

GEORGIA CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA LANDSCAPE INSIGHTS

**A CLOSER LOOK AT INCARCERATED
WOMEN, PROBATION, CRIMES,
AND ARRESTS**



**Carl Vinson Institute of Government
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA**

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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. Through training, applied research, technical assistance, and technology solutions, we work to increase the capacity of governments in Georgia to better serve their constituents. The Institute conducts nonpartisan research that helps partners make better data-informed decisions. This data landscape report provides objective data for decision makers.

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 the 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.

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GEORGIA CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA LANDSCAPE INSIGHTS
A CLOSER LOOK AT INCARCERATED WOMEN,
PROBATION, CRIMES, AND ARRESTS

Introduction

The *Georgia Criminal Justice Data Landscape Report Insights: A Closer Look at Probation, Crime, and Arrest Data, and Incarcerated Women* is a continuation of the [Georgia Criminal Justice Data Landscape Report](#) published in 2021. That report was intended to be a service to the public and to policy makers interested in Georgia’s adult criminal and youth justice systems over the prior 10 years. This report offers deeper insights into data resources and specific criminal justice topics, such as arrests and probation, introduced in the 2021 report. This report also includes new data that were not included in the 2021 report, such as misdemeanor probation.

This *Insights* report was informed by stakeholder input in order to provide a wholistic view of the major criminal justice issues in Georgia. Stakeholders included nonprofits involved in the criminal justice space throughout Georgia as well as state government criminal justice agencies. Stakeholders were first convened in July 2022 to help inform researchers at the University of Georgia Carl Vinson Institute of Government on the most pressing and relevant research needs in Georgia. During the second convening, held in January 2023, researchers gathered stakeholder input on interim findings from the research. In a third convening in July 2023, stakeholders gave the research team feedback on the draft report.

The data contained in the 2021 *Landscape Report* covered the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. At the time of its publication, minimal data were available from 2020. What was available for 2020 reflected the impact of court closures and minimal operations. Many of the data in this *Insights* report cover the period just before and during the pandemic, as well as its aftermath as the emergency judicial orders were lifted^a and court operations returned to normal. A significant backlog still remains in many jurisdictions.

One insight from the facilitated discussions was the desire by stakeholders to see and compare data by judicial circuit. Therefore, many of the data contained in this report are presented in that manner.

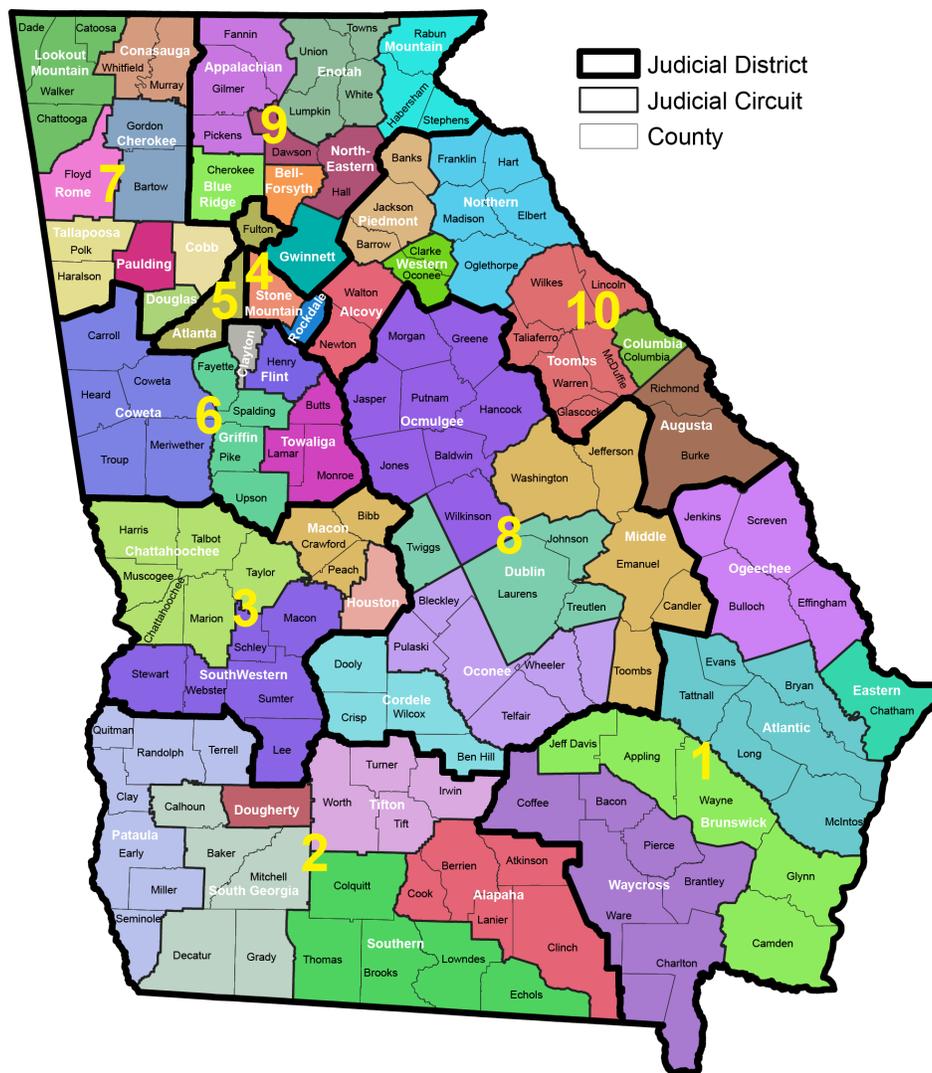
With 159 counties, Georgia has a complex judicial framework. Figure 1 is a map of Georgia’s judicial circuits and districts. Each county has its own superior court. Counties are grouped together into 50 judicial circuits.^b Some circuits contain as many as six counties. The largest circuit (Ocmulgee) comprises eight counties, while several circuits have just one county.

^a The first emergency judicial order was issued on March 14, 2020, and subsequently extended 14 times. The final judicial emergency order expired on June 30, 2021.

^b The newest judicial circuit, Columbia Judicial Circuit, is composed of Columbia County and was created by Senate Bill 9 during the 2021 legislative session. Columbia County was formerly part of the Augusta Circuit. The new circuit became effective on July 1, 2021.



Figure 1. Map of Georgia's Judicial Circuits and Districts, 2023



Source: Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts

CONTEXT: COVID-19

The intent of the 2021 *Landscape Report* was to look back at 10 years of historical criminal justice system data in Georgia to bring focus to changing trends for certain geographic areas or populations. As the 2021 *Landscape Report* was being prepared, the state was addressing the impact and effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Data releases are often delayed by one or two years, so data on the impacts of the pandemic on every aspect of the criminal justice system were not yet available.

As the researchers began to think about the focus of this report, data from the years covering the pandemic were being released. Consequently, this report explores pre-pandemic trends, the impacts of the pandemic on different aspects of the criminal justice system, and ultimately what



the beginnings of a recovery look like. Note that the data currently available cover the worst two years of the pandemic (2020 and 2021). However, data covering 2022, the beginning of the recovery, are not always available and do not necessarily signify a future trend.

The first statewide emergency judicial order was issued on March 14, 2020, halting all but the most essential court functions to protect the health and safety of people involved in the justice system. Trials already underway were allowed to continue, but no new juries or grand juries could be empaneled. The order also immediately suspended all court and litigant deadlines in civil and criminal cases, including statutes of limitation and speedy trial demands.

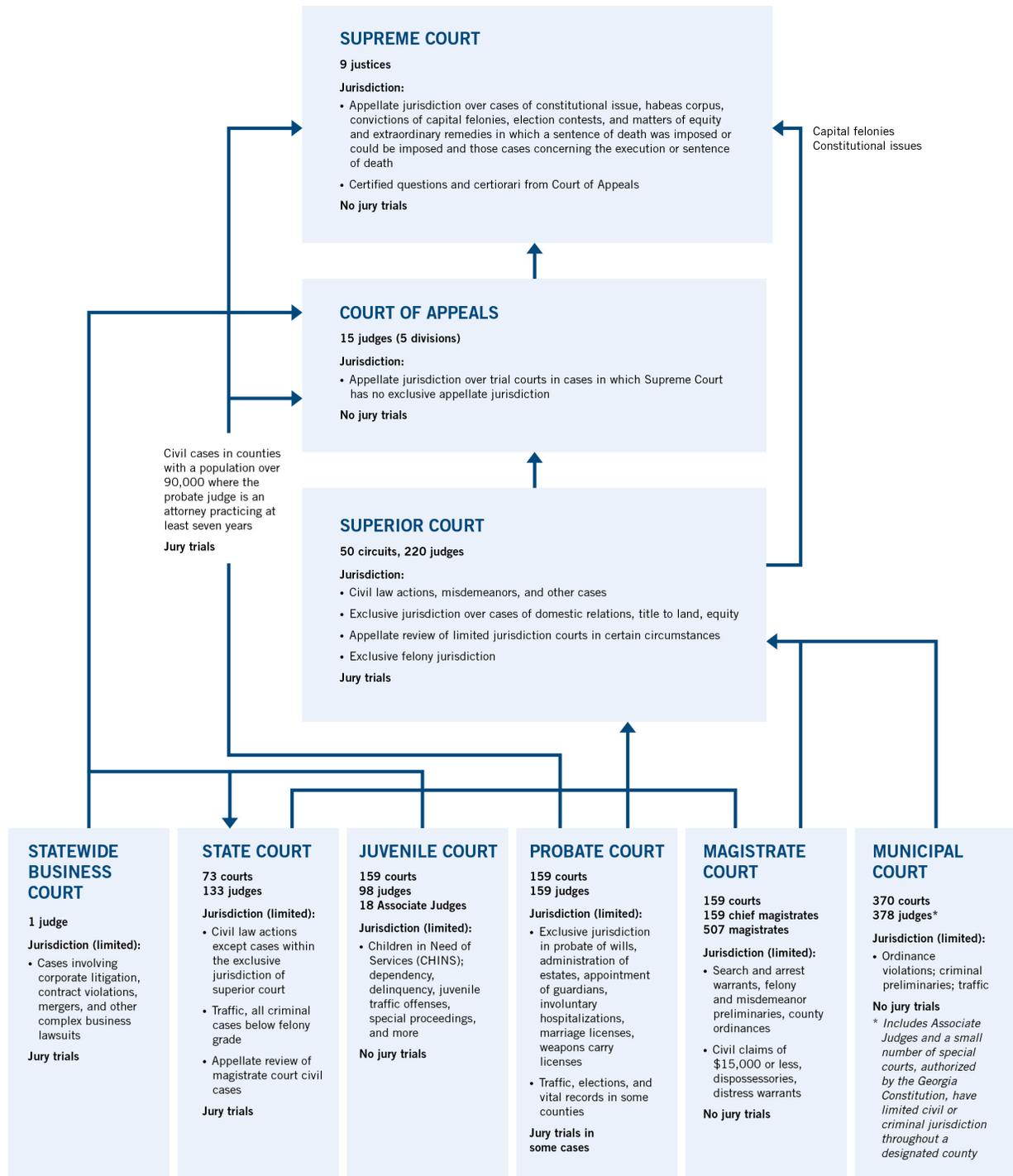
From the beginning, the emergency orders emphasized the need for increased use of technology for remote judicial proceedings. Courts were required to find ways to provide public access to courts and to satisfy defendants' rights to confront their accusers. By the end of summer 2020, when the backlog of cases had increased significantly, the chief judges of superior courts were instructed to consult with district attorneys to determine ways to resume grand jury proceedings. Each county was instructed to establish a local committee of judicial system participants to develop detailed guidelines for resuming jury trials. On October 10, the chief judges were authorized to resume jury trials if local conditions allowed and if the local committee had developed and issued a final jury trial plan. The final order of the year, issued December 9, noted that conditions were again worsening in parts of the state, resulting in a new order on January 8, 2021, again prohibiting jury trials not already in progress.

A final order—the 15th extension—was issued on June 7, 2021. It noted that the governor's Public Health State of Emergency was set to expire at 11:59 PM on June 30, 2021 and that the statewide emergency judicial order would expire at the same time, so "courts and litigants should prepare for the expiration of the statewide judicial emergency."¹

Figure 2 provides an overview of Georgia's court system, the types of cases each class of court has jurisdiction over, and how cases flow through the system. For more information on Georgia's court system, see the [Georgia Criminal Justice Data Landscape Report: Criminal Court System Supplement](#).



Figure 2. Flow Chart of the Georgia Court System, 2022



Note: As of April 2022

Source: Judicial Council of Georgia, Administrative Office of the Courts

Crime Data

UNDERSTANDING THE CRIME DATA

The crime incident data in this report are drawn from various federal sources, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Crime Data Explorer (CDE) and the Law Enforcement Agency Reported Crime Analysis Tool (LEARCAT) from the Bureau of Justice Statistics. These data sources rely on the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program data files, which have been collected since 1930.^{2,3} Local law enforcement agencies voluntarily submit monthly reports to the FBI UCR program based on standardized definitions of crimes. In Georgia, law enforcement agencies submit their reports to the Georgia Crime Information Center (GCIC), a division of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI). The GCIC compiles this information and shares it with the FBI.⁴ Additionally, the GBI includes these data in the Crime Statistics Summary reports available on its website.⁵

Like many states, each law enforcement agency (LEA) in Georgia is required by law to submit its crime incident data monthly, but not all agencies report each month due to various factors, such as budget constraints, personnel shortages, or inadequate training. In 2021, the FBI transitioned all LEAs to a new data collection system called the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), which also may have affected the ability of some agencies to report. To address this issue, the FBI employs estimation methods at the national and state levels to account for nonreporting agencies. However, the FBI does not produce estimates for individual agencies or counties due to concerns about the reliability of those estimates.⁶

This report presents the FBI's national- and state-level estimates of crime incidents to compensate for nonreporting by LEAs. However, only data reported by LEAs are used for county-level values. To help the reader understand the reliability of the data in this report, metrics are included that attempt to capture how many crime incidents may have been missed. For the state-level data, the percentage of the state's population living within the jurisdictions of the reporting LEAs are included. For example, in 2021, the Georgia law enforcement agencies reporting to UCR covered 79.5% of the state's population.

For the county-level data, the average months reported are used as a reliability measure. This metric calculates the total number of months reported by all LEAs in a county and divides it by the number of agencies. For instance, in Fulton County, which has 41 LEAs, a total of 313 months of data were reported by LEAs in 2021. Dividing 313 by 41 gives an average of 7.6 months reported by each Fulton County LEA. Ideally, each agency would report for all 12 months, resulting in a total of 492 months (41 agencies x 12 months). However, as mentioned previously, not all agencies report their data each month due to various factors, such as budget constraints, personnel shortages, or inadequate training.



Prior to the switch to NIBRS, only certain offenses (called Part 1 offenses or index crimes) were reported. The following offenses are defined as index crimes: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, human trafficking, and arson. In addition, only the most serious offense occurring during a crime event was recorded. For instance, if a murder occurred during a robbery, only the murder would be reported to the FBI. The NIBRS data collection system allows for a far larger list of offenses to be submitted and records up to 10 offenses per incident. It also captures detailed information about each crime incident, such as weapon use, property loss, and demographic details of the victim and perpetrator. This new data system provides a more accurate depiction of the number of crime incidents in an area. The data in this report are derived from both the NIBRS and the Summary Reporting System (the old data collection system) reports voluntarily submitted to the FBI.⁷

INTERPRETING CRIME RATES

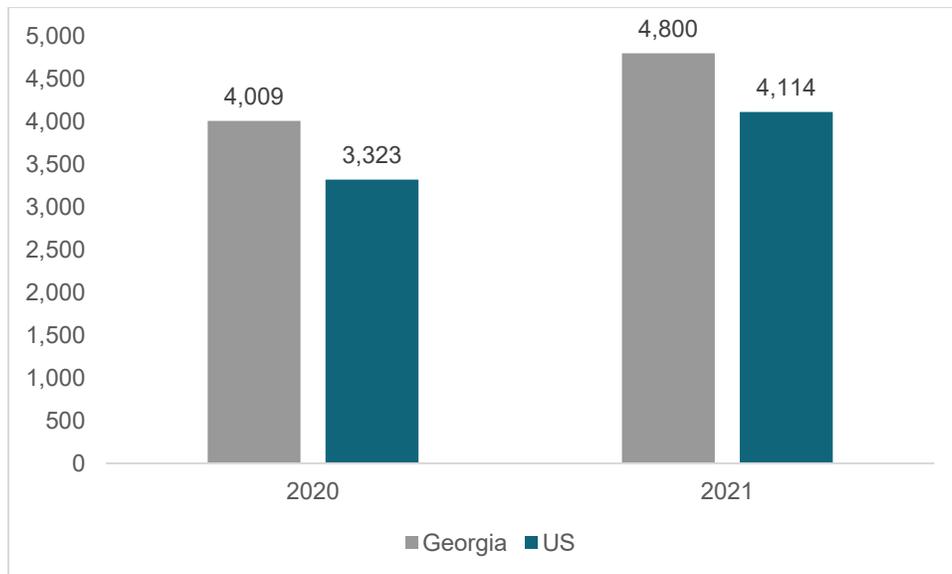
Rates are used when comparing places with different population sizes because they offer a fair and standardized approach to assessing the prevalence of specific phenomena. Simply considering the raw numbers of events can be misleading, as larger populations naturally see more events occurring due to the number of people who live there. To illustrate this, let's compare City A and City B. City A has a population of 100,000 and reports 200 crime incidents per year, while City B has a population of 1,000,000 and reports 1,500 crime incidents per year. If only the count of incidents is considered, it might appear that residents of City B have a higher likelihood of experiencing a crime. However, the rates per 1,000 residents indicate that City A has a rate of 2 crimes per 1,000 residents, while City B has a rate of 1.5 crimes per 1,000 residents. Using rates shows that crime incidents are actually more prevalent in City A relative to its population size. This simple example demonstrates the importance of using rates to gain accurate insights when comparing places with different population sizes. In this report, crime incidents are analyzed per 100,000 population.

In 2021, Georgia's crime rate was 4,800 incidents per 100,000 total population, surpassing the US rate of 4,114 incidents per 100,000 total population (Figure 3). The crime rates in both Georgia and the US increased from 2020 to 2021, but Georgia's rate escalated more slowly than the US rate. In 2020, Georgia's crime rate was 4,009 incidents per 100,000 population. However, by 2021, it had grown to 4,800 incidents, an increase of 19.7%. In contrast, the national rate rose from 3,323 incidents per 100,000 population in 2020 to 4,114 incidents in 2021, representing a larger increase of 23.8%.



Not all LEAs report to the FBI every year, which can impact the accuracy of crime estimates data. In Georgia, the proportion of the population covered by reporting agencies increased from 46.4% in 2019 to 72.3% in 2020, and further to 79.5% in 2021. Georgia received NIBRS certification in June 2018, meaning they were “capable of submitting incident-based data to the FBI.”⁸ Throughout 2019 and 2020, LEAs were in the process of transitioning to the new NIBRS system, which could account for the increase in the population covered over those two years. This expanded coverage likely contributed to a more comprehensive and accurate representation of the crime rate in Georgia during those years.

Figure 3. Crime Rates per 100,000 Population in Georgia and the US, 2020 and 2021

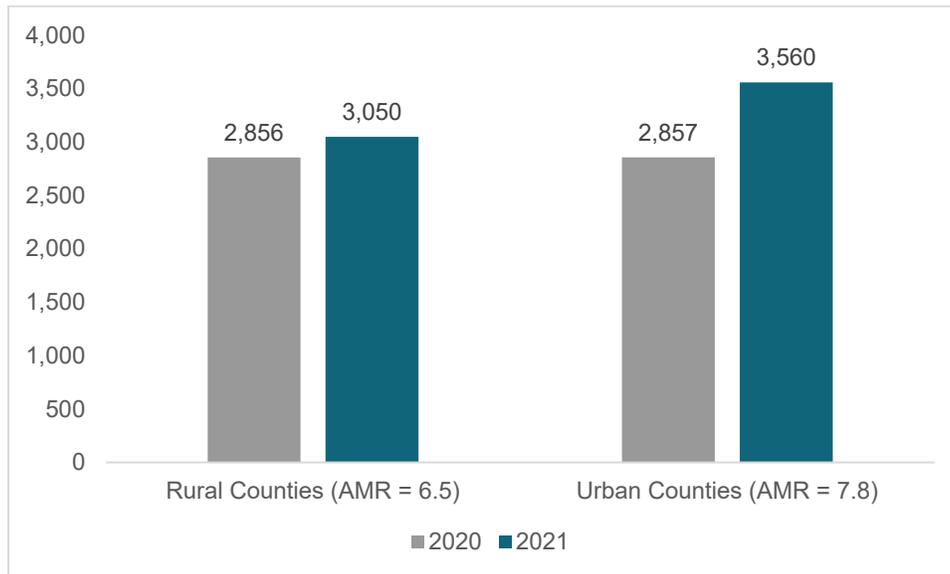


Note: Rate is per 100,000 total population. Not all law enforcement agencies report to the FBI every month. Law enforcement agencies in Georgia that reported data represented 72.3% of the state population in 2020, rising to 79.5% in 2021.

Source: FBI; US Census Bureau

In 2020, urban and rural counties in Georgia^c had comparable crime rates, with urban counties reporting 2,857 incidents per 100,000 total population and rural counties reporting 2,856 incidents per 100,000 population (Figure 4). However, in 2021, the difference between urban and rural counties was noticeable. The crime rate in urban counties increased 24.6%, to 3,560 incidents per 100,000 population. In contrast, the crime rate in rural counties increased 6.7%, rising to 3,050 incidents per 100,000 population.^d

Figure 4. Crime Rates per 100,000 Population in Rural and Urban Counties in Georgia, 2020 and 2021



Note: Rate is per 100,000 total population. Average months reported (AMR) is the mean number of months reported by law enforcement agencies. The following counties did not report during the study period: Baker, Chattahoochee, Dade, Johnson, Lincoln, Miller, Quitman, and Randolph.

Source: FBI; US Census Bureau

Between 2020 and 2021, crime rates increased across all offense types in both Georgia and the US overall (Figure 5). In Georgia, the crime rate for property offenses rose 15.2%, from 1,222 incidents per 100,000 total population in 2020 to 1,408 in 2021. Across the US, the rate increased 20.9% (from 1,027 to 1,242), surpassing the rate in Georgia. In contrast, the violent crime rate in Georgia, although much lower than the property crime rate, increased 22.8%, rising from 197

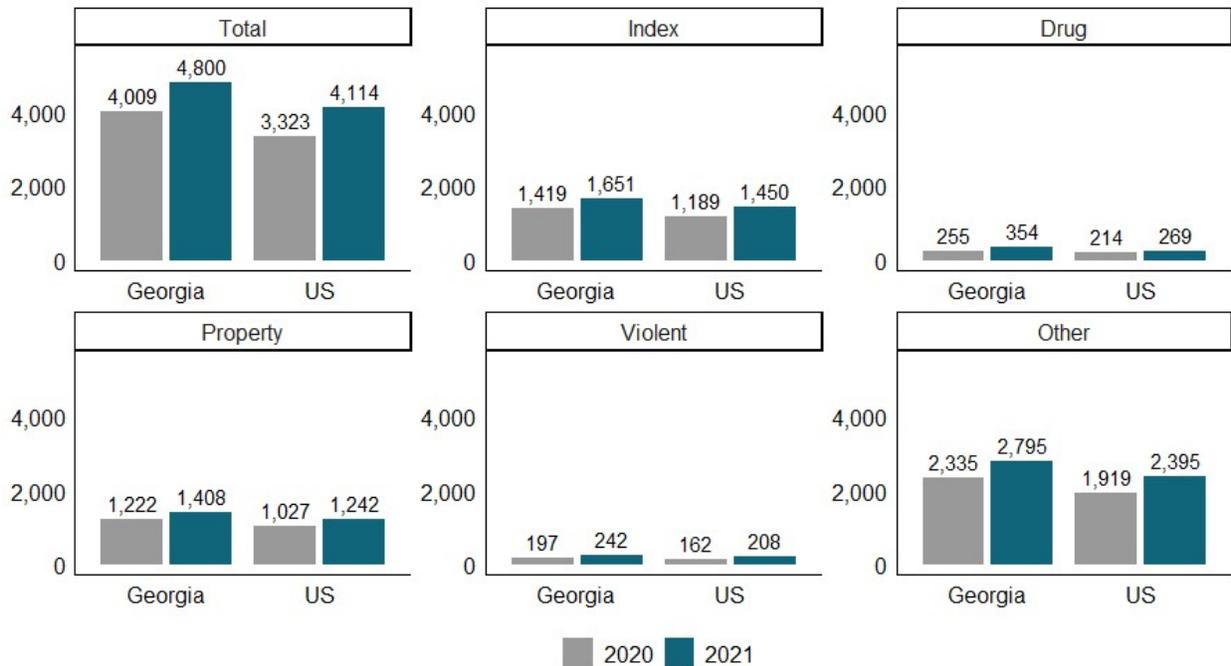
^c Georgia defines rural counties as those with a population of less than 50,000 people according to the most recent decennial census (2020) or based upon the military base exclusion. (O.C.G.A. § 31-7-94.1(c)(2))

^d Note that nonreporting could explain at least part of the relatively smaller increase in crime rate observed in rural counties. In 2021, the average number of months for which data were reported stood at 7.8 months for urban counties, but only 6.5 months for rural counties. Moreover, eight rural counties did not report any data at all during the study period, which may impact the overall representation of crime rates in those areas.

incidents per 100,000 population in 2020 to 242 in 2021. The violent crime rate also increased by a higher margin in the US overall (28.4%, from 162 to 208) compared to Georgia.

Between 2020 and 2021, the drug crime rate in Georgia crime rate increased 38.8%, notably higher than the increases in property or violent crime rates, going from 255 to 354 incidents per 100,000 population (Figure 5). In contrast, the US drug crime rate increased by 25.7%, from 214 to 269. Lastly, the crime rate for other offenses in Georgia increased from 2,335 per 100,000 population in 2020 to 2,795 in 2021, a 19.7% increase. In the US, the rate increased by 24.8% (from 1,919 to 2,395).

Figure 5. Crime Rates per 100,000 Population in Georgia and the US, by Offense Type, 2020 and 2021

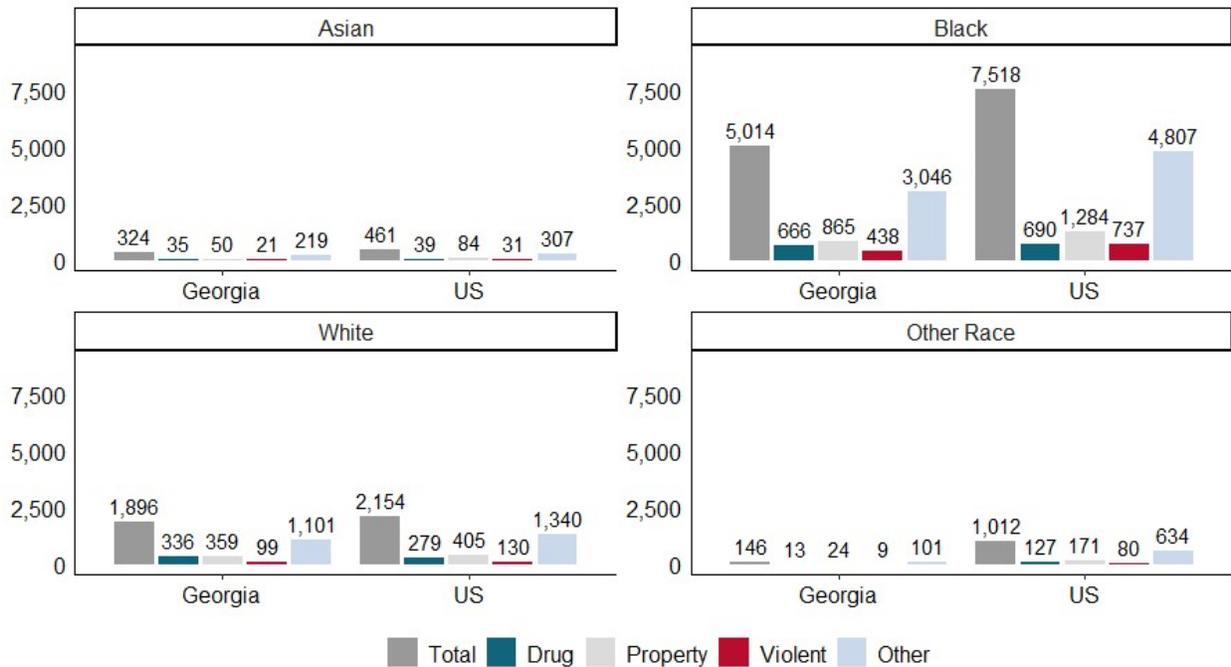


Note: Rate is per 100,000 total population. The index crime rate refers to the rate for both property and violent crimes. Property crimes include arson, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Violent crimes include homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Drug crimes include all drug/narcotic violations.

Source: FBI; US Census Bureau

In 2021, the crime rates for each racial group in Georgia were lower than the corresponding rates in the US (Figure 6). However, despite this, the overall crime rate in Georgia remains higher than the US rate. This unusual phenomenon is likely due to the insufficient reporting of race by LEAs. In 2021, nearly 10% of all crime incidents in Georgia did not list a racial category for the offender.

Figure 6. Crime Rates per 100,000 Population in Georgia and the US, by Race and Offense Type, 2021



Note: Rate is per 100,000 total population. “Other Race” includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Multiracial. 49,228 out of 517,827 reported incidents (9.5%) were categorized as having an “Unknown” offender race.

Source: FBI; Georgia Department of Public Health (DPH), Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS)

Overall, the LEAs of 24 counties in Georgia reported an average of 12 months, representing 15% of the counties in Georgia. In 2021, Peach County had a crime rate of 34,973 per 100,000 population, which was the highest rate in the state (Table 1).^e Peach County reported an average of 12 months of data, which suggests complete data reporting in 2021. The second-highest crime rate was Montgomery County with 11,578 per 100,000, but it reported an average of just 1.7 months in 2021. Among counties with complete data, Ben Hill County had the second-highest crime rate at 7,270 per 100,000 population, and Schley County had the lowest crime rate in 2021 with 2,033 per 100,000 population. Eight counties did not submit any crime incident reports in 2021, while six counties reported zero crime incidents for the entire year.

Table 1. Crime Rates per 100,000 Population in Georgia Counties, with Average Number of Months Reported, 2021, Five Highest- and Lowest-Ranked Counties

| 2021 Rank | County | 2021 Crime Rate | 2021 Avg. Months Reported |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Peach | 34,973 | 12.0 |
| 2 | Montgomery | 11,578 | 1.7 |
| 3 | DeKalb | 11,548 | 7.2 |
| 4 | Pierce | 11,064 | 8.0 |
| 5 | Baldwin | 7,346 | 9.6 |
| | State Average | 4,800 | 7.0 |
| 141 | Rockdale | 167 | 2.0 |
| 142 | Houston | 162 | 9.0 |
| 143 | Talbot | 104 | 4.3 |
| 144 | Dooly | 74 | 2.4 |
| 145 | Upson | 14 | 2.0 |

Notes: Rate is per 100,000 total population. The crime rates calculated are based upon data reported, not the number of actual crimes that occurred. Average months reported is the mean number of months reported by law enforcement agencies in the county. The following counties were not ranked because they did not submit any reports in 2021: Baker, Chattahoochee, Dade, Johnson, Lincoln, Miller, Quitman, and Randolph. The following counties were not ranked because they reported zero crime incidents in 2021: Echols, Stewart, Toombs, Warren, Wayne, and Webster.

Source: FBI; Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), US Department of Justice (DOJ); US Census Bureau

^e The crime rates calculated are based upon data reported, not the number of actual crimes that occurred.



Arrest Data

UNDERSTANDING THE ARREST DATA

The arrest data in this report are drawn from the FBI's Crime Data Explorer (CDE), which relies on the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program data files.⁹ Local law enforcement agencies (LEAs) voluntarily submit monthly reports to the FBI UCR program based on standardized definitions of crimes. In Georgia, law enforcement agencies submit their reports to the Georgia Crime Information Center (GCIC), a division of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI). The GCIC compiles this information and shares it with the FBI.¹⁰ Additionally, the GBI includes these data in the Crime Statistics Summary reports available on its website.¹¹

Although monthly submissions are required by law in Georgia and many other states, not all agencies report each month due to various factors, such as budget constraints, personnel shortages, or inadequate training. In 2021, the FBI transitioned all law enforcement agencies to a new data collection system called the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), which also may have affected the ability of some agencies to report. To address the effects of nonreporting, the FBI employs estimation methods at the national and state levels to account for nonreporting agencies. However, the FBI does not produce estimates for individual agencies or counties due to concerns about the reliability of those estimates.¹²

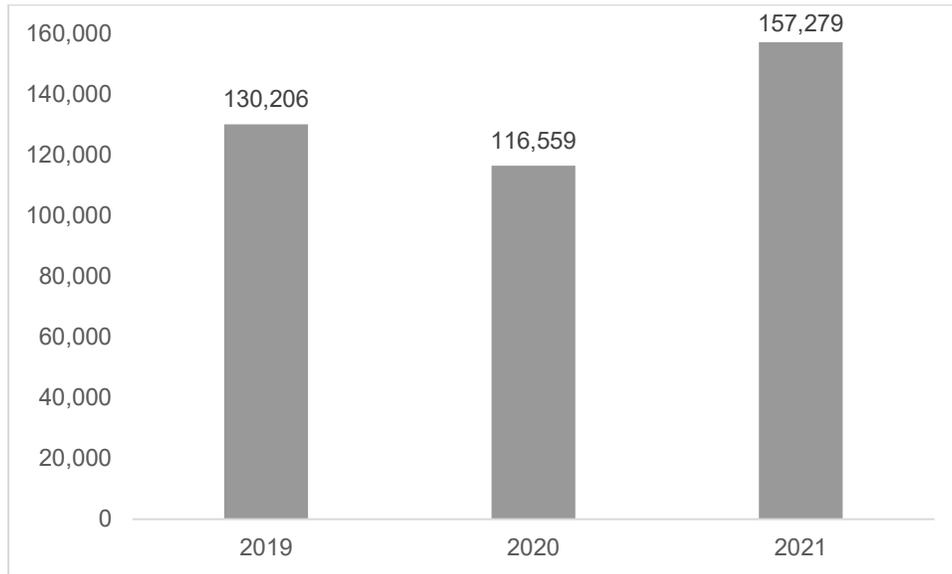
Because a person can be arrested more than one time, the arrest data do not reflect the number of people arrested but rather the number of arrests that occurred during the year. As a result, a single person can be reported in the data multiple times if they were arrested multiple times.¹³



TOTAL ARRESTS

In 2019, a total of 130,206 arrests were made in Georgia (Figure 7). The year 2020 saw a decrease in arrests, with only 116,559 made, likely due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, however, the number of arrests rose again and surpassed the pre-pandemic levels. Georgia experienced a significant increase in arrests during 2021, with a total of 157,279 arrests made, a 20.8% rise from the 2019 total.

Figure 7. Total Number of Arrests in Georgia, 2019–2021



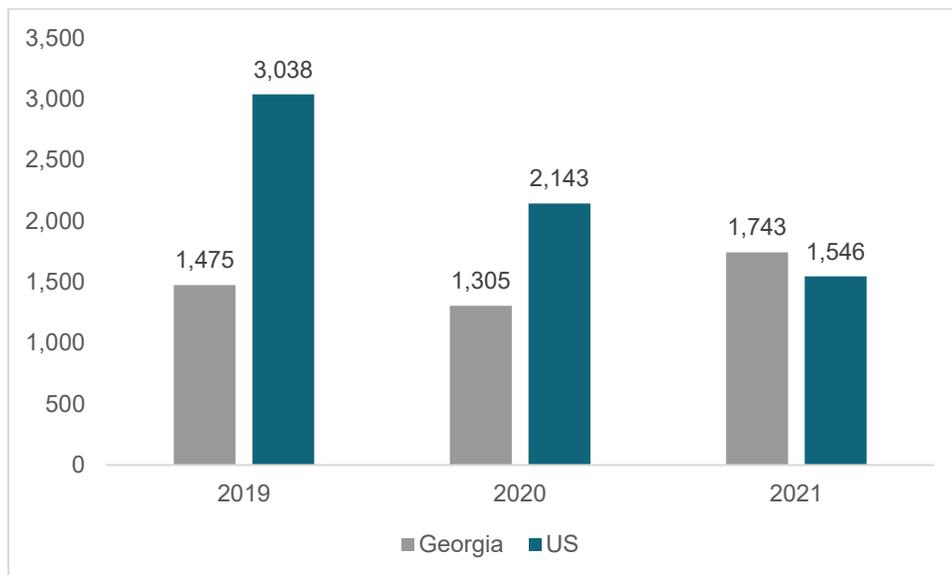
Source: FBI

In 2019, the arrest rate in Georgia was 1,475 per 100,000 people age 13 and older (Figure 8). In 2020, the arrest rate fell to 1,305 arrests per 100,000. However, in 2021, the arrest rate surpassed the 2019 rate, rising to 1,743 per 100,000 population, an 18.2% increase. Over the same three-year period, the US arrest rate declined each year, going from 3,038 per 100,000 population in 2019 to 2,143 in 2020, and further dropping to 1,546 in 2021. In total, the US rate decreased nearly 50% between 2019 and 2021. Notably, in 2019 and 2020, Georgia's arrest rate was below the US rate, but in 2021, the state surpassed the US average, recording 1,743 arrests per 100,000 people age 13 and older, compared to the national rate of 1,546.



Similar to Georgia, the US arrest rate was impacted both by the COVID-19 pandemic and the national switch to the NIBRS reporting system. (For more information on the switch to NIBRS, see [Appendix A. Methodology.](#))

Figure 8. Arrest Rates per 100,000 Population in Georgia and the US, 2019–2021



Note: Rate is per 100,000 people age 13 and older.

Sources: FBI; US Census Bureau

Between 2019 and 2021, the arrest rates among different racial groups differed greatly, but followed a similar pattern. For most racial groups, the rate fell from 2019 to 2020, rose again in 2021, but not as high as 2019 levels. However, for the Native Hawaiian group this trend did not hold; the rate rose steadily from 325 arrests per 100,000 people age 13 and older in 2019 to 813 arrests per 100,000 in 2021. The Native Hawaiian population is relatively small in Georgia, and these rates represented just 31 arrests in 2019 and 85 arrests in 2021. In 2021, Black people experienced the highest arrest rate, with 3,050 arrests per 100,000 people age 13 and older, which was nearly two times the rate of the next-highest racial group (White people at 1,464) (Figure 9).



Figure 9. Arrest Rates per 100,000 Population in Georgia, by Race, 2019–2021



Note: Rate is per 100,000 people age 13 and older.

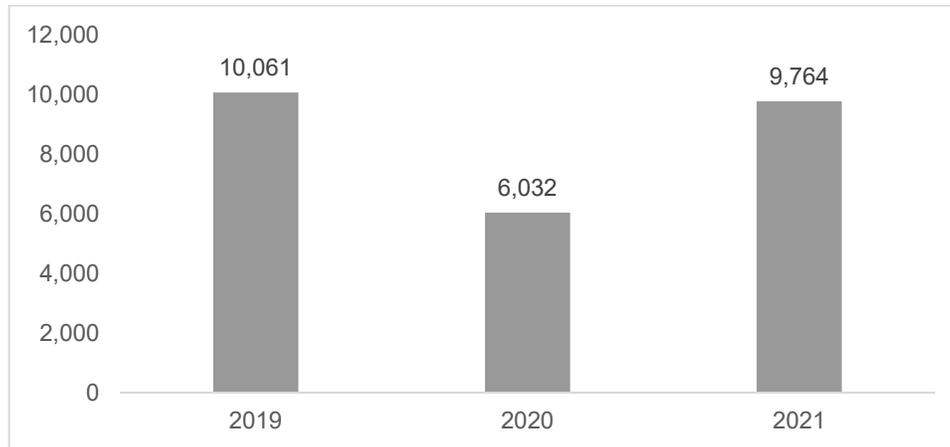
Sources: FBI; Georgia DPH, OASIS



Arrests for Drug Possession

The number of arrests for marijuana possession in Georgia declined from 10,061 in 2019 to 6,032 in 2020. It then increased to 9,764 in 2021 but stayed below the 2019 level (Figure 10). Overall, Georgia saw a 3.0% decrease in marijuana possession arrests during this three-year period.

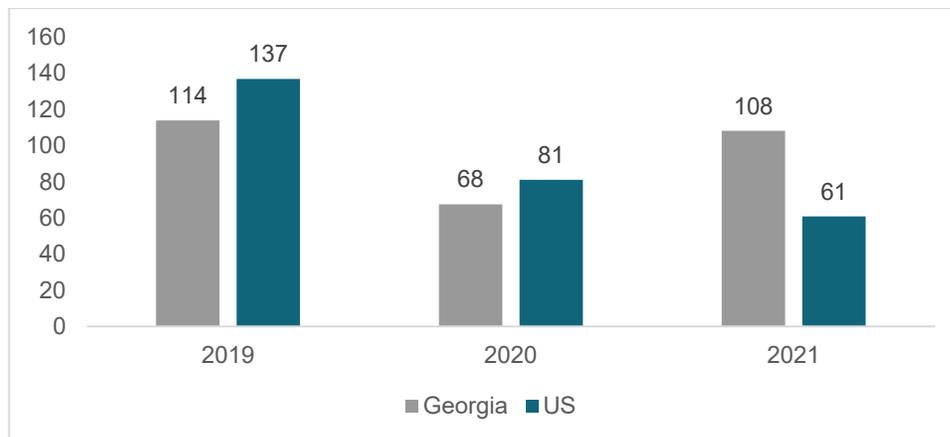
Figure 10. Total Number of Arrests for Marijuana Possession in Georgia, 2019–2021



Source: FBI

In 2019, the arrest rate for marijuana possession was 114 per 100,000 people age 13 and older, and it declined by 5.6% to 108 per 100,000 people in 2021 (Figure 11). Similar to total arrest rates, Georgia's arrest rate for marijuana possession was below the national rate in 2019 and 2020 but surpassed it in 2021 with 108 per 100,000 population compared to the national rate of 61 per 100,000 population.

Figure 11. Arrest Rates per 100,000 Population for Marijuana Possession in Georgia and the US, 2019–2021



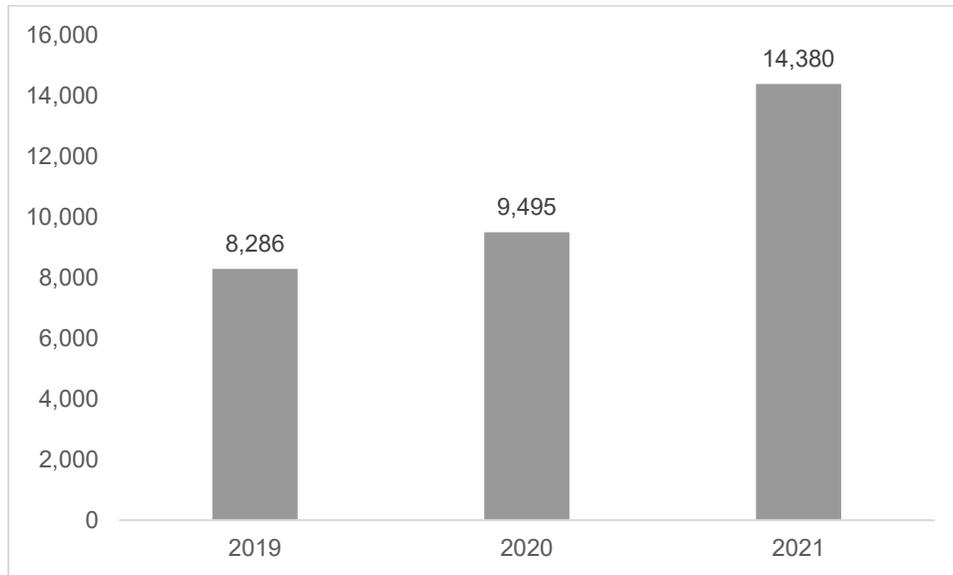
Note: Rate is per 100,000 people age 13 and older.

Sources: FBI; US Census Bureau



In 2021, the number of arrests for possession of drugs other than marijuana in Georgia was 14,380, up from 9,495 in 2020 and 8,286 in 2019, a total increase of 73.5% over the three-year period (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Total Number of Arrests for Possession of Drugs Other Than Marijuana in Georgia, 2019–2021

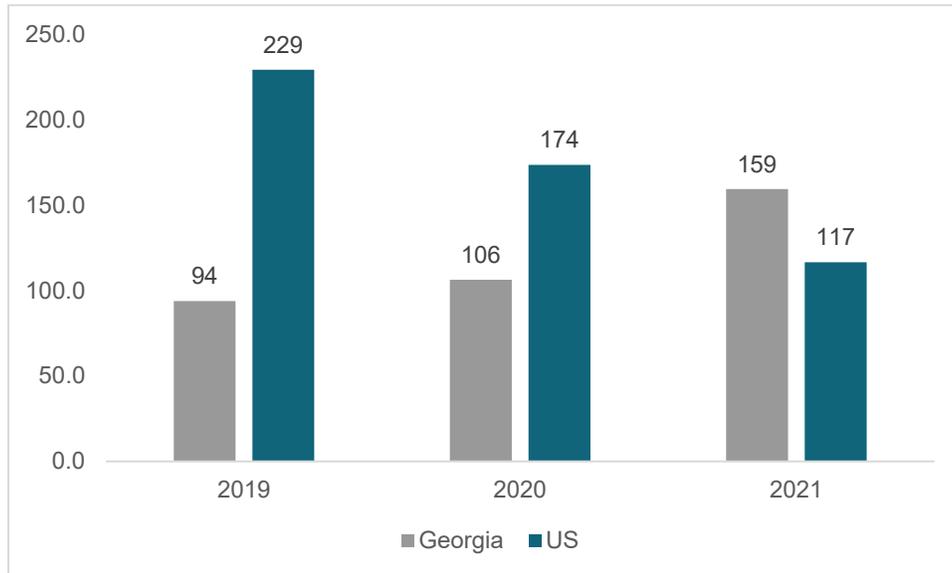


Source: FBI



Arrest rates per 100,000 people age 13 and older for possession of drugs other than marijuana increased from 94 per 100,000 in 2019 to 159 per 100,000 in 2021, a 69.1% increase (Figure 13). In contrast, the US arrest rate for possession of drugs other than marijuana decreased from 229 per 100,000 people age 13 and older in 2019 to 117 in 2021. Georgia's arrest rate for other drug possession was below the national rate in 2019 and 2020 but surpassed it in 2021 with 159 per 100,000 compared to the national rate of 117.

