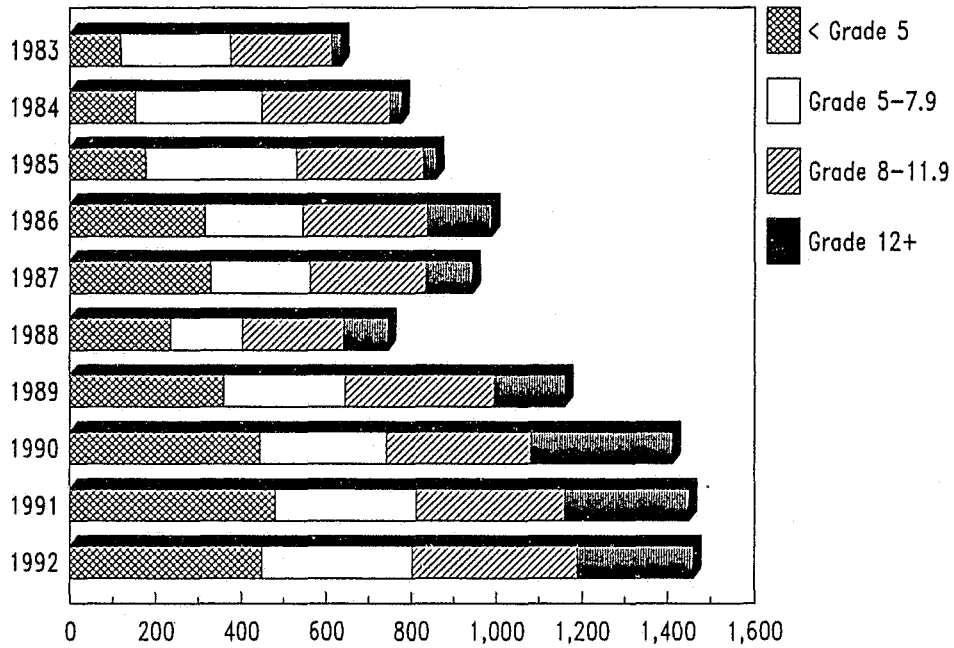
**Eight percent of tested female inmate admissions  
have Culture Fair IQ Scores of 69 or less.**

- 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.
- Eight percent of 1992 female 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 female prison admissions has decreased about five points during the past ten years (97.16 in 1983 and 92.84 in 1992), while the number of female admissions with a Culture Fair IQ score of 69 or less has more than tripled (31 vs 113).
- The proportion of female prison admissions with IQ scores of 70-79 increased from 8% in 1983 to 14% in 1992; while the proportion of female prison admissions with IQ scores of 110+ decreased from 23% in 1983 to 11% in 1992.
- The percentage of admissions with reported scores from the Culture Fair IQ test rose from a low of 62% in 1983 to a high of 92% in 1986. Seventy-eight 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	900	562	62%
1984	889	678	76%
1985	935	834	89%
1986	1,042	963	92%
1987	1,098	932	85%
1988	969	740	76%
1989	1,357	1,140	84%
1990	1,781	1,332	75%
1991	1,795	1,383	77%
1992	1,778	1,386	78%

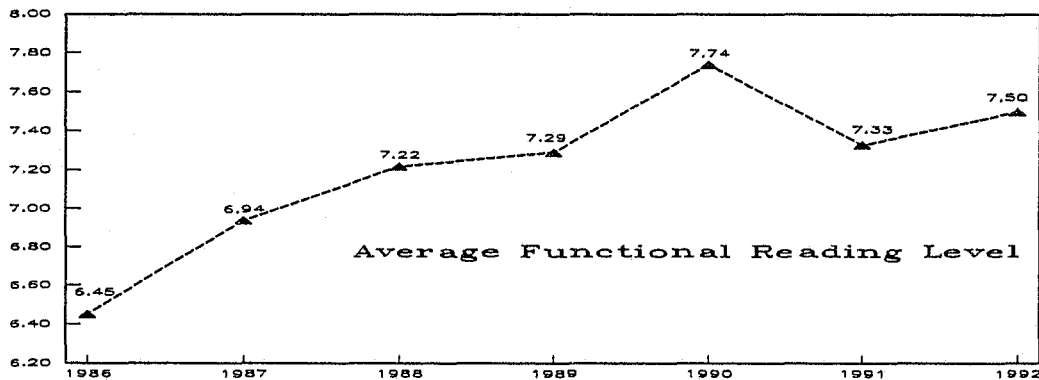
**WRAT Reading Score  
Tested Scores Only:  
Female Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992**



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	990	315	32%	232	23%	292	29%	151	15%
1987	945	329	35%	233	25%	272	29%	111	12%
1988	747	236	32%	168	22%	237	32%	106	14%
1989	1,161	359	31%	285	25%	352	30%	165	14%
1990	1,413	445	31%	298	21%	339	24%	331	23%
1991	1,450	481	33%	331	23%	349	24%	289	20%
1992	1,460	450	31%	354	24%	386	26%	270	18%

**Almost one in five incoming female 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 renormed 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 are only done from 1986 to present.
- A higher proportion of female prison admissions are testing on a 12th grade or higher reading level: from 15% (151) in 1986 to 18% (270) in 1992.
- The average functional reading level of female prison admissions has increased a full grade level in the past seven years (from grade 6.45 in 1986 to grade 7.5 in 1992).

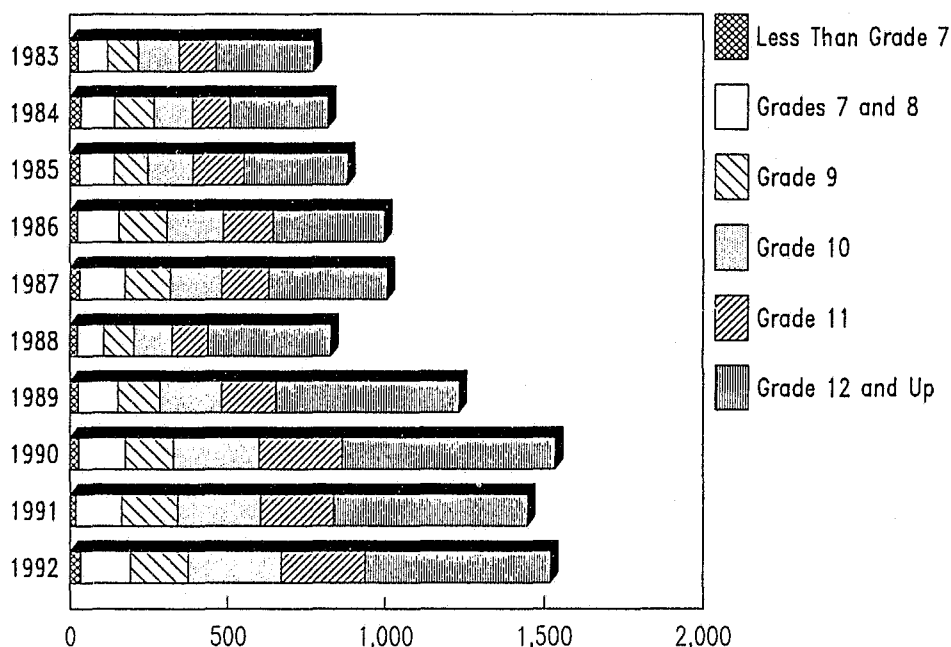


- The proportion of female inmates who test at less than 8th grade reading level remained at 55% of tested admissions.
- The percentage of female prison admissions with reported scores from the WRAT reading test decreased from 95% in 1986 to 82% in 1992.

WRAT Reading Score  
Percentage of Rated Cases  
Female Admissions to Prison, 1986 - 1992

Admission Year	Total Admissions	Total Reported	Percent Reported
1986	1,042	990	95%
1987	1,098	945	86%
1988	969	747	77%
1989	1,357	1,161	86%
1990	1,781	1,413	79%
1991	1,795	1,450	81%
1992	1,778	1,460	82%

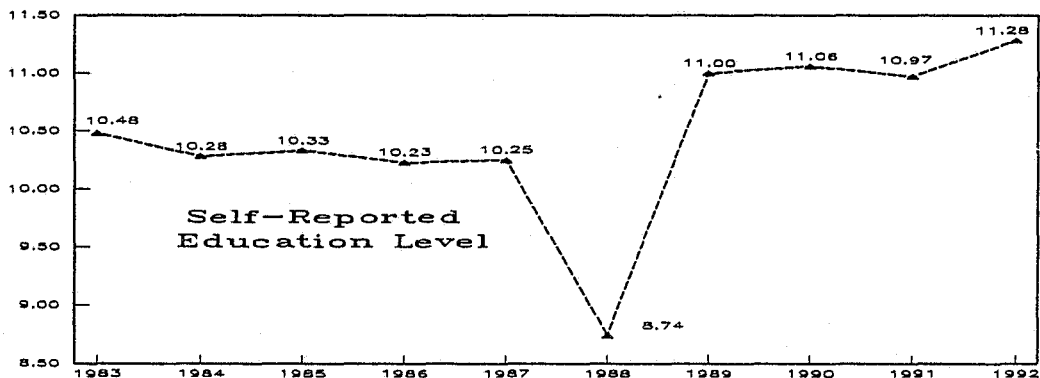
**Self-Reported Education Level  
Reported Cases Only:  
Female Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992**



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	775	27	3%	94	12%	98	13%	129	17%	117	15%	310	40%
1984	820	37	5%	107	13%	124	15%	121	15%	120	15%	311	38%
1985	882	32	4%	109	12%	108	12%	142	16%	162	18%	329	37%
1986	998	26	3%	133	13%	150	15%	177	18%	161	16%	351	35%
1987	1,007	31	3%	146	14%	142	14%	161	16%	153	15%	374	37%
1988	830	25	3%	84	10%	97	12%	119	14%	113	14%	392	47%
1989	1,234	27	2%	127	10%	133	11%	194	16%	174	14%	579	47%
1990	1,536	29	2%	149	10%	152	10%	272	18%	263	17%	671	44%
1991	1,448	20	1%	147	10%	174	12%	265	18%	231	16%	611	42%
1992	1,521	36	2%	158	10%	182	12%	296	19%	266	17%	583	38%

**About two out of five 1992 female 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.



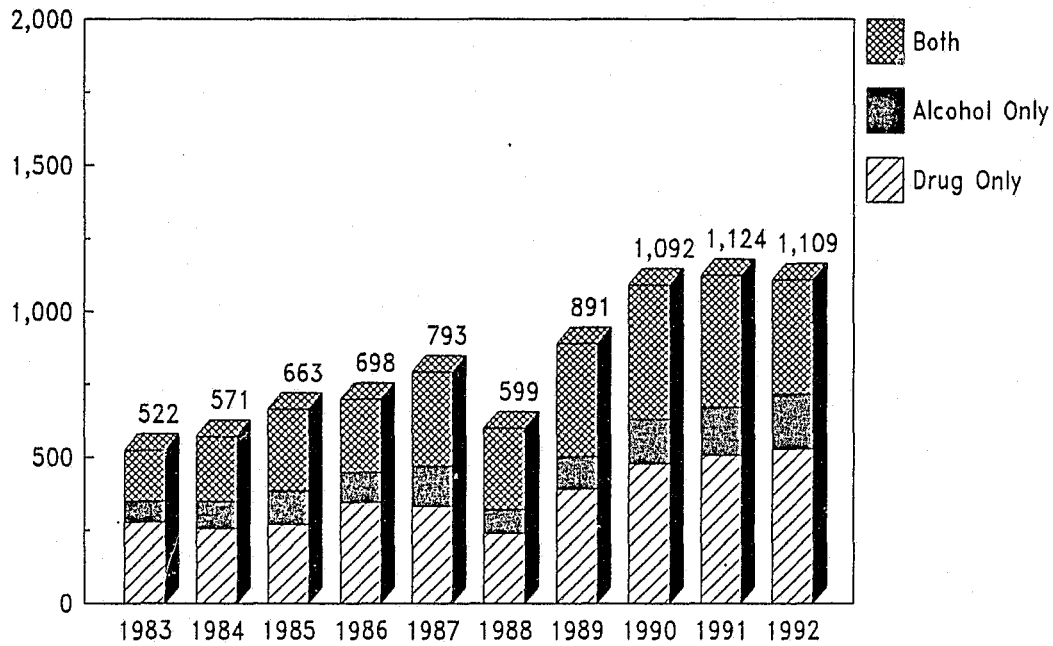
- The average education level of new prison admissions has increased almost a full grade level in the past ten years (from grade 10 in 1983 to grade 11 in 1992).
- By 1992, 88% of the female inmates admitted to prison self-reported completing at least one year of high school.
- Thirty-eight percent of 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 15% in 1983 to 12% in 1992.
- The percentage of admissions for whom education levels are reported rose from 86% in 1983 to 96% in 1986 then fell back to 86% in 1992.

