



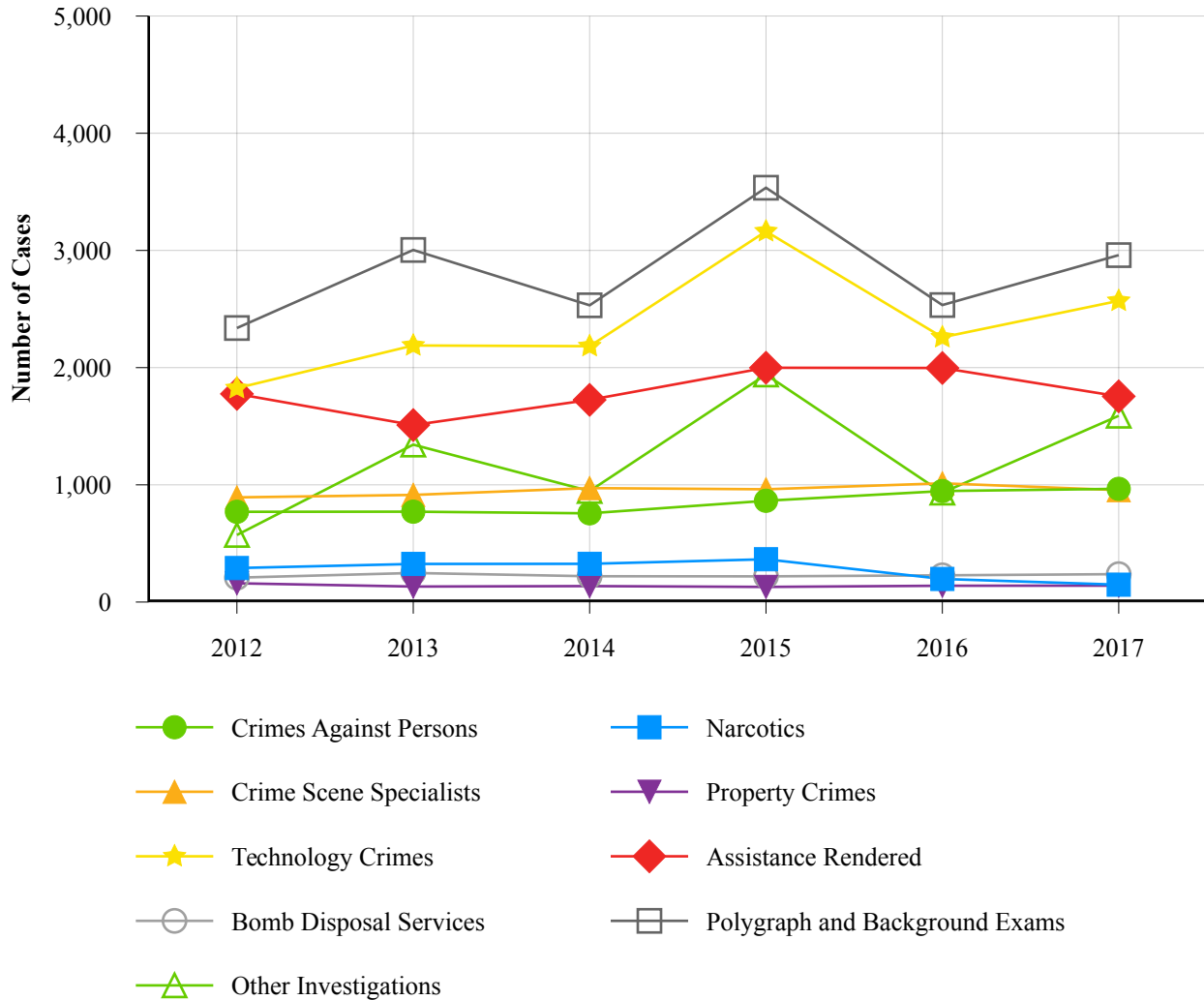
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Criminal Investigations

Georgia Bureau of Investigation: Number of Cases Initiated, FY 2012 - FY 2017

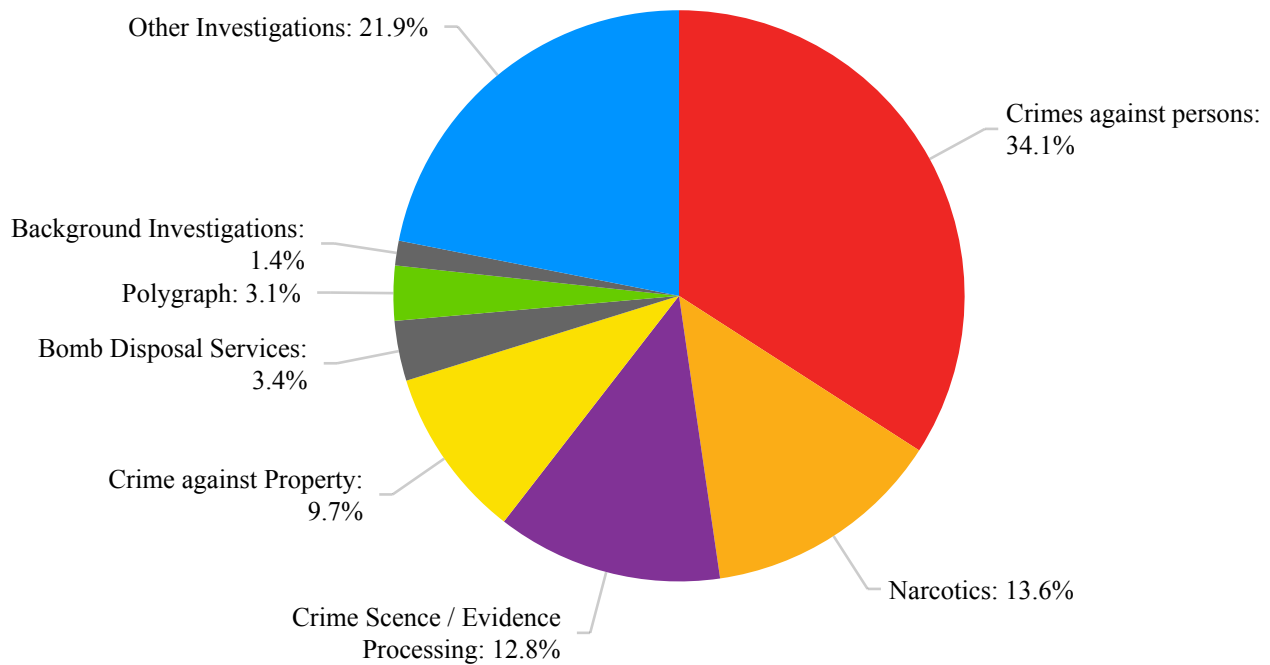


Source: Georgia Bureau of Investigation

- In FY 2017, the Georgia Bureau of Investigation's (GBI) Child Exploitation and Computer Crimes Unit (CEACCU) accounted for 30% of all cases opened (2,997). CEACCU support encompasses forensic and investigative components, training and technical assistance, victim services, and prevention and community education.
- Between FY 2012 and FY 2017, GBI seized over \$452 million of contraband. Examples of contraband are illegal narcotics, currency, weapons, etc.
- GBI investigated 490 Officer Involved Use of Force cases between FY 2012 and FY 2017. GBI is requested to investigate these cases when an officer's use of force results in death or serious injury.

