

GEORGIA

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

CALENDAR 1981 - 1990

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**DEPARTMENT of
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U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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December 31, 1991

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides a ten-year overview of offender admissions and releases from Georgia's correctional facilities and probation caseloads. The data analyzed covers Calendar Year 1981 through 1990. Wherever relevant, information about Georgia's active correctional population is also included. Highlights from the document are outlined below.

As both researchers and practitioners have noted, until society deals effectively with its behavioral, social and economic problems, Georgia's offender population will continue to rise.

Although Georgia has established many programs to deal with these rising problems, the complexity of the issues will continue to require the concerted effort of the entire criminal justice community working in cooperation with other community agencies.

The Dynamics of Georgia's Prison Population

Rising prison admissions are a recurring phenomenon in the country's prisons, and Georgia is no different. Admissions to Georgia's prisons have grown from 8,182 in 1981 to 20,535 in 1990. The number of female prison admissions has tripled in the past ten years. The number of male prison admissions has doubled.

As the baby-boomers grow up, Georgia's offender population is getting older. The average age at admission for the 1990 prison admissions averaged 30 years old, up from 28 in 1981.

More and more black offenders are becoming part of Georgia's prison population. Blacks represented more than two-thirds of the 1990 admission cohort. Racially, admissions to Georgia's prisons have changed from one black inmate for every white inmate in 1981 to two black inmates for every white inmate in 1990.

As the country struggles with education problems, so does Georgia. Although 41% of 1990 admissions report finishing high school, the average functional reading level is seventh grade. Fewer than a fifth of Georgia's inmates can read on a 12th grade level. Five percent of tested inmate admissions have Culture Fair IQ Scores of 69 or less.

Unemployment continues to be a problem: only one in ten of those offenders admitted to prison in 1990 was employed at the time of arrest.

The nation's problem with substance abuse has made its mark on Georgia's prison population. As the nation is experiencing a rise in the number of drug users, so is Georgia. The number of prison admissions for drug and alcohol crimes has increased more than those for any other crime type. Some 12,824 of 1990 prison admissions self-reported a drug and/or alcohol problem. The number of prison admissions who self-reported either a drug or alcohol problem has more than doubled in the past ten years. During the same time, the number of prison admissions who self-reported both drug and alcohol problems has tripled. Recent studies show about 75% of Georgia's prison population are substance abusers.

The rise in substance abuse seems to be a contributing factor to the rise in prison admissions. While only one-third of 1990 prison admissions had been convicted of substance abuse crimes, file searches have shown that substance abuse was a contributing factor in many of the burglary, armed robbery and murder convictions.

More and more prison admissions are probation and parole revocators. Forty-three percent of the 1990 prison admissions cohort were revocators (i.e., offenders previously supervised by Community Corrections or the Parole Board).

Nearly half of 1990's prison admissions had short sentences (three years or less). These offenders move through the prison system quickly. However, there is a growing pool of long sentence inmates (ten years and longer) in the prisons. Fourteen percent of the 1990 prison admissions (1,418 inmates) had prison sentences longer than ten years. This one-year admission group contained almost enough long term inmates to fill two 750-bed prisons.

Georgia's violent and sex offenders are serving about one-half of their sentence. Offenders with less serious crimes may serve less than one-third of their sentences. In 1990, many offenders were released by the Parole Board via the Governor's Early Release Program due to prison crowding. Four out of five offenders are released from prison through an action of the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

The Dynamics of Georgia's Probation Population

The probation system is also being affected by society's problems. The number of women starting probation has tripled in the past ten years. The number of men has increased 154%.

Like inmates, incoming probationers are getting older. The average age of the offenders starting probation in 1990 was 29.77 years old, up from 28.21 in 1981.

The probation population is more racially balanced than that of the prison system. The percentages of black and white offenders starting probation annually are almost equal.

Probationers seem to be more educated than prison inmates. More than half of 1990 probation starts self-reported finishing high school or having a GED. Only 41% of 1990 prison admissions made this claim.

An offender is more likely to be on probation for a substance abuse crime than for any other crime type. Two out of five probation starts (41%) are serving for a substance abuse crime; one out of four is serving for DUI/HTV. Another 29% are serving for property crimes.

The people on probation generally commit less serious crimes. Three out of five probation starts are serving for misdemeanors.

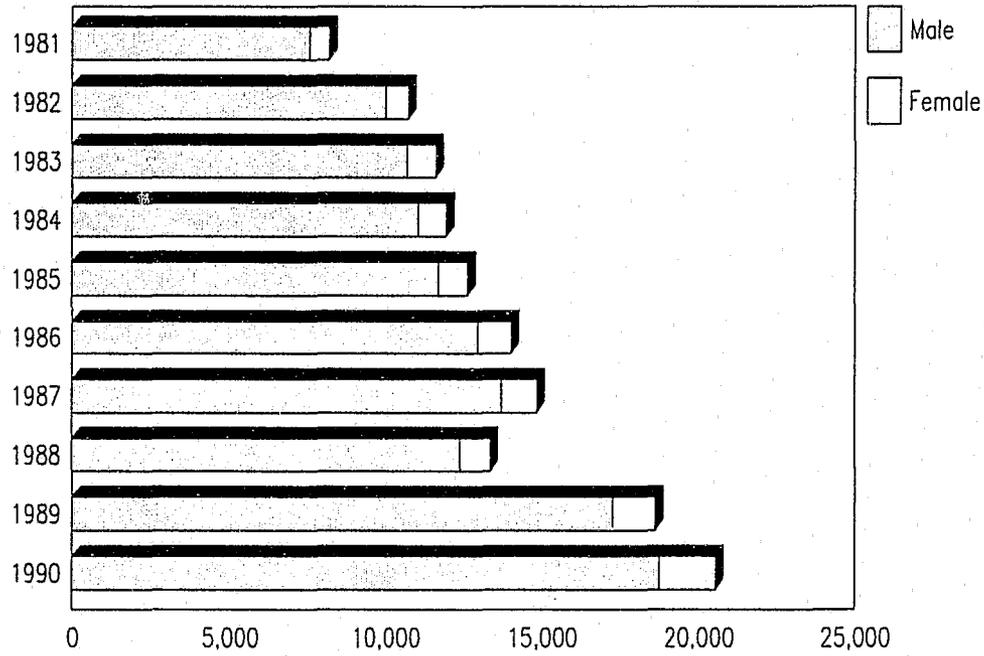
Many probation sentences are quite short, more than half of offenders starting probation in 1990 were serving sentences of one year or less. Seventy-five percent were serving three years or less. Most probationers serve over 75% of their sentences.

Ninety percent of new probationers are serving straight sentence probation. Another 9% were serving the probation part of their sentence after being released from prison.

During 1989 and 1990 the number of probationers increased dramatically. As already large probation caseloads got even larger, there was a marked increase in the number and percentage of revocations and absconds.

INMATE DATA
1981 - 1990

**Inmate Gender:
Admissions to Prison, 1981 - 1990**

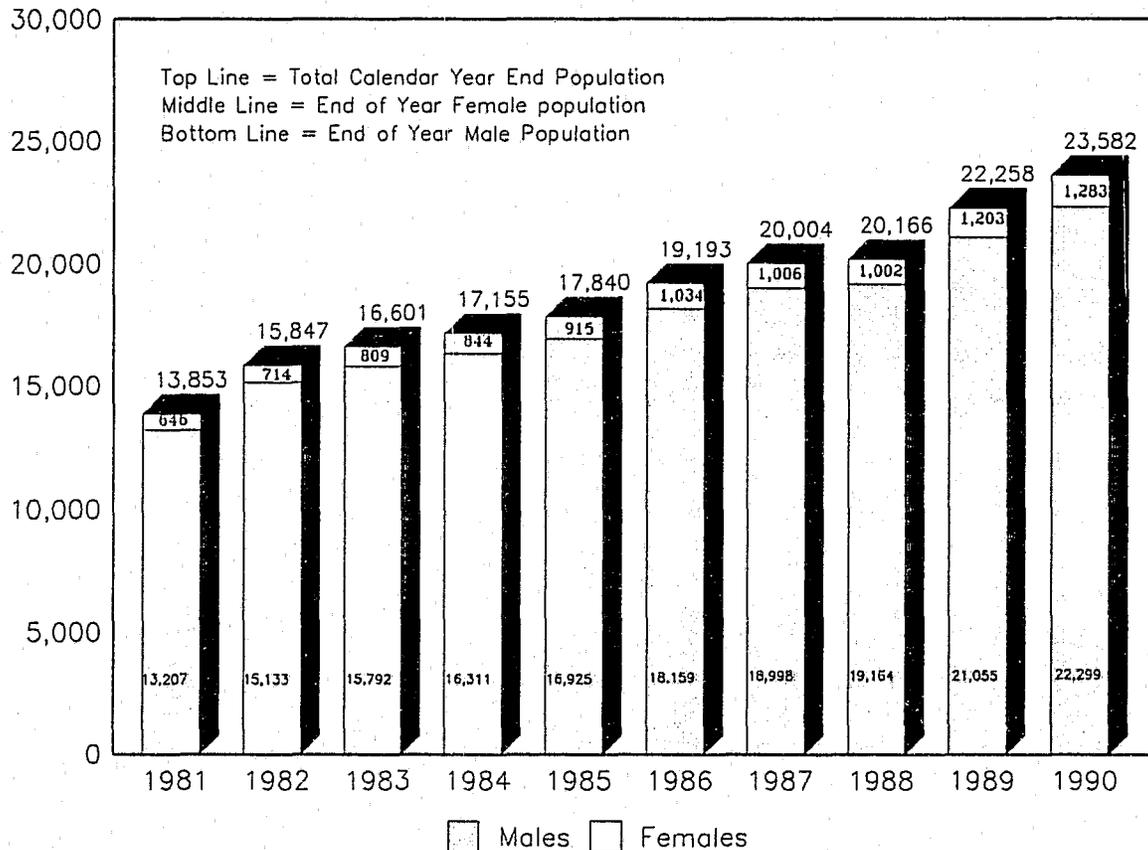


Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Admissions	Male	Percent of Total	Female	Percent of Total
1981	8,182	7,557	92%	625	8%
1982	10,737	10,035	93%	702	7%
1983	11,606	10,706	92%	900	8%
1984	11,947	11,059	93%	888	7%
1985	12,643	11,707	93%	936	7%
1986	14,011	12,968	93%	1,043	7%
1987	14,833	13,735	93%	1,098	7%
1988	13,365	12,396	93%	969	7%
1989	18,616	17,256	93%	1,360	7%
1990	20,535	18,751	91%	1,784	9%

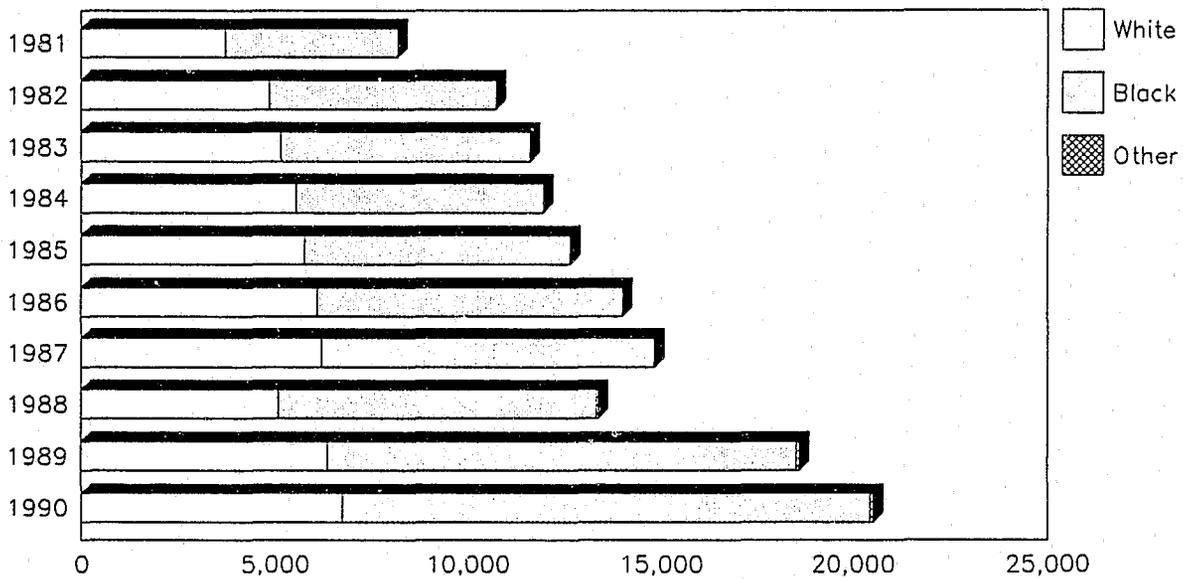
**The number of female prison admissions has tripled in the past ten years.
The number of male prison admissions has doubled.**

- The number of men admitted to Georgia's prisons more than doubled from 1981 to 1990, increasing from 7,557 to 18,751. The proportion of male prison admissions has decreased by two percentage points (93% to 91%) from 1989 to 1990.
- The number of women admitted to Georgia's prisons almost tripled from 1981 to 1990, increasing from 625 to 1,784. The proportion of female prison admissions now stands at 9%, up from 7% in 1989.
- Although the number of men *admitted* to Georgia's prisons more than doubled from 1981 to 1990, the number of men in the active prison population only increased 69%, from 13,207 in 1981 to 22,299 in 1990. (See graph below.)
- While the number of women *admitted* to Georgia's prisons almost tripled from 1981 to 1990, the number of women in the active prison population almost doubled from 646 in 1981 to 1,283 in 1990.

**Year End Population
1981 - 1990**



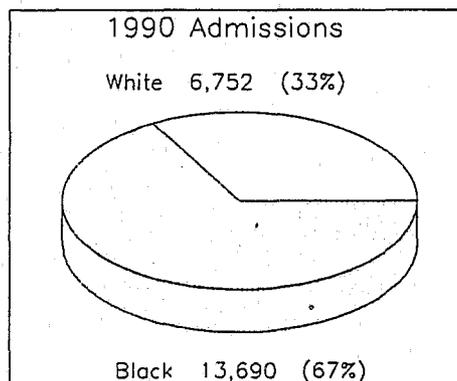
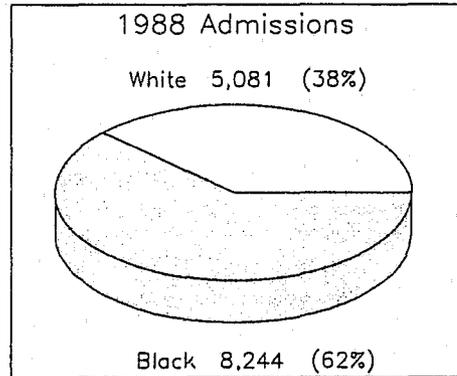
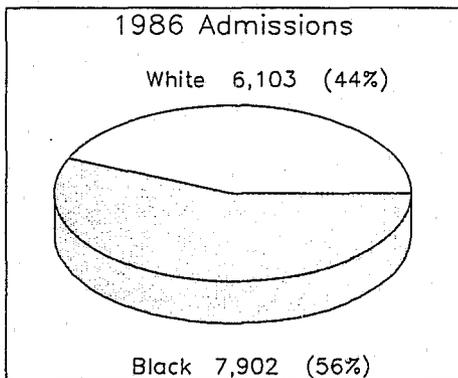
**Inmate Race:
Admissions to Prison, 1981 - 1990**



Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Admissions	White	Percent of Total	Black	Percent of Total	Other	Percent of Total
1981	8,182	3,709	45%	4,470	55%	3	0%
1982	10,737	4,852	45%	5,883	55%	2	0%
1983	11,606	5,155	44%	6,451	56%	0	0%
1984	11,947	5,541	46%	6,403	54%	3	0%
1985	12,643	5,779	46%	6,859	54%	5	0%
1986	14,011	6,103	44%	7,902	56%	6	0%
1987	14,833	6,208	42%	8,614	58%	11	0%
1988	13,365	5,081	38%	8,244	62%	40	0%
1989	18,616	6,385	34%	12,144	65%	87	0%
1990	20,535	6,752	33%	13,690	67%	93	0%

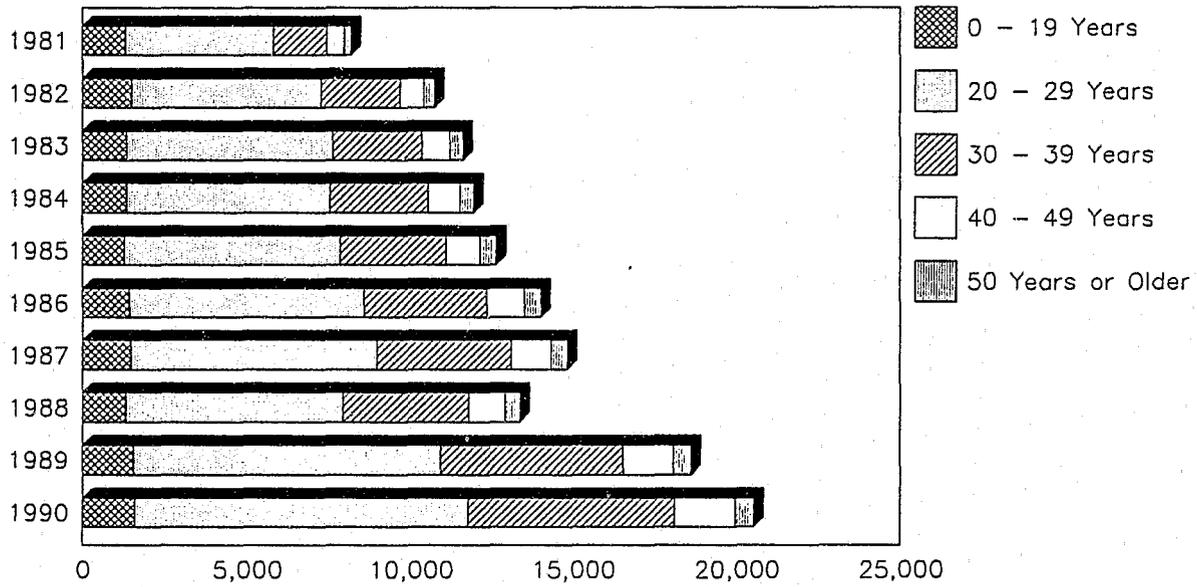
**Admissions to Georgia's prisons have changed
from one black inmate for every white inmate in 1981
to two black inmates for every white inmate in 1990.**

- The number of black offenders admitted to Georgia's prisons has more than tripled from 1981 to 1990, increasing from 4,470 to 13,690.
- Not only has the *number* of black offenders admitted to prison increased, but the *proportion* of blacks admitted has increased from 55% in 1981 to 67% in 1990.
- The number of white offenders admitted to prison in Georgia has increased 82% from 3,709 in 1981 to 6,752 in 1990.
- The proportion of white prison admissions has decreased from 45% of the total prison admissions in 1981 to 33% of the prison admissions in 1990.
- The racial composition of offenders admitted to prison in Georgia began changing in 1986. The following graphs show how Georgia's population is becoming more black.



- The number of inmates classified as *Asian, American Indian or other* has increased from 3 in 1981 to 93 in 1990. However, this designation is rarely used, and the exact number of people in this population is not known. The majority of these people are counted as white or non-white.

Inmate Age by Age Decade: Admissions to Prison, 1981 - 1990



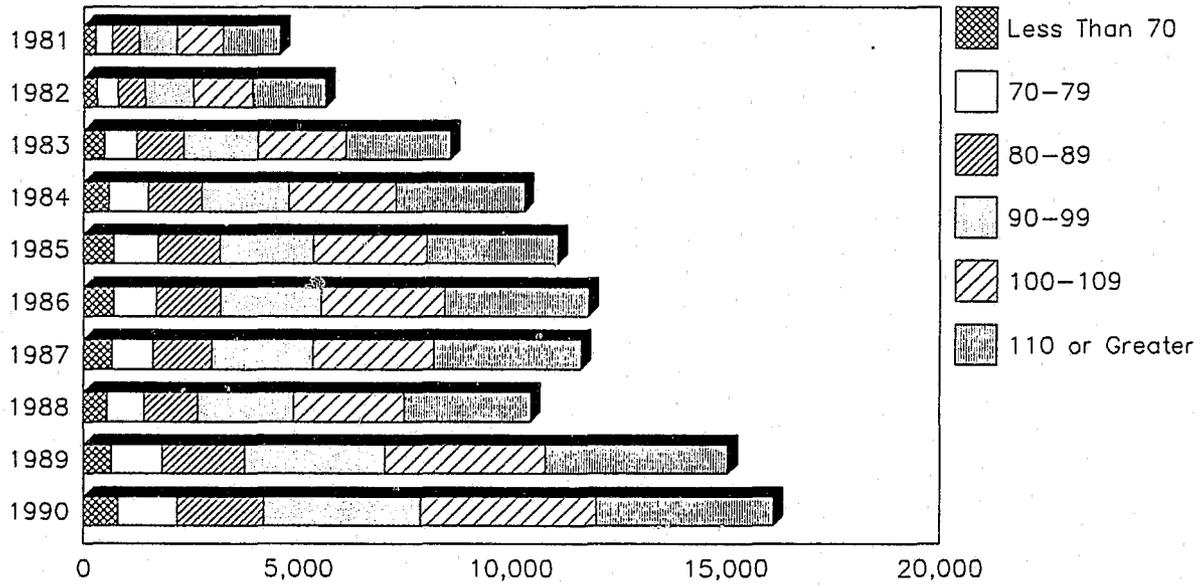
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Admissions	0 - 19 Years	Percent of Total	20 - 29 Years	Percent of Total	30 - 39 Years	Percent of Total	40 - 49 Years	Percent of Total	50 - 59 Years	Percent of Total	60 Years or older	Percent of Total
1981	8,182	1,317	16%	4,495	55%	1,642	20%	513	6%	153	2%	62	1%
1982	10,737	1,502	14%	5,758	54%	2,422	23%	720	7%	259	2%	76	1%
1983	11,606	1,361	12%	6,261	54%	2,720	23%	877	8%	295	3%	92	1%
1984	11,947	1,350	11%	6,202	52%	2,993	25%	984	8%	318	3%	100	1%
1985	12,643	1,281	10%	6,569	52%	3,240	26%	1,054	8%	379	3%	120	1%
1986	14,011	1,429	10%	7,157	51%	3,766	27%	1,163	8%	382	3%	114	1%
1987	14,833	1,478	10%	7,500	51%	4,132	28%	1,223	8%	378	3%	122	1%
1988	13,365	1,304	10%	6,627	50%	3,863	29%	1,126	8%	354	3%	91	1%
1989	18,616	1,555	8%	9,374	50%	5,635	30%	1,512	8%	425	2%	115	1%
1990	20,535	1,589	8%	10,177	50%	6,349	31%	1,841	9%	444	2%	135	1%

**Admissions to Georgia's prisons averaged 30 years old in 1990,
up from 28 in 1981.**

- Georgia's prison admissions are getting older: in 1981, 71% were less than 30 years old; by 1990 the under-30's had decreased to 58% of total admissions.
- The average age at admission has increased from 27.49 in 1981 to 29.95 in 1990.
- The fastest growing admission group to Georgia's prisons is between the ages of 30 - 39. The inmates in their 30's increased 287% from 1981 to 1990.
- There were 2,420 inmates *admitted* to prison in 1990 who were 40 years or older at the time of their admission. According to Georgia Department of Correction's Health Services Section, it has been proven 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.
- Although the *number* of inmates between the ages of 20 - 29 years admitted to Georgia's prisons between 1981 to 1990 increased 126%, the *proportion* decreased from 55% of all prison admissions to 50%.
- From 1981 to 1990 prison admissions in the following age categories increased by these amounts:

Group	From	To	Increase
30 years to 39 years	1,642	6,349	287%
40 years to 49 years	513	1,841	260%
50 years to 59 years	153	444	190%
20 years to 29 years	4,495	10,177	126%
60 years and older	62	135	118%
Less than 20 years	1,317	1,589	21%

**Culture Fair IQ Score
Rated Cases Only:
Admissions to Prison, 1981 - 1990**



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
1981	4,560	286	6%	388	9%	622	14%	874	19%	1,080	24%	1,310	29%
1982	5,618	318	6%	486	9%	625	11%	1,119	20%	1,385	25%	1,685	30%
1983	8,564	490	6%	751	9%	1,083	13%	1,731	20%	2,065	24%	2,444	29%
1984	10,308	586	6%	926	9%	1,237	12%	2,029	20%	2,515	24%	3,015	29%
1985	11,097	712	6%	1,029	9%	1,444	13%	2,184	20%	2,665	24%	3,063	28%
1986	11,801	704	6%	993	8%	1,480	13%	2,356	20%	2,913	25%	3,355	28%
1987	11,630	670	6%	944	8%	1,374	12%	2,364	20%	2,840	24%	3,438	30%
1988	10,476	569	5%	848	8%	1,246	12%	2,242	21%	2,595	25%	2,976	28%
1989	15,049	649	4%	1,191	8%	1,904	13%	3,291	22%	3,768	25%	4,246	28%
1990	16,111	802	5%	1,390	9%	2,006	12%	3,680	23%	4,105	25%	4,128	26%

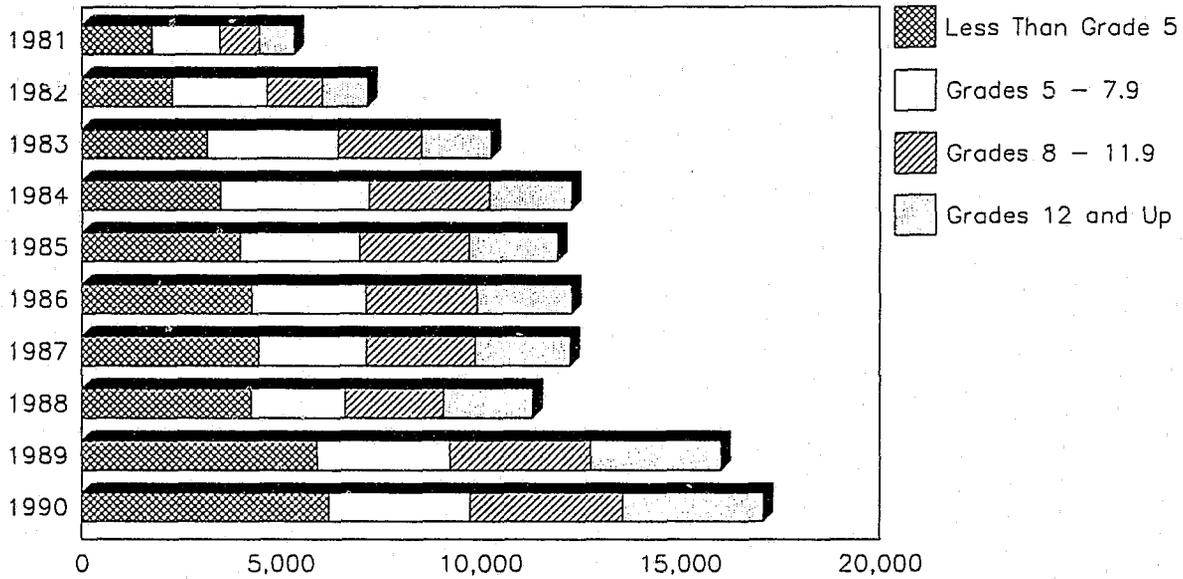
Five percent of tested inmate admissions have Culture Fair IQ Scores of 69 or less.