Figure 13. Arrest Rates per 100,000 Population for Possession of Drugs Other Than Marijuana in Georgia and the US, 2019–2021



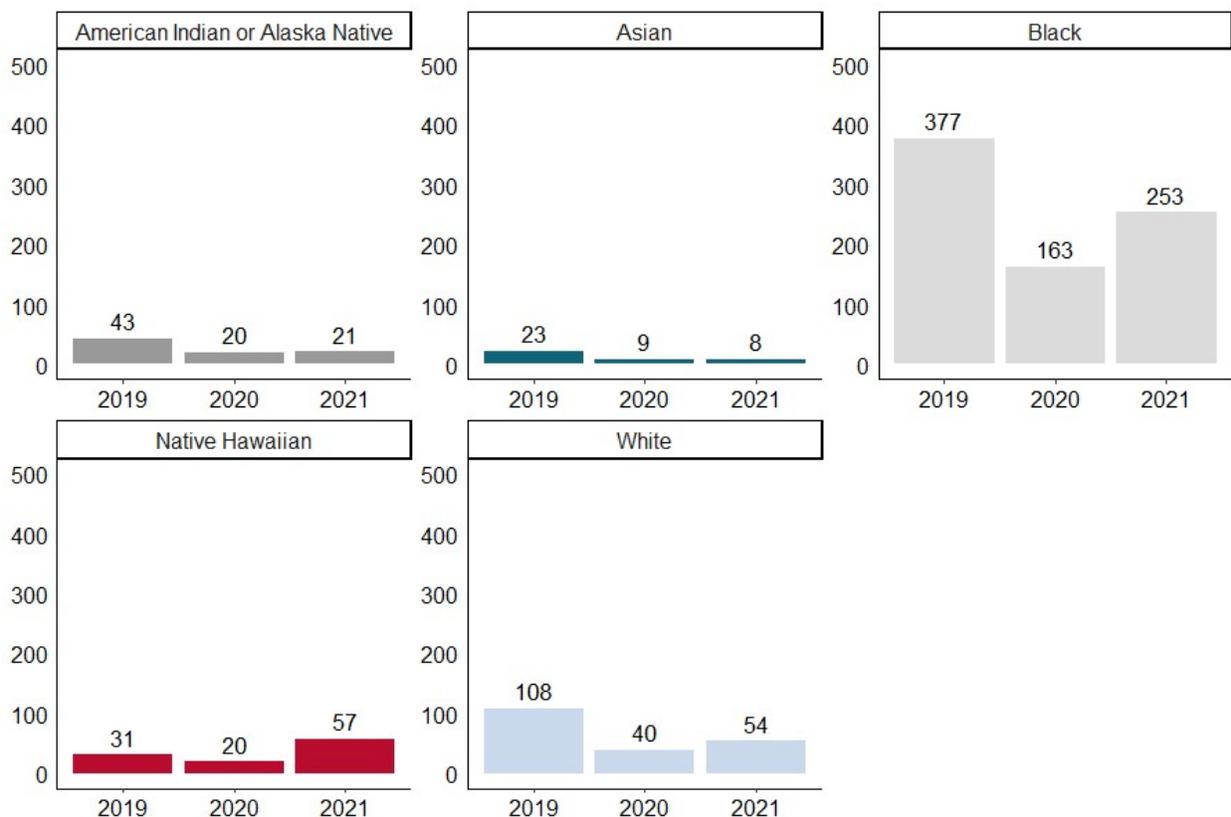
Note: Rate is per 100,000 people age 13 and older.

Sources: FBI; US Census Bureau

Turning again to arrests for marijuana possession, in 2021, Black people experienced a significantly disproportionate rate of 253 arrests per 100,000 people age 13 and older (Figure 14). This rate was more than four times higher than the rate for the next-highest racial group, which was Native Hawaiian people at 57 arrests per 100,000 people age 13 and older. Additionally, it was nearly five times higher than the rate for White people at 54 arrests per 100,000 population.

The primary reason that the marijuana possession arrest rate for Native Hawaiian people stands out is because of the low number of people within this population. In 2021, the total number of Native Hawaiians residing in Georgia was 10,451, and among them, there were only six marijuana possession arrests reported. So, while the number of people arrested for marijuana possession who were Native Hawaiian was extremely low, arrests among the population were more prevalent relative to their total population size. For more information on understanding rates, see [Interpreting Crime Rates](#) text box on page 6.

Figure 14. Arrest Rates per 100,000 Population for Marijuana Possession in Georgia, by Race, 2019–2021

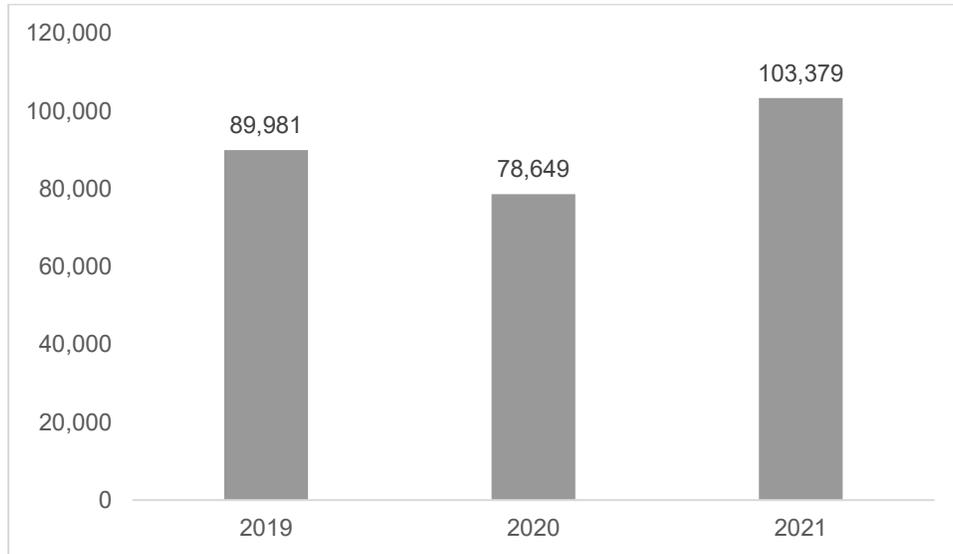


Note: Rate is per 100,000 people age 13 and older.

Sources: FBI; Georgia DPH, OASIS

In Georgia in 2019, the total number of arrests for nonviolent offenses other than drug possession was 89,981 (Figure 15). In 2020, that figure fell to 78,649 arrests, a 12.6% decrease. In 2021, it rose again to 103,379, a 14.9% increase from the 2019 level and a 31.4% increase over the 2020 level.

Figure 15. Total Number of Arrests for Nonviolent Offenses Other Than Drug Possession in Georgia, 2019–2021

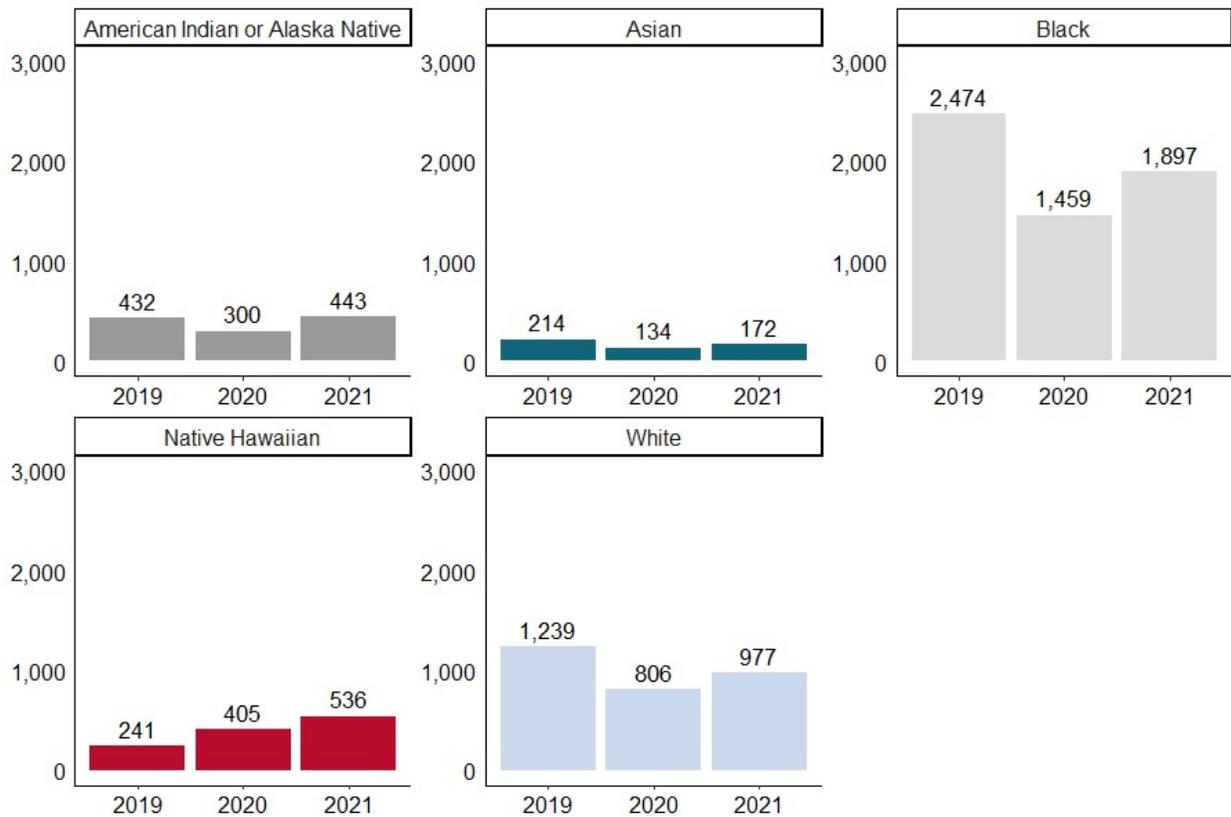


Source: FBI



The trends seen in arrests for nonviolent offenses other than drug possession during 2021 closely resembled the patterns observed in overall arrests. Black people still faced the highest arrest rate for other nonviolent offenses, with 1,897 arrests per 100,000 people age 13 and older (Figure 16). White people had the second-highest arrest rate, with 977 arrests per 100,000 population, followed by Native Hawaiian, Indian and Alaska Native, and Asian people.

Figure 16. Arrest Rates per 100,000 Population for Nonviolent Offenses Other Than Drug Possession in Georgia, by Race, 2019–2021



Note: Rate is per 100,000 people age 13 and older.

Sources: FBI; Georgia DPH, OASIS

Misdemeanor Probation

Georgia has two probation systems: Individuals sentenced to probation for felony offenses are supervised by the Georgia Department of Community Supervision (DCS), while individuals sentenced to probation for misdemeanor offenses are supervised by a local public probation office or a private probation company. A judge can order probation for convictions for misdemeanor offenses such as a first DUI offense, trespassing, disorderly or reckless conduct, traffic offenses, weapons or drug possession, and theft or shoplifting. DCS supervises approximately 45% of people on probation in Georgia, and private probation providers supervise approximately 55%.¹⁴ In 2021, the rate of people on probation across the US was 1,143 per 100,000 adults, or 1 in 87. In Georgia, that rate was 4,169 per 100,000 adults, or about 1 in 24.¹⁵

Georgia is one of roughly a dozen states where traffic violations are classified as misdemeanors. In most states, they are classified as civil cases.

Prior to 1991, individuals on misdemeanor probation were supervised by the Georgia Department of Corrections (GDC), a local government probation office, or court staff.¹⁶ Then, in 1991, the Georgia General Assembly gave city and county governments the option to supervise people on misdemeanor probation. They could do this either by creating their own local probation office or by contracting with a private, third-party provider. Not

until 2000 did the General Assembly limit GDC's probation jurisdiction to felony only.¹⁷ At that time, any jurisdictions that had not established their own misdemeanor probation office or contracted with a private provider had to choose one or the other.

In 2015, House Bill (HB) 310 created DCS, giving the agency the authority to supervise all individuals on parole and felony probation and removing authority for those activities from the State Board of Pardons and Parole and GDC, respectively. HB 310 also prohibited DCS (like GDC before it) from supervising people on misdemeanor probation, unless the misdemeanor probation is being served concurrently with a felony probation sentence.¹⁸

Public probation providers set up and run by city or county governments serve a single jurisdiction and that court (such as a municipal or state court).^f Private, third-party companies often contract with multiple local governments and, therefore, serve a far larger share of the people on misdemeanor probation.¹⁹ As a result, multiple providers may supervise people on misdemeanor probation within a single county. In August 2013, Georgia had "88 probation providers (34 private and 54 public) ... [managing] misdemeanor probation operations for the

^f While public (government) misdemeanor probation providers mostly serve only their jurisdiction/court, a few serve other jurisdictions/courts.



state’s 776 courts and supervis[ing] approximately 175,000 active probationers.”²⁰ At the time, individuals on probation paid “\$125 million annually in fines and surcharges that support state and local programs.”²¹ These included “programs ... related to drug and alcohol abuse [programs] (e.g., alcohol awareness, substance abuse assessments) or to other social issues (e.g., personal finance, job readiness).”²² They also included evaluation, treatment, and risk reduction programs.²³ As of the end of June 2023, Georgia had 64 misdemeanor probation providers: 48 public, governmental entities (municipal and county) and 16 private contractors that covered the remainder of the counties and cities in the state.

The DCS Board is tasked with creating rules and regulations that govern misdemeanor probation providers, such as the following:

- “Contracts or agreements for probation services
- Conduct of business by private service providers and governments establishing probation systems
- Registration of private and governmental service providers
- Uniform professional and contract standards in rendering misdemeanor probation supervision
- Counseling and collection services to the courts
- Inspection and investigation of private and government service providers
- Enforcement of registration requirements”²⁴

The Adult Misdemeanor Probation Oversight Unit (MPOU) at DCS is responsible for monitoring compliance with these rules. Prior to the unit’s establishment, oversight was provided by the County and Municipal Probation Advisory Council, which was administratively attached to the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Misdemeanor probation providers must register with MPOU, meet criteria set by law, submit their contracts and service agreements for approval, undergo training, and submit quarterly reports,[§] among other requirements. These quarterly reports must include the following data elements:

- “the number of offenders under supervision;
- the amount of fines, statutory surcharges, and restitution collected;

[§] While state law requires that misdemeanor probation providers submit these quarterly reports, there is no requirement for a centralized or unified system for reporting or analyzing the data.

- the amount of fees collected and the nature of such fees, including probation supervision fees, rehabilitation programming fees, electronic monitoring fees, drug or alcohol detection device fees, substance abuse or mental health evaluation or treatment fees if such services are provided directly or otherwise to the extent such fees are known, and drug testing fees;
- the number of community service hours performed by probationers under supervision;
- a listing of any other service for which a probationer was required to pay to attend;
- the number of offenders for whom supervision or rehabilitation has been terminated and the reason for the termination; and
- the number of warrants issued during the quarter.”²⁵

DCS is authorized to require details on these data elements. All data analyzed in this section come from these quarterly reports.

Table 2. Differences Between Felony and Misdemeanor Probation

| | Felony Probation | Misdemeanor Probation |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Probation Agency | Georgia Department of Community Supervision | Local government (city or county) probation office or private probation company |
| Examples of Offenses | Burglary in the second degree Criminal damage to property in the second degree Possession of tools for the commission of a crime Livestock theft Forgery Check or credit card fraud | Shoplifting Disorderly conduct Public drunkenness Simple assault and battery Traffic offenses Trespassing DUI Possession of one ounce or less of marijuana |
| By the Numbers in 2022 | Cumulative total of people under active DCS supervision: 245,387 Probation exits: 44,243 DCS employees: 1,764 FY 2022 budget: \$182,279,94 | Governmental (municipal and county) probation providers: 47 Private probation providers: 17 Number of people on misdemeanor probation: 177,439 Number of misdemeanor probation cases: 235,401 |

Sources: Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) § 42-8-21(3); Georgia DCS Annual Report FY 2022

One of the key differences between felony and misdemeanor probation is the issue of **pay-only misdemeanor probation**, which “means a defendant has been placed under probation supervision solely because such defendant is unable to pay the court-imposed fines and statutory surcharges when such defendant’s sentence is imposed.”* Under pay-only probation, a probation officer’s only task is to collect payment for the debt; the person under supervision is not subject to other probation requirements such as drug or alcohol testing. While under misdemeanor pay-only probation, the individual is still required to pay probation supervision fees, but the fees cannot exceed three months of ordinary probation fees.

*O.C.G.A. § 42-8-103(a)

PEOPLE ON MISDEMEANOR PROBATION

Each misdemeanor probation provider must submit quarterly reports to DCS. These reports include the number of people on misdemeanor probation who are actively reporting (active probation), on pay-only probation, under warrant status, and on administrative/nonreporting status. Each person is only reported in one category, but an individual could be on probation for more than one case in more than one category (for example, a person could be on active probation for one case and on pay-only probation for a second case; however, that person is only counted in one of those categories) or in more than one county.

People on active probation have been sentenced to misdemeanor probation and are “under the direct supervision of a community supervision officer”²⁶ and actively reporting to their probation officer. A person on pay-only probation “has been placed under probation supervision solely because such defendant is unable to pay the court-imposed fines and statutory surcharges when such defendant’s sentence is imposed.”²⁷ A person on pay-only probation has completed all other probation requirements but must continue to pay any fines and fees as part of their probation sentence. People on probation in warrant status means that the judge has issued a warrant for a violation of probation.

Administrative or nonreporting status probation—also known as unsupervised probation—refers to “the period of a probated sentence that follows active probation supervision in which: (i) all of the conditions and limitations imposed by the court remain intact; (ii) a probationer may have reduced reporting requirements; and (iii) a [probation] officer shall not actively supervise such probationer.”²⁸ While a person on this type of probation does not have to actively report to their probation supervisor, they can still be held accountable if they violate their probation. The person must still abide by certain terms of their probation, such as notifying their probation office of a change of residence, but they are no longer obligated by the terms of the original court order, and the case will be closed on the expiration date of the original probation order.

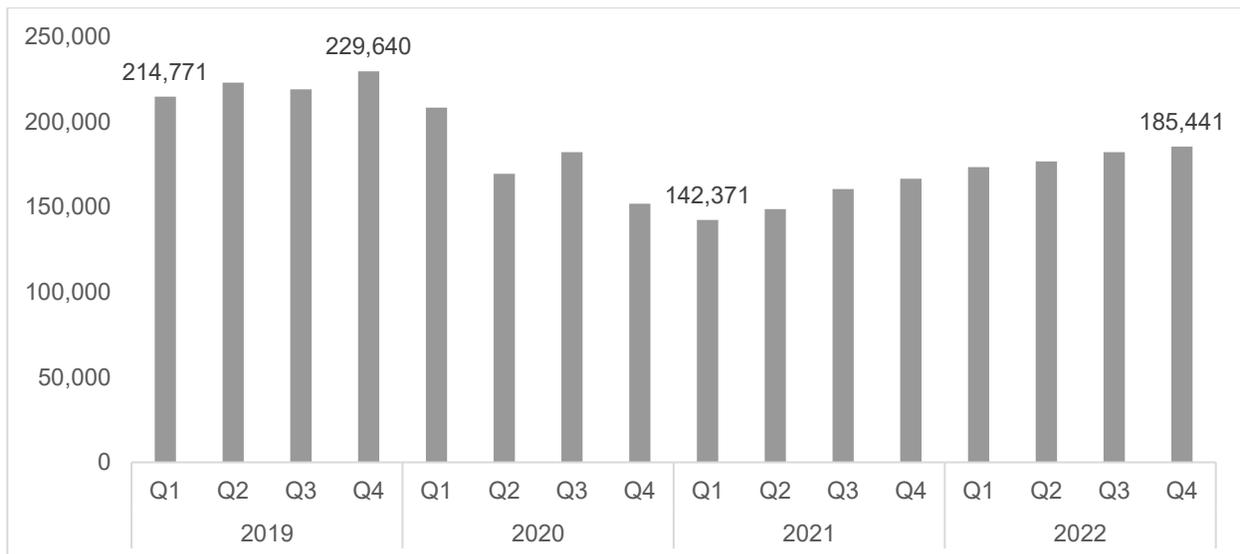


The data presented in this section cover the period surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic. They clearly show the impact of the suspension of court operations beginning on March 14, 2020, when the first judicial emergency order was issued, and then the resumption of normal court operations in 2021 as pandemic restrictions were eased. Because court operations could take years to recover, the data in 2022 do not necessarily reflect where a trend may be headed. (For more information on the emergency judicial orders issued over the course of the pandemic, see page 2.)

From the first to the fourth quarter of 2019, the number of people reported to be on misdemeanor probation increased from 214,771 to 229,640, but then dropped to 142,371 through the first quarter of 2021, a decrease of 38.0% (Figure 17). This drop is due to emergency judicial orders brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic suspending court operations. The number of people sentenced to probation (or any other sentence) dropped dramatically during 2020, a trend that continued into 2021.

As COVID restrictions eased in 2022 and court operations returned to normal, the number of people reported to be on misdemeanor probation rose to 185,441, an increase of 30.3% from the previous year. From the first quarter of 2019 through the final quarter of 2022, the number of people reported to be on misdemeanor probation decreased a total of 13.7%, from 214,771 to 185,441.

Figure 17. Total Number of People on Misdemeanor Probation in Georgia, by Quarter, 2019–2022



Source: Georgia Department of Community Supervision (DCS)

INTERPRETING THE MISDEMEANOR PROBATION DATA

Rates are a meaningful way to describe differences and compare the same data set across population groups of different sizes. Rates take into account the raw number of the data being studied and population size. To understand the ratio of the population that is on misdemeanor probation, the research team analyzed the counts per 1,000 people age 18 and older.

Rates do have limitations, however. For example, the population on misdemeanor probation may look artificially high in the counties and judicial circuits in North Georgia, which have high retiree populations. That is, the proportion of their population that is younger than 18 is far lower than in other counties throughout Georgia. For example, the proportion of Towns County's population that is younger than 18 is just 13.4%, compared to 25.2% in Henry County. These factors impact the data presented later by judicial circuit.

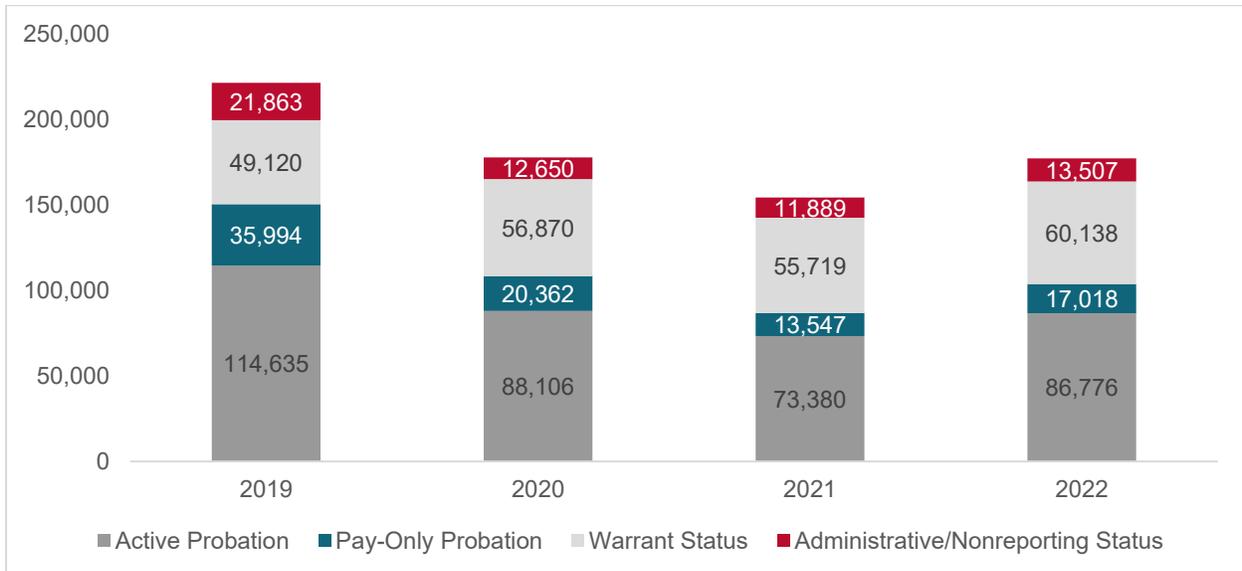
As mentioned earlier, each person on misdemeanor probation is reported in only one of the four reporting categories. If that person is on probation for more than one offense in more than one category, they are only included in one category, thereby distorting the number of people on each type of misdemeanor probation. However, it gives a clearer picture of the total number of people on misdemeanor probation by eliminating double counting of people in Georgia.

Outside factors can also impact the data. One such factor is judicial discretion, which is "a judge's power to make a decision based on their individualized evaluation, guided by the principles of law." While the Georgia General Assembly has established some boundaries around sentencing, a judge may choose to impose the sentence they feel most appropriate given the circumstances of the case, the circumstances in the life of the defendant, judicial precedent, and other factors. Other outside factors, such as local policing policies and priorities, can impact the data.

The annual four-quarter average number of people reported to be on misdemeanor probation in Georgia decreased from 221,612 in 2019 to 154,535 in 2021, but then rose back to 177,439 in 2022, a total decline of 19.9% (Figure 18). The biggest decrease was the number of people on pay-only probation: The average decreased 52.7% from 35,994 in 2019 to 17,018 in 2022. The average number of people reported to be on misdemeanor probation decreased in every category except those on warrant status.



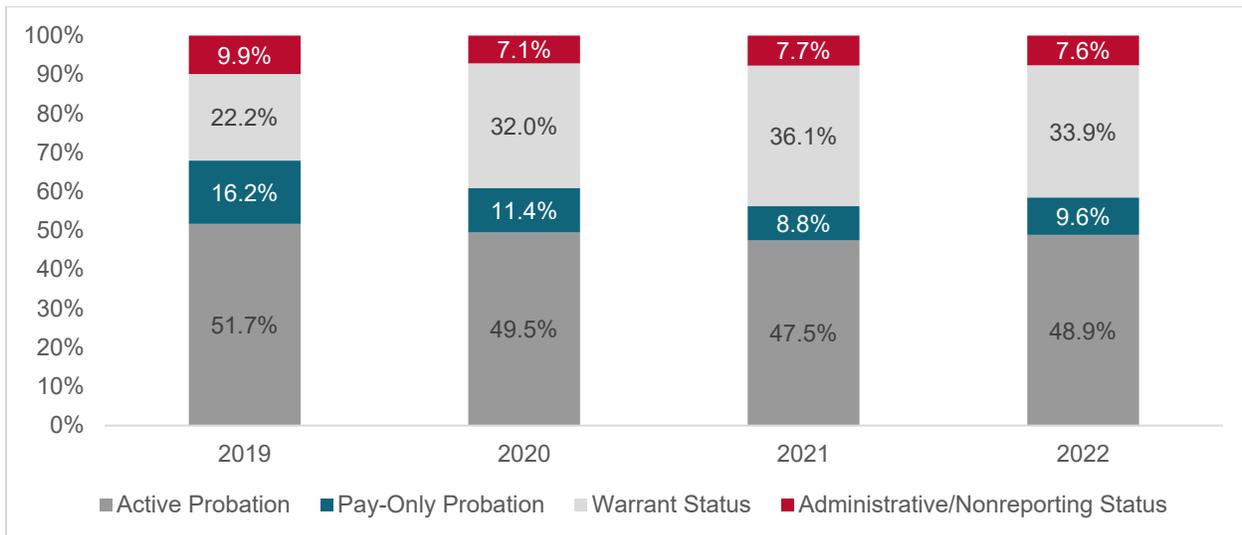
Figure 18. Annual Four-Quarter Average Number of People on Misdemeanor Probation in Georgia, by Probation Type, 2019–2022



Source: Georgia DCS

Across all people on misdemeanor probation in Georgia, the average percentage on active probation decreased from 51.7% of the total in 2019 to 48.9% in 2022 (Figure 19). Similarly, the average percentage on pay-only probation decreased from 16.2% in 2019 to 9.6% in 2022. On the other hand, the average percentage on warrant status increased from 22.2% in 2019 to 33.9% in 2022.

Figure 19. Annual Four-Quarter Average Percentage of People on Misdemeanor Probation in Georgia, by Probation Type, 2019–2022

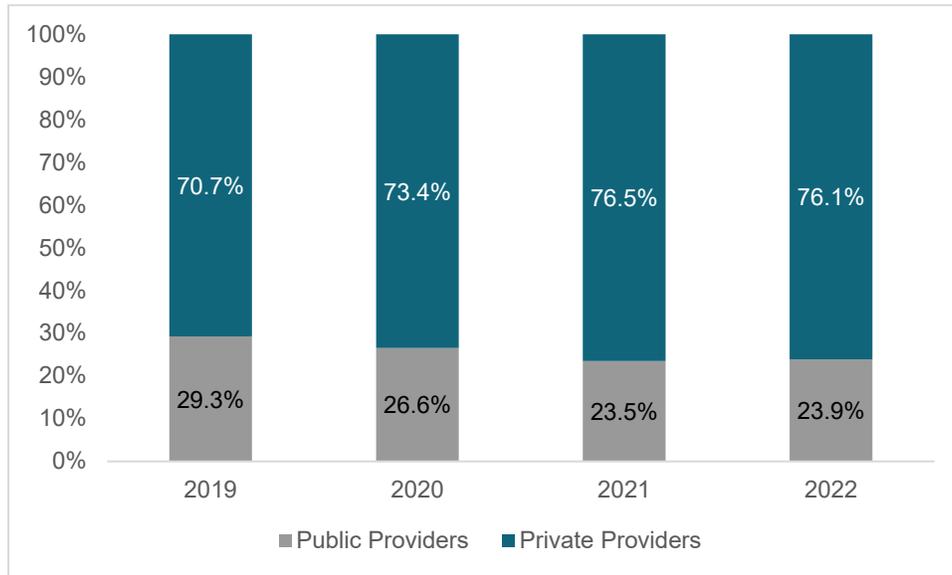


Source: Georgia DCS



At the end of 2022, 47 public, government (municipal and county) providers supervised people on misdemeanor probation within their jurisdictions, and 20 private contractors covered the remainder of the counties and cities in the state. The 47 public providers represented 70.1% of the total number of misdemeanor probation providers but supervised just 24% of people on misdemeanor probation, while the 20 private probation providers represented 29.9% of the total number of providers but supervised 76% of people on misdemeanor probation (Figure 20).

Figure 20. Percentage of People on Misdemeanor Probation Being Supervised by Public Compared to Private Probation Providers in Georgia, 2019–2022

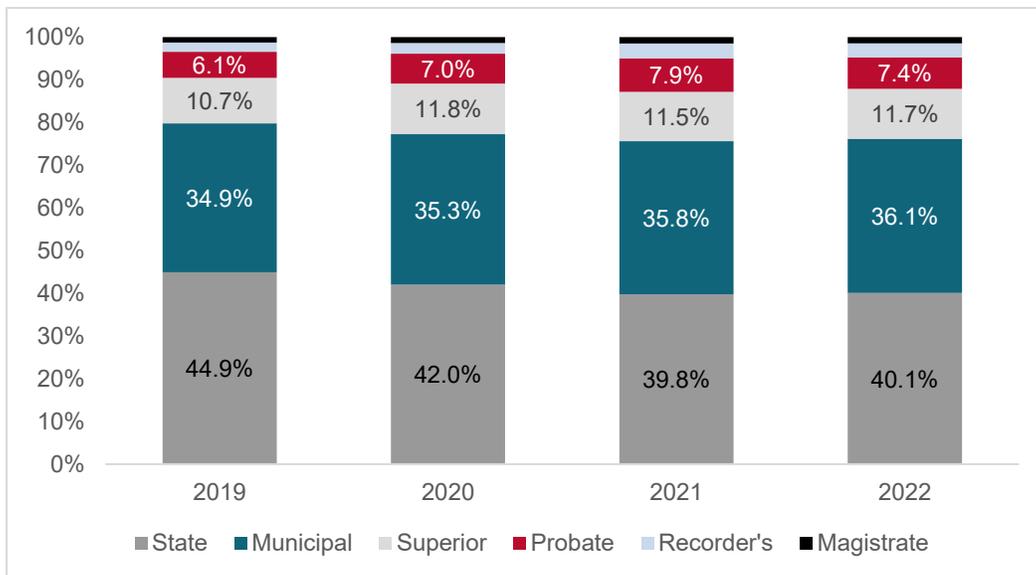


Source: Georgia DCS



All court classes in Georgia handle criminal cases, so a person can be sentenced to probation in any court.^h Superior courts are the only courts where felonies are prosecuted, but they also handle some misdemeanor cases, particularly in counties without a state court. All other courts handle misdemeanors only. (For more information on Georgia’s court system, see [Figure 2. Flow Chart of the Georgia Court System.](#)) Between 2019 and 2022, people under the jurisdiction of state or municipal (city) courts accounted for more than three-quarters of people on misdemeanor probation (Figure 21). However, during that time, the proportion fell from 79.8% of all cases in 2019 to 76.2% in 2022. Also during that time, the proportion of people on misdemeanor probation under the jurisdiction of a state court fell, while the proportion under the jurisdiction of a municipal court increased. The proportion of people on misdemeanor probation under the jurisdiction of a superior, probate, recorder’s, or magistrate court rose from 20.2% in 2019 to 23.8% in 2022.

Figure 21. Annual Four-Quarter Average Number of People on Misdemeanor Probation in Georgia, by Court Class, 2019–2022



Note: Recorder’s courts are city or county courts that handle traffic citations only.

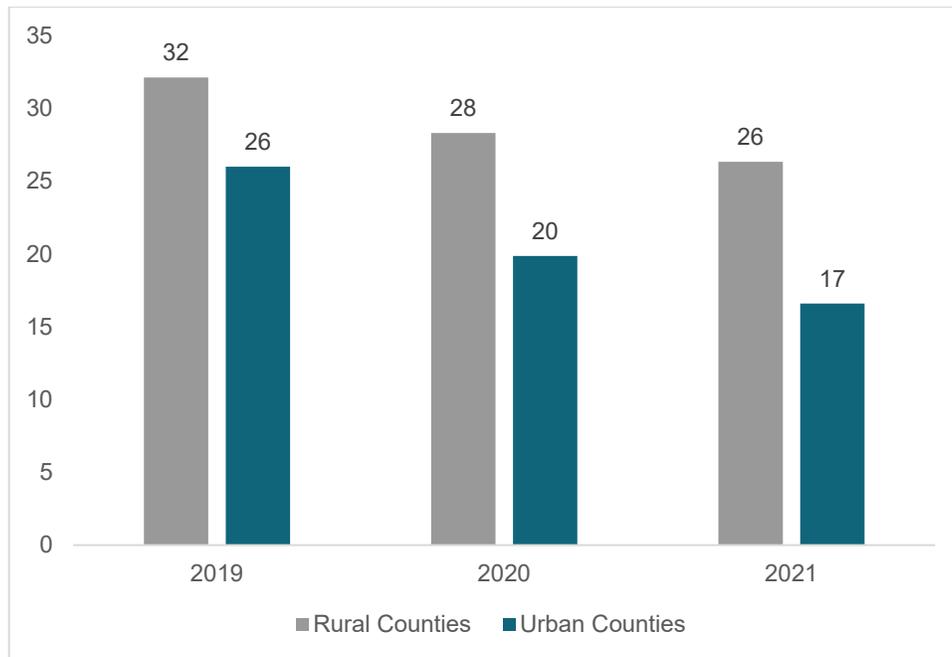
Source: Georgia DCS

^h For more information on the classes of courts in Georgia, see the *Criminal Justice Data Landscape Report Criminal Court System Supplement* at cviog.uga.edu/publications/ga-criminal-justice-data-landscape-report.html.



Between 2019 and 2021, the rate of people on misdemeanor probation was consistently higher in rural counties than in urban counties (Figure 22). From 2019 to 2021, the rate of people on misdemeanor probation per 1,000 people age 18 and older fell faster in urban than in rural counties: The rate in rural counties fell from 32 per 1,000 people in 2019 to 26 in 2021, while the rate in urban counties fell from 26 in 2019 to 17 in 2021.

Figure 22. Misdemeanor Probation Rates per 1,000 Population in Rural and Urban Counties in Georgia, 2019–2021

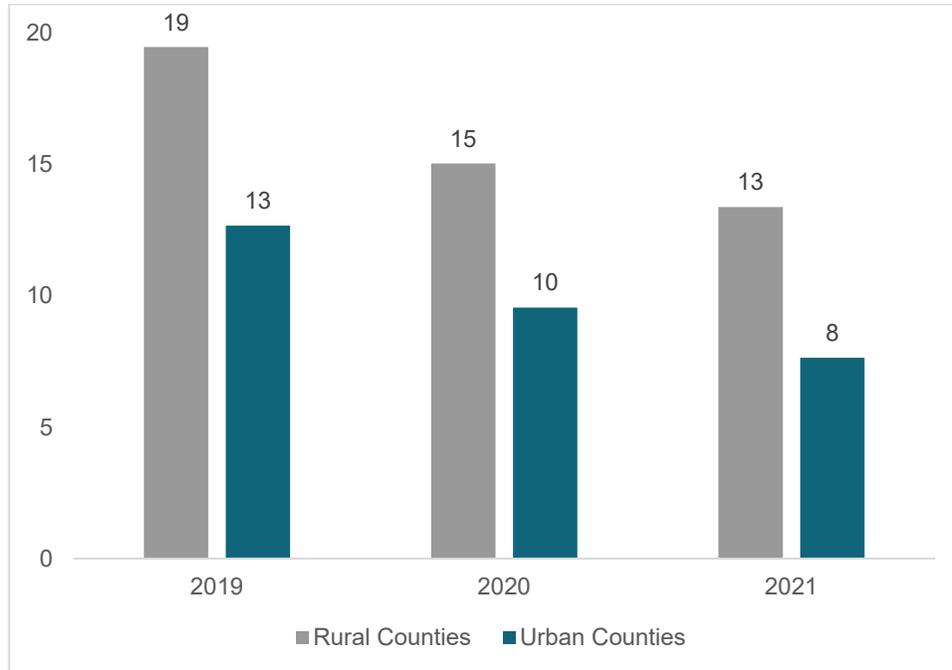


Notes: Population data were not available for 2022 at the time these calculations were completed, so a probation rate for 2022 could not be calculated. Rate is per 1,000 people age 18 and older.

Sources: Georgia DCS; Georgia DPH, OASIS

Like the rate of all people on misdemeanor probation, between 2019 and 2021, the rate of people on active misdemeanor probation was higher in rural than in urban counties (Figure 23). The rate in urban counties also fell faster than the rate in rural counties, resulting in a greater difference between the two in 2021 than in 2019.

Figure 23. Active Misdemeanor Probation Rates per 1,000 Population in Rural and Urban Counties in Georgia, 2019–2021



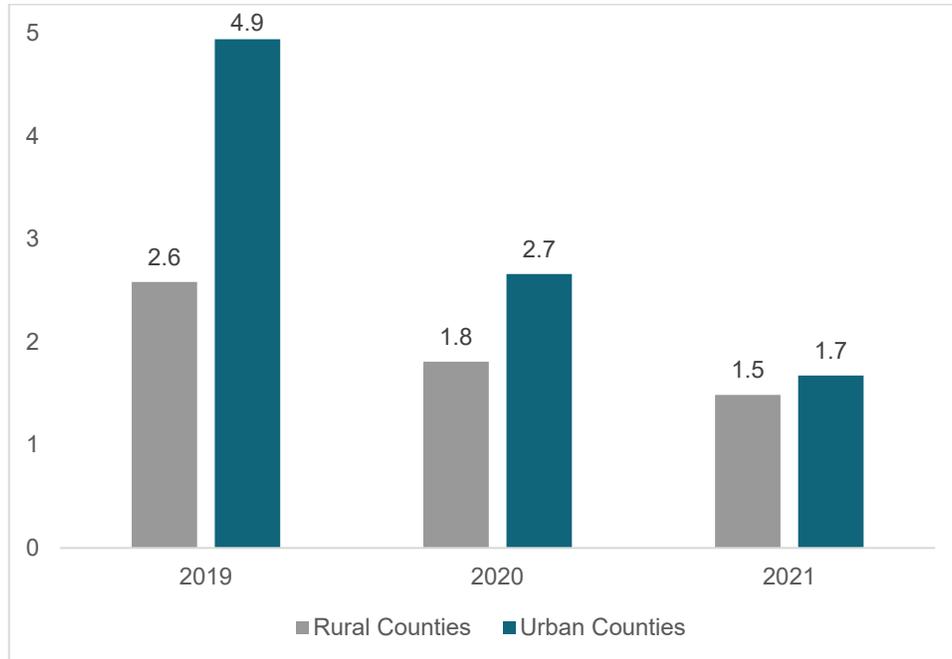
Notes: Population data were not available for 2022 at the time these calculations were completed, so a probation rate for 2022 could not be calculated. Rate is per 1,000 people age 18 and older.

Sources: Georgia DCS; Georgia DPH, OASIS



In contrast to the rate of people on active misdemeanor probation, the rate of people on pay-only probation in urban counties was nearly double the rate in rural counties in 2019: 5 per 1,000 people age 18 and older compared to 3. By 2021, however, the rates were almost even (Figure 24).

Figure 24. Pay-Only Misdemeanor Probation Rates per 1,000 Population in Rural and Urban Counties in Georgia, 2019–2021



Notes: Population data were not available for 2022 at the time these calculations were completed, so a probation rate for 2022 could not be calculated. Rate is per 1,000 people age 18 and older.

Sources: Georgia DCS; Georgia DPH, OASIS

One might assume that the judicial circuits with the highest number of people age 18 and older (the adult population eligible to be on misdemeanor probation) would have the highest number of people on misdemeanor probation and the circuits with the lowest population would have the lowest number of people on misdemeanor probation, but that is not always the case. In 2019 and 2020, the Stone Mountain Judicial Circuit had the highest overall number of people on misdemeanor probation (Table 3), despite having only the third-highest adult population. In 2019, the number of people on misdemeanor probation in the Stone Mountain Circuit was more than 50% greater than the next circuit—the Atlanta Judicial Circuit; however, by 2020 that difference had dropped to just 8.8%. (For the annual four-quarter average number of all people on misdemeanor probation in all judicial circuits, see [Appendix D. Additional Misdemeanor Probation Tables and Figures](#). For information on the counties in each judicial circuit as well as the populations of each circuit, see [Appendix C. Judicial Circuits, Districts, and Populations](#).)

In 2021 and 2022, the highest overall number of people on misdemeanor probation was in the Atlanta Judicial Circuit, which had the highest adult population. For the most part, the same circuits were among the top five all four years. Over all four years, the lowest number of people on misdemeanor probation was in the Appalachian Judicial Circuit, even though the circuit had the 16th-lowest number of people age 18 and older among all the judicial circuits in the state.

With the emergency judicial orders enacted in 2020, the number of people on misdemeanor probation fell across all circuits, which caused the circuit average to fall 30.3% from 4,432 in 2019 to 3,091 in 2021. As courts resumed operations, the average increased 16.1% from 2021 to 2022.

Table 3. Annual Four-Quarter Average Number of People on Misdemeanor Probation in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2022, Five Highest and Lowest Circuits

| | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|
| 5 Highest Judicial Circuits | 24,238 | Stone Mountain | 14,624 | Stone Mountain | 11,056 | Atlanta | 15,449 | Atlanta |
| | 15,680 | Atlanta | 13,436 | Atlanta | 9,556 | Gwinnett | 11,514 | Gwinnett |
| | 14,553 | Augusta | 9,647 | Gwinnett | 7,739 | Stone Mountain | 9,378 | Stone Mountain |
| | 11,631 | Gwinnett | 7,590 | Augusta | 7,144 | Augusta | 8,344 | Coweta |
| | 9,740 | Clayton | 7,513 | Clayton | 6,995 | Coweta | 6,500 | Southern |
| Circuit Average | 4,432 | | 3,560 | | 3,091 | | 3,589 | |
| 5 Lowest Judicial Circuits | 1,429 | Toombs | 1,368 | Dougherty | 1,075 | Dougherty | 1,409 | Toombs |
| | 1,216 | Paulding | 914 | Oconee | 832 | Oconee | 930 | Oconee |
| | 1,171 | Oconee | 911 | Paulding | 715 | Paulding | 923 | Paulding |
| | 1,065 | Pataula | 811 | Pataula | 700 | Pataula | 806 | Pataula |
| | 990 | Appalachian | 438 | Appalachian | 438 | Appalachian | 575 | Appalachian |

Source: Georgia DCS



Despite having the highest overall number of people on misdemeanor probation in 2019 and 2020, the Stone Mountain Judicial Circuit had the 10th-highest rate per 1,000 people age 18 and older in 2019 and the 21st in 2020. Similarly, the Atlanta Judicial Circuit was in the bottom 10 of all 50 circuits for the rate of all people on misdemeanor probation. (For the rate of all people on misdemeanor probation in all judicial circuits, [see Appendix D. Additional Misdemeanor Probation Tables and Figures.](#))

The Augusta Judicial Circuit had the highest rate (84 per 1,000 people age 18 and older) in 2019—64.3% higher than the next-highest judicial circuit, Alapaha, at 51 per 1,000 adults (Table 4). But by 2020, the circuit’s rate had dropped by about half to 44 per 1,000. Instead, the Alapaha Judicial Circuit had the highest rate in 2020 and 2021. The Paulding Judicial Circuit consistently had the lowest rate all three years.

As the number of people on misdemeanor probation fell from 2019 through 2021, so did the state rate of people on misdemeanor probation: decreasing 31.7% from 27 per 1,000 people age 18 and older in 2019 to 19 in 2021.

Table 4. Misdemeanor Probation Rates per 1,000 Population in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2021, Five Highest and Lowest Circuits

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 5 Highest Judicial Circuits | 84 Augusta | 46 Alapaha | 45 Alapaha |
| | 51 Alapaha | 46 Tifton | 44 Tifton |
| | 50 Tifton | 44 Augusta | 41 Middle |
| | 46 Middle | 42 Waycross | 40 Augusta |
| | 46 Clayton | 40 Middle | 38 Waycross |
| State | 27.3 | 21.7 | 18.7 |
| 5 Lowest Judicial Circuits | 14 Appalachian | 12 Bell-Forsyth | 9 Western |
| | 13 Blue Ridge | 11 Blue Ridge | 8 Blue Ridge |
| | 13 Cobb | 10 Cobb | 8 Cobb |
| | 11 Bell-Forsyth | 9 Appalachian | 6 Appalachian |
| | 10 Paulding | 7 Paulding | 6 Paulding |

Notes: Population data were not available for 2022 at the time these calculations were completed, so a probation rate for 2022 could not be calculated. Rate is per 1,000 people age 18 and older.

Sources: Georgia DCS; Georgia DPH, OASIS

Similar to the total number of people on misdemeanor probation, in 2019 and 2020, the Stone Mountain Judicial Circuit had the highest number of people on active misdemeanor probation (Table 5). In 2019, this number was more than double that of the Atlanta Judicial Circuit, but by 2020, that difference had dropped to just 50% greater. (For the annual four-quarter average number of people on active misdemeanor probation in all judicial circuits, see [Appendix D. Additional Misdemeanor Probation Tables and Figures.](#))

In 2021, the number of people reported to be on active misdemeanor probation was highest in the Augusta Judicial Circuit even though it had the 14th-highest population of people age 18 and older. Then, in 2022, the Atlanta Judicial Circuit, the circuit with the highest adult population, had the largest number of people on active misdemeanor probation.

In 2019 and 2020, the Oconee Judicial Circuit had the lowest number of people on active misdemeanor probation but had the 10th-lowest population of people age 18 and older. In 2021 and 2022, the Appalachian Judicial Circuit had the lowest number of people age 18 and older but the 16th-lowest population of people age 18 and older.

The change in the circuit average number of people on active probation between 2019 and 2022 mirrored the change in the number of all people on misdemeanor probation: a drop of 36.0% (slightly more than the decrease in the number of all people on misdemeanor probation) from 2019 to 2021 and then an increase of 20.1% from 2021 to 2022.

Table 5. Annual Four-Quarter Average Number of People on Active Misdemeanor Probation in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2022, Five Highest and Lowest Circuits

| | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|
| 5 Highest Judicial Circuits | 11,268 | Stone Mountain | 6,593 | Stone Mountain | 4,249 | Augusta | 5,636 | Atlanta |
| | 4,973 | Atlanta | 4,391 | Atlanta | 3,949 | Coweta | 4,428 | Coweta |
| | 4,929 | Gwinnett | 4,227 | Augusta | 3,728 | Atlanta | 4,397 | Gwinnett |
| | 4,842 | Coweta | 4,141 | Coweta | 3,270 | Gwinnett | 3,823 | Augusta |
| | 4,639 | Cobb | 3,435 | Cobb | 2,737 | Stone Mountain | 3,503 | Stone Mountain |
| Circuit Average | 2,293 | | 1,762 | | 1,468 | | 1,763 | |
| 5 Lowest Judicial Circuits | 822 | Rockdale | 677 | Rockdale | 454 | Dougherty | 520 | Paulding |
| | 793 | Paulding | 517 | Pataula | 422 | Pataula | 468 | Oconee |
| | 784 | Pataula | 510 | Paulding | 385 | Oconee | 464 | Pataula |
| | 777 | Appalachian | 483 | Appalachian | 350 | Paulding | 434 | Rockdale |
| | 686 | Oconee | 454 | Oconee | 286 | Appalachian | 388 | Appalachian |

Source: Georgia DCS



The Tifton Judicial Circuit consistently had the highest rate per 1,000 people age 18 and older on active misdemeanor probation, while the Toombs and Waycross Circuits were consistently among the top five (Table 6). (For the rate of people on active misdemeanor probation in all judicial circuits, see [Appendix D. Additional Misdemeanor Probation Tables and Figures.](#))

The Paulding Judicial Circuit consistently had either the lowest or second-lowest rate per 1,000 people on active misdemeanor probation. Despite having among the highest number of people on active misdemeanor probation, the Atlanta Circuit had among the lowest rates, as did the Cobb and Gwinnett Circuits.