Criminal Investigations

GBI Investigative Hours Expended: FY 2017

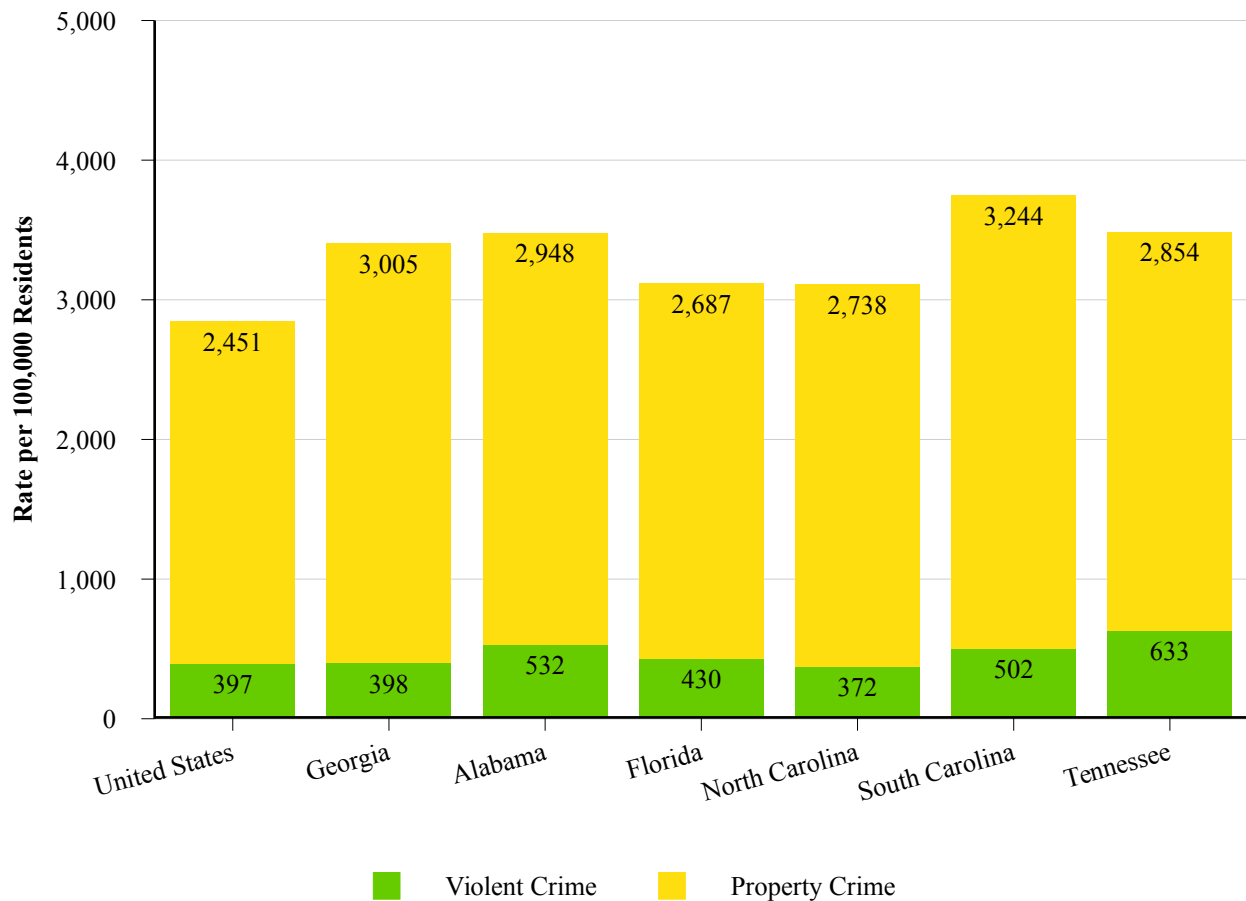


Source: Georgia Bureau of Investigation

- The GBI Investigative Division expended over 342,735 hours investigating crimes in FY 2017.
- Approximately 1 out of 3 of GBI investigative hours was spent on crimes against persons.
- The other investigations category includes such cases as public corruption, technology assistance, and civil security.
- Crime scenes, evidence processing, property crimes, and bomb disposal accounted for about 1 out of 4 (25.9%) of GBI total investigative hours in FY 2017.
- A small portion of GBI's investigative hours in FY 2017 (3.1%) were spent on polygraphs.