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

Admission Year	Total Admissions	Total Reported	Percent Reported
1983	900	775	86%
1984	889	820	92%
1985	935	882	94%
1986	1,042	998	96%
1987	1,098	1,007	92%
1988	969	830	86%
1989	1,357	1,234	91%
1990	1,781	1,536	86%
1991	1,795	1,448	81%
1992	1,778	1,521	86%



### Self-Reported Substance Abuse Problems: Female 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	900	278	31%	71	8%	173	19%	378	42%
1984	889	256	29%	94	11%	221	25%	318	36%
1985	935	269	29%	116	12%	278	30%	272	29%
1986	1,042	345	33%	101	10%	252	24%	344	33%
1987	1,098	333	30%	135	12%	325	30%	305	28%
1988	969	239	25%	82	8%	278	29%	370	38%
1989	1,357	391	29%	111	8%	389	29%	466	34%
1990	1,781	478	27%	152	9%	462	26%	689	39%
1991	1,795	505	28%	164	9%	455	25%	671	37%
1992	1,778	527	30%	188	11%	394	22%	669	38%

## Three out of five 1992 female 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 female substance abusers admitted to Georgia prisons has more than doubled from 552 in 1983 to 1,109 in 1992.
- Prison admissions of female offenders with self-reported substance abuse problems increased from 58% of total admissions in 1983 to 62% 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.<sup>4</sup>

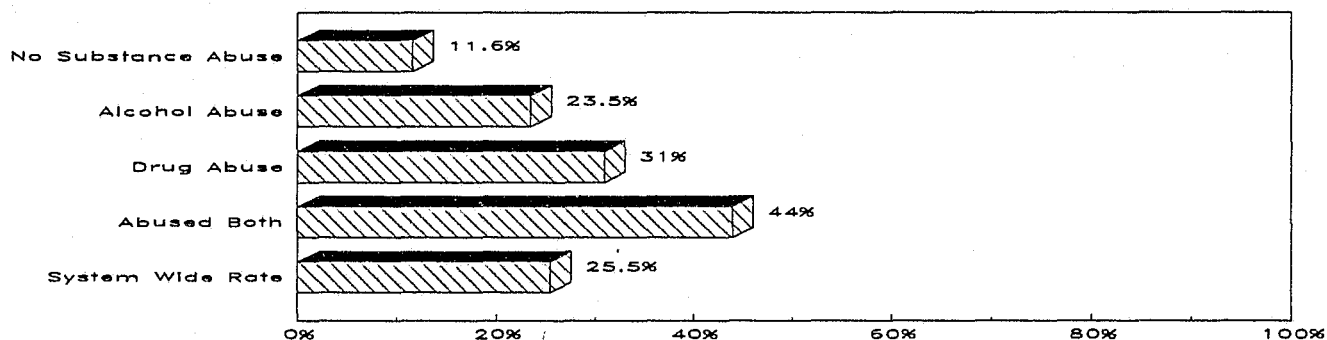
### Women who abuse both drugs and alcohol are four times as likely to return to prison as those with no known substance abuse problem.

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 female 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. Females have a much lower return rate than males. Return rates will vary slightly depending on the number of years selected for the base cohort. Women have a lower overall return rate (25%), but much higher rates for the drug abusers.

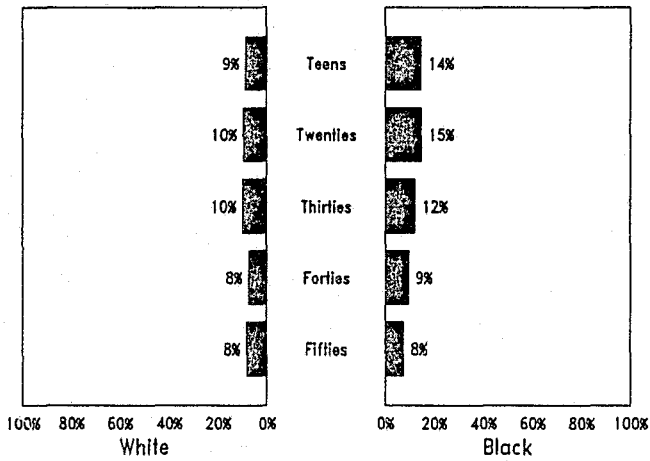
Three-Year Return-To-Prison Rate For Women by Substance Abuse



4 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.

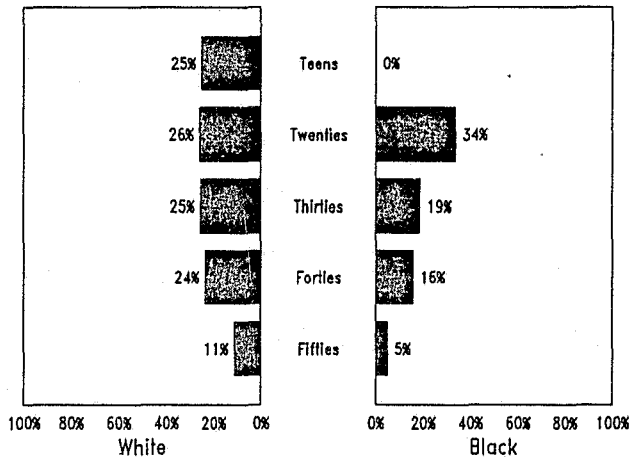
# Return-to-Prison Rates Broken Out by Age Decade and Race: Female Inmates

Female Three-Year Return-To-Prison Rate:  
No Known Substance Abuse



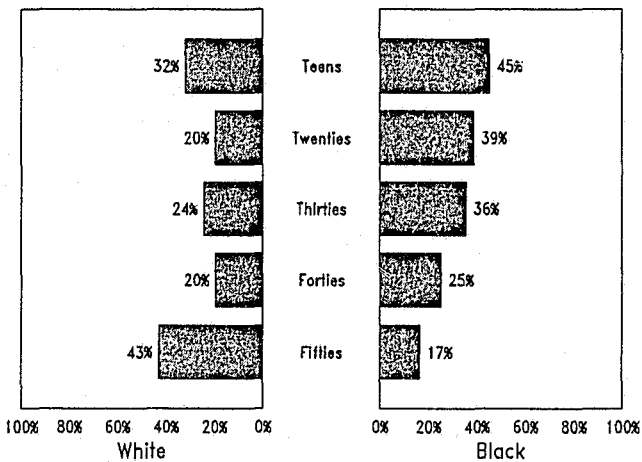
The number of females released in their teens and fifties is very small. Use caution with these percentages.

Female Three-Year Return-To-Prison Rate:  
Alcohol Abuse Only



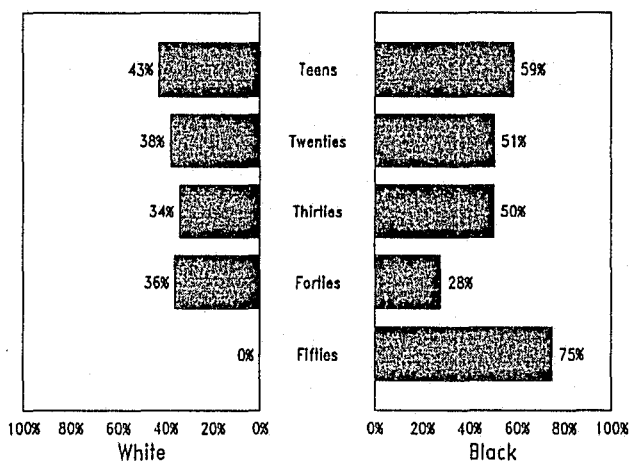
The number of females released in their teens and fifties is very small. Use caution with these percentages.

Female Three-Year Return-To-Prison Rate:  
Drug Abuse Only



The number of females released in their teens and fifties is very small. Use caution with these percentages.

Female Three-Year Return-To-Prison Rate:  
Both Alcohol And Drug Abuse



The number of females released in their teens and fifties is very small. Use caution with these percentages.

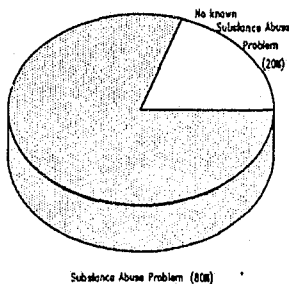
## Females who abuse drugs return to prison at higher rates than those who abuse only alcohol.

- As the nation has turned its focus on substance abuse during the past few years, much of the research has revealed that substance abuse is a symptom of other underlying problems such as a history of child abuse. The Georgia Council on Child Abuse estimates that one of every four girl children is abused in childhood. It is possible that this number is even higher among the female inmate population.
- Only 5% of the prison population is female. When the overall return rates are examined, the women's lower return-to-prison rates are usually masked by those of males.
- 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.
- Women with no known substance abuse problems return to prison at very low rates, however the rate of return for black females exceeded the rate of return for white females (9% vs 13%).
- White females who abuse alcohol only had higher return rates than black women, except for women in their twenties.
- Again, drug abuse either alone or in combination with alcohol shows up in higher return-to-prison rates.
- Thirty-seven percent of the black females with only drug problems returned to prison within three years compared with twenty-two percent of the white females.
- Forty-nine percent of the black females with both alcohol and drug problems returned to prison within three-years compared with thirty-seven percent of the white females.

## Substance Abuse Is Also Associated With Higher Rates Of HIV Infection

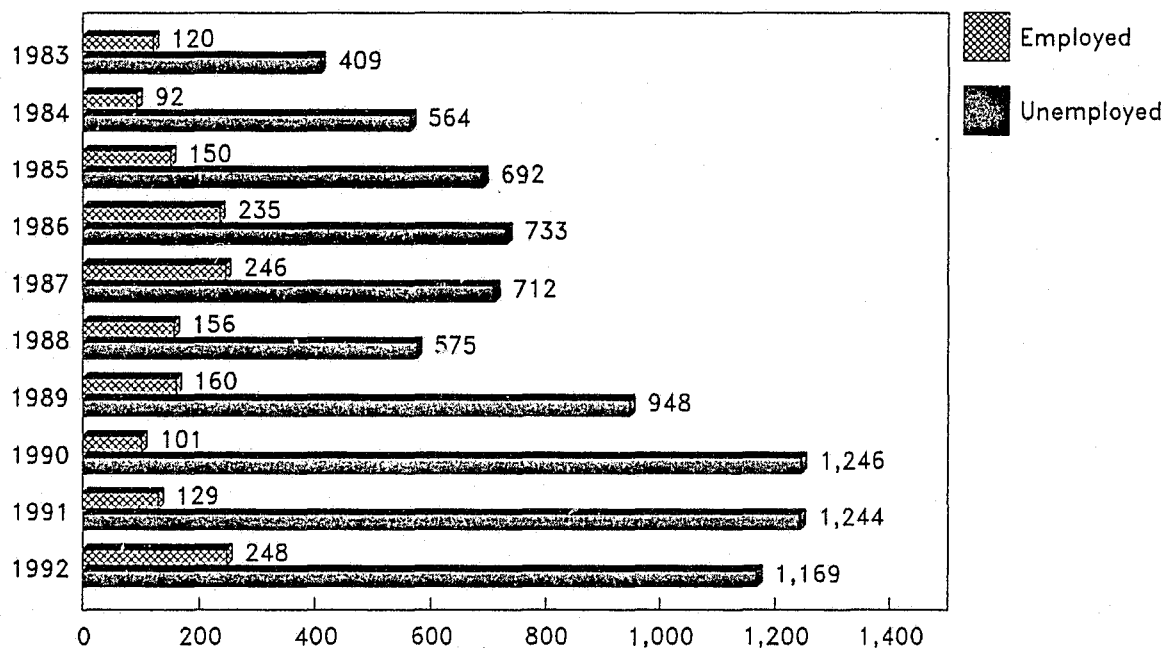
A major way of HIV transmission is sharing needles while "shooting up" illegal drugs. It should be noted that any needle sharing activity is a high-risk behavior even tattooing and ear piercing.

Although not all of the substance abusing inmates used intravenous drugs, substance abusing lifestyles often contribute to people making poor decisions and engaging in high-risk behavior. Alcohol and drug abuse both impair the user's judgement and may result in the user being less selective about their sexual partners. This is particularly true for women who may exchange sexual favors for drugs.



- Four in five women (80%) who tested positive for HIV self-reported having a substance abuse problem.
- Four percent of the active female population tested positive for HIV.
- Three out of four women who tested positive for HIV reported using drugs either alone or combines with alcohol.

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



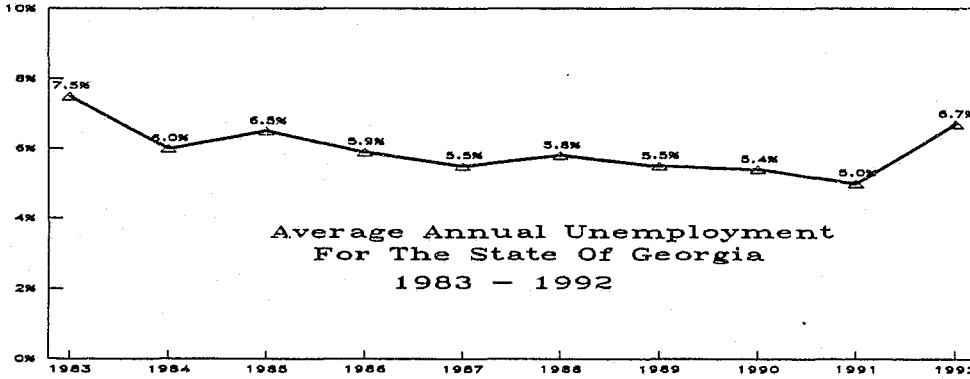
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Reported Cases	Full Time	Percent of Total	Part Time	Percent of Total	Jobless Less Than 6 Months	Percent of Total	Jobless More Than 6 Months	Percent of Total	Never Worked	Percent of Total	Other <sup>5</sup>	Percent of Total
1983	797	100	13%	20	3%	137	17%	244	31%	28	4%	268	34%
1984	826	82	10%	10	1%	158	19%	354	43%	52	6%	170	21%
1985	887	139	16%	11	1%	232	26%	403	45%	57	6%	45	5%
1986	998	206	21%	29	3%	234	23%	435	44%	64	6%	30	3%
1987	974	204	21%	42	4%	249	26%	394	40%	69	7%	16	2%
1988	747	138	18%	18	2%	210	28%	316	42%	49	7%	16	2%
1989	1,145	148	13%	12	1%	303	26%	580	51%	65	6%	37	3%
1990	1,392	91	7%	10	1%	396	28%	757	54%	93	7%	45	3%
1991	1,417	103	7%	26	2%	333	24%	807	57%	104	7%	44	3%
1992	1,509	191	13%	57	4%	242	16%	830	55%	97	6%	92	6%

5 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, eight out of ten female inmates were unemployed at the time of arrest.**

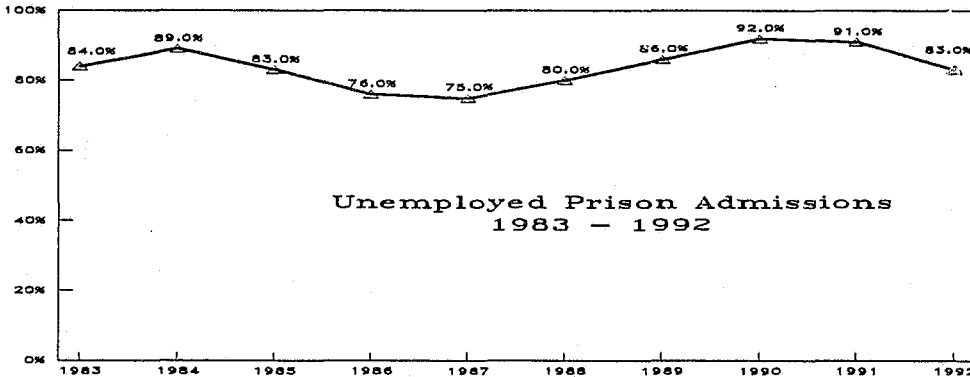
- Self-reported employment at time of arrest is found on the inmate's personal history statement. Personal history statements are completed during the diagnostic phase. Incoming female inmates generally have lower employment rates than do males.

