Introduction
The Georgia Criminal Justice Data Landscape Report is provided as a service to the public and to policy makers interested in Georgia’s criminal justice system.

This report is intended to be a reference and

- Contains a look back at the past decade of data on Georgia’s adult and juvenile justice systems
- Serves as a single go-to source for data, charts, and explanatory narrative to offer context, historical background, and insights on criminal justice trends in Georgia
- Highlights the impacts of criminal justice reform on incarceration and community supervision
The proportion of Georgia’s population that is Black is more than twice that of the US as a whole.

PERCENTAGE OF GEORGIA’S POPULATION THAT IS BLACK AND WHITE COMPARED TO THE US, 2019

Note: “All Other Races” includes American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and people who identify as two or more races.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN GEORGIA’S POPULATION BY RACE, 2010–2019

Source: US Census Bureau
CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

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.

Beginning in 2011, Governor Nathan Deal undertook reforms to the criminal justice system in Georgia. The need and desire to tackle criminal justice reform came about as a result of several factors:

- The 4th highest rate of prison incarceration in the country
- The Department of Corrections budget had more than doubled since 1990
- The average probation sentence in Georgia was more than double the national average

Six significant pieces of criminal legislation were passed during Governor Deal's eight years in office.
# CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

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<tr>
<td>• First of Governor Deal's criminal justice reform laws</td>
<td>• Also called the Juvenile Justice Reform Act</td>
<td>• Created higher education grant for use upon release for those who complete their GED while incarcerated</td>
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<td>• Raised the threshold for felony theft from $500 to $1,500</td>
<td>• Eliminated mandatory minimums for certain youth in the justice system</td>
<td>• Allowed judges discretion in sentencing in some drug-related and Seven Deadly Sins cases</td>
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<td>• Created degrees of severity for crimes such as burglary, forgery, and theft</td>
<td>• Focused use of out-of-home placements on higher-level offenders; prohibited use for status offenses</td>
<td>• Defined unsupervised probation</td>
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<td>• Provided alternatives to incarceration for low-risk, nonviolent offenders who committed drug and property offenses</td>
<td>• Focused resources on evidence-based practices to reduce recidivism</td>
<td>• 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 programs</td>
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<td>• Allowed imposition of graduated sanctions in response to probation violations</td>
<td>• Required the use of assessment instruments before detaining youth in a secure facility</td>
<td>• Allowed for transition to unsupervised probation</td>
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<td>• Allowed courts to order electronic monitoring for all offenders</td>
<td>• Allowed alternative form of supervision for lower-risk, lower-need youth in the justice system</td>
<td>• Implemented probation and parole reforms</td>
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<td>• Provided a $10 million investment in accountability courts</td>
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<td>• Created behavioral incentive date (BID)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Created Program and Treatment Completion Certificate</td>
<td>• Consolidated felony probation supervision under new Department of Community Supervision</td>
<td>• Implemented probation and parole reforms</td>
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<td>• Required the Department of Corrections to develop reentry programs for returning citizens</td>
<td>• Created Board of Community Supervision to oversee private and governmental misdemeanor probation providers</td>
<td>• Created behavioral incentive date (BID)</td>
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Carl Vinson Institute of Government  
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
Arrests and Incarceration
CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM IMPACT

INDIVIDUALS INCARCERATED IN GEORGIA PRISONS, 2000–2019

# OF ADULTS INCARCERATED

peaked at 57,570 in 2012, fell nearly 8% through 2014, and then increased just 3.6% since 2012.

TRENDS

Number of individuals serving SENTENCES OF FIVE YEARS OR LESS decreased as use of alternative sentences increased.

Number of individuals under COMMUNITY SUPERVISION 4.3% lower in 2020 than in 2017.

Between 2009 and 2018 YOUTH ARREST RATE FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES decreased 49.6%.

Source: Kaplan
ARRESTS AND INCARCERATION

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.

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

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.

Note: Incarceration data are from June of each year
Source: Kaplan
Sources: Governor’s Office of Planning and Budget; Georgia Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, Juvenile Justice Data Exchange
ARREST RATES 2009–2018

The total number of adult arrests in Georgia declined 20.6%, while the arrest rate dropped 28.1%.

- From 2009 to 2015, Georgia’s adult arrest rate was higher than that of the US overall. However, in 2016, Georgia’s rate dropped to a similar level as the US and remained consistent with the national rate through 2018.
- The male adult arrest rate was more than twice that of females.
- The arrest rate for Black adults fell 40.9%, compared to a 14.3% drop for White adults and a 37.6% decrease for adults of All Other Races (people of Asian or Native American race).