Adult Corrections

Reported Offenses in the United States and Selected Southeastern States: 2016

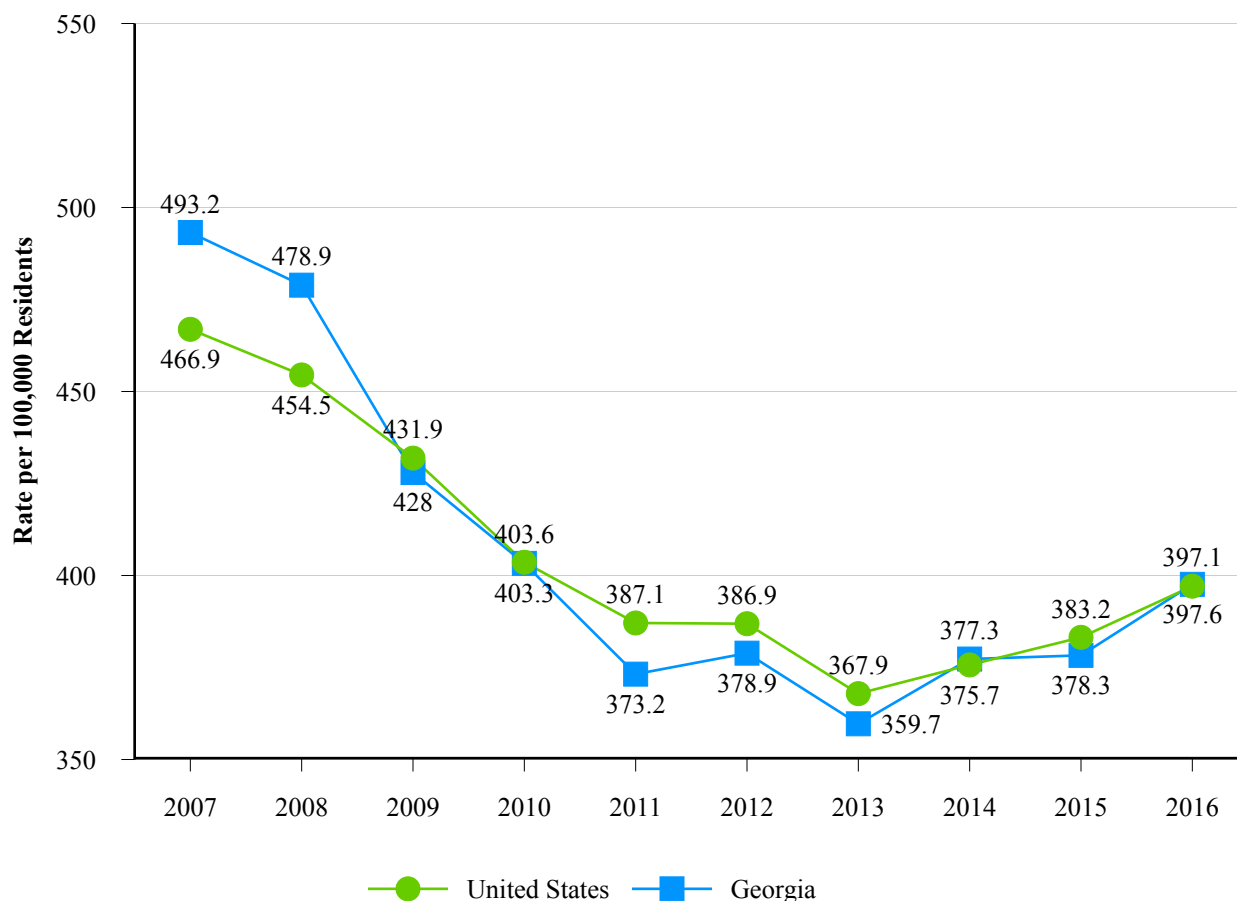


Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Georgia Bureau of Investigation

- Georgia's violent crime rate (398 per 100,000 residents) is near the national figure (397).
- Among selected southeastern states, Georgia had the second lowest violent crime rate in 2016. North Carolina had the lowest rate in the region at 372 per 100,000 residents while Tennessee had the highest with 633.
- Georgia had the second highest property crime rate among the southeastern states at 3,005 per 100,000 residents. Florida ranked lowest in the region with a rate of 2,687, and South Carolina was highest at 3,244.

Adult Corrections

Violent Crime Rate: United States and Georgia, 2007 - 2016

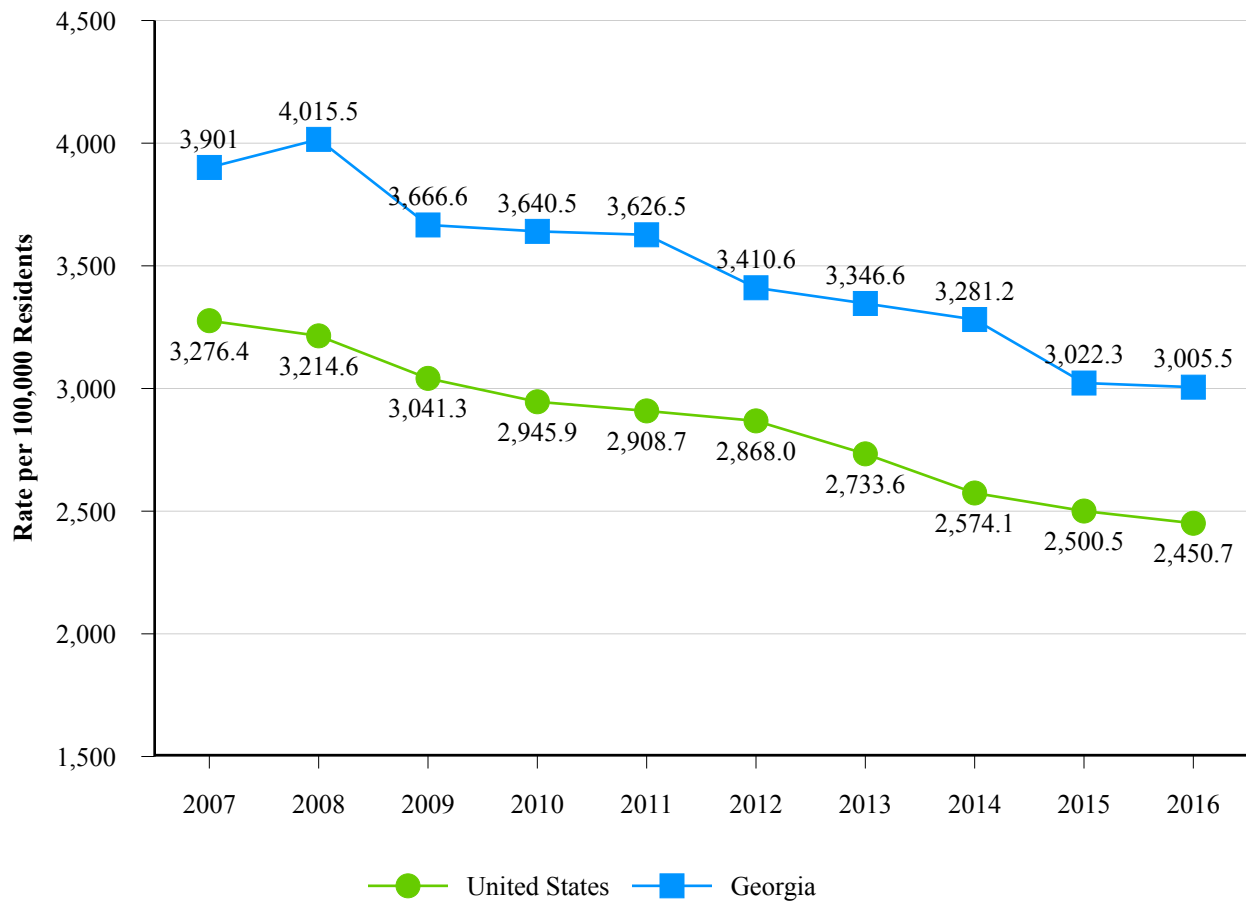


Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2016

- The Violent Crime Rate is composed of four offenses, which are murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. These offenses involve force or threat of force. In the nation in 2016, 45.6% of violent crimes were cleared by arrest or exceptional means.
- Georgia's rate of reported violent crime was at or below the national average from 2009 to 2016.
- Georgia's violent crime rate continued its decline by 27.1% from 2007 through 2013. However, the rate has followed the national trend and risen approximately 10.5% since 2013.
- In 2016, aggravated assault was the most frequently reported violent crime in Georgia, with a rate of 230.4 per 100,000 residents. Robbery was second, with a rate of 117.1 per 100,000 residents.