- The graph and table on the facing page are based on the Culture Fair IQ Score 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 is provided to show the percentage of scores reported.
- Five percent of 1990 inmate admissions tested as having a Culture Fair IQ score of 69 or less. If an inmate scores in this lower range and has signs of poor adaptive skills or behaviors, the need for further services is evaluated by Mental Health staff.
- The average IQ score of prison admissions has remained about 98 during the past ten years (97.99 in 1981 and 98.41 in 1990).
- The percentage of admissions with reported scores from the Culture Fair IQ test rose from a low of 56% in 1981 to a high of 88% in 1985. It has remained at 78% for three out of the past four years. Less than 100% reporting reflects releases from prison during the diagnostic process.

**Culture Fair IQ Score
Percentage of Rated Cases
Admissions to Prison, 1981 - 1990**

Admission Year	Total Admissions	Total with CFIQ Reported	Percent Reported
1981	8,182	4,560	56%
1982	10,737	5,618	52%
1983	11,606	8,564	74%
1984	11,947	10,308	86%
1985	12,643	11,097	88%
1986	14,011	11,801	84%
1987	14,833	11,630	78%
1988	13,365	10,476	78%
1989	18,616	15,049	81%
1990	20,535	16,111	78%

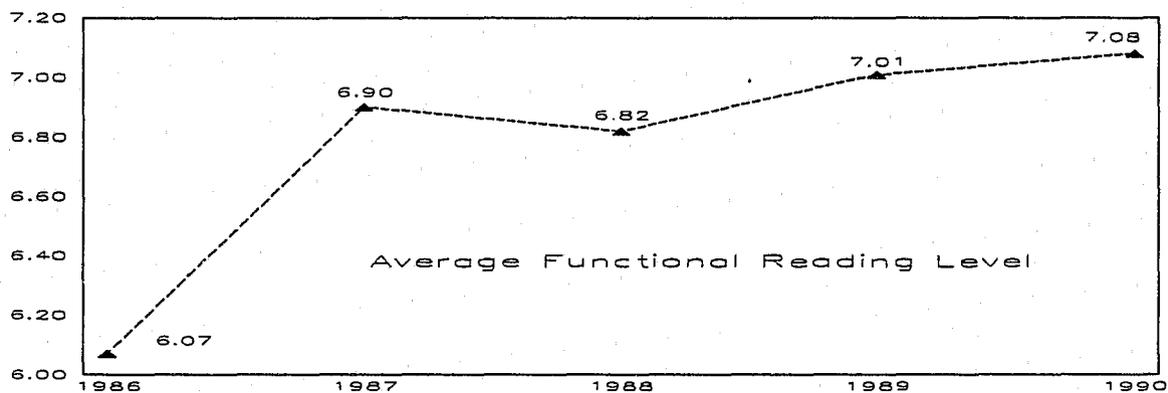
**WRAT Reading Score
Tested Scores Only:
Admissions to Prison, 1981 - 1990**



Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Tested Scores	Less Than Grade 5	Percent of Total	Grades 5 - 7	Percent of Total	Grades 8 - 11	Percent of Total	Grades 12 and Up	Percent of Total
1986	11,608	4,273	37%	2,874	25%	2,767	24%	1,694	15%
1987	11,575	4,451	38%	2,706	23%	2,719	23%	1,699	15%
1988	10,684	4,251	40%	2,370	22%	2,458	23%	1,605	15%
1989	15,362	5,929	39%	3,319	22%	3,510	23%	2,604	17%
1990	16,431	6,214	38%	3,534	22%	3,817	23%	2,866	17%

Average WRAT reading scores have increased a full grade.

- 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 should only be done from 1986 to present.
- A slightly higher proportion of prison admissions are testing on a 12th grade or higher reading level: from 15% (1,694) in 1986 to 17% (2,866) in 1990.

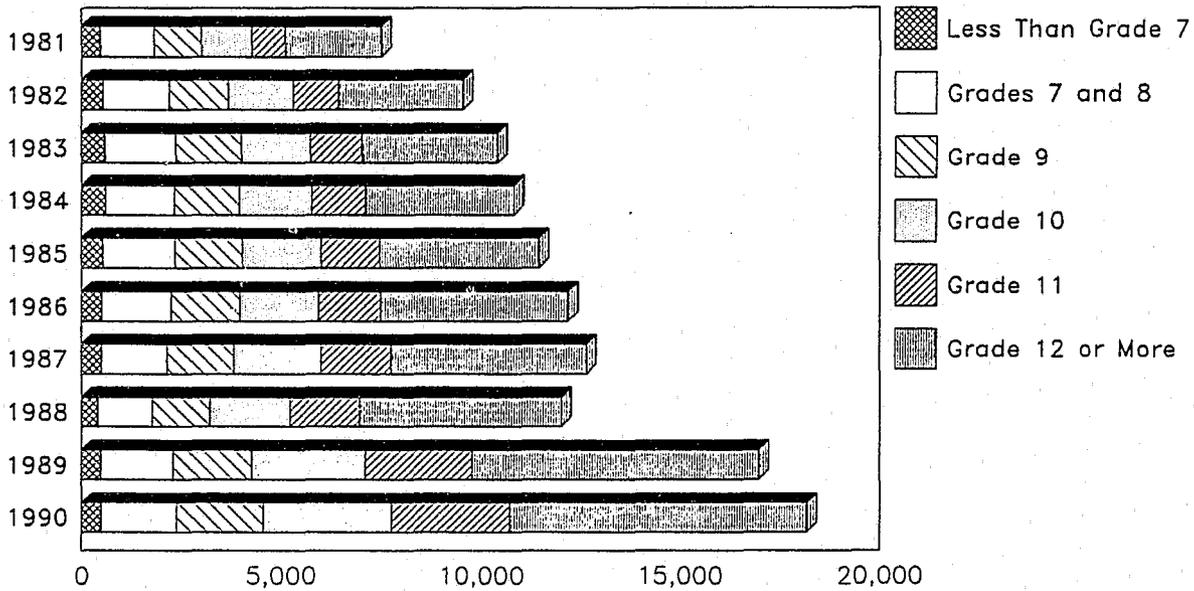


- The average functional reading level of prison admissions has increased a full grade level in the past five years (from grade 6.07 in 1986 to grade 7.08 in 1990).
- The proportion of inmates who test at less than 8th grade reading level has decreased slightly from 62% of the tested admission population in 1986 to 60% of the tested admission population in 1990.
- The percentage of the admission population with reported scores from the WRAT reading test decreased slightly from 83% in 1981 to 80% in 1990.

WRAT Reading Score
Percentage of Rated Cases
Admissions to Prison, 1981 - 1990

Admission Year	Total Admissions	Total Reported	Percent Reported
1986	14,011	11,608	83%
1987	14,833	11,575	78%
1988	13,365	10,684	80%
1989	18,616	15,362	83%
1990	20,535	16,431	80%

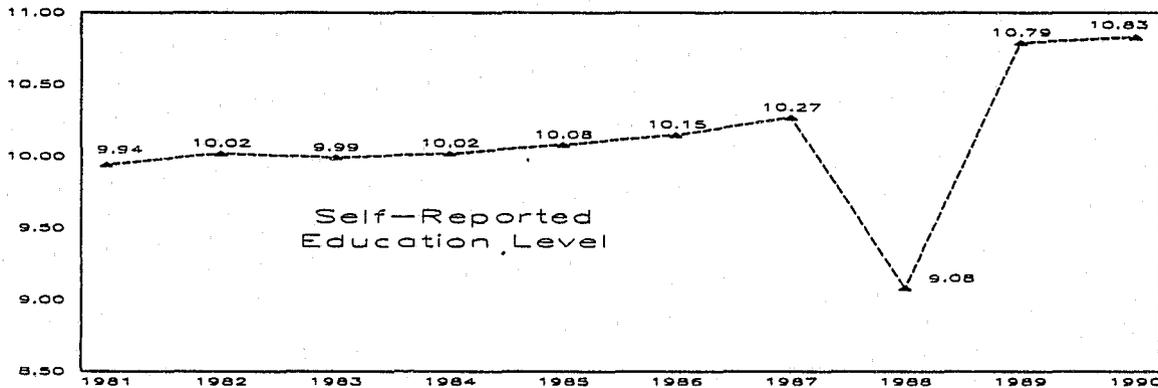
**Self-Reported Education Level
Reported Cases Only:
Admissions to Prison, 1981 - 1990**



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
1981	7,511	473	6%	1,352	18%	1,195	16%	1,256	17%	843	11%	2,392	32%
1982	9,552	537	6%	1,665	17%	1,484	16%	1,628	17%	1,125	12%	3,113	33%
1983	10,423	592	6%	1,784	17%	1,638	16%	1,731	17%	1,282	12%	3,396	33%
1984	10,834	610	6%	1,733	16%	1,620	15%	1,817	17%	1,328	12%	3,726	34%
1985	11,464	534	5%	1,827	16%	1,686	15%	1,959	17%	1,462	13%	3,996	35%
1986	12,192	507	4%	1,750	14%	1,735	14%	1,959	16%	1,550	13%	4,691	38%
1987	12,660	511	4%	1,653	13%	1,668	13%	2,187	17%	1,736	14%	4,905	39%
1988	12,020	407	3%	1,377	11%	1,445	12%	2,007	17%	1,727	14%	5,057	42%
1989	16,981	491	3%	1,817	11%	1,979	12%	2,829	17%	2,675	16%	7,190	42%
1990	18,187	499	3%	1,886	10%	2,181	12%	3,196	18%	2,962	16%	7,463	41%

Forty-one percent of 1990 prison admissions self-reported finishing high school compared with only thirty-two percent ten years ago.

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

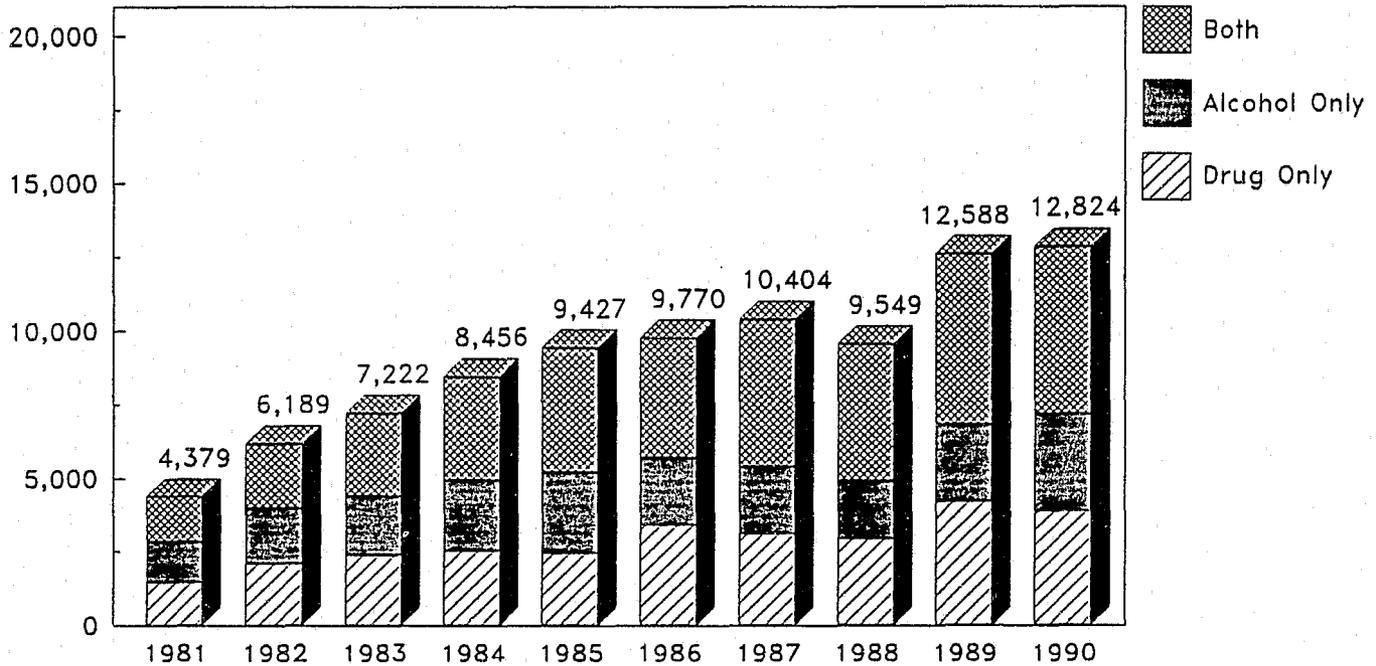


- The average education level of new prison admissions has increased almost a full grade level in the past ten years (from grade 9.94 in 1981 to grade 10.83 in 1990).
- By 1990, 87% of the total inmates admitted to prison self-reported at least one year of high school, an increase from 76% in 1981.
- Forty-one percent of 1990 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 24% in 1981 to 13% in 1990.
- The percentage of the admission population for whom education levels are reported decreased from 92% in 1981 to 89% in 1990.

Self-Reported Education Level
Percentage of Reported Cases
Admissions to Prison, 1981 - 1990

Admission Year	Total Admissions	Total Reported	Percent Reported
1981	8,182	7,511	92%
1982	10,737	9,552	89
1983	11,606	10,423	90%
1984	11,947	10,834	91%
1985	12,643	11,464	91%
1986	14,011	12,192	87%
1987	14,833	12,660	85%
1988	13,365	12,020	90%
1989	18,616	16,981	91%
1990	20,535	18,187	89%

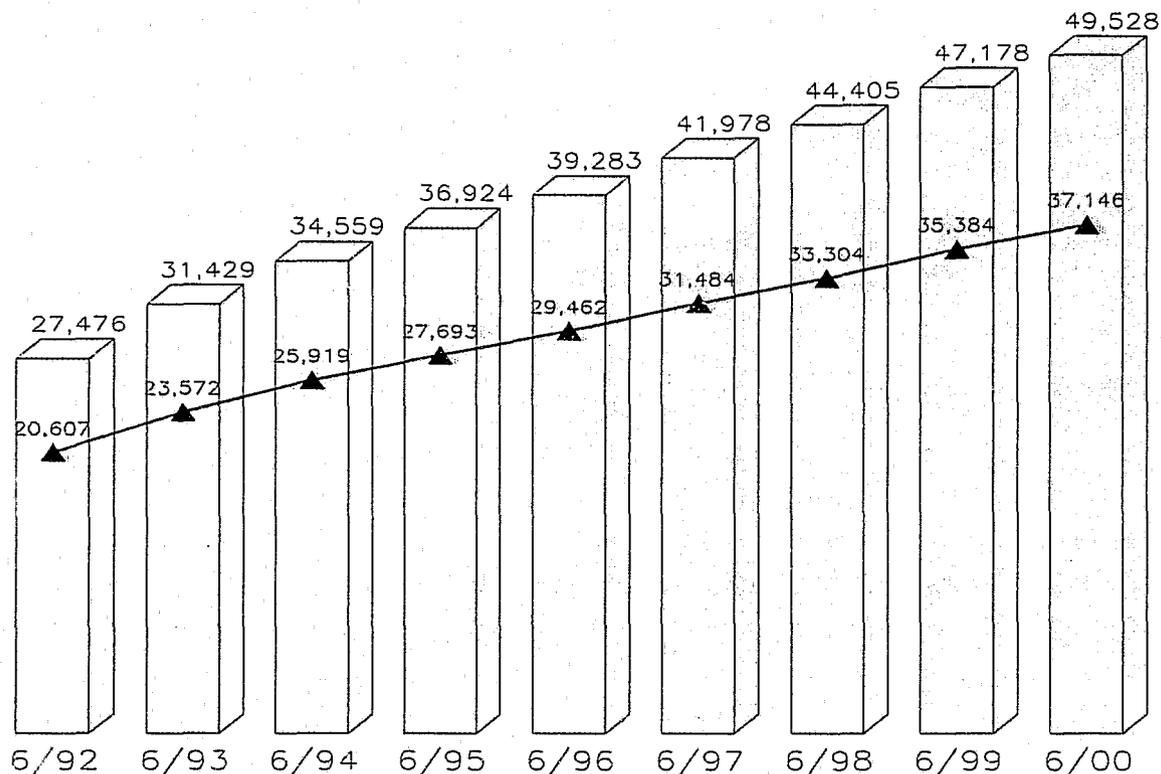
Self-Reported Substance Abuse Problems: Admissions to Prison, 1981 - 1990



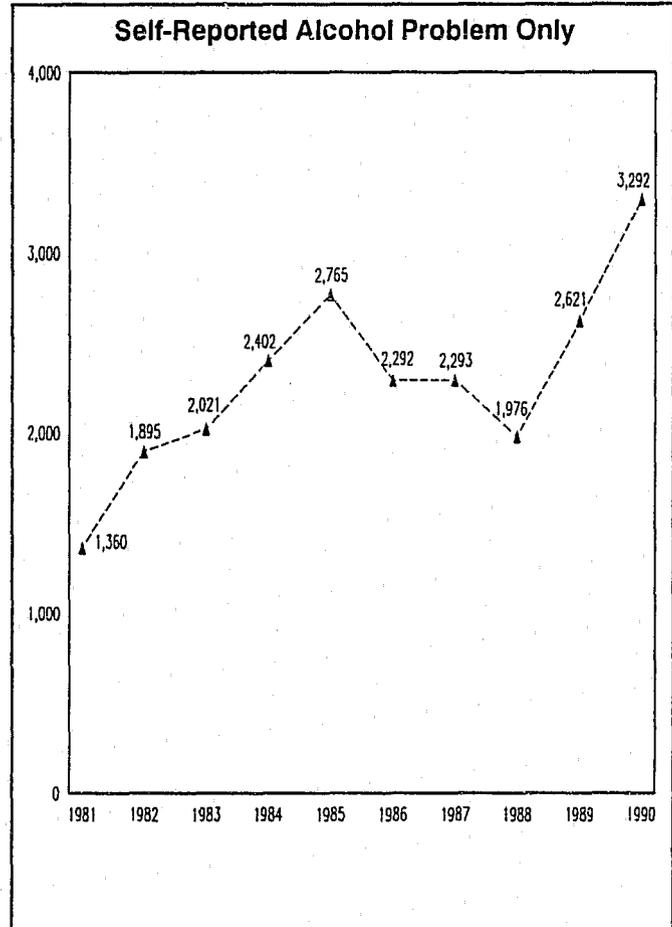
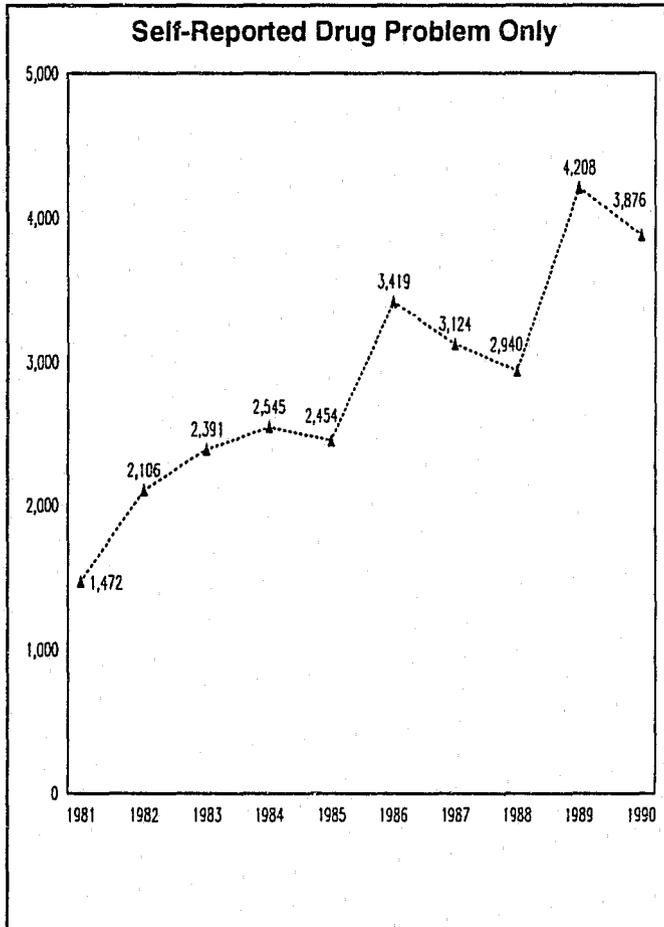
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Admissions	Drug Problems Only	Percent of Total	Alcohol Problems Only	Percent of Total	Both Alcohol & Drug Problems	Percent of Total	No Reported Problems	Percent of Total
1981	8,182	1,472	18%	1,360	17%	1,547	19%	3,803	46%
1982	10,737	2,106	20%	1,895	18%	2,188	20%	4,548	42%
1983	11,606	2,391	21%	2,021	17%	2,810	24%	4,384	38%
1984	11,947	2,545	21%	2,402	20%	3,509	29%	3,491	29%
1985	12,643	2,454	19%	2,765	22%	4,208	33%	3,216	25%
1986	14,011	3,419	24%	2,292	16%	4,059	29%	4,241	30%
1987	14,833	3,124	21%	2,293	15%	4,987	34%	4,429	30%
1988	13,365	2,940	22%	1,976	15%	4,633	35%	3,816	29%
1989	18,616	4,208	23%	2,621	14%	5,759	31%	6,028	32%
1990	20,535	3,876	19%	3,292	16%	5,656	28%	7,711	38%

**Some 12,824 of 1990 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 abuse* or *narcotic addict*.
- Offenders without these diagnostic behavior codes are included under *no reported substance abuse problems*. This does not exclude the possibility that they may have a problem. It only says that they do not admit to one. This category also includes offenders who have not completed their diagnostic processing
- The number of self-reported substance abusers admitted to Georgia prisons has increased 193% from 4,379 in 1981 to 12,824 in 1990.
- Prison admissions of offenders with self-reported substance abuse problems increased from 54% of total admissions in 1981 to 63% in 1990.
- 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. 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.
- Based on this 75% finding, if overall Georgia prison population growth follows the pattern of the past five years, the projected *active* substance abuse population will be over 37,000 by the end of FY2000.



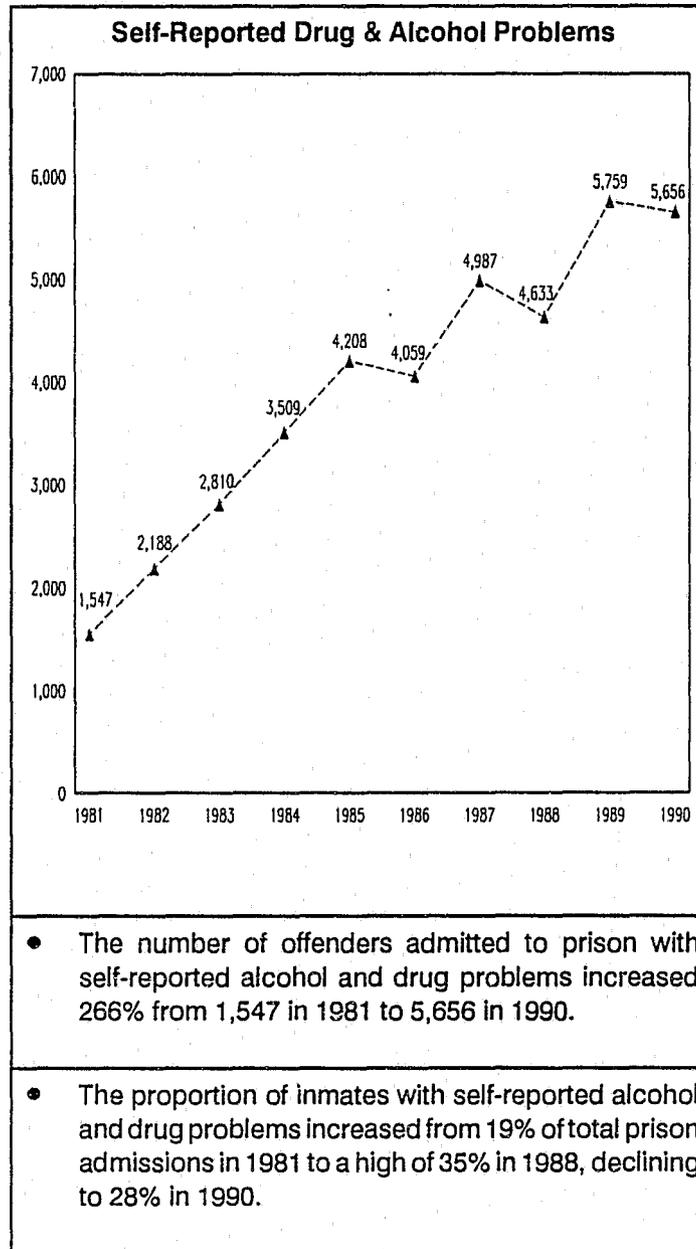
The number of prison admissions who self-reported either a drug or alcohol problem has more than doubled in the past ten years.



