The Georgia Criminal Justice Data Landscape Report is provided as a service to the public and policy makers interested in Georgia’s criminal justice system. The data in this report are intended to be a reference. The report offers a look back at the past decade of data on Georgia’s adult and juvenile criminal justice systems and the people involved in those systems.

As government leaders and other stakeholders across Georgia deliberate the future of criminal justice policy, trend and comparison data can provide helpful perspectives and important context. This report is designed to be a stand-alone, go-to source for data, charts, and explanatory narrative to offer context, historical trends, and insights on criminal justice trends in Georgia. The report highlights the impacts of criminal justice reform on incarceration and community supervision.

**ADULTS**

The data show a decrease in the number of adults arrested. The number of adults incarcerated in prison has moderated since the enactment of criminal justice reform, which began in 2012.

![Graph of adults arrested and incarcerated](image)

Note: Incarceration data are from June of each year.
Source: Kaplan

Similarly, the number of people on probation and parole has decreased since 2017.

![Graph of people on probation and parole](image)

Source: Georgia Department of Community Supervision

**YOUTH**

The data show that the number of youth detained in a regional youth detention center (RYDC) or sentenced to a youth development campus (YDC) has trended down since juvenile justice reform in 2013.

![Graph of youth arrests and confinement](image)

Sources: Governor’s Office of Planning and Budget; Georgia Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, Juvenile Justice Data Exchange
A series of legislative changes starting in 2012 under the direction of Governor Nathan Deal and the Special Council on Criminal Justice Reform for Georgians transformed state criminal justice policy, law, and funding. Six significant pieces of criminal justice legislation were passed during Governor Deal’s eight years in office.

The impact of reforms on the criminal justice system is evident in the data: The number of people incarcerated in Georgia’s prisons peaked at more than 57,500 in 2012. In the immediate aftermath of HB 1176, the number of people incarcerated dropped 7.7% to just over 53,000 in 2014, but has increased only slightly since then. Adult criminal justice reforms established a new baseline for sentence length for people incarcerated in the state prison system. The data show that, since reform, the number of adults serving sentences of five years or less dropped as the use of alternative sentences increased. Similarly, downward trends for youth involved in the juvenile justice system were sustained, and in some cases, accelerated with reform. For example, the youth arrest rate for violent offenses decreased 49.6% between 2009 and 2018.

The number of people supervised by the Department of Community Supervision (DCS) decreased steadily from 2017—when reform legislation related to parole and probation was enacted—to 2020: a reduction of 3.0% of people on probation and a reduction of 16.3% of people on parole. More information and research are needed to better understand how declining arrest and incarceration rates compare to state budgets for the correctional system and parole and probation.

**People Incarcerated in Georgia Prisons, 2010–2019**

In some cases inflection points in the data trends can be attributed to criminal justice reform or the COVID-19 pandemic. In other cases, more analysis is needed to understand why certain trends have changed in the last few years for certain populations and for certain types of crimes.

**Note:** Data are for June of each year.  
**Source:** Georgia Department of Corrections
As of publication of this report, some data for 2019 and 2020 have not yet been released. Data available for 2020 reflect the impact of the pandemic on the criminal justice system and the persons being adjudicated and incarcerated. The incarceration data reflect the impact of courts being closed and having minimal operations for a significant part of 2020 due to emergency judicial orders. With limited court activity and fewer trials, more people arrested were allowed to await their court date at home rather than in local jails. The domino effect was that fewer people were convicted and incarcerated.

Prior to COVID-19, county jails continually housed more than 35,000 people. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, between March and June 2020, the state saw a total reduction of 26.9% of people in county jails. After June 2020, the number of people incarcerated in county jails increased 14% through November 2020.

### Changes to the Percentage of People Incarcerated in Georgia County Jails Awaiting Trial or Serving a Sentence, June 2015–December 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BEFORE COVID-19</th>
<th>DURING COVID-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 2015 – December 19</td>
<td>March – December 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average Number</td>
<td>Awaiting Trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>23,591</td>
<td>64.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Counties</td>
<td>4,964</td>
<td>53.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Counties</td>
<td>18,627</td>
<td>68.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta MSA</td>
<td>11,157</td>
<td>65.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of the State</td>
<td>12,435</td>
<td>63.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Georgia Department of Community Affairs
Georgia’s adult arrest rate for drug offenses is higher than the national trend, and the number of arrests for drug offenses in Georgia is trending up, especially among females. The number of arrests of White adults for drug offenses climbed from 2009 to 2018, while the arrest rate for Black adults declined, and the arrest rate for adults of All Other Races held steady. The data show a similar trend among youth arrests for drug offenses in Georgia, with the female rate rising and the arrest rate for Black youth declining.