Adult Corrections

Property Crime Rate: United States and Georgia, 2007 - 2016

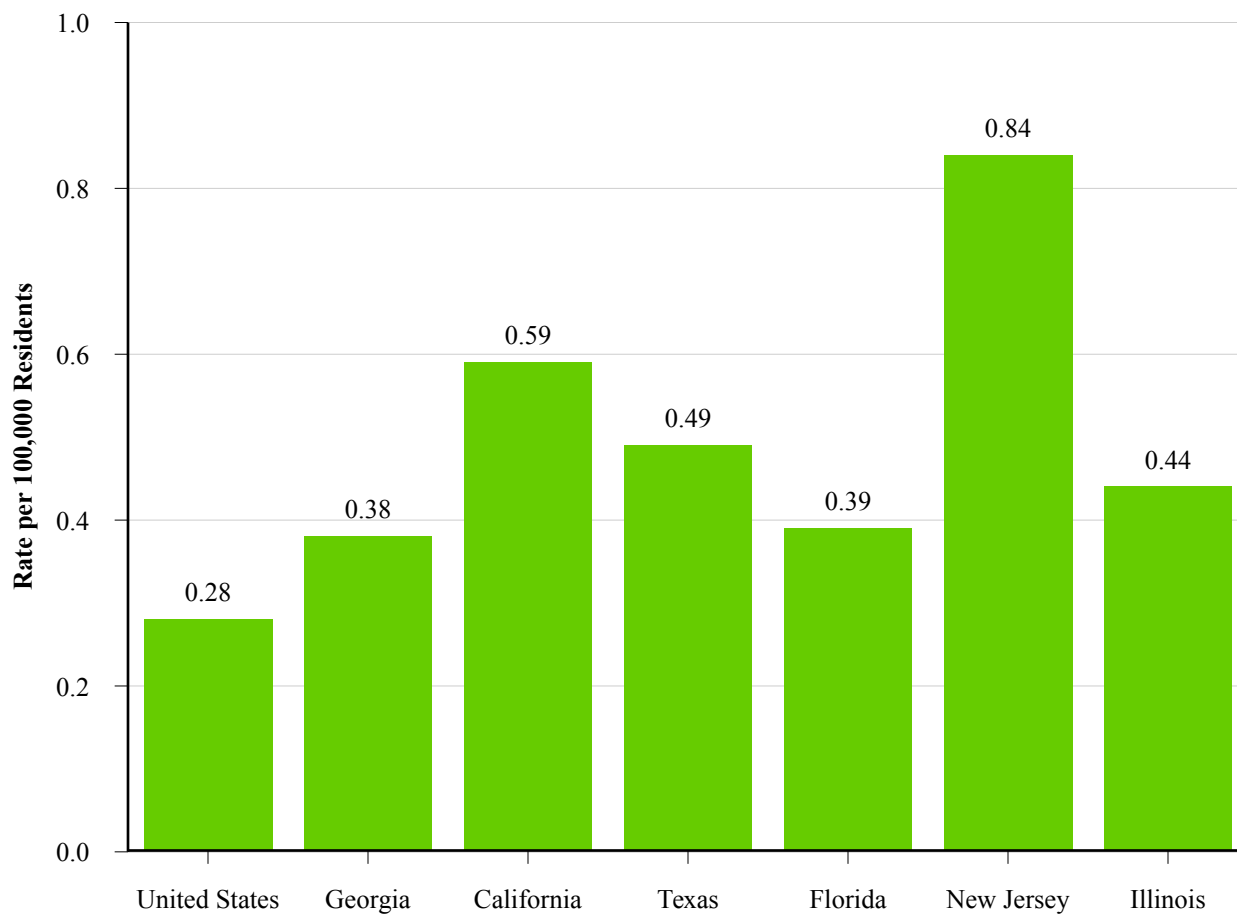


Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2016

- Overall, property crime rates have declined both nationally and in Georgia over the past ten years.
- The property crime rate, per 100,000 residents, has declined by 22.9% in Georgia over the last 10 years. Nationally, the 10-year trend showed that property crime offenses decreased 25.2% in 2016 when compared with the 2007 estimate.
- Georgia's property crime rate continues to exceed the national average despite an overall decline since 2000.
- In 2016, larceny-theft was the most frequently reported non-violent crime in Georgia, with a rate of 2080.8 per 100,000 residents, followed by burglary at 596.1, and motor vehicle theft at 255.7.

Adult Corrections

Cargo Theft: Georgia and Comparative States, 2016

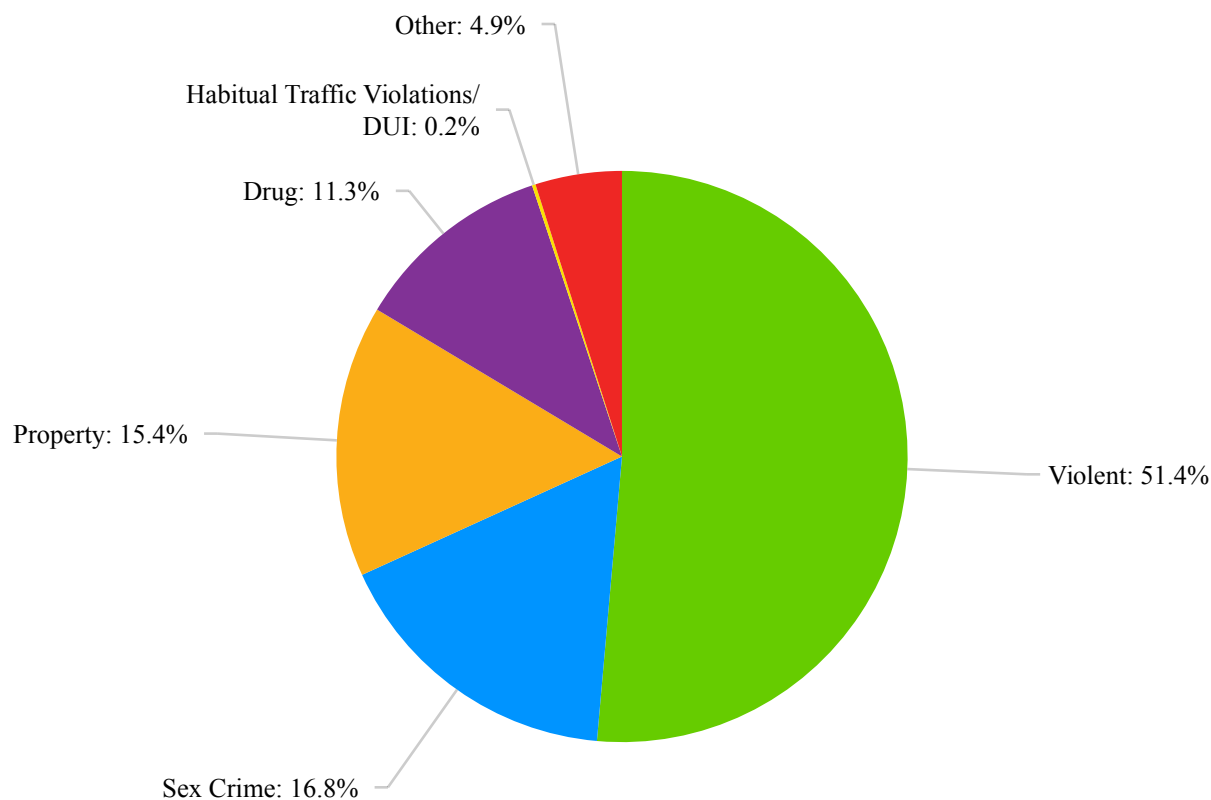


Source: CargoNet, 2017

- Among the top six states for cargo theft in the United States, Georgia dropped to the bottom position in 2016.
- In 2016, there were 0.38 cargo thefts per 100,000 residents reported in Georgia compared to the U.S. average of 0.28. Many states do not experience cargo theft, which skews the national figure.
- The national average has maintained a steady decrease between 2012 and 2016, while Georgia showed a sharp decline after 2015.

Adult Corrections

Adult Prisoners by Crime Type: FY 2017

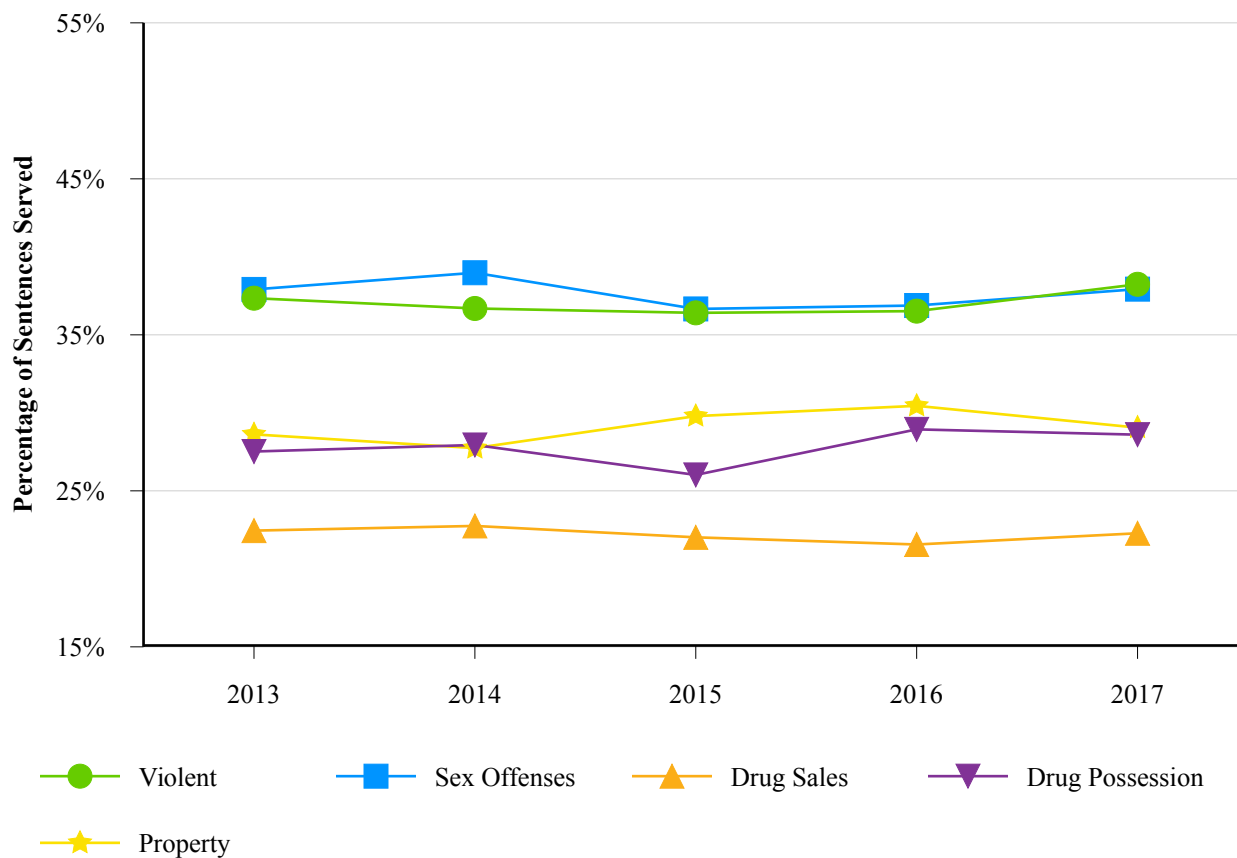


Source: Georgia Department of Corrections

- The Georgia Council on Criminal Justice Reform identified that nearly 60% of prison admissions in 2011 were property and drug offenders. Due to the success of criminal justice reform efforts, only 28.1% of adult prisoners were property and drug offenders in FY 2017.
- Because the proportion of property and drug offenders has fallen, the proportion of violent and sex crime offenders has grown to roughly 67% of adult prisoners in FY 2017.
- There were 54,847 adult offenders under the supervision of the Georgia Department of Corrections at the end of FY 2017.
- The average age of offenders at the end of FY 2017 was approximately 38 years.
- At the end of FY 2017, 42.49% of adult offenders had at least a high school diploma or GED certificate.

Adult Corrections

**Average Percentage of Time Served by Type of Crime:
Georgia, FY 2013 - FY 2017***



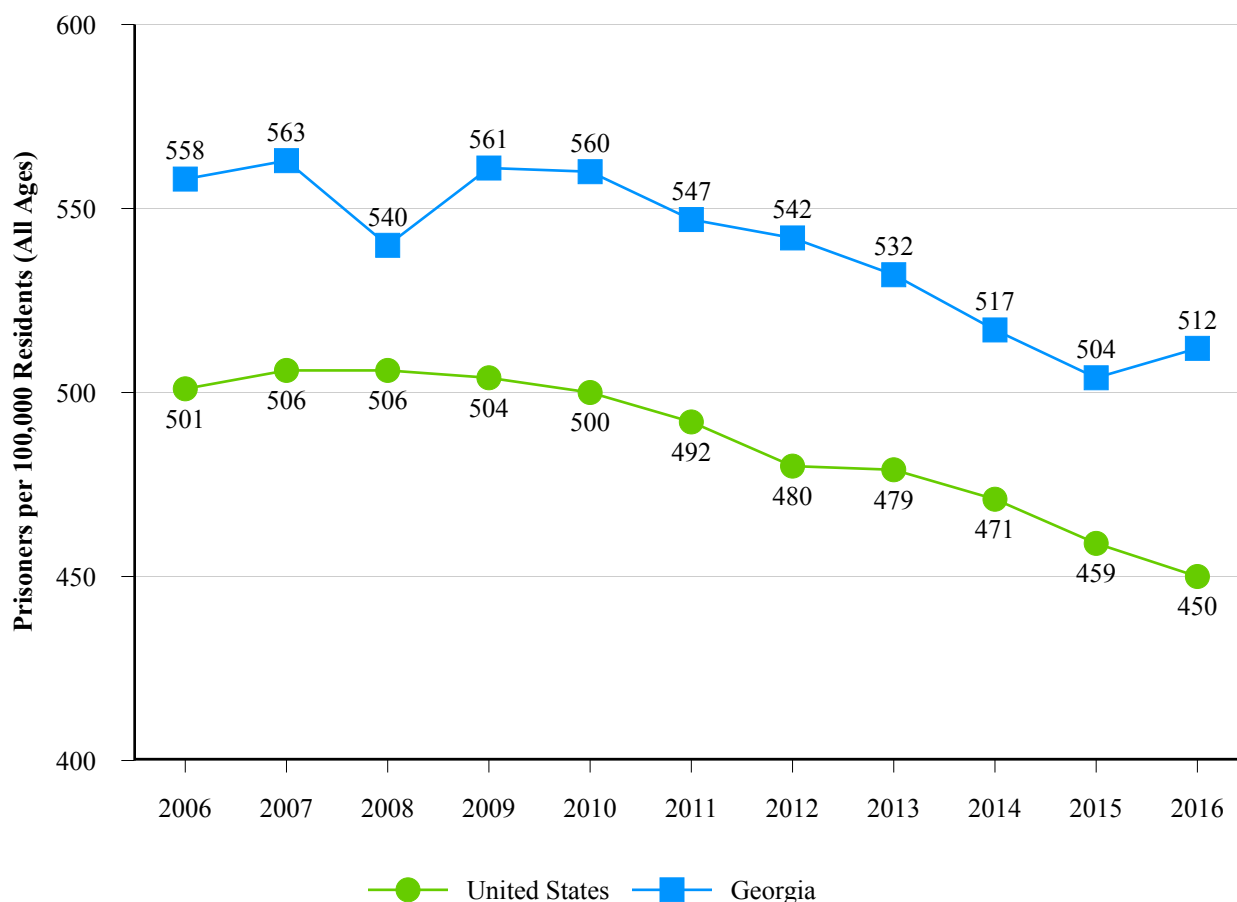
*Data only includes new commitments.

Source: Georgia Department of Corrections

- The average percentage of time served by Georgia's inmates varies by type of crime committed.
- In FY 2017, violent offenders served the greatest percentage of their sentence (38.2%) followed by sex offenders (37.9%).
- Drug sales offenders typically serve the smallest percentage of their sentences. In FY 2017, they served 22.3% of their sentences on average.