Similar to the rate for all people on misdemeanor probation, the rate of people on active probation fell 37.3%, from 14 per 1,000 people age 18 and older in 2019 to 9 in 2021.

Table 6. Active Misdemeanor Probation Rates per 1,000 Population in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2021, Five Highest and Lowest Circuits

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 5 Highest Judicial Circuits | 36 Tifton | 30 Tifton | 27 Tifton |
| | 29 Alapaha | 24 Augusta | 24 Augusta |
| | 28 Waycross | 22 Waycross | 21 Middle |
| | 26 Toombs | 22 Mountain | 19 Toombs |
| | 26 Middle | 22 Toombs | 19 Waycross |
| State | 14.1 | 10.7 | 8.9 |
| 5 Lowest Judicial Circuits | 8 Bell-Forsyth | 6 Appalachian | 5 Gwinnett |
| | 8 Cobb | 6 Cobb | 4 Atlanta |
| | 7 Gwinnett | 5 Atlanta | 4 Cobb |
| | 6 Paulding | 5 Gwinnett | 4 Appalachian |
| | 6 Atlanta | 4 Paulding | 3 Paulding |

Notes: Population data were not available for 2022 at the time these calculations were completed, so a probation rate for 2022 could not be calculated. Rate is per 1,000 people age 18 and older.

Sources: Georgia DCS; Georgia DPH, OASIS

The number of people on pay-only misdemeanor probation was highest in the Atlanta Judicial Circuit every year except 2019, when the Stone Mountain Judicial Circuit held the top spot (Table 7). This trend is similar to the judicial circuits with the highest number of all people on misdemeanor probation. The Cordele Circuit consistently had the lowest number of people on pay-only probation between 2019 and 2022. (For the annual four-quarter average number of people on pay-only misdemeanor probation in all judicial circuits, see [Appendix D. Additional Misdemeanor Probation Tables and Figures.](#))

The circuit average of people on pay-only probation decreased 62.4% from 2019 to 2021, nearly double the percentage decrease of people on active probation and all people on misdemeanor probation. The increase from 2021 to 2022—30.0%—was also almost double the increase of people on active probation and all people on misdemeanor probation.

Table 7. Annual Four-Quarter Average Number of People on Pay-Only Misdemeanor Probation in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2022, Five Highest and Lowest Circuits

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 5 Highest Judicial Circuits | 8,015 Stone Mountain | 3,401 Atlanta | 2,075 Atlanta | 4,168 Atlanta |
| | 5,312 Atlanta | 3,358 Stone Mountain | 1,653 Augusta | 1,515 Gwinnett |
| | 5,094 Augusta | 2,253 Augusta | 1,106 Gwinnett | 1,374 Stone Mountain |
| | 2,275 Clayton | 1,340 Gwinnett | 1,002 Atlantic | 1,262 Augusta |
| | 1,849 Gwinnett | 1,190 Clayton | 875 Clayton | 1,152 Coweta |
| Circuit Average | 720 | 407 | 271 | 352 |
| 5 Lowest Judicial Circuits | 22 Macon | 21 Bell-Forsyth | 19 Western | 11 Ogeechee |
| | 16 Southwestern | 18 Western | 19 Northern | 10 Southwestern |
| | 10 Western | 11 Southwestern | 12 Southwestern | 7 Paulding |
| | 7 Bell-Forsyth | 8 Ogeechee | 6 Ogeechee | 6 Dublin |
| | 4 Cordele | 2 Cordele | 2 Cordele | 1 Cordele |

Source: Georgia DCS



The rate per 1,000 people age 18 and older on pay-only misdemeanor probation was consistently highest in the Augusta Judicial Circuit between 2019 and 2021 (Table 8). While no judicial circuit consistently had the lowest rate, the lowest rate was consistent across all three years: 0.04 per 1,000 people age 18 and older. (For the rate of people on pay-only misdemeanor probation in all judicial circuits, see [Appendix D. Additional Misdemeanor Probation Tables and Figures.](#))

Like the number of people on pay-only misdemeanor probation, the rate of people on pay-only probation fell twice as fast from 2019 to 2021 as the rate of all people on misdemeanor probation and people on active probation: a decrease of 63.1%, compared to decreases of 31.7% and 37.3%, respectively.

Table 8. Pay-Only Misdemeanor Probation Rates per 1,000 Population of Population in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2021, Five Highest and Lowest Circuits

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 5 Highest Judicial Circuits | 30 Augusta | 13 Augusta | 9 Augusta |
| | 14 Stone Mountain | 9 Atlantic | 8 Atlantic |
| | 13 Atlantic | 6 Stone Mountain | 4 Clayton |
| | 11 Clayton | 6 Clayton | 3 Mountain, Northeastern, Rockdale |
| | 7 Atlanta | 5 Rockdale | |
| State | 4.4 | 2.5 | 1.6 |
| 5 Lowest Judicial Circuits | 0.2 Ogeechee | 0.2 Southwestern | 0.2 Eastern |
| | 0.1 Macon | 0.1 Western | 0.1 Paulding |
| | 0.1 Cordele | 0.1 Bell-Forsyth | 0.1 Western |
| | 0.1 Western | 0.1 Ogeechee | 0.05 Cordele |
| | 0.04 Bell-Forsyth | 0.04 Cordele | 0.04 Ogeechee |

Notes: Population data were not available for 2022 at the time these calculations were completed, so a probation rate for 2022 could not be calculated. Rate is per 1,000 people age 18 and older.

Sources: Georgia DCS; Georgia DPH, OASIS

MISDEMEANOR PROBATION CASES

Included in the quarterly reports that each misdemeanor probation provider must submit to DCS are the following data on misdemeanor probation cases:

- The number of cases for which people are actively reporting (active probation), the number of pay-only cases, the number of cases in warrant status, and the number of administrative/nonreporting cases
- The total number of tolled and untolled warrants
- The total number of successful and unsuccessful terminations

A person can be sentenced to misdemeanor probation for more than one case at a time, at different times, and in different counties. Therefore, each person on misdemeanor probation could be serving multiple sentences at any given time, and some significant portion of them are on probation for two or more cases. Table # and Figure # present the number of misdemeanor probation *cases*, as opposed to the number of *people* presented earlier.

In fact, between the first quarter of 2019 and the last quarter of 2022, each person on misdemeanor probation was on probation for an average of between 1.2 and 1.4 cases across all types of misdemeanor probation cases (Table 9). The highest was an average of 1.6 cases for those on administrative/nonreporting status during the first quarter of 2022.

Table 9. Annual Four-Quarter Average Number of Cases per Person on Misdemeanor Probation in Georgia, by Type, 2019–2022

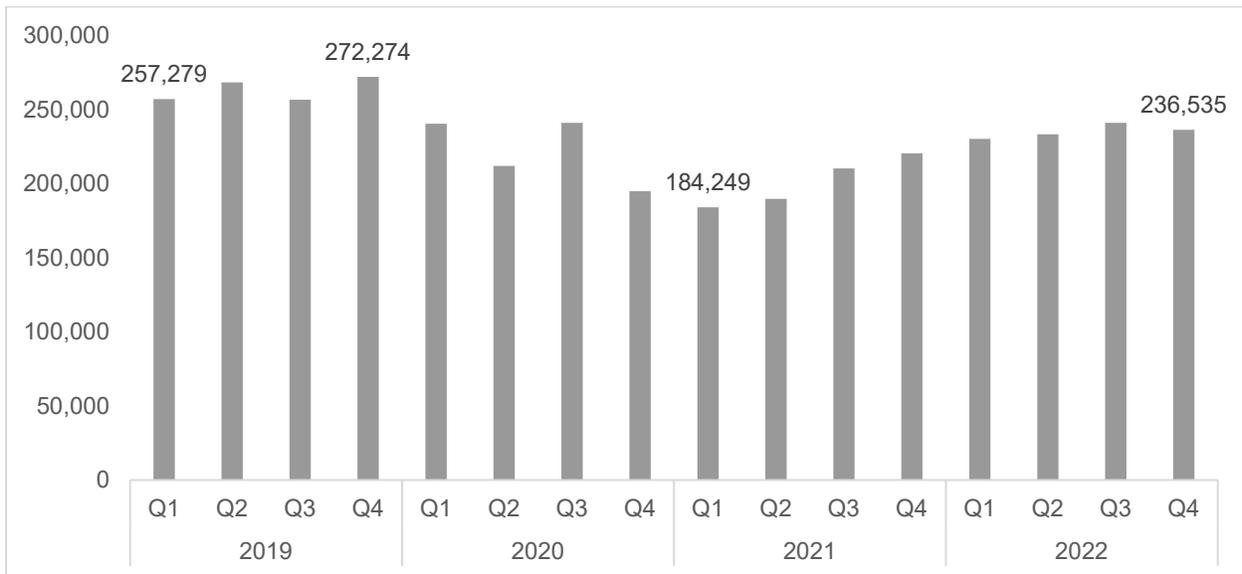
| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Active Probation | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Pay-Only Probation | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Warrant Status | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Administrative/Nonreporting Status | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 |

Source: Georgia DCS



The total quarterly number of misdemeanor probation cases rose from 257,279 in the first quarter of 2019 to 272,274 in the fourth quarter, but then fell to 184,249 in the first quarter of 2021, a decrease of 32.3%, as court operations were suspended due to emergency judicial orders brought on by COVID-19 (Figure 25). The number of cases had risen to 236,535 by the fourth quarter of 2022, an increase of 28.4%, as pandemic restrictions eased and court operations returned to normal. The percentage change in the number of misdemeanor probation cases is similar to the change in the number of people on misdemeanor probation (see page 26).

Figure 25. Total Number of Misdemeanor Probation Cases in Georgia, by Quarter, 2019–2022

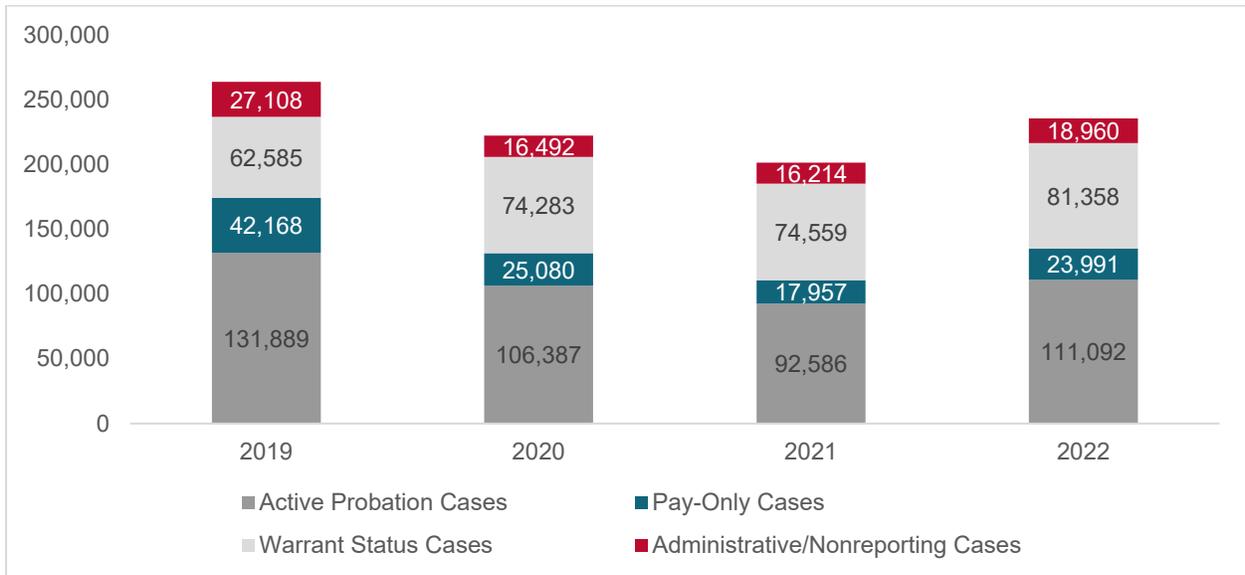


Source: Georgia DCS



The annual four-quarter average number of misdemeanor probation cases decreased from a total of 263,750 in 2019 to 201,316 in 2021, but then rose to 235,401 in 2022 (Figure 26). The biggest decrease was the average number of pay-only probation cases: The average declined 43.1% from 42,168 in 2019 to 23,991 in 2022. The average annual number of misdemeanor probation cases decreased in every category except warrant status probation cases: The annual four-quarter average number increased each year from 62,585 in 2019 to 81,358 in 2022, a total increase of 30.0%.

Figure 26. Annual Four-Quarter Average Number of Misdemeanor Probation Cases in Georgia, by Probation Type, 2019–2022

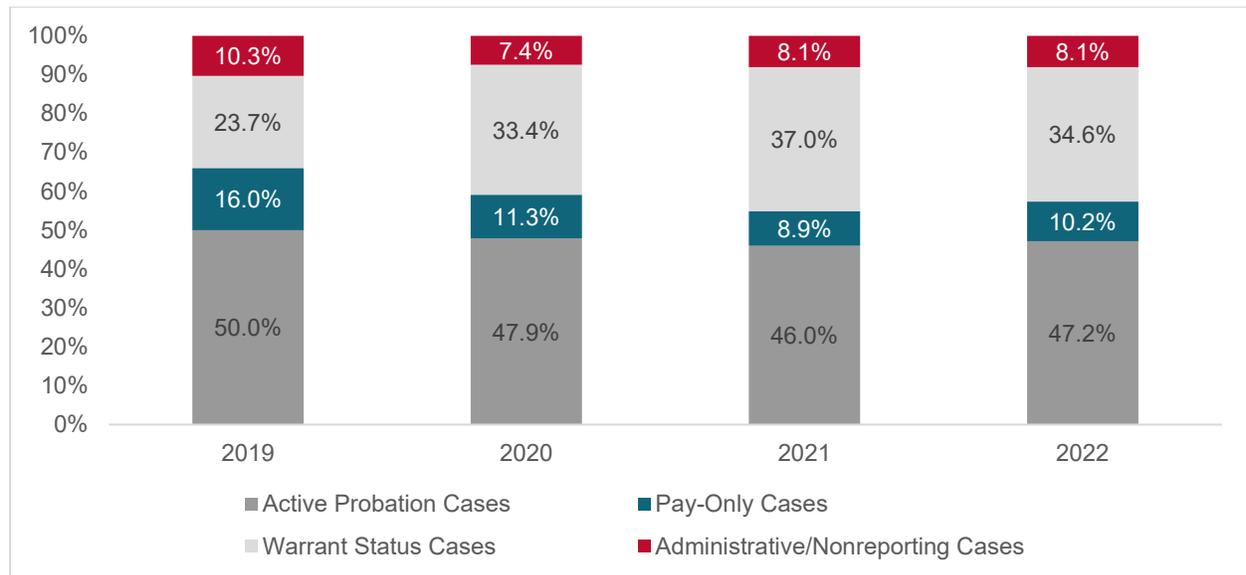


Source: Georgia DCS



Across all types of misdemeanor probation in Georgia, the average percentage of active probation decreased from 50.0% of the total in 2019 to 47.2% in 2022 (Figure 27). Similarly, the average percentage of pay-only probation cases decreased from 16.0% in 2019 to 10.2% in 2022. On the other hand, the average percentage of warrant status cases increased from 23.7% in 2019 to 34.6% in 2022.

Figure 27. Annual Four-Quarter Average Percentage of Misdemeanor Probation Cases in Georgia, by Probation Type, 2019–2022



Source: Georgia DCS

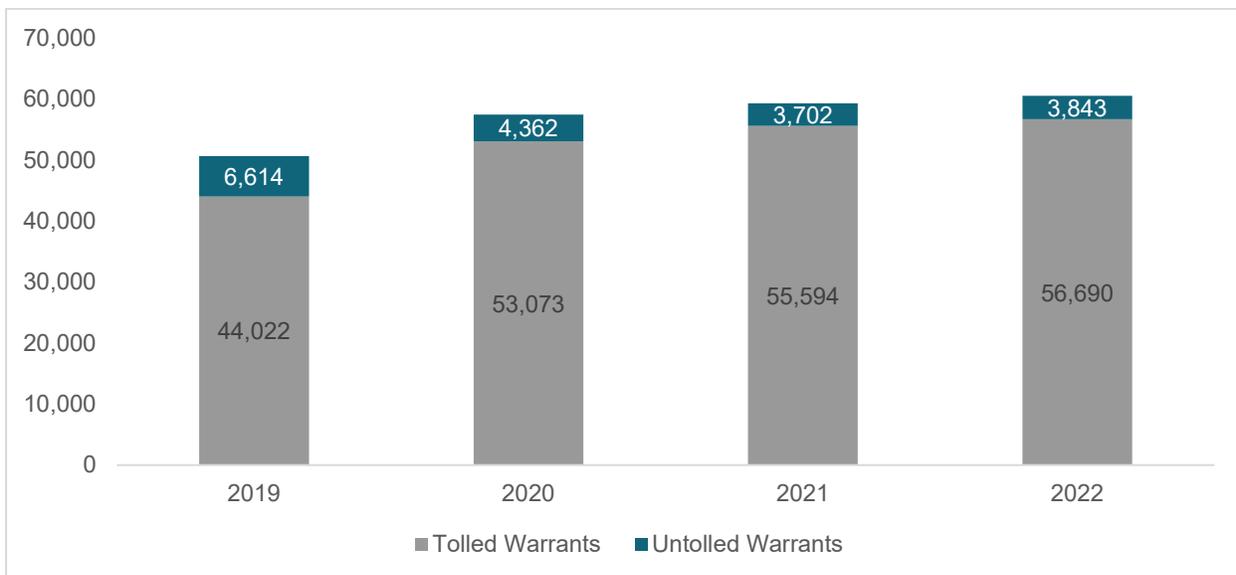
Warrants

If a person violates the terms of their misdemeanor probation sentence, a court issues a violation of probation warrant. If a warrant is issued, the misdemeanor probation sentence may be “tolled,” essentially meaning the probation “clock” is stopped for that case. If the court enters a tolling order stopping the clock, then this is called a tolled warrant. Once “the probationer personally reports to the probation officer or private probation officer . . . , is taken into custody in this state, or is otherwise available to the court,”²⁹ the warrant can be addressed by the court and the clock can start again.

If the court does not enter a tolling order, then the clock continues running, resulting in an untolled warrant. The case may naturally expire under an untolled warrant.

Between 2019 and 2022, the annual four-quarter average number of tolled warrants increased from 44,022 in 2019 to 56,690 in 2022, an increase of 28.8% (Figure 28). On the other hand, the annual four-quarter average number of untolled warrants fell 41.9%, from 6,614 in 2019 to 3,843 in 2022.

Figure 28. Annual Four-Quarter Average Number of Tolled and Untolled Misdemeanor Probation Warrants in Georgia, 2019–2022



Source: Georgia DCS

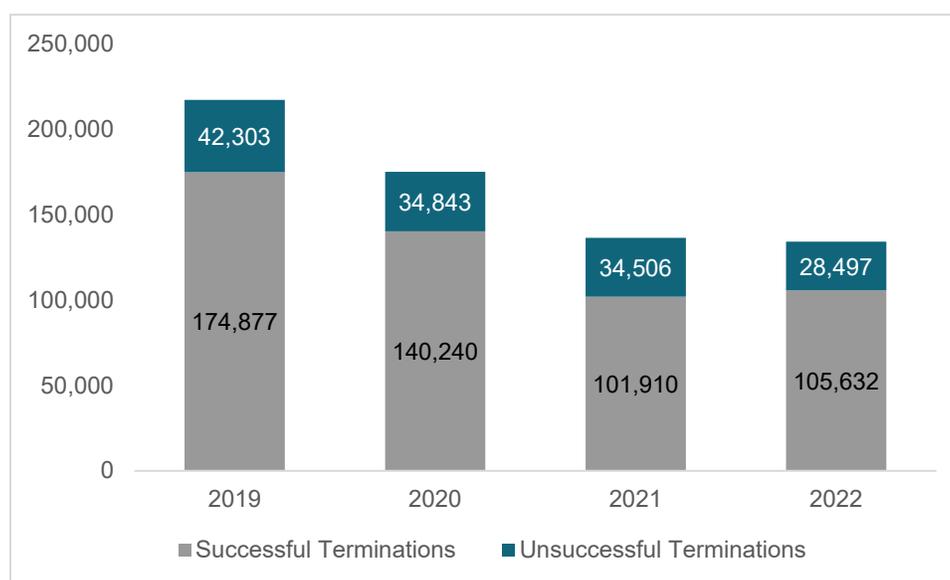


Terminations

Probation termination means that the misdemeanor probation sentence has ended in accordance with the original court order or has ended early for a specific reason. If someone is serving pay-only probation and has paid all their fines and surcharges, the probation officer is required to submit a court order within 30 days to terminate the probation. Additionally, the defendant may petition the court asking for their misdemeanor probation to end. The court may grant that motion “when it is satisfied that its actions would be in the best interest of justice and the welfare of society.”³⁰

The number of successful probation terminations decreased from 174,877 in 2019 to 101,910 in 2021, but then rose slightly to 105,632 in 2022, for a total decrease of 39.6% (Figure 29). On the other hand, the number of unsuccessful terminations decreased every year from 42,303 in 2019 to 28,497 in 2022, a decrease of 32.6%. It is unclear from the data why people were successfully or unsuccessfully terminated from probation. There could be many reasons why their misdemeanor probation was not terminated: they may have violated their probation, their early termination petition may have failed, slower court operations may have delayed their termination, or it may not have been terminated for other reasons.

Figure 29. Annual Four-Quarter Average Number of Successful and Unsuccessful Misdemeanor Probation Terminations in Georgia, 2019–2022



Source: Georgia DCS

As might be expected given the size of its adult population, the Atlanta Judicial Circuit consistently had the highest number of successful probation terminations between 2019 and 2022 (Table 10). Again, due to their population sizes, the Stone Mountain and Gwinnett Circuits consistently had the second- and third-highest number of successful terminations. The Pataula



circuit, with the lowest population of people age 18 and older in the state, consistently had the lowest number of successful terminations. (For the number of successful misdemeanor probation terminations in all judicial circuits, see [Appendix D. Additional Misdemeanor Probation Tables and Figures.](#))

Table 10. Total Number of Successful Misdemeanor Probation Terminations in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2022, Five Highest and Lowest Circuits

| | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 5 Highest Judicial Circuits | 23,888 | Atlanta | 19,121 | Atlanta | 15,117 | Atlanta | 13,808 | Atlanta |
| | 21,505 | Stone Mountain | 14,900 | Stone Mountain | 6,699 | Stone Mountain | 7,432 | Gwinnett |
| | 10,050 | Gwinnett | 7,708 | Gwinnett | 6,215 | Gwinnett | 6,291 | Stone Mountain |
| | 8,538 | Clayton | 6,602 | Northeastern | 5,015 | Coweta | 4,862 | Coweta |
| | 5,945 | Northeastern | 5,818 | Clayton | 4,329 | Clayton | 4,519 | Clayton |
| Circuit Average | 3,498 | | 2,805 | | 2,038 | | 2,113 | |
| 5 Lowest Judicial Circuits | 883 | Paulding | 698 | Oconee | 640 | South Georgia | 647 | Alapaha |
| | 857 | Alapaha | 654 | Toombs | 546 | Oconee | 510 | Oconee |
| | 749 | Toombs | 595 | Paulding | 437 | Paulding | 408 | Paulding |
| | 673 | Appalachian | 489 | Appalachian | 331 | Appalachian | 345 | Appalachian |
| | 320 | Pataula | 423 | Pataula | 317 | Pataula | 292 | Pataula |

Source: Georgia DCS

The rate of successful misdemeanor probation terminations was highest in the Atlanta Judicial Circuit in 2019 and 2021, in the Northeastern Circuit in 2020, and the Western Circuit in 2022 (Table 11). In 2019, two circuits (Atlanta and Eastern) and in 2020 one circuit (Northeastern) saw rates exceeding 1,000, indicating that more terminations were filed than there were misdemeanor probation cases in that circuit. It is unclear from the data why that is. (For the rate of successful misdemeanor probation terminations in all judicial circuits, see [Appendix D. Additional Misdemeanor Probation Tables and Figures.](#))

Table 11. Rate per 1,000 Cases of Successful Misdemeanor Probation Terminations in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2022, Five Highest and Lowest Circuits

| | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|
| 5 Highest Judicial Circuits | 1,106 | Atlanta | 1,335 | Northeastern | 870 | Atlanta | 691 | Western |
| | 1,038 | Eastern | 950 | Western | 802 | Rockdale | 688 | Rockdale |
| | 998 | Northeastern | 933 | Atlanta | 761 | Western | 668 | Eastern |
| | 931 | Houston | 901 | Eastern | 716 | Eastern | 653 | Columbia |
| | 902 | Piedmont | 825 | Dublin | 715 | Houston | 639 | Dublin |
| State | 663.1 | | 631.0 | | 506.2 | | 448.7 | |
| 5 Lowest Judicial Circuits | 368 | Tifton | 372 | Alapaha | 282 | Tifton | 276 | Alcovy |
| | 354 | Alapaha | 348 | Tifton | 276 | Alcovy | 258 | Alapaha |
| | 347 | Southern | 307 | Douglas | 270 | Cherokee | 252 | Cherokee |
| | 297 | Pataula | 287 | Southern | 226 | Bell-Forsyth | 197 | Bell-Forsyth |
| | 205 | Augusta | 252 | Bell-Forsyth | 214 | Southern | 191 | Southern |

Note: Rate is per 1,000 misdemeanor probation cases.

Source: Georgia DCS

FEES, FINANCIAL PENALTIES, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

The quarterly reports that each misdemeanor probation provider submits to DCS must include the following data on fees and financial penalties during the quarter, as well as community service hours performed:

- The amount of drug, probation, detection device, electronic monitoring, rehab, substance abuse, and other fees paid
- The amount of fines and surcharges paid
- The number of community service hours performed
- The number of community service hours that were converted from fines and fees performed by people on misdemeanor probation



Misdemeanor Probation Fees

When an individual is placed on misdemeanor probation, they are assessed a variety of fees. All such fees must be included in the contract between the probation provider and the local government and court as well as ordered by a judge. Fees paid by people on misdemeanor probation include the following:ⁱ

- **Probation supervision fee:** This is the monthly fee paid by each person under probation to the provider (public or private) that is supervising them. Each probation provider charges a different fee. “Monthly costs for private probation at the misdemeanor level vary widely, are set locally by courts and providers, and do not cover the costs of treatment and related programming.”³¹ One report puts the monthly fee at \$35 to \$50, while another suggests the fee is between \$25 and \$45 per month.^{32,33}
 - A person only pays the probation supervision fee while they are on active probation. If a case is in administrative status, a violation of probation warrant has been issued, or the case is tolled, these fees do not accrue. Additionally, if the court determines the person on probation to be indigent, they are not assessed a probation fee.
- **Drug testing fee:** If a judge orders the person on probation to undergo random drug testing during their probation sentence, that person must pay the cost of the testing. This fee is paid each time a person is drug tested.
- **Electronic monitoring fee:** This fee is imposed when a judge orders the person’s location be monitored for a period of time as a condition of probation. There is usually a fee to install the equipment, such as an ankle monitor, and then a daily monitoring fee. This daily fee may vary depending upon the type of equipment or technology ordered by the court.
- **Drug or alcohol detection device fee:** A detection device identifies the presence of alcohol or controlled substances. An example of such a device is an ignition interlock device, which is a breathalyzer device attached to the ignition of a person’s car that allows the car to be started only if no alcohol is detected on the driver’s breath. Similar to electronic monitoring fees, there is a set-up fee as well as a daily fee.
- **Rehabilitation programming fees:** These are fees typically for programs, courses, workbooks, or other items for needs such as anti-shoplifting, life skills, and other programs that a judge thinks might help the person sentenced to probation.

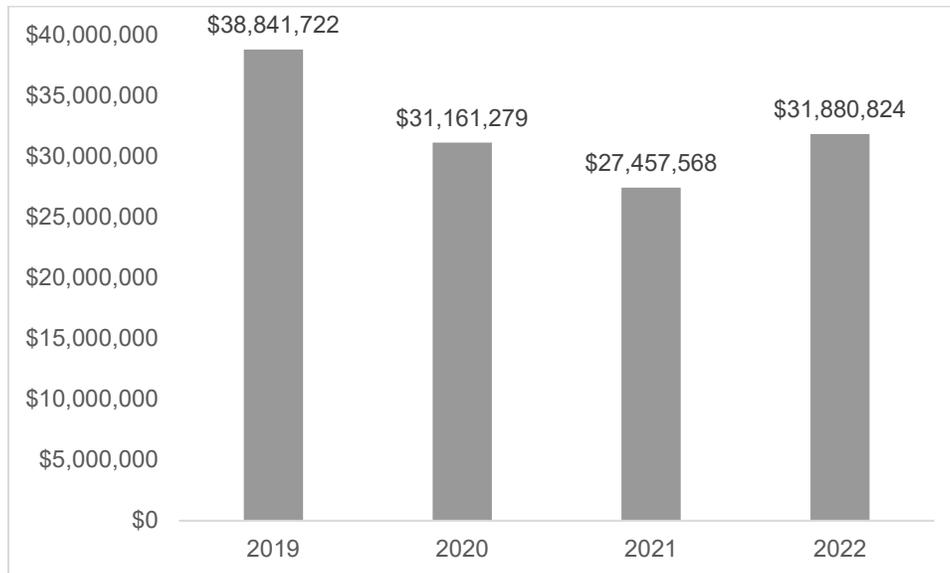
ⁱ No fees, other than the monthly probation fee, are assessed on someone on pay-only probation, which is capped at three months.



- **Substance abuse or mental health evaluation or treatment fee:** This is the fee paid by the person on misdemeanor probation if they must be evaluated for or treated in a substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, as ordered by the judge.

The total amount of fees collected by misdemeanor probation providers in Georgia decreased a total of 17.9% during the review period, from \$38,841,722 in 2019 to \$31,880,824 in 2022 (Figure 30). The drop from 2019 to 2021 is a result of the suspension of court operations due to emergency judicial orders brought on by COVID-19, while the increase in 2022 is due to the easing of pandemic restrictions and the return to normal court operations.

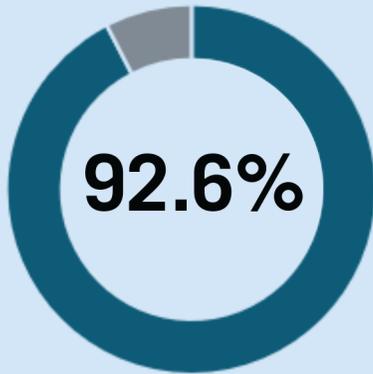
Figure 30. Total Amount of Fees Collected by Misdemeanor Probation Providers in Georgia, 2019–2022



Source: Georgia DCS

The largest proportion of fees collected by the misdemeanor probation providers was for the probation supervision fee, which is the monthly fee paid to the provider by the person on probation. Of the fees collected by misdemeanor probation providers from 2019 to 2022, 92.6% were probation fees.

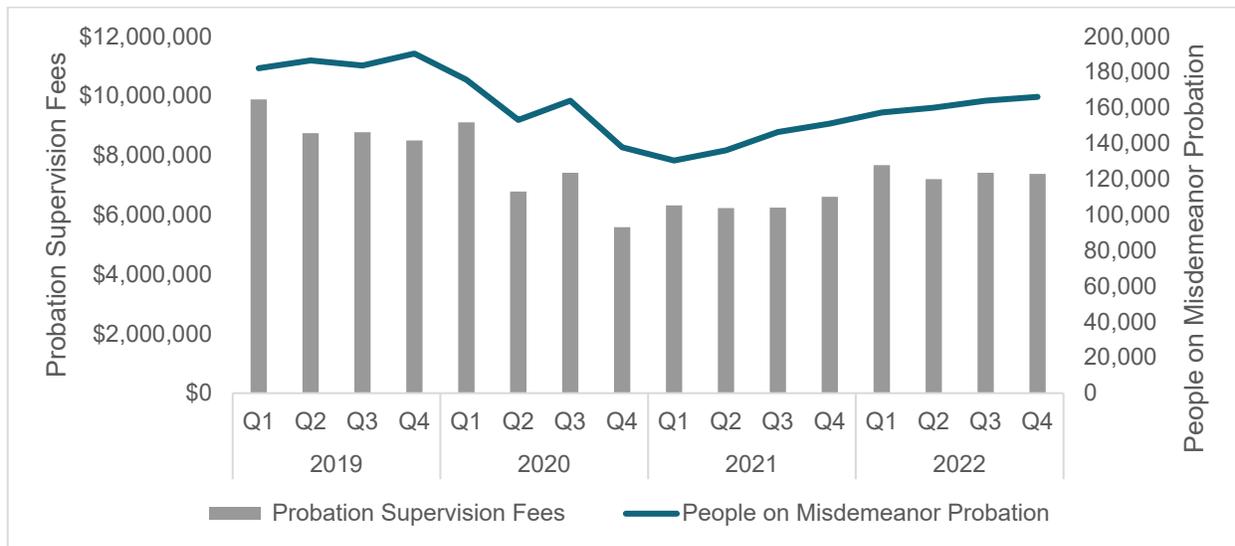
Of all fees collected by misdemeanor probation providers between 2019 and 2022



92.6% were probation supervision fees.

As the number of people on misdemeanor probation decreased between 2019 and 2021 due to COVID-19 emergency judicial orders, so too did the amount of probation supervision fees collected by the providers. Between the first quarter of 2019 and the fourth quarter of 2020, the amount of probation supervision fees collected fell 43.5%, while the number of people on probation (except pay-only probation) fell 24.3% (Figure 31). The number of people on misdemeanor probation continued dropping into the first quarter of 2021, for a total decline of 28.4% from the first quarter of 2019. As COVID-19 restrictions lifted, both the amount of probation supervision fees paid and the number of people on misdemeanor probation increased.

Figure 31. Total Amount of Probation Supervision Fees Collected Compared to the Total Number of People on Misdemeanor Probation in Georgia, 2019–2022



Note: Does not include people on pay-only probation because the amount of probation fees they must pay is limited to three months by law.

Source: Georgia DCS



The total amount of fees except probation supervision fees collected by misdemeanor probation providers fell 29.5% from a total of \$2,945,767 in 2019 to \$2,078,230 in 2021 (Figure 32). That drop was similar to the decrease in annual total probation fees, which fell 29.3% from \$35,895,954 to \$25,379,337 during the same period. However, between 2021 and 2022, the amount of probation supervision fees paid rose 16.8%, to \$29,650,247, while the amount of all other fees paid rose by just 7.3% to a total of \$2,230,576.

Figure 32. Breakdown of Total Amount of Fees Collected by Misdemeanor Probation Providers in Georgia, 2019–2022



Note: The data do not specify what is included in “Other Fees.”

Source: Georgia DCS

Of the fees other than probation supervision fees, drug testing fees made up between 47.9% and 62.8%. Electronic monitoring fees made up the next-largest share: between 27.0% in 2021 and 15.9% in 2022 (Table 12).

Table 12. Percentage of Total Fees Other Than Probation Supervision Fees Collected by Misdemeanor Probation Providers in Georgia, 2019–2022

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Drug Testing Fees | 49.1% | 48.7% | 47.9% | 62.8% |
| Electronic Monitoring Fees | 19.4% | 24.5% | 27.0% | 15.9% |
| Detection Device Fees | 9.5% | 7.0% | 2.0% | 1.2% |
| Rehab & Substance Abuse Fees | 5.7% | 4.5% | 4.2% | 3.2% |
| Other Fees | 16.3% | 15.4% | 18.9% | 16.9% |

Note: The data do not specify what is included in “Other Fees.”

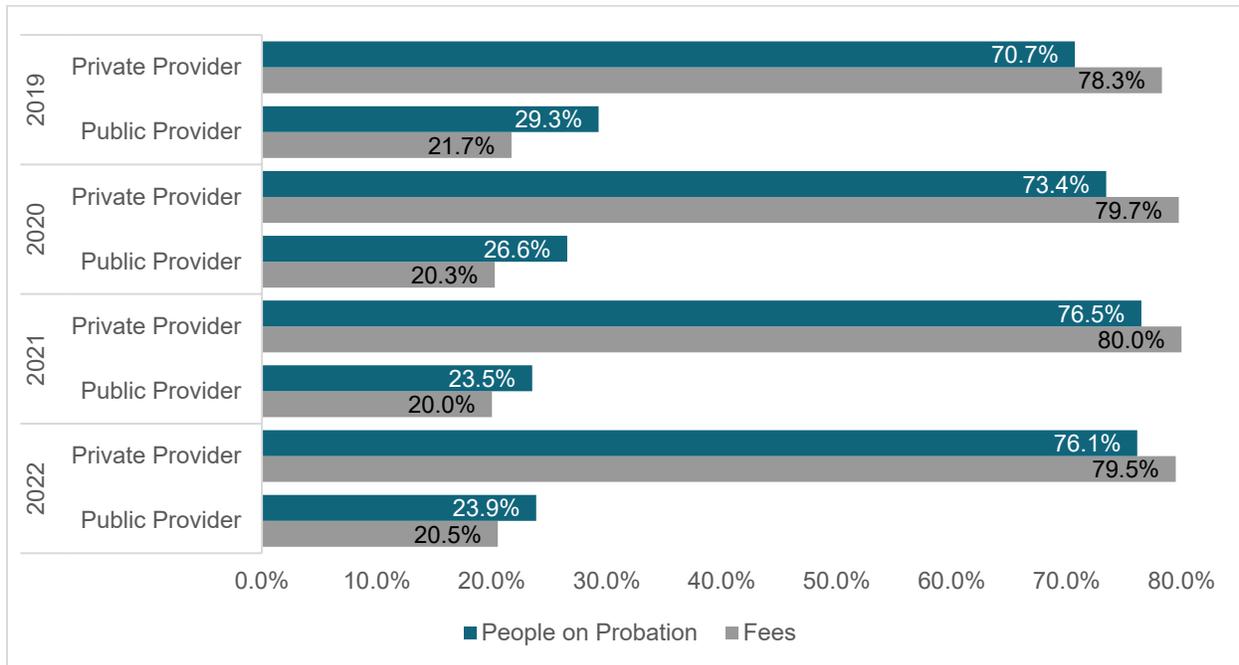
Source: Georgia DCS

Notably, the amount of detection device fees collected by misdemeanor probation providers fell 90.5% between 2019 and 2022; however, it is unclear from the data why this drop occurred. Drug testing fees and probation supervision fees were the only fees that increased during the four years of available data.



Between 2019 and 2022, the proportion of fees that private misdemeanor probation providers collected, including probation supervision fees, was slightly more than the proportion of people they supervised, compared to the public probation providers (Figure 33).

Figure 33. Percentage of People on Misdemeanor Probation Compared to the Percentage of Fees Collected by Public and Private Probation Providers in Georgia, 2019–2022



Source: Georgia DCS

Fines and Surcharges

Under Georgia law, a misdemeanor fine is not to exceed \$1,000.³⁴ If a person is convicted of a misdemeanor of a “high and aggravated nature” that fine is not to exceed \$5,000.³⁵ (A felony fine is not to exceed \$100,000, unless otherwise set by law.³⁶) Statutory surcharges are in addition to the fine and have been enacted over time by the Georgia General Assembly and include the following:

- People on both misdemeanor and felony probation who are paying a supervision fee must pay \$9.00 per month, which benefits the Georgia Crime Victims Emergency Fund (GCVEF).³⁷
- People convicted of driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol, drugs, or intoxicating substances or possession of less than one ounce of marijuana must pay a one-time fee of \$25.00.³⁸

- If a city or county court imposes a fine for a criminal offense or criminal ordinance violation, an additional penalty of 5% of the original fine is imposed, which benefits the Local Victim Assistance Program.³⁹
- If a city or county court imposes a fine for a criminal, traffic, or city or county ordinance violation, an additional penalty of 10% of the original fine is imposed, which benefits the county jail fund.⁴⁰
- If a city or county court imposes a fine for a criminal, traffic, or ordinance violation, the court imposes the lesser of \$50.00 or 10% of the original fine, plus an additional 10% of the original fine, which benefits the Peace Officer, Prosecutor, and Indigent Defense Fund.⁴¹
- In addition to any fine imposed for violating a state statute or county or municipal ordinance, the court imposes a fine of \$10.00 or 10% (whichever is greater) of the original fine, which benefits the Peace Officers' Annuity and Benefit Fund.⁴²
- In each case a court imposes a fine for certain drug and alcohol offenses, the court imposes a fine of 50% of the original fine, which benefits the County Drug Abuse Treatment and Education (DATE) Fund.⁴³
- A court adds 10% of the original fine in every case related to driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, which benefits the Brain and Spinal Injury Trust Fund.⁴⁴
- The court imposes a \$5.00 fee that benefits the county law library on any criminal or civil proceeding.⁴⁵

While a judge may wave a fine based on particular criteria in law, the judge may not wave these surcharges. If the judge waves the fine at sentencing, the judge must impose a “theoretical fine” in order to calculate the above surcharges, which the person must still pay.⁴⁶ For example, the judge may set a theoretical fine of \$500, which the court will then use to calculate the surcharges that benefit the Local Victim Assistance Program, the county jail fund, the Peace Officers' Annuity and Benefit Fund, and so forth.



EXAMPLE OF A FINE AND SURCHARGES

Imagine a person is sentenced to 12 months of misdemeanor probation and ordered to pay a \$1,000 fine for possession of less than one ounce of marijuana or a DUI offense. That person would theoretically have to pay the following fine and surcharges:

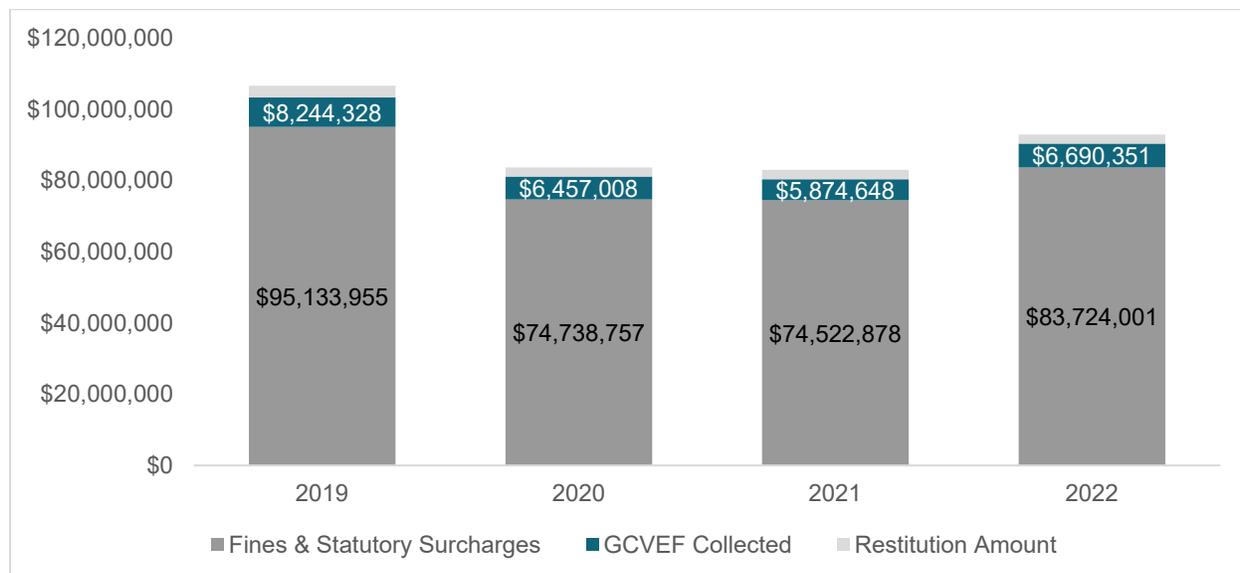
| Original Fine | \$1,000 |
|--|----------------|
| Georgia Crime Victims Emergency Fund | \$108 |
| DUI or marijuana possession one-time fee | \$25 |
| Local Victim Assistance Program | \$50 |
| County jail fund fee | \$100 |
| Peace Officer, Prosecutor, and Indigent Defense Fund | \$150 |
| Peace Officers' Annuity and Benefit Fund | \$100 |
| DATE Fund | \$500 |
| Brain and Spinal Injury Trust Fund | \$100 |
| County law library fee | \$5 |
| Total Fine Plus Surcharges | \$2,138 |

As the number of misdemeanor probation cases and people on probation fell from 2019 and 2021 due to the COVID-19 judicial emergencies, so too did the amount of fines and statutory surcharges collected (a decrease of 21.7%, from \$95,133,955 to \$74,522,878), GCVEF payments (a decrease of 28.7%, from \$8,244,328 to \$5,874,648), and restitution^j payments (a decrease of 20.8%, from \$3,327,984 to \$2,635,965) (Figure 34). As COVID restrictions were lifted and more people were sentenced to misdemeanor probation in 2021 to 2022, the amount of fines and surcharges rose 12.3% to \$83,724,001, and GCVEF payments collected increased 13.9% to \$6,690,351. However, the amount of restitution payments continued to decline, dropping by 3.2% to \$2,551,131. The amount of fines, statutory surcharges, GCVEF, and restitution collected in 2022 totaled \$92,965,483.

^j Restitution is “any property, lump sum, or periodic payment ordered to be made by any offender or other person to any victim” by the court. It means that the court has ordered the person sentenced to probation to compensate the victim of the crime. (O.C.G.A. § 17-14-2(7))



Figure 34. Total Fines, Surcharges, and Other Amounts Paid by People on Misdemeanor Probation in Georgia, 2019–2022



Notes: GCVEF = Georgia Crime Victims Emergency Fund. Because most probation providers' case management systems do not have the ability to break out the statutory surcharges from the fine, they may be contained within total fines collected.

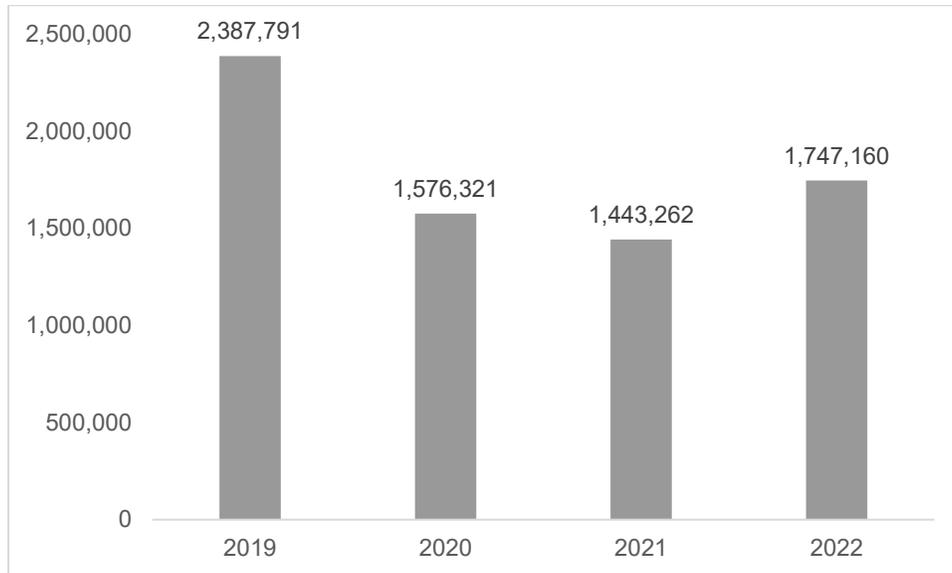
Source: Georgia DCS

Community Service

Community service hours are the work a person on misdemeanor probation performs as part of their sentence ordered by the court. The total number of community service hours worked by people on misdemeanor probation fell 34.0% from nearly 2.4 million in 2019 to nearly 1.6 million in 2020, and a further 8.4% decline to just over 1.4 million in 2021 (Figure 35). In addition to the COVID-19 judicial emergencies suspending court operations, many community service organizations restricted volunteering during the early days of COVID-19. As pandemic and volunteer restrictions eased in 2022 and court operations returned to normal, the number of community service hours increased 21.1%, to more than 1.7 million.



Figure 35. Total Number of Community Service Hours Worked by People on Misdemeanor Probation in Georgia, 2019–2022



Source: Georgia DCS

The average number of community service hours performed per person was lowest in the Pataula Judicial Circuit in 2019 and 2020 and in the Southwestern Judicial Circuit in 2021 and 2022 (Table 13). These judicial circuits are in rural, sparsely populated areas of the state, with few volunteer opportunities.

On the other hand, the highest numbers of community service hours performed per person were in the Flint Circuit in 2019, the Bell-Forsyth Circuit in 2020 and 2021, and the Blue Ridge Circuit in 2022. The Flint, Blue Ridge, and Bell-Forsyth Circuits were in the top five judicial circuits in 2020, 2021, and 2022 for the number of community service hours served per person. These circuits are suburban Atlanta counties with many volunteer opportunities.

Table 13. Annual Four-Quarter Average Number of Community Service Hours Performed on Active Misdemeanor Probation in Georgia, per Person by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2022, Five Highest and Lowest Circuits

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 5 Highest Judicial Circuits | 48.1 Flint | 57.4 Bell-Forsyth | 47.0 Bell-Forsyth | 42.5 Blue Ridge |
| | 41.9 Atlanta | 39.6 Flint | 43.0 Blue Ridge | 28.8 Bell-Forsyth |
| | 41.1 Chattahoochee | 36.8 Blue Ridge | 39.9 Clayton | 35.2 Gwinnett |
| | 39.8 Douglas | 34.0 Gwinnett | 38.4 Gwinnett | 32.4 Clayton |
| | 39.6 Western | 32.8 Cobb | 37.9 Flint | 31.7 Flint |
| Circuit Average | 20.8 | 17.9 | 19.7 | 17.8 |
| 5 Lowest Judicial Circuits | 6.9 Tifton | 5.6 Atlantic | 6.6 Oconee | 7.0 Brunswick |
| | 6.8 Tallapoosa | 5.3 Waycross | 6.4 Dougherty | 5.4 Dougherty |
| | 6.2 Oconee | 4.8 Tifton | 6.3 Augusta | 4.2 Tifton |
| | 5.5 Atlantic | 4.7 Southwestern | 4.6 Tifton | 3.0 Pataula |
| | 5.1 Pataula | 3.1 Pataula | 1.3 Southwestern | 1.7 Southwestern |

Source: Georgia DCS

Fines and Fees Converted to Community Service Hours

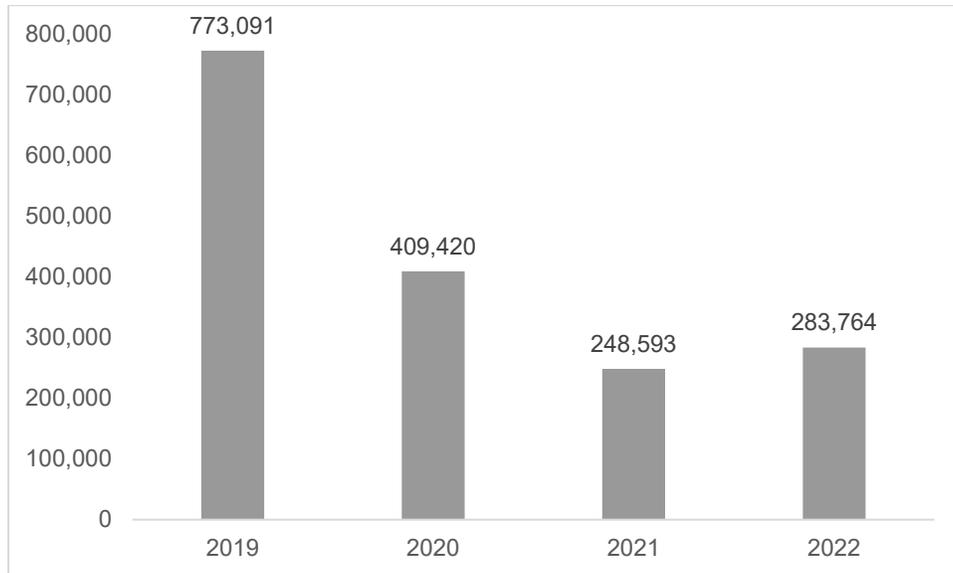
Georgia is one of at least four states that allows a judge to convert a defendant’s fines, statutory surcharges, and probation fees to community service hours under certain circumstances.^k These circumstances include the person having a total and permanent disability or developmental disability, being indigent, or having been released from incarceration within the prior year and having been incarcerated for more than 30 days before their release.⁴⁷ To determine the number of hours of community service to be performed, the judge divides the fines, surcharges, and fees owed by the federal minimum wage (currently \$7.25 per hour), although the judge has the discretion to use a higher wage.⁴⁸

The number of community service hours that were converted from fines and fees and worked by people on misdemeanor probation fell 47.0% from 773,091 in 2019 to 409,420 in 2020 (Figure 36), similar to the drop in total community service hours performed, as discussed above. Again, volunteering was restricted during the early months of the COVID-19 pandemic and court operations were shut down, which limited the ability of people on probation to request conversion of their fines and fees to community service hours. The number of hours worked fell a further 39.3% to 248,593 in 2021, but then increased 14.1% in 2022 to 283,764 as court operations returned to normal and COVID restrictions on volunteering eased.

^k Florida, Texas, and Washington are the other states.



Figure 36. Total Number of Community Service Hours Worked by People on Misdemeanor Probation Converted from Fines and Fees in Georgia, 2019–2022



Source: Georgia DCS



Felony Probation

EARLY TERMINATION: SENATE BILLS 174 AND 105

In 2017, the Georgia General Assembly passed Senate Bill (SB) 174, which focused on reducing felony probation sentence lengths and caseload sizes per officer, enhancing the community supervision model, and improving the cost-effectiveness of responses to supervision. Two of the key provisions of SB 174 were the early termination and the behavioral incentive date (BID), which is “a form of early termination that enables the reduction of a probation sentence as a reward for good behavior while on supervision.”

In May 2021, Governor Brian Kemp signed SB 105, which provided consistency and clarification to BID and early termination eligibility. In general, the bill resolved questions around early termination (BID and other SB 174 early terminations) eligibility and standardized the court process. Overall, it increased the utilization of BID on all BID-eligible sentences. All the changes outlined in SB 105 were retroactive and applied to anyone who was on probation at the time the bill was signed.

Felony probation refers to the system of overseeing individuals who have been sentenced to probation for felony offenses. Felony offenses are crimes that are generally more serious than misdemeanors. In Georgia, these offenses are punishable by death, life imprisonment, imprisonment for more than 12 months, or probation.⁴⁹ When individuals in Georgia are sentenced to felony probation, they are supervised by the Department of Community Supervision (DCS). Individuals sentenced to probation for misdemeanor offenses are supervised by either the county government or a private probation provider.

For more information on misdemeanor probation, see page 22. For more information on the history of DCS, see the [Georgia Criminal Justice Data Landscape Report](#).



INTERPRETING THE FELONY PROBATION DATA

Rates are used when comparing places with different population sizes because they offer a fair and standardized approach to assessing the prevalence of specific phenomena. Simply considering the raw numbers of events can be misleading, as larger populations naturally see more events occurring due to the number of people who live there. To illustrate this, let's compare City A and City B. City A has a population of 100,000 and reports 200 crime incidents per year, while City B has a population of 1,000,000 and reports 1,500 crime incidents per year. If one only considers the numbers, it might appear that City B has a higher likelihood of experiencing a crime incident. However, the rates per 1,000 residents indicate that City A has a rate of 2 crimes per 1,000 residents, whereas City B has a rate of 1.5 crime incidents per 1,000 residents. The rates reveal that crime incidents are actually more prevalent in City A relative to its population size. This example demonstrates the importance of using rates to gain accurate insights when comparing places with different population sizes. To determine the proportion of the population on felony probation, the research team analyzed the number of individuals on felony probation per 100,000 people aged 18 and older.

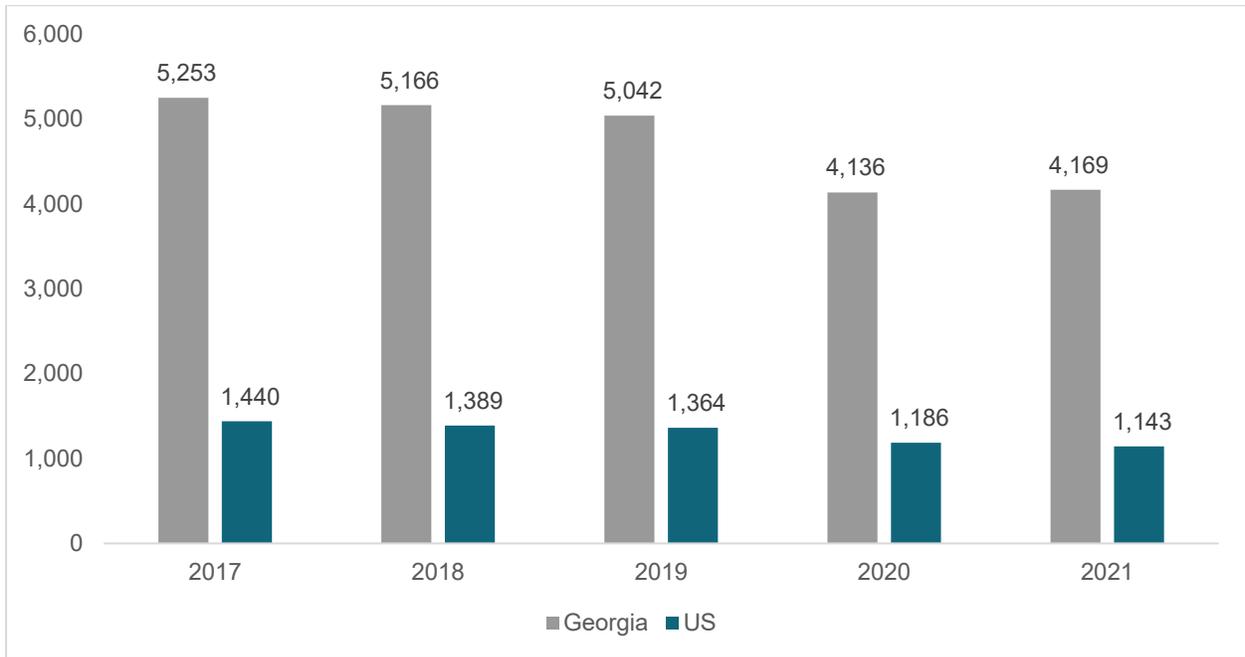
The felony probation data represent a snapshot of the population as of January 1 of the given year, such as January 1, 2023, for the 2023 data. Race is self-reported, and racial categories with totals less than 1% of the population are grouped together under an "Other" race category. Offense types are determined based on an individual's most serious offense. Note that individuals can be on both parole and probation simultaneously; in such cases, they were counted as being on parole and excluded from the probation counts. The data include individuals who started supervision while in administrative status, such as being in custody.

In addition to national and state levels, the data are presented by judicial districts and circuits, as well as by rural and urban counties. Georgia has 10 judicial districts, each containing several judicial circuits. Overall, the state has 50 judicial circuits. State totals include people convicted outside of Georgia and cases for which the conviction county was not reported.

Georgia regularly has the highest probation rate in the nation. Although the probation rates in both Georgia and the US declined between 2017 and 2021, Georgia's rate remained significantly higher than the national rate during each of those five years (Figure 37). In 2021, Georgia's probation rate was 4,169 per 100,000 adults, more than 3.5 times the national rate of 1,143. Between 2017 and 2021, Georgia's rate declined from 5,253 per 100,000 adults to 4,169 per 100,000 adults, representing a decrease of 20.6%. The national rate declined during the same period at a slightly slower pace, from 1,440 per 100,000 adults to 1,186, a 17.6% decline.



Figure 37. Felony Probation Rates per 100,000 Population in Georgia and the US, 2017–2021

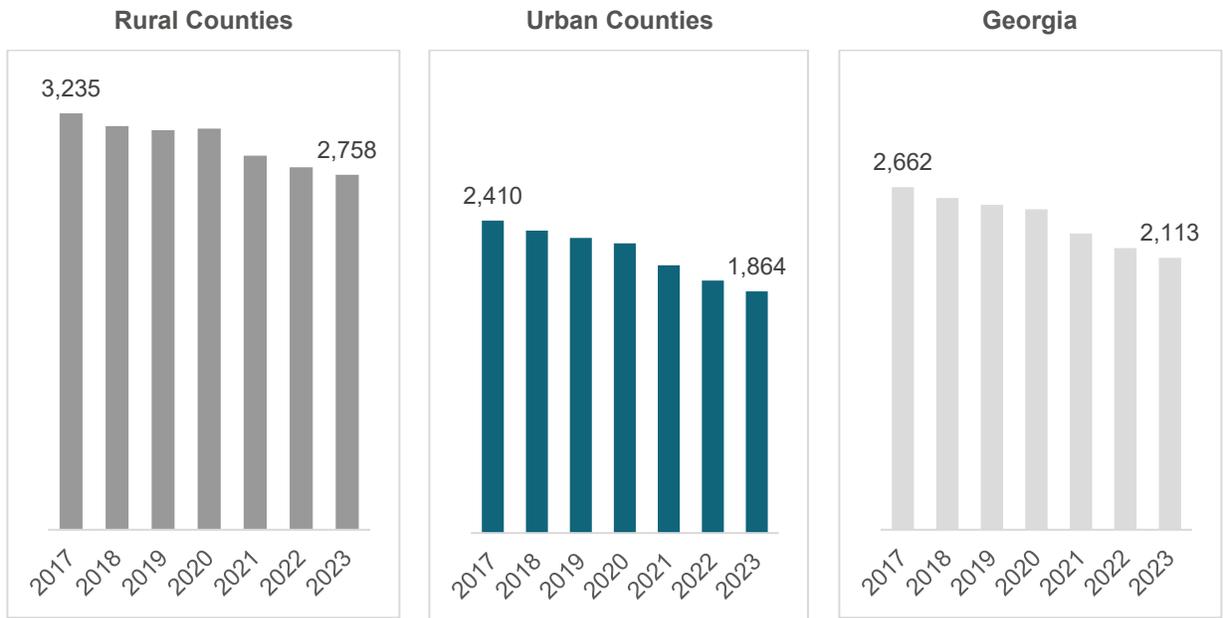


Note: Rate is per 100,000 people age 18 and older. The Georgia rates in this figure are different from those of other figures in the report because they include individuals on misdemeanor probation. The total probation rates are presented in order to align with available national probation rate data, which include both felonies and misdemeanors.

Sources: BJS, DOJ

In 2023, the felony probation rate in Georgia’s rural counties exceeded that of urban counties by almost 1.5 times (1,864 per 100,000 adults versus 2,758). From 2017 to 2023, the statewide felony probation rate declined 20.6%, from 2,662 per 100,000 adults to 2,113 (Figure 38). The felony probation rates also declined in rural and urban counties, but the decline was more pronounced in urban counties. In rural counties, the rate decreased by 14.7%, from 3,235 per 100,000 adults to 2,758. In comparison, the rate in urban counties declined 22.7%, from 2,410 per 100,000 adults to 1,864.

Figure 38. Felony Probation Rates per 100,000 Population in Rural and Urban Counties in Georgia, 2017–2023



Note: Rate is per 100,000 people age 18 and older.

Sources: Georgia DCS; US Census Bureau



The Pataula Judicial Circuit had the highest felony probation rate: 6,030 per 100,000 adults in 2023 (Table 14). The rates in both the Pataula and Cordele Circuits (5,594 per 100,000 adults) were much higher than the rate in the third-highest circuit, Douglas (4,077 per 100,000 adults). Notably, 33 out of 50 judicial circuits had higher rates than the state rate in 2023. For a map of Georgia judicial districts and circuits, see [Appendix C. Judicial Circuits, Districts, and Populations](#). (For the rate of all people on felony probation in all judicial circuits, see [Appendix E. Additional Felony Probation Table and Figure](#).)

Table 14. Felony Probation Rates per 100,000 Population in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, January 1, 2023, Five Highest and Lowest Circuits

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| 5 Highest Judicial Circuits | 6,030 | Pataula |
| | 5,594 | Cordele |
| | 4,077 | Douglas |
| | 4,048 | Cherokee |
| | 3,796 | Alapaha |
| Circuit Average | 2,113 | |
| 5 Lowest Judicial Circuits | 1,320 | Columbia |
| | 1,239 | Western |
| | 1,175 | Paulding |
| | 1,021 | Atlanta, Bell-Forsyth |
| | 852 | Stone Mountain |

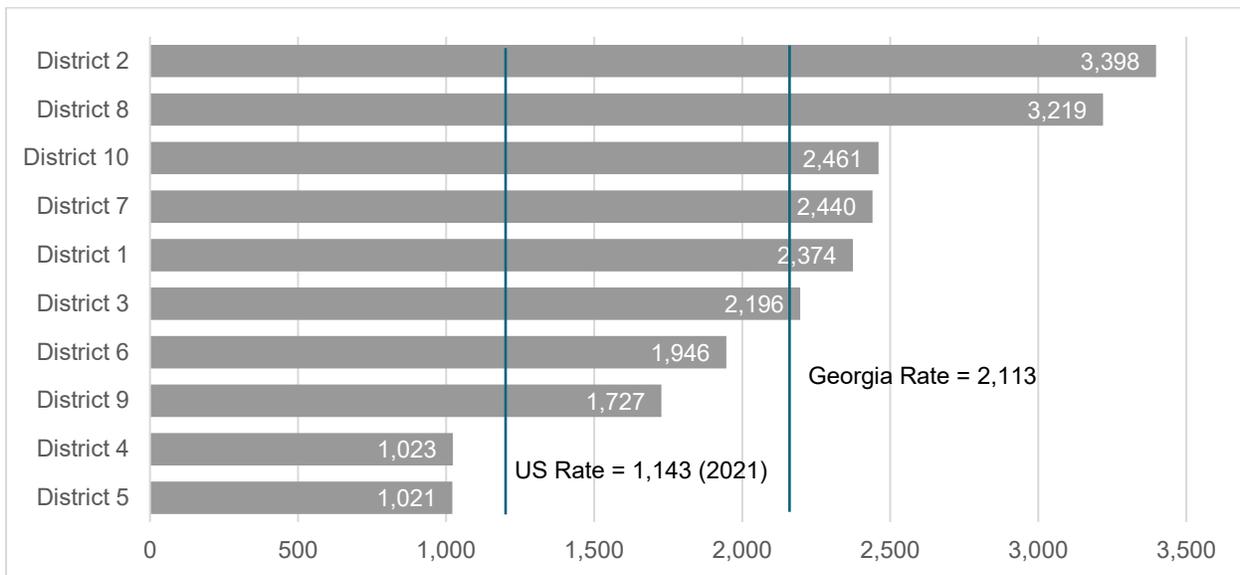
Note: Rate is per 100,000 people age 18 and older.

Sources: Georgia DCS; US Census Bureau



In 2023, the felony probation rates in six out of 10 districts in Georgia exceeded the overall state rate (Figure 39). Additionally, only two districts had probation rates lower than the 2021 national rate. Districts 2 and 8 stand out with higher felony probation rates compared to other districts and the state as a whole, reaching 3,398 and 3,219 per 100,000 adults, respectively. These rates exceeded the state rate (2,113 per 100,000 adults) by more than 1.5 times. They were also significantly higher than the next-highest district, District 10, which had a rate of 2,461 per 100,000 adults.

Figure 39. Felony Probation Rates per 100,000 Population in Georgia, by Judicial District, January 1, 2023



Note: Rate is per 100,000 people age 18 and older.

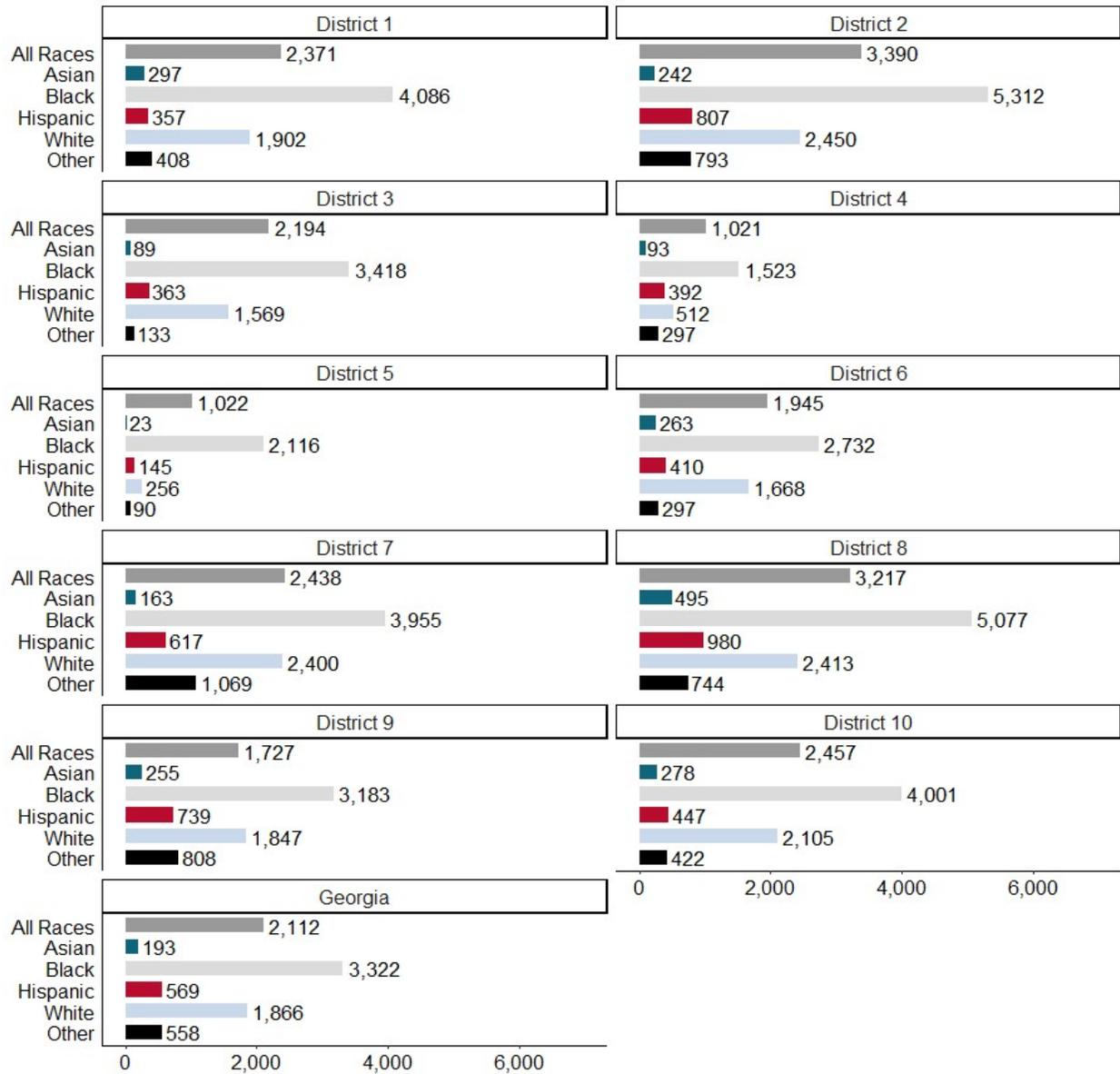
Sources: Georgia DCS; US Census Bureau

In 2023, the probation rate for Black individuals in Georgia was 3,322 per 100,000 adults, which was approximately double the rate for the next-highest racial category (White: 1,866 per 100,000 adults) and more than 1.5 times the overall rate (2,113 per 100,000 adults) (Figure 40). Despite Black adults making up 32.2% of the adult population in Georgia in 2021, they accounted for nearly 50% of people on probation. On the other hand, White adults constituted 53.5% of the adult population but represented only 47.4% of people on probation. Following Black and White individuals, the probation rates observed from highest to lowest were Hispanic/Latino, followed by the Other racial category, and finally Asian adults.

The judicial districts generally followed a similar pattern as the state, with some exceptions: In Districts 1, 7, and 9, the rate for Hispanic/Latino individuals was lower than the rate for individuals that fell in the Other racial category. Notably, District 2 had the highest rates for Black individuals (5,312 per 100,000 adults) and White individuals (2,450 per 100,000 adults).

District 7 experienced the highest rate for individuals in the Other racial category (1,069 per 100,000 adults). District 8 exhibited the highest probation rates for Hispanic/Latino individuals (980 per 100,000 adults) and Asian individuals (495 per 100,000 adults).

Figure 40. Felony Probation Rates Per 100,000 Population in Georgia, by Race and Judicial District, January 1, 2023

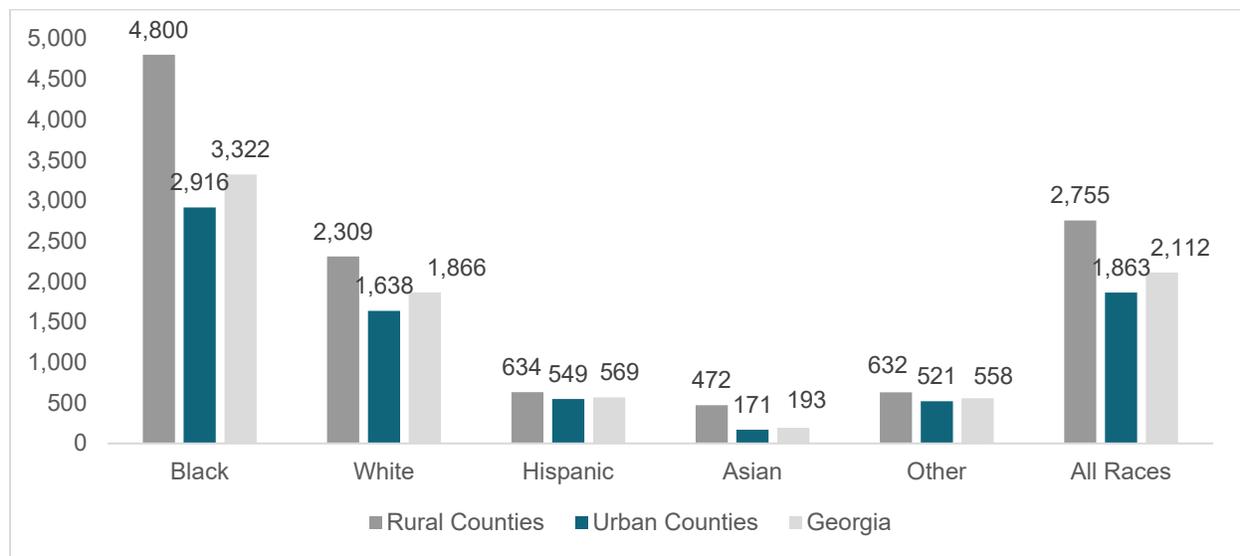


Note: Rate is per 100,000 people age 18 and older. Because the population data source did not contain the same race categories as the probation data, the population data race categories were aligned with the probation data race categories. Specifically, a Hispanic/Latino race category was created using available ethnicity data. American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Multiracial were included in the Other category. The statewide All Races felony probation rate differs slightly from the statewide probation rate in other figures because a different population data source was used. For the Georgia All Races felony probation rate, the research team used the race population data source to align with the other race categories in the figure.

Sources: Georgia DCS; Georgia DPH, OASIS

Rural counties had higher felony probation rates across all racial categories compared to urban counties. Among the racial categories studied, Black individuals in rural counties had the highest rate: 4,800 per 100,000 adults (Figure 41). This rate was more than 1.5 times higher than in urban counties and over 28 times greater than the lowest rate observed, which was 171 per 100,000 adults for Asian individuals in urban counties. Notably, the most significant difference was between Asian individuals in rural and urban counties. The rate for Asian individuals in rural counties exceeded the rate for those in urban counties by more than 2.5 times (472 per 100,000 adults compared to 171). Conversely, the gap between Hispanic/Latino individuals in rural and urban counties was minimal, with rates of 634 and 549, respectively. Similarly, the difference between individuals falling into the “Other” racial category in rural and urban counties was also marginal, with rates of 632 in rural counties and 521 in urban counties.

Figure 41. Felony Probation Rates Per 100,000 Population in Rural and Urban Counties in Georgia, by Race, January 1, 2023



Note: Rate is per 100,000 people age 18 and older. Because the population data source did not contain the same race categories as the probation data, the population data race categories were aligned with the probation data race categories. Specifically, a Hispanic/Latino race category was created using available ethnicity data. American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Multiracial were included in the Other category. The statewide All Races felony probation rate differs slightly from the statewide probation rate in other figures because a different population data source was used. For the Georgia All Races felony probation rate, the research team used the race population data source to align with the other race categories in the figure.

Sources: Georgia DCS; Georgia DPH, OASIS

In 2023, the felony probation rate in Georgia for individuals convicted of drug offenses was 683 per 100,000 adults, the highest among the various offense categories (Figure 42). Following closely behind was the probation rate for individuals convicted of property offenses at 633 per 100,000 adults, while the probation rate for violent offenses was 520 per 100,000 adults. The

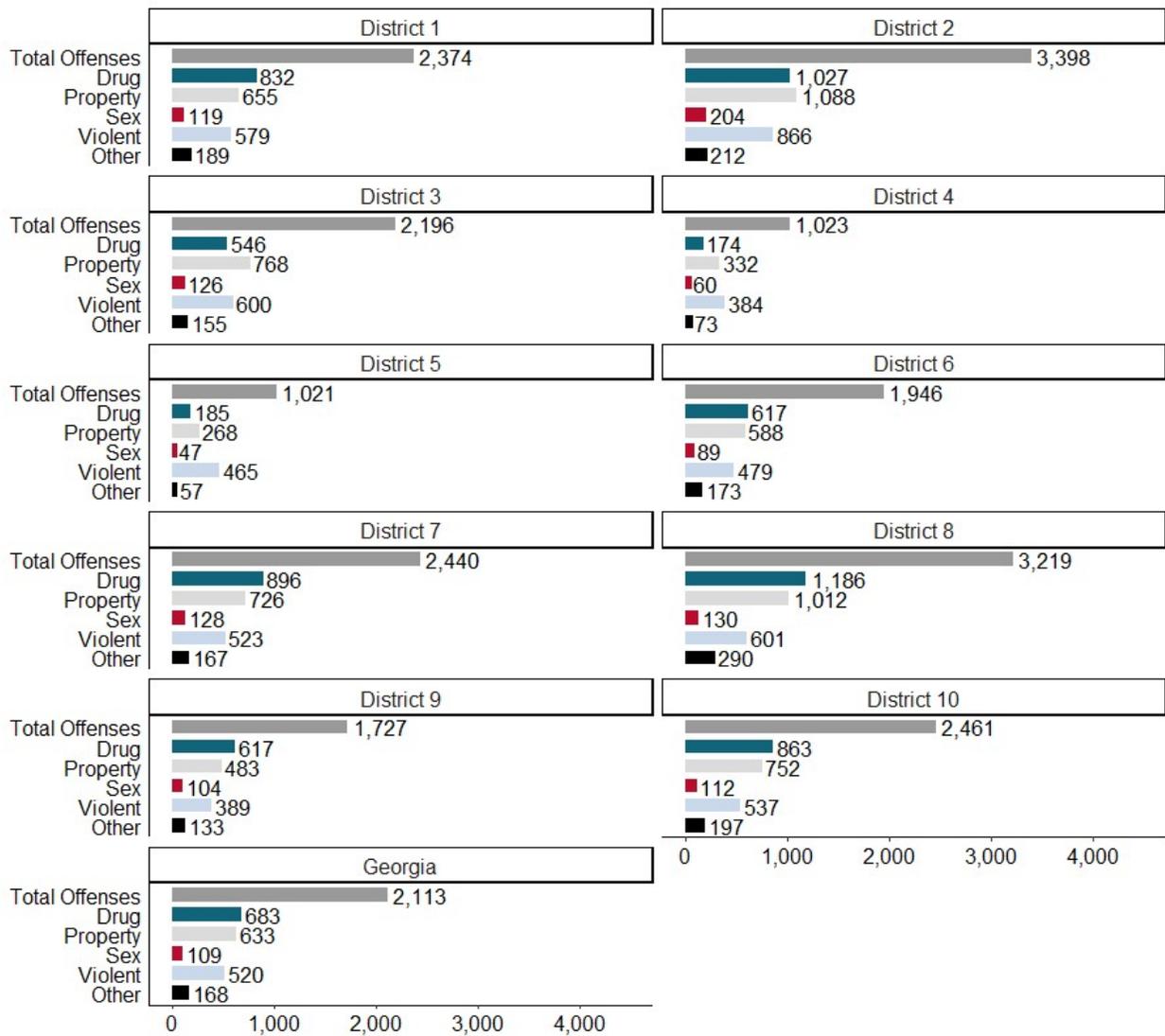
rates for sex offenses and other offenses were significantly lower, at 109 and 168 per 100,000 adults, respectively.

In most districts, the highest felony probation rate was for individuals convicted of drug offenses, closely followed by property, and then violent offenses. Across districts, the rates for individuals convicted of sex and other offenses were consistently lower compared to the drug, property, and violent offense categories. However, there were a few exceptions to this pattern.

In District 2, the felony probation rate for individuals convicted of property offenses slightly surpassed the rate for those convicted of drug offenses, becoming the highest among the offense categories with a rate of 1,088 per 100,000 adults, compared to 1,027 per 100,000 adults for drug offenses. On the other hand, in Districts 4 and 5, the felony probation rate for individuals convicted of drug offenses ranked third. Districts 4 and 5 displayed a distinct pattern of the probation rate for property offenses being the highest, followed closely by the rate for violent offenses, and then the rate for drug offenses. Note that Districts 4 and 5 also exhibited far lower overall felony probation rates compared to other districts. Lastly, in District 3, the probation rate for individuals convicted of property offenses was the highest, followed by the rate for violent offenses, and then the rate for drug offenses.



Figure 42. Felony Probation Rates per 100,000 Population in Georgia, by Offense Type and Judicial District, January 1, 2023

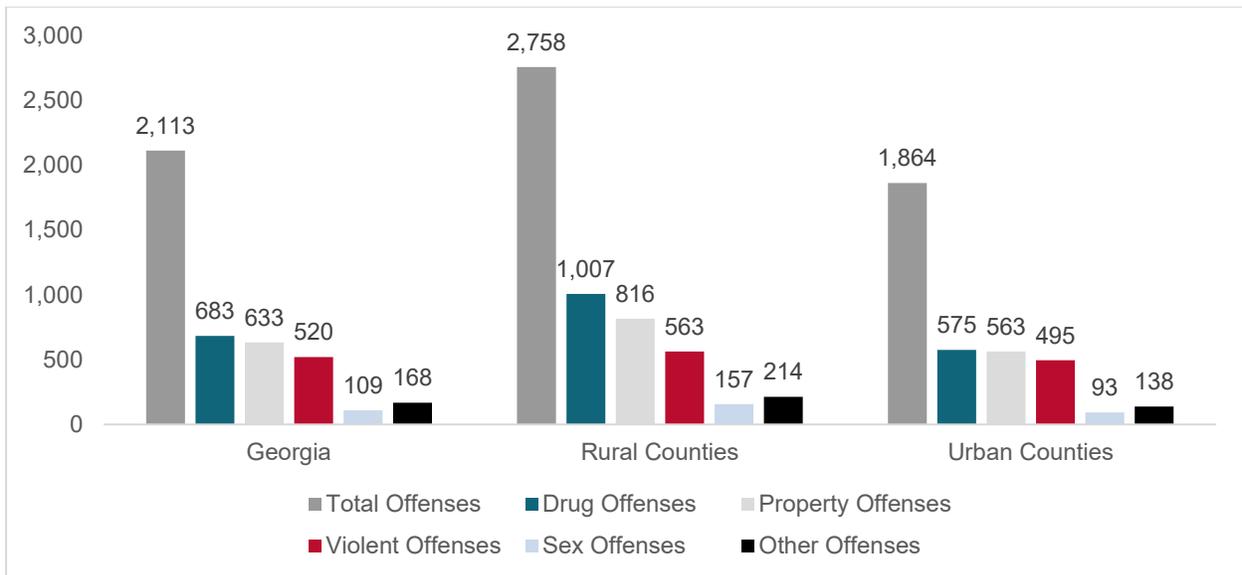


Note: Rate is per 100,000 people age 18 and older.

Sources: Georgia DCS; US Census Bureau

In 2023, rural counties had higher felony probation rates for various offense types than urban counties. In both rural and urban counties, the felony probation rate for individuals convicted of drug offenses was the highest, followed by property, violent, other, and sex offenses. Among these, the felony probation rate for individuals convicted of drug offenses in rural counties was the highest overall, reaching 1,007 per 100,000 adults (Figure 43). Furthermore, the greatest difference in felony probation rates in rural and urban counties was among individuals convicted of drug offenses, with rates of 1,007 and 575, respectively. On the other hand, the felony probation rate for individuals convicted of violent offenses showed the smallest difference between rural and urban counties, with rates of 563 and 495, respectively.

Figure 43. Felony Probation Rates per 100,000 Population in Rural and Urban Counties in Georgia, by Offense Type, January 1, 2023



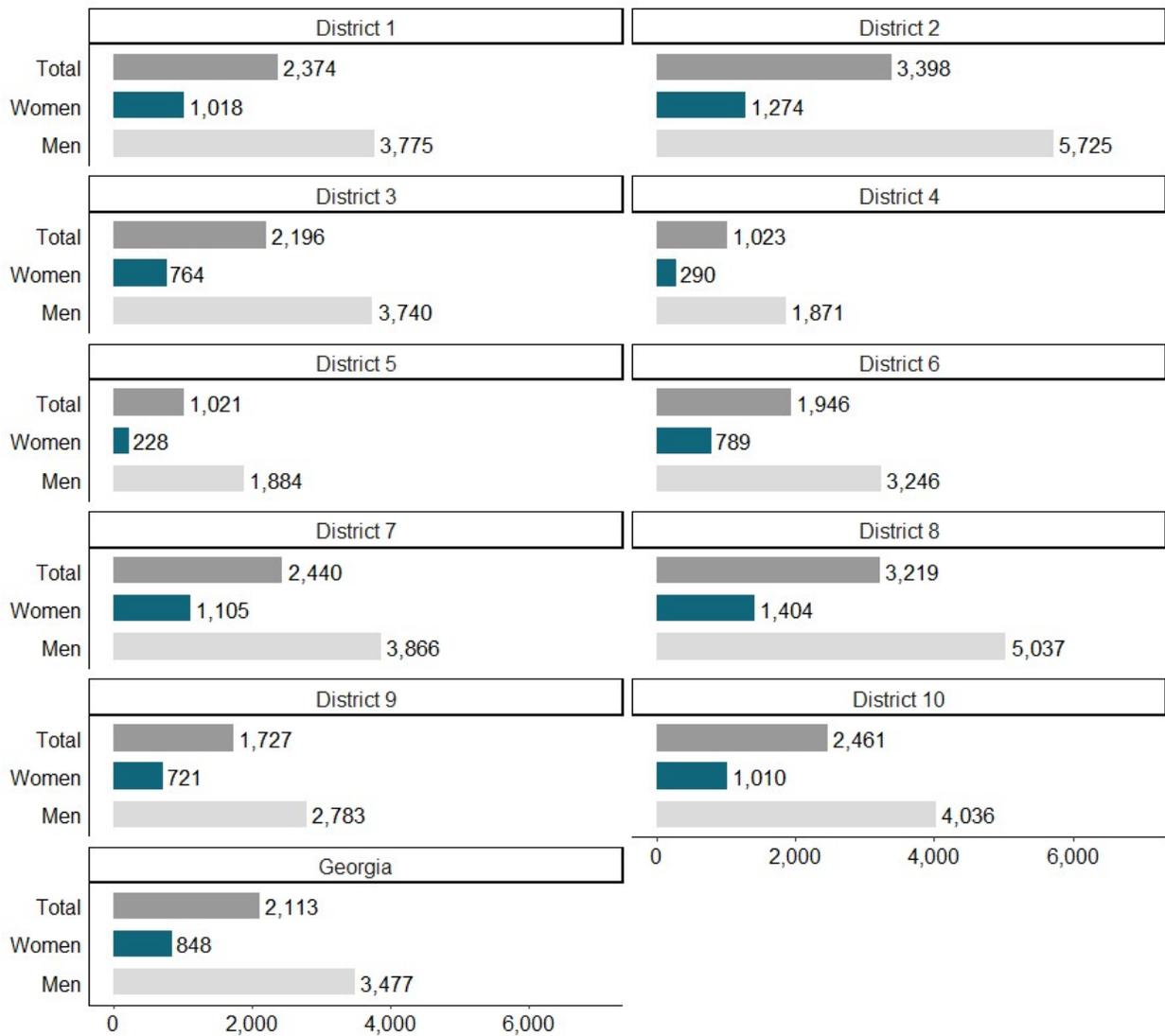
Note: Rate is per 100,000 people age 18 and older.

Sources: Georgia DCS; US Census Bureau

In 2023, the felony probation rate for men (3,477 per 100,000 adult men) in the state was significantly higher than that of women, 848 per 100,000, a consistent pattern across all judicial districts (Figure 44). District 8 had the highest rate for women, reaching 1,404 per 100,000 adult women. However, even in that district, the rate for men still exceeded the rate for women by more than 3.5 times (5,037 per 100,000). The highest rate for men was in District 2, at 5,725 per 100,000 adult men. District 2 had the largest difference between women and men, with rates of 1,274 and 5,725 per 100,000 adult women and men, respectively. Interestingly, the felony probation rate for men in District 5 (1,884 per 100,000) was the lowest among all the districts, but was still more than eight times higher than the felony probation rate for women (288 per 100,000).



Figure 44. Felony Probation Rates per 100,000 Population in Georgia, by Gender and Judicial District, January 1, 2023

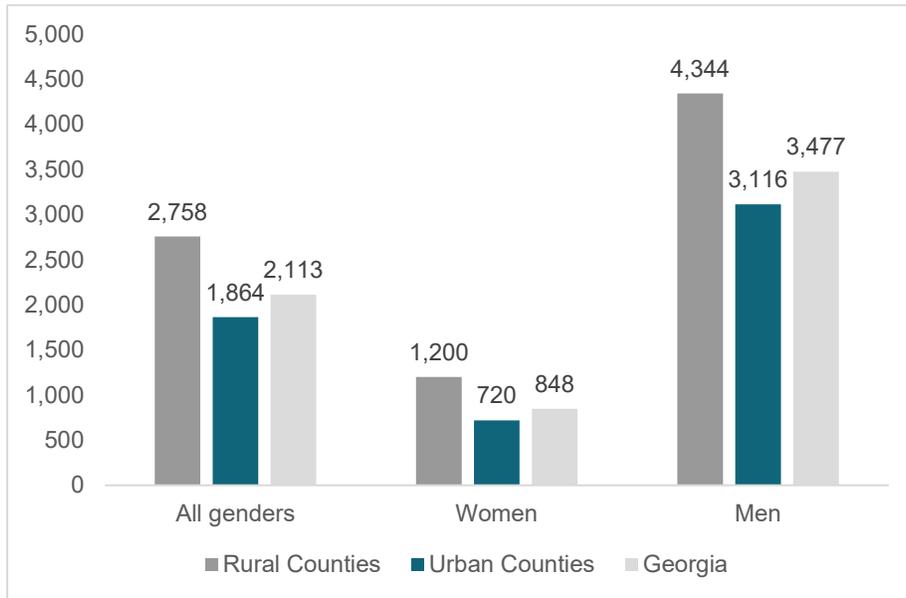


Note: The total rate is per 100,000 people age 18 and older. The rate for women is per 100,000 women age 18 and older. The rate for men is per 100,000 men age 18 and older.

Sources: Georgia DCS; US Census Bureau

In 2023, both women and men experienced higher felony probation rates in rural counties compared to urban counties. However, the felony probation rate for women in rural counties was 1.7 times higher than in urban counties, whereas the gap was 1.4 times higher between rural and urban counties for men (Figure 45). Interestingly, in urban counties, the felony probation rate for men was 4.3 times higher than the rate for women, while in rural counties, the rate for men was 3.6 times higher than the rate for women.

Figure 45. Felony Probation Rates per 100,000 Population in Rural and Urban Counties in Georgia, by Gender, January 1, 2023



Note: The total rate is per 100,000 people age 18 and older. The rate for women is per 100,000 women age 18 and older. The rate for men is per 100,000 men age 18 and older.

Sources: Georgia DCS; US Census Bureau

Probation Revocations

The court can revoke a person’s probation for violating the terms of their probation. Often revocation means the person is sent to jail or prison for no more than two years or to serve out the remainder of their sentence. However, under certain circumstances, the court can use alternatives to incarceration, such as “community service, probation detention centers, special alternative incarceration, or any other alternative to confinement deemed appropriate by the court.”⁵⁰

This section examines probation revocation data and includes three analyses:

1. **Probation revocations filed in state courts.** These are revocations of misdemeanor probation only. Seventy-three counties in Georgia have a state court. If a county does not have a state court, misdemeanor probation revocations are filed in a superior, magistrate, or probate court. (For a list of counties with a state court, see [Appendix C. Judicial Circuits, Districts, and Populations.](#))
2. **Probation revocations filed in superior courts in counties that have a state court.** These are primarily felony probation revocations because superior courts have sole jurisdiction over felonies. However, a superior court judge can have jurisdiction over a misdemeanor. For example, if a person is charged with a felony and a misdemeanor, in that instance both of those charges will be adjudicated through the superior court.
3. **Probation revocations filed in superior courts in counties without a state court.** Misdemeanor probation revocations can be filed in superior courts in counties without a state court. Consequently, this analysis includes a combination of misdemeanor and felony probation revocations.

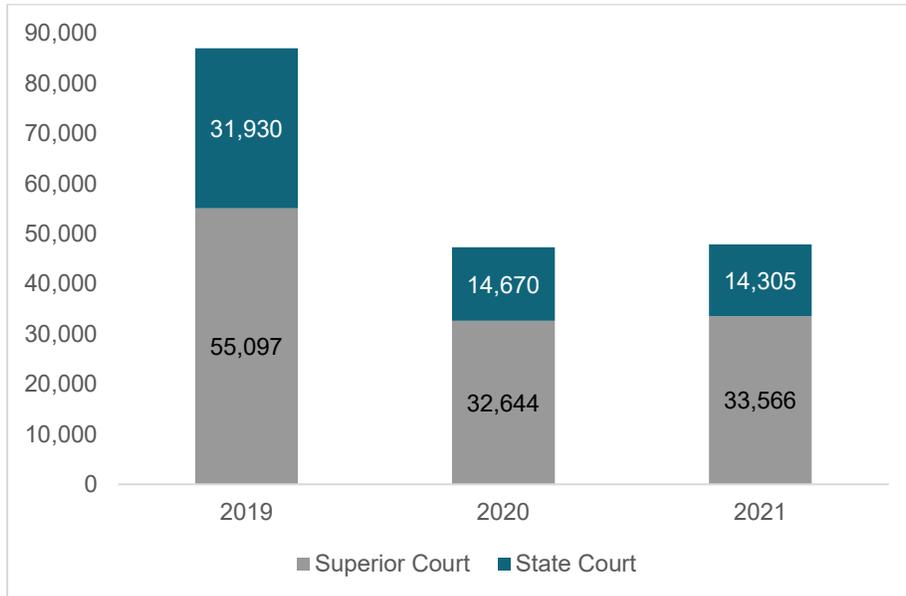
In 2019, a total of 87,027 probation revocations were filed in state and superior courts in Georgia: 63% were filed in superior courts, and 37% were filed in state courts (Figure 46).¹ The total number of revocations filed fell by nearly half (-45.6%) to 47,314 in 2020 due to the suspension of court operations by COVID-19 emergency judicial orders. During that year, the proportion of revocations filed in superior courts rose to 69.0%.

¹ The actual number of probation revocations is higher because not all counties reported data each year. Additionally, the Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts does not report probation revocations filed in magistrate, probate, or municipal courts.



In 2021, the total number of revocations grew just 1.2%, to 47,871, but the proportion of revocations filed in superior courts rose slightly again, to 70.1%. Data are not available to know how many of the revocations filed in superior court were for people on misdemeanor versus felony probation.

Figure 46. Total Number of Probation Revocations Filed in Superior Courts and State Courts in Georgia, 2019–2021

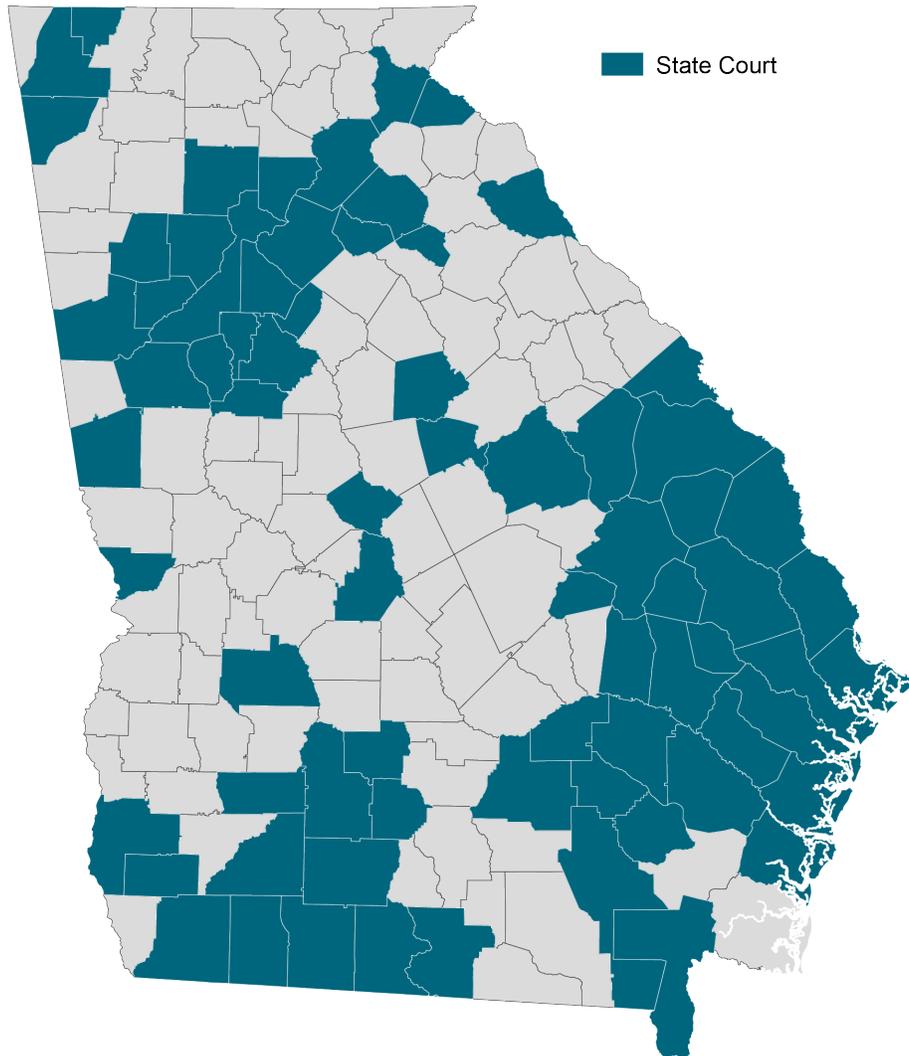


Source: Judicial Council of Georgia’s Administrative Office of the Courts (JC/AOC)

Misdemeanor Probation Revocations Filed in State Courts

As of 2023, 73 of Georgia's 159 counties had state courts.^m State courts are courts of limited jurisdiction and handle civil cases, except domestic relations, title to land, and equity, which are all within the exclusive jurisdiction of superior court; traffic; all misdemeanor criminal cases;ⁿ and appellate review of magistrate court civil cases. Figure 47 shows the counties that have a state court.

Figure 47. Map of Georgia Counties That Have a State Court



Source: Carl Vinson Institute of Government, University of Georgia

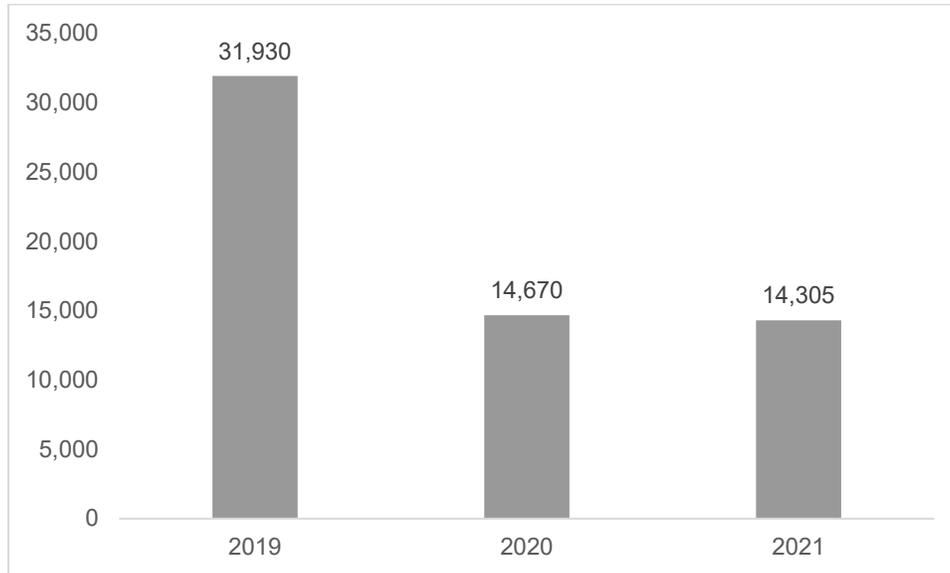
^m State courts are actually county courts and serve only the county in which they are located. The name derives from their jurisdiction to decide misdemeanor violations of state laws.

ⁿ Superior courts have exclusive jurisdiction over felony cases.



In 2019, 31,930 misdemeanor probation revocations were filed in state courts across Georgia (Figure 48).^o That number dropped 54.1%, to 14,670, from 2019 to 2020 due to the suspension of court operations from COVID-19 emergency judicial orders. The number then fell slightly more, to 14,305, from 2020 to 2021, for a total decline of 55.2%.

Figure 48. Total Number of Misdemeanor Probation Revocations Filed in State Courts in Georgia, 2019–2021



Note: Only counties that reported data and that have a state court are included in the data calculations.

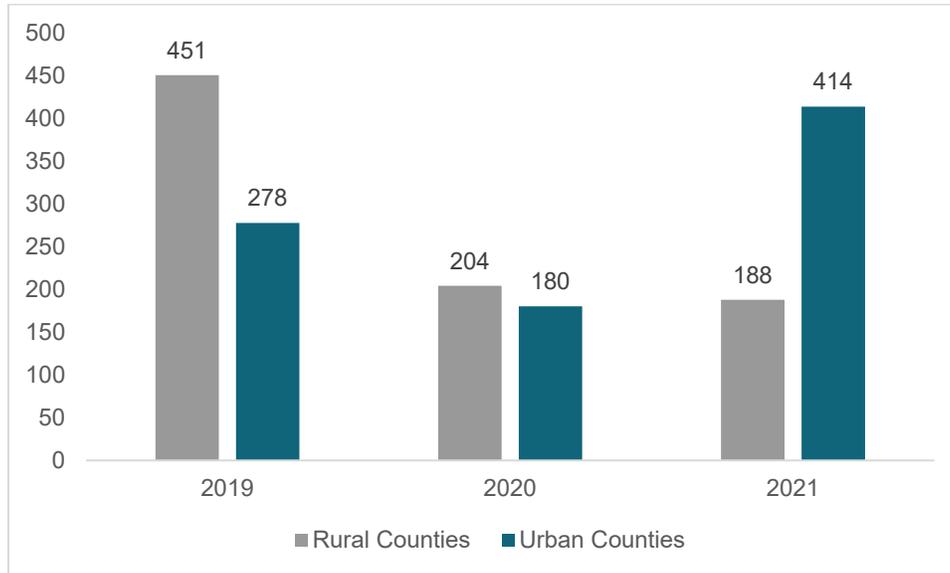
Source: Georgia JC/AOC

^o The number is likely higher because not all counties that have a state court reported data.



While the rate of probation revocations filed in rural counties was higher in 2019 than in urban counties (451 versus 278 per 1,000 misdemeanor probation cases, respectively), the opposite was true by 2021 (Figure 49). In fact, the rate in urban counties (414) was more than double the rate in rural counties (188) in 2021.

Figure 49. Rates per 1,000 Misdemeanor Probation Revocations Filed in State Courts in Rural and Urban Counties in Georgia, 2019–2021



Notes: Only counties that reported data and that have a state court are included in the data calculations. The rates were calculated using the annual four-quarter average number of misdemeanor probation cases under state court jurisdiction. Rate is per 1,000 misdemeanor probation cases.

Sources: Georgia JC/AOC; Georgia DCS

One might assume that the judicial circuits with the highest (lowest) number of people age 18 and older—the adult population eligible to be on misdemeanor probation, and, therefore, to have their probation revoked—would have the highest (lowest) number of probation revocations filed in their jurisdiction, but that is not always the case. In 2019 and 2020, the highest number of misdemeanor probation revocations in the state were filed in the Cobb Judicial Circuit (Table 15), but that circuit had only the third-highest population of people age 18 and older. In 2021, the highest number of revocations were filed in the Coweta Circuit, but it only had the fourth-highest population over age 18. (For the total number of misdemeanor probation revocations filed in state courts in all judicial circuits, [see Appendix F. Additional Probation Revocation Tables and Figures.](#))

The Southwestern Judicial Circuit had the lowest number of misdemeanor probation revocations, reporting just one over the three years of data, while having the 11th-lowest population of people age 18 and older. The Pataula and Northern Circuits were consistently among the lowest five circuits for misdemeanor probation revocations all three years. Note that



the Gwinnett Circuit reported zero probation revocations filed in 2020. Across all three years of data, the Gwinnett Circuit had the highest or second-highest population of people age 18 and older.

The average number of misdemeanor probation revocations filed in state court across all circuits fell 56.5% from 939 in 2019 to 409 in 2021. This drop was due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the emergency judicial orders that shut down most court operations.

Table 15. Total Number of Misdemeanor Probation Revocations Filed in State Courts in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2021, Five Highest and Lowest Circuits

| | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|---------------|
| 5 Highest Judicial Circuits | 3,831 | Cobb | 1,715 | Cobb | 1,625 | Coweta |
| | 2,240 | Southern | 1,549 | Southern | 1,431 | Cobb |
| | 2,000 | Coweta | 1,457 | Griffin | 1,322 | Griffin |
| | 1,920 | Lookout Mountain | 1,112 | Coweta | 1,255 | Northeastern |
| | 1,911 | Western | 1,048 | Northeastern | 1,052 | Southern |
| State Average | 939 | | 445 | | 409 | |
| 5 Lowest Judicial Circuits | 90 | Dublin | 34 | Tifton | 29 | Chattahoochee |
| | 86 | Northern | 26 | Mountain | 29 | Tifton |
| | 54 | Mountain | 2 | Pataula | 12 | Pataula |
| | 5 | Pataula | 2 | Northern | 9 | Northern |
| | 0 | Southwestern | 0 | Gwinnett, Southwestern | 1 | Southwestern |

Notes: No probation revocation data were reported for the following circuits: Gwinnett in 2019, Atlanta in 2020, and Augusta in 2021. Only counties that reported data and that have a state court are included in the circuits and state average.

Source: Georgia JC/AOC

While the number of misdemeanor probation revocations filed in the Cobb Circuit was the highest from 2019 through 2021, the Western Judicial Circuit had the highest rate of probation revocations per 1,000 misdemeanor probation cases for all three years (Table 16). Note that in 2019 and 2021, the rate in the Western Circuit was greater than 1,000 (it was also greater than 1,000 in the Lookout Mountain Circuit in 2019), meaning that more revocations were filed than there were cases. It is unclear from the available data why that is, or if the data reported are incorrect. Also note that the Western Circuit had the 20th-highest population of people age 18 and older. (For the rate of misdemeanor probation revocations filed in state courts in all judicial circuits, see [Appendix F. Additional Probation Revocation Tables and Figures.](#))

Because the Southwestern Circuit did not report any probation revocations in 2019 and 2020, and Gwinnett reported zero revocations in 2020, the rate of probation revocations is shown as 0

in those circuits in those years. Almost no circuits were consistently among those with the lowest rates across all three years.

The rate of probation revocations across the state declined 35.2% from 299 in 2019 to 194 in 2020 as the emergency judicial orders shut down court operations. The rate then climbed 19.3% to 231 in 2021.

Table 16. Rate per 1,000 Misdemeanor Probation Revocations Filed in State Courts in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2021, Five Highest and Lowest Circuits

| | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|---------------|
| 5 Highest Judicial Circuits | 1,726 | Western | 888 | Western | 1,107 | Western |
| | 1,682 | Lookout Mountain | 561 | Griffin | 611 | Cobb |
| | 887 | Cobb | 510 | Cobb | 594 | Griffin |
| | 769 | Ocmulgee | 481 | Douglas | 547 | Blue Ridge |
| | 695 | Douglas | 395 | Atlantic | 459 | Northeastern |
| State Rate | 299.0 | | 193.8 | | 231.2 | |
| 5 Lowest Judicial Circuits | 87 | Mountain | 19 | Pataula | 22 | Chattahoochee |
| | 63 | Tifton | 10 | Stone Mountain | 22 | Atlanta |
| | 35 | Stone Mountain | 9 | Augusta | 19 | Northern |
| | 22 | Pataula | 4 | Northern | 18 | Tifton |
| | 0 | Southwestern | 0 | Gwinnett, Southwestern | 3 | Southwestern |

Notes: No probation revocation data were reported for the following circuits: Gwinnett in 2019, Atlanta in 2020, and Augusta in 2021. Only counties that reported data and that have a state court are included in the circuits and state rate. The rate was calculated using the annual four-quarter average number of misdemeanor probation cases under state court jurisdiction. Rate is per 1,000 misdemeanor probation cases.

Sources: Georgia JC/AOC; Georgia DCS



To understand how often **misdemeanor probation revocations** are filed in each judicial circuit, the research team calculated the rate of filings. While the number of people on misdemeanor probation, and hence the number of probation revocation filings, is usually higher in circuits with larger populations and lower in circuits with smaller populations, it was important to understand how the number of misdemeanor probation revocations filed in a state court compared to the population of people on misdemeanor probation under that court's jurisdiction. Rates are a meaningful way to describe differences and compare the same data set across population groups of different sizes. Rates take into account the raw numbers of the data being studied and population size, which, in this case, are misdemeanor and felony probation cases. To understand the ratio of probation revocations filed, the research team analyzed the counts by the number of probation cases as follows:

- For misdemeanor probation revocations filed in state courts, the team calculated the rate per 1,000 misdemeanor probation cases under the jurisdiction of a state court.
- For felony probation revocations filed in superior courts in counties with state courts, the team calculated the rate per 1,000 felony probation cases.
- For probation revocations filed in superior courts in counties without a state court, the research team calculated the rate per 1,000 felony probation cases and misdemeanor probation cases under the jurisdiction of a superior court.

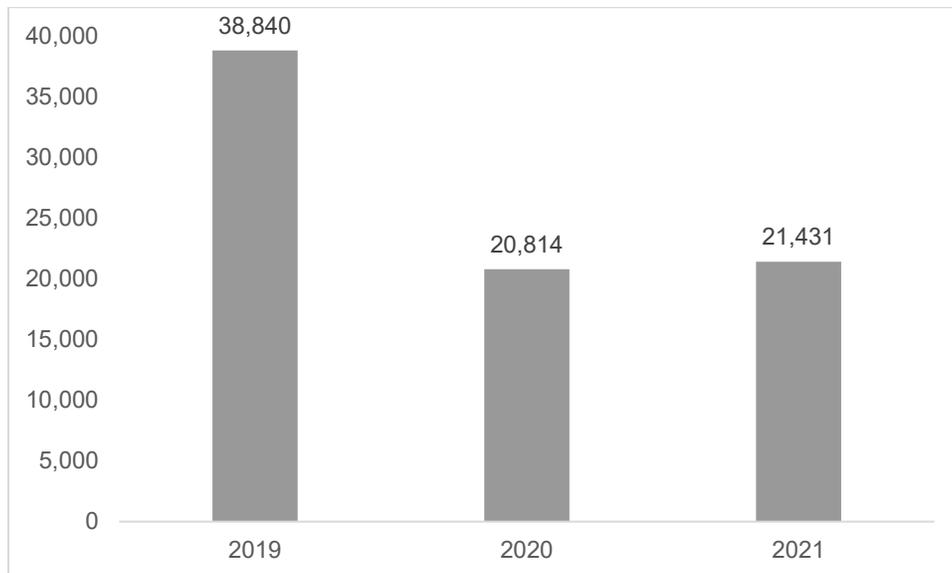
Felony Probation Revocations Filed in Superior Courts in Counties with State Courts

This section reports on probation revocations filed in superior courts in the 73 counties that also have a state court. It is possible that some counties file certain misdemeanor probation revocations in state court and others in superior court, but the vast majority of the revocations filed in the superior courts in these counties that also have a state court are felony probation revocations.

The total number of felony probation revocations filed in superior courts in counties with a state court fell 46.4%, from 38,840 in 2019 to 20,814 in 2020 (Figure 50). In contrast to misdemeanor probation revocations filed in state courts, the number of felony probation revocations filed in superior courts climbed 3.0% to 21,431 in 2021. In total, the number of felony probation revocations filed in superior courts fell 44.8% from 2019 to 2021.



Figure 50. Total Number of Felony Probation Revocations Filed in Superior Courts in Counties with State Courts in Georgia, 2019–2021

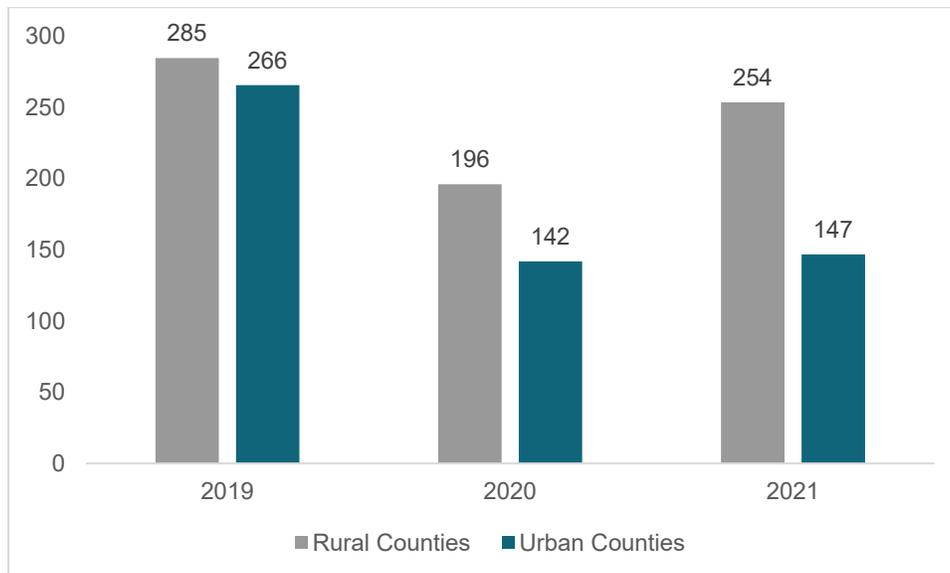


Note: Only counties that reported data and that have a state court are included in the data calculations.

Source: Georgia JC/AOC

In 2019, the rate of felony probation revocations filed in superior courts in rural counties with state courts was 7.2% higher than in the comparable urban counties (Figure 51). However, in 2020 and 2021, the rate in rural counties grew substantially faster than in urban counties, and by 2021, the rate in rural counties was 72.7% higher than in urban counties. This trend was the opposite of that of misdemeanor probation revocations filed in state courts in the same counties.

Figure 51. Rates per 1,000 Felony Probation Revocations Filed in Superior Courts in Rural and Urban Counties with State Courts in Georgia, 2019–2021



Notes: Only counties that reported data and that have a state court are included in the data calculations. Rate is per 1,000 felony probation cases in counties with state courts.

Sources: Georgia JC/AOC; Georgia DCS

In 2019 and 2020, the Atlanta Judicial Circuit saw the highest number of felony probation revocations filed (Table 17).^p With just one county (Fulton), the Atlanta Circuit has the highest population of people age 18 and older in the state. The Cobb Circuit had either the second-highest or highest rate of felony probation revocations between 2019 and 2021, but has the fourth-highest population of people age 18 and older. The Eastern Circuit was the only other circuit consistently among the top five circuits. (For the total number of felony probation revocations filed in superior courts in counties with state courts in all judicial circuits, see [Appendix F. Additional Probation Revocation Tables and Figures.](#))

Across the three years, the Dublin Circuit consistently filed the fewest felony probation revocations, never surpassing 43. The Atlantic and Pataula Circuits were also consistently among the bottom five circuits. The state average of felony probation revocations fell nearly 40% from 1,079 in 2019 to 649 in 2021.

^p No probation revocation data were reported for the Atlanta Judicial Circuit in 2021.

Table 17. Total Number of Felony Probation Revocations Filed in Superior Courts in Counties with State Courts in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2021, Five Highest and Lowest Circuits

| | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------------|-------|-----------|-------|--------------------|
| 5 Highest Judicial Circuits | 3,605 | Atlanta | 2,053 | Atlanta | 1,925 | Cobb |
| | 2,961 | Cobb | 1,750 | Cobb | 1,447 | Douglas |
| | 2,743 | Gwinnett | 1,412 | Eastern | 1,354 | Piedmont |
| | 2,171 | Lookout Mountain | 1,362 | Douglas | 1,140 | Western |
| | 2,090 | Eastern | 1,243 | Piedmont | 1,052 | Eastern |
| State Average | 1,079 | | 671 | | 649 | |
| 5 Lowest Judicial Circuits | 289 | Southwestern | 205 | Southern | 297 | Ogeechee |
| | 223 | Atlantic | 195 | Pataula | 262 | Rockdale |
| | 217 | Mountain | 155 | Atlantic | 260 | Atlantic, Northern |
| | 135 | Pataula | 148 | Dougherty | 167 | Pataula |
| | 41 | Dublin | 43 | Dublin | 19 | Dublin |

Notes: No felony probation revocation data were reported for the following circuits: Flint, Gwinnett, Macon, Southwestern, and Stone Mountain in 2020; Atlanta, Chattahoochee, and Stone Mountain in 2021. Only counties that reported data and that have a state court are included in the circuits and state average.

Sources: Georgia JC/AOC; Georgia DCS

While the number of felony probation revocations was highest in either the Atlanta or Cobb Judicial Circuits between 2019 and 2021, the revocation rate was highest in the Western Circuit (Figure 18). The Western Circuit also had the highest rates of misdemeanor probation revocations (Table 16). The rates in the Northern and Ocmulgee Circuits were consistently among the highest all three years. (For the rate of felony probation revocations filed in superior courts in counties with state courts in all judicial circuits, see [Appendix F. Additional Probation Revocation Tables and Figures.](#))

The felony probation revocation rate in the Southern Judicial Circuit was almost consistently among the low over all three years, with only the rate in the Gwinnett Circuit being just slightly lower in 2021. Notably, the rates in the circuits with the lowest rates were an average of more than 50% lower in 2020 than in 2019, and they remained 38% lower in 2021 than in 2019.



Table 18. Rates per 1,000 Felony Probation Revocations Filed in Superior Courts in Counties with State Courts in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2021, Five Highest and Lowest Circuits

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 5 Highest Judicial Circuits | 784 Western | 624 Western | 611 Western |
| | 495 Northeastern | 371 Northern | 484 Ocmulgee |
| | 479 Northern | 330 Piedmont | 441 Northern |
| | 434 Ocmulgee | 320 Houston | 435 Southwestern |
| | 418 Piedmont | 297 Ocmulgee | 375 Houston |
| State Rate | 268.6 | 181.5 | 189.6 |
| 5 Lowest Judicial Circuits | 175 Tifton | 83 Chattahoochee | 106 Atlantic |
| | 172 Chattahoochee | 80 Atlantic | 98 Ogeechee |
| | 172 Pataula | 78 Ogeechee | 98 Dublin |
| | 132 Coweta | 50 Dougherty | 71 Southern |
| | 60 Southern | 39 Southern | 70 Gwinnett |

Notes: No felony probation revocation data were reported for the following circuits: Flint, Gwinnett, Macon, Southwestern, and Stone Mountain in 2020; Atlanta, Chattahoochee, and Stone Mountain in 2021. Only counties that reported data and that have a state court are included in the circuits. Rate is per 1,000 felony probation cases in counties with state courts.

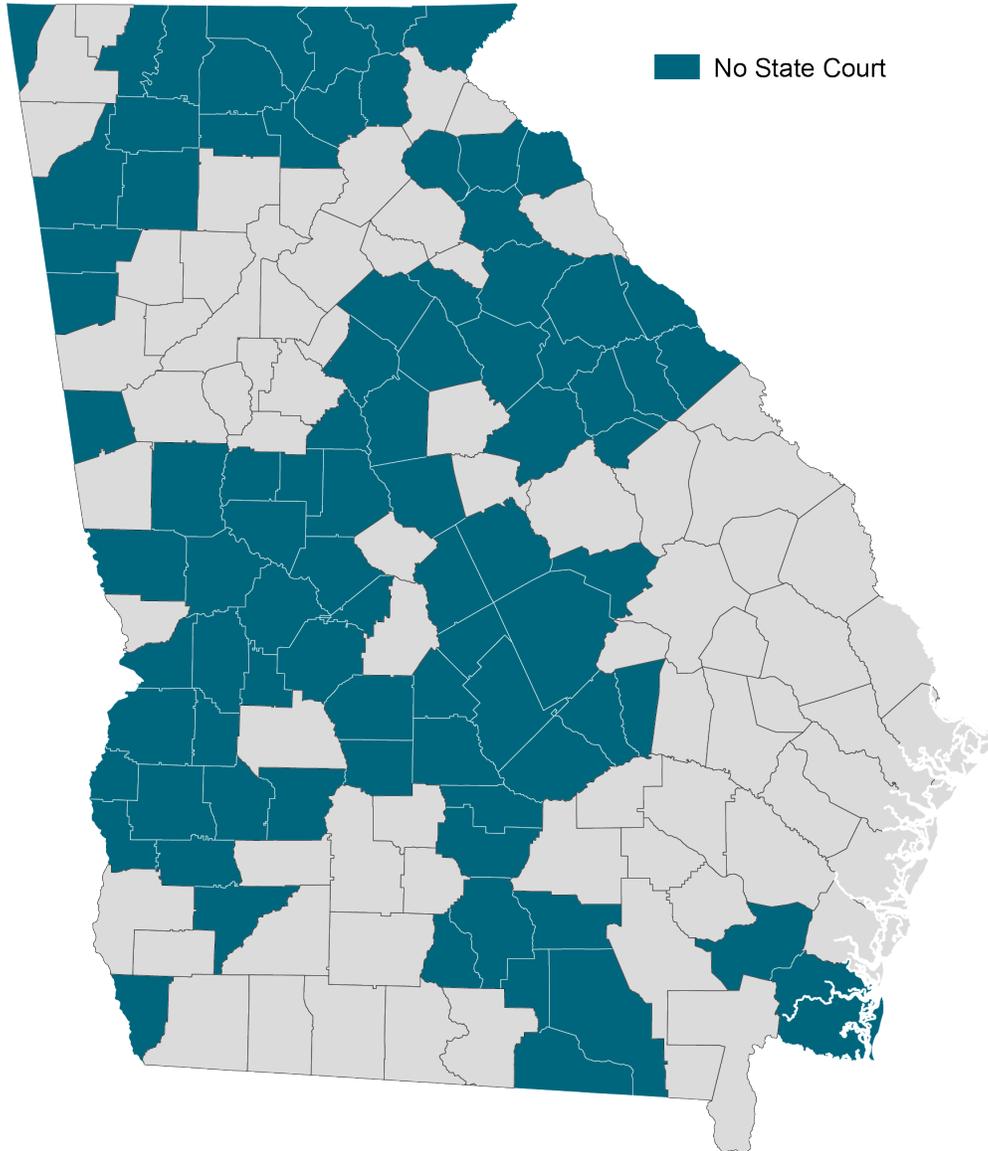
Sources: Georgia JC/AOC; Georgia DCS



Probation Revocations Filed in Superior Courts That Do Not Have a State Court

This section reviews data for superior courts in the 86 counties that do not have state courts, referred to throughout this section as “other superior courts.” If a county does not have a state court, misdemeanor probation revocations are filed in superior, magistrate, or probate courts. Figure 52 shows the counties that do not have a state court.

Figure 52. Map of Georgia Counties That Do Not Have a State Court

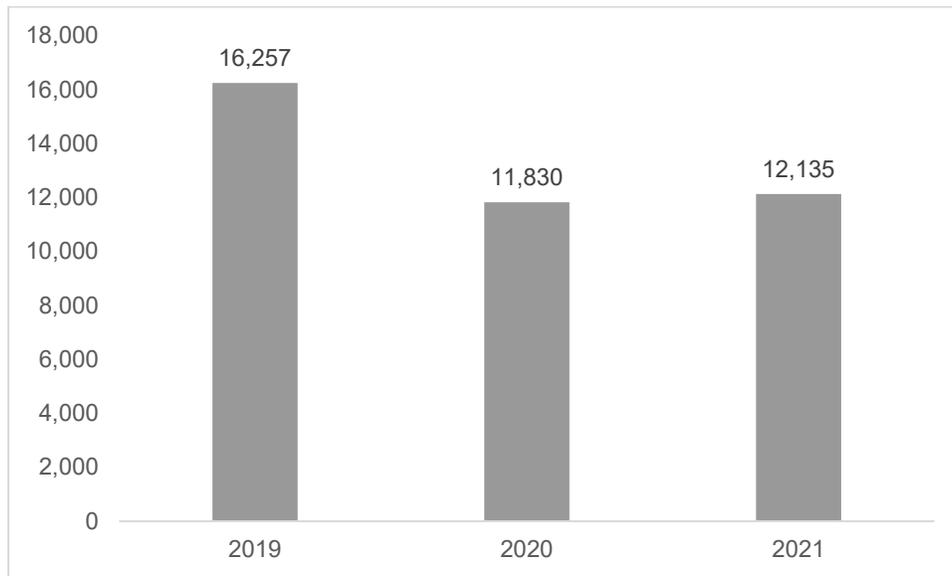


Source: Carl Vinson Institute of Government, University of Georgia



The number of probation revocation filings in other superior courts fell 27.2%, from 16,257 in 2019 to 11,830 in 2020 (Figure 53) as a result of the suspension of court operations due to the COVID-19 emergency judicial orders. Filings then increased 2.6% to 12,135 in 2021.

Figure 53. Total Number of Probation Revocations Filed in Other Superior Courts in Georgia, 2019–2021



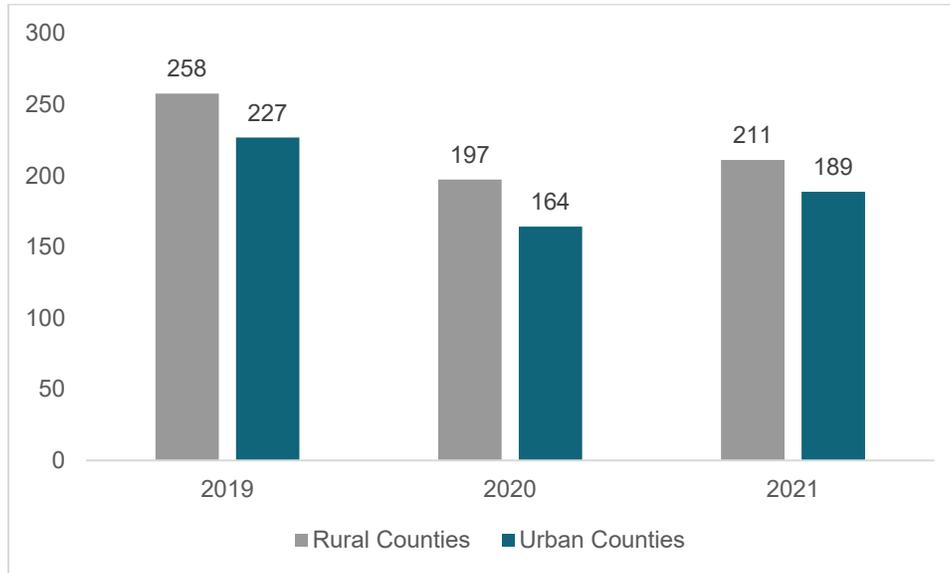
Note: Only counties that reported data and that do not have a state court are included in the data calculations.

Source: Georgia JC/AOC



The rates of probation revocation filings in other superior courts were consistently higher in rural counties than in urban counties (Figure 54). The rate of such filings in both rural and urban counties fell from 2019 to 2020 (decreases of 23.4% and 27.6%, respectively), but the rate in urban counties then grew 14.9% in 2021 compared to just 7.0% in rural counties.

Figure 54. Rates per 1,000 Probation Revocations Filed in Other Superior Courts in Rural and Urban Counties in Georgia, 2019–2021



Notes: Only counties that reported data and that do not have a state court are included in the data calculations. The rates were calculated using the annual four-quarter average number of misdemeanor probation cases under superior court jurisdiction in counties without a state court plus felony probation cases. Rate is per 1,000 felony and misdemeanor probation cases.

Sources: Georgia JC/AOC; Georgia DCS



Each year between 2019 and 2021, the highest number of probation revocations filed in other superior courts was in the Cherokee Judicial Circuit, while the lowest was in the Southern or Columbia Circuits (Table 19). The Alcovy, Cordele, and Rome Circuits were consistently among the top five circuits for all three years of data. The average number of probation revocations filed in the top five circuits was 27.5% lower in 2020 than in 2019, and 30.2% lower in 2021 than in 2019. (For the total number of probation revocations filed in other superior courts in all judicial circuits, see [Appendix F. Additional Probation Revocation Tables and Figures.](#))

The fewest filings were made in the Southern Circuit in 2019 and 2021, while the Columbia⁹ Circuit indicated zero probation revocations were filed in its superior court in 2020. The South Georgia Circuit was the only other circuit that was consistently in the bottom five circuits across all three years. Additionally, the average number of probation revocations filed in the bottom five circuits was 46.8% lower in 2020 than in 2019, and 39.7% lower in 2021 than in 2019.

Table 19. Total Number of Probation Revocations Filed in Other Superior Courts in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2021, Five Highest and Lowest Circuits

| | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|
| 5 Highest Judicial Circuits | 2,380 | Cherokee | 1,706 | Cherokee | 1,576 | Cherokee |
| | 2,017 | Alcovy | 1,549 | Rome | 1,421 | Rome |
| | 1,547 | Rome | 981 | Alcovy | 1,283 | Alcovy |
| | 1,229 | Cordele | 923 | Cordele | 791 | Cordele |
| | 1,180 | Ocmulgee | 893 | Northern | 756 | Ocmulgee |
| State Average | 493 | | 370 | | 379 | |
| 5 Lowest Judicial Circuits | 77 | Southwestern | 48 | Piedmont | 50 | Southwestern |
| | 73 | Columbia | 41 | Tifton | 38 | Chattahoochee |
| | 57 | Tifton | 24 | South Georgia | 28 | South Georgia |
| | 30 | South Georgia | 21 | Southern | 19 | Macon |
| | 15 | Southern | 0 | Columbia | 17 | Southern |

Notes: No probation revocation data were reported for the Brunswick Judicial Circuit in 2021. Only counties that reported data and that do not have a state court are included in the circuits and state average. Columbia did not become its own judicial circuit until 2021. However, for ease of comparison, it is listed as its own judicial circuit in all years of these data.

Source: Georgia JC/AOC

While the number of probation revocations filed in the Cherokee Circuit was the highest throughout the three years, the highest rates were in the Mountain Circuit in 2019 and the Rome Circuit in 2020 and 2021 (Table 20), both of which were among the bottom 15 circuits for population of people age 18 and older. Thus, these circuits saw more probation revocations

⁹ Although the Columbia Judicial Circuit (Columbia County) did not exist in 2019 (until 2021 it was part of the Augusta Judicial Circuit), for ease of comparison, it is listed separately.

filed proportional to their number of probation cases. The lowest rates were in the Columbia Circuit in 2019 and 2020 and the Macon Circuit in 2021. (For the rate of probation revocations filed in other superior courts in all judicial circuits, see [Appendix F. Additional Probation Revocation Tables and Figures.](#))

Notably, among the bottom five circuits, the average rate decreased 30.4% from 2019 to 2020, but rose 8.0% from 2019 to 2021, which is in contrast to the rates of other probation revocation filings. The average rate decreased among the top five circuits 14.2% from 2019 to 2020, and 9.4% from 2019 to 2021.

Table 20. Rates per 1,000 Probation Revocations Filed in Other Superior Courts in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2021, Five Highest and Lowest Circuits

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 5 Highest Judicial Circuits | 490 Mountain | 450 Rome | 441 Rome |
| | 421 Rome | 409 Waycross | 390 Tallapoosa |
| | 396 Cordele | 310 Cordele | 375 Tifton |
| | 359 Dublin | 299 Northern | 316 Appalachian |
| | 353 Western | 276 Mountain | 308 Mountain |
| State Rate | 244.5 | 190.3 | 202.7 |
| 5 Lowest Judicial Circuits | 90 Brunswick | 78 Piedmont | 119 Conasauga |
| | 84 Tallapoosa | 71 Southwestern | 104 Northeastern |
| | 84 Paulding | 68 Brunswick | 70 Southwestern |
| | 57 Southwestern | 55 Chattahoochee | 42 Chattahoochee |
| | 27 Columbia | 0 Columbia | 35 Macon |

Notes: No probation revocation data were reported for the Brunswick Judicial Circuit in 2021. Only counties that reported data and that do not have a state court are included in the circuits and state rate. Columbia did not become its own judicial circuit until 2021. However, for ease of comparison, it is listed as its own judicial circuit in all years of this data. The rate was calculated using the annual four-quarter average number of misdemeanor probation cases under superior court jurisdiction in counties without a state court plus felony probation cases. Rate is per 1,000 felony and misdemeanor probation cases.

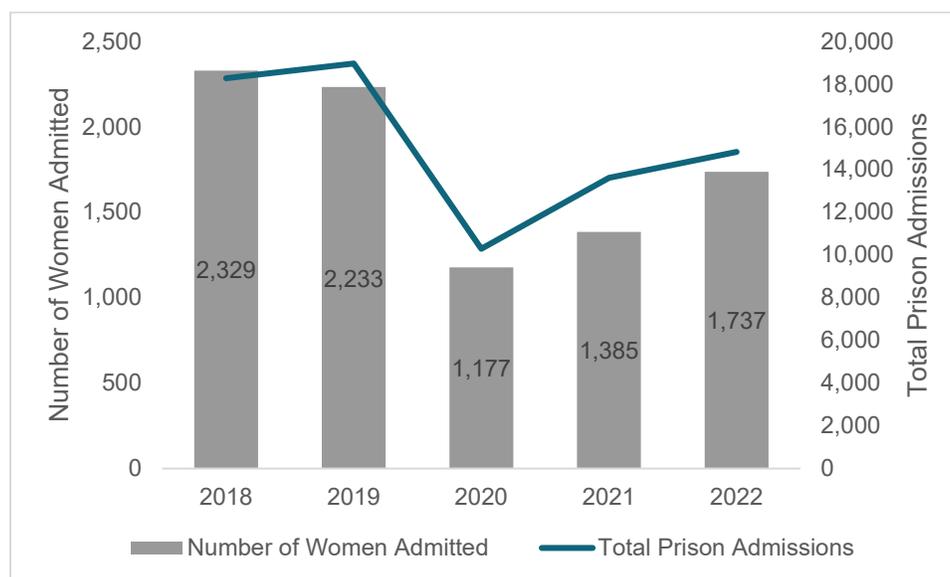
Sources: Georgia JC/AOC; Georgia DCS

Incarcerated Women

The number of women incarcerated has been steadily increasing in the US over the last few decades.^{51,52,53} While continuing to represent a relatively small percentage of the total incarcerated population, the number of incarcerated women in Georgia is also growing. Since 1980, the number of women admitted to jails in Georgia has increased more than 1,100%, while admissions of women to prisons have increased by 600%.⁵⁴ Approximately half of incarcerated women are held in local jails.⁵⁵

Figure 55 shows that the number of women admitted to Georgia prisons decreased 49.5% from 2,329 in 2018 to 1,177 in 2020 as court operations were suspended due to emergency judicial orders brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic. The number then increased 47.5% to 1,736 in 2022. As of February 2023, Georgia prisons[†] held 3,363 women—6.95% of the state’s total prison population.⁵⁶

Figure 55. Total Number of Women Admitted to Prisons Compared to Total Prison Admissions in Georgia, 2018–2022



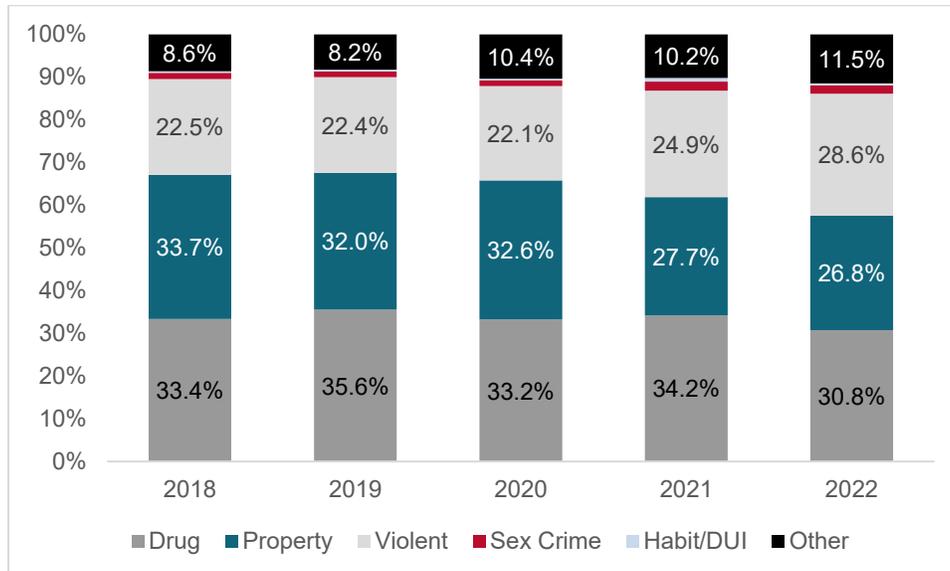
Source: Georgia Department of Corrections (GDC)

[†] Georgia does not collect demographic data on local jails.



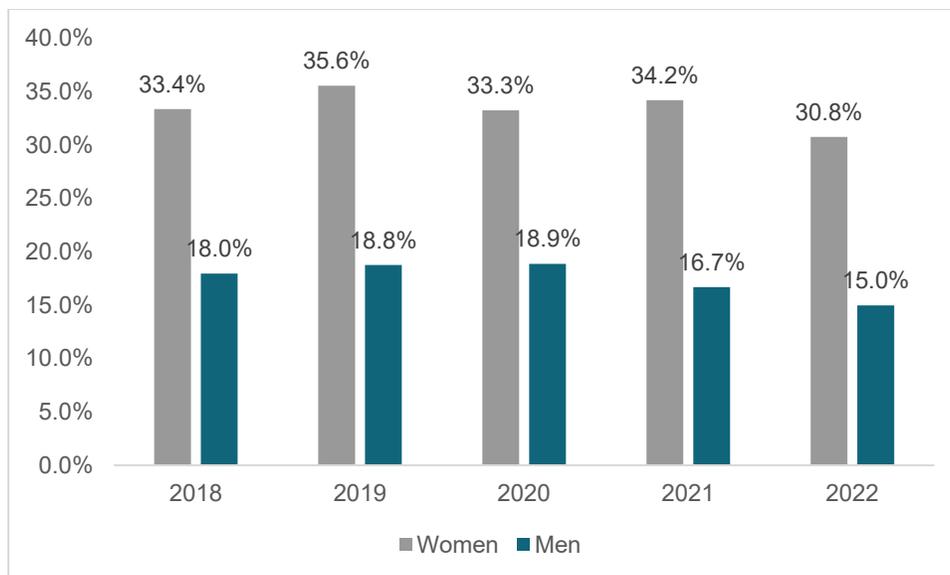
Women are generally more likely than men to be incarcerated for drug offenses.^{57,58} More than 70% of women admitted to Georgia prisons during the study period were there for nonviolent crimes, such as property or drug crimes (Figure 56). Figure 57 shows that the percentage of women admitted for drug crimes was almost twice that of men between 2018 and 2022.

Figure 56. Offenses for Which Women are Admitted to Georgia Prisons, 2018–2022



Source: GDC

Figure 57. Percentage of Women and Men Admitted to Georgia Prisons for Drug Crimes, 2018–2022



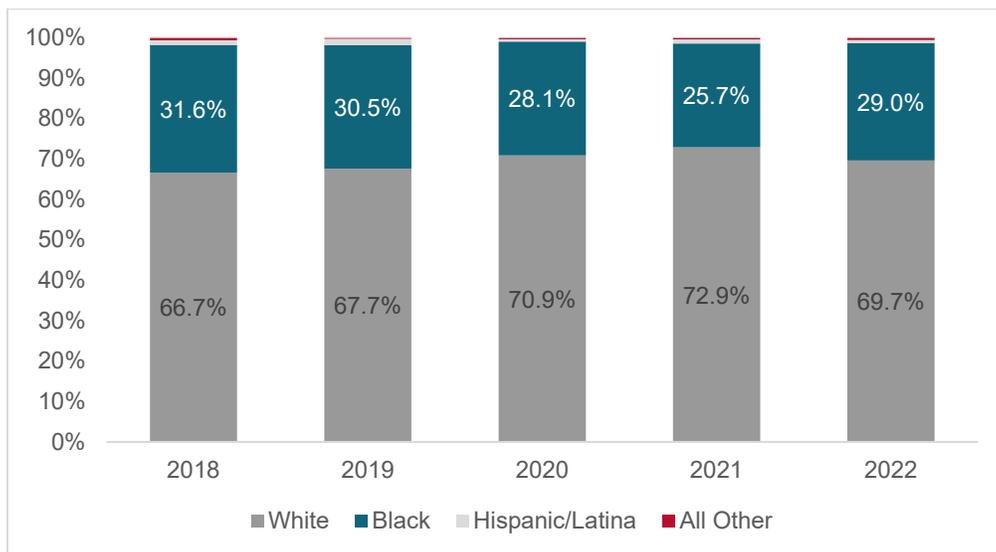
Note: This figure denotes the percentage of women and men admitted each calendar year, not the percentage of the total incarcerated population that year.