**Unemployment Rate  
For The State Of Georgia**



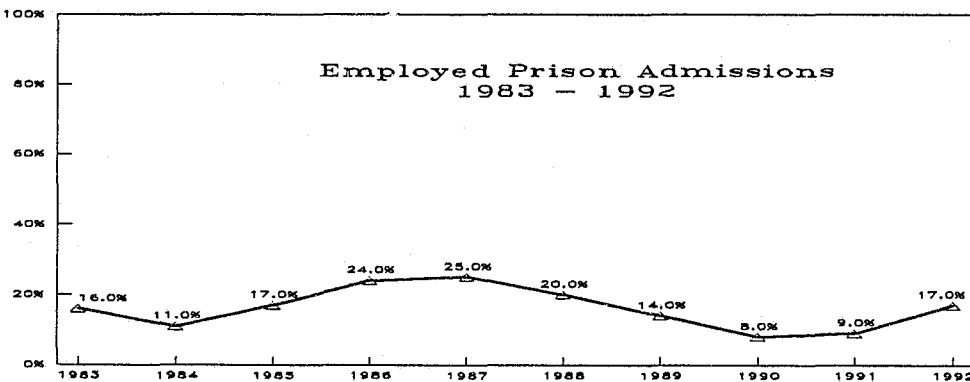
- In 1983, the unemployment rate in the state of Georgia was 7.5%. By 1990, only 5.4% of Georgia residents were unemployed. In 1992, unemployment was on the upswing with an average annual state unemployment rate of 6.7%.

**Unemployed Female Prison Admissions**



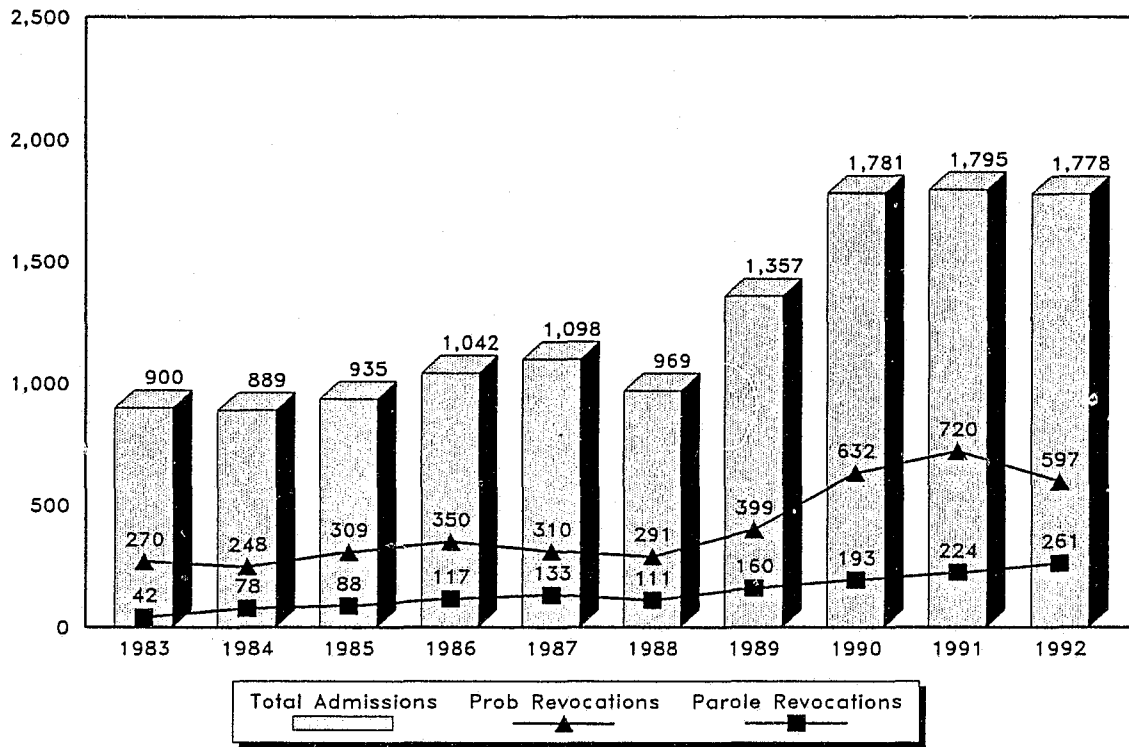
- In 1987, three out of four incoming inmates were unemployed. By 1990, 92% of prison admissions were unemployed. The 1991 and 1992 female prison admissions now show a decrease in unemployment; by 1992, unemployment had dropped to 83%.

**Employed Female Prison Admissions**



- In 1987, one-fourth of the incoming female inmates were employed. By 1990, this figure had dropped to 8% employed. The 1991 and 1992 prison admissions began to show an increase in employment; by 1992, employment had increased to 17%.

**Type of Admission:  
Female Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992**

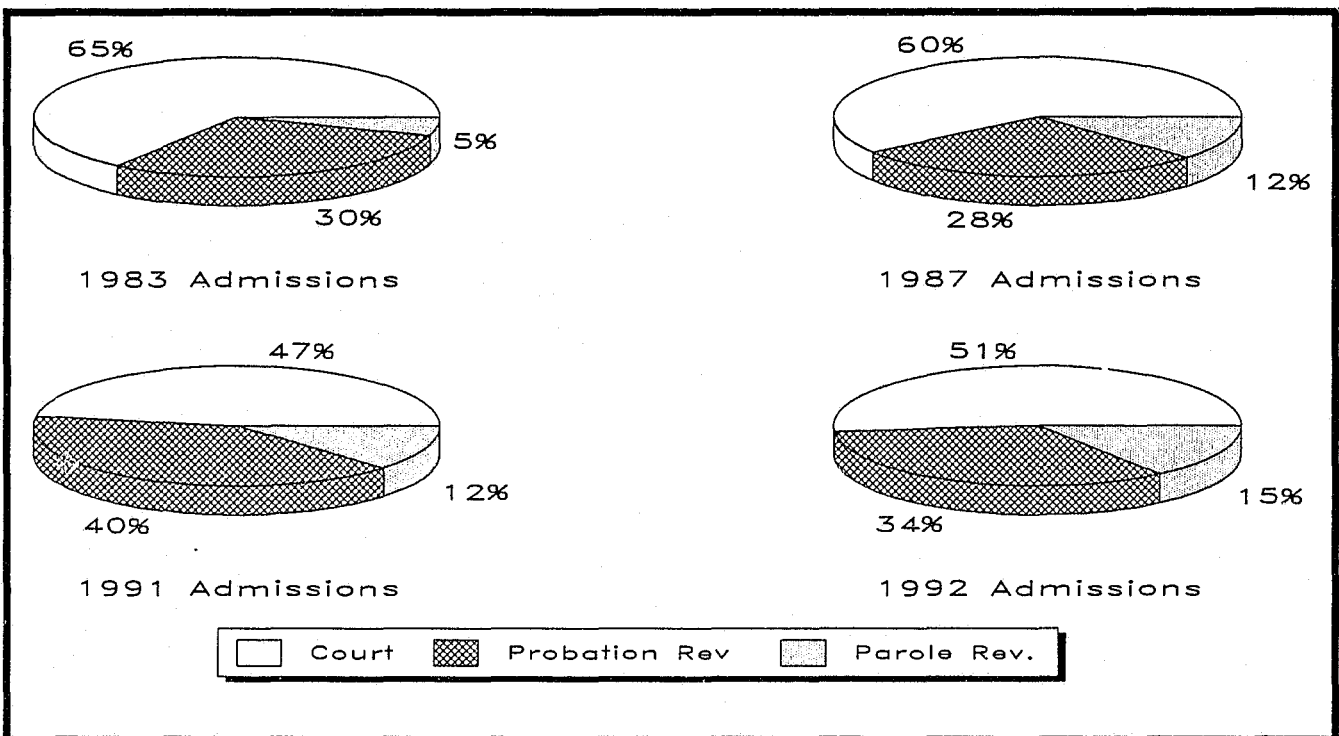


Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Admissions	New Cases from Court	Percent of Total	Probation Revocations	Percent of Total	Parole Revocations	Percent of Total
1983	900	588	65%	270	30%	42	5%
1984	889	563	63%	248	28%	78	9%
1985	935	538	58%	309	33%	88	9%
1986	1,042	575	55%	350	34%	117	11%
1987	1,098	655	60%	310	28%	133	12%
1988	969	566	58%	291	30%	111	11%
1989	1,357	798	59%	399	29%	160	12%
1990	1,781	956	54%	632	35%	193	11%
1991	1,795	851	47%	720	40%	224	12%
1992	1,778	920	52%	597	34%	261	15%

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

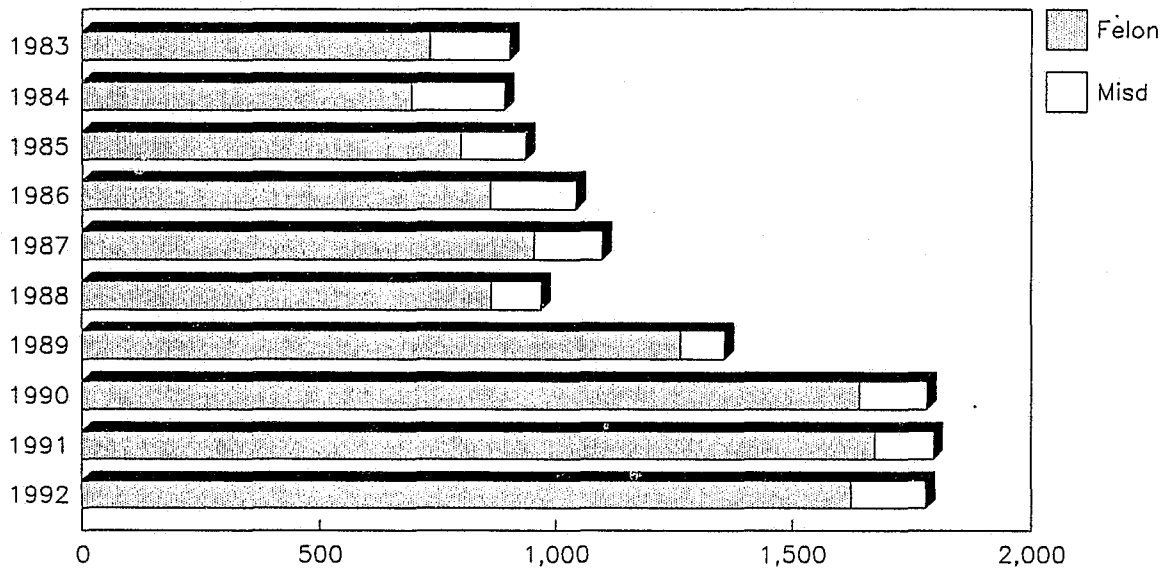
- In the past ten years, Georgia more than doubled the number of prison beds available for women. See the section on Bedspace for details.
- The number of admissions to Georgia's prisons increased 99% in the years from 1983 to 1991, reaching a new high of 1,795. The largest annual increase of admissions (424) occurred from 1989 to 1990. The number of female prison admissions decreased slightly in 1992 as HB1607 took effect.
- Probation revocation admissions to prison increased steadily from 1983 to 1991. By 1991, forty percent of all female prison admissions were probation revocators. GDC's Community Corrections Division stressed using all available alternatives rather than revoking probationers to prison, additional community corrections beds for women were made available. In July, 1992 legislation took effect which mandated that technical probation violators be revoked to the Community Corrections Facilities (HB1607). By the end of 1992, there were over 123 fewer female admissions for probation revocations. When the type of probation revocation was examined, there were 100 fewer technical violations.
- Although court admissions remained the leading admission type, the number of court admissions increased only 56% since 1983, while probation revocation admissions increased 121% and parole revocation admissions increased more than six-fold.
- Probation and parole revocation admissions are comprising an increasing proportion of annual female admissions to prison. Probation and parole revocation admissions combined represented 35% of all female admissions in 1983; by 1991 they had increased to 52%. The 1992 decline in probation revocations brought this percentage down to 49%.