Adult Corrections

Incarceration Rate: United States and Georgia, 2010-2016

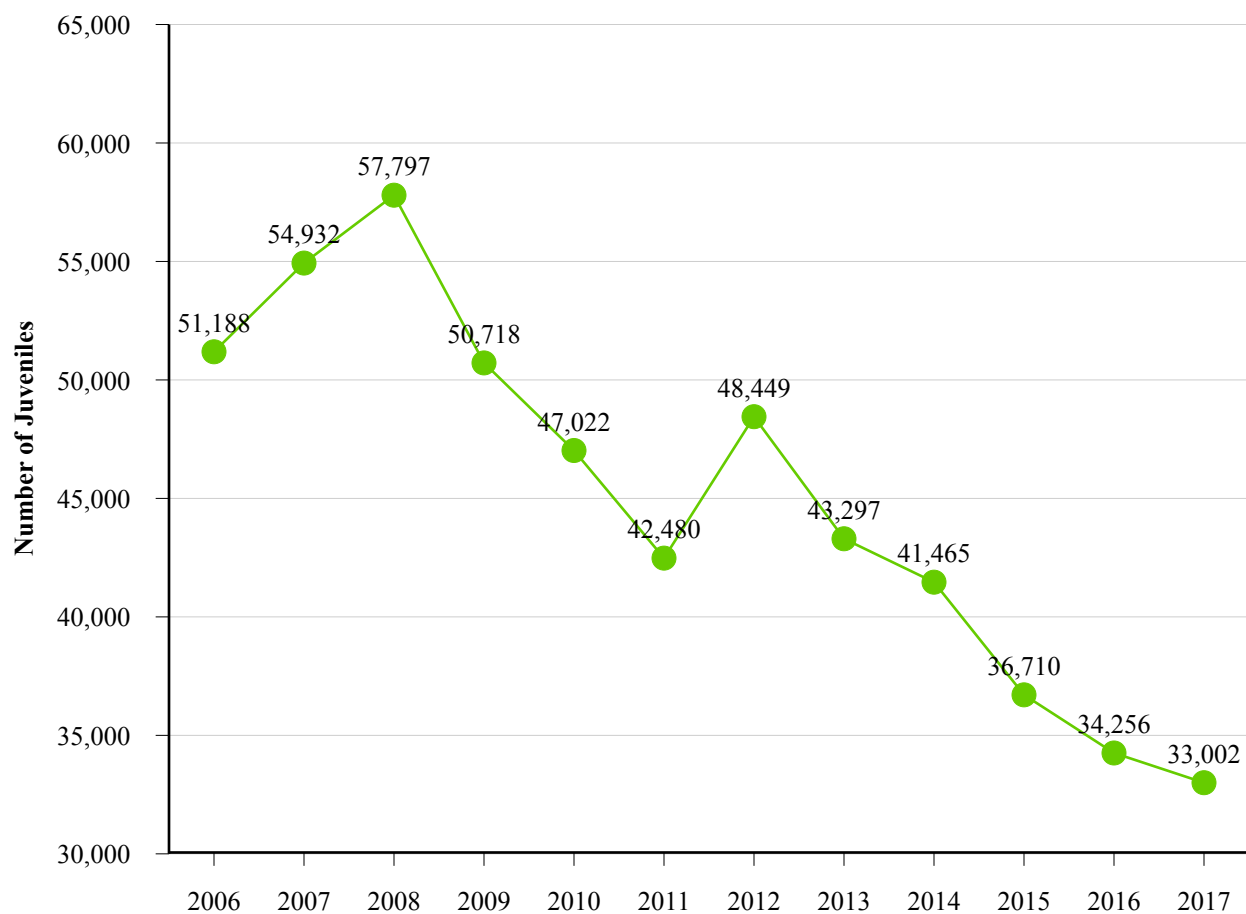


Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

- Georgia's incarceration rate has remained above the national average since 2006. In 2016, the state's incarceration rate (512 prisoners per 100,000 residents) ranked 10th highest in the nation.
- Between 2006 and 2016, Georgia's incarceration rate decreased by 8.2%, from 558 prisoners per 100,000 residents to 512 prisoners per 100,000 residents.
- Between 2006 and 2016, the national incarceration rate decreased by 10.2%, from 501 prisoners per 100,000 residents to 450 prisoners per 100,000 residents.
- Georgia has reinvested money saved through criminal justice reform into accountability courts, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment facilities and programs, the reentry initiative, and vocational and on-the-job training. As of June 2018, Georgia has 149 state-funded accountability courts.

Juvenile Crime and Justice

Number of Juvenile Arrests: Georgia, 2006-2017

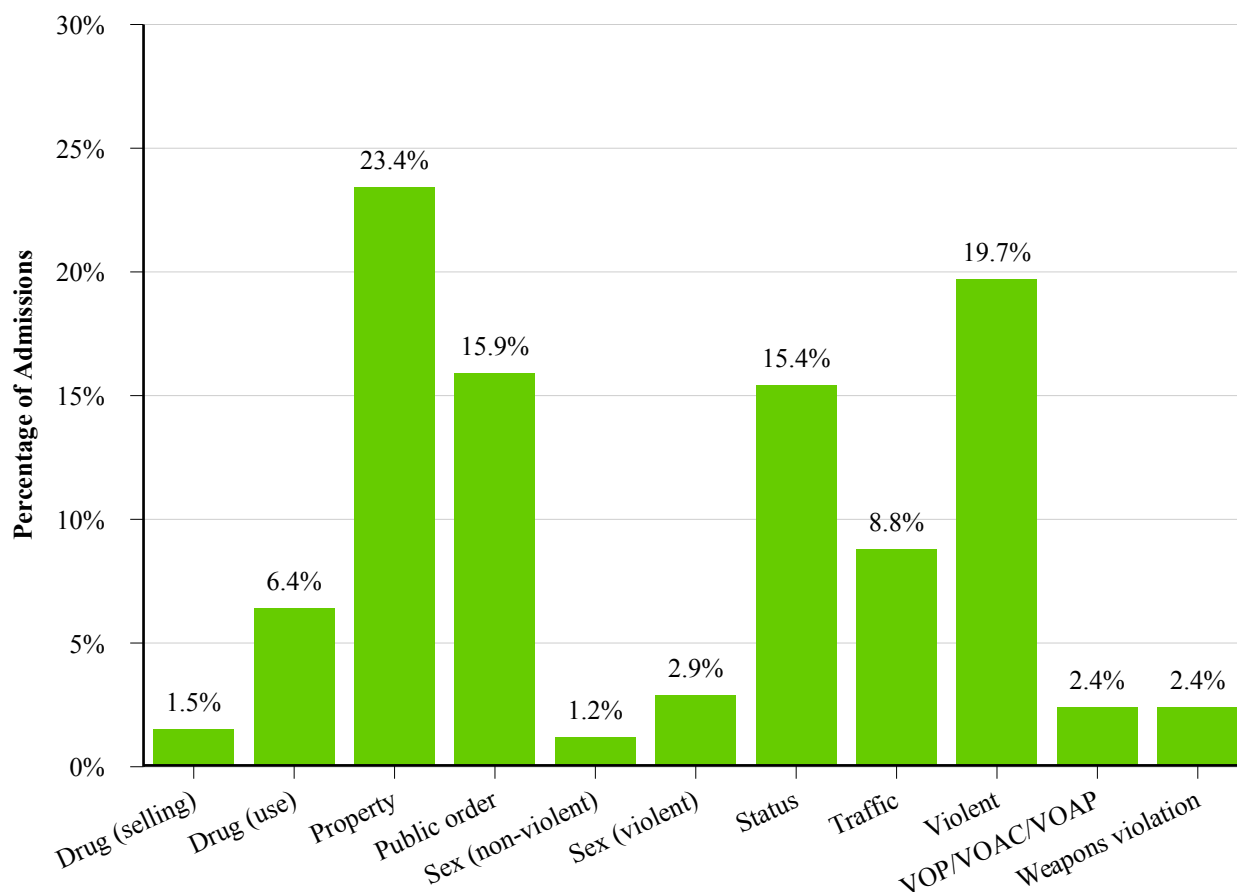


Source: Georgia Bureau of Investigation

- Between 2006 and 2017, the number of juvenile arrests declined by 35.5%, from 51,188 to 33,002.
- Juveniles were most frequently arrested in 2017 for larceny (17%), other assaults (16%), and drugs (10%).
- Among the drug arrests, in 2017, 529 arrests involved sales or manufacture of drugs and 2,438 arrests were possession charges.
- Disorderly conduct accounted for 8% of arrests among juveniles in 2017.