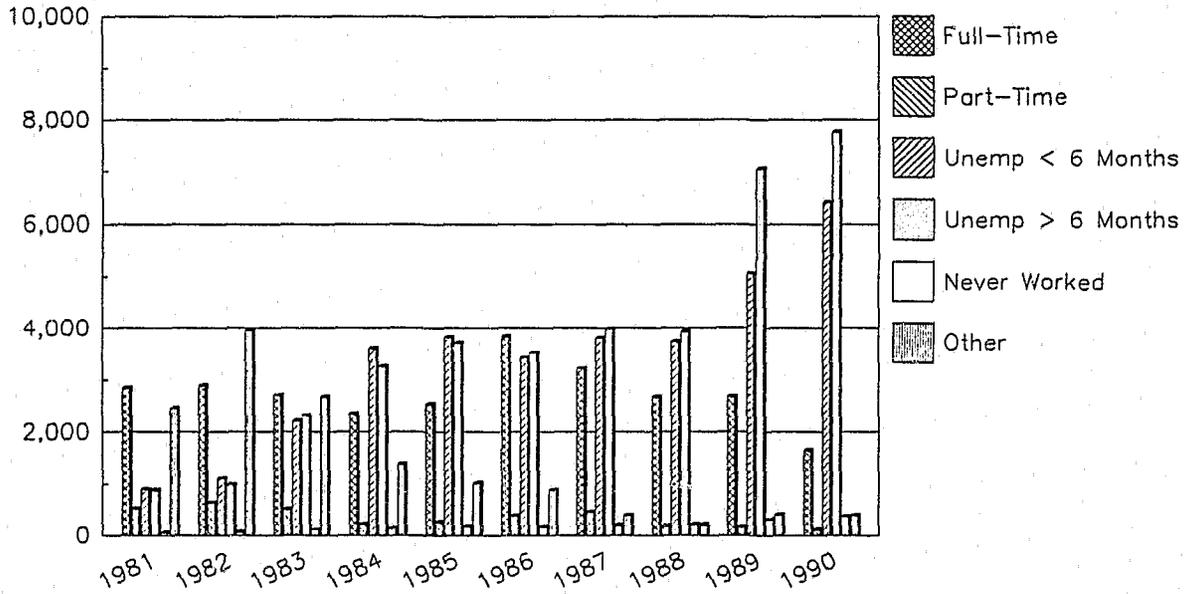
- The number of offenders admitted to prison with self-reported "drug only" problems has increased 163% from 1,472 in 1981 to 3,876 in 1990.
- Offenders with self-reported "drug only" problems comprised 19% of prison admissions in 1990, down from 24% in 1986.

- 1985 was the only year since 1981 when there were more people admitted with self-reported "alcohol only" problems than "drug only" problems (22% vs 19%).
- Offenders with only self-reported alcohol problems comprised 16% of prison admissions in 1990, compared with 17% in 1986.

During the same time, the number of prison admissions who self-reported both drug and alcohol problems has tripled.



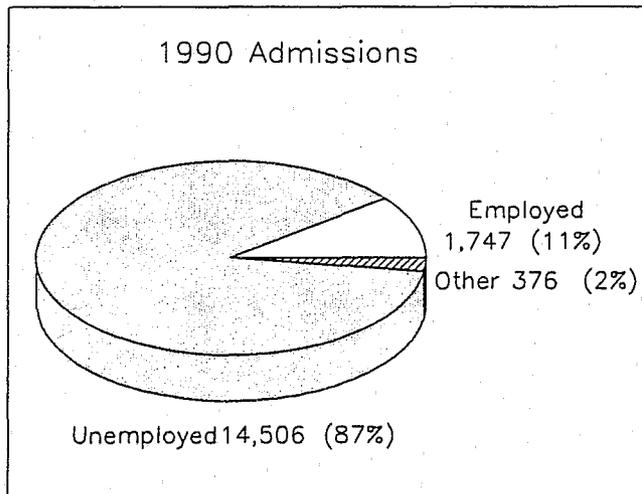
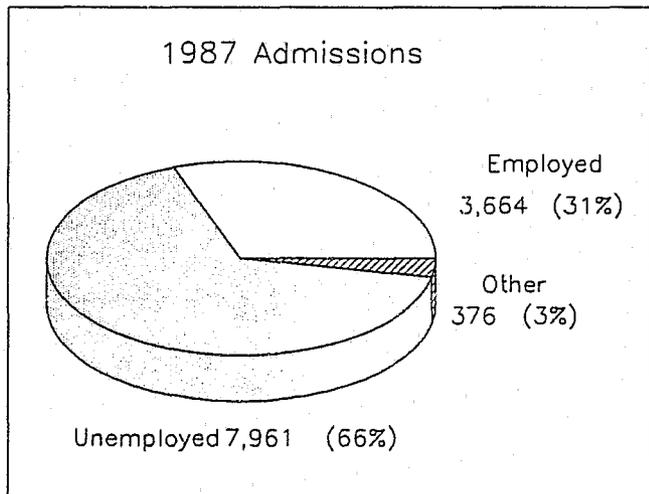
**Self-Reported Employment at Time of Arrest
Reported Cases Only:
Admissions to Prison, 1981 - 1990**



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	Percent of Total
1981	7,585	2,845	38%	508	7%	879	12%	857	11%	45	1%	2,451	32%
1982	9,604	2,890	30%	621	6%	1,103	11%	977	10%	60	1%	3,953	41%
1983	10,484	2,702	26%	489	5%	2,211	21%	2,308	22%	102	1%	2,672	25%
1984	10,889	2,337	21%	201	2%	3,593	33%	3,267	30%	127	1%	1,364	13%
1985	11,477	2,536	22%	243	2%	3,809	33%	3,709	32%	167	1%	1,013	9%
1986	12,179	3,832	31%	370	3%	3,431	28%	3,518	29%	160	1%	868	7%
1987	12,001	3,218	27%	446	4%	3,807	32%	3,970	33%	184	2%	376	3%
1988	10,894	2,675	25%	171	2%	3,729	34%	3,926	36%	193	2%	200	2%
1989	15,619	2,679	17%	154	1%	5,053	32%	7,045	45%	298	2%	390	2%
1990	16,629	1,640	10%	107	1%	6,395	38%	7,762	47%	349	2%	376	2%

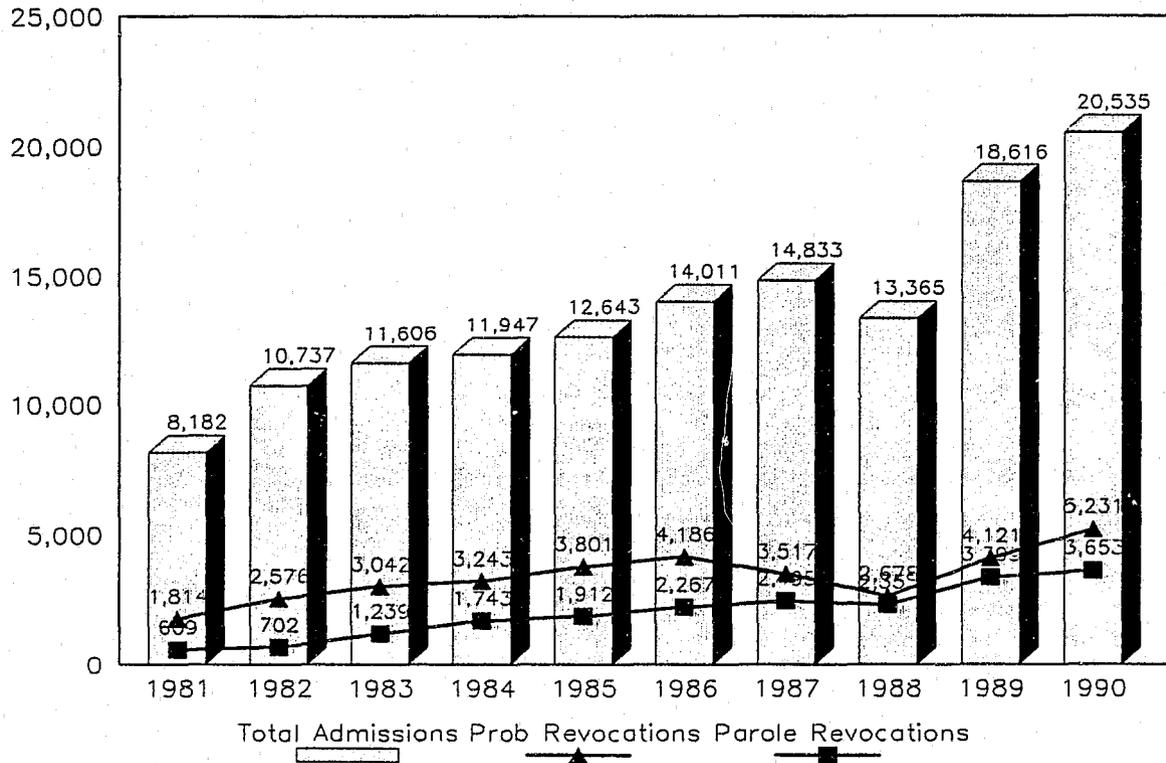
In 1990, only one in ten of Georgia's offenders was employed at the time of arrest.

- Self-reported employment at time of arrest is found on the inmate's personal history statement. Personal history statements are completed during the diagnostic phase.
- Four years ago one out of three prison admissions held at least a part-time job when arrested; by 1990 that proportion had dropped to one out of ten.



- 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.

Type of Admission: Admissions to Prison, 1981 - 1990

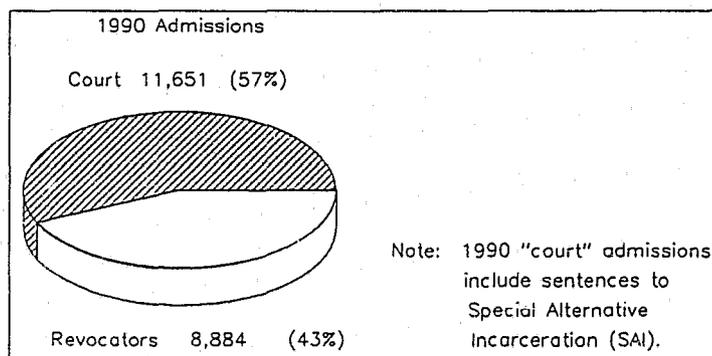
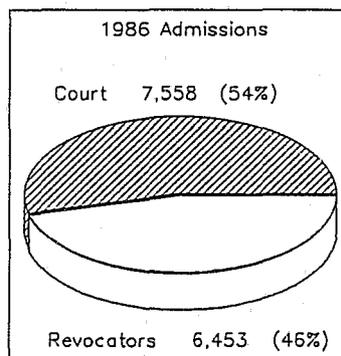
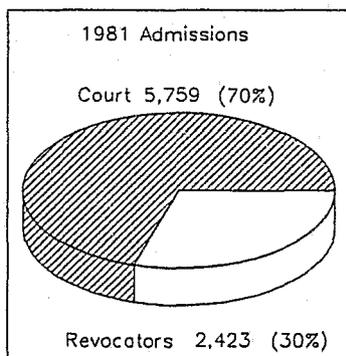


Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Admissions	New Cases from Court	Percent of Total	Probation Revocations	Percent of Total	Parole Revocations	Percent of Total	SAI	Percent of Total
1981	8,182	5,759	70%	1,814	22%	609	7%	0	0%
1982	10,737	7,459	69%	2,576	24%	702	7%	0	0%
1983	11,606	7,325	63%	3,042	26%	1,239	11%	0	0%
1984	11,947	6,961	58%	3,243	27%	1,743	15%	0	0%
1985	12,643	6,929	55%	3,801	30%	1,912	15%	1	0%
1986	14,011	7,558	54%	4,186	30%	2,267	16%	0	0%
1987	14,833	8,504	57%	3,517	24%	2,495	17%	317	2%
1988	13,365	7,551	56%	2,678	20%	2,353	18%	783	6%
1989	18,616	10,157	55%	4,121	22%	3,399	18%	939	5%
1990	20,535	10,582	52%	5,231	25%	3,653	18%	1,069	5%

Note: The SAI Program started in November 1983. An admission code for these offenders began in 1987. From 1983 to 1986 these offenders were coded as probation revocators or court admits.

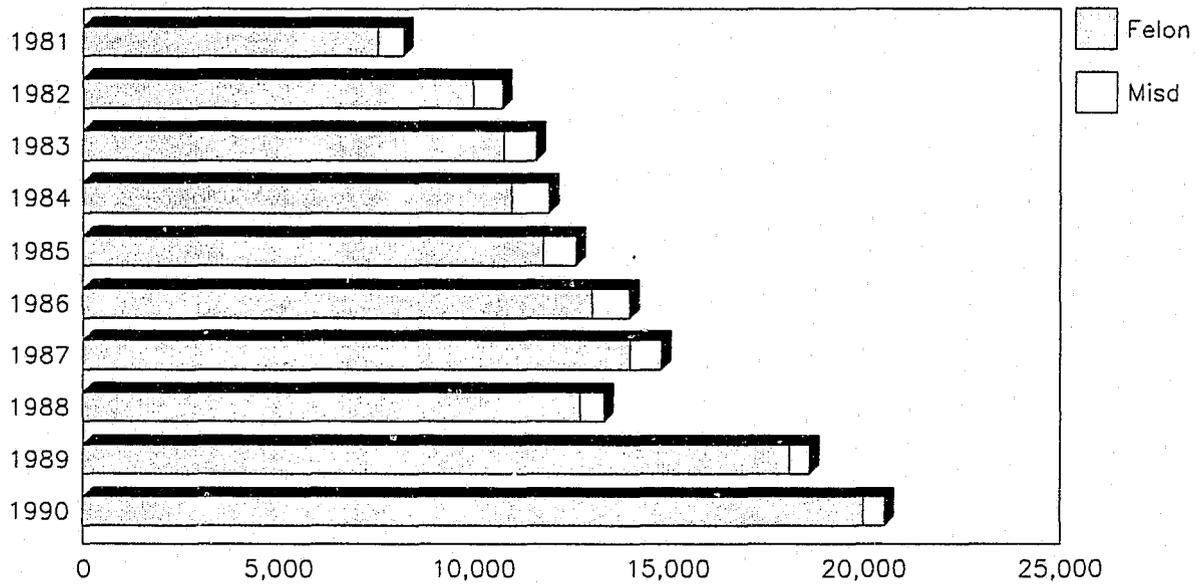
More and more prison admissions are probation and parole revocators.

- The number of admissions to Georgia's prisons more than doubled in the years from 1981 to 1990, increasing from 8,182 to 20,535. The largest annual increase of admissions (5,251) occurred from 1988 to 1989.
- 1988 was the first time in memory that the number of admissions to prison declined. This decrease was mainly due to the fact that there had been relatively few vacancies opening up in the overcrowded prison system. The Parole Board released 840 inmates directly from jail, but that did not create any prison vacancies.
- Probation and parole revocation admissions are comprising an increasing proportion of annual admissions to prison. Probation and parole revocation admissions combined represented 30% of all admissions in 1981; by 1990 they had increased to 43%.



- Although court admissions remained the leading admission type, the number of court admissions increased only 84% since 1981, while probation revocation admissions almost tripled and parole revocation admissions increased almost sixfold.
- Probation revocation admissions to prison increased steadily from 1981 to 1986. In 1987 and 1988, probation revocation admissions decreased due to ① a new Community Corrections Division policy to use all available alternatives rather than revoking probationers to prison and ② legislation mandating that technical probation violators be revoked to the Community Corrections Division or to a jail for only six months (SB454). In the 1989 session, SB454 was amended and probation revocation admissions again increased.
- Admissions to Special Alternative Incarceration have increased from 317 in 1987 to 1,069 in 1990. The number of SAI beds has more than tripled since first opening in July 1987. A modified version of SAI is now part of Georgia's Comprehensive Correctional Boot Camp Program.

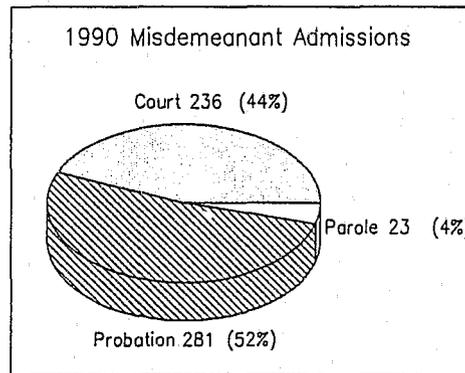
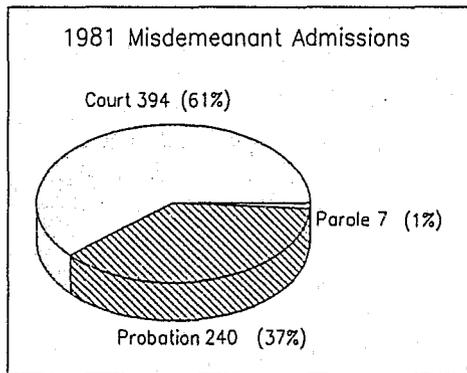
Felons and Misdemeanants: Admissions to Prison, 1981 - 1990



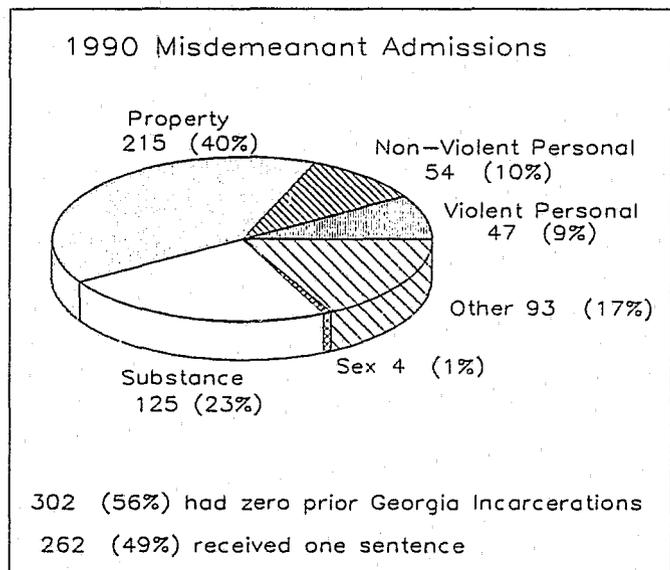
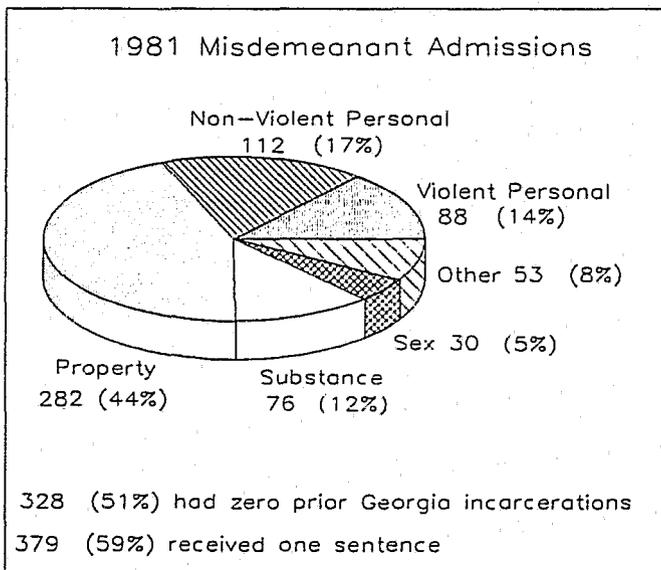
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Admissions	Felons	Percent of Total	Misdemeanants	Percent of Total
1981	8,182	7,541	92%	641	8%
1982	10,737	9,999	93%	738	7%
1983	11,606	10,774	93%	832	7%
1984	11,947	10,985	92%	962	8%
1985	12,643	11,809	93%	834	7%
1986	14,011	13,061	93%	950	7%
1987	14,833	14,037	95%	796	5%
1988	13,365	12,768	96%	597	4%
1989	18,616	18,110	97%	506	3%
1990	20,535	19,995	97%	540	3%

The majority of the admitting populations commit felony crimes.

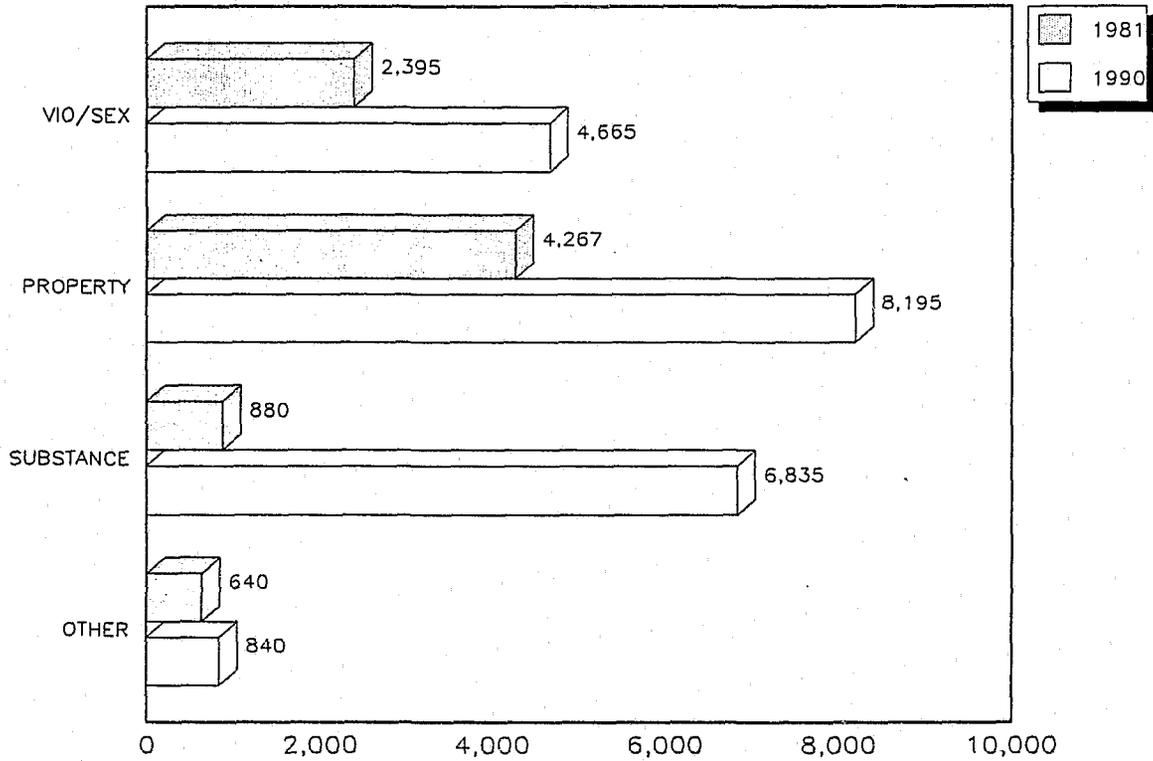
- The number of felons admitted to Georgia's prisons has increased 165% from 7,541 in 1981 to 19,995 in 1990.
- The proportion of felony admissions increased from 92% of the total admissions in 1981 to 97% in 1990.
- Misdemeanant admissions to prison have decreased from 8% of total prison admissions in 1981 to only 3% in 1990.
- Probation revocators have increased from more than one-third (37%) of misdemeanor admissions in 1981 to over half (52%) in 1990.



- The three major crime type categories for misdemeanor admissions in 1981 were : ① Property (44%); ② Non-violent personal (17%); and ③ Violent personal (14%).
- By 1990 those proportions had shifted so that the three major crime type categories were: ① Property (40%); ② Substance (23%); and ③ Other (17%).



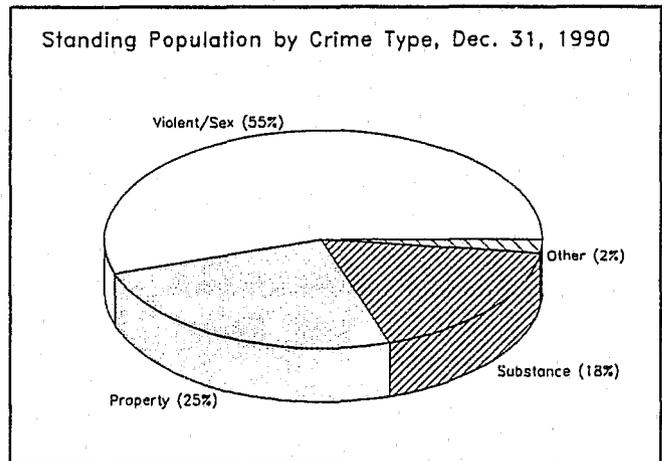
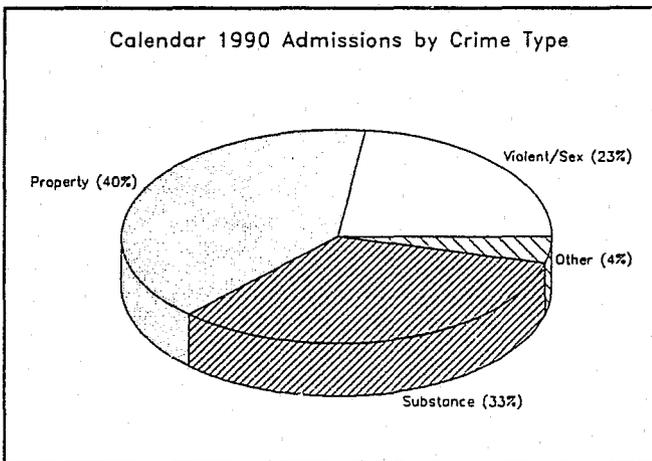
**Crime Type:
Admissions to Prison, 1981 - 1990**



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
1981	8,182	2,101	26%	4,267	52%	774	9%	106	1%	294	4%	640	8%
1982	10,737	2,627	24%	5,498	51%	1,126	10%	579	5%	365	3%	542	5%
1983	11,606	2,652	23%	5,850	50%	1,245	11%	921	8%	435	4%	503	4%
1984	11,947	2,530	21%	5,650	47%	1,323	11%	1,348	11%	518	4%	578	5%
1985	12,643	2,587	20%	5,893	47%	1,488	12%	1,596	13%	576	5%	503	4%
1986	14,011	2,841	20%	6,360	45%	1,913	14%	1,752	13%	581	4%	564	4%
1987	14,833	2,965	20%	6,535	44%	2,529	17%	1,563	11%	674	5%	567	4%
1988	13,365	2,894	22%	5,659	42%	2,540	19%	1,314	10%	512	4%	446	3%
1989	18,616	3,846	21%	7,065	38%	4,931	26%	1,274	7%	837	4%	663	4%
1990	20,535	3,849	19%	8,195	40%	5,503	27%	1,332	6%	816	4%	840	4%

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

- The proportion of drug crime admissions to prison has increased from 9% in 1981 to 27% in 1990.
- The number of prison admissions with Habitual Traffic Violator (HTV/DUI) convictions has declined for four consecutive years. These cases are increasingly being probated, particularly as new probation detention center beds come on line.
- Although property crime admissions continued to comprise the largest proportion of total admissions, that proportion decreased from 52% in 1981 to 40% in 1990, as the admissions for drug sales and possession climbed.
- Violent personal crimes decreased from 26% of total prison admissions in 1981 to 19% in 1990.
- Although the *proportion* of prison admissions for sex crimes remains at 4%, the *number* of sex crime admissions increased from 294 in 1981 to 816 in 1990.
- Although only 23% of the prison admissions in 1990 were violent/sex offenders, they comprised 55% of the *standing* prison population on December 31, 1990. This difference is due to the buildup in the standing population caused by longer lengths of stay for violent/sex offenders.



- From 1981 to 1990 prison admission crime types increased by these amounts:

Group	From	To	Increase
Habitual Traffic Violator/DUI	106	1,332	1,157%
Drug Possession and Sales	774	5,503	611%
Sex Offenses	294	816	178%
Property	4,267	8,195	92%
Violent Personal	2,101	3,849	83%
Other	640	840	31%

A closer look at each crime type.

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

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

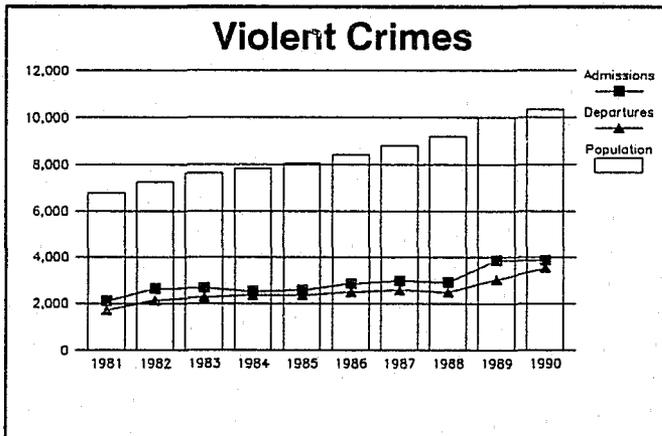
Whenever the standing prison population and the number of admissions are given, the reader can determine the length of stay. This is done by dividing the standing prison population by the number admitted to prison.

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

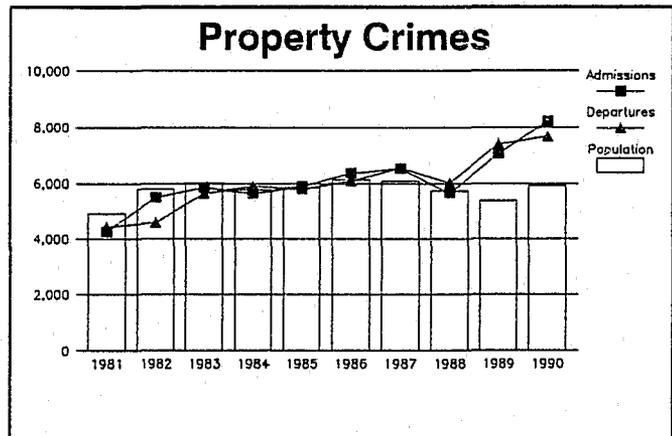
The lower the lines of admissions and departures, the higher the length of stay.

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.

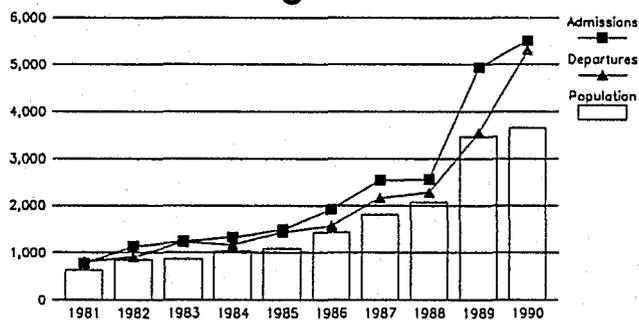


- In December 1990, Georgia prisons held more than 10,000 inmates who had committed a violent crime. There is a large build up in the active prison population of inmates who committed a violent crime. This is due to the nature of their crimes, their long sentence lengths and longer lengths of stay.
- The number of inmates admitted to Georgia prisons for violent crimes rose from 2,101 in 1981 to 3,849 in 1990.
- The number of inmates released from prison for violent crimes has increased from almost 2,000 in 1981 to over 3,000 in 1990.
- In 1981 the length of stay for violent crimes was about 38 months; by 1990 the length of stay had decreased to 30 months.



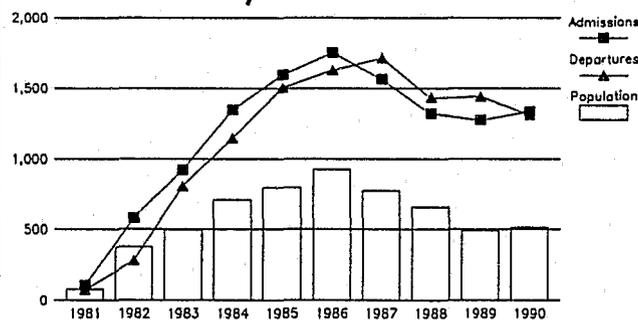
- The number of inmates in Georgia's active prison population who committed a property crime has increased from about 5,000 in 1981 to 6,000 in 1990.
- The number of inmates admitted to prison for property crimes increased from 4,267 in 1981 to 8,195 in 1990. In 1984, 1988 and 1989 the number of inmates released from prison for property crimes was greater than the number of inmates admitted to prison for property crimes, causing the population to decline in those years.
- The number of inmates released from prison for property crimes has increased from about 4,000 in 1981 to almost 6,000 in 1990.
- The length of stay for property crimes decreased from 14 months in 1981 to 9 months in 1990.

Drug Crimes



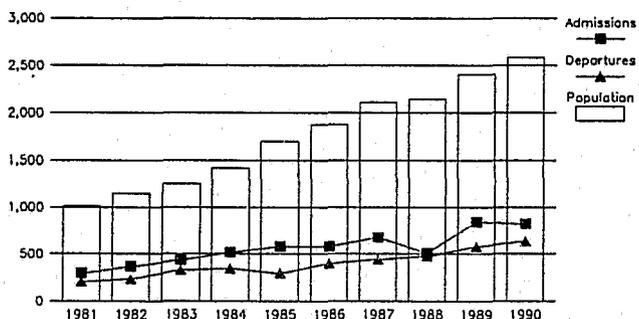
- The number of drug offenders in Georgia's active prison population has increased from about 800 in 1981 to over 3,000 in 1990.
- The number of inmates admitted to a Georgia prison for drug offenses increased from 774 in 1981 to 5,503 in 1990.
- The number of inmates released from a Georgia prison for drug offenses increased from 900 in 1981 to over 5,000 in 1990.
- From 1981 to 1988 the number of prison admissions and releases were fairly even. In 1989 prison admissions for drug offenders outnumbered releases for drug offenders by about 1,500.
- The length of stay for drug crimes decreased from 12 months in 1981 to 8 months in 1990.

DUI/HTV Crimes



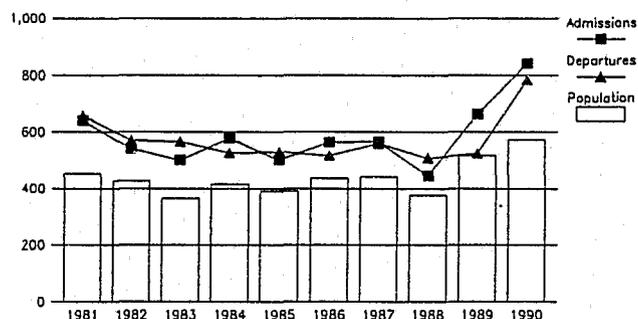
- The number of inmates in Georgia's standing prison population for alcohol related offenses increased from less than 100 in 1981 to about 500 in 1990.
- The number of inmates admitted to Georgia prisons for alcohol related offenses increased from 106 in 1981 to 1,332 in 1990.
- The number of inmates released from Georgia prisons for alcohol related offenses increased from about 100 in 1981 to about 1,200 in 1990.
- From 1987 to 1989, more people were released from prison for alcohol related crimes than were admitted to prison for alcohol related offenses which resulted in the population declining during those years.
- The length of stay for DUI/HTV crimes decreased from 12 months in 1981 to 5 months in 1990.

Sex Crimes



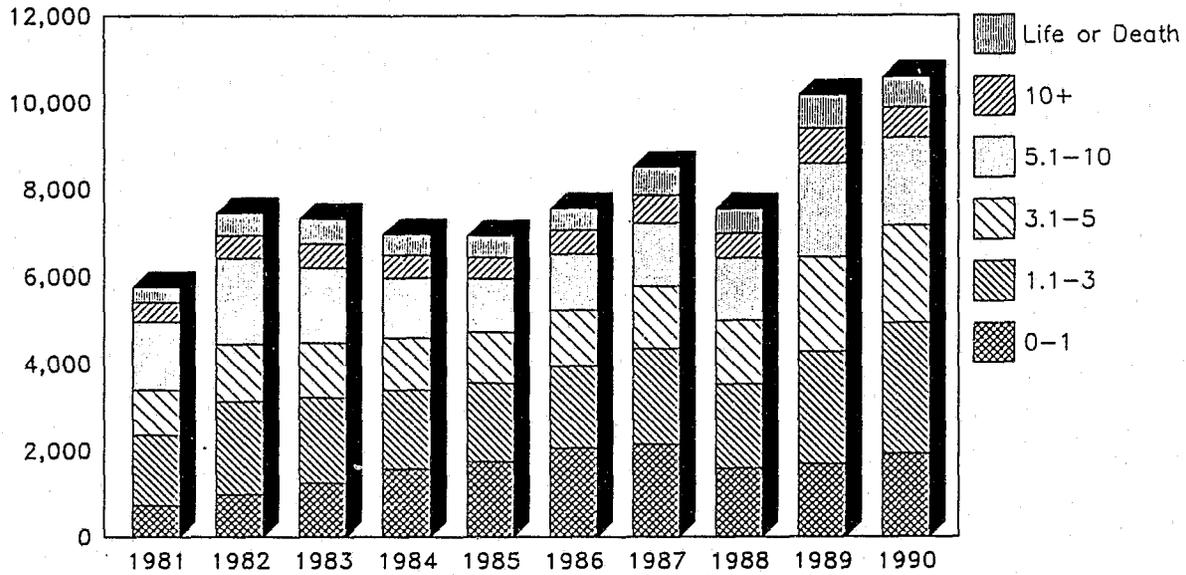
- The number of sex offenders in Georgia's standing prison population has increased from 1,000 in 1981 to over 2,500 in 1990.
- The number of inmates admitted to a Georgia prison for sex crimes increased from 294 in 1981 to 816 in 1990.
- The number of inmates released from prison for sex crimes has increased from about 200 in 1981 to about 600 in 1990.
- The number of admissions were higher than the number of departures each year except 1988 when admissions and departures were equal.
- The length of stay for sex offenders in 1981 was 40 months. By 1990 the length of stay had decreased to 35 months.

Other Crimes



- The number of inmates in Georgia's standing prison population whose type crime is "other" increased from a little over 400 in 1981 to less than 600 in 1990.
- The number of inmates admitted to prison for "other" crimes increased from 640 in 1981 to 840 in 1990.
- The number of inmates released from prison for "other" crimes increased from 640 in 1981 to almost 800 in 1990.
- The number of admissions and departures were higher than the standing population for each year except 1989 when the departures equaled the standing population.
- The length of stay for "other" crimes decreased from 8 months in 1981 to 6 months in 1990.

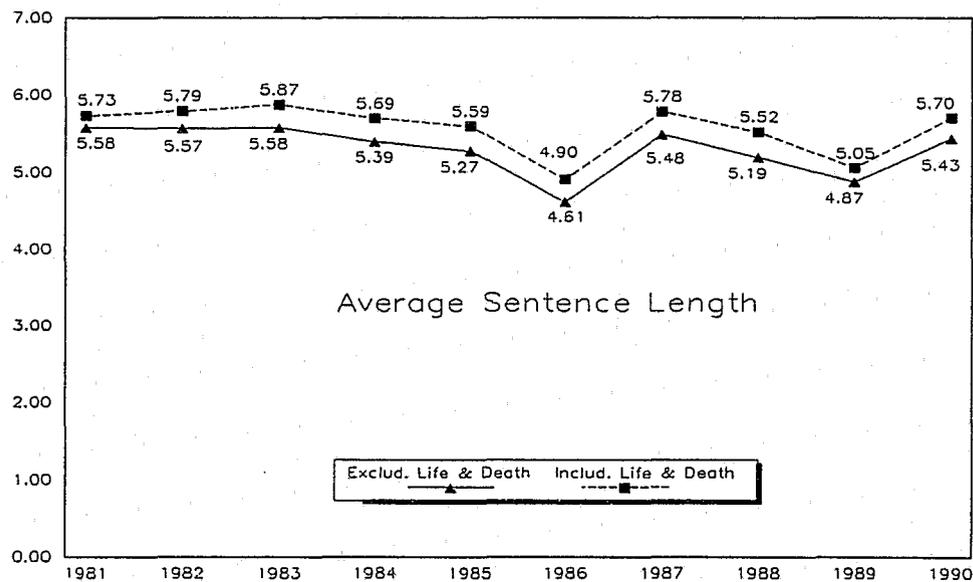
**Sentence Length
New Court Cases Only:
Admissions to Prison, 1981 - 1990**



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
1981	5,759	722	13%	1,631	28%	1,033	18%	1,578	27%	438	8%	357	6%
1982	7,459	974	13%	2,154	29%	1,316	18%	1,968	26%	520	7%	527	7%
1983	7,325	1,249	17%	1,962	27%	1,260	17%	1,724	24%	545	7%	585	8%
1984	6,961	1,572	23%	1,811	26%	1,200	17%	1,373	20%	522	7%	483	7%
1985	6,929	1,753	25%	1,800	26%	1,171	17%	1,220	18%	496	7%	489	7%
1986	7,558	2,062	27%	1,866	25%	1,292	17%	1,294	17%	548	7%	496	7%
1987	8,500	2,139	25%	2,199	26%	1,435	17%	1,446	17%	641	8%	640	8%
1988	7,551	1,587	21%	1,938	26%	1,453	19%	1,441	19%	567	8%	565	7%
1989	10,157	1,679	17%	2,576	25%	2,187	22%	2,140	21%	797	8%	778	8%
1990	10,582	1,920	18%	3,004	28%	2,235	21%	2,005	19%	702	7%	716	7%

**Nearly half of 1990's prison admissions had sentences of three years or less;
14% had a sentence longer than ten years.**

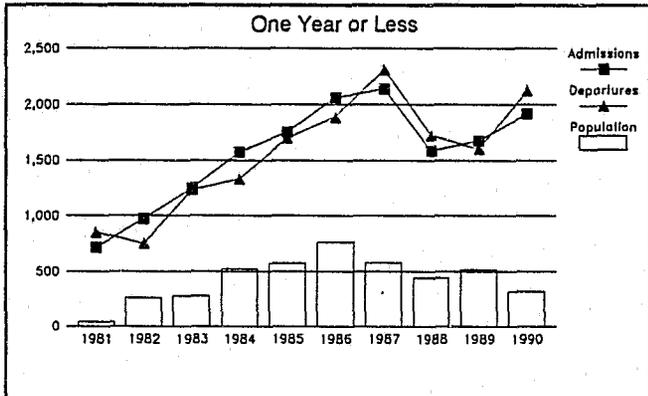
- Forty-six percent of the 1990 prison admissions had sentences of three years or less. These inmates move through the system rapidly.
- Fourteen percent of the 1990 prison admissions had sentences of ten years or more. These inmates stay in the system a long time and represent a growing group of long-term, often violent offenders.
- The average sentence length, excluding life and death sentences, decreased from 5.58 years in 1981 to 5.43 years in 1990. A life or death sentence is calculated as 21 years.



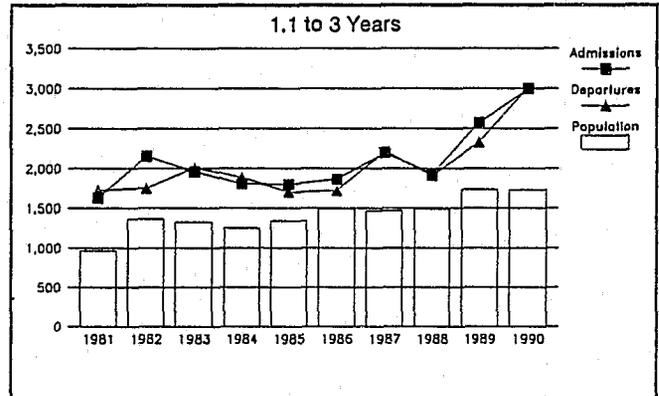
- From 1981 to 1990 prison admissions in the following sentence length categories increased by these amounts:

Group	From	To	Increase
1 Year or Less	722	1,920	166%
3.1 to 5 Years	1,033	2,235	116%
Life and Death Sentences	357	716	101%
1.1 to 3 Years	1,631	3,004	84%
10 Years or More	438	702	60%
5.1 to 10 Years	1,578	2,005	27%

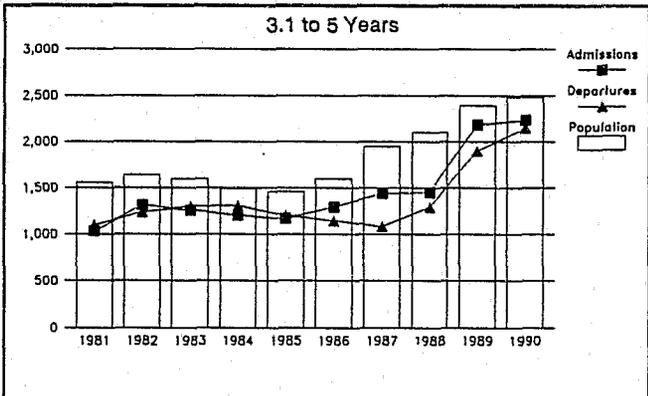
A closer look at sentence lengths.



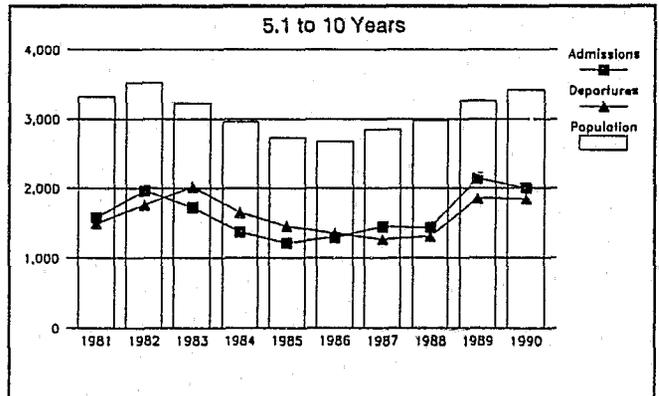
- The number of inmates receiving a sentence of one year or less has more than doubled, increasing from 722 in 1981 to 1,920 in 1990.
- Although the proportion of one year or less sentences increased from 13% of the total prison admissions in 1981 to 18% in 1990; inmates with one year or less sentences comprised 27% in 1986 and 25% in 1985 and 1987.



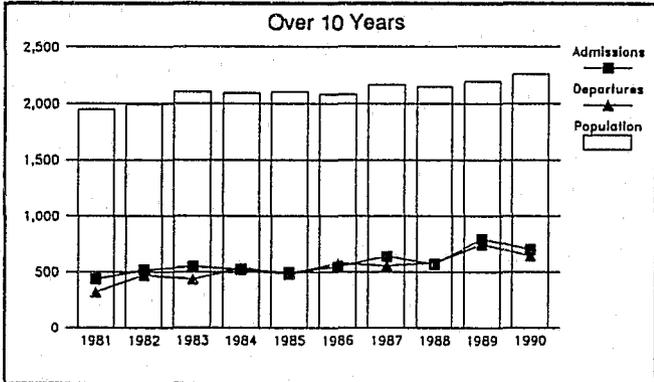
- The number of inmates receiving a sentence of 1.1 to 3 years has increased from 1,631 in 1981 to 3,004 in 1990.
- Sentences of 1.1 to 3 years have comprised between 25% to 28% of prison admissions from 1981 to 1990.



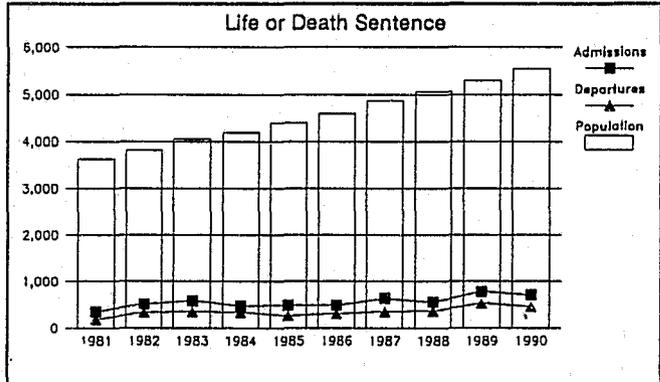
- The number of inmates receiving a sentence of 3.1 to 5 years has more than doubled, increasing from 1,033 in 1981 to 2,235 in 1990.
- Sentences of 3.1 to 5 years have increased from 18% of the total prison admissions in 1981 to 21% in 1990.



- The number of inmates receiving a sentence of 5.1 to 10 years has increased from 1,578 in 1981 to 2,005 in 1990.
- Sentences of 5.1 to 10 years comprised 27% of prison admissions in 1981 but has decreased to 19% of admissions in 1990.

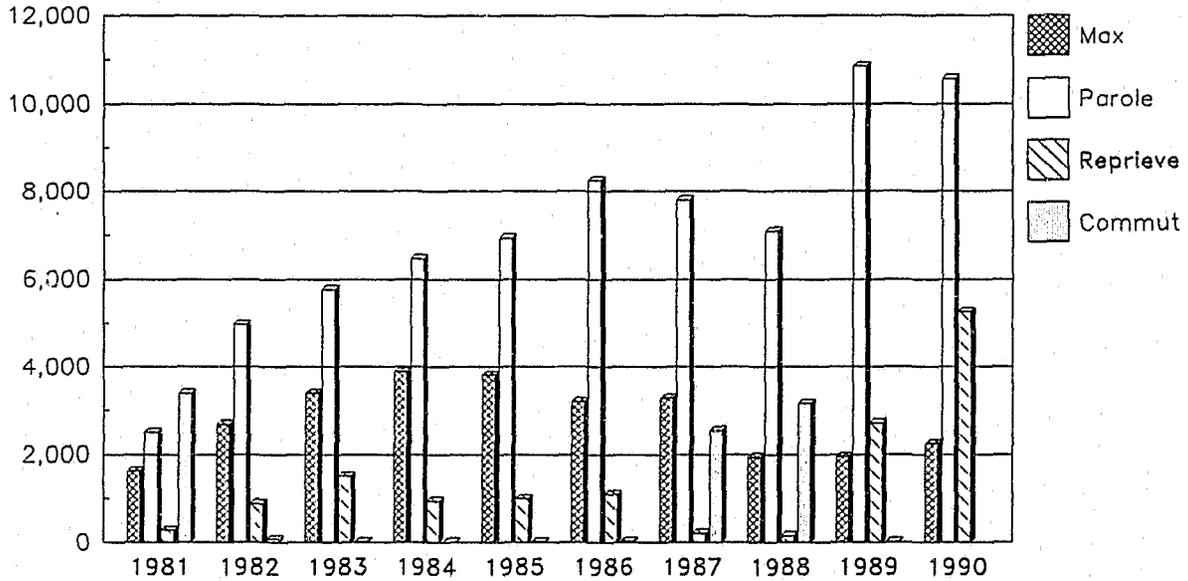


- The number of inmates receiving a sentence of 10 years or more increased from 438 in 1981 to 702 in 1990.
- The proportion of sentences 10 years or more comprised between 7% and 8% of prison admissions from 1981 to 1990.



- The number of inmates receiving a life or death sentence increased from 357 in 1981 to 716 in 1990.
- The proportion of life and death sentences comprised between 6% and 8% of prison admissions from 1981 to 1990.

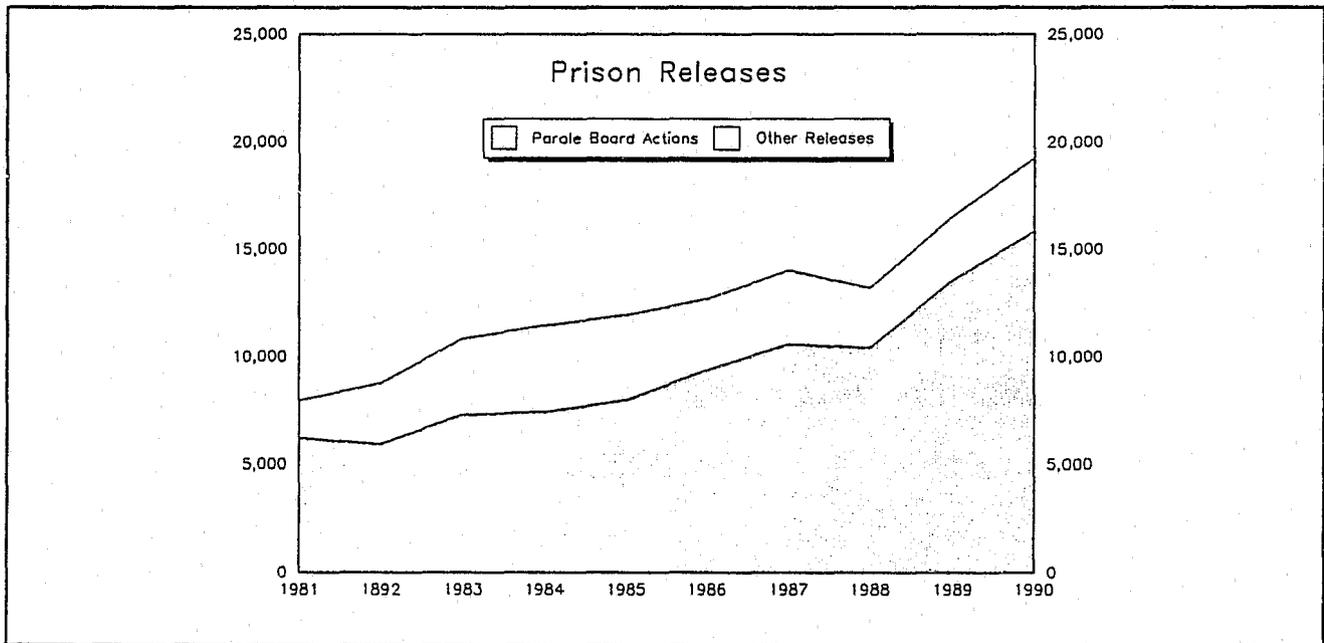
**Type of Release:
Releases from Prison, 1981 - 1990**



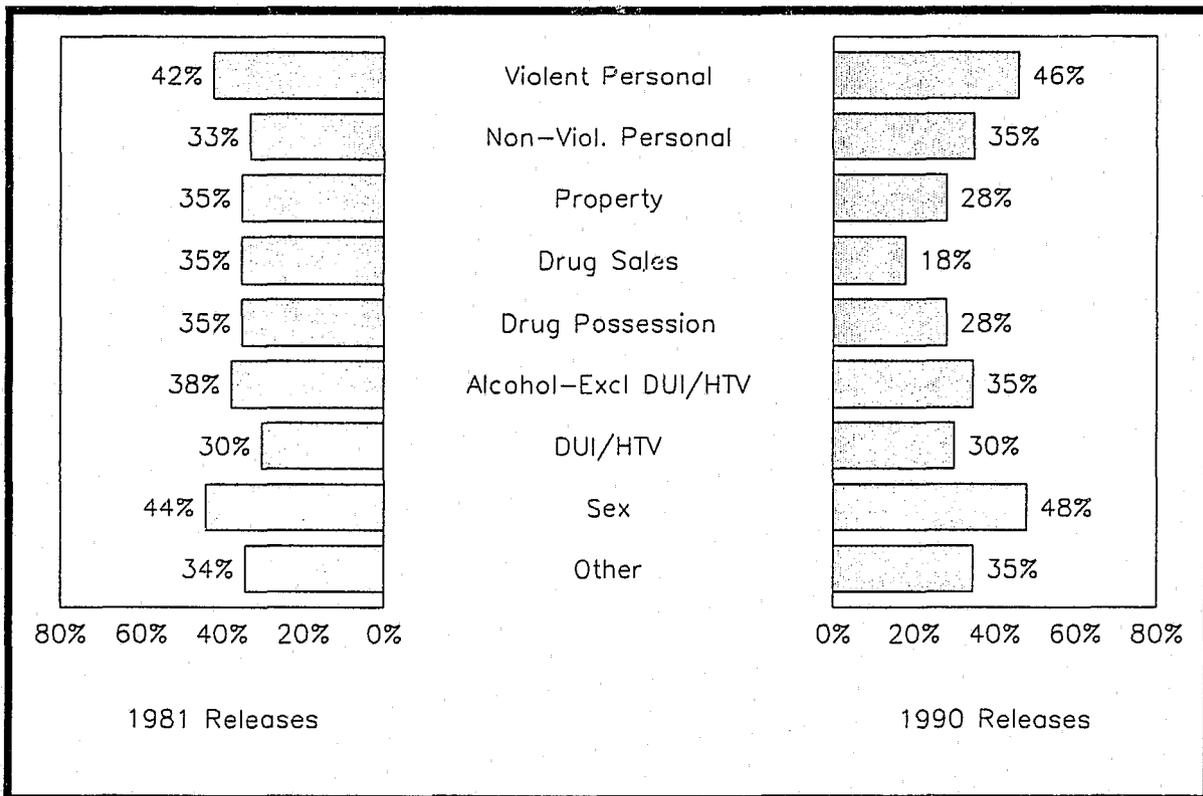
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Annual Releases	Sentence Expired	Percent of Total	Parole	Percent of Total	Reprive	Percent of Total	Commu-tations	Percent of Total	SAI	Percent of Total	Other	Percent of Total
1981	7,929	1,630	21%	2,505	32%	279	4%	3,394	43%	0	0%	121	2%
1982	8,734	2,686	31%	4,963	57%	885	10%	74	1%	0	0%	126	1%
1983	10,843	3,400	31%	5,763	53%	1,505	14%	11	0%	0	0%	164	2%
1984	11,439	3,884	34%	6,466	57%	943	8%	4	0%	0	0%	142	1%
1985	11,919	3,805	32%	6,936	58%	998	8%	11	0%	0	0%	169	1%
1986	12,696	3,198	25%	8,248	65%	1,099	9%	28	0%	0	0%	123	1%
1987	14,003	3,284	23%	7,800	56%	213	2%	2,549	18%	4	0%	153	1%
1988	13,186	1,937	15%	7,093	54%	153	1%	3,160	24%	681	5%	162	1%
1989	16,533	1,950	12%	10,852	66%	2,714	16%	3	0%	844	5%	170	1%
1990	19,233	2,253	12%	10,570	55%	5,256	27%	0	0%	971	5%	183	1%

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

- Over 900 young offenders successfully completed Special Alternative Incarceration (SAI) in 1990. In 1991, this program became part of Georgia's Comprehensive Correctional Boot Camp Program.
- Eighty-two percent of all inmates released in 1990 left prison through some action of the Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles.
- Fifty-five percent of all inmates released in 1990 received regular paroles and another 27% received a supervised reprieve.
- Releases by Parole Board action have increased during the past seven years. In 1984, about one-third (34%) of all releases had completed their entire sentence. By 1990, 12% had completed their entire sentence.



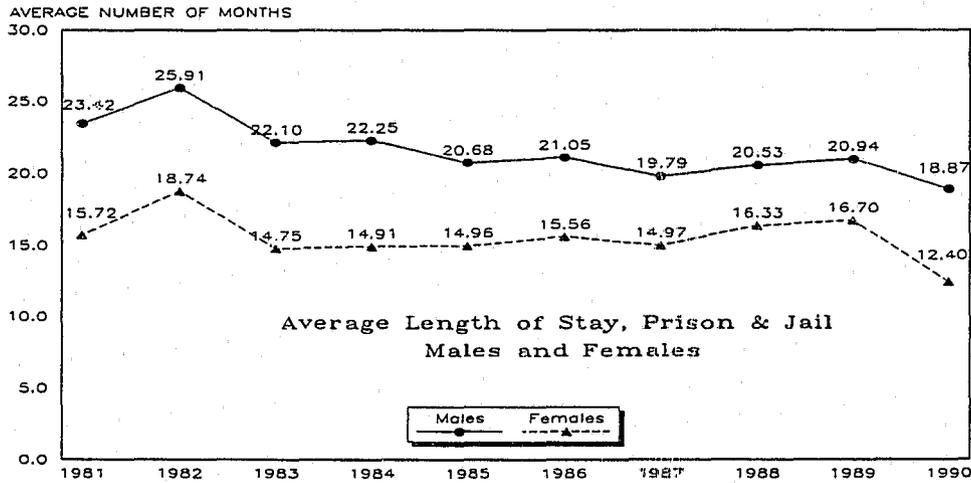
**Percent of Sentence Served:
Releases from Prison, 1981 - 1990**



Release Date	Violent Personal	Non-Violent Personal	Property	Drug Sales	Drug Possession	Alcohol	DUI/HTV	Sex Crimes	Other
1981	42%	33%	35%	35%	35%	38%	30%	44%	34%
1982	43%	36%	36%	33%	36%	34%	36%	42%	40%
1983	41%	34%	33%	29%	33%	33%	33%	40%	40%
1984	41%	35%	35%	33%	35%	44%	34%	42%	41%
1985	45%	50%	42%	37%	42%	49%	40%	45%	52%
1986	47%	43%	43%	36%	39%	41%	39%	47%	48%
1987	50%	34%	46%	36%	40%	55%	42%	46%	52%
1988	45%	34%	34%	24%	32%	29%	32%	45%	42%
1989	46%	35%	29%	21%	29%	32%	30%	49%	37%
1990	46%	35%	28%	18%	28%	35%	30%	48%	35%

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

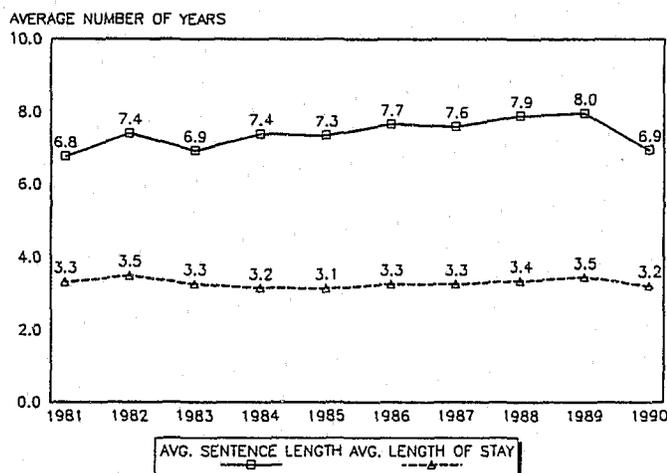
- Offenders released from Georgia prisons in 1990 who committed violent personal crimes served 46% of their prison sentences, up from 42% in 1981.
- Sex offenders released from Georgia prisons in 1990 served 48% of their prison sentences.
- In 1981, all offenders released from prison were serving at least 30% of their sentences. By 1990, offenders committing crimes of a more serious nature served a longer portion of their 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 1990 than they did in 1981.



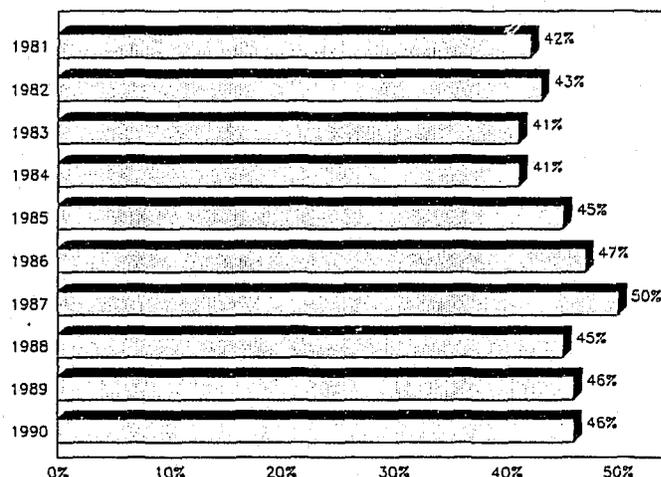
Calendar Year of Release	Males		Females	
	Average Number of Years Served	Average Number of Months Served (30-day Month)	Average Number of Years Served	Average Number of Months Served (30-day Month)
1981	1.93	23.42	1.29	15.72
1982	2.13	25.91	1.54	18.74
1983	1.82	22.10	1.21	14.75
1984	1.83	22.25	1.23	14.91
1985	1.70	20.68	1.23	14.96
1986	1.73	21.05	1.28	15.56
1987	1.63	19.79	1.23	14.97
1988	1.69	20.53	1.34	16.33
1989	1.72	20.94	1.37	16.70
1990	1.55	18.87	1.02	12.40

Violent Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



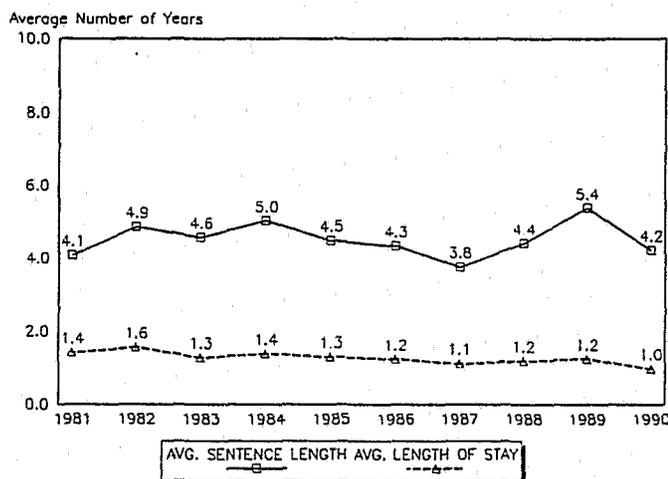
Percent of Sentence Served



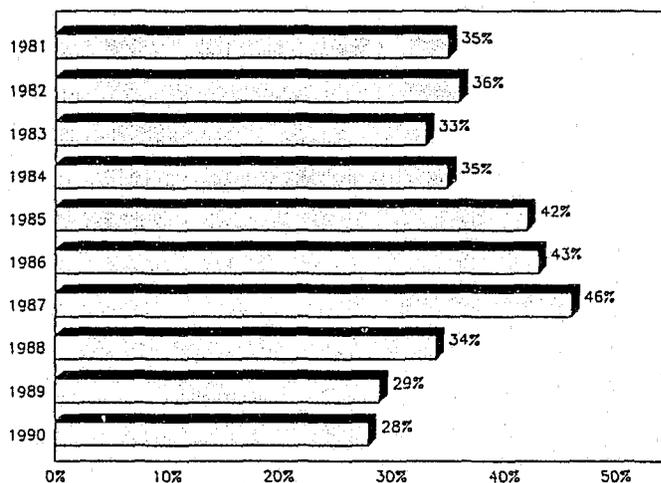
- These average sentence lengths for violent offenders exclude life and death sentences. The average sentence length for violent offenders increased gradually from 6.8 years in 1981 to 8 years in 1989 and then decreased to 6.9 years in 1990.
- The average length of stay (LOS) shown here includes prison time and jail credit time. The average LOS for violent offenders was slightly more than 3 years for the entire trend period.
- Violent offenders have consistently served over 40% of their sentences. In 1987, their percent of sentence served reached a high of 50%. In 1990, they were serving 46% of their sentence.

Property Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



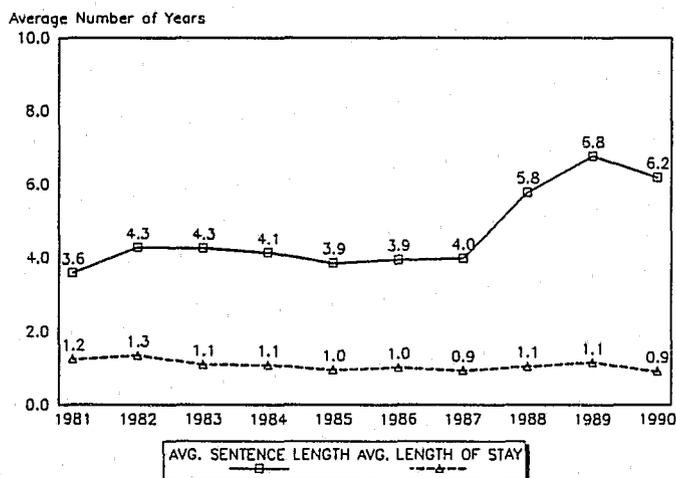
Percent of Sentence Served



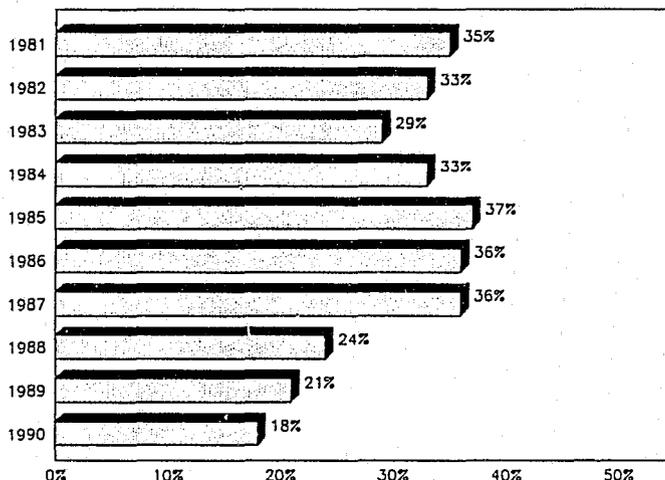
- The average sentence length for property offenders fluctuated from a low of 3.8 years in 1987 to a high of 5.4 years in 1989. The average sentence length for property offenders released in 1990 was 4.2 years.
- The average LOS for property offenders released in 1990 was one year. This is the lowest average LOS for property offenders during this trend period. The highest average LOS was 1.6 years in 1982.
- For 8 years of this 10-year trend period, property offenders have served at least 1/3 of their sentences. Only in 1989 (29%) and 1990 (28%) has the percentage of sentence served fallen below 33%.

Drug Sale Crimes

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



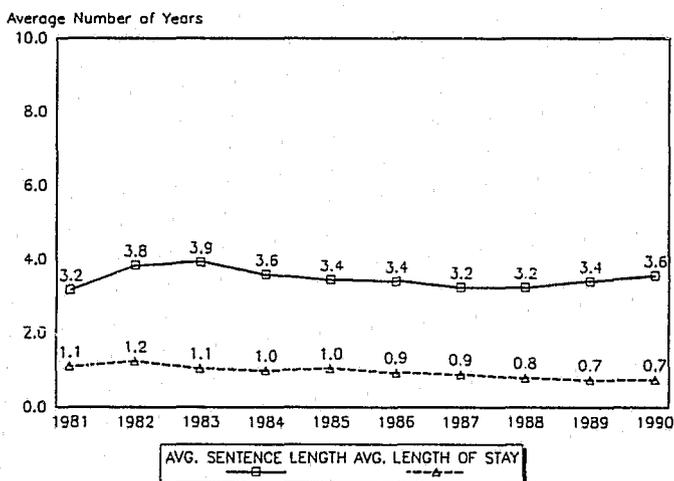
Percent of Sentence Served



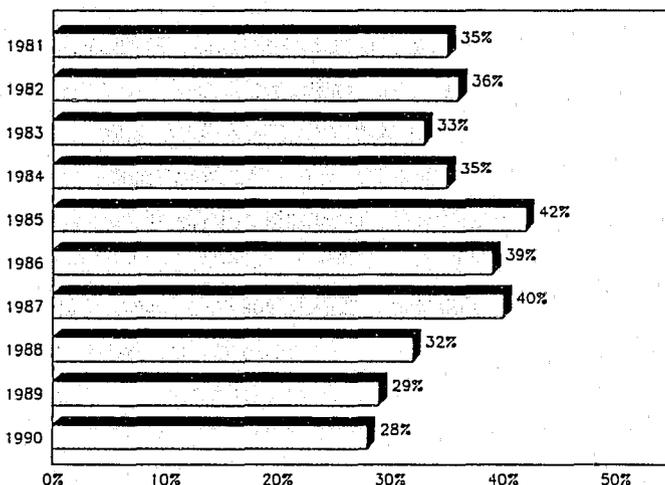
- These average sentence lengths for drug sales exclude life sentences. The average sentence length for drug sale crimes increased from 3.6 years in 1981 to 6.8 years in 1989. For 1990 releases, it was 6.2 years.
- The average length of stay for drug sales has ranged from 10 to 16 months for the entire trend period.
- Drug sales offenders served 1/3 or more of their sentences for 6 of the 10 trend years. The percentage of sentence served by drug sales offenders dropped after 1987 when the average sentence length increased sharply.

Drug Possession Crimes

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



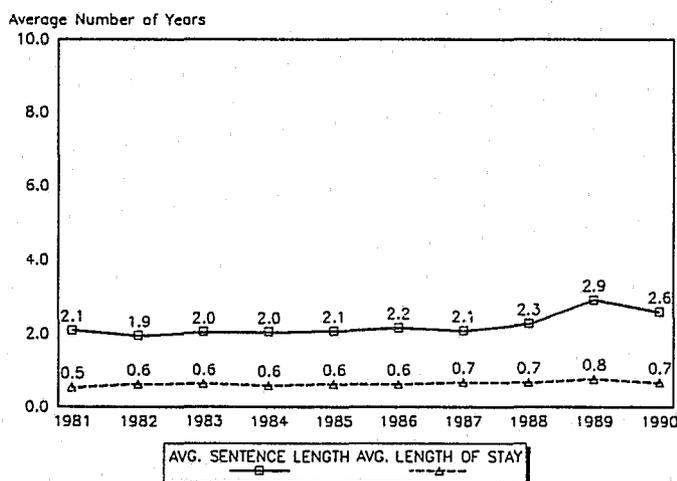
Percent of Sentence Served



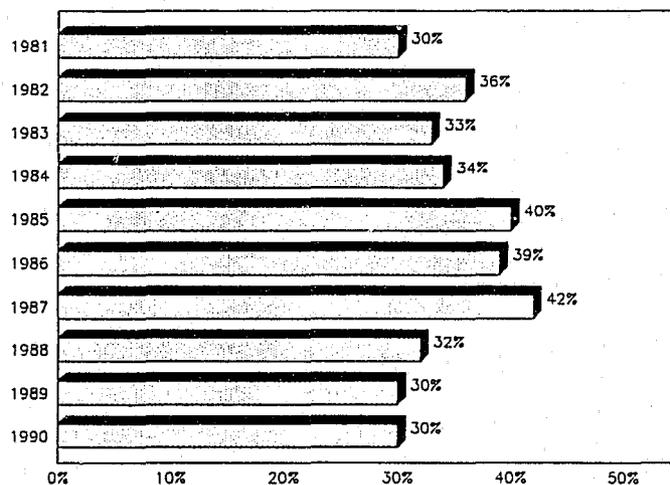
- Drug possession offenses include Violation Of Georgia's Controlled Substance Act (VGCSA). VGCSA is a catch-all offense, and file searches have shown that many of these sentences are, in fact, drug sales. These average sentence lengths exclude life sentences. The average sentence length for drug possession is somewhat more than 3 years.
- The 1990 average length of stay for those who commit drug possession crimes was less than one year. During this 10-year trend, the average LOS for drug possession ranged from 8 to 14 months.
- Drug possession offenders served 1/3 or more of their sentences for 7 of the 10 trend years. The percentage of sentence served dropped to 28% among drug possession offenders released in 1990.

DUI/HTV Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



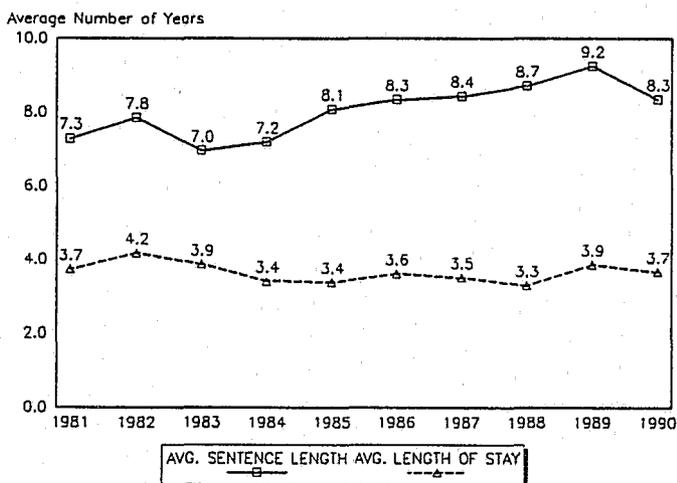
Percent of Sentence Served



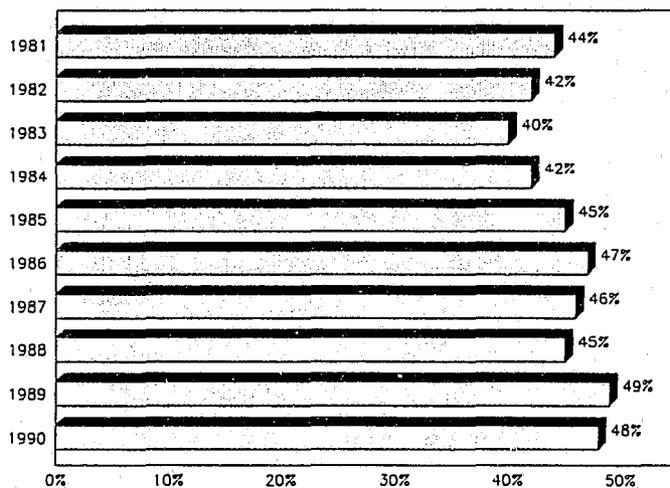
- Until 1989 the average sentence length for DUI/HTV offenders was about 2 years. In 1989, it jumped to 2.9 years then fell to 2.6 years in 1990.
- The average length of stay has increased from about 6 months in 1981 to about 8 1/2 months in 1990.
- The percentage of sentence served ranged from 30% in 1981 to a high of 42% in 1987, and then fell again to 30% in 1990.

Sex Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



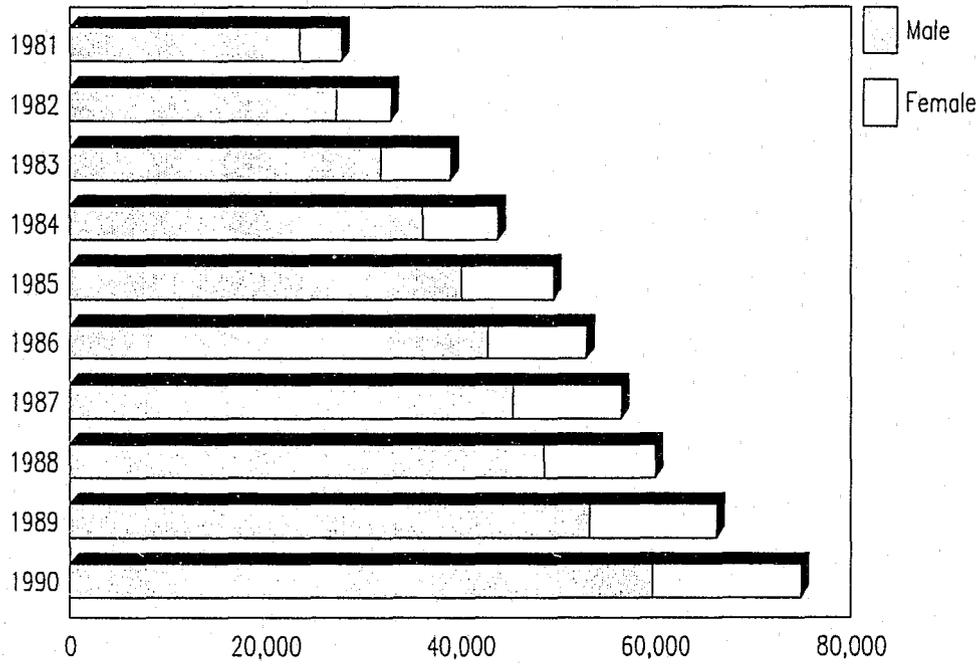
Percent of Sentence Served



- These average sentence lengths for sex offenders exclude life and death sentences. The average sentence length for sex offenders increased from 7.3 years in 1981 to 8.3 years in 1990. The average sentence length for sex offenders peaked at 9.2 years in 1989.
- The average length of stay for sex offenders has remained around 3 1/2 to 4 years from 1981 to 1990.
- 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 1981 to 48% in 1990. They served 40% or more of their sentences in all 10 trend years.

PROBATION DATA
1981 - 1990

**Probationer Gender:
Probation Starts, 1981 - 1990**

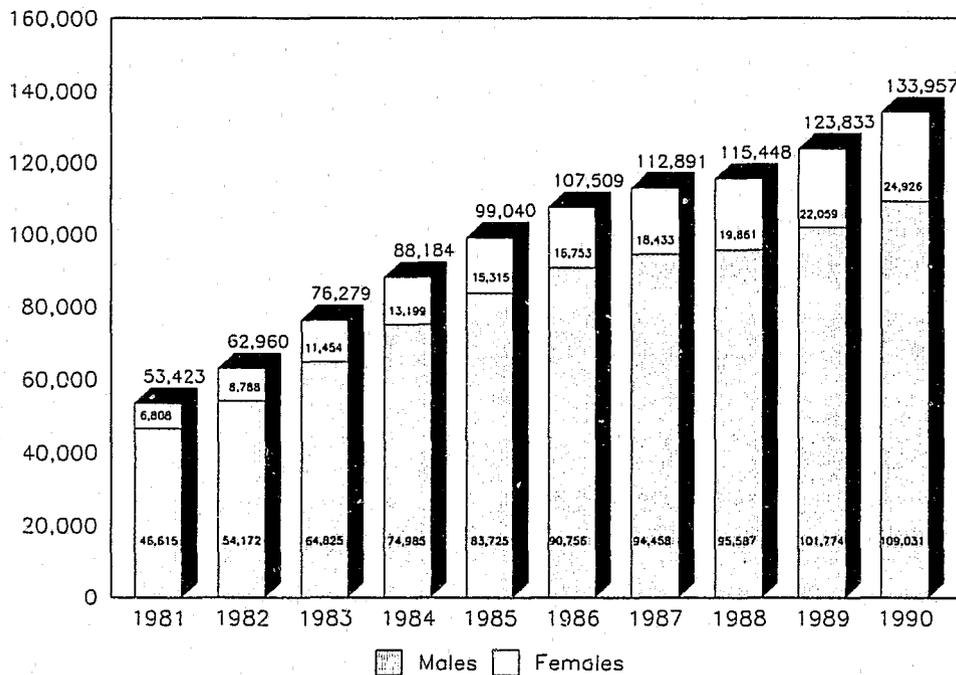


Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Probation Starts	Male	Percent of Total	Female	Percent of Total
1981	27,735	23,490	85%	4,245	15%
1982	32,802	27,217	83%	5,585	17%
1983	38,973	31,813	82%	7,160	18%
1984	43,816	36,133	82%	7,683	18%
1985	49,543	40,171	81%	9,372	19%
1986	52,969	42,863	81%	10,106	19%
1987	56,481	45,436	80%	11,045	20%
1988	60,001	48,611	81%	11,390	19%
1989	66,251	53,368	81%	12,883	19%
1990	74,871	59,734	80%	15,137	20%

The number of women starting probation annually has more than tripled in the past ten years. The number of men starting probation has increased 154%.

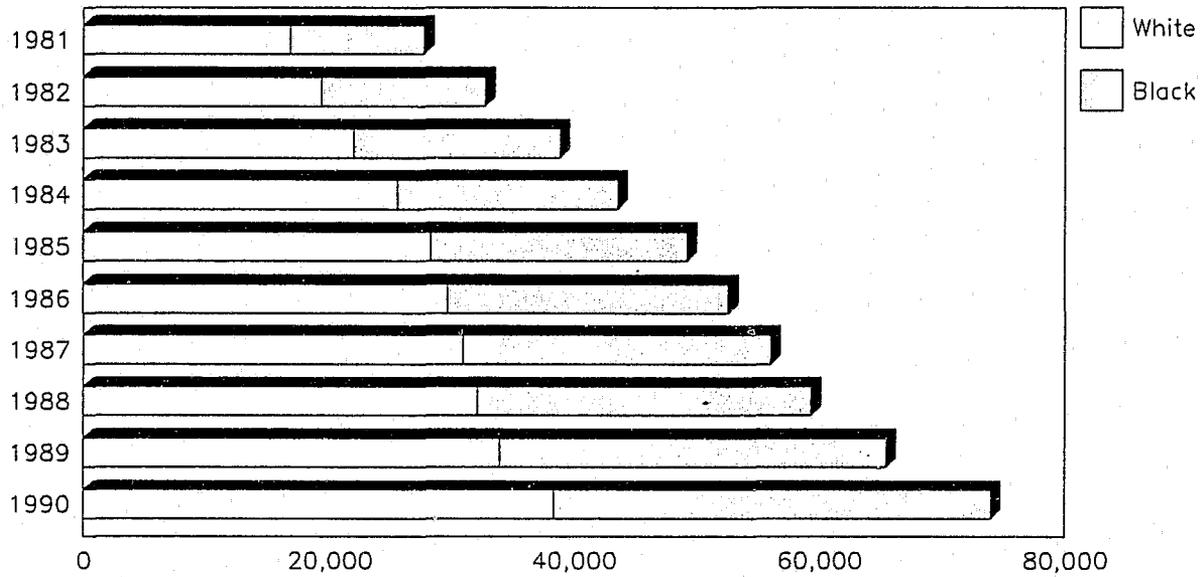
- The number of men starting probation annually increased 154% from 1981 to 1990, from 23,490 to 59,734.
- The number of women starting probation annually has more than tripled from 1981 to 1990, increasing from 4,245 to 15,137.
- The ratio of male-to-female probation starts has shifted from 85%/15% in 1981 to 80%/20% in 1990.
- During the past 10 years, the active probation population increased 150% from 53,423 at the end of 1981 to 133,957 at the end of 1990.

**Year End Population
1981 - 1990**



- Even as the number of men *starting* probation increased from 1981 to 1990, the number of men in the *active* probation population also increased over 100%, rising from 46,615 at the end of 1981 to 109,031 at the end of 1990.
- Similarly, the number of women *starting* probation more than tripled from 1981 to 1990, and the number of women in the *active* probation population increased 266% from 6,808 at the end of 1981 to 24,926 at the end of 1990.

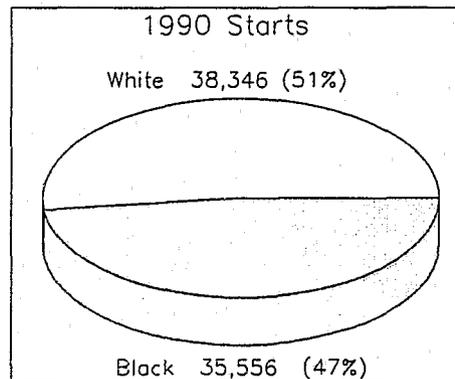
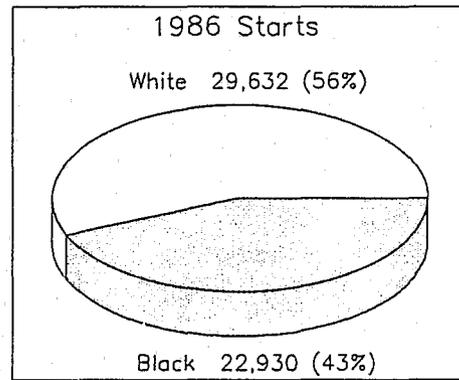
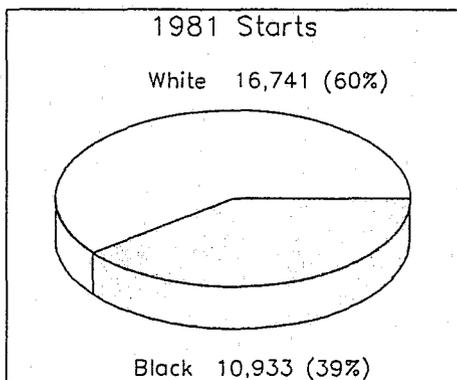
**Probationer Race:
Probation Starts, 1981 - 1990**



Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Probation Starts	Percent of Total		Percent of Total		Percent of Total	
		White	Black	White	Black	Other	Other
1981	27,735	16,741	10,933	60%	39%	61	0%
1982	32,802	19,353	13,319	59%	41%	130	0%
1983	38,973	21,942	16,861	56%	43%	170	0%
1984	43,816	25,517	18,045	58%	41%	254	1%
1985	49,543	28,227	20,968	57%	42%	348	1%
1986	52,969	29,632	22,930	56%	43%	407	1%
1987	56,481	30,881	25,088	55%	44%	512	1%
1988	60,001	32,051	27,227	53%	45%	723	1%
1989	66,251	33,909	31,514	51%	48%	828	1%
1990	74,871	38,346	35,556	51%	47%	969	1%

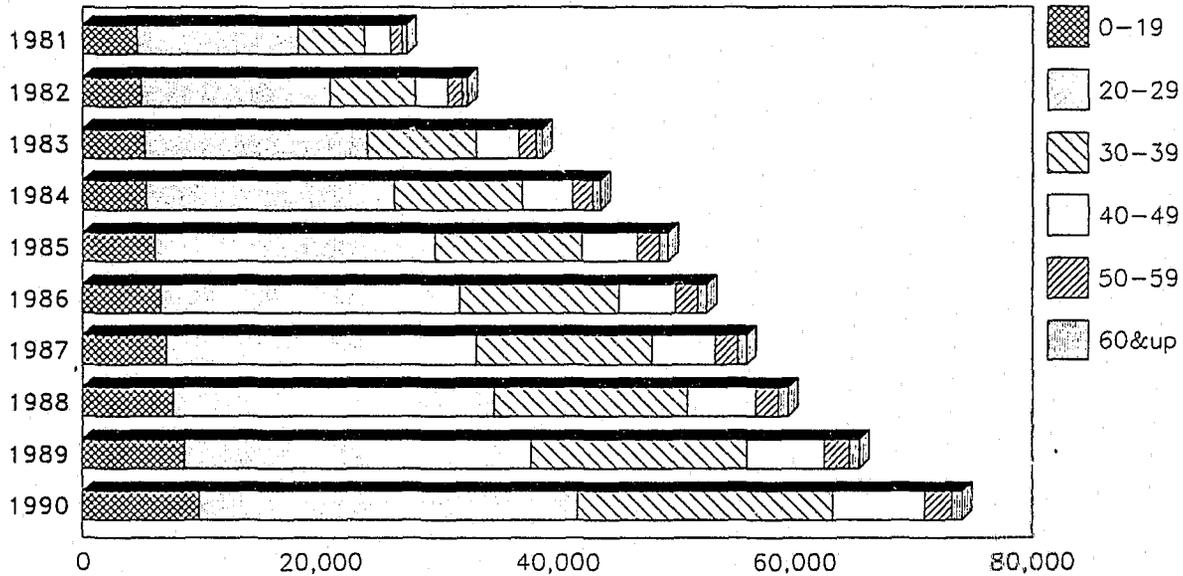
The percentages of black and white offenders starting probation annually are almost equal.

- The number of black offenders starting probation annually has more than tripled from 1981 to 1990, increasing from 10,933 to 35,556.
- Not only is the *number* of black offenders starting probation annually increasing but the *proportion* of black offenders starting probation has increased from 39% in 1981 to 47% in 1990.



- The number of white offenders starting probation in Georgia annually has increased 129% from 16,741 in 1981 to 38,346 in 1990.
- The proportion of white offenders starting probation annually has decreased from 60% of the total in 1981 to 51% of the total in 1990.
- The number of incoming probationers classified as *Asian, American Indian* or *Other* has increased from 61 in 1981 to 969 in 1990. However, this designation is rarely used and the exact number of people in this population is not known. The majority of these people are counted as white or black.

**Probationer Age by Age Decade:
Reported Cases Only:
Probation Starts, 1981 - 1990**



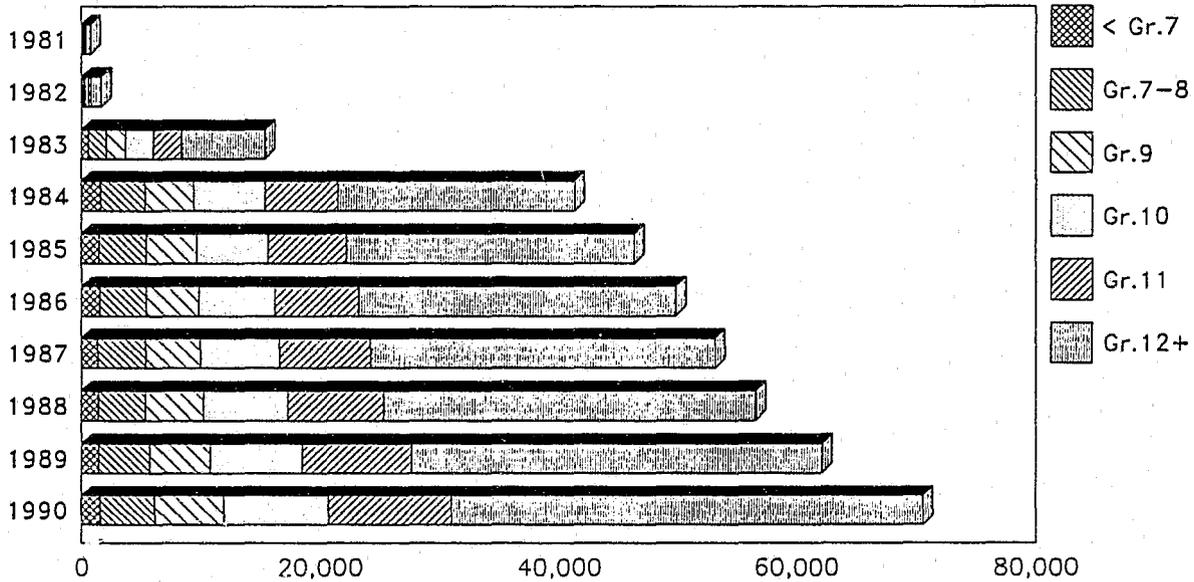
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Reported Cases	0 - 19 Years	Percent of Total	20 - 29 Years	Percent of Total	30 - 39 Years	Percent of Total	40 - 49 Years	Percent of Total	50 - 59 Years	Percent of Total	60 Years or older	Percent of Total
1981	29,285	4,600	16%	13,511	46%	5,643	19%	2,147	7%	992	3%	2,392	8%
1982	33,451	4,897	15%	15,925	48%	7,191	21%	2,787	8%	1,186	4%	1,465	4%
1983	39,535	5,218	13%	18,806	48%	9,158	23%	3,571	9%	1,443	4%	1,339	3%
1984	44,278	5,360	12%	20,897	47%	10,792	24%	4,218	10%	1,691	4%	1,320	3%
1985	49,910	6,082	12%	23,623	47%	12,320	25%	4,702	9%	1,844	4%	1,339	3%
1986	53,307	6,591	12%	25,222	47%	13,400	25%	4,739	9%	1,883	4%	1,472	3%
1987	56,865	7,039	12%	26,173	46%	14,779	26%	5,295	9%	1,924	3%	1,655	3%
1988	60,371	7,596	13%	27,103	45%	16,230	27%	5,794	10%	1,963	3%	1,685	3%
1989	66,596	8,553	13%	29,272	44%	18,207	27%	6,517	10%	2,128	3%	1,919	3%
1990	75,364	9,788	13%	31,891	42%	21,583	29%	7,753	10%	2,313	3%	2,036	3%

Like inmates, incoming probationers are getting older.

- Incoming offenders in both Georgia's probation and prison admission groups are getting older. In 1981, 62% of the incoming probation population was less than 30 years old. By 1990 this population had decreased to 55% of the total incoming probationers.
- The fastest growing age group is between the ages of 30 - 39. The incoming probationers in their 30's increased 282% from 1981 to 1990.
- The average age at the start of probation has increased from 28.21 years in 1981 to 29.77 in 1990. These average ages are very close to the average ages of incoming inmates.
- The *number* of offenders in their twenties who started probation in 1990 has increased 136% since 1981; however, the *proportion* decreased from 46% of the total probation starts to 42%.
- From 1981 to 1990 the number of incoming probationers in the following age categories increased by these amounts:

30 years to 39 years	282%
40 years to 49 years	261%
Less than 20 years	136%
50 years to 59 years	133%
20 years to 29 years	113%
60 years and older	-15%

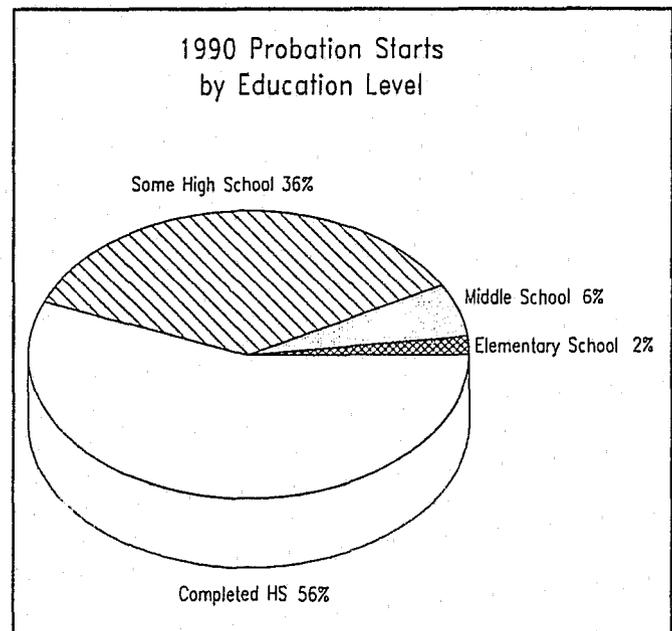
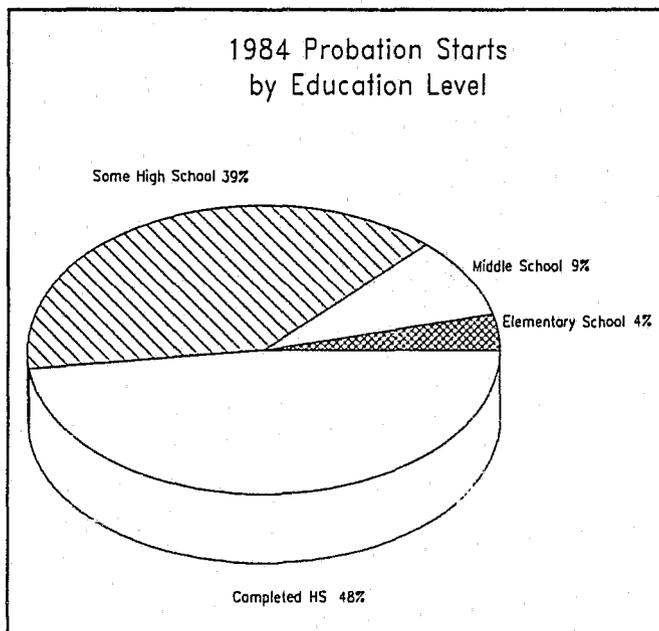
**Self-Reported Education Level
Reported Cases Only:
Probation Starts, 1981 - 1990**



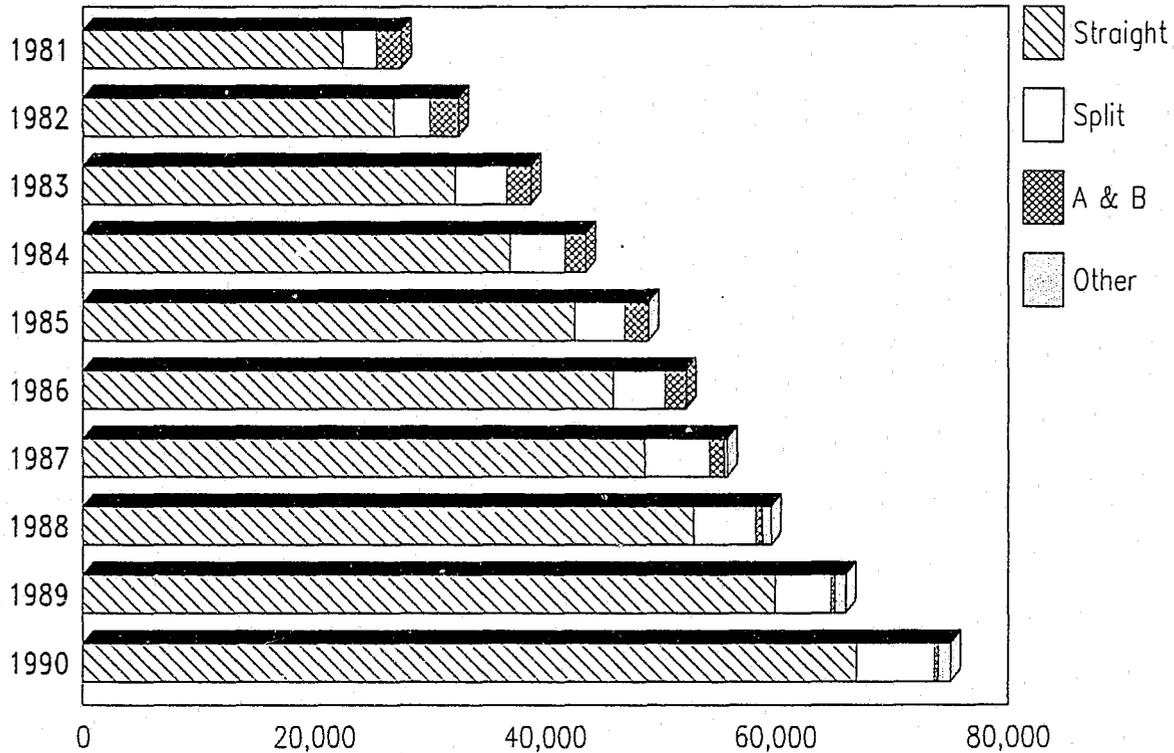
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Reported Cases	Less Than Grade 7	Percent of Total	Grades 7 and 8	Percent of Total	Grade 9	Percent of Total	Grade 10	Percent of Total	Grade 11	Percent of Total	Grade 12 and Up	Percent of Total
1981	771	31	4%	63	8%	67	9%	121	16%	121	16%	368	48%
1982	1,680	50	3%	149	9%	161	10%	250	15%	246	15%	824	49%
1983	15,404	629	4%	1,457	9%	1,634	11%	2,285	15%	2,351	15%	7,048	46%
1984	41,344	1,598	4%	3,717	9%	4,122	10%	5,969	14%	6,089	15%	19,849	48%
1985	46,401	1,489	3%	3,922	8%	4,274	9%	5,980	13%	6,577	14%	24,159	52%
1986	49,882	1,524	3%	3,853	8%	4,478	9%	6,396	13%	6,990	14%	26,641	53%
1987	53,202	1,372	3%	3,957	7%	4,640	9%	6,671	13%	7,556	14%	29,006	55%
1988	56,630	1,437	3%	3,927	7%	4,887	9%	7,105	13%	7,983	14%	31,291	55%
1989	62,195	1,448	2%	4,234	7%	5,127	8%	7,766	12%	9,055	15%	34,565	56%
1990	70,607	1,599	2%	4,506	6%	5,847	8%	8,767	12%	10,241	15%	39,647	56%

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

- Very little educational level data was entered into the database until 1984. Therefore, statistical comparisons below begin with 1984 data.
- In general, offenders starting probation report higher educational levels than offenders being admitted to prison: 56% vs. 41% report having completed high school or having received a GED.
- By 1990, ninety-two percent (92%) of all offenders starting probation reported at least one year of high school. This had increased from 87% in 1984.
- Fifty-six percent (56%) of these probationers report having finished high school or receiving a GED, up from 48% in 1984. Under current practices if a probationer upgrades his educational level while on probation, the information on the database is not being changed.
- The percentage of those with a self-reported education level of grade 8 or less declined from 13% in 1984 to 8% in 1990.



**Probation Case Type:
Probation Starts, 1981 - 1990**

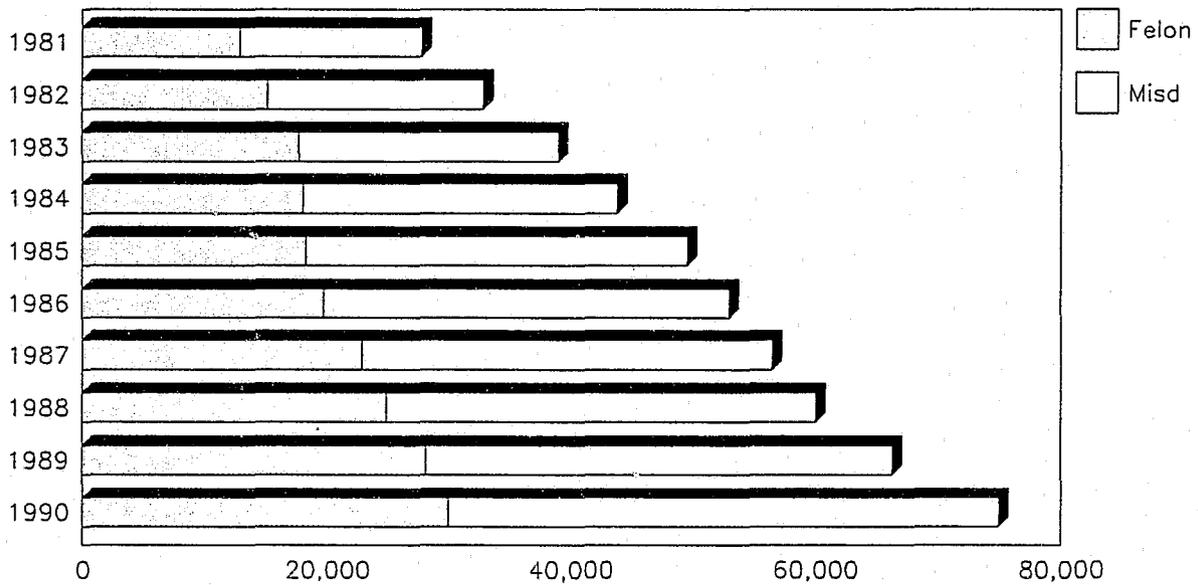


Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Probation Starts	Straight Probation	Percent of Total	Split Probation	Percent of Total	Abandonment and Bastardy	Percent of Total	Suspended Sentence	Percent of Total
1981	27,735	22,494	81%	2,938	11%	2,177	8%	126	0%
1982	32,802	26,975	82%	3,107	9%	2,493	8%	227	1%
1983	38,973	32,303	83%	4,391	11%	2,125	5%	154	0%
1984	43,816	36,965	84%	4,762	11%	1,821	4%	268	1%
1985	49,543	42,597	86%	4,353	9%	2,074	4%	519	1%
1986	52,969	45,931	87%	4,519	9%	1,820	3%	699	1%
1987	56,481	48,675	86%	5,641	10%	1,217	2%	948	2%
1988	60,001	52,961	88%	5,358	9%	563	1%	1,119	2%
1989	66,251	60,045	91%	4,796	7%	367	1%	1,043	2%
1990	74,871	67,065	90%	6,599	9%	372	0%	835	1%

Ninety percent of new probationers are serving straight sentence probation.

- The *number* of new probation starts has increased 170% from 27,735 in 1981 to 74,871 in 1990. The *number* of incoming probationers serving straight sentences has almost tripled, increasing from 22,494 in 1981 to 67,065 in 1990.
- Ninety percent (90%) of the probationers starting their sentences in 1990 were serving straight probation sentences. This was an increase from 81% in 1981.
- In 1981, eight percent (8%) of the incoming probationers had sentences for abandonment and bastardy (A&B). In the past few years, the Georgia Department of Corrections has been transferring abandonment and bastardy cases to the Department of Human Resources. Only 372 probationers with abandonment and bastardy cases started probation in 1990, less than 1% of the incoming cohort.
- The percentage of split probation sentences has remained about nine or ten percent for the past several years. The only major change was in 1989 when this group decreased to seven percent of the incoming cohort. (When the probationer is sentenced by the judge to spend a portion of his sentence in prison, his sentence is classified as a split probation sentence.)

Felons and Misdemeanants: Probation Starts, 1981 - 1990

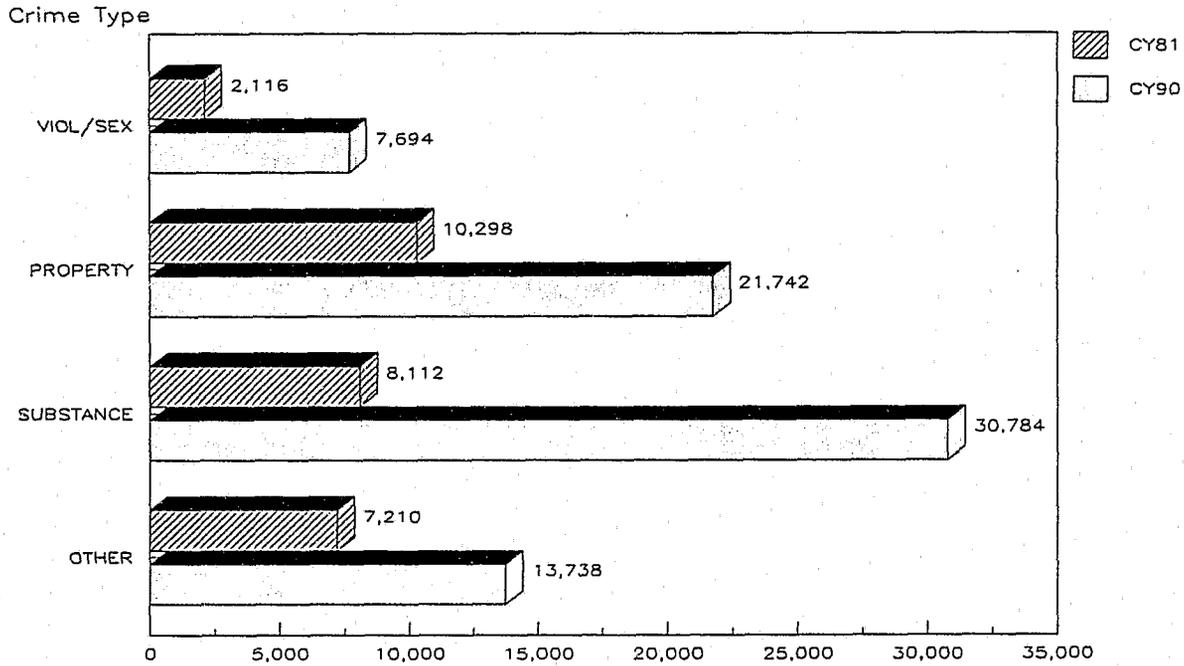


Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Probation Starts	Felons	Percent of Total	Misdemeanants	Percent of Total
1981	27,735	12,873	46%	14,862	54%
1982	32,802	15,101	46%	17,701	54%
1983	38,973	17,710	45%	21,263	55%
1984	43,816	18,024	41%	25,792	59%
1985	49,543	18,309	37%	31,234	63%
1986	52,969	19,759	37%	33,210	63%
1987	56,481	22,840	40%	33,641	60%
1988	60,001	24,852	41%	35,149	59%
1989	66,251	28,123	42%	38,128	58%
1990	74,871	29,947	40%	44,924	60%

Three out of five probation starts are serving for misdemeanors.

- More than half of the offenders starting probation from 1981 through 1990 were misdemeanants. By 1990, misdemeanants comprised 60% of the incoming cohort.
- The *number* of misdemeanor probationers has more than tripled, from 14,862 in 1981 to 44,924 in 1990.
- The *number* of felons starting probation has increased 133% from 12,873 in 1981 to 29,947 in 1990.
- Although the *number* of felons has increased, fewer than half of the incoming probationers are felons. The *proportion* of incoming felons decreased from 46% of starting probationers in 1981 to 40% in 1990.

Crime Type: Probation Starts, 1981 - 1990



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
1981	27,735	1,982	7%	10,296	37%	3,680	13%	4,191	15%	179	1%	7,407	27%
1982	32,802	2,624	8%	12,294	37%	4,262	13%	5,952	18%	276	1%	7,394	23%
1983	38,973	3,157	8%	14,733	38%	4,724	12%	8,889	23%	443	1%	7,027	18%
1984	43,816	3,513	8%	14,453	33%	4,670	11%	14,061	32%	529	1%	6,590	15%
1985	49,543	3,981	8%	15,898	32%	4,890	10%	16,084	32%	575	1%	8,115	16%
1986	52,969	4,448	8%	17,320	33%	5,272	10%	16,125	30%	663	1%	9,141	17%
1987	56,481	4,686	8%	19,012	34%	6,446	11%	16,142	29%	541	1%	9,654	17%
1988	60,001	5,033	8%	18,617	31%	8,160	14%	17,289	29%	613	1%	10,289	17%
1989	66,251	5,868	9%	20,035	30%	10,843	16%	16,413	25%	670	1%	12,422	19%
1990	74,871	7,026	9%	21,988	29%	12,075	16%	18,472	25%	796	1%	14,514	19%

**Two out of five probation starts are serving for a substance abuse crime;
one out of four is serving for DUI/HTV.**

- Offenders starting probation are more likely to be serving for a substance abuse crime (includes DUI/HTV) than for any other crime.
- The *number* of probation starts for Driving Under The Influence or Habitual Traffic Violator (DUI/HTV) crimes has more than quadrupled, increasing from 4,191 in 1981 to 18,472 in 1990.
- The *number* of probation starts for Drug crimes has more than tripled, increasing from 3,680 in 1981 to 12,075 in 1990.
- Ten years ago, most probation starts were for property crimes (37%), with DUI/HTV's accounting for only 15%. Property crimes in 1990 had declined to 29% of all probation starts with DUI/HTV's up to 25%.
- Between 1981 and 1984, the *percentage* of DUI/HTV convictions among incoming probationers increased rapidly, rising from 15% in 1981 to 32% in 1984. After 1985, the percentage has decreased to 25%.
- The *number* of incoming probationers with other crime type increased 98% between 1981 and 1990, from 7,407 to 14,514.

A closer look at crime type for probationers.

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

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

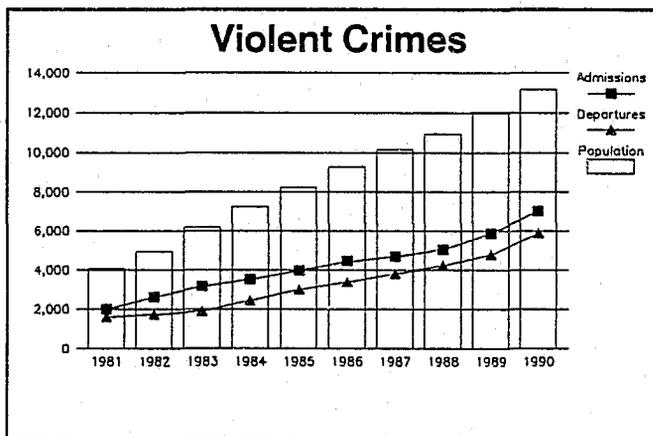
Whenever the standing probation population and the number of probation starts are given, the reader can determine the length of stay. This is done by dividing the standing probation population by the number of probation starts.

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

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

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

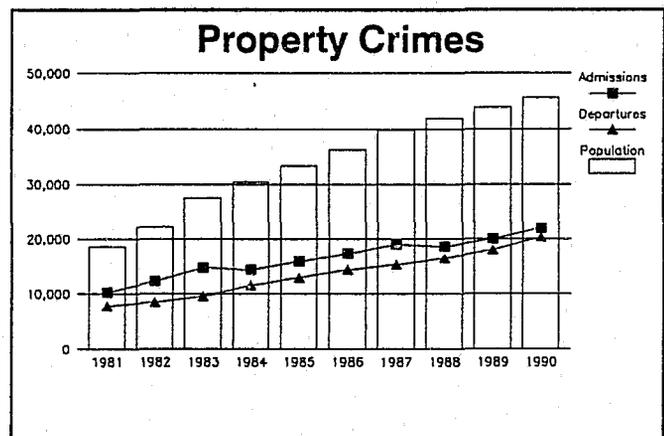
When the admission line is above the population bar, the length of stay will be less than one year.



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

However, the number of these violent probationers has increased 254% in the last ten years rising from 1,982 in 1981 to 7,026 in 1990.

By December 1990, there were over 12,000 active probationers serving for violent crimes. As violent crimes usually receive longer sentences, these offenders tend to stay in the probation population for long periods of time.

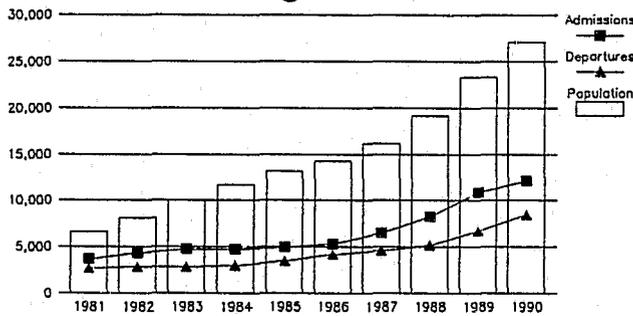


The percentage of incoming probationers serving for property crimes actually decreased, from 37% in 1981 to 29% in 1990.

But the number of incoming property offenders has increased 114%. In 1981 there were 10,296 property offenders starting probation; in 1990 there were 21,988.

By the end of 1990 there were over 45,000 property offenders in the active probation population.

Drug Crimes

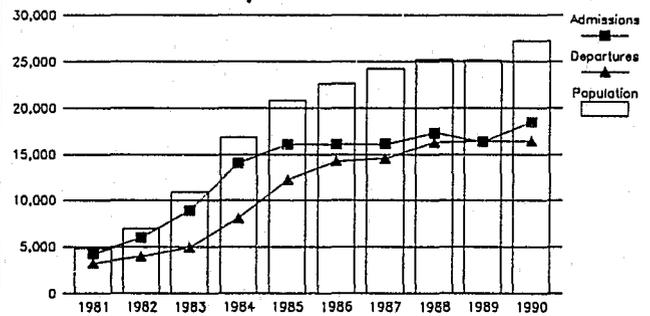


The number of incoming probationers serving for drug crimes has more than tripled since 1981, rising from 3,680 to 12,075 in 1990.

The percentage of drug crimes among incoming probationers has also increased from 13% in 1981 to 16% in 1990.

At the end of 1990, more than 26,000 active probationers were serving for drug crimes.

DUI/HTV Crimes

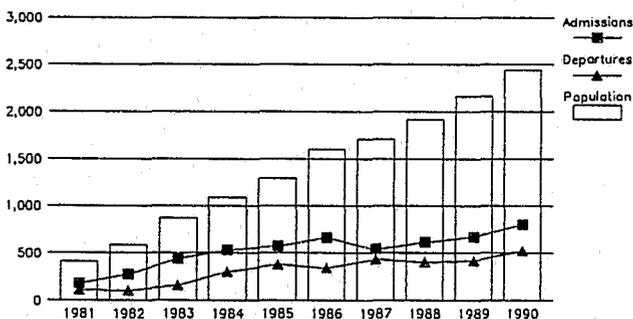


One in four of the 1990 probation starts was for DUI/HTV. When DUI/HTV is combined with Drug Crimes, substance abuse accounts for 41% of the incoming 1990 probation population.

Over 18,000 offenders started serving probation for DUI/HTV crimes in 1990, more than quadruple the 1981 figure of 4,191.

At the end of 1990, more than 26,000 active probationers were serving for DUI/HTV crimes

Sex Crimes

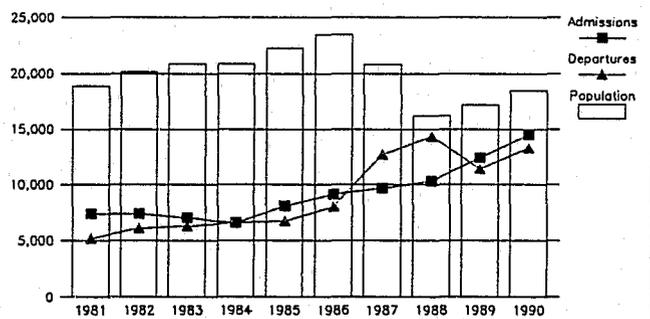


Only one percent of probation starts are for sex crimes. This has remained constant over the past ten years. Although sex offenders are a small portion of the incoming probation cohort, the number of sex offenders has quadrupled since 1981, growing from 179 to 796.

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

At the end of 1990, there were over 2,000 sex offenders among the active probation population.

Other Crimes

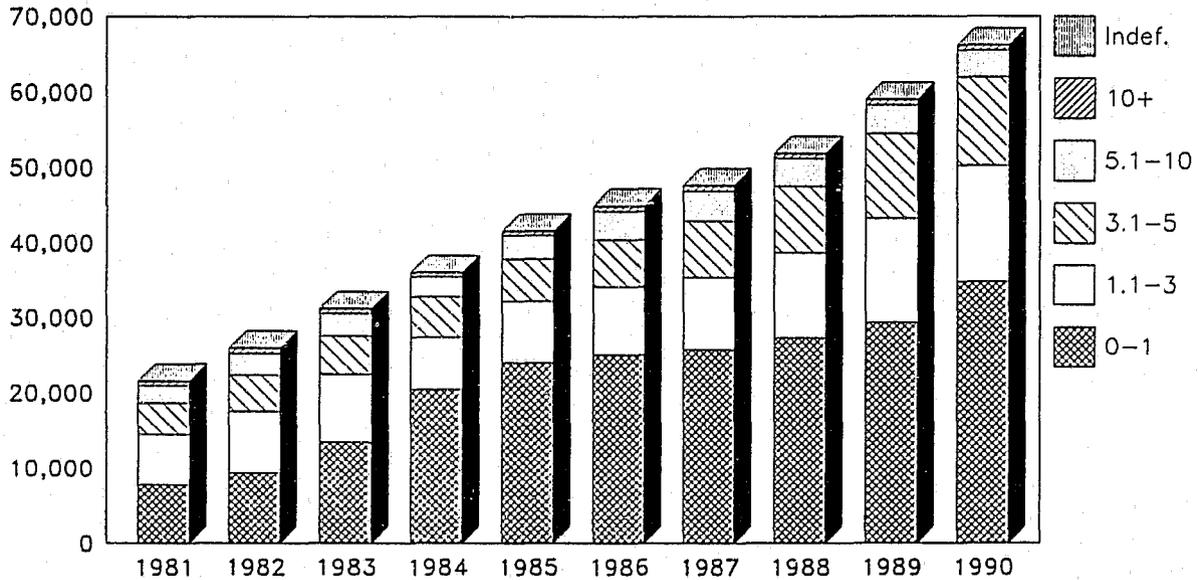


The percentage of incoming probationers with this crime type decreased from 27% in 1981 to 15% in 1984, then rose to 19% in 1990.

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 1990, there were about 18,000 active probationers were serving for other crimes.

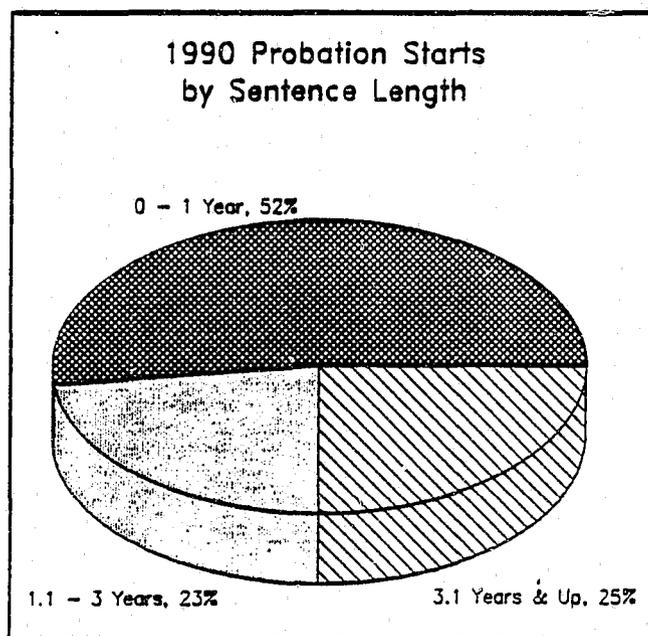
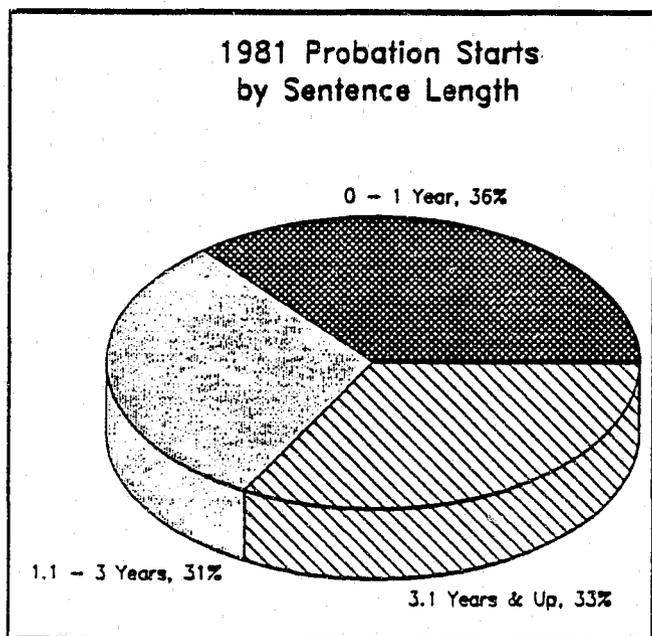
**Sentence Length
Straight Probation Cases Only:
Probation Starts, 1981 - 1990**



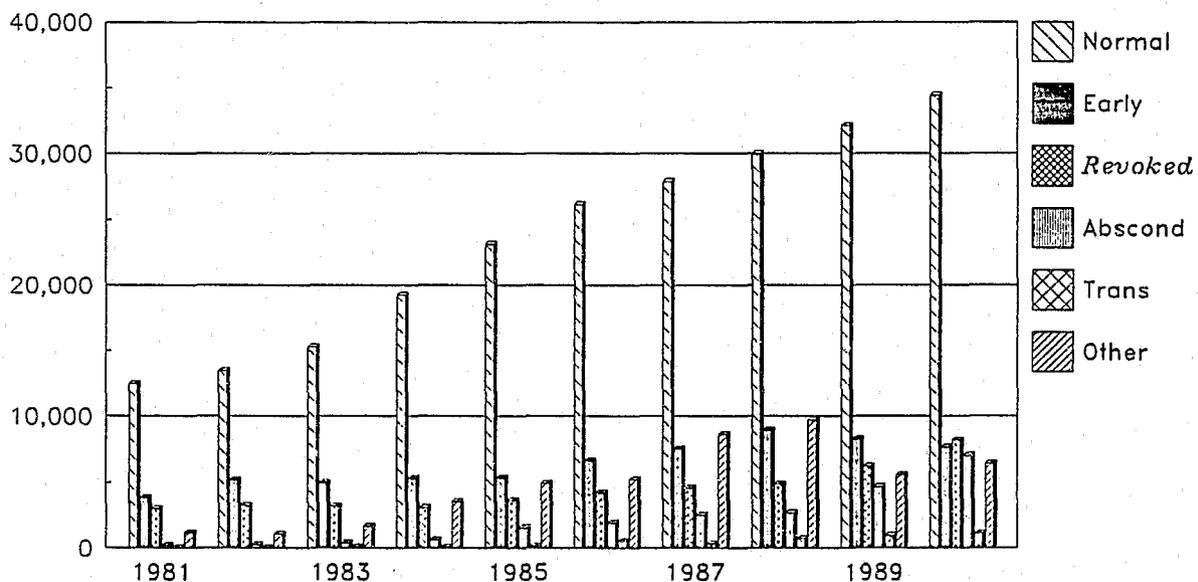
Jan 1st through Dec 31st	Total Straight Probation Cases	Sentence 0 - 1 Year	Percent of Total	Sentence 1.1 - 3 Years	Percent of Total	Sentence 3.1 - 5 Years	Percent of Total	Sentence 5.1 - 10 Years	Percent of Total	Sentence 10+ Years	Percent of Total	Indefinite Sentence	Percent of Total
1981	21,605	7,787	36%	6,732	31%	4,079	19%	2,400	11%	517	2%	90	0%
1982	25,936	9,324	36%	8,221	32%	4,792	18%	2,822	11%	681	3%	96	0%
1983	31,225	13,466	43%	8,931	29%	5,123	16%	2,997	10%	629	2%	79	0%
1984	36,075	20,433	57%	6,869	19%	5,452	15%	2,713	8%	524	1%	84	0%
1985	41,609	23,987	58%	8,198	20%	5,600	13%	3,173	8%	568	1%	83	0%
1986	44,910	25,032	56%	9,041	20%	6,333	14%	3,791	8%	610	1%	103	0%
1987	47,605	25,682	54%	9,654	20%	7,533	16%	3,940	8%	718	2%	78	0%
1988	51,883	27,288	53%	11,339	22%	8,848	17%	3,672	7%	654	1%	82	0%
1989	59,022	29,356	50%	13,851	23%	11,227	19%	3,812	6%	707	1%	69	0%
1990	66,221	34,758	52%	15,482	23%	11,667	18%	3,598	5%	638	1%	78	0%

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

- More than half (52%) of the offenders starting probation in 1990 had sentence lengths of one year or less. The proportion of these short term offenders rose from 36% in 1981 to 58% in 1985. After 1985, the percentage gradually declined to 52% in 1990.
- The percentage of probationers receiving a sentence of 1.1 to 3 years has decreased from almost a third (31%) in 1981 to less than a fourth (23%) in 1990. However, incoming probationers with a sentence length of three years or less comprised seventy-five percent of the 1990 probation starts.
- At the same time the *number* of offenders starting probation who had sentence lengths of one year or less more than quadrupled, and those with a sentence length of three years or less more than tripled.