The data show an increase in Latinx youth involved in the juvenile justice system. In the past five years of available data, the number of Latinx youth referred to the juvenile justice system increased from 2,850 in 2015 to 3,467 in 2019. The number of youth sentenced to secure detention has declined for all racial groups except Latinx since 2015. In fact, the percentage of Latinx youth increased at six of the nine decision points in the juvenile justice system: referral, diversion, secure detention, petition, delinquent, and commitment.
The number of White youth involved in the juvenile justice system declined the most at six decision points—arrest, referral, commitment, secure detention (RYDC), petition, and delinquent—while the number of Black youth decreased the most at the diversion and secure confinement (YDC) decision points.

The number of youth admitted to RYDCs decreased 52.6% from 2010 to 2019, while the number of youth served at YDCs decreased 63.3%.

In 2018, Black adults comprised 31.6% of the adult population in Georgia but accounted for 59.0% of arrests in the state for violent offenses.

The total number of arrests in Georgia fell 20.6% from 2009 to 2018, while the arrest rate dropped 28.1%.

The arrest rate per 100,000 population for violent offenses in Georgia decreased 26.6% compared to a decrease of 12.4% in the US overall from 2009 to 2018.

The number of people on probation and parole decreased steadily from 2017 to 2020: a reduction of 3.0% of people on parole and a reduction of 16.3% of people on parole.

A much higher proportion of Black people in Georgia, particularly males, are arrested compared to their proportion in the overall state population. This is the case for both adults and youth.

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Additionl Resources
For a copy of the full report and other supplemental information, go to cviol.gmu.edu/GeorgiaCJReport; Georgia criminal justice data visualizations curated by the Carl Vinson Institute of Government can be accessed at https://georgiadata.org/topics/Courts-and-Crime.
**TIMELINE OF MAJOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE LEGISLATION IN GEORGIA**

**SB 440 1994**
- Known as the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1994
- Created Seven Deadly Sins
- Youth age 13 and older can be tried as an adult under certain circumstances
- Allows youth to be sentenced to life without parole

**SB 441 1995**
- Known as Mandatory Minimums of 1995
- Offenders convicted of one of the Seven Deadly Sins must serve minimum of 10 years
- Also known as “two strikes” law: offenders convicted of two of the Seven Deadly Sins sentenced to life without parole

**SB 365 2014**
- Created Program and Treatment Completion Certificate
- Required the Georgia Department of Corrections to develop reentry programs for returning citizens

**SB 174 2017**
- Implemented probation and parole reforms
- Created behavioral incentive date (BID)
- Created additional eligibility for early probation termination
- Allowed for transition to unsupervised probation

**SB 197 2018**
- Created Board of Community Supervision to oversee private and governmental misdemeanor probation providers

**HB 1176 2012**
- First of Governor Deal’s criminal justice reform laws
- Raised the threshold for felony theft from $500 to $1,500
- Created degrees of severity for crimes such as burglary, forgery, and theft
- Provided alternatives to incarceration for low-risk, nonviolent offenders who committed drug and property offenses
- Allowed imposition of graduated sanctions in response to probation violations
- Allowed courts to order electronic monitoring for all offenders
- Provided a $10 million investment in accountability courts

**HB 242 2013**
- Also called the Juvenile Justice Reform Act
- Eliminated mandatory minimums for youth in the justice system
- Focused use of out-of-home placements on higher-level offenders; prohibited use for status offenses
- Focused resources on evidence-based practices to reduce recidivism
- Required the use of assessment instruments before detaining a youth in a secure facility
- Allowed alternative forms of supervision for lower-risk, lower-need youth

**HB 349 2013**
- Created higher education grant for use upon release for those who complete their GED while incarcerated
- Allowed judges discretion in sentencing in some drug-related cases and Seven Deadly Sins sentences
- Defined unsupervised probation
- Allowed restoration of a suspended driver’s license for limited use by drug and mental health accountability court participants to facilitate participation in court-ordered program
CARL VINSON INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT

The Carl Vinson Institute of Government is a public service unit of the University of Georgia that has been providing training and technical assistance to governments in Georgia for more than 90 years. The mission of the Institute of Government is to promote excellence in government. We work to increase the capacity of governments in Georgia to better serve their constituents through training, applied research, technical assistance, and technology solutions. The Institute conducts nonpartisan research that helps partners make better data-informed decisions.

The Institute of Government has compiled data to inform decision-making for years. The Georgia County Guide is one example of an annual data report in which county-level data are compiled in a single location. The Institute’s website Georgiadata.org provides interactive and static table data on a variety of topics. Criminal justice is just one of many search topics on Georgiadata.org, allowing the public and policy makers to access and filter data at the county level and by demographic variables.

PUBLIC WELFARE FOUNDATION

For over 70 years, Public Welfare Foundation has supported efforts to advance justice and opportunity for people in need. Today, the Foundation’s efforts focus on catalyzing a transformative approach to justice that is community-led, restorative, and racially just through investments in criminal justice and youth justice reforms. These efforts honor the Foundation’s core values of racial equality, economic well-being, and fundamental fairness for all.

Learn more at www.publicwelfare.org.

Acknowledgements

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GEORGIA CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA LANDSCAPE REPORT
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY