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**ANNUAL TREND ANALYSIS
GEORGIA'S FEMALE OFFENDER POPULATION
1978 - 1988**

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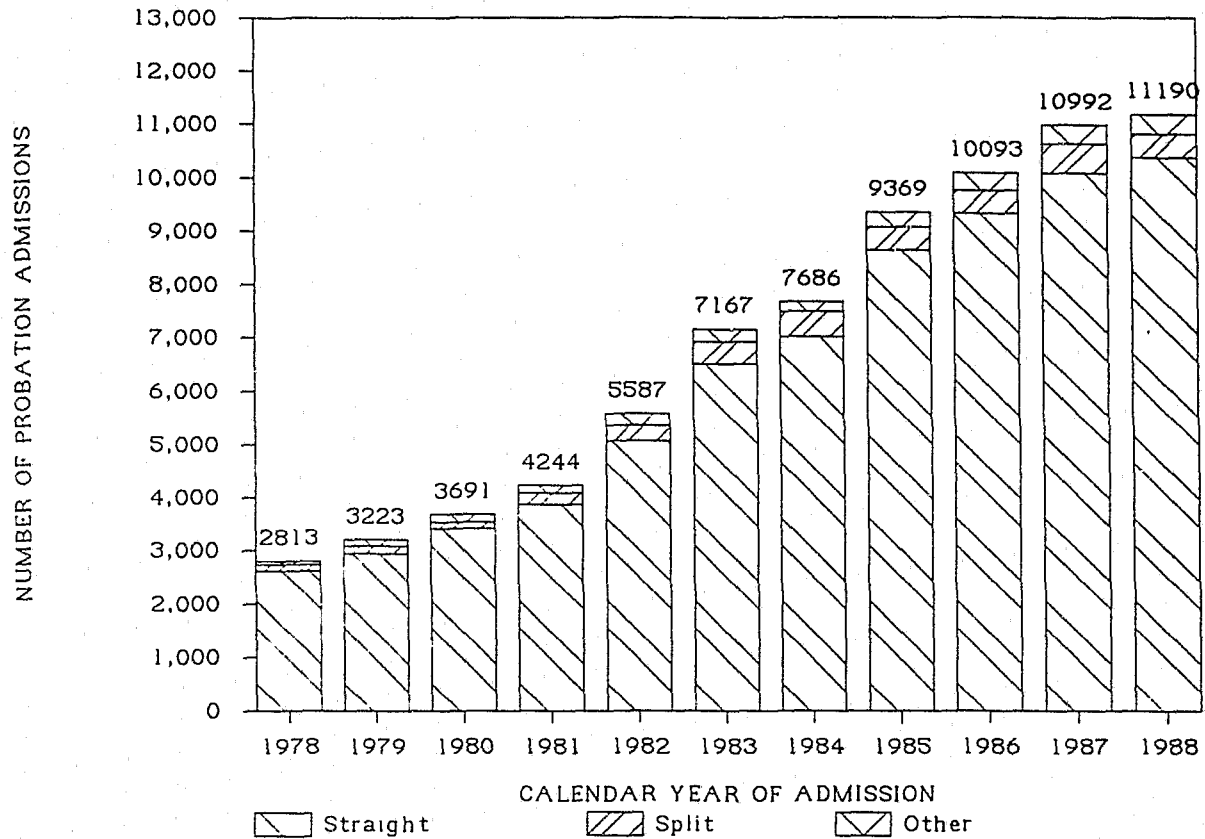
**Statistics Section
Office of Evaluation and Statistics
Georgia Department of Corrections**

MAY, 1989

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Type of Case:
Admissions to Probation, 1978 - 1988



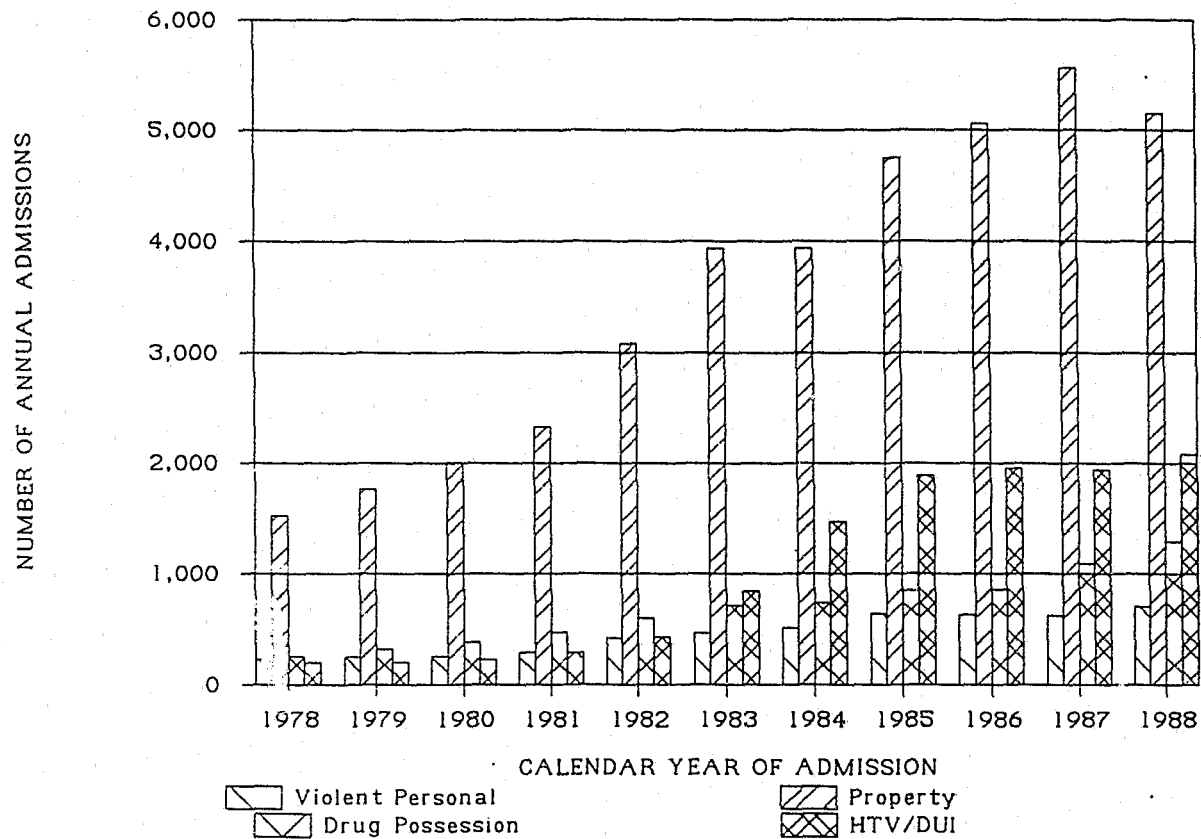
Calendar Year	Total Annual Admissions	Straight Sentences	Split Sentences	Abandonment and Bastardy	Other
1978	2813	2620	123	6	64
1979	3223	2950	137	10	126
1980	3691	3423	122	5	141
1981	4244	3864	223	8	149
1982	5587	5075	282	12	218
1983	7167	6504	419	8	236
1984	7686	7018	471	11	186
1985	9369	8649	430	10	280
1986	10093	9338	420	8	327
1987	10992	10085	545	11	351
1988	11190	10381	434	6	369

Type of Case:
Admissions to Probation, 1978 - 1988

- Female admissions to probation more than tripled in the eleven-year period, increasing from 2,813 in 1978 to 11,190 in 1988. This growth was particularly dramatic between 1981 and 1988 when the number of yearly probation admissions increased 164%.
- The proportion of women admissions of straight probation sentences (those involving time on probation only) remained stable.
- Admissions of female probationers with split sentences (those involving prison and probation) fluctuated between 4% and 6% during the period studied. Abandonment and bastardy cases on probation are in the process of being turned over to the Department of Human Resources.

Admission Type	% Total Admits: 1978	% Total Admits: 1983	% Total Admits: 1988
Straight Sentences	93%	91%	93%
Split Sentences	4%	6%	4%
Abandonment and Bastardy	0%	0%	0%
Other	2%	3%	3%

**Crime Type:
Admissions to Probation, 1978 - 1988**



Calendar Year	Total Annual Admissions	Violent Personal	Non-Violent Personal	Property	Drug Sales	Drug Possession	Alcohol (except DUI)	HTV and DUI	Sex Offenses	Other
1978	2813	226	12	1523	52	253	56	197	6	488
1979	3223	244	20	1761	71	316	29	203	14	565
1980	3691	255	25	2007	68	379	38	228	9	682
1981	4244	291	18	2330	129	468	20	288	10	690
1982	5587	414	32	3083	158	599	34	430	56	781
1983	7167	466	25	3937	157	715	30	842	95	900
1984	7686	507	29	3939	160	735	28	1472	106	710
1985	9369	640	40	4755	114	847	27	1892	85	969
1986	10093	626	29	5064	137	855	40	1956	133	1253
1987	10992	623	36	5565	141	1088	40	1944	100	1455
1988	11190	698	29	5156	142	1290	59	2084	78	1654

**Crime Type:
Admissions to Probation, 1978 - 1988**

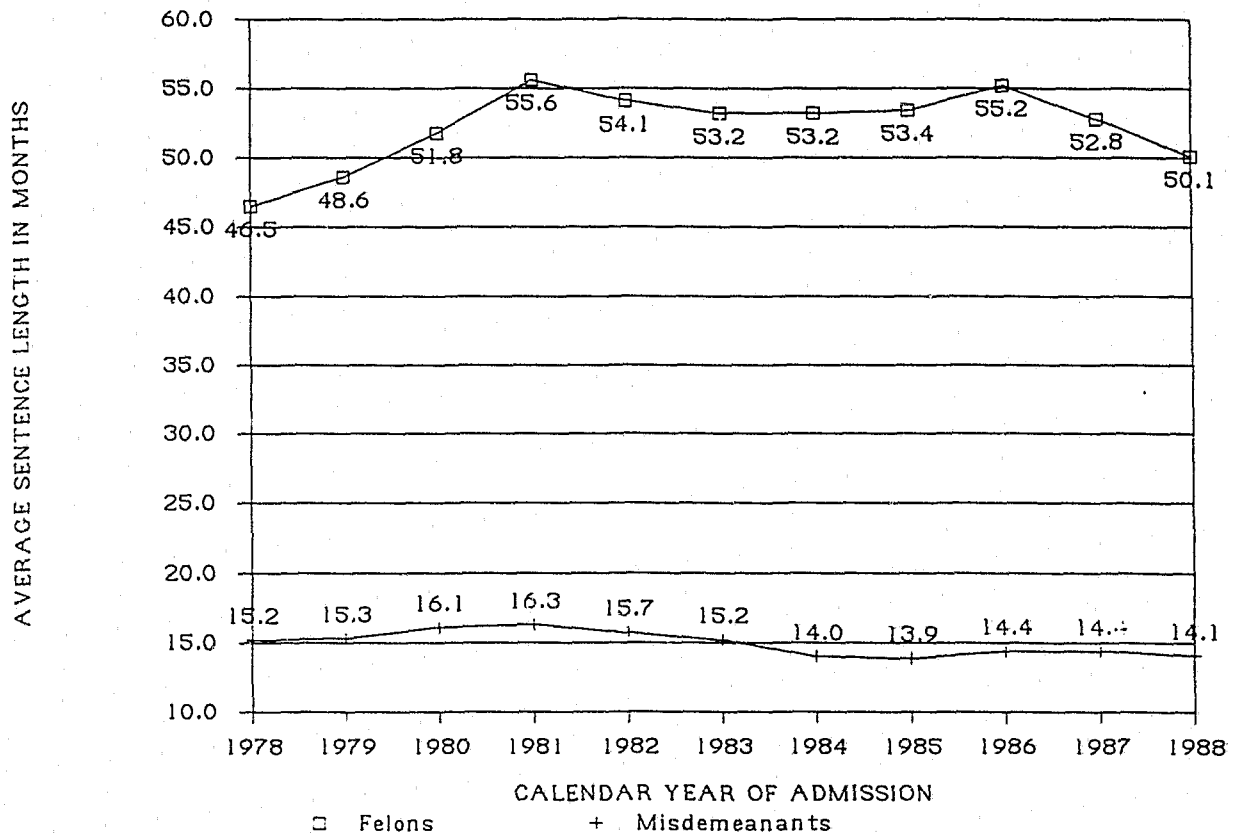
- Although property crimes continue to be the leading crime type for women, as a proportion of total admissions they have declined from 54% in 1978 to 46% in 1988.
- Probationers admitted to probation for Driving Under the Influence (DUI) and Habitual Traffic Violator (HTV) increased from 7% of all probation admissions in 1978 to 19% in 1988.
- From 1978 to 1988 the number of probation admissions for the following crime types increased or decreased by these amounts:

Habitual Traffic Violator/DUI	958%
Drug Possession	410%
Property	239%
Other	239%
Violent Personal	209%
Drug Sales	173%
Non-Violent Personal	142%
Alcohol (except HTV/DUI)	5%

- Female offenders admitted to probation for HTV/DUI or drug possession are increasing. HTV/DUI cases have nearly tripled as a proportion of total probation admissions in the past eleven years. These changes in distribution will undoubtedly be reflected in a changing probation caseload profile.

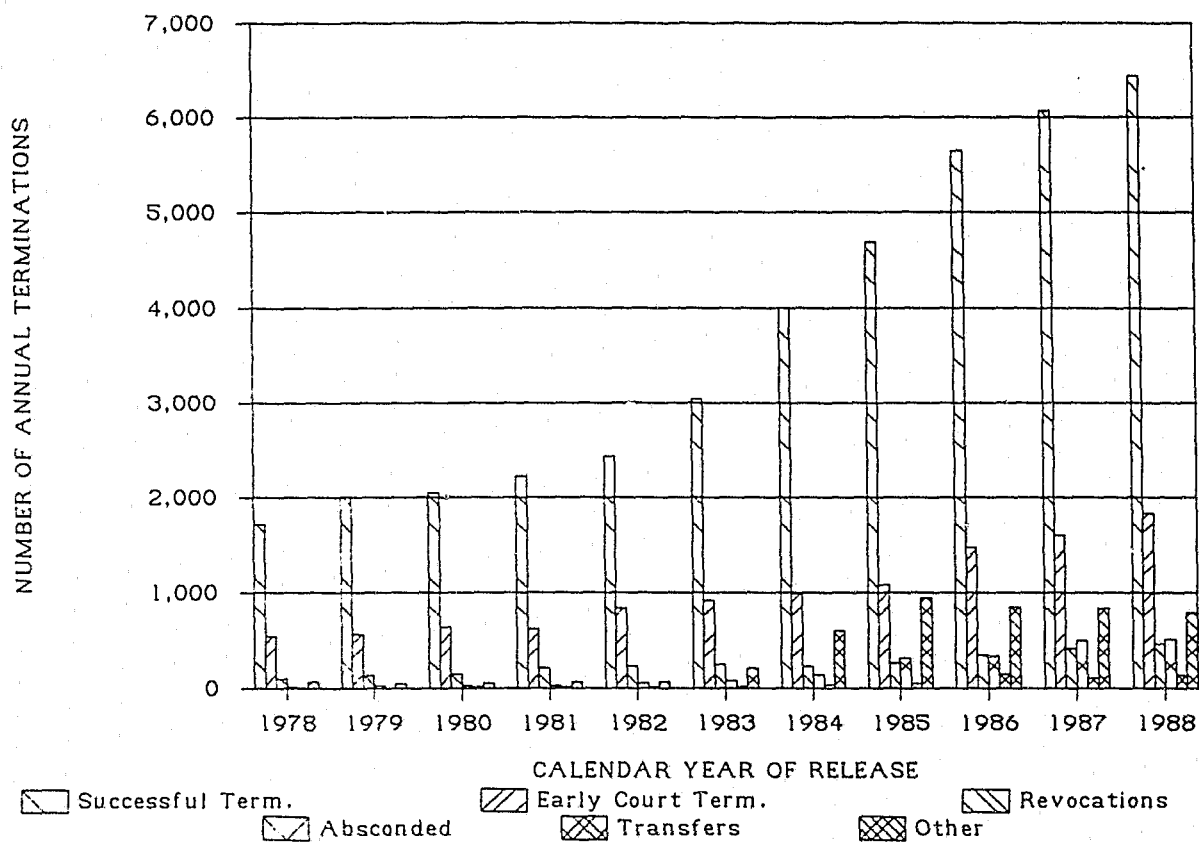
Admission Crime Type	% Total Admits: 1978	% Total Admits: 1983	% Total Admits: 1988
Violent Personal	8%	7%	6%
Non-Violent Personal	0%	0%	0%
Property	54%	55%	46%
Drug Sales	2%	2%	1%
Drug Possession	9%	10%	12%
HTV/DUI	7%	12%	19%
Alcohol	2%	0%	0%
Sex	0%	1%	0%
Other	17%	13%	15%

**Average Sentence Length Felons & Misdemeanants:
Admissions to Probation, 1978 - 1988**



- The average sentence length for women probationers convicted of felonies has increased 8% from 1978 when the average was 46.5 months to 1988 when the average was 50.1 months. The average peaked in 1981 at 55.6 months.
- The average sentence length for probationers convicted of a misdemeanor declined slightly from 15.2 months in 1978 to 14.1 months in 1988.
- There was a marked rise in admission to probation of sentence lengths of one year or less. In 1987 they represented 15% (8,683) of the admission population as compared to 44% (26,057) of the admission population in 1988.

**Type of Completion:
Releases from Probation, 1978 - 1988**



Termination Year	Total Annual Releases	Successful Terminations	Early Terminations By Court	Revocations	Absconded	Transfers	Other
1978	2442	1713	548	100	13	5	63
1979	2777	2009	569	131	23	1	44
1980	2922	2047	641	146	25	8	55
1981	3167	2224	623	215	23	14	68
1982	3628	2434	836	234	52	11	61
1983	4517	3042	922	248	79	18	208
1984	5993	4002	993	226	135	34	603
1985	7344	4694	1080	264	316	43	947
1986	8802	5646	1470	348	339	147	852
1987	9531	6070	1600	417	502	106	836
1988	10179	6437	1829	468	515	135	795

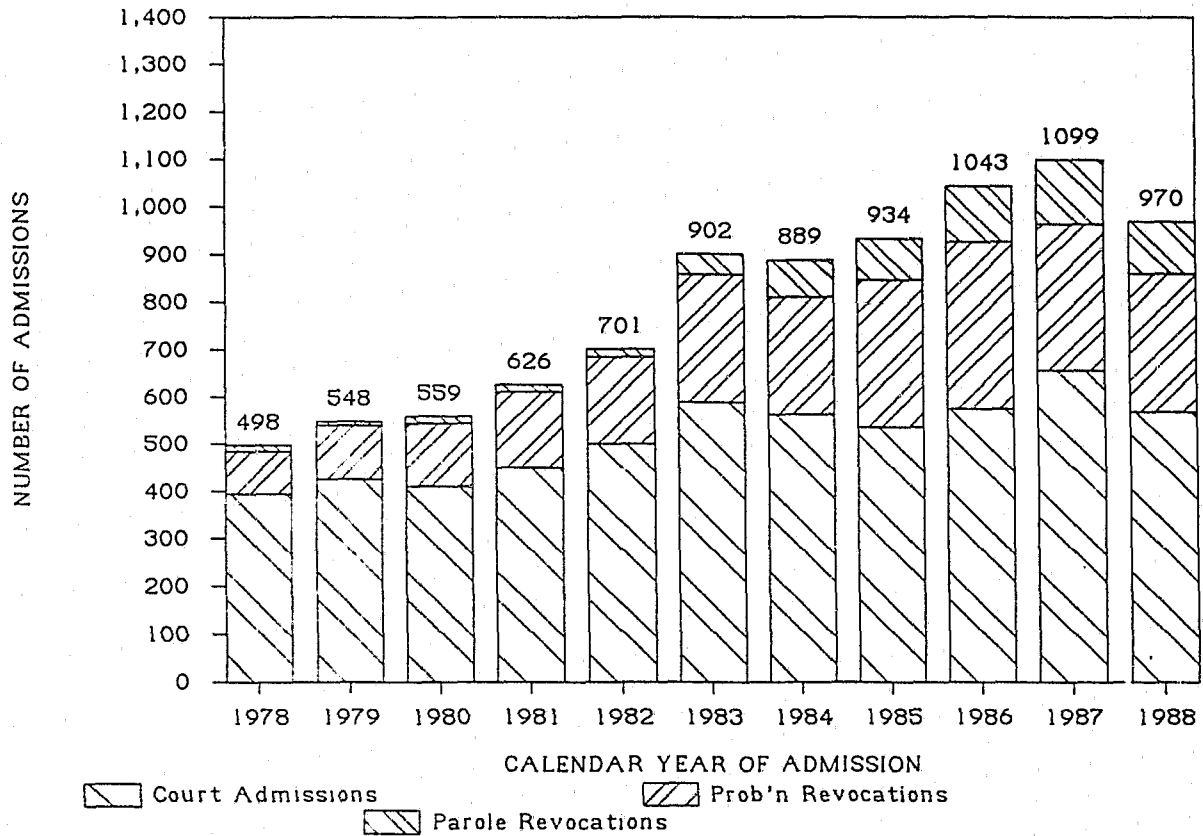
**Type of Completion:
Releases from Probation, 1978 - 1988**

- For female probationers terminations from probation increased fourfold in the eleven-year period, increasing from 2,442 in 1978 to 10,179 in 1988.
- The proportions of the various types of completion did not vary a great deal from 1978 to 1988. Successful Completions decreased (70% of all terminations in 1978 compared to 63% in 1988); revocations increased very little (4% in 1978 compared to 5% in 1988); and those who absconded increased (less than 1% in 1978 compared to 5% in 1988).

Admission Crime Type	% Total Admits: 1978	% Total Admits: 1983	% Total Admits: 1988
Successful Completion	70%	67%	63%
Early Termination by Court	22%	20%	18%
Revocations	4%	6%	5%
Absconded	0%	2%	5%
Transfers	0%	0%	1%
Other	3%	5%	8%

- Releases from probation in the "Other" category includes probationers who died (280) and who completed their financial obligation completed (2,521). In 1987 and 1988 the "other" termination code is largely represented by abandonment and bastardy cases.

**Type of Admission:
Admissions to Prison, 1978 - 1988**



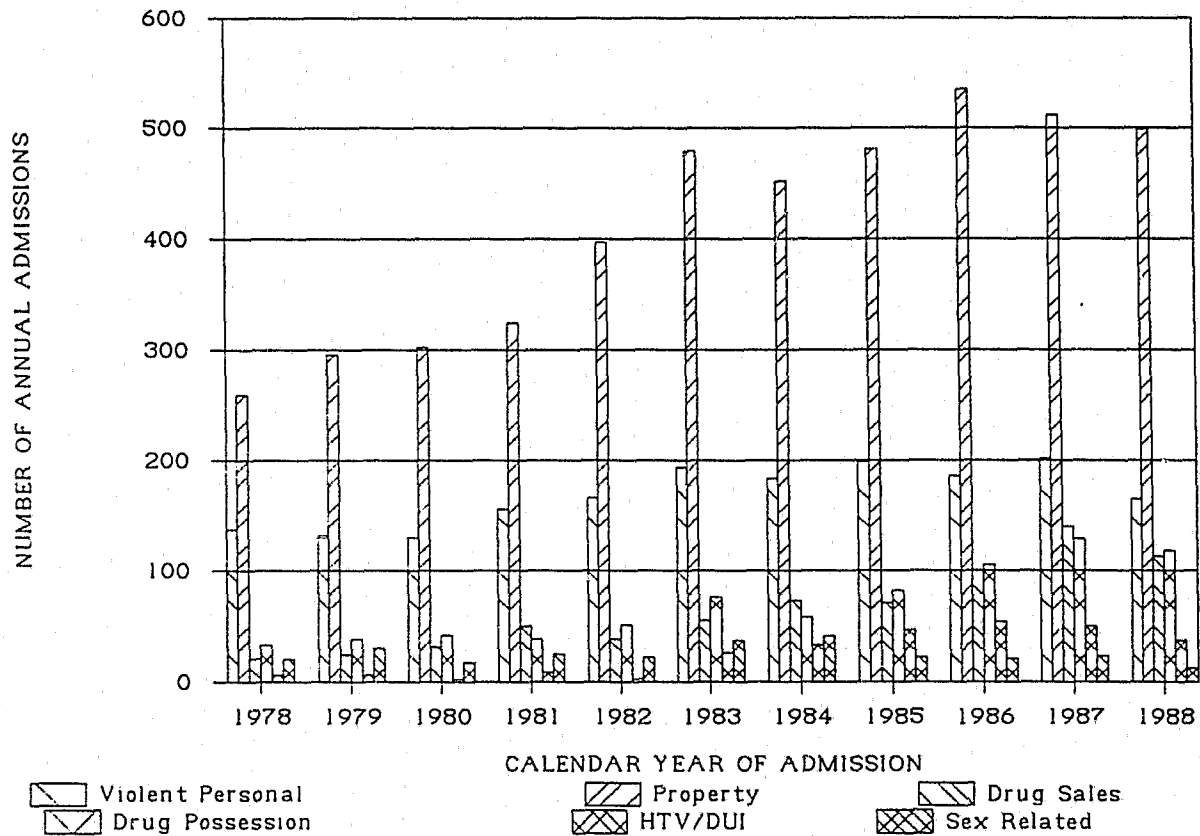
Calendar Year	Total Annual Admissions	New Cases from Court	Probation Revocations	Parole Revocations
1978	498	394	91	13
1979	548	427	113	8
1980	559	412	132	15
1981	626	451	160	15
1982	701	501	183	17
1983	902	589	270	43
1984	889	563	248	78
1985	934	537	309	88
1986	1043	575	351	117
1987	1099	655	310	134
1988	970	569	291	110

**Type of Admission:
Admissions to Prison, 1978 - 1988**

- The number of women admitted to Georgia's prisons nearly doubled in the years from 1978 to 1988, increasing from 498 to 970. The largest annual increase of admissions (201) occurred from 1982 to 1983.
- Although court admissions remained the leading admission type, the number of court admissions increased only 44% since 1978, while probation revocation admissions tripled and parole revocation admissions increased eightfold.
- Since 1986 probation revocation admissions have been decreasing. This decrease is a result of two recent changes: a new Probation Division policy to use all available alternatives rather than revoking probationers to prison, and legislation mandating that technical probation violations not go to prison.
- Probation and parole revocation admissions are comprising an increasingly larger proportion of annual admissions to prison. Probation and parole revocation admissions combined represented 21% of all admissions in 1978; by 1988 they had increased to 41% of all admissions.

Admission Type	% Total Admits: 1978	% Total Admits: 1983	% Total Admits: 1988
Court: New Sentence	79%	65%	59%
Probation Revocations	18%	30%	30%
Parole Revocations	3%	5%	11%

**Crime Type:
Admissions to Prison, 1978 - 1988**



Calendar Year	Total Annual Admissions	Violent Personal	Non-Violent Personal	Property	Drug Sales	Drug Possession	Alcohol (except DUI)	HTV and DUI	Sex Offenses	Other
1978	498	137	3	259	21	33	3	6	20	16
1979	548	131	3	295	24	38	2	6	30	19
1980	559	130	2	302	31	42	6	2	17	27
1981	626	156	1	324	50	38	3	8	25	21
1982	701	166	0	397	38	51	1	3	22	23
1983	902	194	1	479	55	76	1	26	37	33
1984	889	184	1	452	73	58	1	33	41	46
1985	934	199	0	481	71	82	0	46	22	33
1986	1043	186	0	535	100	105	1	54	21	41
1987	1099	202	3	512	140	123	1	50	23	39
1988	970	165	1	499	113	118	2	37	12	23

Crime Type:
Admissions to Prison, 1978 - 1988

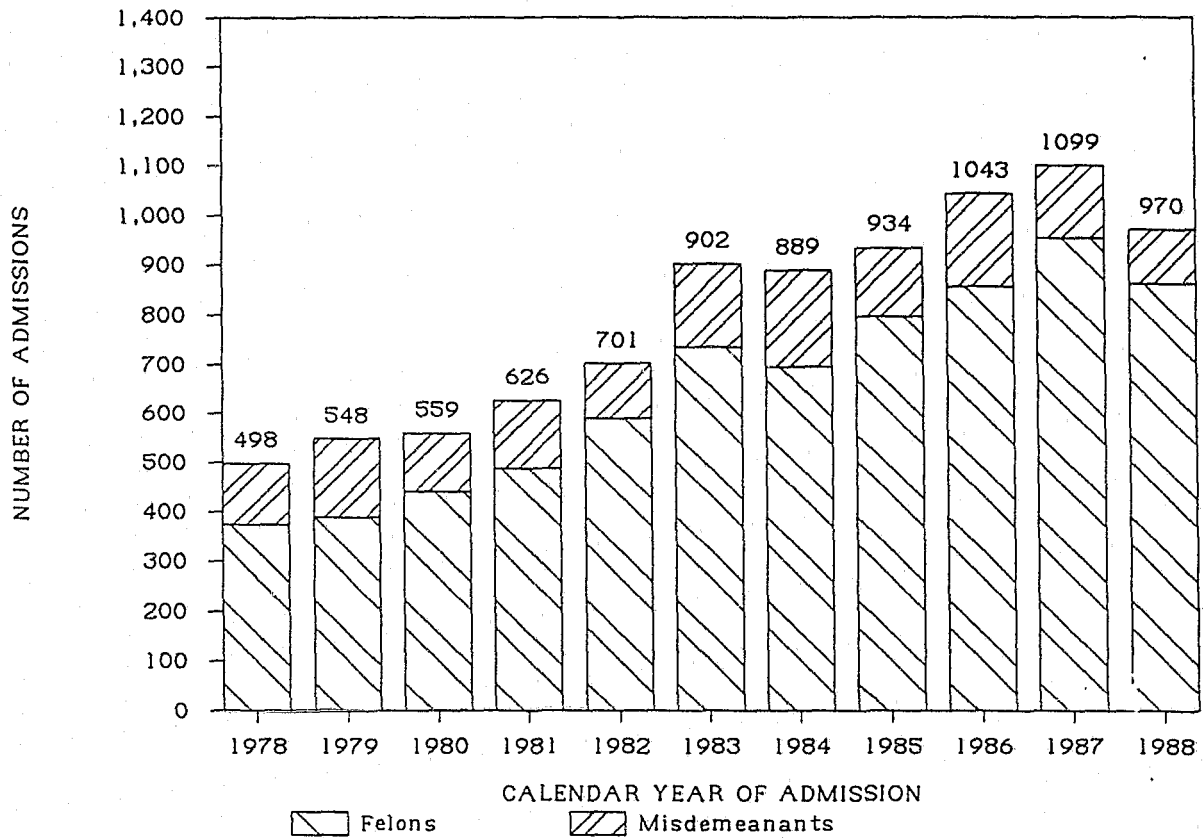
- Property crime admissions continue to comprise the largest proportion (51%) of total admissions for female offenders. That proportion has remained relatively steady through the years.
- Although the number of women admitted to prison for violent personal crimes has increased slightly over the past ten years, the proportion of women admitted for violent personal crimes decreased from 28% in 1978 to 17% in 1988.
- The number of women admitted to prison with HTV/DUI convictions has declined for two consecutive years. These cases are increasingly being probated.
- At the same time, the proportion of women offenders admitted for Drug Related and Alcohol Related crimes increased from 12% of all prison admissions in 1978 to 28% in 1988.

Admission Crime Type	% Total Admits: 1978	% Total Admits: 1983	% Total Admits: 1988
Violent Personal	28%	22%	17%
Non-Violent Personal	0%	0%	0%
Property	52%	55%	51%
Drug Sales	4%	6%	12%
Drug Possession	7%	8%	12%
HTV/DUI	1%	3%	4%
Alcohol	0%	0%	0%
Sex	4%	4%	1%
Other	3%	4%	2%

- From 1978 to 1988 prisons admissions for the following crime types increased or decreased by these amounts:

Habitual Traffic Violator/DUI	517%
Drug Sales	438%
Drug Possession	258%
Property	93%
Other	44%
Violent Personal	20%
Non-Violent Personal	-67%
Sex Offenses	-40%
Alcohol (except HTV/DUI)	-33%

**Felons and Misdemeanants
Admissions to Prison, 1978 - 1988**



Calendar Year	Total Annual Admissions	Felony Admissions	Misdemeanant Admissions
1978	498	373	125
1979	548	388	160
1980	559	440	119
1981	626	488	138
1982	701	589	112
1983	902	735	167
1984	889	695	194
1985	934	796	138
1986	1043	856	187
1987	1099	953	146
1988	970	862	108

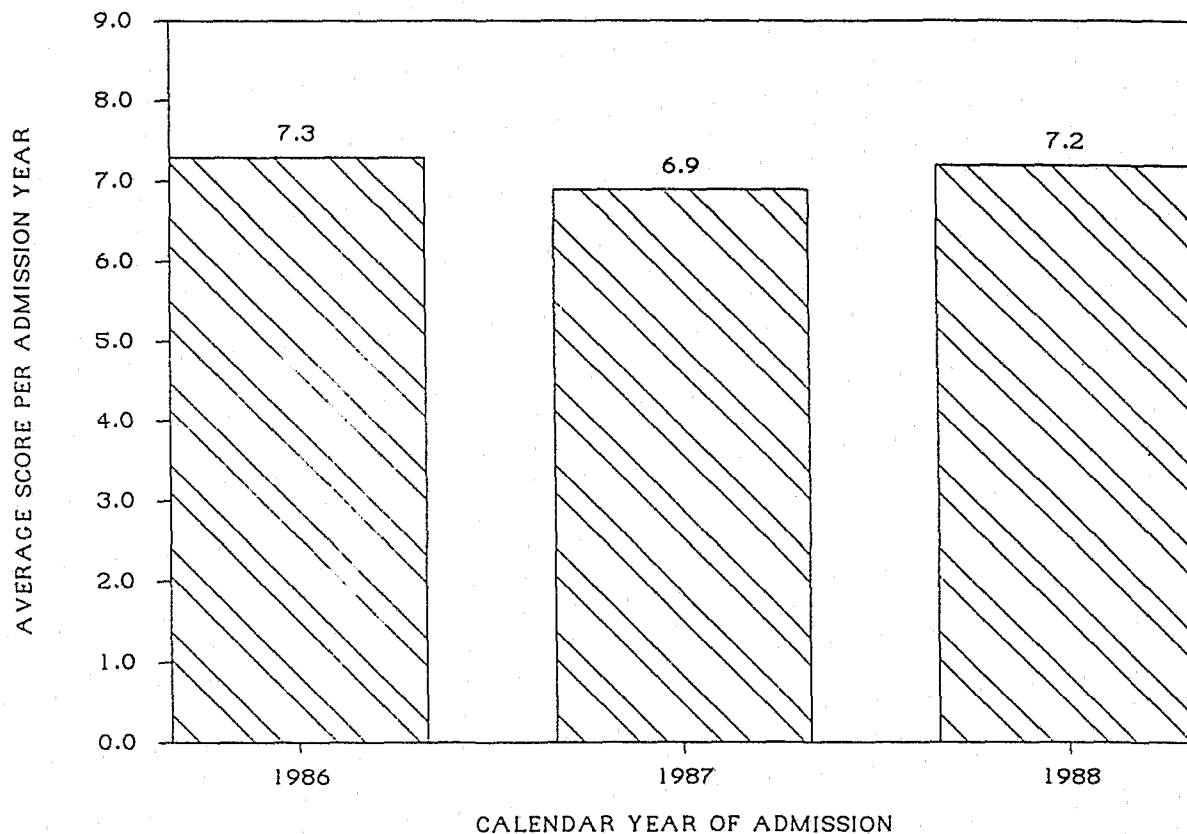
**Felons and Misdemeanants
Admissions to Prison, 1978 - 1988**

- Felony convictions were the leading type of admission to prison for women during the years from 1978 to 1988. As a proportion of total admissions, women convicted of felonies increased from 75% in 1978 to 89% in 1988.

Admission Type	% Total Admits: 1978	% Total Admits: 1983	% Total Admits: 1988
Felons	75%	82%	89%
Misdemeanors	25%	19%	11%

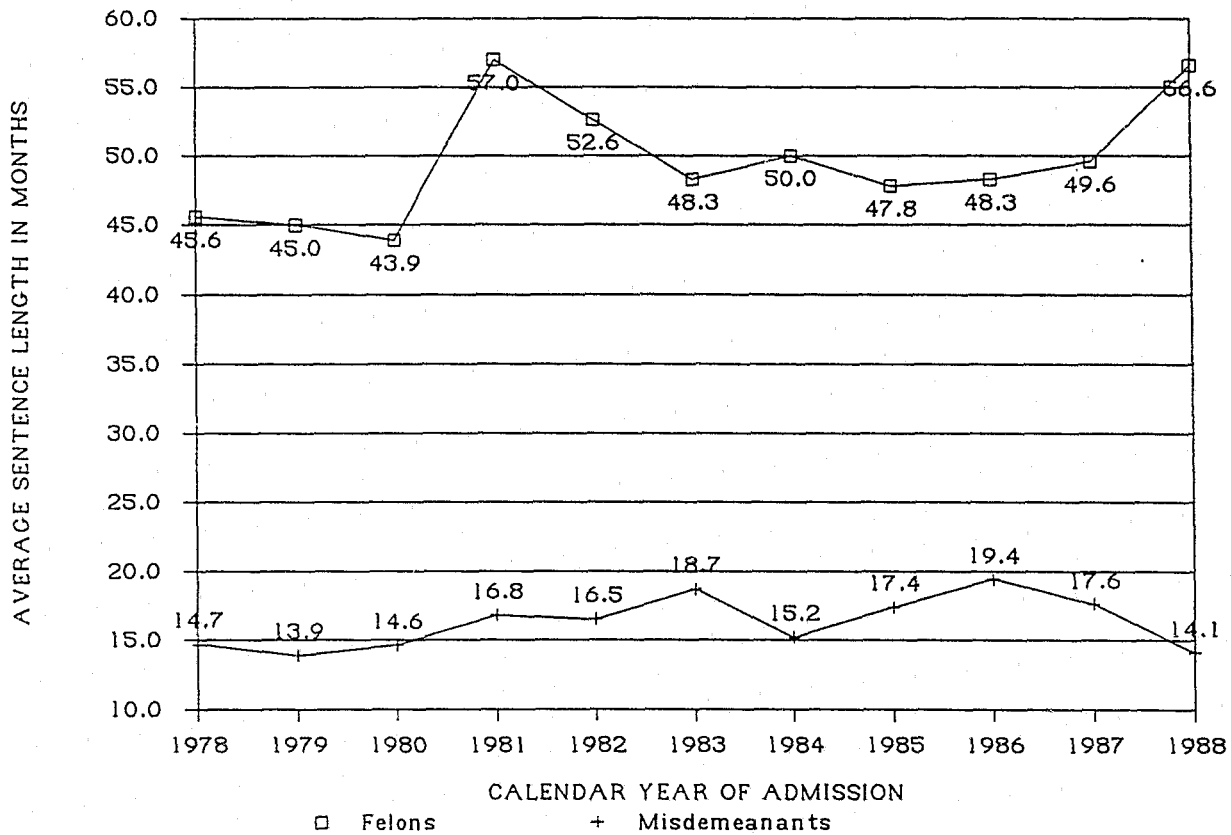
- The number of felony conviction admissions to prison more than doubled during that time, increasing 131% (from 373 to 862).
- Although misdemeanor admissions to prison fluctuated during the period studied, it has declined for the past two consecutive years.

**Average WRAT Reading Score
Admissions to Prison, 1980 - 1988**



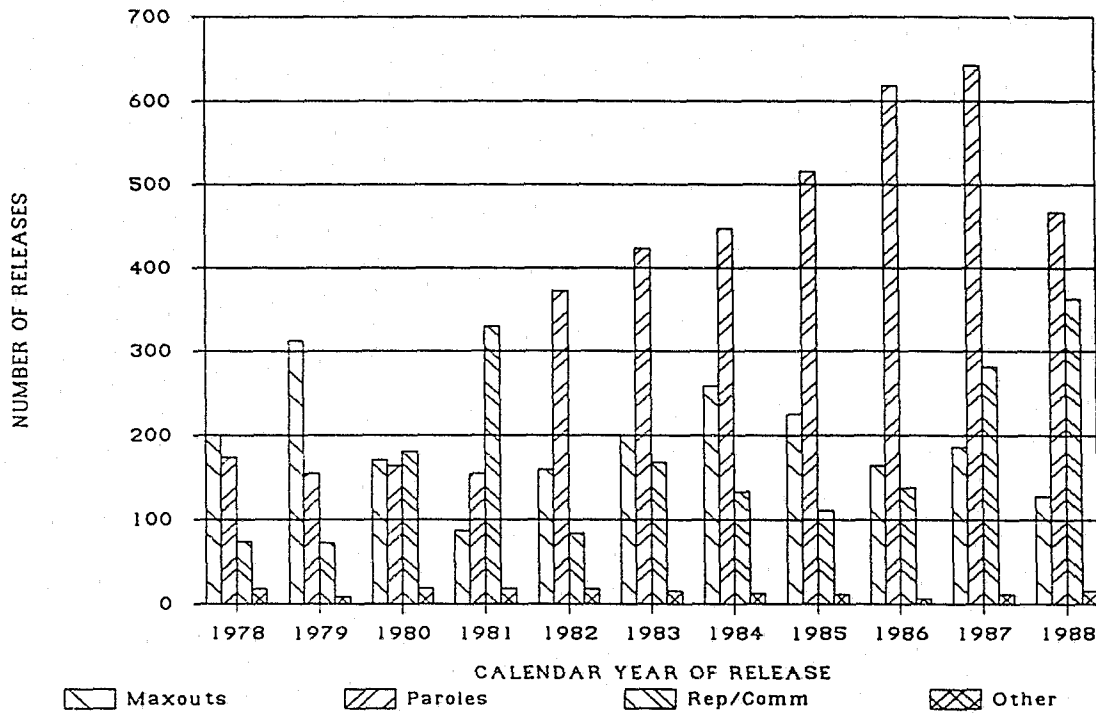
- This graph is based on the Reading sub-score of the Wide Range Achievement Test (WRAT) administered to incoming inmates during their diagnostic phase. These scores are roughly equivalent to grade levels in reading ability.
- The test being administered for the WRAT scores was renormed in 1985. The 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.
- The average functional reading level has declined slightly from 1986 to 1988.

**Average Sentence Length: Felons & Misdemeanants
Admissions to Prison: 1978 - 1988**



- Average sentence length increased by 11 months for felony inmates from 1978 to 1988.
- The average sentence length decreased 0.6 months for misdemeanants from 1978 to 1988 although it peaked at 19.4 months in 1986.

Type of Release:
Releases From Prison, 1978 - 1988



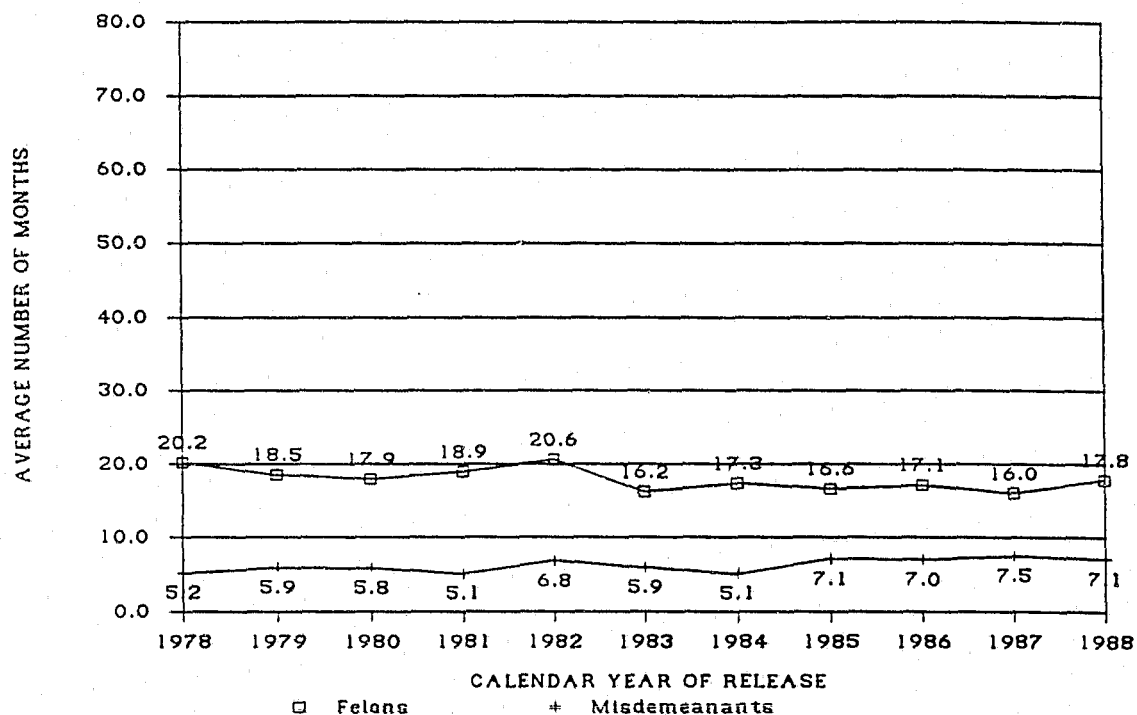
Calendar Year	Totals	Maxouts	Paroles	Reprieves	Commutations	Other Releases
1978	465	200	174	70	4	17
1979	548	313	155	71	1	8
1980	534	171	164	181	0	18
1981	590	87	155	32	298	18
1982	632	159	372	69	15	17
1983	806	200	423	168	0	15
1984	851	259	447	131	2	12
1985	864	226	516	109	2	11
1986	926	164	618	137	1	6
1987	1121	186	642	13	269	11
1988	973	128	467	10	353	15

Type of Release:
Releases From Prison, 1978 - 1988

- From 1982 to 1987 releases by Parole Board Guidelines increased 73%.
- By 1988, maxouts only accounted for 13% of all prison releases--a marked contrast from 1978 when maxouts accounted for 43% of all prison releases.
- Parole Board Actions have increased from 53% of all prison releases in 1978 to 85% of all prison releases in 1988.
- From 1978 to 1988 there were 22 people who were remitted to Probation by the Board of Pardons & Parole. These people were reflected in the "other" category.

Release Type	% Total Releases: 1978	% Total Releases: 1983	% Total Releases: 1988
Maxouts	43%	25%	13%
Parole Board Actions	53%	73%	85%
Other Releases	4%	2%	2%

Average Length of Stay: Prison, 1978 - 1988
Felons & Misdemeanants



Calendar Year	Felons		Misdemeanants	
	Avg. Number of Years	Avg. Number of Months	Avg. Number of Years	Avg. Number of Months
1978	1.69	20.2	0.44	5.2
1979	1.54	18.5	0.49	5.9
1980	1.49	17.9	0.48	5.8
1981	1.57	18.9	0.42	5.1
1982	1.72	20.6	0.57	6.8
1983	1.35	16.2	0.49	5.9
1984	1.44	17.3	0.42	5.1
1985	1.38	16.6	0.58	7.1
1986	1.43	17.1	0.58	7.0
1987	1.33	16.0	0.62	7.5
1988	1.48	17.8	0.59	7.1

**Average Length of Stay: Prison Releases, 1978 - 1988
Felons & Misdemeanants**

- The average length of stay for felony inmates decreased from 1978 to 1988 by 2.4 months, while it increased 1.9 months for misdemeanants.
- In 1982, the average length of stay for felony offenders peaked at nearly 21 months and was lowest in 1987 at 16 months.

GEORGIA

Who are the women in Georgia Women's Correctional Institution?

- * As of June 1989 there were 907 women incarcerated in Georgia: 729 in the state prison (Georgia Women's Correctional Institution) at Hardwick, and an additional 178 in three transitional centers in Atlanta and Macon. The backlog in county jails had reached 307 women, waiting to be moved to the state prison (nearly six times the number as at this time in 1987).
- * Women incarcerated at GWCI average 31 years of age; 11% are 21 or under.
- * Nearly two-thirds (64%) of the population is Black.
- * The women tend to be from a small town or small city (62%), although a significant proportion (38%) come from the Atlanta area.
- * Most (85%) have at least one child and nearly three-fourths (71%) are single, divorced, or widowed.
- * Although the women have an *average* tested reading level of 6.8 grade, 44% of them test below sixth grade.
- * Half of the women *entering* Georgia's prison system in 1988 came in on property crimes; nearly one-fourth (24%), on drug sale or possession.
- * Nearly half (45%) of GWCI's inmates are incarcerated for a violent personal crime; 30%, for a property crime; and 21%, for drug sale or possession.
- * One GWCI inmate in five has been incarcerated on at least one other occasion in the Georgia prison system.
- * One GWCI inmate in four (28%) was admitted to prison on a probation or parole revocation.

What are some of the problems the women inmates at GWCI face?

- * One of two inmates at GWCI comes from a family where at least one family member has been previously incarcerated.
- * At least half of the women have been drug abusers; about one in four have a history of alcohol abuse. (The number of women with drug-related problems admitted to the system has more than tripled since 1976.)
- * The women tend to be single parents with few job skills, who were unemployed (83%) at the time of their arrest.
- * For the most part, the women are far removed from their families geographically; this is a particularly difficult problem for the 399 (55%) with sentences of more than five years.
- * Many of these women have low self-esteem, with little success at living independently.

How has the Department of Corrections tried to address some of these issues?

- * Although there continues to be one centrally located prison for women, about one-third of those exiting the system do so through one of three transitional centers which may be located closer to their homes.
- * Project REACH (Reunite EAch CHild), in place at GWCI for about three years, provides an opportunity for mothers and their children to spend time together in a room specially equipped to entertain the youngsters. REACH also includes classes during the week to teach the women parenting skills.
- * The agency's Literacy Initiative is designed to raise the reading level of all Georgia's prisoners to at least sixth grade. At GWCI, the PALS program, sponsored by IBM, is an interactive video method that uses computers to teach reading to the women.
- * GWCI currently has five therapeutic communities with structured counseling programs designed to meet the special needs of particular groups of women. Those groups include:
 - women with drug/alcohol problems;
 - women working on their academic/vocational skills;
 - older women, and those tending to be victimized;
 - two special management units for particularly disruptive women.

What are some important trends in female admissions to Georgia's prison?

- * The number of women admitted annually to prison in Georgia has more than doubled in the past eleven years: from 432 in 1976 to 970 in 1988.
- * Women are coming to prison increasingly on property crimes (44% of all new admissions in 1976 vs. 51% in 1988) and drug sale/possession (up from 18% in 1976 to 24% in 1988); less frequently on violent personal crimes (down to 17% in 1988 from 25% in 1976).
- * The average length of stay on a felony conviction is 18 months.
- * More than half (59%) of all women entering Georgia's prison system have a history of drug abuse.

What are some important trends in female releases from Georgia's prison system?

- * 973 women were released from Georgia's prison system during 1988.
- * Average length of stay for 1988 releases (prison time only) is 12.3 months.
- * Length of stay was nearly identical for the sub-group of women with substance abuse problems.
- * 50% of the 1988 releasees had served six months or less in prison; 9% had served two years or longer.
- * Of the 690 women released directly from GWCI:
 - ~ 282 (41%) were paroled
 - ~ 256 (37%) were commuted by the Parole Board
 - ~ 102 (15%) were maxouts.
- * Average length of stay for 1988 GWCI max-outs is 9.7 months.

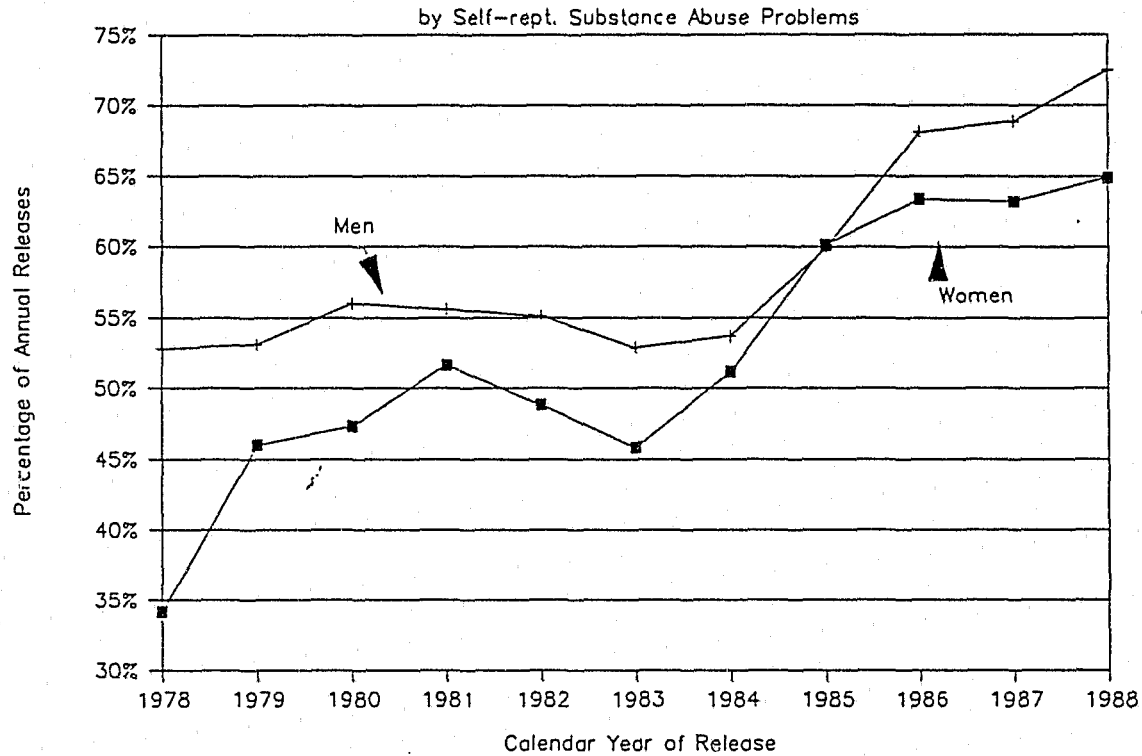
What are some trends in Disciplinary Reports at Georgia Women's Correctional Institution?

- * 329 major Disciplinary Reports (DR's) that resulted in isolation for 173 inmates were cleared at GWCI during 1988.
- * The 329 DR's included 557 charges:
 - ~ 157 DR's had one charge only
 - ~ 172 DR's had multiple charges
- * Average isolation time imposed was 10.2 days.
- * The ten most frequently cited charges and the number of times they were cited were:

~ Failure to follow instructions:	184
~ Insubordination:	85
~ Injury to inmate:	32
~ Assault without weapon:	31
~ Assault inmate:	25
~ Assault officer:	21
~ Unauthorized presence:	20
~ Obscene words and gestures:	19
~ Participating in disturbance/strike:	19
~ Possession of contraband:	16

Substance Abuse: Transitional Center Inmates, 1978 - 1988

Trans. Center Inmates 1978-1988



Percentage of Substance Abuse
Within Transitional Center Release Cohorts
1978-1988

Substance Abuse	% Total Releases: 1978	% Total Releases: 1983	% Total Admits: 1988
Men	53%	53%	72%
Women	34%	46%	65%

Substance Abuse: Transitional Center Inmates, 1978 - 1988

- Self-reported substance abuse among Transitional Center male inmates has increased from 53% in 1978 to 72% in 1988.

- At the same time, self-reported substance abuse among Transitional Center female inmates has increased from 34% in 1978 to 65% in 1988.
- Substance abusers for this report were identified as those with a diagnostic behavior code denoting drug or alcohol abuse.

**Number of Transitional Center Male Inmates, 1978-1988
By Substance Abuse**

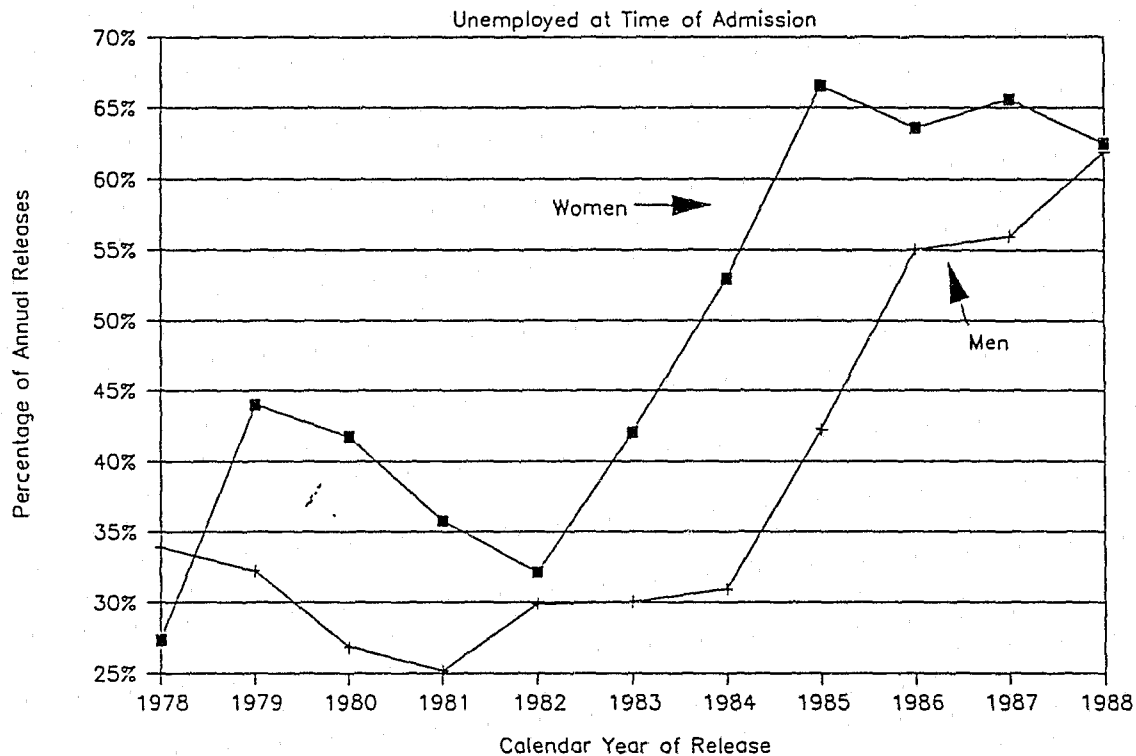
Calendar Year	Total Annual Releases	Substance Abuse Flag	Percentage Substance Abuse
1978	426	225	53%
1979	386	205	53%
1980	552	309	56%
1981	486	270	56%
1982	499	275	55%
1983	497	263	53%
1984	525	282	54%
1985	521	312	60%
1986	574	391	68%
1987	540	372	69%
1988	523	379	72%

**Number of Female Transitional Center Inmates, 1978-1988
By Substance Abuse**

Calendar Year	Total Annual Releases	Substance Abuse Flag	Percentage Substance Abuse
1978	161	55	34%
1979	226	104	46%
1980	207	98	47%
1981	246	127	52%
1982	305	149	49%
1983	323	148	46%
1984	301	154	51%
1985	301	181	60%
1986	344	218	63%
1987	386	244	63%
1988	279	181	65%

Employment Status at Time of Arrest: Transitional Center Inmates, 1978 - 1988

Trans. Center Inmates 1978-1988



- Over 60% of both men and women Transitional Center inmates (57%) were unemployed at the time of arrest in 1988. Historically the percentage of unemployed men has been less than the percentage of unemployed women. However in 1988, the percentages were only 1% different, 62% for men and 63% for women.

**Number of Male Transitional Center Inmates, 1978-1988
By Employment Status at Time of Arrest**

Calendar Year	Total Annual Releases	Not Reported	Employed Full Time	Employed Part Time	Unemployed < 6 Months	Unemployed > 6 Months	Other
1978	426	16	194	42	71	68	35
1979	386	4	199	39	76	47	21
1980	552	5	312	40	90	57	48
1981	486	6	260	37	71	50	62
1982	499	11	244	28	89	57	70
1983	497	18	211	28	79	65	96
1984	525	24	254	35	92	63	57
1985	521	7	202	42	110	107	53
1986	574	9	179	21	165	146	54
1987	540	6	178	16	146	153	41
1988	523	11	143	18	169	148	34

**Employment Status at Time of Arrest:
Transitional Center Male Inmates, 1978 - 1988**

- The majority of Transitional Center male inmates (57%) were employed at the time of arrest in 1978. Employment within this group has declined over the last ten year so that in 1988 only 32% of Transitional Center men were employed.
- Unemployment among Transitional Center male inmates has risen from 34% in 1978 to a new high of 62% in 1988.

**Percentage of Employment Status at Time of Arrest
Within Transitional Center Release Cohorts
Males, 1978-1988**

Employment Status at Time of Arrest	% Total Releases: 1978	% Total Releases: 1983	% Total Admits: 1988
Full Time Employed	47%	44%	28%
Part Time Employed	10%	6%	4%
Unemployed < 6 Months	17%	16%	33%
Unemployed > 6 Months	17%	14%	29%
Other	9%	20%	7%

**Number of Female Transitional Center Inmates, 1978-1988
By Employment Status at Time of Arrest**

Calendar Year	Total Annual Releases	Not Reported	Employed Full Time	Employed Part Time	Unemployed < 6 Months	Unemployed > 6 Months	Other
1978	161	4	35	1	12	31	78
1979	226	1	65	4	38	61	57
1980	207	1	75	12	25	61	33
1981	246	0	77	16	28	60	65
1982	305	28	68	8	30	59	112
1983	323	78	55	10	44	59	77
1984	301	50	31	7	41	92	80
1985	301	23	49	4	78	107	40
1986	344	9	75	7	87	126	40
1987	386	40	73	12	97	130	34
1988	279	31	57	12	57	98	24

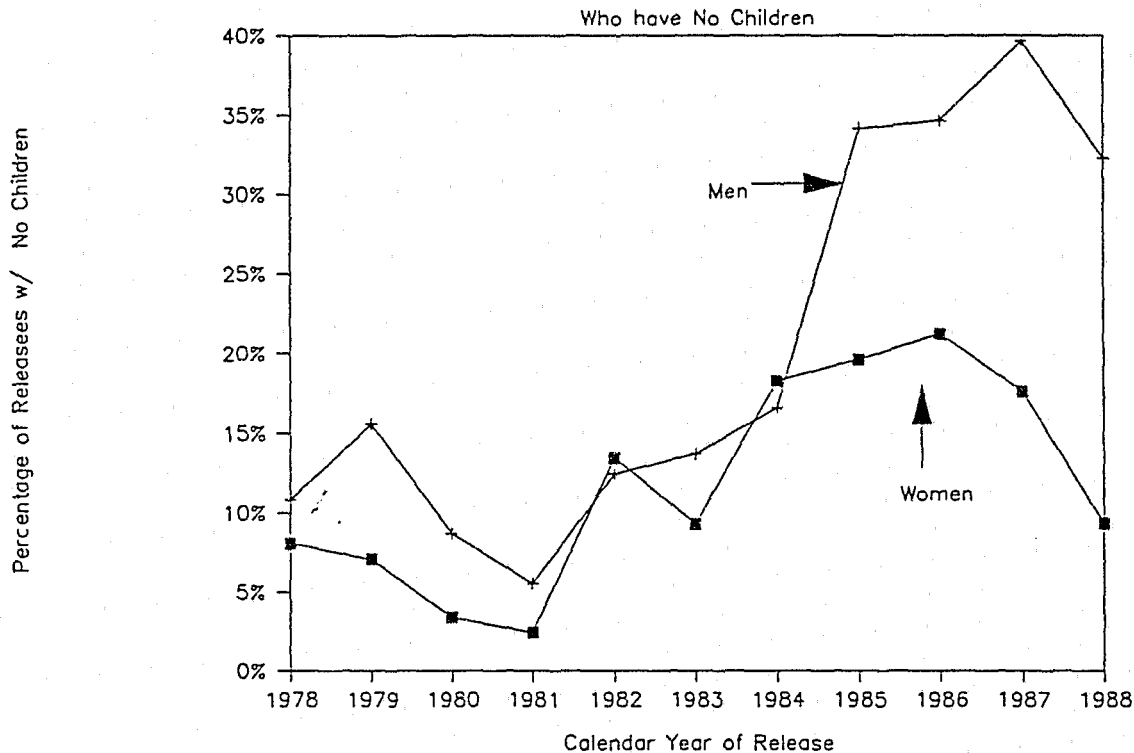
- Unemployment among Transitional Center female inmates has risen from 34% in 1978 to 63% in 1988.
- Ironically employment among Transitional Center female inmates has also increased during this ten year period, up from 23% in 1978 to 28% in 1988.
- The percentage of Transitional Center female inmates who were coded as "Other" has dropped dramatically in the last ten years. In 1978, 50% of the women received one of these codes. In 1988, only 10% received these codes. For this report, the "Other" category includes persons coded as "Never Worked", "Incapable of Working", "Student", and "Other".
- The percentage of Transitional Center female inmates whose employment status is "Not Reported" is higher now (11%) than at any time since 1984, (17%). In 1988, only 2% of Transitional Center male inmates had a code of "Not Reported".

**Percentage of Employment Status at Time of Arrest
Within Transitional Center Release Cohorts
Females, 1978-1988**

Employment Status at Time of Arrest	% Total Releases: 1978	% Total Releases: 1983	% Total Admits: 1988
Full Time Employed	22%	22%	23%
Part Time Employed	1%	4%	5%
Unemployed < 6 Months	8%	18%	23%
Unemployed > 6 Months	20%	24%	40%
Other	50%	31%	10%

Number of Children: Transitional Center Inmates, 1978 - 1988

Trans. Center Inmates 1978-1988



Percentage With No Children Within Transitional Center Release Cohorts 1978-1988

Center Inmates With No Children	% Total Releases: 1978	% Total Releases: 1983	% Total Admits: 1988
Men	11%	14%	32%
Women	8%	9%	9%

Number With No Children: Transitional Center Inmates, 1978 - 1988

- There is an increase of Transitional Center males who claim to have no children. The upswing starts in 1984 and coincides with an upswing in unemployment and substance abuse which are shown on other pages. In 1978, 11% of Transitional Center males claimed to have no children. In 1988, 32% of Transitional Center males claimed to have no children.

There is a decrease of Transitional Center females who claim to have no children. The highest percentage of those claiming no children was 21% in 1986. It has now decreased to 9%.

**Number of Transitional Center Male Inmates, 1978-1988
With No Children**

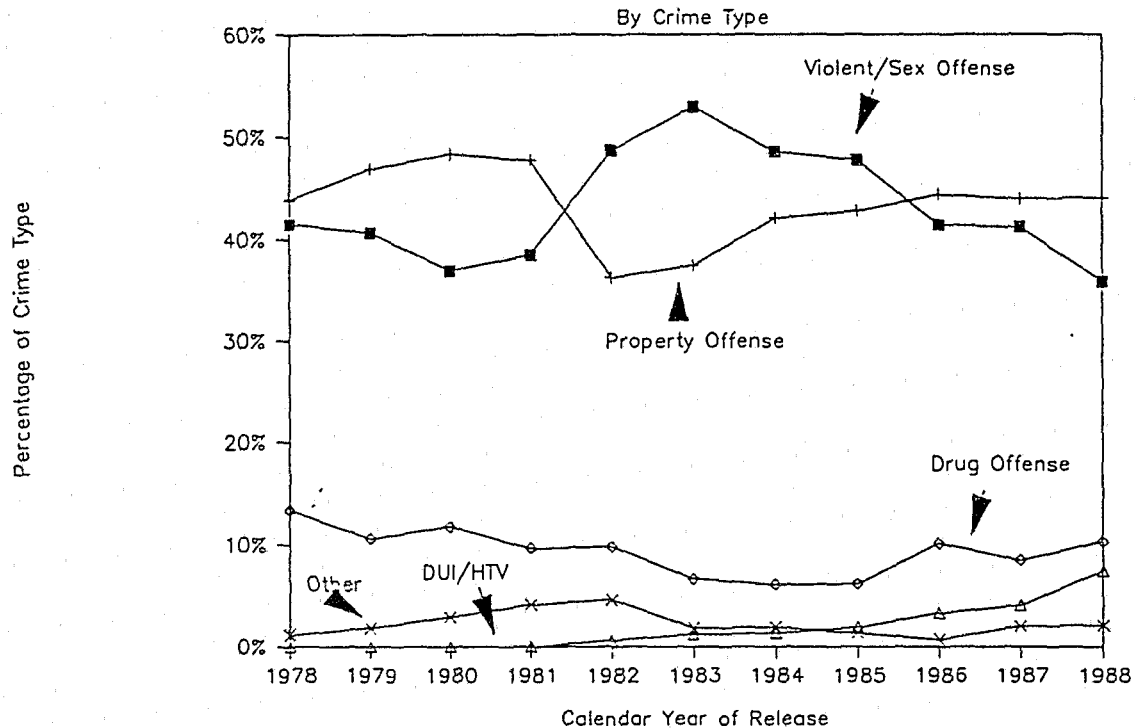
Calendar Year	Total Annual Releases	No Children	Percentage With No Children
1978	426	46	11%
1979	386	60	16%
1980	552	48	9%
1981	486	27	6%
1982	499	62	12%
1983	497	68	14%
1984	525	87	17%
1985	521	178	34%
1986	574	199	35%
1987	540	214	40%
1988	523	169	32%

**Number of Female Transitional Center Inmates, 1978-1988
With No Children**

Calendar Year	Total Annual Releases	No Children	Percentage With No Children
1978	161	13	8%
1979	226	16	7%
1980	207	7	3%
1981	246	6	2%
1982	305	41	13%
1983	323	30	9%
1984	301	55	18%
1985	301	59	20%
1986	344	73	21%
1987	386	68	18%
1988	279	26	9%

Crime Type: Transitional Center Inmates, 1978 - 1988

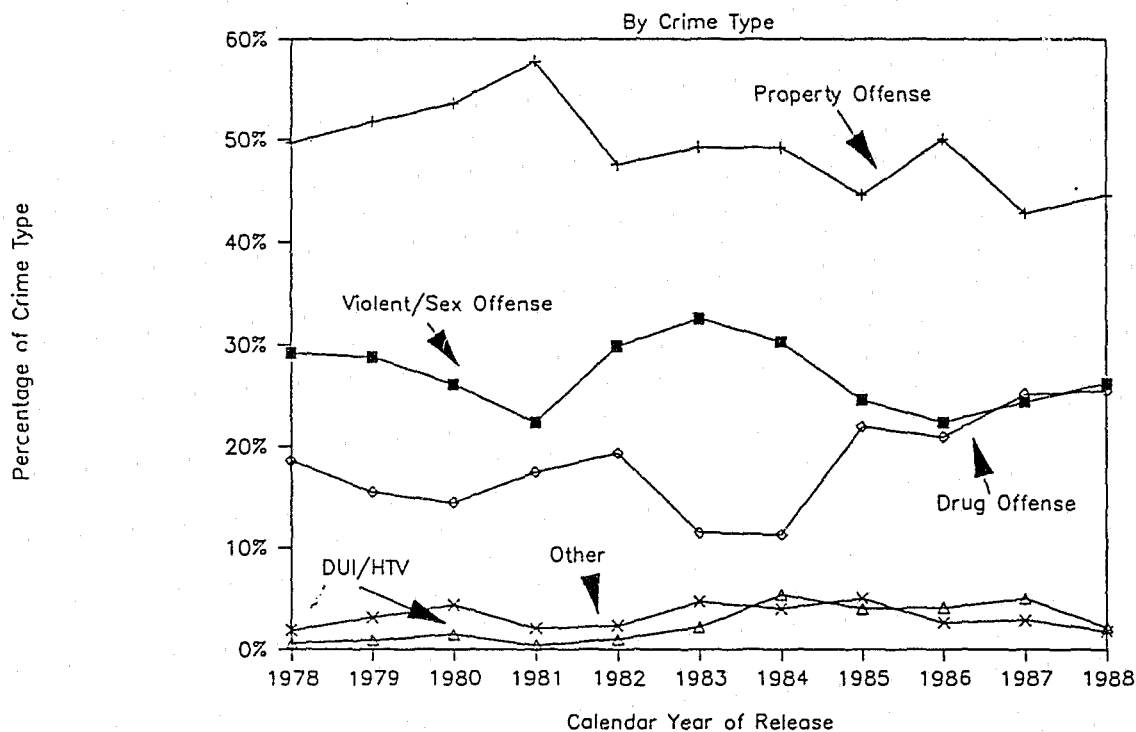
Trans. Center Male Inmates 1978-1988



Number of Male Transitional Center Inmates, 1978-1988 By Crime Type

Calendar Year	Total Annual Releases	Violent Personal	Property	Drug Sales	Drug Possession	Alcohol Including DUI & HTV	Non-Violent and Other	Sex Offenses
1978	426	169	187	37	20	0	5	8
1979	386	155	181	23	18	0	7	2
1980	552	197	267	43	22	0	16	7
1981	486	180	232	24	23	0	20	7
1982	499	234	181	28	21	3	23	9
1983	497	241	186	19	14	6	9	22
1984	525	239	221	15	17	7	10	16
1985	521	242	223	20	12	10	7	7
1986	574	227	255	33	25	19	4	11
1987	540	208	238	24	22	22	11	15
1988	523	179	231	30	24	39	11	9

Trans. Center Female Inmates 1978-1988



Number of Female Transitional Center Inmates, 1978-1988 By Crime Type

Calendar Year	Total Annual Releases	Violent Personal	Property	Drug Sales	Drug Possession	Alcohol Including DUI & HTV	Non-Violent and Other	Sex Offenses
1978	161	45	80	18	12	1	13	2
1979	226	63	117	18	17	2	19	2
1980	207	53	111	9	21	3	24	1
1981	246	52	142	24	19	1	20	3
1982	305	83	145	30	29	3	32	8
1983	323	83	159	16	21	7	28	22
1984	301	78	148	16	18	16	34	13
1985	301	63	134	37	29	12	41	11
1986	344	72	172	35	37	14	51	5
1987	386	89	165	42	55	19	74	5
1988	279	69	124	44	27	6	33	4
1988	523	179	231	30	24	39	11	0

Crime Type: Transitional Center Inmates, 1978 - 1988

- The majority of Transitional Center male inmates have a crime type of either a property crime or a violent personal crime or a sex crime. These crimes include over 80% of the center's release cohorts.
- Since 1982 the percentage of property crime among Transitional Center male inmates has been on the rise, from a low of 36% in 1982 to its current high of 44% in 1988.
- Since 1983 the percentage of violent/sex crime among Transitional Center male inmates has been on the decline, from a high of 53% in 1983 to its current low of 36% in 1988.
- Since 1982 the percentage of alcohol related crimes (including DUI and HTV) among Transitional Center male inmates has been on the rise, from a low of 1% in 1982 to its current high of 7% in 1988. Before 1981, there were no men this crime category.

Percentage of Crime Type Within Transitional Center Release Cohorts
Males, 1978-1988

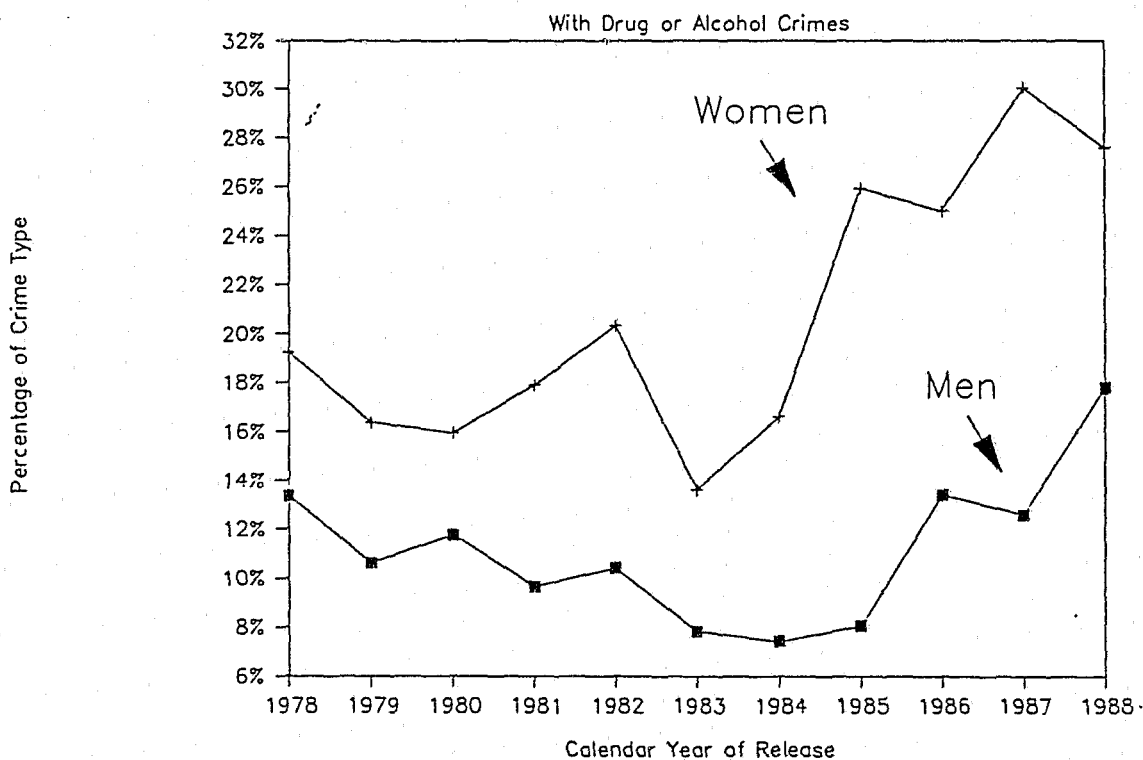
Most Serious Crime Type	% Total Releases: 1978	% Total Releases: 1983	% Total Admits: 1988
Violent Personal	40%	48%	34%
Property	44%	37%	44%
Drug Sales	9%	4%	6%
Drug Possession	5%	3%	5%
Alcohol & HTV/DUI	0%	1%	7%
Non-violent & Other	1%	2%	2%
Sex	2%	4%	2%

- The most frequent crime type among Transitional Center female inmates is property crime. These crimes include over 40% of the center's release cohorts.
- In 1981 the percentage of property crime among Transitional Center female inmates began to decline, from a high of 58% in 1981 to a low of 43% in 1987. In 1988 there was a slight upswing to 44%.
- In 1983 the percentage of violent/sex crime among Transitional Center female inmates began to decline, from a high of 33% in 1983 to a low of 22% in 1986. The percentage has risen to 35% in 1988.
- The percentage of drug offenses among Transitional Center female inmates has increased rapidly since 1984. The low in 1984 was 11%. The percentage has increased to 25% in 1988. The increase is even more remarkable when compared to the male cohorts which showed very little change over this time period.

**Percentage of Crime Type Within Transitional Center Release Cohorts
Females, 1978-1988**

Most Serious Crime Type	% Total Releases: 1978	% Total Releases: 1983	% Total Admits: 1988
Violent Personal	28%	26%	25%
Property	50%	49%	44%
Drug Sales	11%	5%	16%
Drug Possession	7%	7%	10%
Alcohol & HTV/DUI	1%	2%	2%
Non-violent & Other	2%	5%	2%
Sex	1%	7%	1%

Trans. Center Inmates 1978-1988



- When all drug offenses and all alcohol-related offenses are combined, the percentage of these substance abuse crimes show a marked upswing for both sexes in the last four years.
- In the male Transitional Center cohort, the increase in substance abuse crime is primarily due to DUI/HTV crimes.
- In the female Transitional Center cohort, the increase in substance abuse crime is primarily due to drug crimes. Although drug sales and drug possession have both increases, drug sales have increased by a wider margin.

A CONTINUUM OF SENTENCING OPTIONS FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS IN GEORGIA

Suspended Sentence



Basic Probation



Community Service



Intensive Probation



Women's Out-Service



Diversion Centers



Detention Center



Prison



Transitional Centers

SUSPENDED SENTENCE

In least-serious cases where supervision or confinement would serve no purpose, judges may opt to suspend the sentence with no obligation by the offender except to obey the law, and perhaps to pay a fine. If there is a new offense, the judge may activate the suspended sentence.

BASIC PROBATION

Probationers are classified using an instrument that predicts risk of failure on probation. Based on the score, the probationer is placed in minimum, medium, high, or maximum supervision. Judges may specify additional special conditions (e.g., fines, restitution, community service). Some women are placed on *Specialized Caseloads* with supervision geared to address special needs of women.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

As an additional condition, some probationers are ordered to perform Community Service. The law defines *community service* as "uncompensated work by an offender with an agency for the benefit of the community."

INTENSIVE PROBATION SUPERVISION

The Georgia IPS program is nationally recognized as the strictest form of probation supervision in the country. Two probation staff work as a team in supervising a small caseload of 25 probationers. There are five contacts per week, including nights and weekends, and a curfew except during working hours. *Home Confinement*, an enhancement of IPS, specifies a minimum 90 days of home restriction, 50 hours of community service, and is sometimes used with electronic monitoring.

WOMEN'S OUT SERVICE PROGRAM

This program provides non-residential, supervised probation for one year using a four-phase treatment modality. Phase I is six months of weekly counseling sessions and developmental skills classes. The latter phases are two months each, with a gradual reduction in control.

DIVERSION CENTERS

As a condition of probation, a judge may require that a probationer be assigned to a Diversion Center which provides a variety of educational and counseling programs. The probationer lives at the center, but works at a regular job in the community, in addition to performing community service. The probationer's paycheck is turned in to the Center, and room, board, fines, restitution and family support are deducted.

DETENTION CENTER

The Detention Center is a community-based, residential facility housing non-violent offenders in a secure, restrictive environment. Offenders work on unpaid community work details supervised by correctional officers.

STATE PRISON

Imprisonment is a last resort--either for a clearly dangerous violent offender who can be housed nowhere else, or for a nonviolent offender who has exhausted all alternative forms of punishment.

TRANSITIONAL CENTERS

Before re-entering society after a term in state prison, most women spend a few months in a Transitional Center. Emphasis is on the responsible behaviors needed in society: keeping a job, and peacefully co-existing with peers.