Admissions To Prison By Percentage of Admission Type





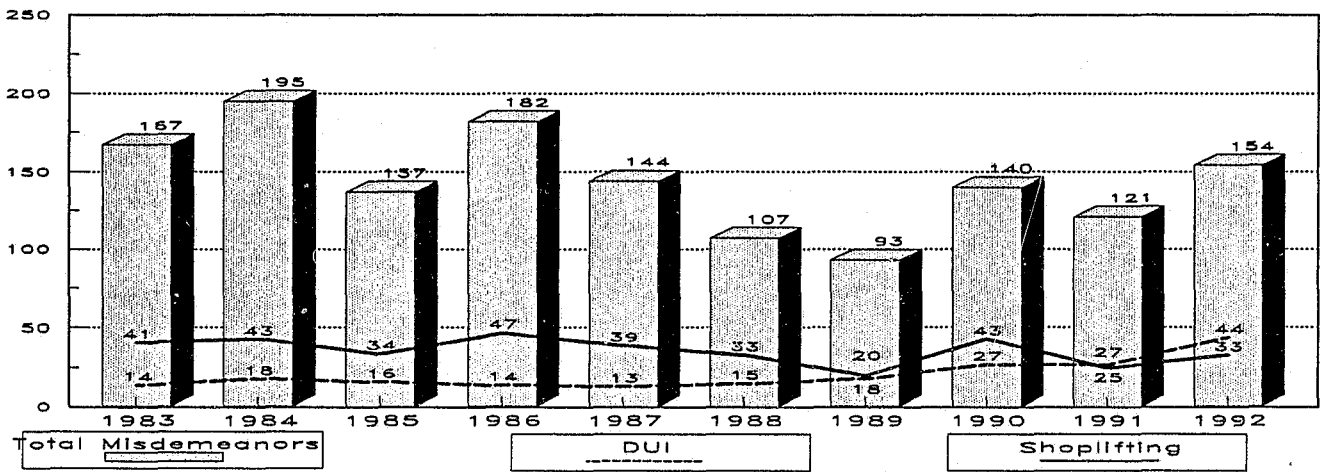
**Felons and Misdemeanants:  
Female Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992**



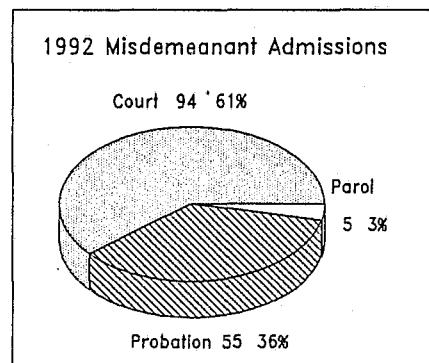
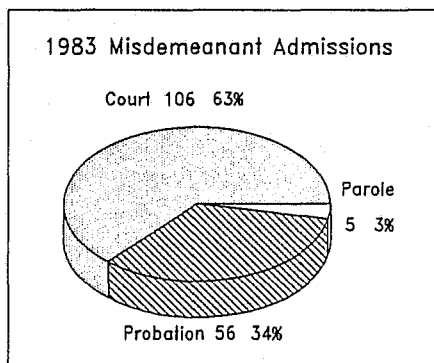
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Admissions	Felons	Percent of Total	Misdemeanants	Percent of Total
1983	900	733	81%	167	19%
1984	889	694	78%	195	22%
1985	935	798	85%	137	15%
1986	1,042	860	83%	182	17%
1987	1,098	954	87%	144	13%
1988	969	862	89%	107	11%
1989	1,357	1,264	93%	93	7%
1990	1,781	1,641	92%	140	8%
1991	1,795	1,674	93%	121	7%
1992	1,778	1,624	91%	154	9%

## The majority of female prison admissions committed felony crimes.

- The number of female felons admitted to Georgia's prisons has more than doubled from 733 in 1983 to 1,624 in 1992.
- The proportion of felony admissions increased from 81% of the total admissions in 1983 to 91% in 1992.
- Misdemeanant admissions to prison have decreased from 22% of total prison admissions in 1984 to 9% in 1992.
- Misdemeanant admissions fluctuated between a high of 195 in 1984 and a low of 93 in 1989. There were 154 female misdemeanants admitted in 1992.
- The most frequent misdemeanors are *Driving Under The Influence (DUI)*, *Battery*, *Shoplifting*, *Sodomy* and *Bad Checks*. The picture below shows the pattern of DUI and Shoplifting admissions during the past 10 years. Admissions for DUI are on the upswing.

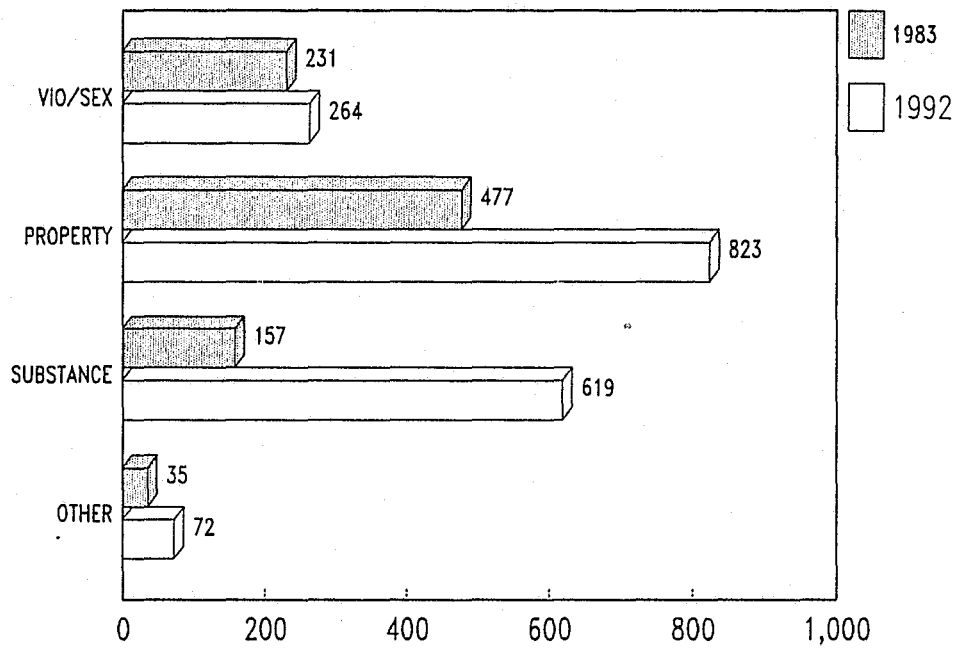


- The major crime type categories for female misdemeanant admissions in 1983 were : ① Property (57%); ② Sex Crimes (19%); ③ DUI/HTV (8%); and ④ Violent (8%).
- By 1992 those proportions had shifted so that the three major crime type categories were: ① Property (44%); ② DUI/HTV (29%); and ③ Other (14%).<sup>6</sup>
- The proportion of probation revocators was slightly higher for misdemeanant admissions in 1992 than in 1983.



<sup>6</sup> The Glossary contains information about what crimes are counted in each crime type.

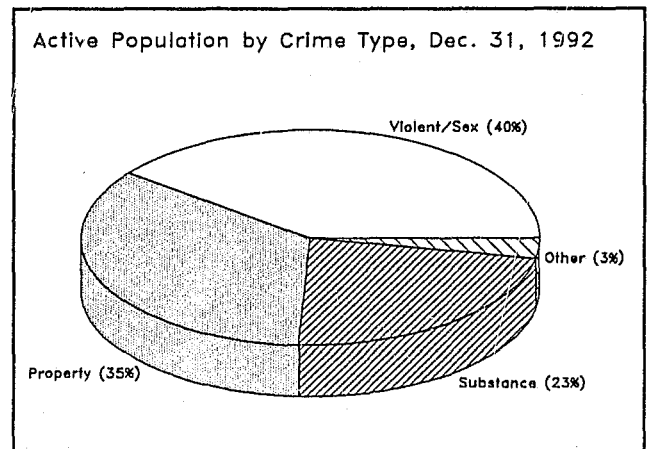
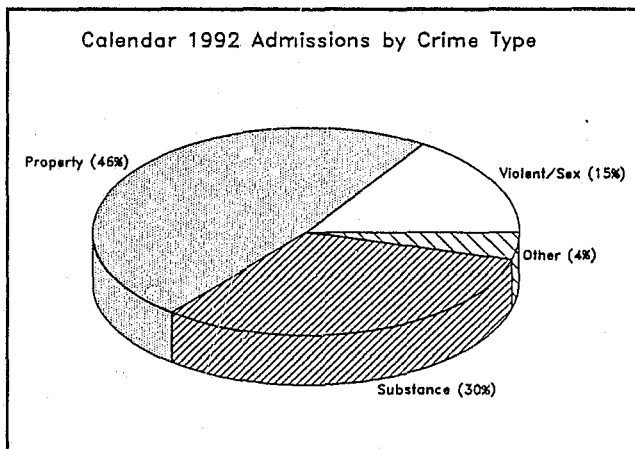
**Crime Type:  
Female Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992**



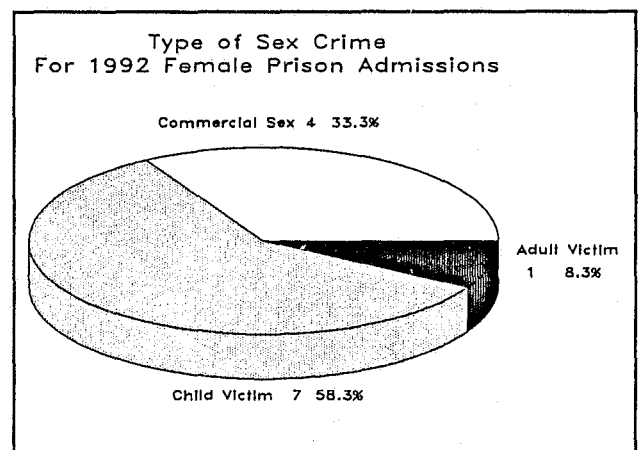
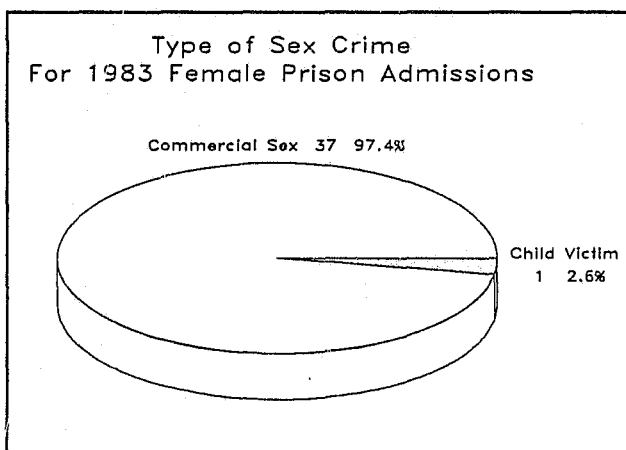
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Admissions	Violent Crimes	Percent of Total	Property	Percent of Total	Drug Sales & Possession	Percent of Total	DUI and HTV	Percent of Total	Sex Crimes	Percent of Total	Other Crimes	Percent of Total
1983	900	194	22%	477	53%	131	15%	26	3%	37	4%	35	4%
1984	889	186	21%	450	51%	131	15%	33	4%	41	5%	48	5%
1985	935	201	21%	479	51%	154	16%	45	5%	22	2%	34	4%
1986	1,042	189	18%	535	51%	205	20%	53	5%	21	2%	39	4%
1987	1,098	204	19%	511	47%	268	24%	48	4%	23	2%	44	4%
1988	969	174	18%	488	50%	229	24%	35	4%	13	1%	30	3%
1989	1,357	250	18%	560	41%	453	33%	40	3%	17	1%	37	3%
1990	1,781	257	14%	815	46%	567	32%	63	4%	12	1%	67	4%
1991	1,795	239	13%	839	47%	563	31%	68	4%	11	1%	75	4%
1992	1,778	252	14%	823	46%	526	30%	93	5%	12	1%	72	4%

**The number of female 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 15% in 1983 to 30% in 1992 while the *number* of these admissions more than tripled.
- The number of prison admissions with Habitual Traffic Violator (HTV/DUI) convictions more than doubled, increasing from 26 in 1983 to 93 in 1992. In fact, 54% of all 1992 misdemeanor DUI prison admissions were women.
- Although property crime admissions continue to comprise the largest proportion of total admissions, that proportion decreased from 53% in 1983 to 46% in 1992, as the admissions for substance abuse crimes climbed.
- Although only 15% of the female prison admissions in 1992 were violent/sex offenders, they comprised 40% 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.<sup>7</sup>



- Violent personal crimes decreased from 22% of total prison admissions in 1983 to 14% in 1992.
- Although the *proportion* of prison admissions for sex crimes decreased to 1% of the total 1992 prison admissions, the type of sex crime has changed from commercial sex (prostitution and sodomy) to child molestation. In 1992, seven women (58%) admitted for sex crimes had child victims.



<sup>7</sup> See the section on Admission Cohorts vs Active Population.

## 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.

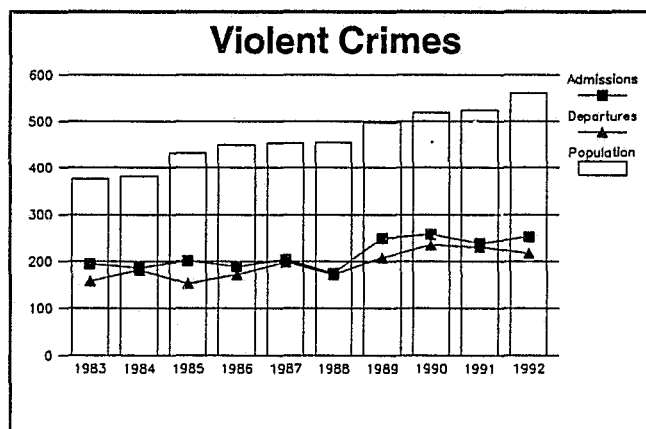
Whenever the active prison population and the number of admissions are given, the reader can determine the length of stay. This is done by dividing the active prison population by the number admitted to prison.