Sources: US Census Bureau; Kaplan
ARRESTS BY RACE

**ADULTS**

**GEORGIA'S ADULT POPULATION, BY RACE, 2018**

- White: 62.0%
- Black: 31.6%
- All Other Races: 6.4%

**ADULT ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES IN GEORGIA, BY RACE, 2018**

- White: 40.4%
- Black: 48.6%
- All Other Races: 0.7%

**ADULT ARRESTS FOR DRUG OFFENSES IN GEORGIA, BY RACE, 2018**

- White: 50.7%
- Black: 80.2%
- All Other Races: 0.6%

**YOUTH**

**GEORGIA'S YOUTH POPULATION, BY RACE, 2018**

- White: 56.4%
- Black: 34.5%
- All Other Races: 9.1%

**YOUTH ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES IN GEORGIA, BY RACE, 2018**

- White: 19.8%
- Black: 80.2%
- All Other Races: 0.0%

**YOUTH ARRESTS FOR DRUG OFFENSES IN GEORGIA, BY RACE, 2018**

- White: 51.0%
- Black: 47.8%
- All Other Races: 0.7%

Sources: US Census Bureau; Kaplan

Note: “All Other Races” in the adult population data includes Asian, American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Two or More Races. “All Other Races” in the arrest data includes Asian and Native American.
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.

The arrest rate per 100,000 population for drug offenses in Georgia increased 5.4% from 2009 to 2018, compared to a decrease of 2.6% in the US overall.

Georgia saw a 16.3% increase in the number of arrests for drug offenses during the same period.

Sources: US Census Bureau; Kaplan
ARRESTS FOR DRUG OFFENSES RACE AND SEX

RACE

- The number of arrests of White adults and adults of All Other Races climbed from 2009 to 2018.
- The arrest rate for both Black adults and Black youth declined.

SEX

- The arrest rate of both female adults and female youth in Georgia trended up from 2009 to 2018.

Sources: US Census Bureau; Kaplan
Adult and Youth Incarceration
White adults accounted for 61.6% of Georgia’s overall adult population, but only 36.1% of the incarcerated population in June 2019.

In contrast, Black adults accounted for only 31.8% of the overall adult population, but almost 60% of the incarcerated population.

Note: “All Other Races” includes Indian, Latinx, Native American, Native Hawaiian, Unknown, and Other. Races within the Other category are not specified in the data. Latinx is included in All Other Races because it is considered a race in the incarceration data; however, in the population data, people of Latinx origin can be of any race. The percentages of All Other Races may be overstated due to the inclusion of Latinx in the number of people incarcerated.

Sources: US Census Bureau; Georgia Department of Corrections
Males dominated the incarcerated population in June 2019.

While males made up 47.9% of the adult population in Georgia, they represented almost 93% of the incarcerated population.
Criminal justice reforms allowed for alternatives to incarceration for nonviolent crimes and higher thresholds for felony theft, leading to a sharp decline in the percentage of people with a prison sentence of five years or less, from 32.1% to 10.2% between June 2013 and June 2014.

Sentences between five and 10 years also declined.

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to the exclusion of certain categories. Excludes life and death sentences.

Source: Georgia Department of Corrections
The number of White youth involved in the juvenile justice system declined the most at six decision points—arrest, referral, secure detention (RYDC), petition, delinquent, and commitment.

The number of Black youth decreased the most at the diversion and secure confinement (YDC) decision points.

Note: “All Other Races” include Asian, Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Native American, and Other/Mixed. Latinx is considered a race in this data set.

Source: Georgia Juvenile Justice Data Clearinghouse, Juvenile Justice Data Exchange
The data show an increase in Latinx youth involved in the juvenile justice system.

From 2015 to 2019:

- 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 declined for all racial groups since 2015 except Latinx.

- The percentage of Latinx youth increased at seven decision points in the juvenile justice system: referral, diversion, secure detention, petition, delinquent, commitment, and secure confinement.

Source: Georgia Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, Juvenile Justice Data Exchange
The number of youth admitted to regional youth detention centers (RYDCs) decreased 52.6% from 2010 to 2019, while the number of youth served at youth development campuses (YDCs) decreased 63.3%.

Source: Georgia Juvenile Justice Data Clearinghouse, Juvenile Justice Data Exchange
COVID-19 Pandemic Impact
COVID-19 PANDEMIC IMPACT ON COUNTY JAILS

Data available for 2020 reflect the impact of the pandemic on the criminal justice system and the people adjudicated and incarcerated.

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.

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 14.1% through November 2020.

### CHANGES TO THE PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE INCARCERATED IN GEORGIA COUNTY JAILS AWAITING TRIAL OR SERVING A SENTENCE, JUNE 2015–DECEMBER 2020

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<th>BEFORE COVID-19</th>
<th>DURING COVID-19</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average Number</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Waiting Trial</td>
<td>Serving Sentence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>23,592</td>
<td>64.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural Counties</td>
<td>4,964</td>
<td>53.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban Counties</td>
<td>18,627</td>
<td>68.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atlanta MSA</td>
<td>11,157</td>
<td>65.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rest of the State</td>
<td>12,435</td>
<td>63.1%</td>
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Source: Georgia Department of Community Affairs
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Institute of Government would like to thank the analysts, writers, editors, and graphic artists who helped gather, analyze, visualize, and describe the data in the report. Each section of the report was developed in consultation with subject matter experts and was reviewed by state agency data experts when possible.

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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.