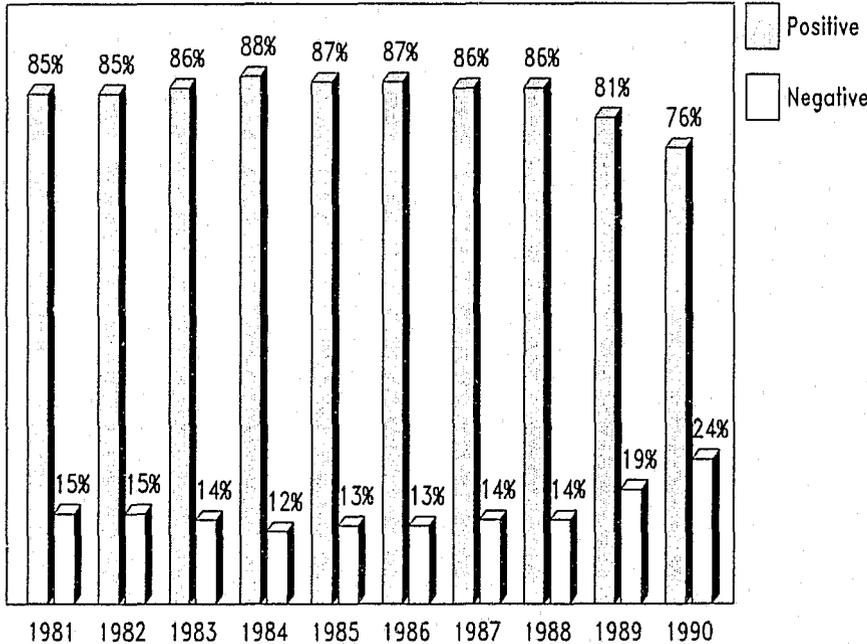
Type of Termination: Probation Terminations, 1981 - 1990



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
1981	20,673	12,460	60%	3,845	19%	2,989	14%	174	1%	34	0%	1,171	6%
1982	23,240	13,452	58%	5,166	22%	3,237	14%	240	1%	56	0%	1,089	5%
1983	25,631	15,312	60%	4,978	19%	3,185	12%	395	2%	102	0%	1,659	6%
1984	31,933	19,243	60%	5,321	17%	3,074	10%	646	2%	97	0%	3,552	11%
1985	38,764	23,118	60%	5,363	14%	3,649	9%	1,554	4%	144	0%	4,936	13%
1986	44,624	26,121	59%	6,643	15%	4,218	9%	1,911	4%	520	1%	5,211	12%
1987	51,454	27,861	54%	7,534	15%	4,587	9%	2,528	5%	328	1%	8,616	17%
1988	56,951	29,985	53%	8,968	16%	4,861	9%	2,676	5%	728	1%	9,733	17%
1989	57,810	32,134	56%	8,275	14%	6,208	11%	4,663	8%	961	2%	5,569	10%
1990	64,857	34,425	53%	7,667	12%	8,200	13%	7,028	11%	1,125	2%	6,412	10%

During 1989 and 1990, there was a marked increase in the number and percentage of revocations and absconds.

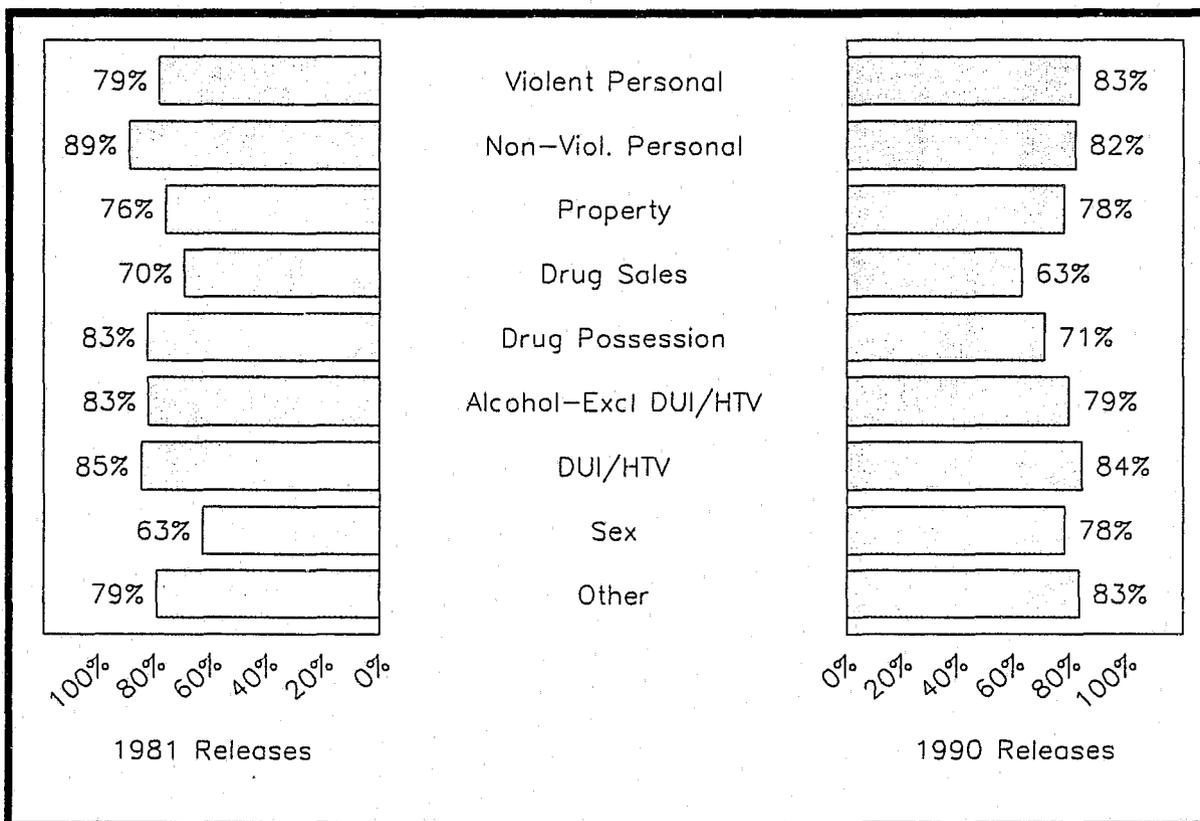
- Over half of the probation terminations from 1981 through 1990 were *normal terminations* where the offender satisfactorily completed his entire sentence. Additionally, there were offenders whose probation was *terminated early* by the sentencing judge when the judge was satisfied with the offender's performance.



Even with a vastly increasing number of probationers under supervision, over 75% of probation terminations in the past 10 years have been positive. Positive probation terminations include normal terminations, early terminations, transfers to other jurisdictions, and 'other' terminations. Negative terminations include revocations and absconds.

- During 1989 and 1990, there was a marked increase in the number and percentage of revocations and absconders. These rose from 14% of all terminations in 1988 to 24% of all terminations in 1990.
- The *number* of absconders increased more than 39 times the 1981 total. In 1981, there were 174 absconders. In 1990, there were 7,028 absconders. The *percentage* of absconders in the total 1990 probation terminations rose to an all time high of 11%.
- The *number* of revocations has also increased. Revocations rose 174% from 2,989 in 1981 to 8,200 in 1990.
- Transfers to other jurisdictions have also increased. Over 1,000 probationers were transferred during 1990 while only 34 were transferred in 1981.
- 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 1990 there were 420 deaths, 3,500 terminations by fine payment, 833 special cases closed and 1,659 "other" terminations.

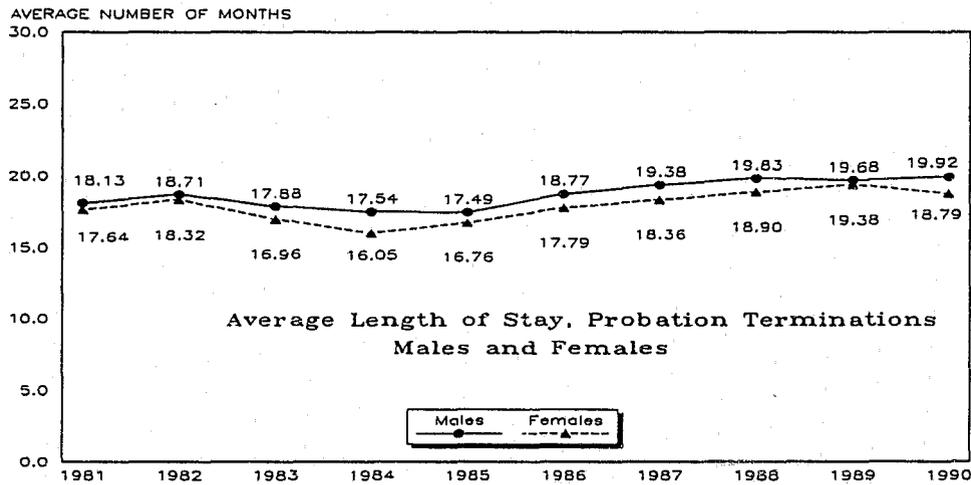
**Percent of Sentence Served:
Probation Terminations, 1981 - 1990**



Release Date	Violent Personal	Non-Violent Personal	Property	Drug Sales	Drug Possession	Alcohol	DUI/HTV	Sex Crimes	Other
1981	79%	89%	76%	70%	83%	83%	85%	63%	79%
1982	79%	85%	76%	67%	82%	84%	81%	73%	79%
1983	80%	89%	77%	67%	79%	79%	81%	72%	81%
1984	83%	84%	80%	68%	80%	85%	78%	88%	85%
1985	83%	84%	79%	73%	83%	88%	82%	89%	86%
1986	82%	88%	81%	76%	83%	79%	83%	83%	84%
1987	82%	86%	80%	76%	82%	84%	85%	86%	83%
1988	82%	80%	81%	71%	77%	83%	83%	83%	84%
1989	84%	80%	79%	66%	72%	81%	83%	76%	85%
1990	83%	82%	78%	63%	71%	79%	84%	78%	83%

Most Probationers Served Over 75% Of Their Sentences.

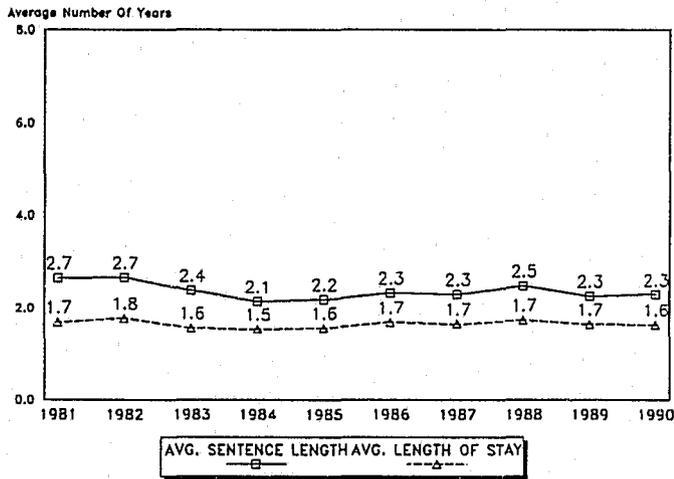
- The average length of stay for all probationer felons has increased almost nine months between 1981 and 1990, ranging from 2.29 years to 3 years.
- Offenders released from probation in 1990, who were serving for DUI/HTV offenses, served 84% of their sentence lengths.
- Offenders released from probation in 1990, who were serving for violent offenses, served 83% of their sentence lengths.
- The following average sentence lengths and lengths of stay include only straight sentence probationers.



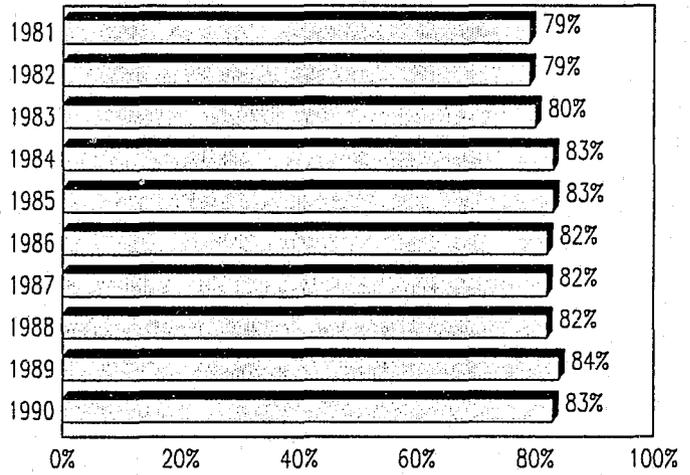
Calendar Year of Release	Males		Females	
	Average Number of Years Served	Average Number of Months Served (30-day Month)	Average Number of Years Served	Average Number of Months Served (30-day Month)
1981	1.49	18.13	1.45	17.64
1982	1.54	18.71	1.51	18.32
1983	1.47	17.88	1.39	16.96
1984	1.44	17.54	1.32	16.05
1985	1.44	17.49	1.38	16.76
1986	1.54	18.77	1.46	17.79
1987	1.59	19.38	1.51	18.36
1988	1.63	19.83	1.55	18.90
1989	1.62	19.68	1.59	19.38
1990	1.64	19.92	1.54	18.79

Violent Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



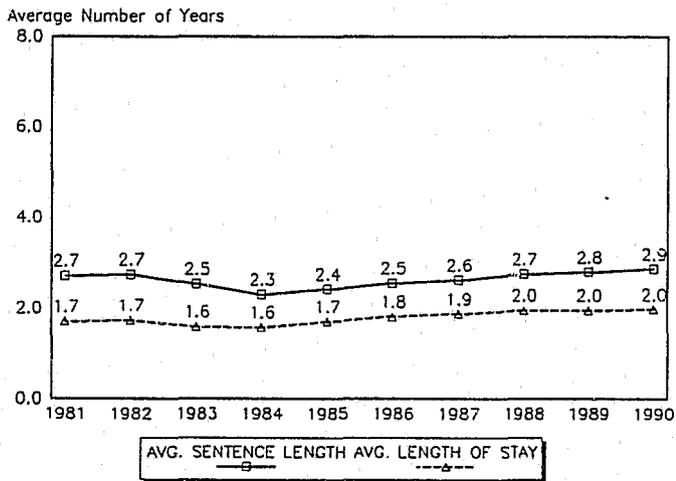
Percent of Sentence Served



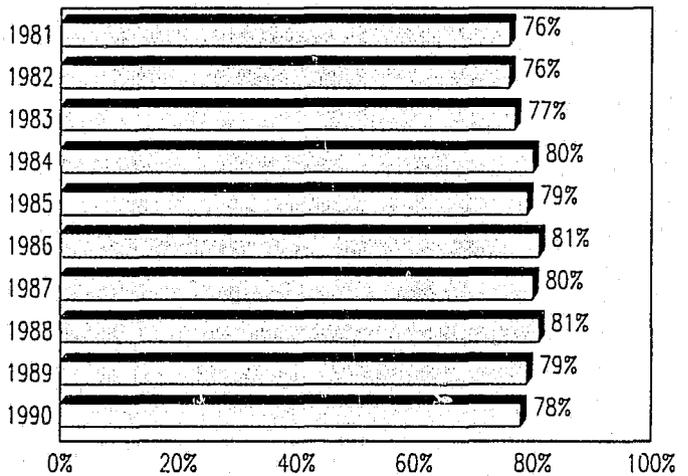
- The average sentence length for violent offenders decreased gradually from 2.7 years in 1981 to 2.3 years in 1990.
- The average length of stay (LOS) for violent offenders was slightly less than 2 years for the entire trend period.
- Violent offenders have consistently served more than 78% of their sentences. In 1989, their percent of sentence served reached a high of 84%. In 1990, they were serving 83% of their sentences.

Property Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



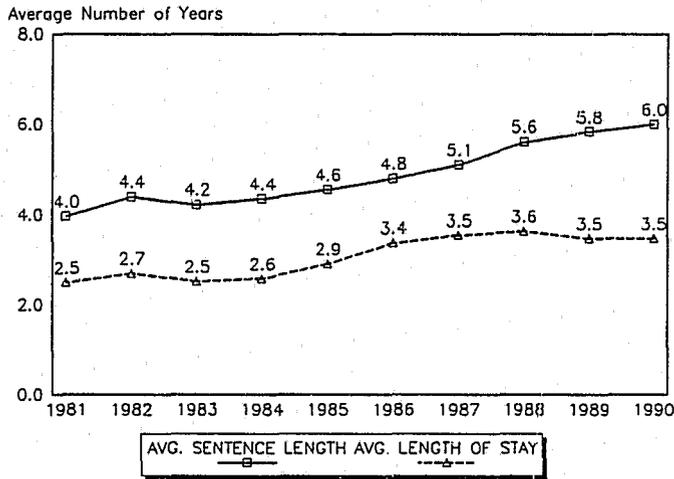
Percent of Sentence Served



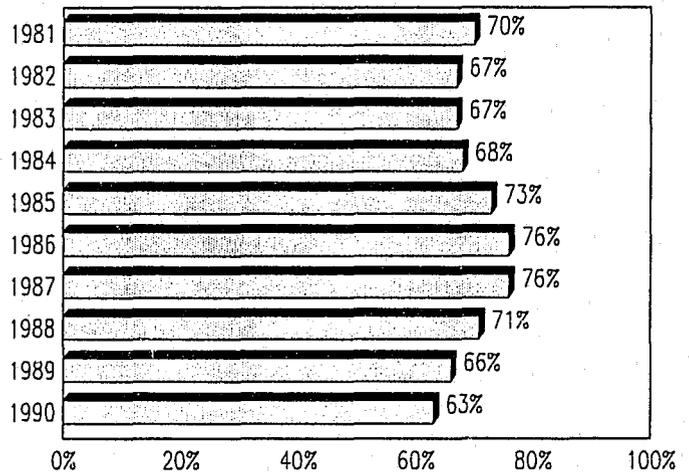
- The average sentence length for property offenders remained less than 3 years during this trend period.
- The average LOS for property offenders increased slightly during this trend period, rising from 1.7 years in 1981 to 2 years in 1990.
- At no point in this trend period have property offenders served less than 75% of their sentences. Property offenders released from probation in 1990 served 78% of their sentences.

Drug Sale Crimes

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



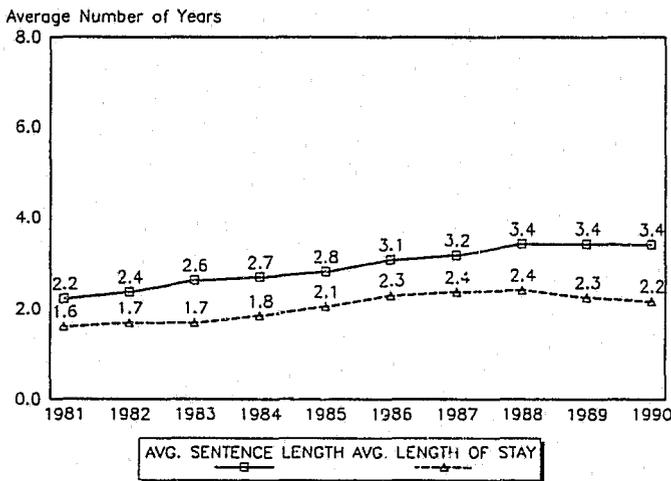
Percent of Sentence Served



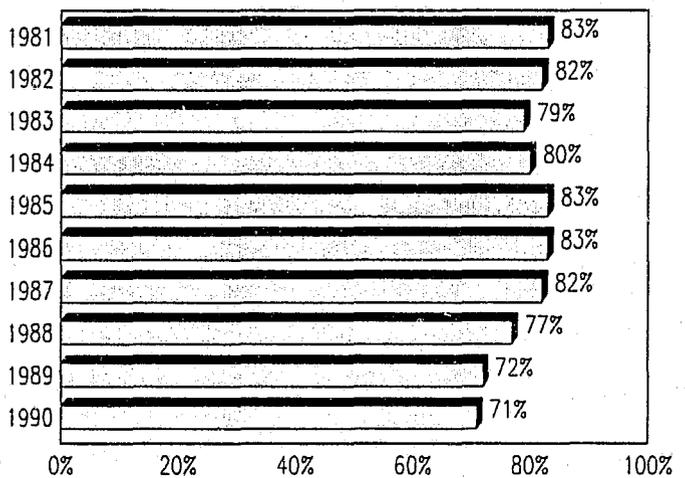
- The average sentence length for drug sale crimes increased sharply during this period, rising from 4 years in 1981 to 6 years in 1990.
- The average LOS for drug sales increased a full year during this period. Probationers released in 1990 from drug sales sentences served an average of 3.5 years.
- Drug sale offenders served 2/3 or more of their sentences for 9 of the 10 trend years. The percentage of sentence served by drug sale offenders dropped after 1987 when the average sentence length increased sharply.

Drug Possession Crimes

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



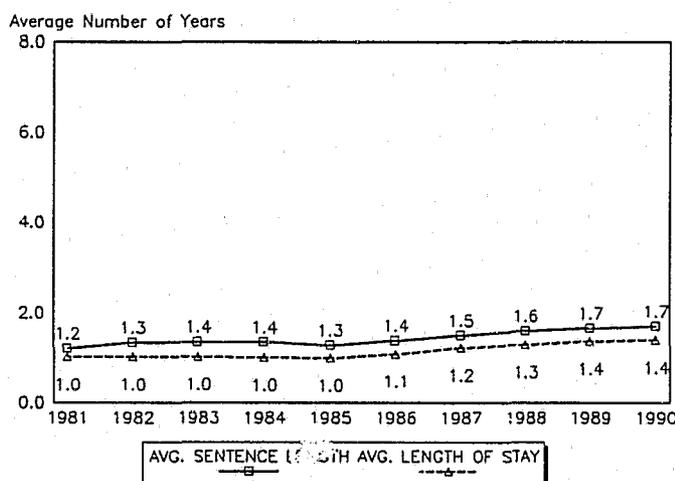
Percent of Sentence Served



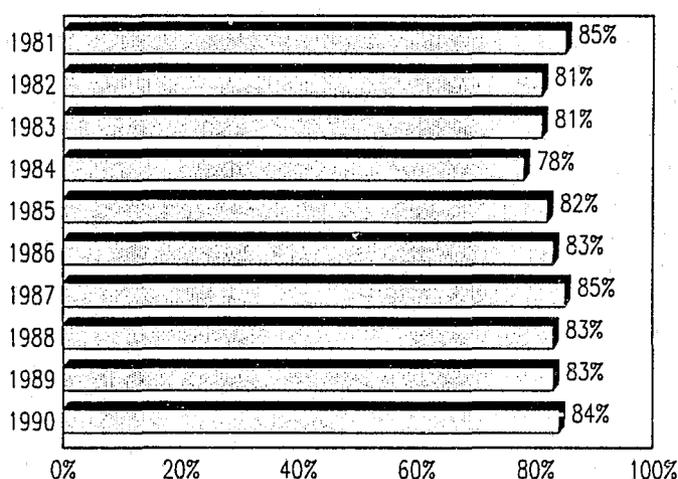
- Drug possession offenses include Violation Of Georgia's Controlled Substance Act (VGCSA). VGCSA is a catch-all offense and file searches have shown that many of these sentences are, in fact, drug sales. The average sentence length for drug possession is slightly less than 3-1/2 years.
- The 1990 average LOS for drug possession crimes was about 2 years. The average LOS for drug possession rose from 1.6 years in 1981 to 2.4 years in 1987, then dropped to 2.2 years in 1990.
- Drug possession offenders served over 75% of their sentences for 8 of the 10 trend years. In 1990, the percentage of sentence served dropped to 71%.

DUI/HTV Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



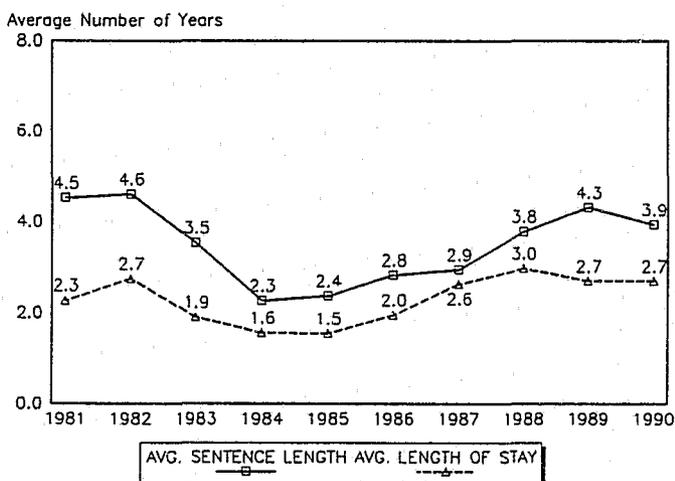
Percent of Sentence Served



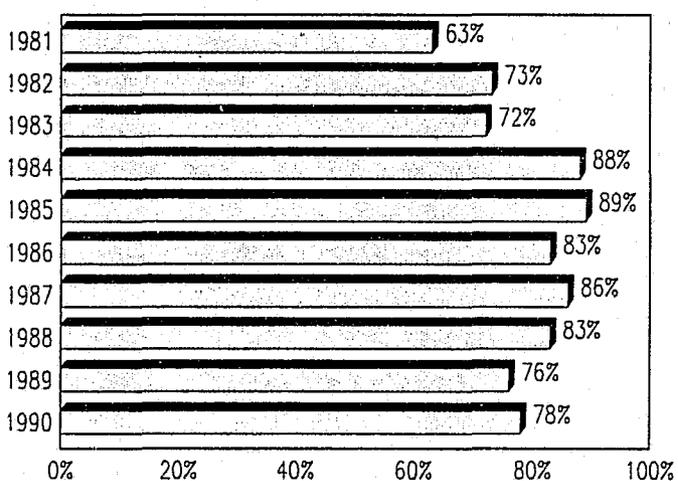
- The average sentence length for DUI/HTV offenders increased from 1.2 years in 1981 to 1.7 years in 1990.
- The average length of stay has increased from about 1 year in 1981 to about 1.4 years in 1990.
- The percentage of sentence served by DUI/HTV offenders released in 1990 was 84%. This was the highest percentage of service for any crime type group released that year.

Sex Offenders

Average Sentence Length/Average Length of Stay



Percent of Sentence Served



- The average sentence length for sex offenders decreased from 4.6 in 1982 to 2.3 years in 1984, then rose to 4.3 in 1989. The average sentence length for sex offenders released in 1990 was 3.9 years.
- The average length of stay for sex offenders mirrored the average sentence length pattern, fluctuating from a low of 1.5 years in 1985 to a high of 3 years in 1988; 1990 releases served 2.7 years.
- The percent of sentence served by sex offenders increased from 63% of their prison sentences in 1981 to 78% in 1990. They served 83% or more of their sentences in 5 of the 10 trend years.

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

Other Crimes (continued)

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	

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 we call 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 began date from the probation termination date.

Parole Revocation

An offender who has been released from prison through 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.

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.

Prison Admission

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

Prison Release

Any 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.*

Maxouts

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

Paroles

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.

Reprieves

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

Commutations

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

Shock/Bootcamp

The offender has successfully completed shock incarceration or the bootcamp program.

Other

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 Revocation

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

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 of probation (split sentence).

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

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.

Sentence Length In Days

The sentence began date is determined by the judge and includes any jail credit time. The sentence length in days is the time between the sentence began 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 began date through the last maximum release date.

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