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

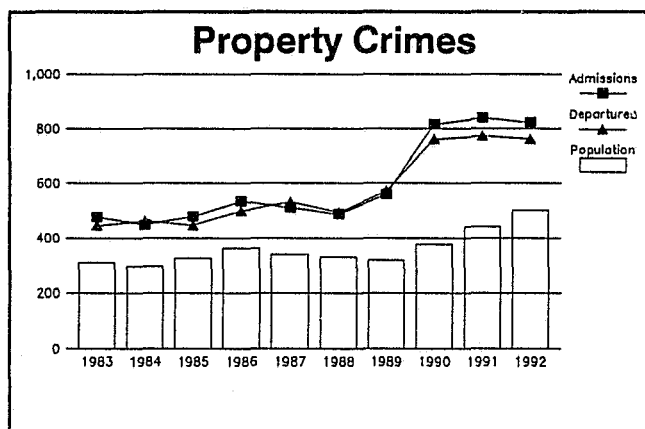
The lower the lines of admissions and departures, the higher the length of stay.

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.

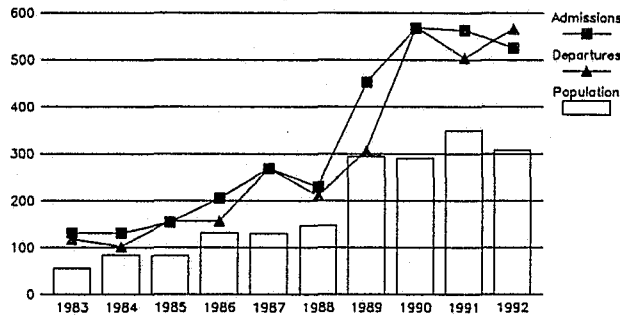


- In December 1992, Georgia prisons held more than 500 female inmates who had committed a violent crime. There is a large build up in the active prison population of inmates who committed a violent crime. This is due to the nature of their crimes, their long sentence lengths and longer lengths of stay.
- The number of female inmates admitted to Georgia prisons for violent crimes rose from 194 in 1983 to 252 in 1992.
- The number of inmates convicted of violent crimes who were released from prison increased from about 150 in 1983 to over 200 in 1992.
- In 1983 the length of stay for violent crimes was about 24 months; by 1992 the length of stay had increased to 31 months.



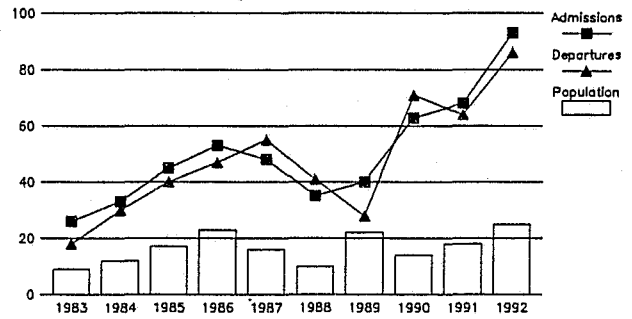
- The number of female inmates in Georgia's active prison population who committed a property crime has increased from about 300 in 1983 to over 400 in 1992.
- The number of female inmates admitted to prison for property crimes increased from 477 in 1983 to 823 in 1992.
- The number of inmates released from prison for property crimes has increased from over 400 in 1983 to almost 800 in 1992.
- The length of stay for property crimes remained close to one year for the entire trend period.

### Drug Crimes



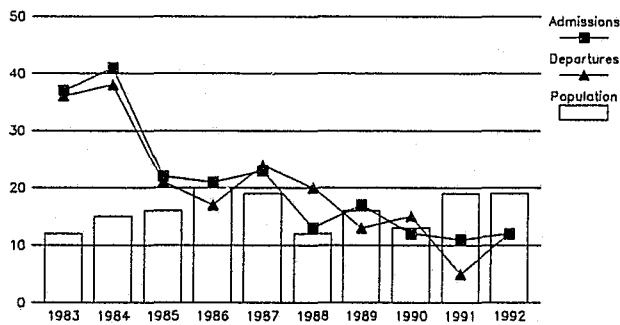
- The number of female drug offenders in Georgia's active prison population increased more than four-fold from 56 in 1983 to 307 in 1992.
- The number of female inmates admitted to a Georgia prison for drug offenses increased from 131 in 1983 to 526 in 1992.
- The number of female inmates released from a Georgia prison for drug offenses increased from 117 in 1983 to 566 in 1992.
- In 1992, the number of releases for drug offenders exceeded the number of admissions by about 40 over the trend period.
- The length of stay for drug crimes ranged from 7 months to 12 months.

### DUI/HTV Crimes



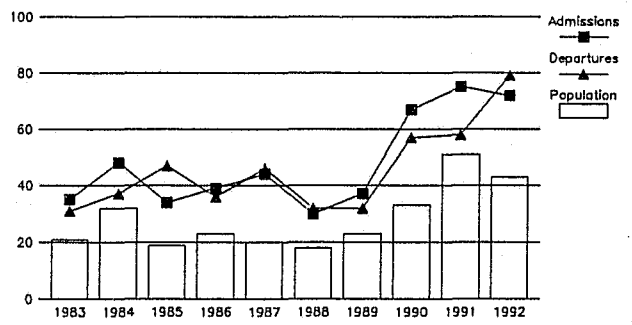
- The number of female inmates in Georgia's active prison population for DUI/HTV offenses is very small, usually fewer than 2 dozen.
- The number of female inmates admitted to Georgia prisons for DUI/HTV offenses more than doubled, increasing from 26 in 1983 to 93 in 1992.
- The number of female inmates released from Georgia prisons for alcohol related offenses increased from about 18 in 1983 to about 86 in 1992.
- In 1987, 1988, and 1990, more women 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 ranged between 5 months and 8 months over the trend period.

### Sex Crimes



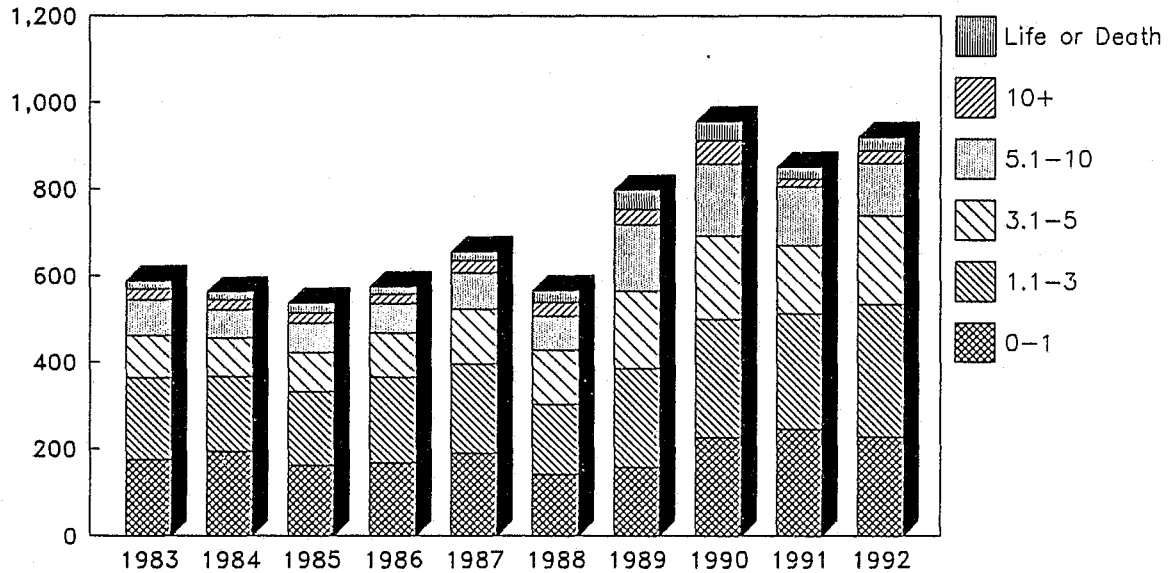
- The number of female sex offenders in Georgia's active prison population has increased slightly over the past ten years, however the type of sex crime has changed from commercial sex to child molestation.
- The number of female inmates admitted to a Georgia prison for sex crimes decreased from 37 in 1983 to 12 in 1992.
- The number of female inmates released from prison for sex crimes has decreased from 36 in 1983 to 12 in 1992.
- The number of admissions for sex crimes was higher than the number of departures each year except 1988 and 1990 when departures outnumbered admissions.
- The length of stay for female sex offenders in 1983 was 5 months. It increased to a high of 23 months in 1989 then dropped to one year in 1992.

### Other Crimes



- The number of female inmates in Georgia's active prison population whose type crime is "other" increased from about 20 in 1983 to over 40 in 1992.
- The number of female inmates admitted to prison for "other" crimes increased from 35 in 1983 to 72 in 1992.
- The number of female inmates released from prison for "other" crimes increased from 29 in 1983 to 78 in 1992.
- The number of admissions and departures was higher than the active population for each year except 1985 and 1988.
- The length of stay for "other" crimes ranged between 6 and 15 months. In 1992, the average length of stay for "other" crimes was 15 months.

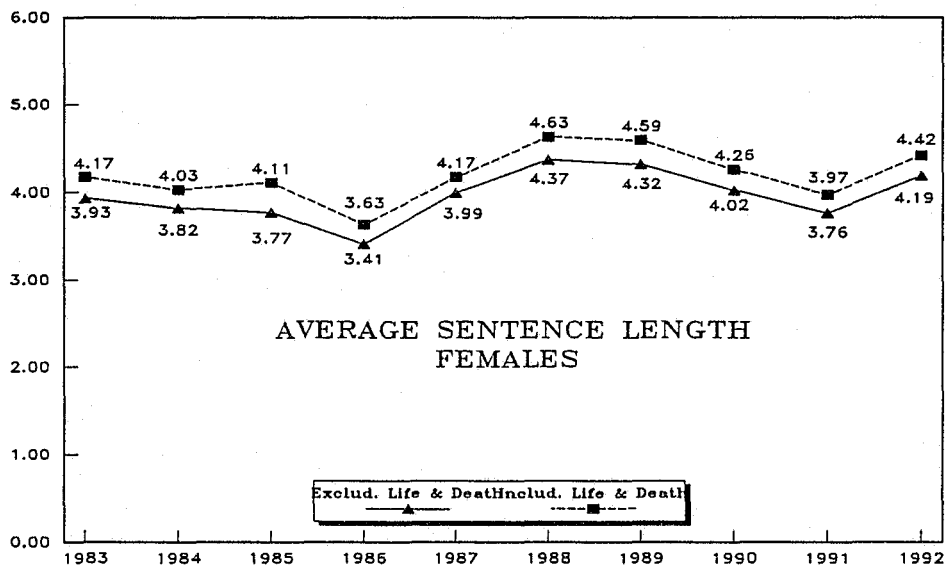
**Sentence Length  
New Court Cases Only:  
Female Admissions to Prison, 1983 - 1992**



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	588	175	30%	188	32%	98	17%	83	14%	25	4%	19	3%
1984	563	194	34%	173	31%	89	16%	65	12%	23	4%	19	3%
1985	538	162	30%	170	32%	90	17%	69	13%	23	4%	24	4%
1986	575	168	29%	197	34%	102	18%	69	12%	22	4%	17	3%
1987	655	190	29%	206	31%	126	19%	86	13%	27	4%	20	3%
1988	566	141	25%	161	28%	125	22%	79	14%	33	6%	27	5%
1989	798	157	20%	228	29%	180	23%	153	19%	35	4%	45	6%
1990	956	227	24%	273	29%	192	20%	167	17%	53	6%	44	5%
1991	851	246	29%	267	31%	157	18%	136	16%	17	2%	28	3%
1992	920	228	25%	306	33%	205	22%	121	13%	29	3%	31	3%

**More than half of 1992's female prison admissions had sentences of three years or less; 6% had a sentence longer than ten years.**

- More than half of 1992 female prison admissions (58%) had sentences of three years or less. These inmates move through the system rapidly.
- The fastest growing sentence group is 3.1 to 5 years. The *number* of female prison admissions with this sentence length more than doubled over the past ten years.
- Only 60 women admitted in 1992 had sentences of ten years or more. However, these inmates stay in the system a long time and represent a growing group of long-term, often violent offenders.
- The average sentence length for female inmates, excluding life and death sentences, hovered around 4 years for the entire trend period. A life or death sentence is calculated as 21 years.<sup>8</sup>



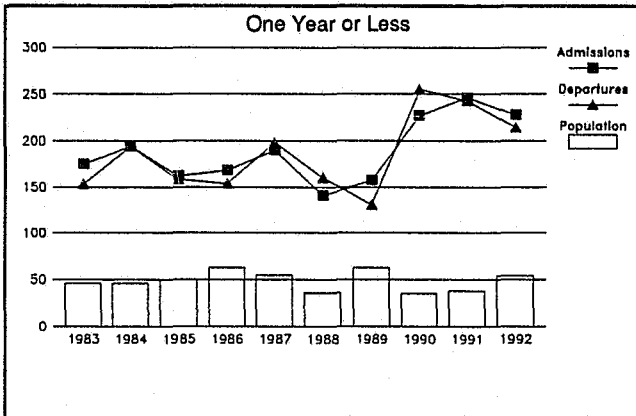
- From 1983 to 1992 prison admissions in the following sentence length categories increased by these amounts:

Group	From	To	Increase
3.1 to 5 Years	98	205	109%
1.1 to 3 Years	188	306	63%
Life and Death Sentences	19	31	63%
5.1 to 10 Years	83	121	45%
1 Year or Less	175	228	30%
10 Years or More	25	29	16%

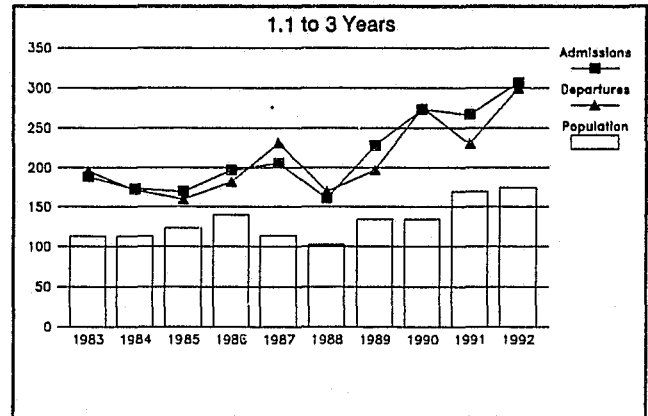
8 GDC's pattern of calculating Life and Death sentences was established in the early 70's. At that time, GDC was using an Earned Time procedure to establish parole eligibility. All violent offenders had to served 1/3 their sentences before being eligible for parole. Although few Lifers were released 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).



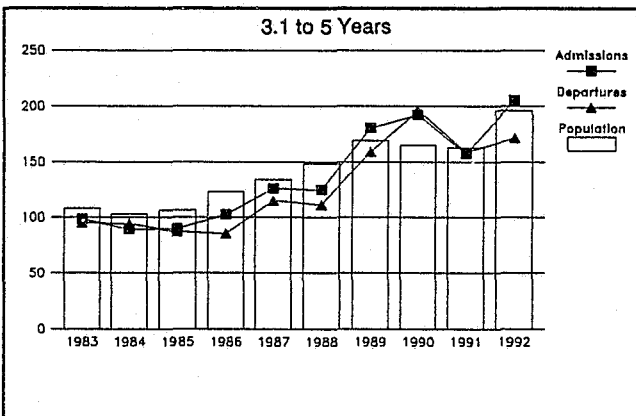
## A closer look at sentence lengths.



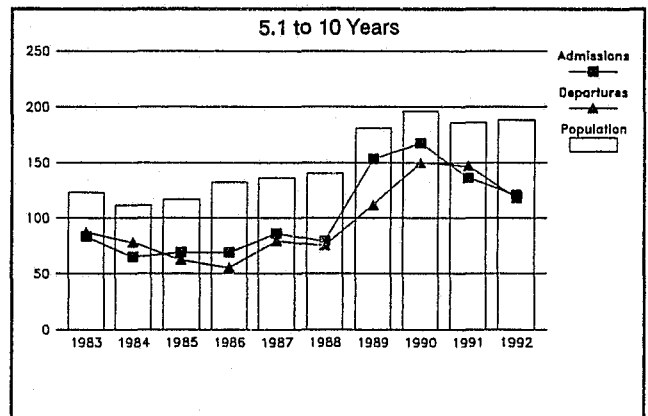
- The number of female inmates receiving a sentence of one year or less rose from 175 in 1983 to a high of 246 in 1991. It then tapered off in 1992 to 228.
- 1989 admissions have the lowest proportion of this group in the past ten years (20%). The high was 34% of all direct court admissions in 1984.



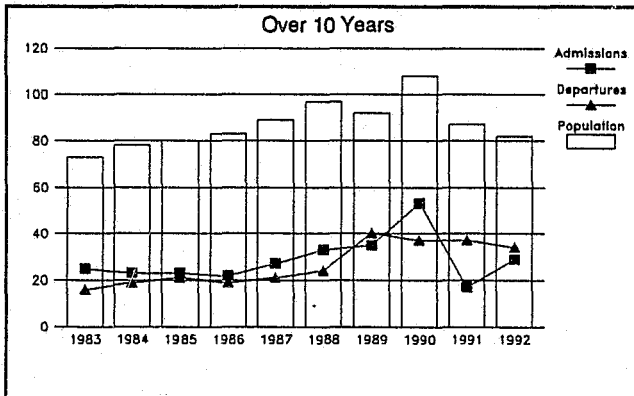
- The number of female inmates receiving a sentence of 1.1 to 3 years has increased from 188 in 1983 to 306 in 1992.
- Sentences of 1.1 to 3 years have comprised about one-third of prison admissions from 1983 to 1992.



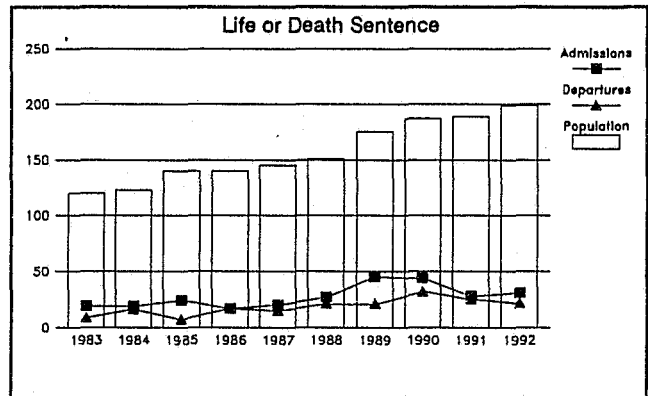
- The number of female inmates receiving a sentence of 3.1 to 5 years increased over 100% from 98 in 1983 to 205 in 1992.
- This is the fastest growing sentence group. Sentences of 3.1 to 5 years have increased from 17% of the total direct court prison admissions in 1983 to 22% in 1992.



- The number of female inmates receiving a sentence of 5.1 to 10 years has increased from 83 in 1983 to 121 in 1992.
- Sentences of 5.1 to 10 years comprised 14% of direct court prison admissions in 1983 and rose to a high of 19% in 1989, then decreased to 13% of admissions in 1992.

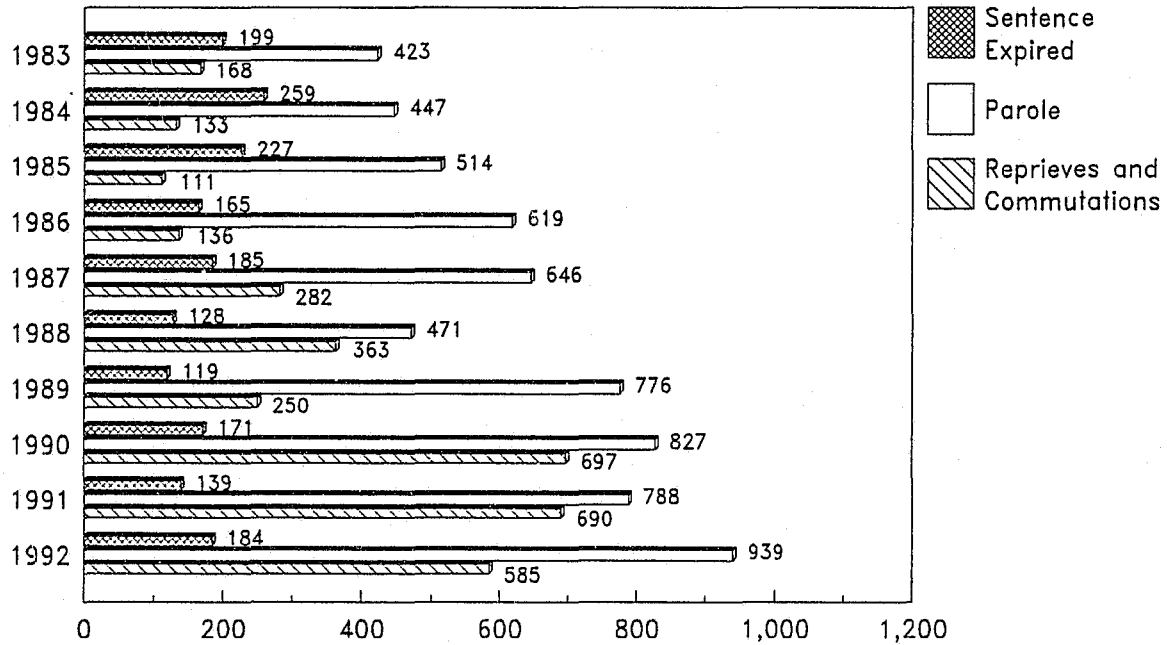


- The number of female inmates receiving a sentence of 10 years or more rose from 25 in 1983 to a high of 53 in 1990, then fell to a low of 17 in 1991. There were 25 admissions of this group in 1992.
- The proportion of sentences 10 years or more comprised between 2% and 6% of prison admissions from 1983 to 1992.



- The number of female inmates receiving a life or death sentence increased from a low of 17 in 1986 to a high of 45 in 1989. In 1992, there were 31 direct court admissions in this group.
- The proportion of life and death sentences comprised between 3% and 6% of prison admissions from 1983 to 1992.

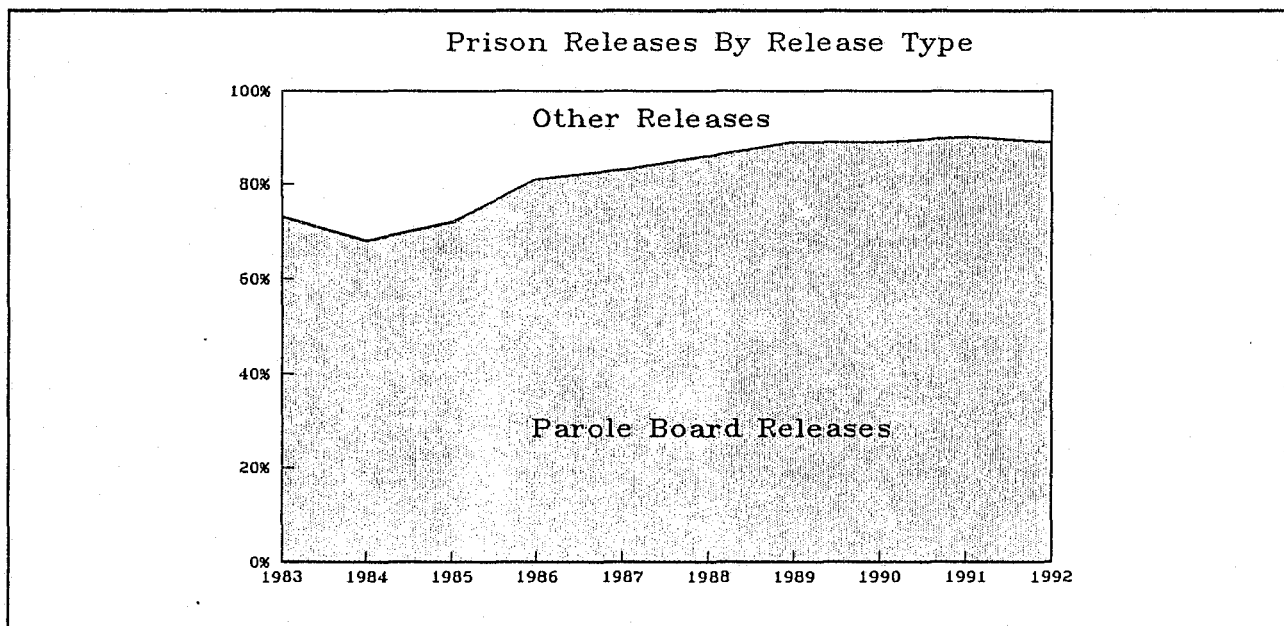
### Type of Release: Female Releases from Prison, 1983 - 1992



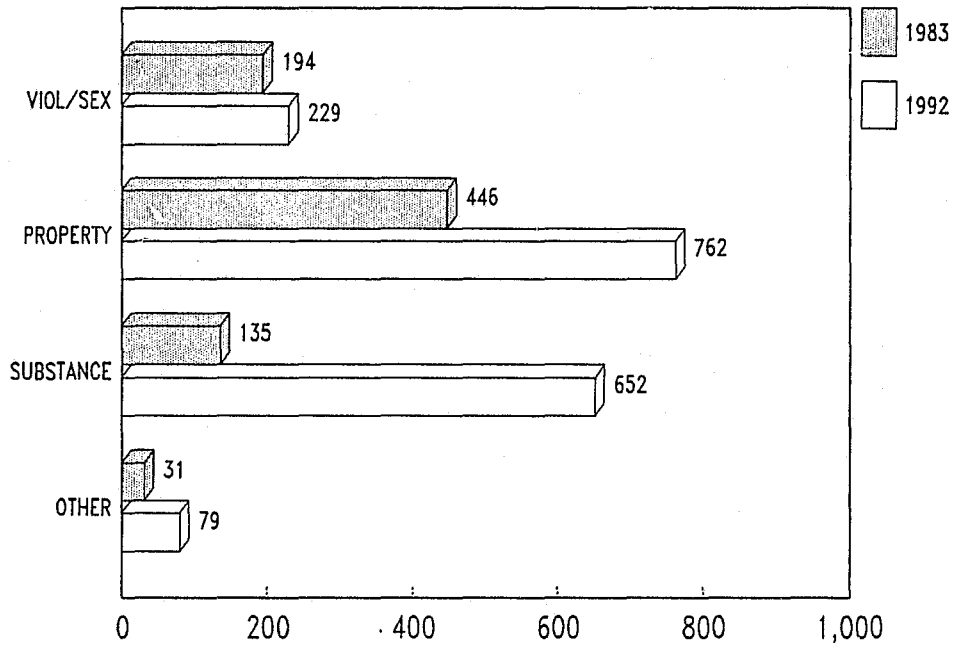
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Annual Releases	Sentence Expired	Percent of Total	Parole	Percent of Total	Repeive	Percent of Total	Communtations	Percent of Total	Other	Percent of Total
1983	806	199	25%	423	52%	168	21%	0	0%	16	2%
1984	852	259	30%	447	52%	131	15%	2	0%	13	2%
1985	864	227	26%	514	59%	109	13%	2	0%	12	1%
1986	927	165	18%	619	67%	135	15%	1	0%	7	1%
1987	1,123	185	16%	646	58%	13	1%	269	24%	10	1%
1988	972	128	13%	471	48%	10	1%	353	36%	10	1%
1989	1,159	119	10%	776	67%	250	22%	0	0%	14	1%
1990	1,708	171	10%	827	48%	697	41%	0	0%	13	1%
1991	1,635	139	9%	788	48%	688	42%	2	0%	18	1%
1992	1,722	184	11%	939	55%	584	34%	1	0%	14	1%

## Nine out of ten female offenders are released from prison through an action of the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

- Eighty-nine percent of all female inmates released in 1992 left prison through a clemency action of the Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles.
- 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.
- Fifty-five percent of all female inmates released in 1992 received regular paroles and another 34% received a reprieve.
- There were 104 fewer Parole Board reprieves in 1992 than in 1991. Georgia's Emergency Release program ended December 31, 1992 at the Governor's direction. Some of the women eligible for these reprieves are being diverted to the Women's Probation Detention Center.
- Releases by Parole Board action have increased during the past nine years. In 1984, about one-third (30%) of all releases had completed their entire sentence. By 1992, 11% had completed their entire sentence. This change reflects the Parole Board's commitment to help Corrections deal with the jail backlog and prison overcrowding.