Source: GDC

SOCIOECONOMIC AND HEALTH DISPARITIES OF INCARCERATED WOMEN

Across the US, minorities are overrepresented among incarcerated women. Despite accounting for only 13.4% of the US population of women age 18 and older,⁵⁹ Black women make up the largest portion of incarcerated women in both jails and prisons across the US.^{60,61,62,63} In Georgia, however, White women made up approximately two-thirds of those admitted to prison (Figure 58),^s while being only 60% of the overall population of women age 18 and older.⁶⁴

Figure 58. Race of Women Admitted to Georgia Prisons, 2018–2022



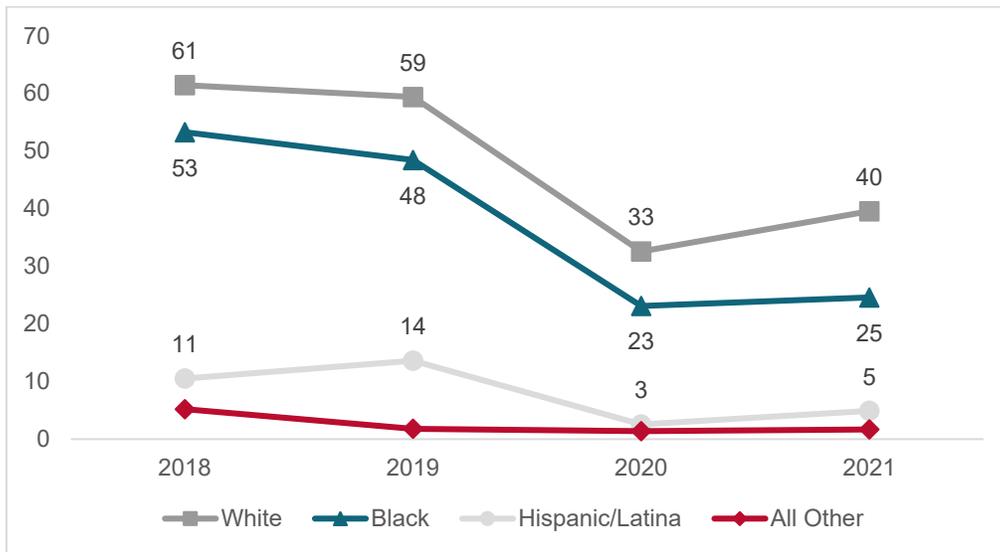
Notes: “All Other” includes Asian, Native American, Other, and Unknown. In this data set, Hispanic/Latina is considered a race, not an ethnicity.

Source: GDC

^s Because no county jail demographic data are collected, the percentage of each race is unknown.

Across the US, Hispanic/Latina women are also more likely to be incarcerated compared to White women.⁶⁵ However, in Georgia, the rate of White women admitted to prison is higher than that of all other races (Figure 59).

Figure 59. Incarceration Rates per 100,000 Women Admitted to Georgia Prisons, by Race, 2018–2022



Note: Population data were only available through 2021. Rate is per 100,000 women age 18 and older.

Sources: GDC; Georgia DPH, OASIS



Incarcerated women in the US are more likely than incarcerated men to come from a background of poverty, lower educational levels, and low-income status.^{66,67,68} In Georgia, more than half of women admitted to prison between 2018 and 2022 reported being unemployed, never working, or being incapable of work (Table 21). Notably, men admitted to Georgia prisons between 2018 and 2022 were more likely to be employed full time and less likely to have been unemployed or have never worked compared to women.

Table 21. Employment Status of Women and Men Admitted to Georgia Prisons, 2018–2022

| | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Employed full time | Women | 36.8% | 33.6% | 28.7% | 33.5% | 34.4% |
| | Men | 46.6% | 46.7% | 45.6% | 46.8% | 46.8% |
| Employed part time | Women | 11.8% | 7.3% | 10.8% | 8.7% | 7.2% |
| | Men | 7.5% | 8.0% | 7.4% | 7.9% | 7.9% |
| Student | Women | 0.7% | 1.9% | 2.7% | 0.8% | 1.3% |
| | Men | 2.0% | 2.1% | 2.4% | 2.0% | 2.4% |
| Unemployed/Never worked/Incapable | Women | 50.6% | 57.2% | 57.8% | 57.0% | 57.2% |
| | Men | 43.9% | 43.2% | 44.6% | 43.3% | 42.9% |

Source: GDC



While women admitted to Georgia prisons may have a lower socioeconomic status than men, they tend to be more educated than men. Table 22 shows that, between 2018 and 2022, women admitted to prison were more likely to have finished high school, have attended some college or technical school, or to have a bachelor’s degree than men. Higher educational attainment also holds true for the overall population of women in Georgia, where a greater percentage of women than men have at least some college or higher. Additionally, a higher percentage of men than women among the overall state population have not finished high school.⁶⁹

Table 22. Education Levels of Women and Men Admitted to Georgia Prisons, 2018–2022

| | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Did not finish high school | Women | 37.9% | 39.1% | 35.1% | 36.1% | 35.3% |
| | Men | 48.2% | 43.1% | 44.9% | 45.4% | 43.8% |
| Graduated high school/GED | Women | 43.6% | 44.2% | 47.9% | 48.7% | 49.9% |
| | Men | 42.3% | 45.3% | 46.1% | 46.4% | 47.6% |
| Some college or technical school, or associate degree | Women | 16.6% | 14.9% | 15.2% | 13.8% | 13.5% |
| | Men | 8.4% | 7.5% | 8.0% | 7.3% | 7.9% |
| Bachelor’s or advanced degree | Women | 1.9% | 1.9% | 1.8% | 1.4% | 1.3% |
| | Men | 1.1% | 1.1% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 0.8% |

Source: GDC

Prior research shows that women are more likely to have faced physical and sexual abuse than men prior to incarceration.^{70,71,72} Childhood victimization and trauma have been linked to pathways of criminal offending and adult mental health struggles while incarcerated, including depression, anxiety, and personality disorders.^{73,74,75} Incarcerated women are also likely to experience sexual assault or interpersonal violence during adulthood.⁷⁶ Both childhood and adulthood victimization put incarcerated women at risk for physical and mental health disparities, such as HIV/AIDS, other sexually transmitted diseases, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and substance abuse disorders.^{77,78,79,80,81}

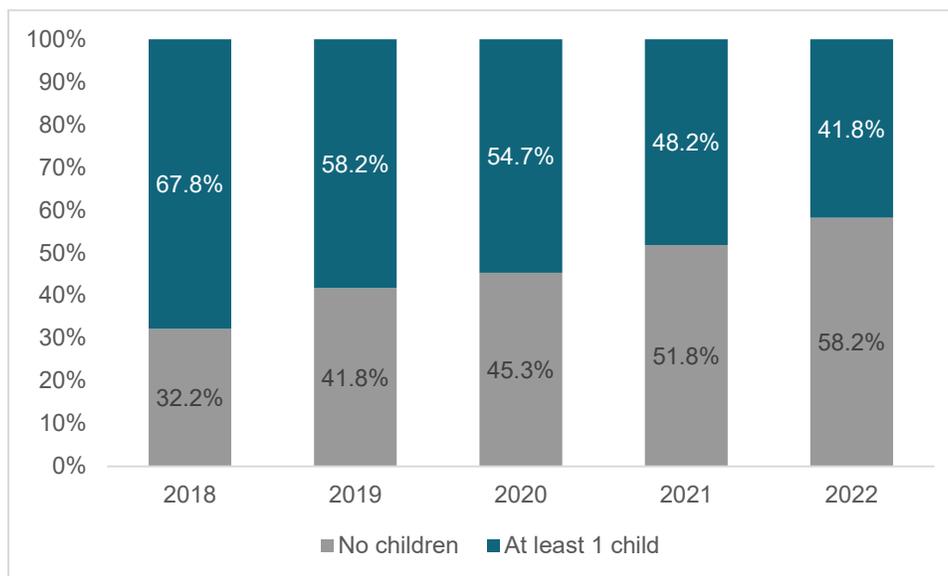
One study in 2005, which analyzed more than 3,600 women entering Georgia prisons, found that almost 20% were diagnosed with HIV or another sexually transmitted disease.⁸² Treatment services for these diseases vary depending on the type of facility (jail or prison), but jails are less likely to have access to treatment since they are short-term facilities, making it difficult to treat and improve any physical and mental health conditions.

INCARCERATED WOMEN AND MOTHERHOOD

In the US, over half of women incarcerated in prison and 80% of women incarcerated in jails are mothers to children under the age of 18.⁸³ The majority of incarcerated mothers are also the sole caretaker of their children.^{84,85} The percentage of women admitted to Georgia prisons who were mothers declined from 67.8% in 2018 to 41.8% in 2022 (Figure 60). The decline in the percentage of women admitted to Georgia prisons who have at least one minor child mirrors the overall decline in the state birth rate during the same period, which fell from 37.9 per 1,000 women ages 10–55 in 2018 to 36.7 in 2021.^{†,86}

In 2019, Georgia passed a law prohibiting the use of restraints, including shackles and handcuffs, on pregnant women during the second or third trimester, labor, delivery, and the immediate postpartum period (six weeks after giving birth). The law does allow a woman in the immediate postpartum period to be handcuffed, but only based on “compelling grounds.” The law also prohibits pregnant women and women in the immediate postpartum period from being placed in solitary confinement or in administrative segregation.

Figure 60. Percentage of Women Admitted to Georgia Prisons Reporting Children, 2018–2022



Source: GDC

† 2022 Georgia birth rate data were not available at the time of analysis.



Between 6% and 10% of women are pregnant when admitted to jail or prison.^{87,88,89} Because incarcerated women often face more physical and mental health issues than women in the general population,⁹⁰ the chances of delivery and pregnancy complications are higher while incarcerated. Pre-term deliveries, miscarriages, and low birth weight for infants are all common complications for incarcerated pregnant women.⁹¹ The availability of prenatal care and support varies depending on the type of facility but is often lacking in many areas, especially in short-term facilities such as jails.

Children in Need of Services

A Child in Need of Services, also known as CHINS, is a child who has been found by the court “to be in need of care, guidance, counseling, structure, supervision, treatment, or rehabilitation.”⁹² Additionally, the child must meet one of the following criteria:

- “Habitually truant^u from school
- Habitually disobedient of the reasonable commands of his or her parent/guardian/legal custodian
- Runaway^v
- Committed an offense applicable only to a child^w
- Wanders or loiters about the streets, highway, or any public place, between the hours of 12:00 AM and 5:00 AM
- Disobeys the terms of supervision contained in a court order which has been directed to such child, who has been adjudicated a CHINS
- Patronized any bar where alcoholic beverages are being sold, unaccompanied by his or her parent/guardian/legal custodian, or who possesses alcoholic beverages

^u O.C.G.A. § 15-11-381: “‘Truant’ means having 10 or more days of unexcused absences from school in the current academic year.”

^v O.C.G.A. § 15-11-381: “‘Runaway’ means a child who without just cause and without the consent of his or her parent, guardian, or legal custodian is absent from his or her home or place of abode for at least 24 hours.”

^w An offense applicable only to a child is known as a “status offense” in Georgia. As defined by O.C.G.A. § 15-11-381, it “means an act prohibited by law which would not be an offense if committed by an adult.” Examples of status offenses include skipping school, running away, breaking curfew, and possessing or using alcohol.



- Committed a delinquent^x act and is in need of supervision but not in need of treatment or rehabilitation.”⁹³

HISTORY OF CHINS

The current CHINS^y model was enacted in 2013 with the passage of House Bill 242, also known as the Juvenile Justice Reform Act. The act gave judges more discretion in sentencing by offering more treatment and counseling options and emphasizing community-based programs rather than mandatory minimum sentences and secure confinement. Ultimately, the goal was to shift away from a detention and delinquency model and increase community-based programs by providing children with services and treatment before involving the courts.⁹⁴

Juvenile justice reform was the result of a wholesale reform of Georgia’s criminal justice system between 2011 and 2019. (For more information on these criminal justice reforms, see the [Georgia Criminal Justice Data Landscape Report: Criminal Justice Reform Supplement](#).) The Special Counsel on Criminal Justice Reform for Georgians found that a “large portion of out-of-home placements continue to be misdemeanor or status offenders. In 2011, nearly 25% of juveniles in out-of-home placements were adjudicated delinquent for a misdemeanor or status offense. ... In 2011, 53% of juveniles in a nonsecure residential facility, such as a group home, were adjudicated for a misdemeanor (45%) or status offense (8%). Of those offenders, 56% were assessed as low risk. In addition, the state currently holds some misdemeanor and status offenders following disposition in RYDC^z facilities. Among adjudicated youth who are in an RYDC facility, 20% were adjudicated for a misdemeanor (18%) or status offense (2%), of whom 39% were assessed as low risk.”⁹⁵

As a result, the Special Council recommended prohibiting residential commitment for status offenses and certain misdemeanors. The goal was to “distan[c]e the treatment of children alleged to be status offenders^{aa} from the delinquency model.”⁹⁶

^x O.C.G.A. § 15-11-2: “‘Delinquent act’ means: (A) An act committed by a child designated a crime by the laws of this state, or by the laws of another state if the act occurred in that state, under federal laws, or by local ordinance, and the act is not an offense applicable only to a child or a juvenile traffic offense; (B) The act of disobeying the terms of supervision contained in a court order which has been directed to a child who has been adjudicated to have committed a delinquent act; or (C) Failing to appear as required by a citation issued for an act that would be a crime if committed by an adult.”

^y CHINS is formerly known as status offenses or unruly child.

^z An RYDC is a regional youth detention center, a secure, short-term center for youth awaiting trial or waiting to enter a community program or long-term facility.

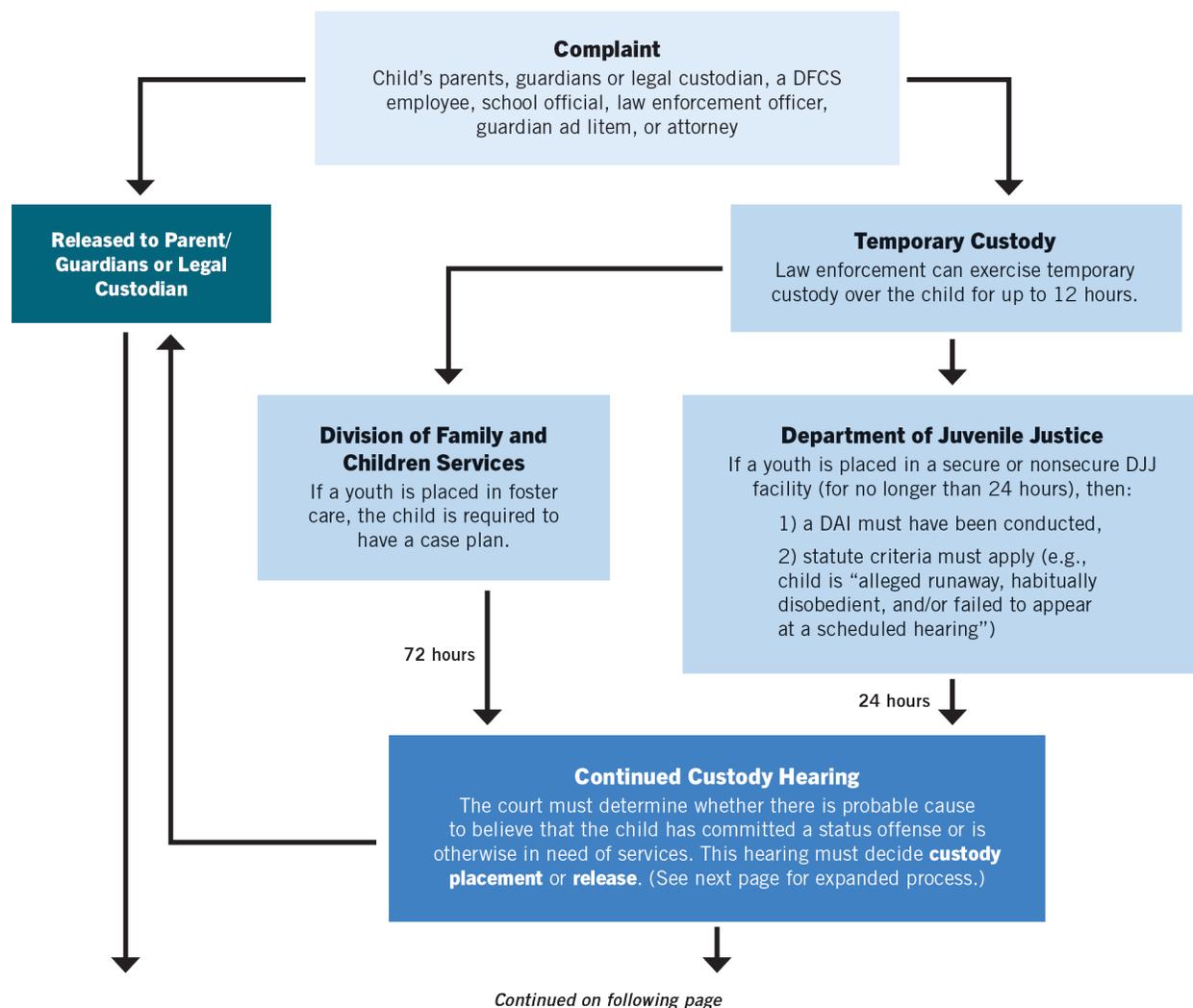
^{aa} Status offenses are not crimes but are prohibited by law due to a youth’s status as a minor.



CHINS PROCEDURES

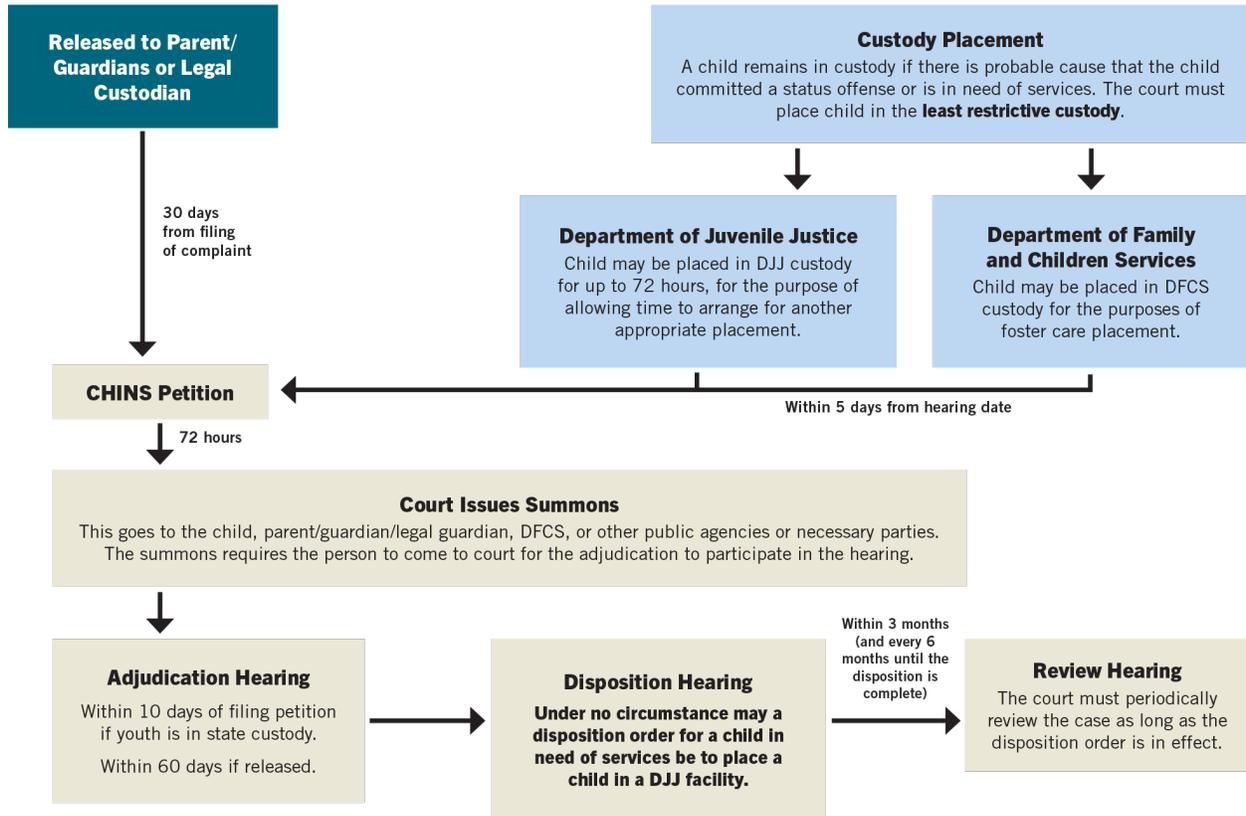
A CHINS complaint is filed in juvenile court by one of the following: the child’s parents, guardian, or legal custodian; a school official; a Division of Family and Children Services employee; a law enforcement officer; a guardian *ad litem*;^{bb} or an attorney.⁹⁷ The complaint can be filed in either the county where the child resides or the county where the alleged act(s) took place. However, if the petition is filed outside the county where the child legally resides, it must be transferred to the county of residence so that the case can be handled in the child’s home community. This requirement makes it easier for the child and their family to access resources in their own community.⁹⁸ Figure 61 shows the CHINS process.

Figure 61. CHINS Process



^{bb} O.C.G.A. § 15-11-2: “‘Guardian ad litem’ means an individual appointed to assist the court in determining the best interests of a child.”

Continued from preceding page



Note: As of December 2022. DFCS means Division of Family and Children Services. DJJ means Department of Juvenile Justice. DAI means a detention assessment instrument.

Source: Voices for Georgia's Children

Legal Representation

Any party involved in a CHINS case has a right to counsel, including the child. The court must inform children of their right to an attorney and may appoint one if necessary.⁹⁹ If the child has previously been involved in dependency or delinquency court proceedings, “the court, when possible, shall appoint the same attorney.”¹⁰⁰ Whenever possible, a CHINS case “shall” have the same judge throughout all proceedings, including in other court cases if a child has had multiple incidents.¹⁰¹

The court may also appoint a guardian *ad litem* (GAL) for the child. The GAL’s objective is to determine the best interests of the child. The child’s attorney and GAL can be the same individual.¹⁰²

Detention

If the child must be detained at any point during the proceedings, the court must select the least restrictive placement that corresponds with the child’s needs.¹⁰³ If the child is unable to remain



with their parents, the court must be notified and find an alternative placement, which can include a nonsecure residential facility (Department of Family and Children Services or Department of Juvenile Justice) or a secure residential facility (Department of Juvenile Justice) for up to 24 hours in the following very limited circumstances:¹⁰⁴ the child is a runaway or habitually disobedient of their parent, guardian, or legal custodian, or the child previously failed to attend a scheduled hearing.¹⁰⁵ Under no circumstances can the child be placed in an adult detention facility.¹⁰⁶

Under federal law, children with status offenses can be held in a secure juvenile detention center under the following specific circumstances: directly before and after a court appearance; if the child is an out-of-state runaway; or if the child is in violation of the Federal Youth Handgun Safety Act.¹⁰⁷

CHINS DATA

Of all cases filed in juvenile courts in Georgia, the percentage that are CHINS steadily increased from 14.8% of all cases in 2018 to 17.2% of all cases in 2021, even though the number filed fluctuated between a high of 10,165 in 2019 to a low of 7,195 in 2020 (Table 23). The low in 2020 stems from the suspension of court operations due to emergency judicial orders brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, most children were not attending classes in school buildings for much of 2020, so referrals from school personnel were low. (For information on the rate of CHINS cases filed by judicial circuit, see [Appendix G. Additional CHINS Table and Figure.](#))

Table 23. Number of CHINS Cases Filed and the Percentage of All Juvenile Court Cases in Georgia, 2018–2021

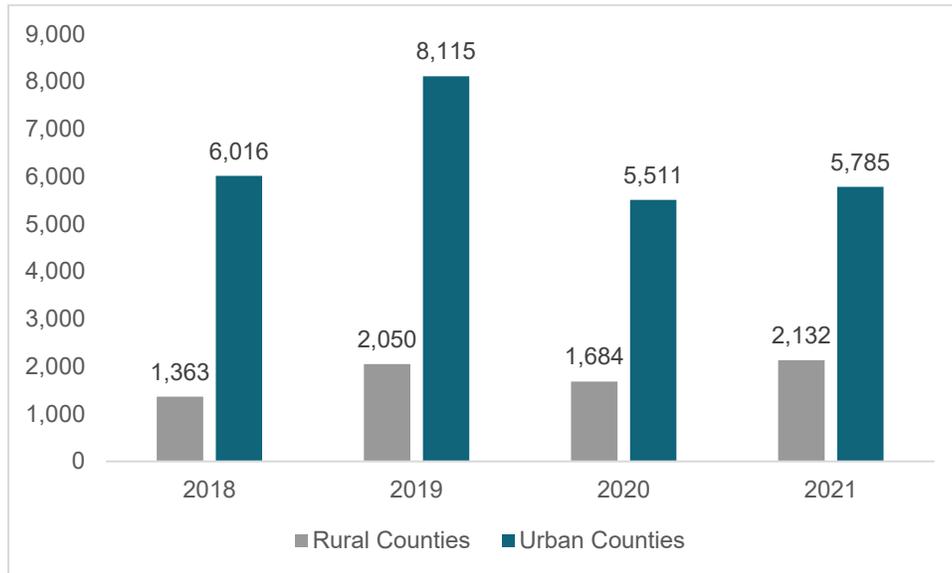
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Number of CHINS Cases Filed | 7,379 | 10,165 | 7,195 | 7,917 |
| Percentage of All Juvenile Court Cases | 14.8% | 16.8% | 16.5% | 17.2% |

Source: Georgia JC/AOC



The number of CHINS cases filed in rural counties rose faster than the number filed in urban counties (Figure 62). From 2018 to 2019, the number filed in urban counties increased 34.9%, from 6,016 to 8,115, compared to an increase of 50.4% in rural counties, from 1,363 to 2,050. While the number of cases filed in both urban and rural counties fell from 2019 to 2020, from 2020 to 2021 the number of cases filed in rural counties rose 26.6% (from 1,684 to 2,132), but just 5.0% in urban counties (from 5,511 to 5,785).

Figure 62. Number of CHINS Cases Filed in Juvenile Courts in Rural and Urban Counties in Georgia, 2018–2021

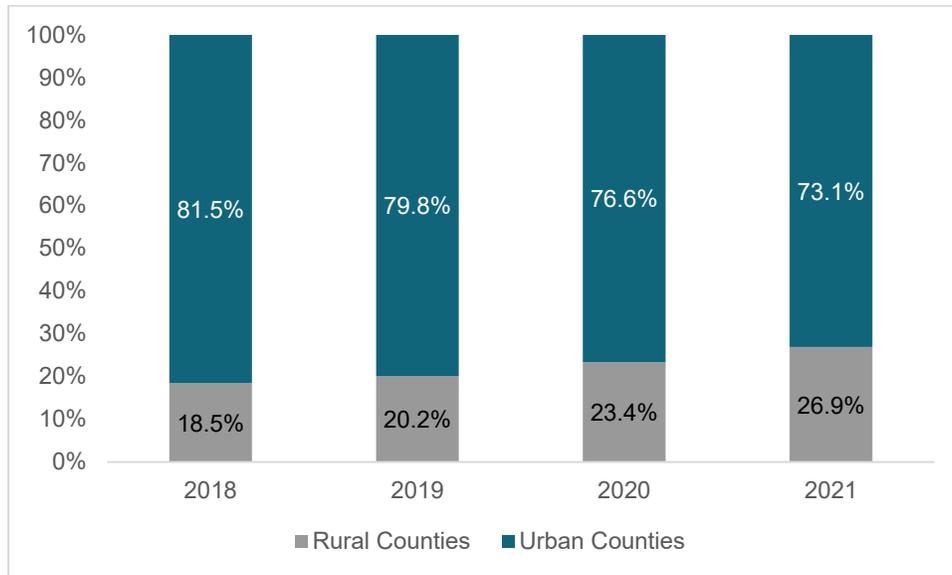


Source: Georgia JC/AOC



As a result of the faster increase in the number of cases filed in rural counties than urban counties, the share of CHINS cases filed in rural counties rose from 18.5% in 2018 to 26.9% in 2021 (Figure 63).

Figure 63. Proportion of CHINS Cases Filed in Juvenile Courts in Rural and Urban Counties in Georgia, 2018–2021

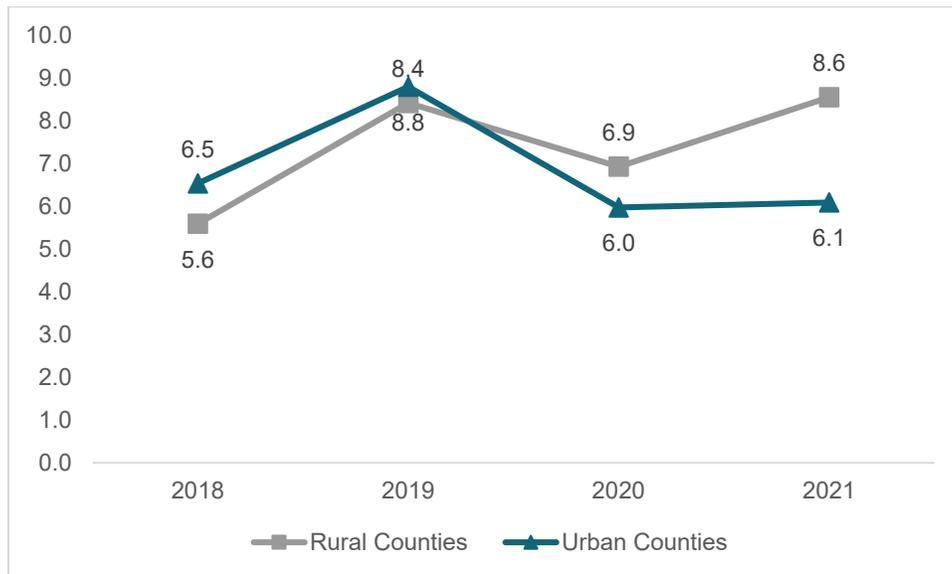


Source: Georgia JC/AOC



The rate of CHINS cases filed in rural counties in 2018 was lower (5.6 per 1,000 children ages 10–17) than in urban counties (6.5 per 1,000); the following year the rates were nearly identical (Figure 64). As court operations temporarily closed and most children were not attending classes in school buildings in 2020, the rates in rural and urban counties fell. However, as the number of CHINS cases filed in rural counties grew, so did the rate, increasing from 6.9 to 8.6 per 1,000 children ages 10–17, while the rate in urban counties grew more slowly, from 6.0 in 2020 to 6.1 in 2021.

Figure 64. Rates per 1,000 CHINS Cases Filed in Rural and Urban Counties in Georgia, 2018–2021



Sources: Georgia JC/AOC; DPH, OASIS

Conclusion

This report offers deeper insights into data resources and specific criminal justice topics, such as arrests and probation, introduced in the 2021 [Georgia Criminal Justice Data Landscape Report](#). This report also includes new data that were not included in the 2021 report, such as misdemeanor probation. Since the 2021 report covered the very beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, many of the data in this *Insights* report cover the period just before and during the pandemic, as well as its aftermath as emergency judicial orders were lifted and court operations returned to normal.

The impact of and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic are evident in the data, particularly the probation data: From the fourth quarter of 2019 to the first quarter of 2021, the number of people reported to be on misdemeanor probation decreased 38.0% ([Figure 17](#)) and the total quarterly number of misdemeanor probation cases fell 32.3% ([Figure 25](#)). As COVID restrictions eased in 2022 and court operations returned to normal, the number of people reported to be on misdemeanor probation rose 30.3% and the number of cases rose 28.4%. As the number of people on misdemeanor probation and the number of misdemeanor probation cases fell and then rose, the amount of fees collected similarly fell and rose: The total amount of fees collected by misdemeanor probation providers decreased 29.3% from 2019 to 2021 but then increased 16.1% through 2022 ([Figure 30](#)).

While felony probation rates in both Georgia and the US declined between 2017 and 2021, Georgia's rate remained higher than the national rate during each of those five years ([Figure 37](#)). Between 2017 and 2021, Georgia's rate declined 20.6%, from 5,253 to 4,169 per 100,000 adults, while the national rate declined 17.6%, from 1,440 to 1,186 per 100,000 adults. The number of felony and misdemeanor probation revocations filed in state and superior courts declined 45.6% from 2019 to 2020, but then rose just 1.2% through 2021 ([Figure 46](#)).

While the number of people on misdemeanor and felony probation fell during the pandemic, Georgia's crime rate rose from 2020 to 2021, from 4,009 per 100,000 total population to 4,800, an increase of nearly 20% ([Figure 3](#)). While the number of arrests fell 10.5% from 2019 to 2020 as a result of the pandemic, the number then rose 34.9% through 2021 ([Figure 7](#)). Similarly, the arrest rate per 100,000 population ages 13 and older fell 11.5% from 2019 to 2020 and then increased 33.6% through 2021 ([Figure 8](#)).

Trends of note among incarcerated women relate to the percentage who are mothers, their employment status, and their education levels. The percentage of women admitted to Georgia prisons who were mothers declined from 67.8% in 2018 to 41.8% in 2022 ([Figure 60](#)). This trend mirrored the overall decline in the state birth rate during the same period.



Women admitted to Georgia prisons between 2018 and 2022 were more likely than men to have been unemployed, never worked, or incapable of work ([Table 21](#)). However, women had higher education levels: they were more likely to have finished high school, have attended some college or technical school, or to have a bachelor's degree than men ([Table 22](#)).

This report explored pre-pandemic trends, the impacts of the pandemic on different aspects of the criminal justice system, and ultimately what the beginnings of a recovery look like. Generally, the data covering the first two years of the pandemic (2020 and 2021) were available. In some cases, data were available for 2022, which saw the beginning of the recovery, but these data do not necessarily signify a future trend. Further research is needed as the impacts of the pandemic are felt for years to come.



Appendix A. Methodology

Data for this *Insights* report were collected from a variety of federal and state sources, including the US Census Bureau, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Georgia Department of Corrections, the Georgia Department of Community Supervision, and the Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts. Some unpublished data were obtained via request. Subject matter experts reviewed sections of the report, including experts at the Georgia Department of Community Supervision and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. This appendix contains important information on the data used in this report and their limitations.

For more information on each of these data sources, including limitations, see the Data Resource Handbook.

RATE CALCULATIONS

This report often references a rate when discussing various data, such as the arrest and probation rates. Rates are a meaningful way to describe differences and compare the same data set across population groups of different sizes. Rates take into account the raw number of the data being studied and population size. Most commonly, rates are expressed as a number per 100,000 population per year, but sometimes per 1,000 population per year. The population could be a race, ethnicity, adults, youth, or an entire state.

In this report, the researchers most commonly calculate rates (e.g., the number of misdemeanor probation revocations filed compared to the number of misdemeanor probation cases). There are also times when a ratio is calculated (e.g., the number of people on probation compared to the number of adults age 18 and older in the state) but referred to as a rate. Because a rate is a type of ratio and is more familiar to readers, the term “rate” is used throughout the report.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DATA

The crime and arrest data in this report are based on the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program data files. The data have several limitations. The UCR is a voluntary program in which local law enforcement agencies submit monthly reports to the FBI. In Georgia, criminal justice agencies^{cc} are required¹⁰⁸ to submit a “uniform crime report” containing the number of crimes reported and processed during the report period, as well as various information about the

^{cc} O.C.G.A. § 35-3-30(3) defines criminal justice agencies as “those public agencies at all levels of government which perform as their principal function activities relating to the apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, or rehabilitation of criminal offenders.” Government agencies not included in this definition can voluntarily submit a uniform crime report to the Georgia Crime Information Center upon request.



crimes, to the Georgia Crime Information Center (GCIC), a division of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI).¹⁰⁹

The GCIC reports to the UCR program on behalf of Georgia’s criminal justice agencies. However, not all criminal justice agencies report every month for many reasons. They may have budgetary restrictions, personnel shortages, inadequate training, or simply very little or no crime to report. In addition, the list of reporting agencies may not be consistent from month to month or year to year. The research team did not attempt to determine if the list of agencies reporting to the UCR program was consistent during the study period of this report. Georgia criminal justice agencies reported an average of 7.0 and 7.2 months of data in 2020 and 2021, respectively. The FBI uses estimation methods to account for nonreporting agencies at the national and state levels. However, the FBI does not create agency- or county-level estimates because they would be too unreliable. The FBI only releases estimates for crime data; arrests data are as reported.¹¹⁰

The UCR program requires agencies to report the age and gender of someone arrested but not the race or ethnicity. Therefore, the FBI includes an Unknown race category. This category was excluded by the researchers in the arrest rate graphs by race because population data could not be attained for it. Race categories included in the data are White, Black or African American, Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, and Unknown.

The arrests data do not include traffic violations.

Moving to NIBRS

On January 1, 2021, the FBI retired the Summary Reporting System (SRS) portion of the UCR program and required agencies to submit to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) moving forward. The SRS component of the UCR program includes offenses known, clearances, and arrests reporting. SRS recorded one offense per incident using the Hierarchy Rule, and limited reporting to index crimes.¹¹¹

NIBRS is a more detailed and comprehensive system because it collects data on up to 10 offenses per incident and more types of offenses. NIBRS also includes data on victims, offenders, times, and locations of incidents. Law enforcement agencies could voluntarily report to NIBRS prior to January 2021; however, only about a third of agencies in the nation chose to do so. In 2021, 71.3% of agencies in Georgia contributed to NIBRS,¹¹² compared to just 2% in 2019.¹¹³ Similar to the SRS component of the UCR program, federal law does not require agencies to report, but state or local laws may require them to do so.¹¹⁴



PROBATION DATA

Misdemeanor probation providers—both those set up and run by local governments as well as private providers—submit quarterly data to the Misdemeanor Probation Oversight Unit (MPOU) at the Department of Community Supervision. Each provider must submit data on the number of people under their supervision in four categories, the number of cases they are supervising in those same categories, and the amount of fees, fines, surcharges, and other moneys collected during that quarter. They must also submit data on community service performed, terminations, and tolled and untolled warrants.

Each person on probation is reported in only one category to prevent double counting people on probation. However, a single person could have a case in more than one category and also be on probation in more than one county. The number of all cases that people are on probation for are reported in each category.

The Department of Community Supervision also provided detailed data on people on active felony probation supervision from November 6, 2016 (the date the data from Georgia Department of Corrections and the State Board of Pardons and Paroles were merged).

In regard to the felony probation data discussed in this report, several limitations should be considered. First, the felony probation data in this report are a snapshot of the probation population as of January 1 of the data year. For example, 2023 data are as of January 1, 2023. Second, race is a self-reported measure, and races categories with totals less than 1% of the population were collapsed into an “Other” race category. Third, individuals can be on parole and probation at the same time. In those cases, individuals were counted as parolees and not included in the probation counts. Finally, the data include individuals who started supervision in administrative status (e.g., in custody).¹¹⁵



Appendix B. Key Terms Used in This Report

Throughout this report, the term “Black” is used for people who identify as Black or African American. This term is employed to be clear and concise, and to avoid ambiguity.

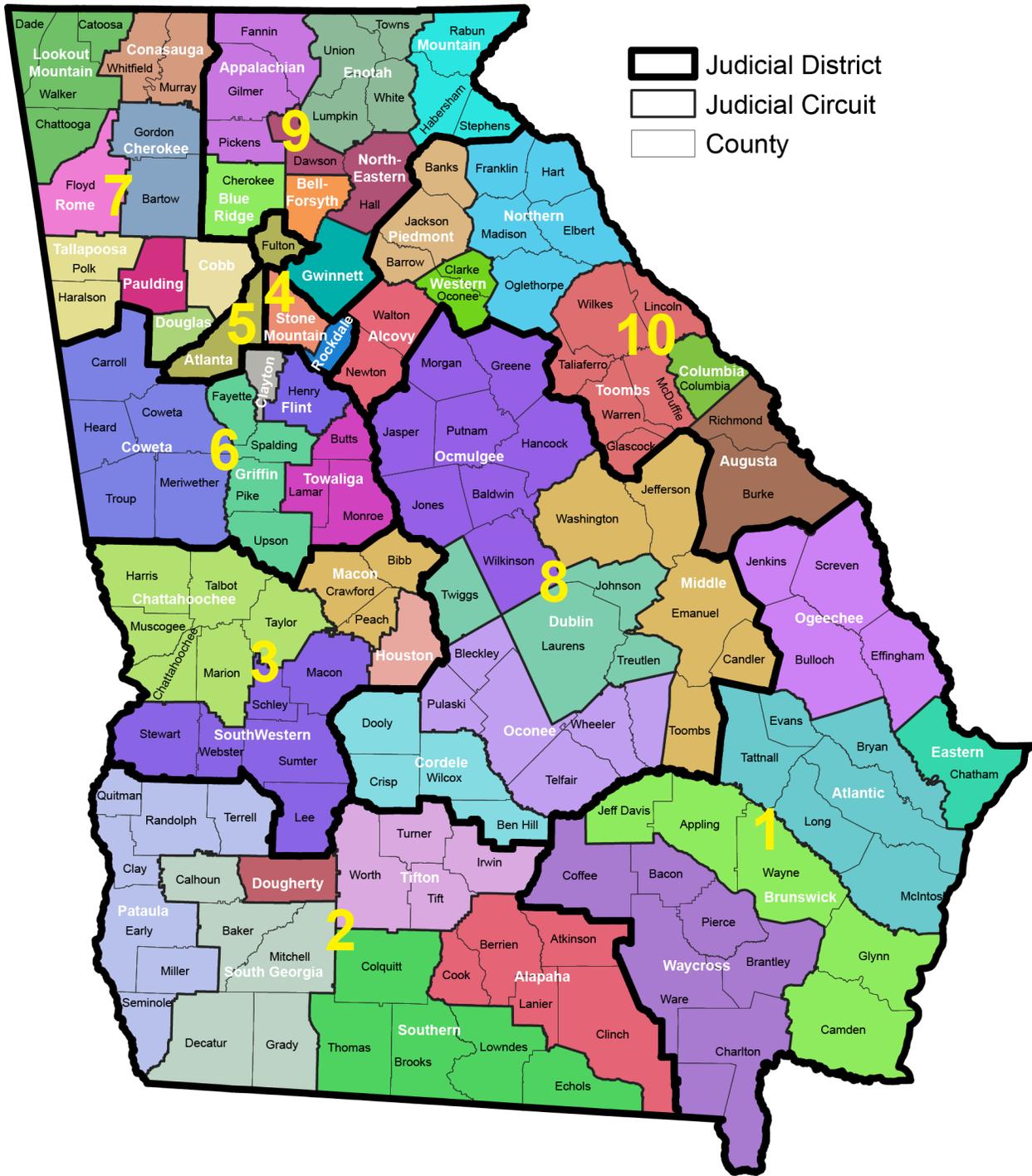
In some data sets, Hispanic/Latino is treated as a race; in others, it is treated as an ethnicity. In the data where it is treated as a race, the researchers did so as well. In the data where it is treated as an ethnicity, the researchers followed suit.

The “All Other Races” category typically includes American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, Two or More Races, and Other. In some data sets, this category includes Asian, Hispanic/Latino, and/or unknown. In an effort to not undervalue the experience of these racial groups, the research team tried to call out in the text where their data trends differ from the most prevalent races.

All years listed in graphs and tables are calendar years, unless otherwise noted. Georgia’s fiscal year is from July 1 through June 30.



Appendix C. Judicial Circuits, Districts, and Populations



| Judicial Circuit | Counties in the Circuit | Judicial District | 2021 Judicial Circuit Population, Total | 2021 Judicial Circuit Population, Age 18 and Older |
|------------------|--|-------------------|---|--|
| Alapaha | Atkinson, Berrien, Clinch, Cook, Lanier | 2 | 60,395 | 45,521 |
| Alcovy | Newton, Walton | 10 | 215,208 | 161,597 |
| Appalachian | Fannin, Gilmer, Pickens | 9 | 91,867 | 75,476 |
| Atlanta | Fulton* | 5 | 1,065,334 | 841,239 |
| Atlantic | Bryan*, Evans*, Liberty*, Long*, McIntosh*, Tattnall* | 1 | 174,648 | 128,379 |
| Augusta | Burke*, Richmond* | 10 | 229,983 | 177,085 |
| Bell-Forsyth | Forsyth* | 9 | 260,206 | 191,355 |
| Blue Ridge | Cherokee* | 9 | 274,615 | 211,317 |
| Brunswick | Appling*, Camden, Glynn*, Jeff Davis*, Wayne* | 1 | 204,143 | 157,311 |
| Chattahoochee | Chattahoochee, Harris, Marion, Muscogee*, Talbot, Taylor | 3 | 271,272 | 206,676 |
| Cherokee | Bartow, Gordon | 7 | 169,080 | 129,583 |
| Clayton | Clayton* | 6 | 297,100 | 216,639 |
| Cobb | Cobb* | 7 | 766,802 | 592,593 |
| Columbia | Columbia | 10 | 159,639 | 119,894 |
| Conasauga | Murray, Whitfield | 7 | 142,799 | 107,461 |
| Cordele | Ben Hill, Crisp, Dooly, Wilcox | 8 | 56,661 | 44,341 |
| Coweta | Carroll*, Coweta*, Heard, Meriwether, Troup* | 6 | 374,002 | 286,383 |
| Dougherty | Dougherty* | 2 | 84,844 | 64,722 |
| Douglas | Douglas* | 7 | 145,814 | 108,704 |
| Dublin | Johnson, Laurens, Treutlen*, Twiggs | 8 | 72,869 | 56,162 |
| Eastern | Chatham* | 1 | 296,329 | 235,351 |
| Enotah | Lumpkin, Towns, Union, White | 9 | 101,116 | 83,728 |
| Flint | Henry* | 6 | 245,235 | 183,497 |
| Griffin | Fayette*, Pike, Spalding*, Upson | 6 | 235,680 | 181,298 |
| Gwinnett | Gwinnett* | 9 | 964,546 | 710,835 |
| Houston | Houston* | 3 | 166,829 | 124,280 |
| Lookout Mountain | Catoosa*, Chattooga*, Dade, Walker* | 7 | 178,165 | 139,661 |
| Macon | Bibb*, Crawford, Peach | 3 | 197,332 | 151,091 |



| Judicial Circuit | Counties in the Circuit | Judicial District | 2021 Judicial Circuit Population, Total | 2021 Judicial Circuit Population, Age 18 and Older |
|------------------|--|-------------------|---|--|
| Middle | Candler*, Emanuel*, Jefferson*, Toombs*, Washington* | 8 | 95,973 | 72,433 |
| Mountain | Habersham*, Rabun, Stephens* | 9 | 90,758 | 71,661 |
| Northeastern | Dawson, Hall* | 9 | 235,866 | 180,291 |
| Northern | Elbert*, Franklin, Hart, Madison, Oglethorpe | 10 | 115,798 | 90,678 |
| Ocmulgee | Baldwin*, Greene, Hancock, Jasper, Jones, Morgan, Putnam*, Wilkinson | 8 | 167,676 | 133,792 |
| Oconee | Bleckley, Dodge, Montgomery, Pulaski, Telfair, Wheeler | 8 | 70,821 | 57,786 |
| Ogeechee | Bulloch*, Effingham*, Jenkins*, Screven* | 7 | 171,927 | 133,440 |
| Pataula | Clay, Early*, Miller*, Quitman, Randolph, Seminole, Terrell | 2 | 46,111 | 36,078 |
| Paulding | Paulding* | 7 | 173,780 | 129,251 |
| Piedmont | Banks, Barrow*, Jackson* | 10 | 185,506 | 139,529 |
| Rockdale | Rockdale* | 4 | 94,082 | 71,623 |
| Rome | Floyd | 7 | 98,771 | 76,381 |
| South Georgia | Baker, Calhoun, Decatur*, Grady*, Mitchell* | 2 | 84,805 | 65,360 |
| Southern | Brooks*, Colquitt*, Echols, Lowndes*, Thomas* | 2 | 230,899 | 175,170 |
| Southwestern | Lee, Macon, Schley, Stewart, Sumter*, Webster | 3 | 86,884 | 67,215 |
| Stone Mountain | DeKalb* | 4 | 757,718 | 587,665 |
| Tallapoosa | Haralson, Polk | 7 | 74,068 | 55,790 |
| Tifton | Irwin, Tift*, Turner*, Worth* | 2 | 80,350 | 61,691 |
| Toombs | Glascok, Lincoln, McDuffie, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes | 10 | 48,612 | 37,852 |
| Towaliga | Butts, Lamar, Monroe | 6 | 73,573 | 58,348 |
| Waycross | Bacon*, Brantley, Charlton*, Coffee*, Pierce*, Ware* | 1 | 141,341 | 107,808 |
| Western | Clarke*, Oconee | 1 | 171,734 | 138,995 |

Note: * indicates the county has a state court.