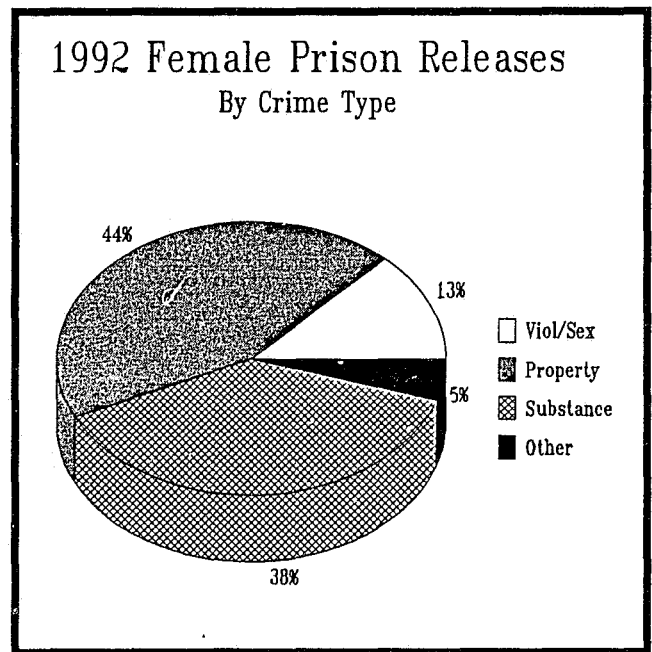
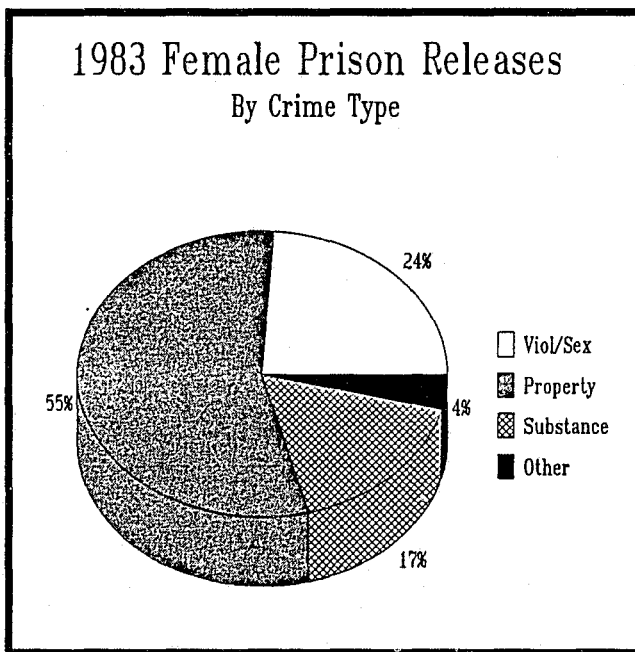
**Crime Type:  
Female Releases From Prison, 1983 - 1992**



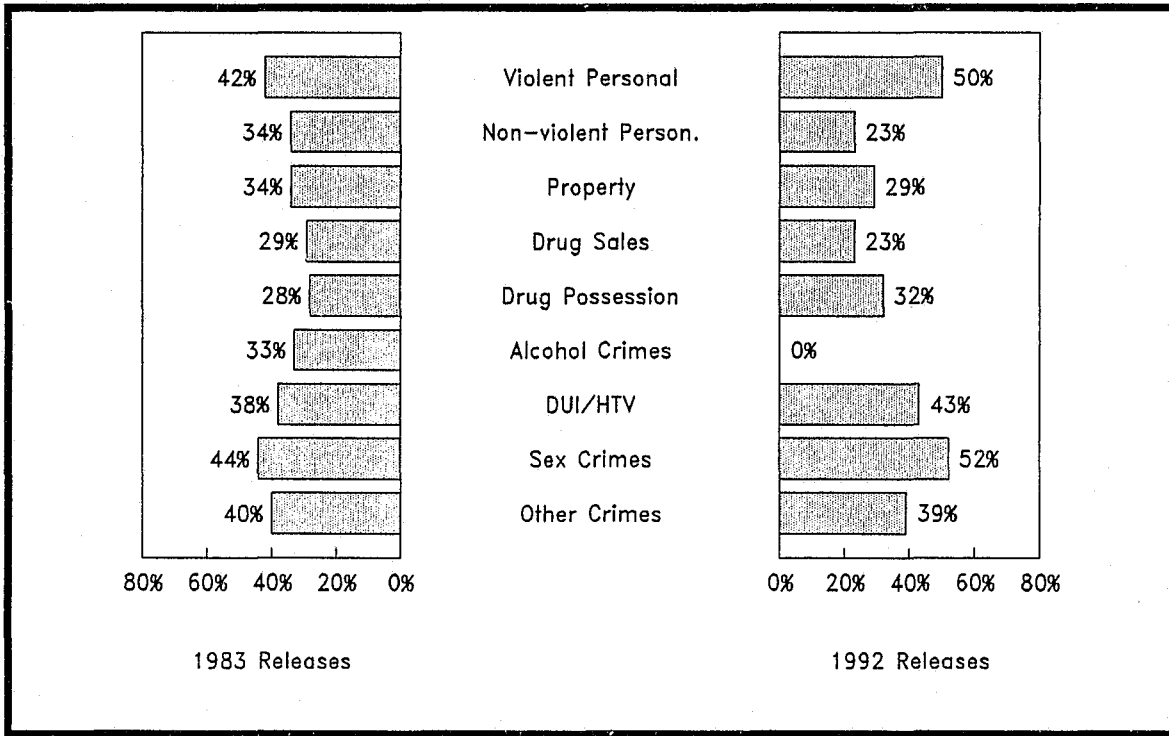
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Releases	Violent Crimes	Percent of Total	Property	Percent of Total	Drug Sales & Possession	Percent of Total	DUI and HTV	Percent of Total	Sex Crimes	Percent of Total	Other Crimes	Percent of Total
1983	806	158	20%	446	55%	117	15%	18	2%	36	4%	31	4%
1984	852	181	21%	464	54%	102	12%	30	4%	38	4%	37	4%
1985	864	152	18%	448	52%	156	18%	40	5%	21	2%	47	5%
1986	927	172	19%	499	54%	156	17%	47	5%	17	2%	36	4%
1987	1,123	198	18%	532	47%	268	24%	55	5%	24	2%	46	4%
1988	972	172	18%	496	51%	211	22%	41	4%	20	2%	32	3%
1989	1,159	208	18%	572	49%	306	26%	28	2%	13	1%	32	3%
1990	1,708	235	14%	760	44%	570	33%	71	4%	15	1%	57	3%
1991	1,635	231	14%	773	47%	504	31%	64	4%	5	0%	58	4%
1992	1,722	217	13%	762	44%	566	33%	86	5%	12	1%	79	5%

## Female releases for substance abuse crimes mirror the increase in admissions for this crime type.

- In 1983 more than half (55%) of all female prison releasees were serving sentences for property crimes. By 1992, only 44% of releasees were serving for property crimes.
- As female admissions to prison for substance abuse crimes surged during the 80's, the *number* of releases for these crimes more than tripled, increasing from 135 in 1983 to 652 in 1992.
- The *percentage* of substance abuse offender releases also increased, growing from 17% in 1983 to 38% in 1992.



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



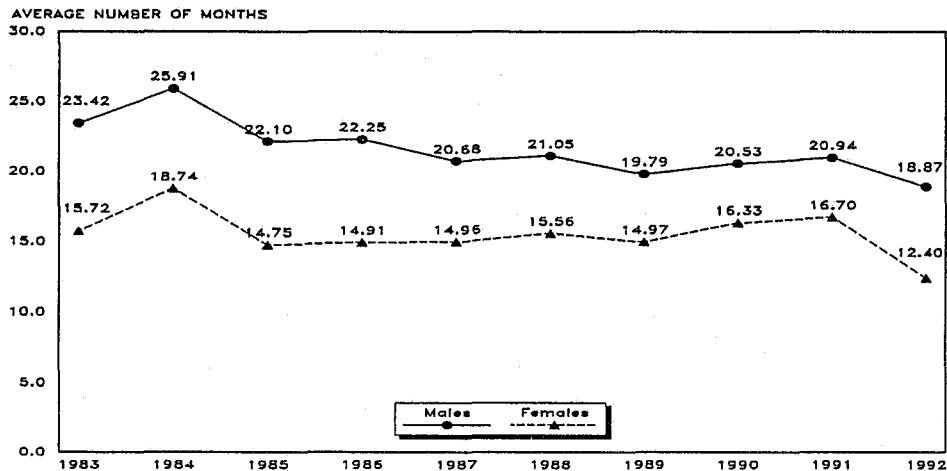
Release Date	Violent Personal	Non-Violent Personal	Property	Drug Sales	Drug Possession	Alcohol <sup>9</sup>	DUI/HTV	Sex Crimes	Other
1983	44%	34%	33%	29%	33%	33%	33%	44%	40%
1984	43%	35%	35%	33%	35%	44%	34%	45%	41%
1985	47%	50%	42%	37%	43%	49%	40%	46%	52%
1986	50%	43%	44%	37%	39%	41%	39%	50%	49%
1987	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%

<sup>9</sup> There were no valid percentage served figures for alcohol crimes in 1992.

## Georgia's female violent and sex offenders are serving over one-half of their sentences.

- Female offenders released from Georgia prisons in 1992 who had committed violent personal crimes served 50% of their prison sentences, up from 40% in 1983.
- Female sex offenders released from Georgia prisons in 1992 served 52% 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 remained steady. In fact, these two groups served a larger proportion of their average sentence length in 1992 than they did in 1983.

**Average Time Served  
1983 - 1992 Prison Releases**

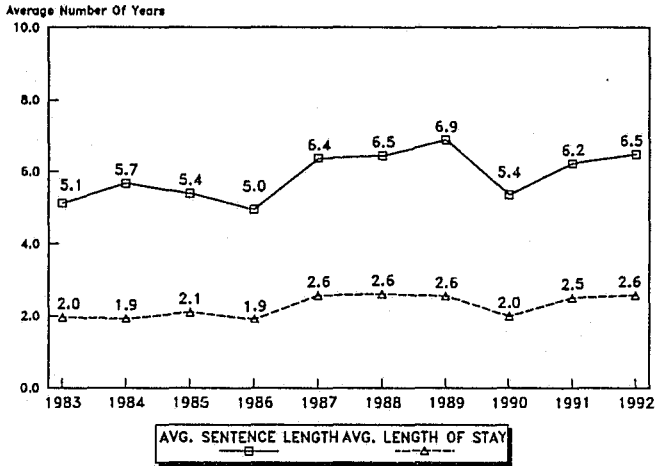


Calendar Year of Release	Average Number of Years Served	Average Number of Months Served (30-day Month)
1983	1.29	15.72
1984	1.54	18.74
1985	1.21	14.75
1986	1.23	14.91
1987	1.23	14.96
1988	1.28	15.56
1989	1.23	14.97
1990	1.34	16.33
1991	1.37	16.70
1992	1.02	12.40

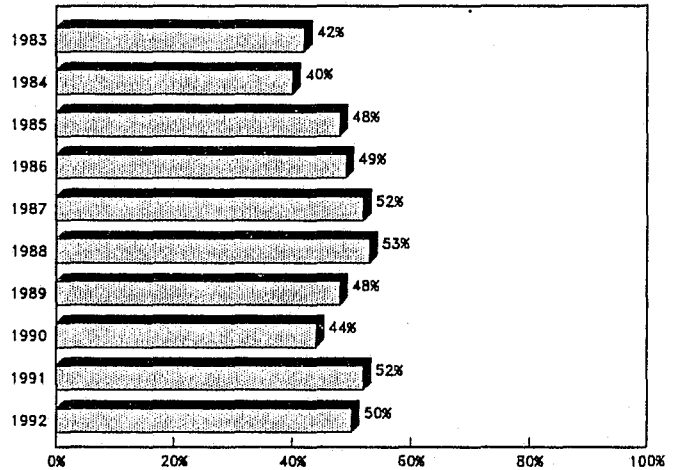


## Violent Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



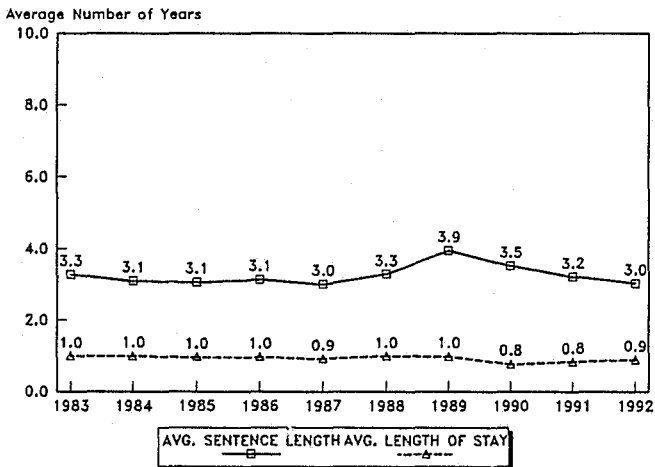
Percent of Sentence Served



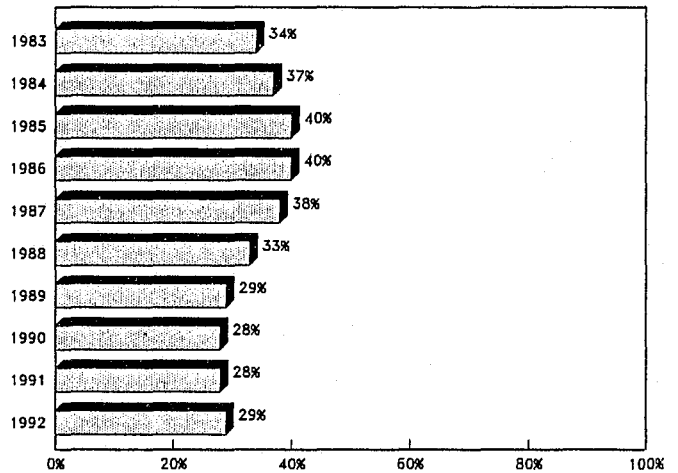
- These average sentence lengths for female violent offenders exclude life and death sentences. The average sentence length for female violent offenders increased gradually from 5.1 years in 1983 to 6.9 years in 1989. In 1992, it was 6.5 years.
- The average length of stay (LOS) shown here includes prison time and jail credit time. The average LOS for female violent offenders was between 2 and 2.5 years for the entire trend period.
- Female violent offenders have consistently served over 40% of their sentences. In 1992, their percent of sentence served was 50%.

## Property Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



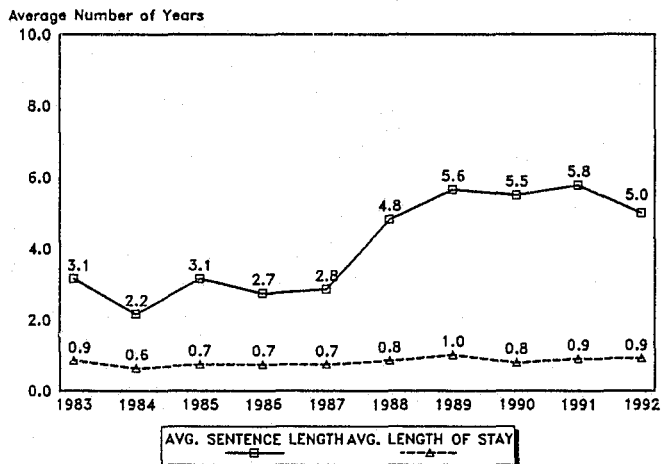
Percent of Sentence Served



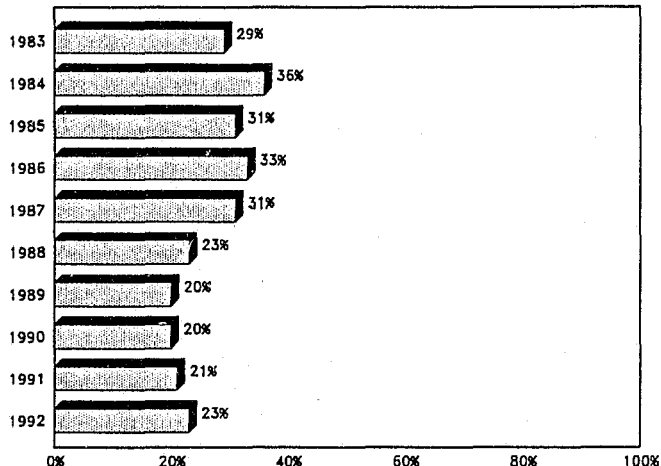
- The average sentence length for female property offenders fluctuated from a low of 3 years in 1987 to a high of 3.9 years in 1989. The average sentence length for property offenders released in 1992 was 3 years.
- The average LOS for female property offenders released during this trend period ranged between 10 and 12 months.
- For 6 years of this 10-year trend period, female property offenders have served at least 1/3 of their sentences. The percent of sentence served dropped to 28% in 1990 but increased to 29% in 1992.

## Drug Sale Crimes

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



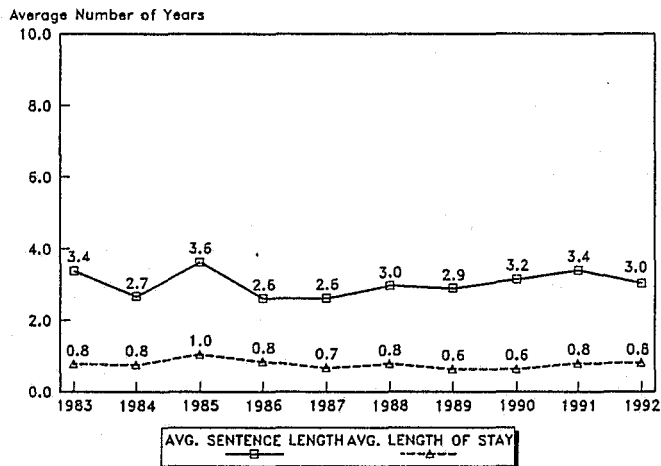
Percent of Sentence Served



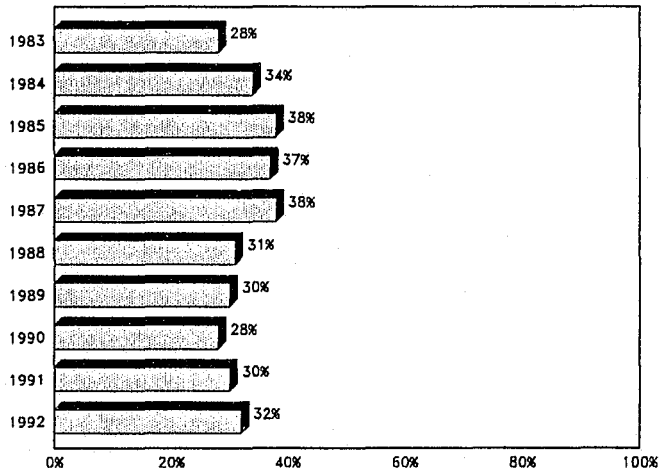
- These average sentence lengths for drug sales exclude life sentences. The average sentence length for drug sale crimes began showing a marked increase in 1988, rising from a low of 2.2 years in 1984 to 5.8 years in 1991.
- The average length of stay for drug sales has ranged from 7 to 12 months for the entire trend period.
- Female 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 23% in 1992.

## Drug Possession Crimes

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



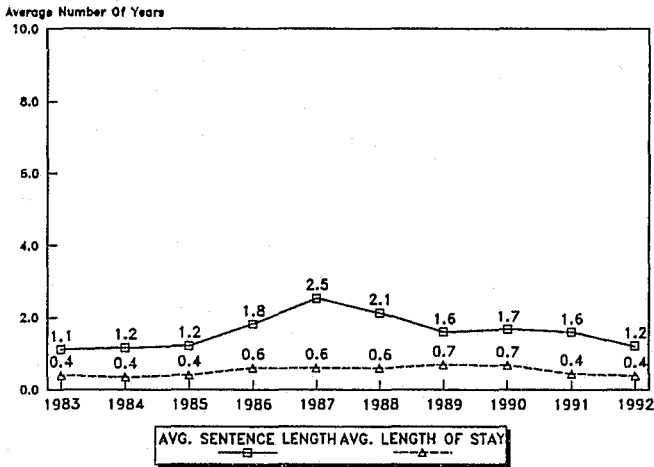
Percent of Sentence Served



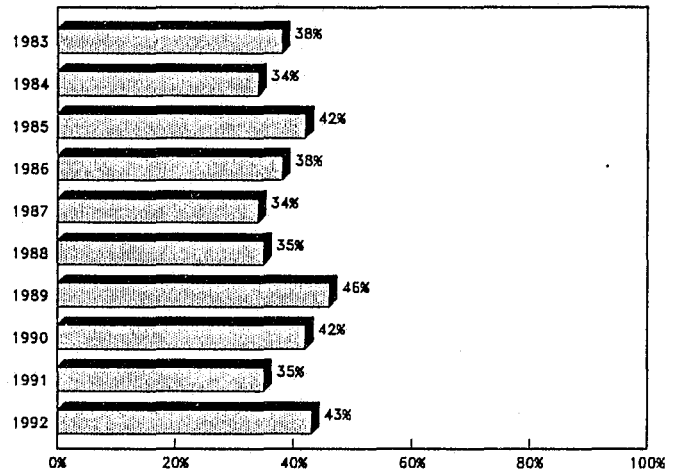
- Drug possession offenses include Violation of Georgia's Controlled Substance Act (VGCSA). VGCSA is a catch-all offense, and file searches have shown that many of these sentences are, in fact, drug sales. These average sentence lengths exclude life sentences. The average sentence length for drug possession remained at about 3 years for the trend period.
- The 1992 average length of stay for women who commit drug possession crimes was less than one year. During this 10-year trend, the average LOS for drug possession ranged from 7 to 12 months.
- Female drug possession offenders served 1/3 or more of their sentences for 4 of the 10 trend years. The percentage of sentence served dropped to 28% among drug possession offenders released in 1990, then rose to 32% in 1992.

## DUI/HTV Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



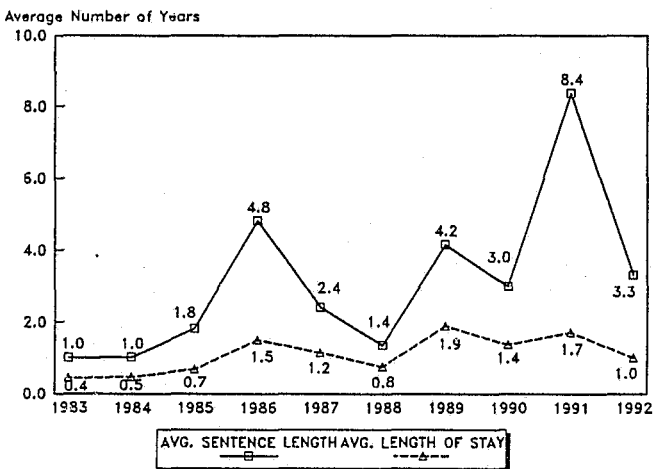
Percent of Sentence Served



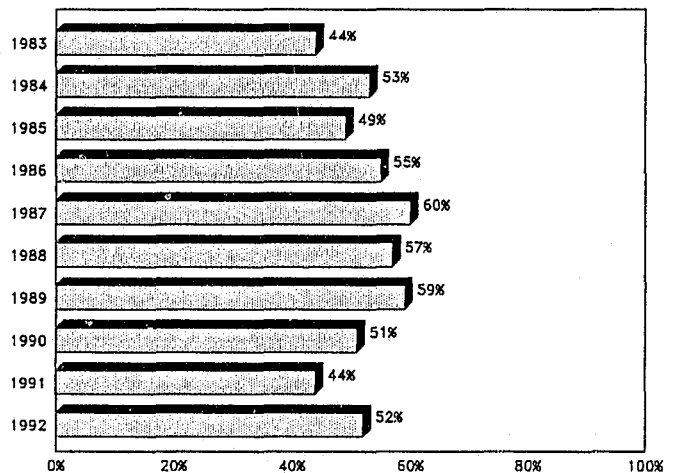
- The average sentence length for female DUI/HTV offenders increased from about 1 year in 1983 to 2 1/2 years in 1987, then decreased to about 1 year in 1992.
- The average length of stay varied between 5 and 8 months.
- In all ten years of this trend period, female DUI/HTV offenders served one-third or more of their sentences. In 1992, the percentage of sentence served was 43%.

## Sex Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



Percent of Sentence Served



- These average sentence lengths for female sex offenders exclude life and death sentences. The average sentence length for female sex offenders ranged from 1 year to over 8 years. In 1992, the average sentence length was slightly over 3 years.
- The average length of stay for female sex offenders varied from 5 months to almost 2 years.
- In 1992, female sex offenders serve a greater percentage of their prison sentence than any other crime group. The percent of sentence served by sex offenders increased from 44% of their prison sentence in 1983 to 52% in 1992. They served 44% or more of their sentences in all 10 trend years.

**APPENDIX**

## Dynamics Of Offender Populations<sup>10</sup>

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.

<sup>10</sup> 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 For Females January 1980 Through March 1990<sup>11</sup>

In order to be in a three-year return-to-prison rate, the inmate must have been released from prison, 'at risk', at least three years. These numbers include only those inmates released from a Georgia prison who returned to a Georgia prison within this three year time frame.

There were 9,686 females released between Jan. 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	Total	Returned	Returned	Total	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	Total	Returned	Returned	Total	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%

<sup>11</sup> 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	Total	Returned	Returned	Total	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	Total	Returned	Returned	Total	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	Riot
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 From Prison

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. This program was operational between 1983 and March 1991. It was replaced by Probation Boot Camps in April 1991.

## 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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