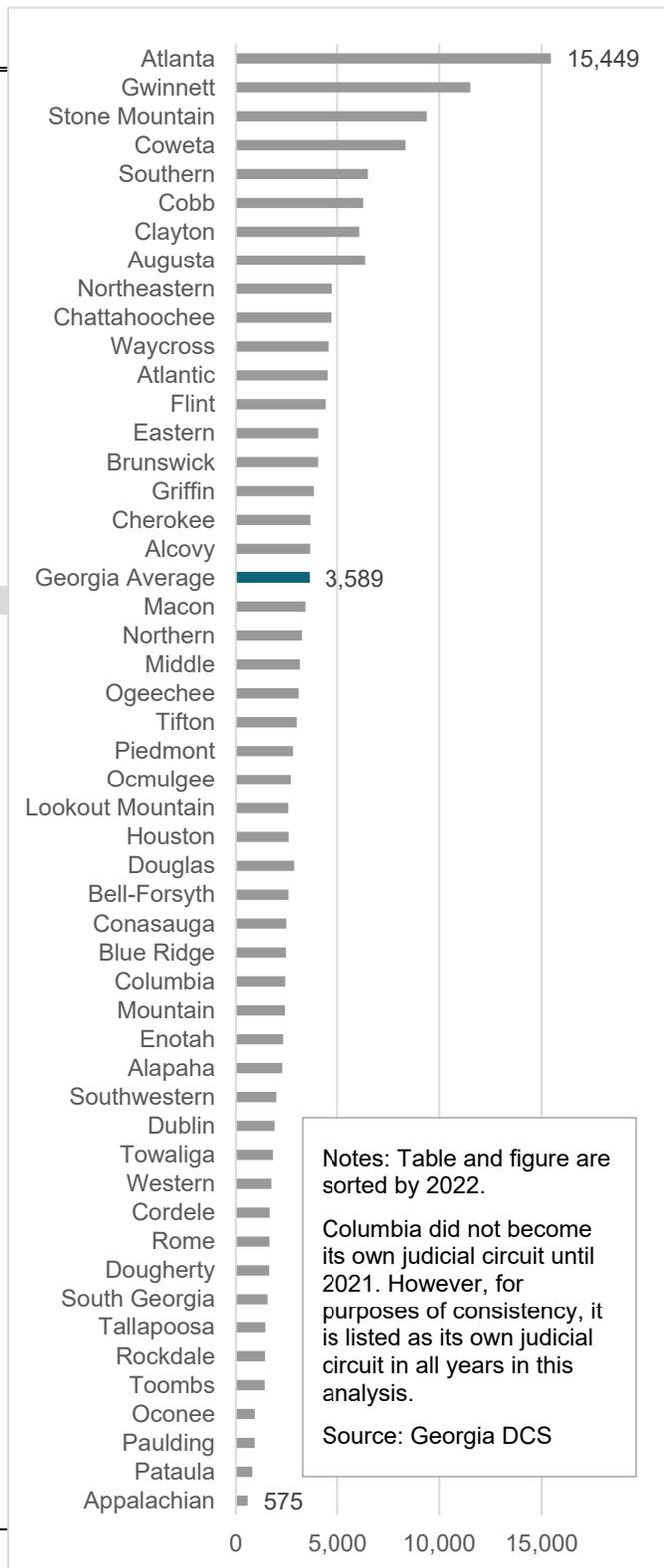


Appendix D. Additional Misdemeanor Probation Tables and Figures



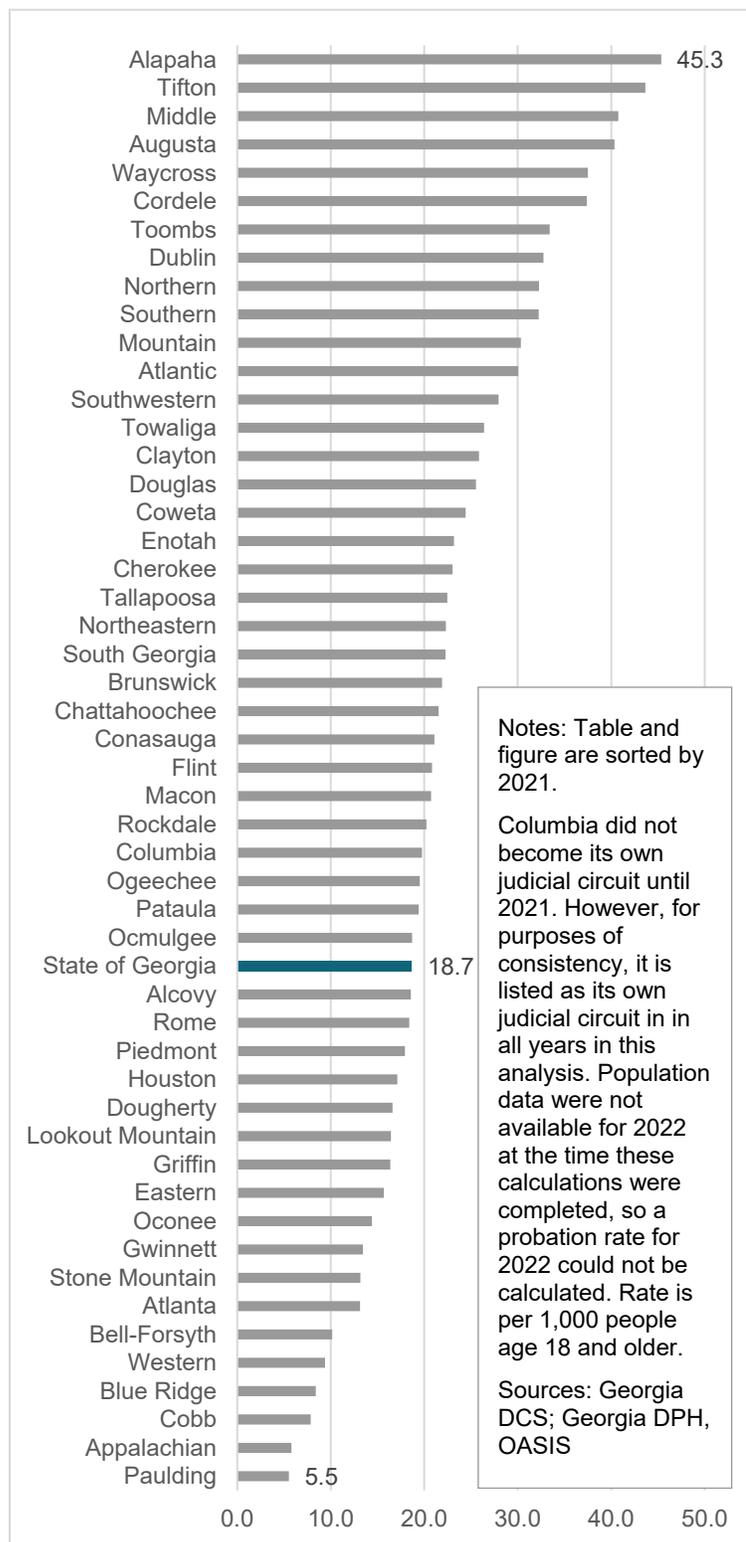
Annual Four-Quarter Average Number of All People on Misdemeanor Probation in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2022

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Atlanta | 15,680 | 13,436 | 11,056 | 15,449 |
| Gwinnett | 11,631 | 9,647 | 9,556 | 11,512 |
| Stone Mountain | 24,238 | 14,624 | 7,739 | 9,378 |
| Coweta | 8,674 | 7,513 | 6,995 | 8,344 |
| Southern | 7,394 | 6,188 | 5,649 | 6,500 |
| Cobb | 7,519 | 6,106 | 4,655 | 6,279 |
| Clayton | 9,740 | 7,164 | 5,603 | 6,082 |
| Northeastern | 5,611 | 4,360 | 4,022 | 4,698 |
| Chattahoochee | 5,904 | 4,980 | 4,451 | 4,674 |
| Waycross | 4,945 | 4,568 | 4,043 | 4,532 |
| Atlantic | 4,894 | 4,161 | 3,859 | 4,484 |
| Flint | 4,735 | 4,180 | 3,822 | 4,394 |
| Brunswick | 4,207 | 3,728 | 3,446 | 4,028 |
| Eastern | 4,350 | 3,744 | 3,689 | 4,025 |
| Griffin | 3,854 | 3,236 | 2,968 | 3,814 |
| Cherokee | 3,739 | 3,340 | 2,984 | 3,646 |
| Alcovy | 3,720 | 3,409 | 3,001 | 3,637 |
| Georgia Average | 4,432 | 3,560 | 3,091 | 3,589 |
| Macon | 3,706 | 3,258 | 3,132 | 3,406 |
| Northern | 3,106 | 3,199 | 2,928 | 3,230 |
| Middle | 3,353 | 2,896 | 2,952 | 3,135 |
| Ogeechee | 3,028 | 2,761 | 2,606 | 3,069 |
| Tifton | 2,979 | 2,739 | 2,693 | 2,977 |
| Douglas | 4,185 | 3,386 | 2,776 | 2,854 |
| Piedmont | 3,194 | 2,510 | 2,503 | 2,793 |
| Ocmulgee | 3,313 | 2,708 | 2,501 | 2,690 |
| Houston | 3,389 | 2,663 | 2,129 | 2,582 |
| Lookout Mountain | 2,794 | 2,534 | 2,297 | 2,565 |
| Bell-Forsyth | 1,919 | 2,121 | 1,943 | 2,571 |
| Conasauga | 2,621 | 2,359 | 2,266 | 2,460 |
| Blue Ridge | 2,606 | 2,240 | 1,774 | 2,444 |
| Columbia | 2,640 | 2,490 | 2,370 | 2,417 |
| Mountain | 2,666 | 2,469 | 2,174 | 2,402 |
| Enotah | 2,453 | 2,178 | 1,941 | 2,317 |
| Alapaha | 2,388 | 2,170 | 2,064 | 2,269 |
| Southwestern | 2,309 | 1,963 | 1,878 | 1,982 |
| Dublin | 2,411 | 1,972 | 1,840 | 1,897 |
| Towaliga | 1,662 | 1,595 | 1,541 | 1,816 |
| Western | 2,526 | 1,699 | 1,305 | 1,739 |
| Cordele | 2,015 | 1,745 | 1,658 | 1,653 |
| Rome | 2,249 | 1,581 | 1,405 | 1,642 |
| Dougherty | 1,628 | 1,461 | 1,075 | 1,627 |
| South Georgia | 1,517 | 1,410 | 1,456 | 1,549 |
| Tallapoosa | 1,966 | 1,514 | 1,254 | 1,441 |
| Rockdale | 1,743 | 1,747 | 1,450 | 1,429 |
| Toombs | 1,429 | 1,368 | 1,265 | 1,409 |
| Oconee | 1,171 | 914 | 832 | 930 |
| Paulding | 1,216 | 911 | 715 | 923 |
| Pataula | 1,065 | 811 | 700 | 806 |
| Appalachian | 990 | 650 | 438 | 575 |



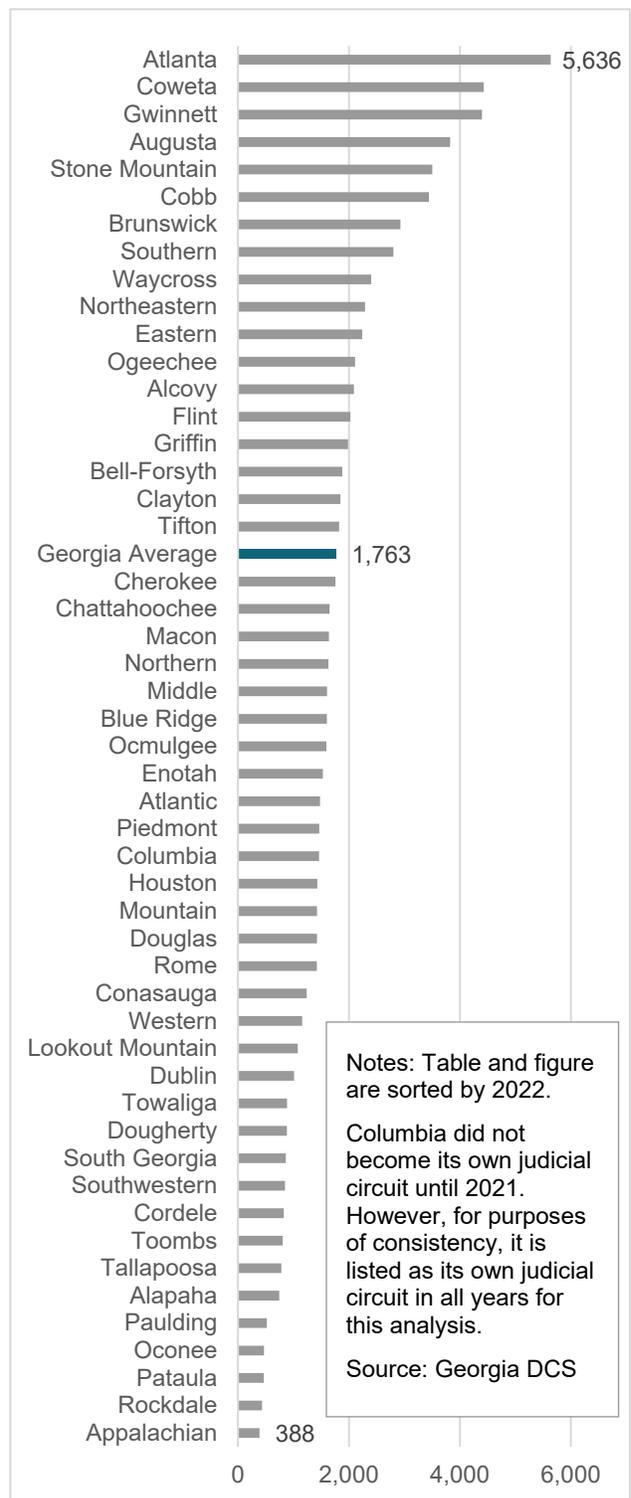
Rate per 1,000 Population on Misdemeanor Probation in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2021

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|------------------|------|------|------|
| Alapaha | 51.2 | 46.1 | 45.3 |
| Tifton | 49.7 | 45.8 | 43.6 |
| Middle | 46.2 | 39.9 | 40.8 |
| Augusta | 84.2 | 43.8 | 40.3 |
| Waycross | 45.6 | 42.0 | 37.5 |
| Cordele | 42.1 | 36.8 | 37.4 |
| Toombs | 37.7 | 36.0 | 33.4 |
| Dublin | 43.3 | 35.4 | 32.8 |
| Northern | 34.8 | 35.4 | 32.3 |
| Southern | 42.9 | 35.8 | 32.2 |
| Mountain | 38.3 | 35.0 | 30.3 |
| Atlantic | 38.7 | 32.2 | 30.1 |
| Southwestern | 34.3 | 29.1 | 27.9 |
| Towaliga | 29.2 | 27.6 | 26.4 |
| Clayton | 46.0 | 33.6 | 25.9 |
| Douglas | 38.5 | 30.7 | 25.5 |
| Coweta | 30.6 | 26.1 | 24.4 |
| Enotah | 29.4 | 25.6 | 23.2 |
| Cherokee | 29.6 | 25.9 | 23.0 |
| Tallapoosa | 36.0 | 27.4 | 22.5 |
| Northeastern | 32.1 | 24.5 | 22.3 |
| South Georgia | 24.0 | 22.4 | 22.3 |
| Brunswick | 26.9 | 23.6 | 21.9 |
| Chattahoochee | 29.3 | 24.5 | 21.5 |
| Conasauga | 24.2 | 21.8 | 21.1 |
| Flint | 27.1 | 23.4 | 20.8 |
| Macon | 25.1 | 22.0 | 20.7 |
| Rockdale | 25.3 | 25.3 | 20.2 |
| Columbia | 22.5 | 20.7 | 19.8 |
| Ogeechee | 23.4 | 21.0 | 19.5 |
| Pataula | 30.8 | 23.6 | 19.4 |
| Ocmulgee | 25.3 | 20.4 | 18.7 |
| State of Georgia | 27.3 | 21.7 | 18.7 |
| Alcovy | 24.1 | 21.6 | 18.6 |
| Rome | 29.6 | 20.8 | 18.4 |
| Piedmont | 24.3 | 18.4 | 17.9 |
| Houston | 28.8 | 22.3 | 17.1 |
| Dougherty | 24.3 | 22.1 | 16.6 |
| Griffin | 22.2 | 18.4 | 16.4 |
| Lookout Mountain | 20.0 | 18.0 | 16.4 |
| Eastern | 19.0 | 16.3 | 15.7 |
| Oconee | 18.5 | 14.5 | 14.4 |
| Gwinnett | 16.9 | 13.9 | 13.4 |
| Stone Mountain | 41.4 | 24.8 | 13.2 |
| Atlanta | 18.8 | 15.8 | 13.1 |
| Bell-Forsyth | 10.8 | 11.5 | 10.2 |
| Western | 18.6 | 12.4 | 9.4 |
| Blue Ridge | 13.2 | 11.0 | 8.4 |
| Cobb | 12.9 | 10.4 | 7.9 |
| Appalachian | 13.5 | 8.6 | 5.8 |
| Paulding | 9.7 | 7.1 | 5.5 |



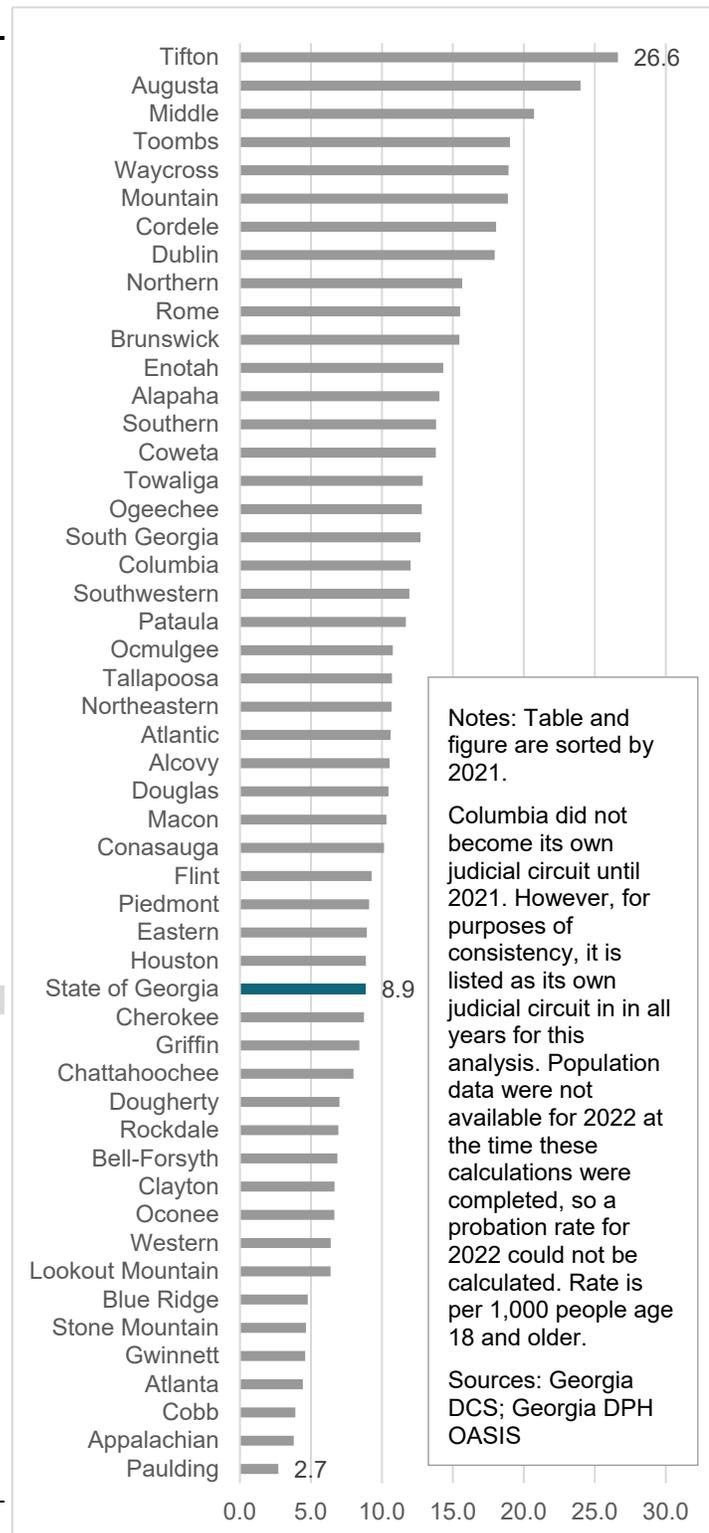
Annual Four-Quarter Average Number of People on Active Misdemeanor Probation in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2022

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Atlanta | 4,973 | 4,391 | 3,728 | 5,636 |
| Coweta | 4,842 | 4,141 | 3,949 | 4,428 |
| Gwinnett | 4,929 | 3,317 | 3,270 | 4,397 |
| Augusta | 3,895 | 4,227 | 4,249 | 3,823 |
| Stone Mountain | 11,268 | 6,593 | 2,737 | 3,503 |
| Cobb | 4,639 | 3,435 | 2,314 | 3,440 |
| Brunswick | 3,159 | 2,596 | 2,431 | 2,927 |
| Southern | 4,201 | 3,046 | 2,420 | 2,803 |
| Waycross | 3,018 | 2,434 | 2,040 | 2,398 |
| Northeastern | 2,567 | 2,229 | 1,926 | 2,291 |
| Eastern | 3,058 | 2,281 | 2,104 | 2,239 |
| Ogeechee | 2,259 | 1,898 | 1,710 | 2,110 |
| Alcovy | 2,268 | 2,020 | 1,704 | 2,090 |
| Flint | 2,680 | 2,025 | 1,702 | 2,028 |
| Griffin | 2,229 | 1,718 | 1,526 | 1,985 |
| Bell-Forsyth | 1,472 | 1,536 | 1,313 | 1,879 |
| Clayton | 3,385 | 2,288 | 1,444 | 1,845 |
| Tifton | 2,139 | 1,764 | 1,642 | 1,822 |
| Cherokee | 1,977 | 1,558 | 1,132 | 1,757 |
| Georgia Average | 2,293 | 1,762 | 1,468 | 1,763 |
| Chattahoochee | 2,140 | 1,746 | 1,653 | 1,650 |
| Macon | 1,973 | 1,550 | 1,559 | 1,639 |
| Northern | 2,300 | 1,678 | 1,420 | 1,630 |
| Middle | 1,909 | 1,470 | 1,501 | 1,605 |
| Blue Ridge | 1,702 | 1,404 | 1,010 | 1,601 |
| Ocmulgee | 2,073 | 1,571 | 1,441 | 1,593 |
| Enotah | 1,658 | 1,402 | 1,199 | 1,532 |
| Atlantic | 2,202 | 1,734 | 1,362 | 1,479 |
| Piedmont | 1,898 | 1,311 | 1,269 | 1,465 |
| Columbia | 1,825 | 1,574 | 1,442 | 1,462 |
| Houston | 1,993 | 1,417 | 1,103 | 1,430 |
| Mountain | 1,752 | 1,578 | 1,353 | 1,425 |
| Douglas | 1,937 | 1,278 | 1,138 | 1,424 |
| Rome | 1,802 | 1,326 | 1,185 | 1,422 |
| Conasauga | 1,653 | 1,215 | 1,091 | 1,238 |
| Western | 1,611 | 1,185 | 889 | 1,158 |
| Lookout Mountain | 1,486 | 1,051 | 891 | 1,077 |
| Dublin | 1,457 | 1,071 | 1,008 | 1,012 |
| Towaliga | 925 | 726 | 751 | 886 |
| Dougherty | 900 | 735 | 454 | 881 |
| South Georgia | 995 | 806 | 831 | 863 |
| Southwestern | 1,063 | 753 | 802 | 849 |
| Cordele | 1,209 | 880 | 800 | 823 |
| Toombs | 999 | 820 | 720 | 808 |
| Tallapoosa | 1,030 | 787 | 598 | 782 |
| Alapaha | 1,339 | 907 | 640 | 743 |
| Paulding | 793 | 510 | 350 | 520 |
| Oconee | 686 | 454 | 385 | 468 |
| Pataula | 784 | 517 | 422 | 464 |
| Rockdale | 822 | 677 | 496 | 434 |
| Appalachian | 777 | 483 | 286 | 388 |



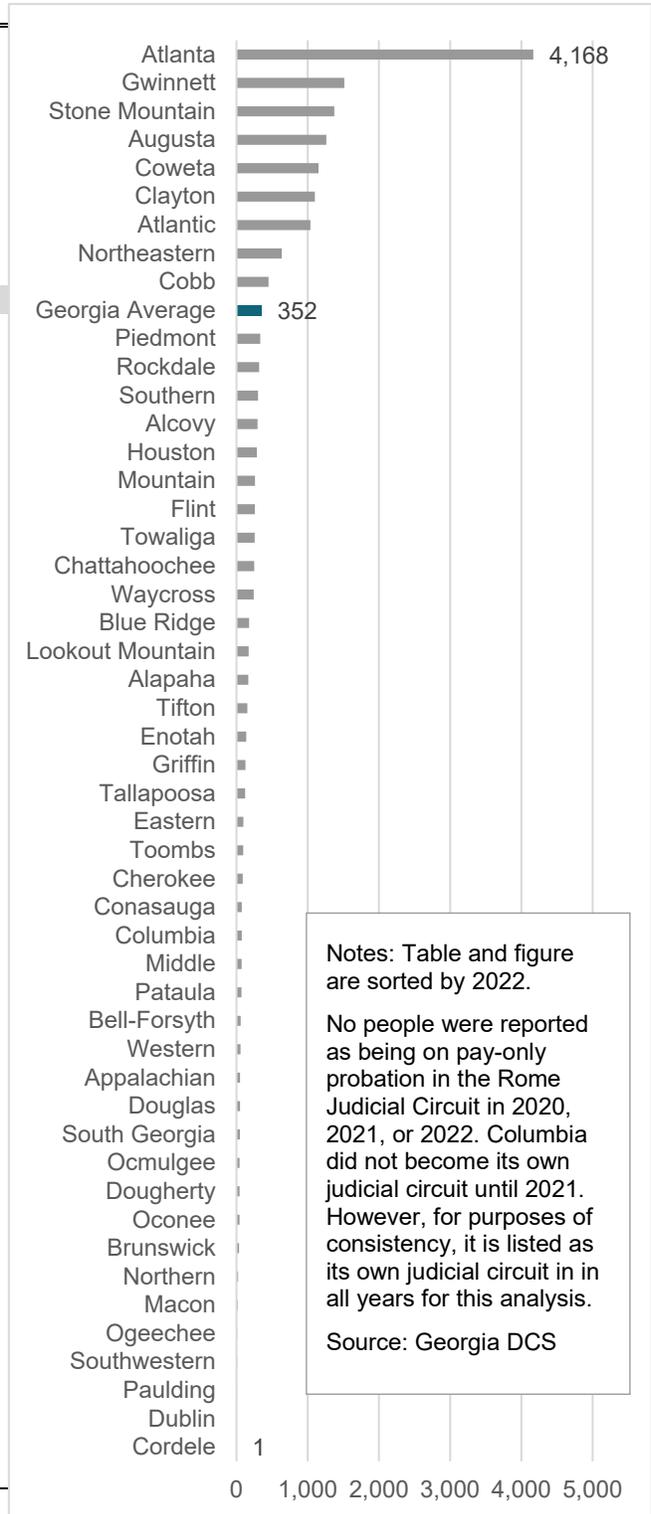
Rate per 1,000 Population on Active Misdemeanor Probation in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2021

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|------------------|------|------|------|
| Tifton | 35.7 | 29.5 | 26.6 |
| Augusta | 22.5 | 24.4 | 24.0 |
| Middle | 26.3 | 20.3 | 20.7 |
| Toombs | 26.3 | 21.6 | 19.0 |
| Mountain | 25.2 | 22.4 | 18.9 |
| Waycross | 27.8 | 22.4 | 18.9 |
| Cordele | 25.3 | 18.6 | 18.0 |
| Dublin | 26.2 | 19.2 | 17.9 |
| Northern | 25.8 | 18.6 | 15.7 |
| Brunswick | 20.2 | 16.5 | 15.5 |
| Rome | 23.7 | 17.4 | 15.5 |
| Enotah | 19.9 | 16.5 | 14.3 |
| Alapaha | 28.7 | 19.2 | 14.0 |
| Coweta | 17.1 | 14.4 | 13.8 |
| Southern | 24.4 | 17.6 | 13.8 |
| Towaliga | 16.2 | 12.6 | 12.9 |
| Ogeechee | 17.5 | 14.4 | 12.8 |
| South Georgia | 15.8 | 12.8 | 12.7 |
| Columbia | 15.5 | 13.1 | 12.0 |
| Southwestern | 15.8 | 11.2 | 11.9 |
| Pataula | 22.7 | 15.0 | 11.7 |
| Ocmulgee | 15.8 | 11.8 | 10.8 |
| Northeastern | 14.7 | 12.5 | 10.7 |
| Tallapoosa | 18.8 | 14.2 | 10.7 |
| Atlantic | 17.4 | 13.4 | 10.6 |
| Alcovy | 14.7 | 12.8 | 10.5 |
| Douglas | 17.8 | 11.6 | 10.5 |
| Macon | 13.4 | 10.5 | 10.3 |
| Conasauga | 15.3 | 11.2 | 10.1 |
| Flint | 15.3 | 11.3 | 9.3 |
| Piedmont | 14.4 | 9.6 | 9.1 |
| Eastern | 13.4 | 9.9 | 8.9 |
| Houston | 16.9 | 11.9 | 8.9 |
| State of Georgia | 14.1 | 10.7 | 8.9 |
| Cherokee | 15.7 | 12.1 | 8.7 |
| Griffin | 12.8 | 9.8 | 8.4 |
| Chattahoochee | 10.6 | 8.6 | 8.0 |
| Dougherty | 13.4 | 11.1 | 7.0 |
| Bell-Forsyth | 8.3 | 8.4 | 6.9 |
| Rockdale | 11.9 | 9.8 | 6.9 |
| Clayton | 16.0 | 10.7 | 6.7 |
| Oconee | 10.9 | 7.2 | 6.7 |
| Lookout Mountain | 10.7 | 7.5 | 6.4 |
| Western | 11.8 | 8.7 | 6.4 |
| Blue Ridge | 8.6 | 6.9 | 4.8 |
| Stone Mountain | 19.2 | 11.2 | 4.7 |
| Gwinnett | 7.2 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Atlanta | 6.0 | 5.2 | 4.4 |
| Cobb | 8.0 | 5.8 | 3.9 |
| Appalachian | 10.6 | 6.4 | 3.8 |
| Paulding | 6.4 | 4.0 | 2.7 |



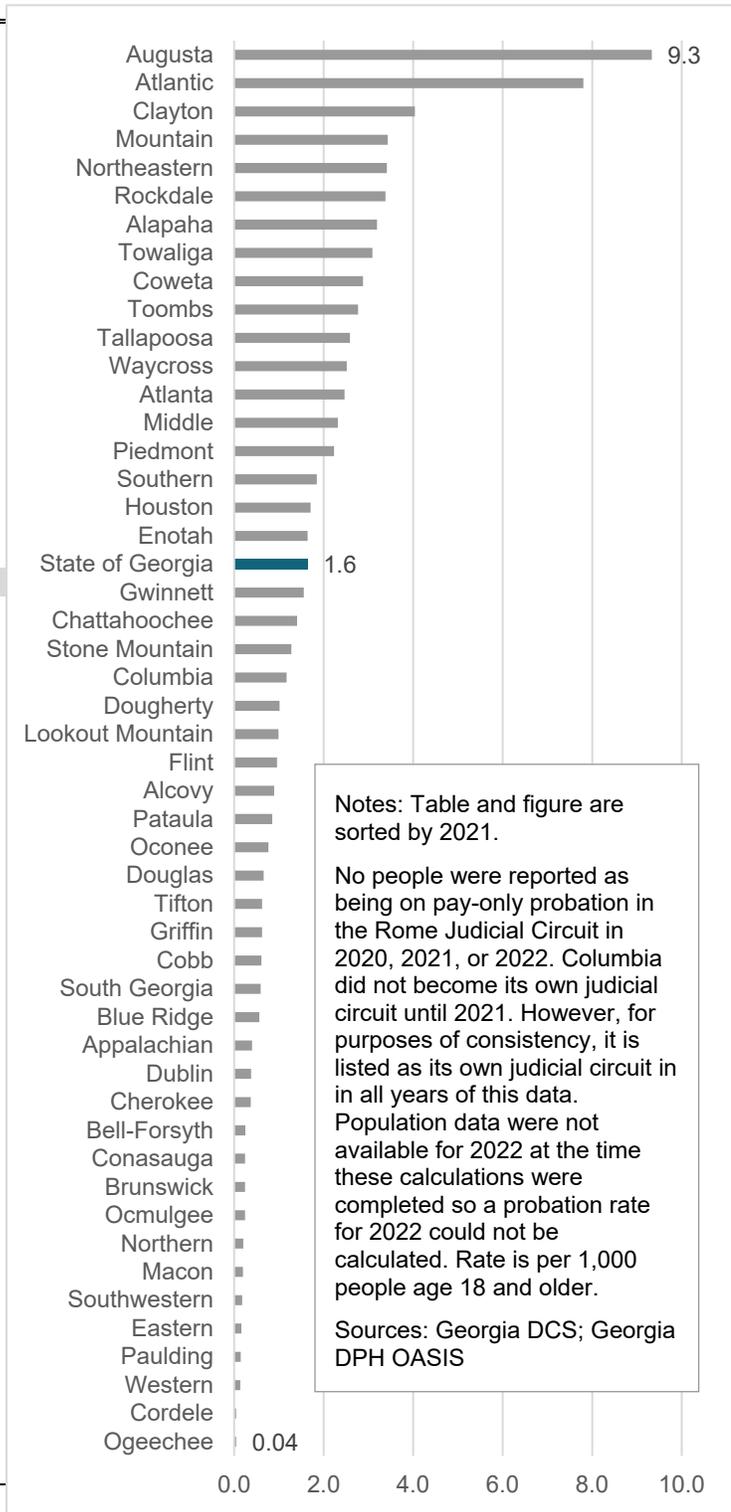
Annual Four-Quarter Average Number of People on Pay-Only Misdemeanor Probation in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2022

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Atlanta | 5,612 | 3,401 | 2,075 | 4,168 |
| Gwinnett | 1,849 | 1,340 | 1,106 | 1,515 |
| Stone Mountain | 8,015 | 3,358 | 750 | 1,374 |
| Augusta | 5,094 | 2,253 | 1,653 | 1,262 |
| Coweta | 1,023 | 816 | 825 | 1,152 |
| Clayton | 2,275 | 1,190 | 875 | 1,100 |
| Atlantic | 1,679 | 1,144 | 1,002 | 1,039 |
| Northeastern | 1,064 | 697 | 615 | 637 |
| Cobb | 585 | 491 | 362 | 450 |
| Georgia Average | 720 | 407 | 271 | 352 |
| Piedmont | 363 | 277 | 312 | 333 |
| Rockdale | 343 | 368 | 242 | 318 |
| Southern | 657 | 412 | 324 | 302 |
| Alcovy | 337 | 215 | 144 | 296 |
| Houston | 502 | 317 | 212 | 286 |
| Mountain | 404 | 306 | 246 | 259 |
| Flint | 238 | 242 | 176 | 258 |
| Towaliga | 309 | 266 | 180 | 255 |
| Chattahoochee | 1,198 | 466 | 291 | 250 |
| Waycross | 428 | 383 | 271 | 242 |
| Blue Ridge | 222 | 167 | 119 | 178 |
| Lookout Mountain | 336 | 194 | 138 | 171 |
| Alapaha | 79 | 94 | 145 | 166 |
| Tifton | 121 | 106 | 39 | 154 |
| Enotah | 249 | 174 | 138 | 137 |
| Griffin | 286 | 150 | 113 | 127 |
| Tallapoosa | 325 | 210 | 144 | 121 |
| Eastern | 60 | 56 | 38 | 97 |
| Toombs | 108 | 112 | 105 | 95 |
| Cherokee | 279 | 70 | 48 | 88 |
| Conasauga | 65 | 34 | 26 | 75 |
| Columbia | 193 | 126 | 141 | 73 |
| Middle | 423 | 160 | 168 | 72 |
| Pataula | 69 | 58 | 31 | 70 |
| Bell-Forsyth | 7 | 21 | 48 | 59 |
| Western | 10 | 18 | 19 | 57 |
| Appalachian | 88 | 46 | 30 | 51 |
| Douglas | 174 | 190 | 72 | 51 |
| South Georgia | 59 | 42 | 39 | 47 |
| Ocmulgee | 150 | 67 | 32 | 44 |
| Dougherty | 70 | 36 | 66 | 43 |
| Oconee | 109 | 53 | 44 | 42 |
| Brunswick | 159 | 77 | 38 | 36 |
| Northern | 23 | 22 | 19 | 23 |
| Macon | 22 | 33 | 30 | 17 |
| Ogeechee | 30 | 8 | 6 | 11 |
| Southwestern | 16 | 11 | 12 | 10 |
| Paulding | 132 | 48 | 19 | 7 |
| Dublin | 74 | 39 | 21 | 6 |
| Cordele | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Rome | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



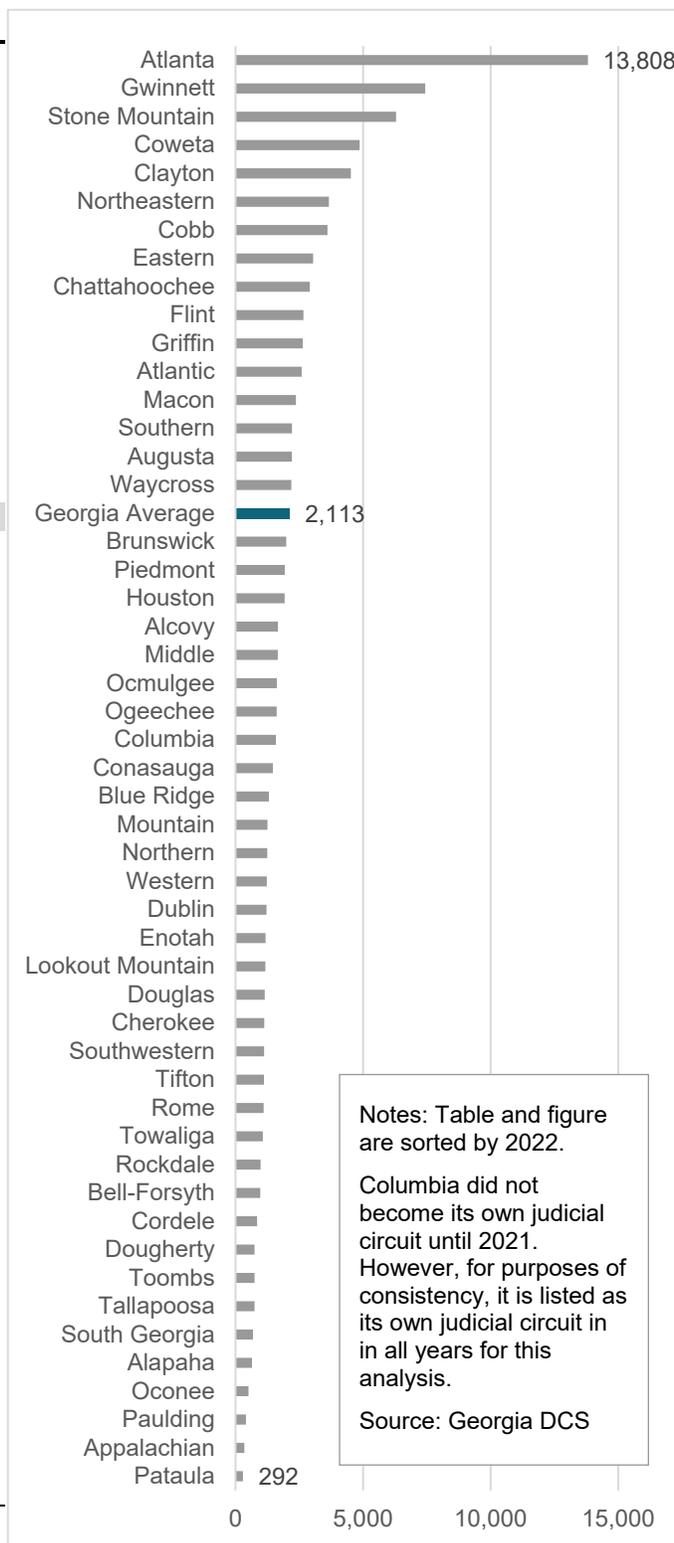
Rate per 1,000 Population on Pay-Only Misdemeanor Probation in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2021

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|------------------|------|------|------|
| Augusta | 29.5 | 13.0 | 9.3 |
| Atlantic | 13.3 | 8.9 | 7.8 |
| Clayton | 10.8 | 5.6 | 4.0 |
| Mountain | 5.8 | 4.3 | 3.4 |
| Northeastern | 6.1 | 3.9 | 3.4 |
| Rockdale | 5.0 | 5.3 | 3.4 |
| Alapaha | 1.7 | 2.0 | 3.2 |
| Towaliga | 5.4 | 4.6 | 3.1 |
| Coweta | 3.6 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| Tallapoosa | 6.0 | 3.8 | 2.6 |
| Toombs | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Atlanta | 6.7 | 4.0 | 2.5 |
| Waycross | 3.9 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| Middle | 5.8 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Piedmont | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Southern | 3.8 | 2.4 | 1.8 |
| Houston | 4.3 | 2.7 | 1.7 |
| Enotah | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Gwinnett | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| State of Georgia | 4.4 | 2.5 | 1.6 |
| Chattahoochee | 5.9 | 2.3 | 1.4 |
| Stone Mountain | 13.7 | 5.7 | 1.3 |
| Columbia | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Dougherty | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Flint | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| Lookout Mountain | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| Alcovy | 2.2 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| Pataula | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.9 |
| Oconee | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Douglas | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.7 |
| Blue Ridge | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Cobb | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Griffin | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| South Georgia | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Tifton | 2.0 | 1.8 | 0.6 |
| Appalachian | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Cherokee | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Dublin | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Bell-Forsyth | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Brunswick | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Conasauga | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Eastern | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Macon | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Northern | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Ocmulgee | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Paulding | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Western | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Southwestern | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Cordele | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.05 |
| Ogeechee | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.04 |
| Rome | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |



Number of Successful Misdemeanor Probation Terminations in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2022

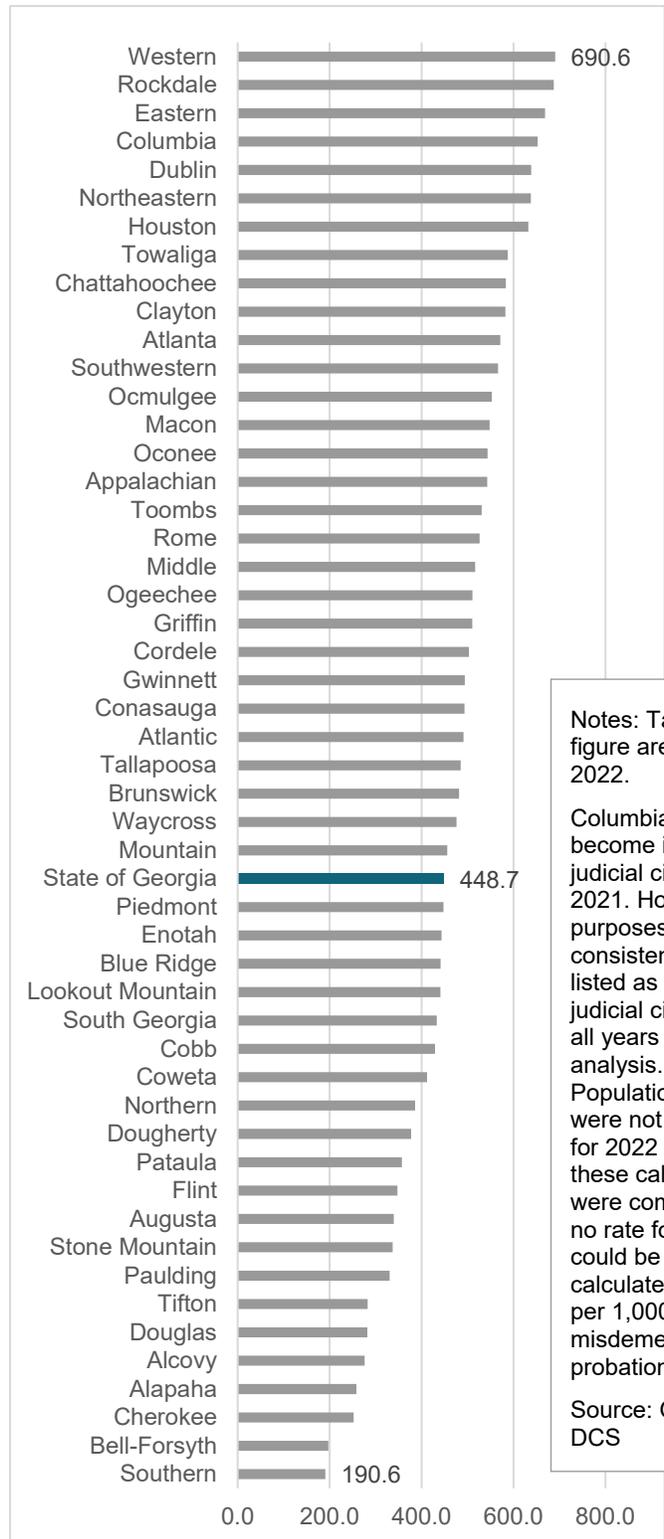
| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Atlanta | 23,888 | 19,121 | 15,117 | 13,808 |
| Gwinnett | 10,050 | 7,708 | 6,215 | 7,432 |
| Stone Mountain | 21,105 | 14,900 | 6,699 | 6,291 |
| Coweta | 5,641 | 5,672 | 5,015 | 4,862 |
| Clayton | 8,538 | 5,818 | 4,329 | 4,519 |
| Northeastern | 5,945 | 6,602 | 3,539 | 3,658 |
| Cobb | 5,941 | 4,665 | 3,442 | 3,605 |
| Eastern | 4,932 | 3,717 | 2,861 | 3,039 |
| Chattahoochee | 4,096 | 2,776 | 1,419 | 2,910 |
| Flint | 4,629 | 3,582 | 2,877 | 2,660 |
| Griffin | 4,494 | 3,444 | 2,295 | 2,637 |
| Atlantic | 3,855 | 3,398 | 2,717 | 2,594 |
| Macon | 2,860 | 2,466 | 2,204 | 2,369 |
| Southern | 3,496 | 2,877 | 2,212 | 2,213 |
| Augusta | 3,596 | 4,019 | 2,308 | 2,209 |
| Waycross | 3,732 | 2,894 | 1,975 | 2,190 |
| Georgia Average | 3,498 | 2,805 | 2,038 | 2,113 |
| Brunswick | 3,392 | 2,554 | 1,918 | 1,990 |
| Piedmont | 3,668 | 1,940 | 1,615 | 1,933 |
| Houston | 3,433 | 2,406 | 1,772 | 1,925 |
| Alcovy | 2,576 | 2,140 | 1,471 | 1,661 |
| Middle | 2,541 | 1,682 | 1,449 | 1,654 |
| Ocmulgee | 2,263 | 1,781 | 1,314 | 1,620 |
| Ogeechee | 2,217 | 1,984 | 1,418 | 1,613 |
| Columbia | 1,897 | 1,778 | 1,641 | 1,585 |
| Conasauga | 1,730 | 1,575 | 1,212 | 1,465 |
| Blue Ridge | 1,650 | 1,573 | 1,050 | 1,309 |
| Mountain | 1,663 | 1,432 | 1,530 | 1,251 |
| Northern | 1,908 | 1,471 | 1,151 | 1,246 |
| Western | 1,973 | 1,628 | 1,006 | 1,224 |
| Dublin | 2,073 | 1,630 | 1,296 | 1,213 |
| Enotah | 1,463 | 1,550 | 1,107 | 1,175 |
| Lookout Mountain | 1,703 | 1,213 | 1,020 | 1,171 |
| Douglas | 2,293 | 1,392 | 1,681 | 1,144 |
| Cherokee | 1,870 | 1,533 | 982 | 1,127 |
| Southwestern | 1,554 | 1,288 | 1,084 | 1,123 |
| Tifton | 1,358 | 1,222 | 969 | 1,114 |
| Rome | 1,887 | 1,355 | 857 | 1,099 |
| Towaliga | 1,081 | 1,082 | 826 | 1,069 |
| Rockdale | 1,300 | 1,326 | 1,165 | 984 |
| Bell-Forsyth | 997 | 904 | 852 | 971 |
| Cordele | 1,348 | 1,113 | 833 | 847 |
| Dougherty | 1,565 | 1,652 | 1,007 | 749 |
| Toombs | 749 | 654 | 766 | 746 |
| Tallapoosa | 1,129 | 938 | 719 | 745 |
| South Georgia | 1,120 | 735 | 640 | 681 |
| Alapaha | 857 | 845 | 707 | 647 |
| Oconee | 946 | 698 | 543 | 510 |
| Paulding | 883 | 595 | 437 | 408 |
| Appalachian | 673 | 489 | 331 | 345 |
| Pataula | 320 | 423 | 317 | 292 |



Notes: Table and figure are sorted by 2022.
 Columbia did not become its own judicial circuit until 2021. However, for purposes of consistency, it is listed as its own judicial circuit in all years for this analysis.
 Source: Georgia DCS

Rate per 1,000 Cases of Successful Misdemeanor Probation Terminations in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2022

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|------------------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| Western | 759.9 | 950.1 | 760.8 | 690.6 |
| Rockdale | 717.5 | 758.1 | 801.9 | 687.6 |
| Eastern | 1,038.0 | 901.0 | 715.5 | 668.4 |
| Columbia | 698.1 | 709.4 | 695.0 | 652.5 |
| Dublin | 858.2 | 825.1 | 703.8 | 638.5 |
| Northeastern | 998.0 | 1,335.0 | 707.4 | 637.6 |
| Houston | 931.2 | 813.0 | 714.9 | 632.2 |
| Towaliga | 608.5 | 681.0 | 535.0 | 587.4 |
| Chattahoochee | 660.7 | 525.7 | 301.4 | 583.4 |
| Clayton | 739.6 | 660.5 | 616.3 | 582.3 |
| Atlanta | 1,106.0 | 933.1 | 870.2 | 571.2 |
| Southwestern | 686.2 | 664.2 | 623.9 | 566.3 |
| Ocmulgee | 652.6 | 616.5 | 478.6 | 552.7 |
| Macon | 710.1 | 635.8 | 570.7 | 548.1 |
| Oconee | 789.5 | 752.0 | 649.7 | 543.4 |
| Appalachian | 602.4 | 681.8 | 658.1 | 542.9 |
| Toombs | 508.2 | 474.3 | 607.2 | 530.7 |
| Rome | 658.5 | 684.6 | 490.5 | 526.3 |
| Middle | 722.0 | 569.3 | 479.6 | 516.4 |
| Ogeechee | 667.6 | 665.1 | 511.6 | 510.4 |
| Griffin | 848.6 | 792.0 | 589.0 | 510.3 |
| Cordele | 655.3 | 627.7 | 493.6 | 503.0 |
| Gwinnett | 786.8 | 666.3 | 525.4 | 494.1 |
| Conasauga | 573.8 | 556.5 | 432.8 | 493.3 |
| Atlantic | 768.3 | 756.5 | 599.0 | 491.2 |
| Tallapoosa | 544.8 | 589.5 | 544.6 | 485.0 |
| Brunswick | 742.5 | 659.5 | 534.8 | 481.6 |
| Waycross | 668.7 | 622.7 | 471.2 | 475.9 |
| Mountain | 539.8 | 522.0 | 587.7 | 455.9 |
| State of Georgia | 663.1 | 631.0 | 506.2 | 448.7 |
| Piedmont | 902.1 | 611.0 | 382.9 | 447.5 |
| Enotah | 530.5 | 624.9 | 478.5 | 443.4 |
| Blue Ridge | 633.7 | 565.3 | 435.6 | 441.2 |
| Lookout Mountain | 591.1 | 464.7 | 431.2 | 440.9 |
| South Georgia | 709.1 | 512.6 | 430.8 | 433.1 |
| Cobb | 693.7 | 582.3 | 513.3 | 429.3 |
| Coweta | 524.7 | 576.2 | 532.7 | 411.9 |
| Northern | 506.5 | 459.5 | 393.4 | 385.9 |
| Dougherty | 557.8 | 758.8 | 510.0 | 377.2 |
| Pataula | 296.6 | 516.6 | 450.3 | 357.1 |
| Flint | 566.2 | 488.6 | 486.8 | 347.4 |
| Augusta | 205.4 | 499.2 | 309.7 | 339.6 |
| Stone Mountain | 667.4 | 658.7 | 414.7 | 337.2 |
| Paulding | 589.6 | 516.8 | 482.2 | 330.5 |
| Tifton | 367.6 | 347.9 | 281.5 | 282.6 |
| Douglas | 420.4 | 307.3 | 477.6 | 281.9 |
| Alcovy | 678.8 | 434.1 | 276.2 | 276.2 |
| Alapaha | 353.5 | 371.8 | 305.8 | 258.0 |
| Cherokee | 379.8 | 378.6 | 269.5 | 252.4 |
| Bell-Forsyth | 510.2 | 251.7 | 225.9 | 197.2 |
| Southern | 347.3 | 287.4 | 214.3 | 190.6 |



Notes: Table and figure are sorted by 2022.

Columbia did not become its own judicial circuit until 2021. However, for purposes of consistency, it is listed as its own judicial circuit in all years for this analysis.

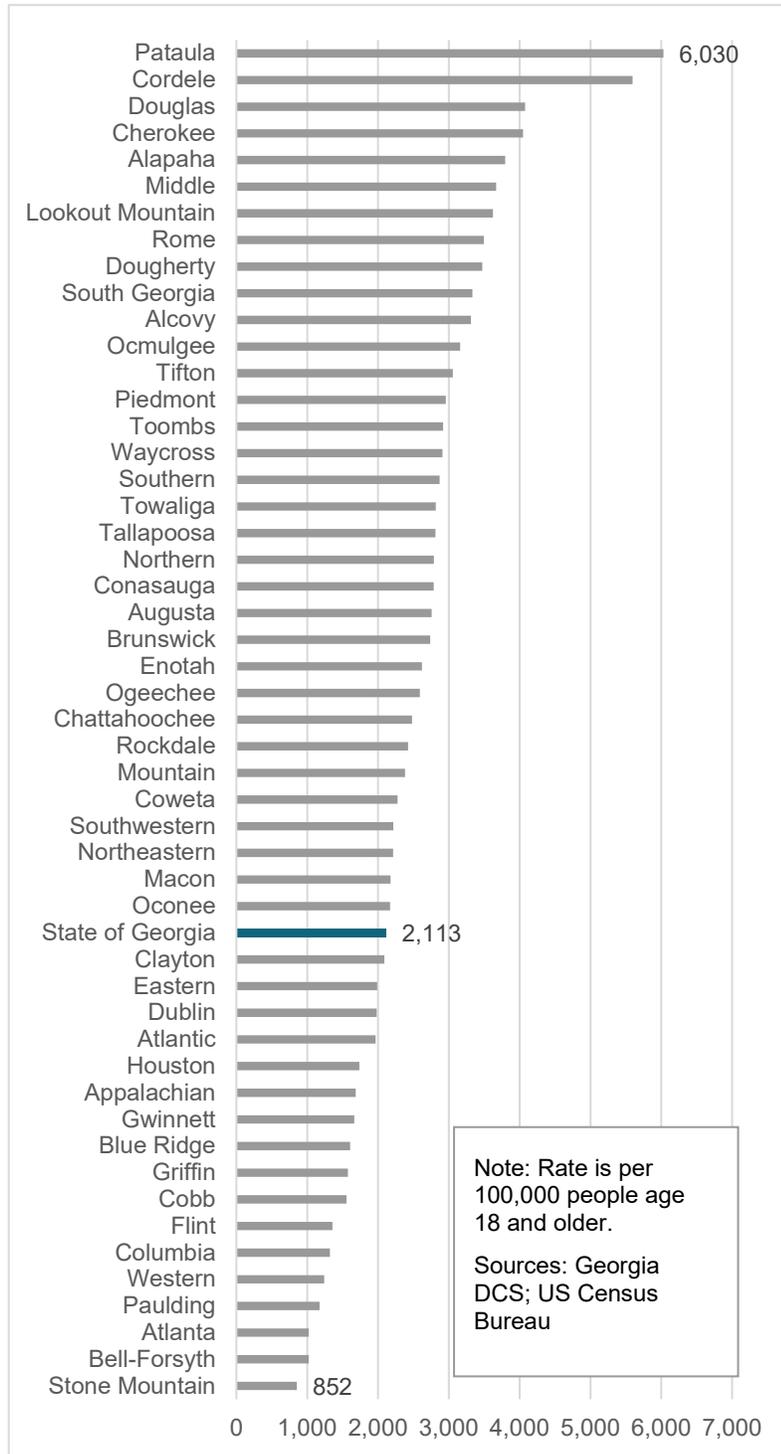
Population data were not available for 2022 at the time these calculations were completed, so no rate for 2022 could be calculated. Rate is per 1,000 misdemeanor probation cases.

Source: Georgia DCS

Appendix E. Additional Felony Probation Table and Figure

Felony Probation Rates per 100,000 Population in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, January 1, 2023

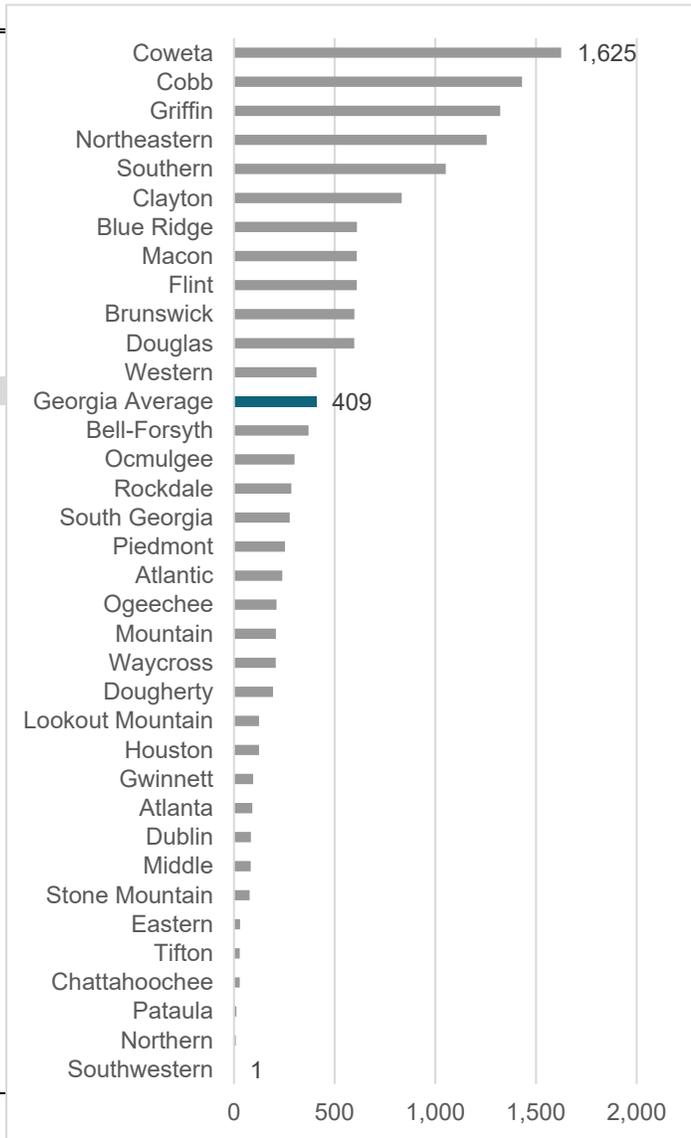
| | |
|------------------|-------|
| Pataula | 6,030 |
| Cordele | 5,594 |
| Douglas | 4,077 |
| Cherokee | 4,048 |
| Alapaha | 3,796 |
| Middle | 3,668 |
| Lookout Mountain | 3,624 |
| Rome | 3,494 |
| Dougherty | 3,472 |
| South Georgia | 3,333 |
| Alcovy | 3,312 |
| Ocmulgee | 3,160 |
| Tifton | 3,056 |
| Piedmont | 2,957 |
| Toombs | 2,919 |
| Waycross | 2,910 |
| Southern | 2,869 |
| Towaliga | 2,815 |
| Tallapoosa | 2,811 |
| Northern | 2,788 |
| Conasauga | 2,786 |
| Augusta | 2,758 |
| Brunswick | 2,736 |
| Enotah | 2,620 |
| Ogeechee | 2,590 |
| Chattahoochee | 2,480 |
| Rockdale | 2,425 |
| Mountain | 2,381 |
| Coweta | 2,276 |
| Southwestern | 2,216 |
| Northeastern | 2,212 |
| Macon | 2,177 |
| Oconee | 2,171 |
| State of Georgia | 2,113 |
| Clayton | 2,089 |
| Eastern | 1,987 |
| Dublin | 1,981 |
| Atlantic | 1,966 |
| Houston | 1,736 |
| Appalachian | 1,685 |
| Gwinnett | 1,664 |
| Blue Ridge | 1,606 |
| Griffin | 1,575 |
| Cobb | 1,554 |
| Flint | 1,355 |
| Columbia | 1,320 |
| Western | 1,239 |
| Paulding | 1,175 |
| Atlanta | 1,021 |
| Bell-Forsyth | 1,021 |
| Stone Mountain | 852 |



Appendix F. Additional Probation Revocation Tables and Figures

Total Number of Misdemeanor Probation Revocations Filed in State Courts in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2021

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Coweta | 2,000 | 1,112 | 1,625 |
| Cobb | 3,831 | 1,715 | 1,431 |
| Griffin | 1,320 | 1,457 | 1,322 |
| Northeastern | 1,700 | 1,048 | 1,255 |
| Southern | 2,240 | 1,549 | 1,052 |
| Clayton | 1,608 | 573 | 833 |
| Blue Ridge | 1,116 | 534 | 611 |
| Flint | 1,049 | 335 | 610 |
| Macon | 580 | 409 | 610 |
| Brunswick | 1,371 | 696 | 598 |
| Douglas | 1,833 | 856 | 597 |
| Western | 1,911 | 574 | 410 |
| Georgia Average | 939 | 445 | 409 |
| Bell-Forsyth | 539 | 442 | 370 |
| Ocmulgee | 727 | 276 | 301 |
| Rockdale | 340 | 275 | 285 |
| South Georgia | 193 | 122 | 277 |
| Piedmont | 208 | 155 | 253 |
| Atlantic | 429 | 369 | 240 |
| Ogeechee | 389 | 558 | 211 |
| Mountain | 54 | 26 | 208 |
| Waycross | 705 | 441 | 207 |
| Dougherty | 479 | 227 | 194 |
| Lookout Mountain | 1,920 | 239 | 140 |
| Houston | 301 | 152 | 124 |
| Gwinnett | ND | 0 | 95 |
| Atlanta | 1,604 | ND | 91 |
| Dublin | 90 | 96 | 84 |
| Middle | 110 | 68 | 83 |
| Stone Mountain | 630 | 88 | 78 |
| Eastern | 516 | 67 | 30 |
| Chattahoochee | 412 | 109 | 29 |
| Tifton | 96 | 34 | 29 |
| Pataula | 5 | 2 | 12 |
| Northern | 86 | 2 | 9 |
| Southwestern | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Augusta | 1,538 | 64 | ND |



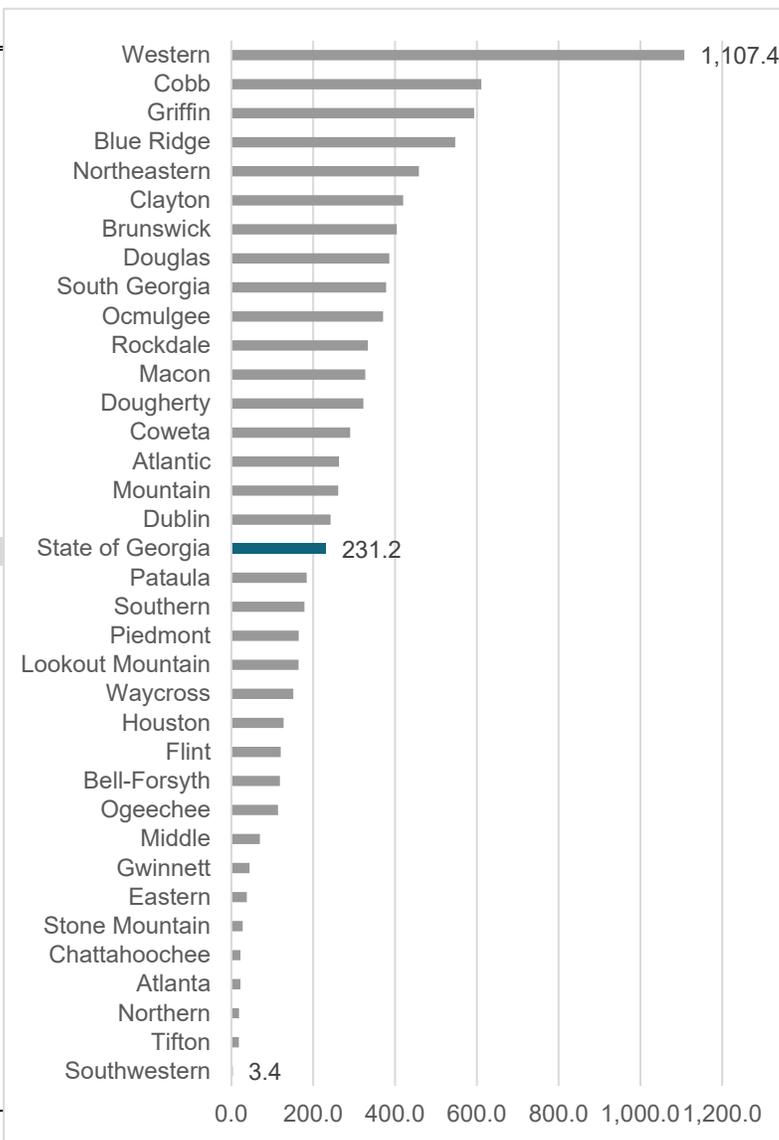
Notes: Table and figure are sorted by 2021. Only counties that reported data and that have a state court are included in the circuits and Georgia average. ND indicates that no data were reported by any courts in the circuit.

Source: Georgia JC/AOC



Rate per 1,000 Misdemeanor Probation Revocations Filed in State Courts in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2021

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Western | 1,725.9 | 888.2 | 1,107.4 |
| Cobb | 887.2 | 509.8 | 611.0 |
| Griffin | 436.7 | 561.1 | 593.7 |
| Blue Ridge | 690.5 | 361.1 | 547.1 |
| Northeastern | 422.1 | 340.3 | 458.7 |
| Clayton | 447.4 | 214.0 | 419.8 |
| Brunswick | 622.8 | 388.0 | 404.4 |
| Douglas | 694.6 | 480.8 | 386.0 |
| South Georgia | 281.2 | 187.3 | 378.4 |
| Ocmulgee | 768.5 | 326.8 | 371.0 |
| Rockdale | 347.4 | 278.5 | 333.5 |
| Macon | 265.8 | 223.3 | 327.3 |
| Dougherty | 474.6 | 257.3 | 322.7 |
| Coweta | 315.5 | 183.5 | 290.2 |
| Atlantic | 193.3 | 394.7 | 263.2 |
| Mountain | 86.6 | 45.0 | 261.1 |
| Dublin | 197.9 | 228.7 | 242.6 |
| State of Georgia | 299.0 | 193.8 | 231.2 |
| Pataula | 22.0 | 18.6 | 183.9 |
| Southern | 328.8 | 246.0 | 178.6 |
| Piedmont | 277.5 | 234.4 | 164.6 |
| Lookout Mountain | 1,681.6 | 182.5 | 164.3 |
| Waycross | 441.4 | 185.5 | 151.2 |
| Houston | 137.2 | 103.7 | 127.4 |
| Flint | 150.1 | 52.9 | 120.4 |
| Bell-Forsyth | 314.0 | 140.5 | 118.4 |
| Ogeechee | 207.6 | 297.2 | 113.8 |
| Middle | 123.2 | 85.9 | 69.5 |
| Gwinnett | ND | 0.0 | 44.1 |
| Eastern | 316.1 | 54.6 | 37.5 |
| Stone Mountain | 34.7 | 9.6 | 27.5 |
| Chattahoochee | 273.4 | 87.5 | 22.0 |
| Atlanta | 332.9 | ND | 21.9 |
| Northern | 172.6 | 4.3 | 18.8 |
| Tifton | 62.6 | 22.5 | 18.2 |
| Southwestern | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 |
| Augusta | 93.3 | 9.0 | ND |

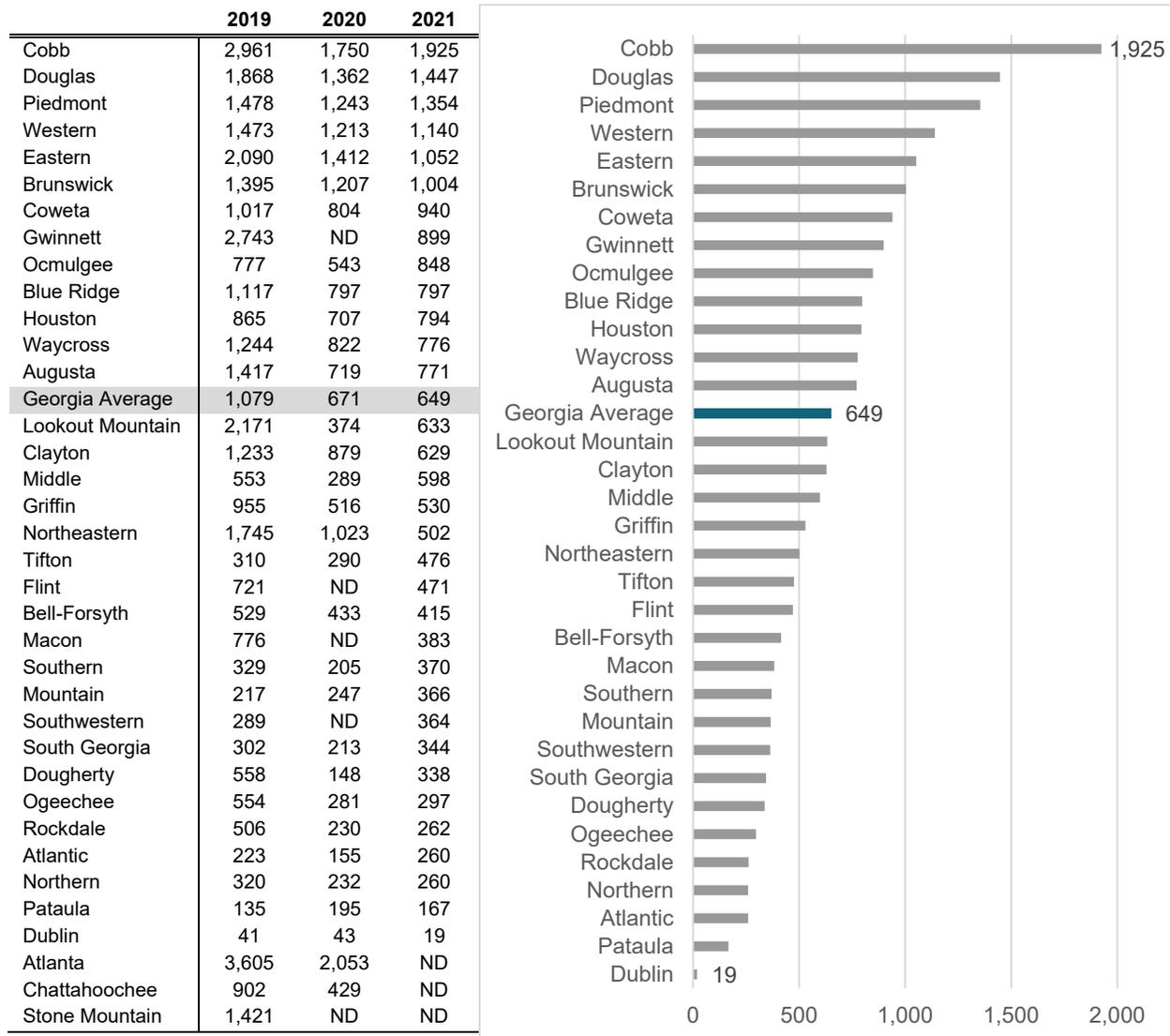


Notes: Table and figure are sorted by 2021. Only counties that reported data and that have a state court are included in the circuits and State of Georgia rate. ND indicates that no data were reported by any courts in the circuit. The rates were calculated using the annual four-quarter average of misdemeanor probation cases under state court jurisdiction. Rate is per 1,000 misdemeanor probation cases.

Sources: Georgia JC/AOC; Georgia DCS



Total Number of Felony Probation Revocations Filed in Superior Courts in Counties with State Courts in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2021

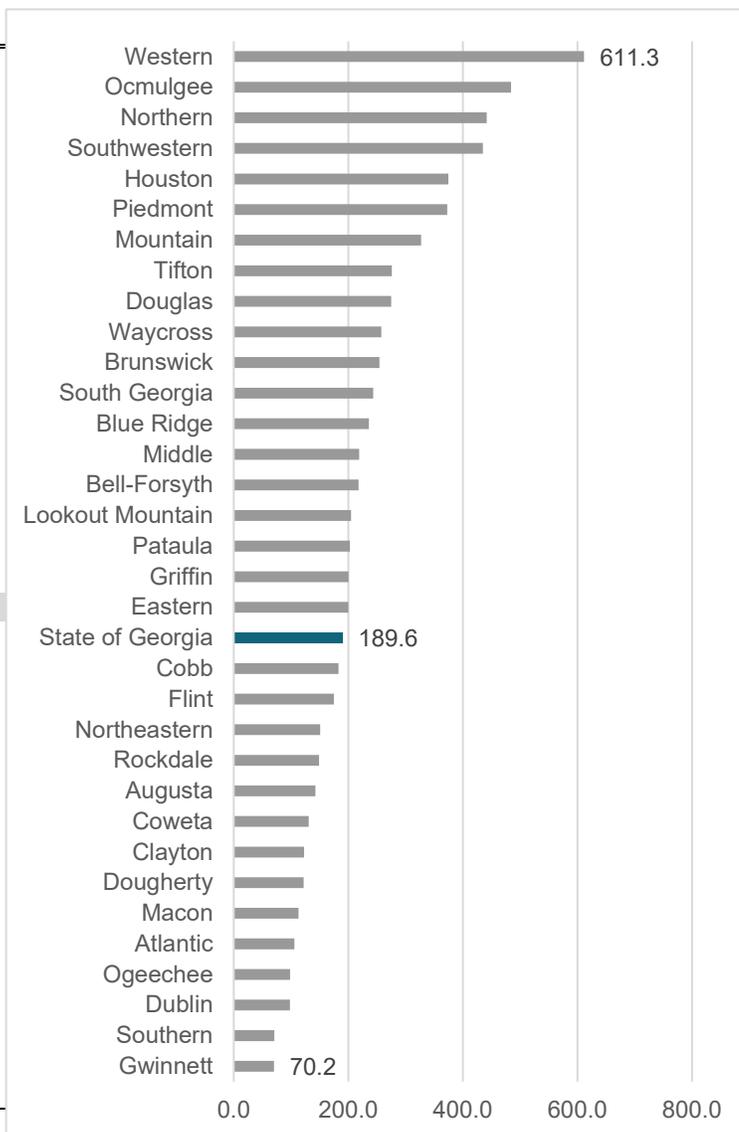


Notes: Table and figure are sorted by 2021. Only counties that reported data and that have a state court are included in the circuits and Georgia average. ND indicates that no data were reported by any courts in the circuit.

Source: Georgia JC/AOC

Rate per 1,000 Felony Probation Revocations Filed in Superior Courts in Counties with State Courts in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2021

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Western | 783.5 | 623.7 | 611.3 |
| Ocmulgee | 433.6 | 296.9 | 484.0 |
| Northern | 479.0 | 371.2 | 441.4 |
| Southwestern | 259.9 | ND | 434.9 |
| Houston | 391.0 | 319.9 | 374.5 |
| Piedmont | 418.3 | 329.8 | 372.7 |
| Mountain | 382.7 | 201.1 | 327.1 |
| Tifton | 174.8 | 160.8 | 275.8 |
| Douglas | 320.5 | 243.6 | 274.7 |
| Waycross | 395.7 | 257.1 | 257.6 |
| Brunswick | 344.6 | 293.7 | 254.2 |
| South Georgia | 184.7 | 141.1 | 243.5 |
| Blue Ridge | 321.9 | 219.8 | 236.0 |
| Middle | 204.0 | 148.7 | 218.9 |
| Bell-Forsyth | 275.5 | 225.9 | 218.0 |
| Lookout Mountain | 409.5 | 116.4 | 204.9 |
| Pataula | 171.5 | 229.7 | 202.9 |
| Griffin | 306.7 | 175.7 | 200.4 |
| Eastern | 385.7 | 251.1 | 199.9 |
| State of Georgia | 268.6 | 181.5 | 189.6 |
| Cobb | 262.3 | 151.8 | 182.7 |
| Flint | 250.4 | ND | 174.8 |
| Northeastern | 494.9 | 291.1 | 151.0 |
| Rockdale | 294.7 | 129.2 | 148.8 |
| Augusta | 264.3 | 130.1 | 142.5 |
| Coweta | 132.4 | 105.8 | 130.7 |
| Clayton | 219.4 | 158.8 | 122.7 |
| Dougherty | 183.9 | 49.5 | 122.0 |
| Macon | 198.8 | ND | 113.1 |
| Atlantic | 205.5 | 79.6 | 105.9 |
| Ogeechee | 179.7 | 78.2 | 98.3 |
| Dublin | 244.0 | 236.3 | 97.9 |
| Southern | 60.0 | 39.2 | 70.7 |
| Gwinnett | 202.6 | ND | 70.2 |
| Atlanta | 281.8 | 168.6 | ND |
| Chattahoochee | 171.9 | 82.9 | ND |
| Stone Mountain | 195.5 | ND | ND |

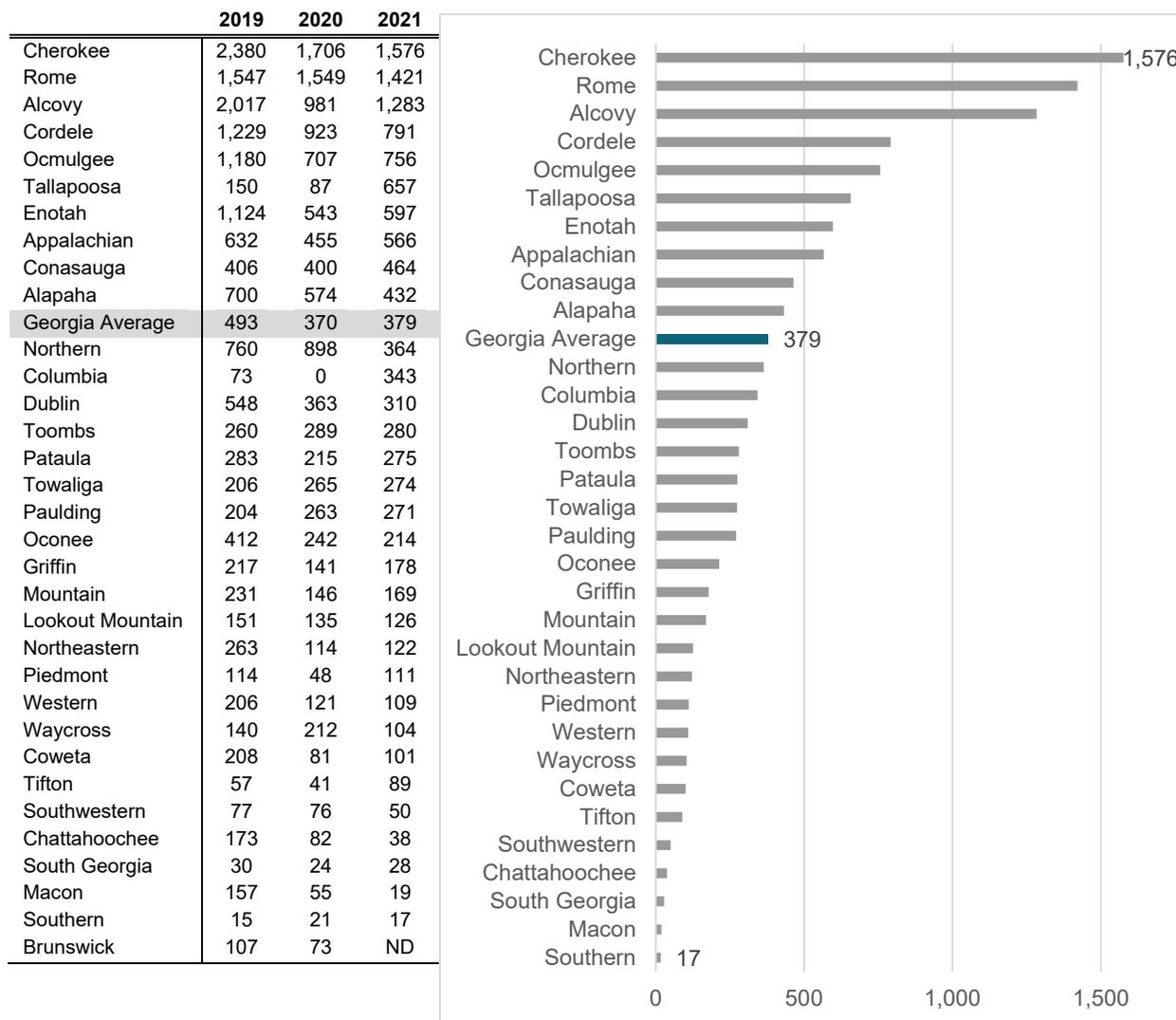


Notes: Table and figures are sorted by 2021. Only counties that reported data and that have a state court are included in the circuits and State of Georgia rate. ND indicates that no data were reported by any courts in the circuit. Rates are per 1,000 felony probation cases in the counties with state courts.

Sources: Georgia JC/AOC; Georgia DCS



Total Number of Probation Revocations Filed in Other Superior Courts in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2021

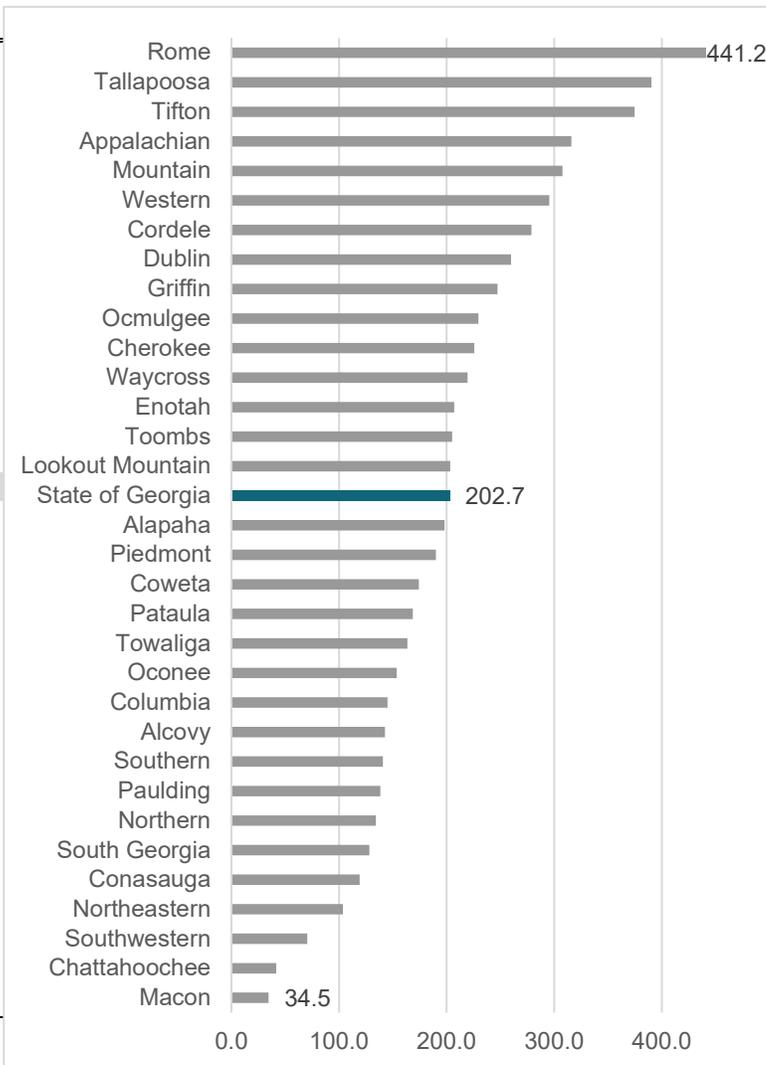


Notes: Table and figure are sorted by 2021. Only counties that reported data are included in the circuits and Georgia average. ND indicates that no data were reported by any courts in the circuit. Columbia did not become its own judicial circuit until 2021. However, for ease of comparison, it is listed as its own judicial circuit in all years of these data.

Source: Georgia JC/AOC

Rate per 1,000 Probation Revocations Filed in Other Superior Courts in Georgia, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2021

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Rome | 420.8 | 450.1 | 441.2 |
| Tallapoosa | 83.8 | 121.1 | 390.4 |
| Tifton | 266.0 | 177.3 | 374.7 |
| Appalachian | 286.8 | 223.6 | 315.9 |
| Mountain | 490.2 | 275.6 | 307.7 |
| Western | 352.7 | 262.6 | 295.4 |
| Cordele | 395.7 | 310.4 | 278.8 |
| Dublin | 358.8 | 257.3 | 259.8 |
| Griffin | 274.9 | 181.5 | 247.2 |
| Ocmulgee | 351.2 | 209.3 | 229.5 |
| Cherokee | 307.8 | 226.0 | 225.7 |
| Waycross | 269.9 | 408.5 | 219.5 |
| Enotah | 336.5 | 172.1 | 207.0 |
| Toombs | 169.8 | 192.1 | 205.1 |
| Lookout Mountain | 217.0 | 202.7 | 203.4 |
| State of Georgia | 244.5 | 190.3 | 202.7 |
| Alapaha | 281.2 | 243.8 | 198.0 |
| Piedmont | 148.2 | 77.6 | 190.0 |
| Coweta | 200.4 | 84.9 | 174.1 |
| Pataula | 158.1 | 121.5 | 168.6 |
| Towaliga | 120.4 | 150.4 | 163.5 |
| Oconee | 249.7 | 147.0 | 153.5 |
| Columbia | 27.2 | 0.0 | 145.1 |
| Alcovy | 277.3 | 111.9 | 142.7 |
| Southern | 139.9 | 175.0 | 140.8 |
| Paulding | 83.5 | 116.0 | 138.4 |
| Northern | 236.6 | 299.3 | 134.2 |
| South Georgia | 121.2 | 133.3 | 128.1 |
| Conasauga | 99.0 | 98.5 | 119.1 |
| Northeastern | 298.9 | 108.0 | 103.6 |
| Southwestern | 56.7 | 70.6 | 70.4 |
| Chattahoochee | 132.6 | 55.0 | 41.6 |
| Macon | 222.4 | 88.1 | 34.5 |
| Brunswick | 90.3 | 67.5 | ND |



Notes: Table and figure are sorted by 2021. Only counties that reported data are included in the circuits and State of Georgia rate. ND indicates that no data were reported by any courts in the circuit. Columbia did not become its own judicial circuit until 2021. However, for ease of comparison, it is listed as its own judicial circuit in all years of these data. The rate was calculated using the annual four-quarter average of misdemeanor probation cases under superior court jurisdiction in counties without a state court plus felony probation cases. Rates are per 1,000 probation cases.

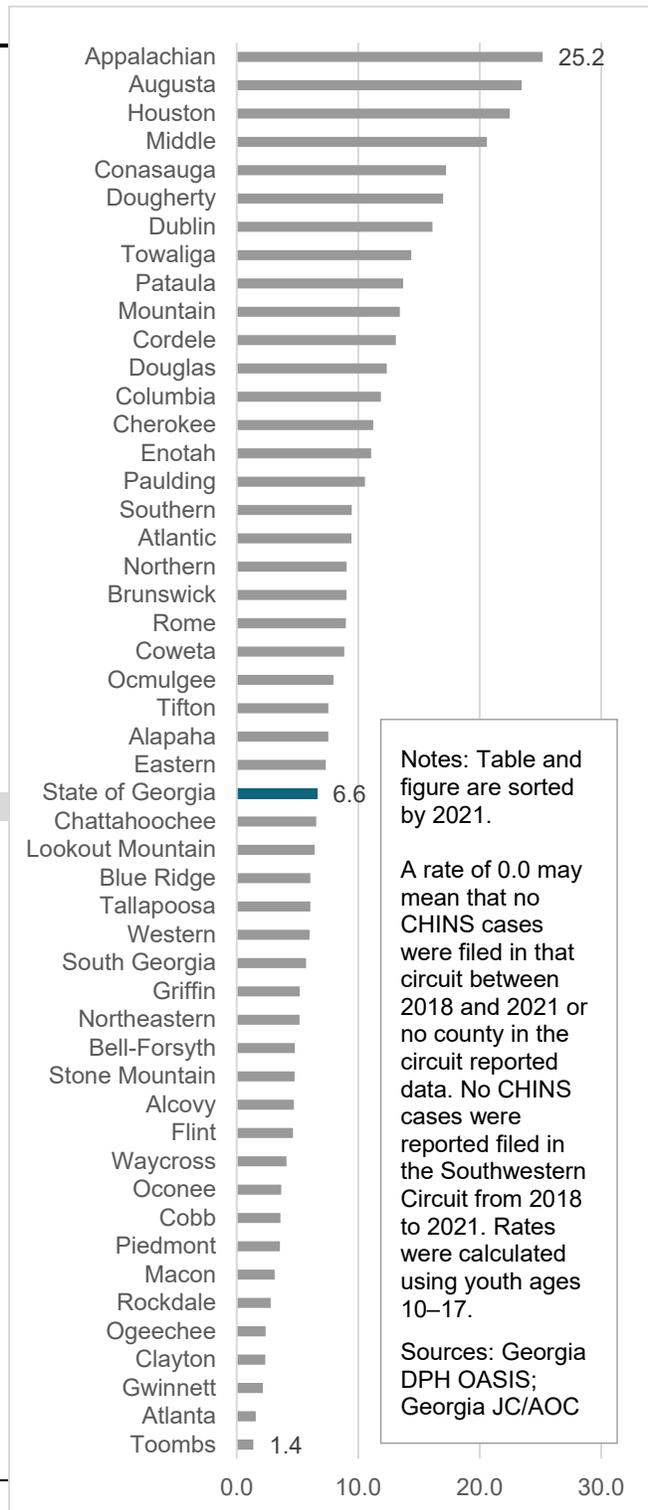
Sources: Georgia JC/AOC; Georgia DCS



Appendix G. Additional CHINS Table and Figure

Rate per 1,000 CHINS Cases Filed in Juvenile Courts, by Judicial Circuit, 2019–2021

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Appalachian | 6.9 | 13.8 | 6.7 | 25.2 |
| Augusta | 14.1 | 19.8 | 13.3 | 23.4 |
| Houston | 26.9 | 25.3 | 20.7 | 22.5 |
| Middle | 8.6 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 20.6 |
| Conasauga | 4.3 | 20.4 | 12.0 | 17.2 |
| Dougherty | 12.2 | 11.3 | 7.6 | 17.0 |
| Dublin | 20.6 | 19.6 | 10.7 | 16.1 |
| Towaliga | 5.4 | 12.5 | 7.1 | 14.4 |
| Pataula | 27.4 | 0.9 | 9.6 | 13.7 |
| Mountain | 3.8 | 17.4 | 12.7 | 13.4 |
| Cordele | 14.8 | 20.2 | 6.5 | 13.1 |
| Douglas | 18.5 | 19.9 | 13.9 | 12.3 |
| Columbia | 14.3 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 11.9 |
| Cherokee | 12.3 | 13.9 | 7.5 | 11.2 |
| Enotah | 4.1 | 9.1 | 19.3 | 11.1 |
| Paulding | 8.1 | 10.7 | 7.4 | 10.5 |
| Southern | 2.2 | 3.0 | 9.8 | 9.5 |
| Atlantic | 8.5 | 8.7 | 10.8 | 9.4 |
| Northern | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 9.0 |
| Brunswick | 0.5 | 8.9 | 6.4 | 9.0 |
| Rome | 13.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 9.0 |
| Coweta | 5.1 | 9.5 | 7.4 | 8.8 |
| Ocmulgee | 7.5 | 11.7 | 9.8 | 8.0 |
| Tifton | 2.5 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 7.5 |
| Alapaha | 0.7 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 7.5 |
| Eastern | 0.0 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 7.3 |
| State of Georgia | 6.3 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 6.6 |
| Chattahoochee | 10.5 | 11.7 | 6.3 | 6.5 |
| Lookout Mountain | 1.1 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 6.4 |
| Blue Ridge | 6.1 | 7.5 | 6.2 | 6.1 |
| Tallapoosa | 4.6 | 11.5 | 4.3 | 6.1 |
| Western | 8.4 | 8.5 | 4.2 | 6.0 |
| South Georgia | 9.7 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 5.7 |
| Griffin | 5.8 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 5.2 |
| Northeastern | 0.0 | 5.9 | 3.8 | 5.2 |
| Bell-Forsyth | 5.4 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 4.8 |
| Stone Mountain | 0.0 | 9.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| Alcovy | 7.8 | 9.2 | 7.0 | 4.7 |
| Flint | 3.2 | 7.1 | 4.1 | 4.6 |
| Waycross | 2.4 | 7.2 | 1.3 | 4.1 |
| Oconee | 0.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.7 |
| Cobb | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Piedmont | 2.9 | 5.7 | 2.6 | 3.6 |
| Macon | 10.4 | 8.9 | 5.9 | 3.1 |
| Rockdale | 5.9 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 2.8 |
| Ogeechee | 2.4 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| Clayton | 0.0 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 2.3 |
| Gwinnett | 6.7 | 6.8 | 3.3 | 2.2 |
| Atlanta | 9.3 | 9.9 | 5.4 | 1.6 |
| Toombs | 1.6 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 1.4 |



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