Juvenile Crime and Justice

Department of Juvenile Justice Admissions by Offense: Georgia, FY 2017

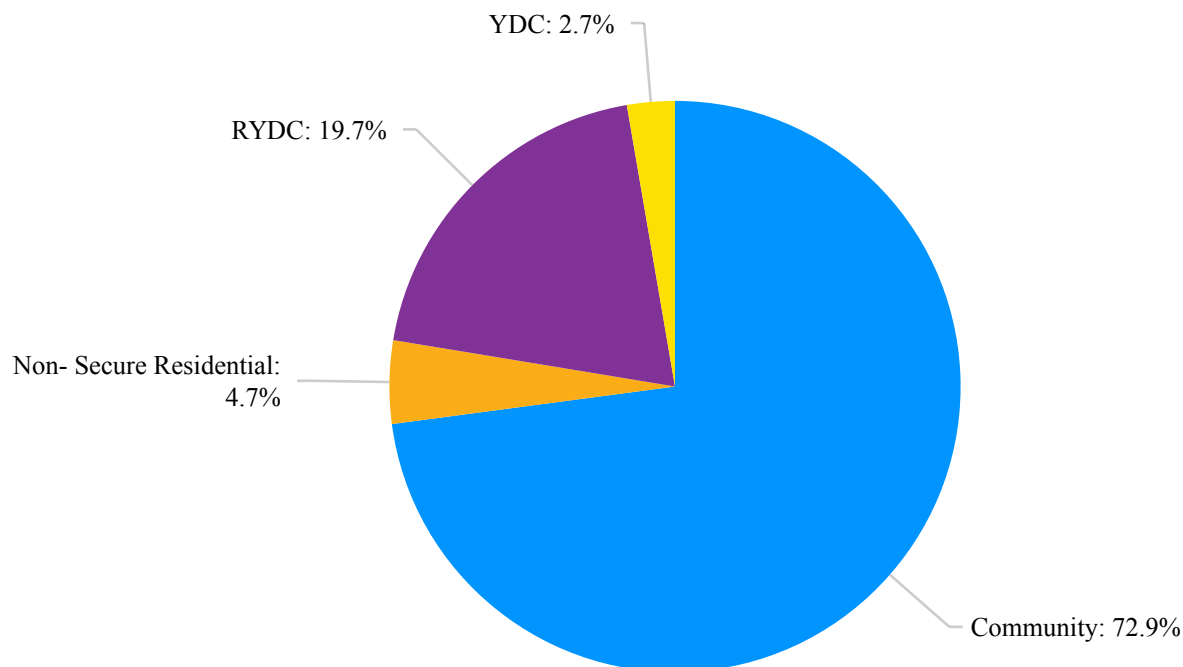


Source: Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice

- Juvenile offenders under Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) supervision most frequently enter the system due to property offenses (23.4%), violent offenses (19.7%), public order offenses (15.9%), or status offenses (15.4%).
- In FY 2017, there were 9,273 admissions to secure detention at Regional Youth Detention Centers (RYDC), a 35% decrease from FY 2011.
- The average length of stay is 33.6 days in FY 2017.
- Public order crime involves acts that interfere with the operations of society and the ability of people to function efficiently. Status offenses are crimes defined as criminal due to the offender's age, such as truancy and curfew violations. VOP is a violation of parole, VOAC is a violation of aftercare, VOAP is a violation of alternative plan.

Juvenile Crime and Justice

Juvenile Justice Placements: FY 2017

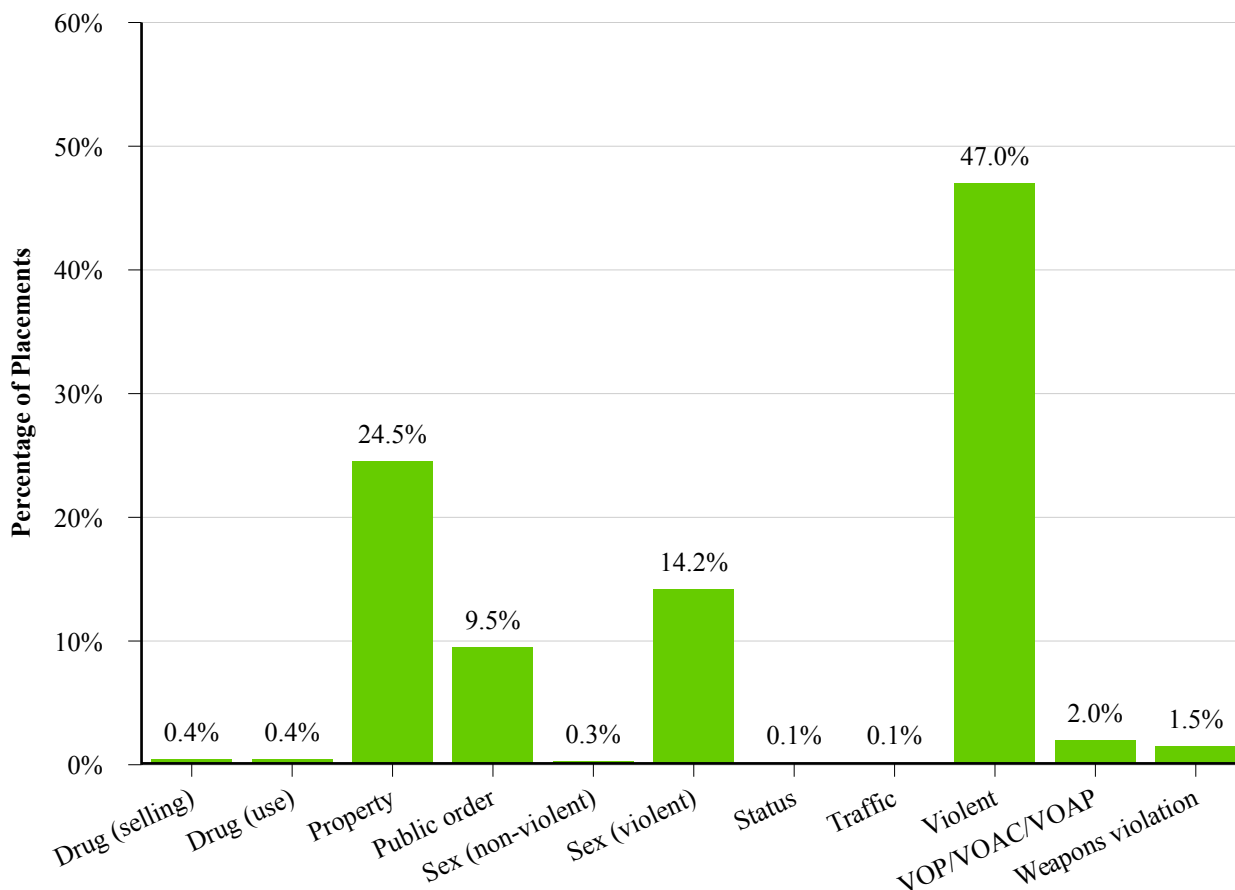


Source: Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice

- A Regional Youth Detention Center (RYDC) provides temporary, secure care, and supervision to youth charged with offenses and awaiting placement or treatment in a community program or long-term facility.
- A Youth Development Campus (YDC) provides secure care, supervision, and treatment services to youth committed for long-term programs.
- Between FY 2011 and FY 2017, the average daily population served by DJJ declined by 23% , from 15,991 to 12,309.
- The majority of Georgia's youth offenders entering the juvenile justice system are placed in community settings (72.9%). Juvenile offenders are also distributed among non-secure residential settings (4.7%), YDCs (2.7%), and RYDCs (19.7%).
- The average length of stay for youth committed to a DJJ facility varies based on the type of placement. On average, youth in a community setting stay 158 days, in a residential setting 146 days, in RYDC awaiting YDC placement 119 days, and in YDC 234 days.

Juvenile Crime and Justice

Youth Development Campus Placements by Offense: FY 2017

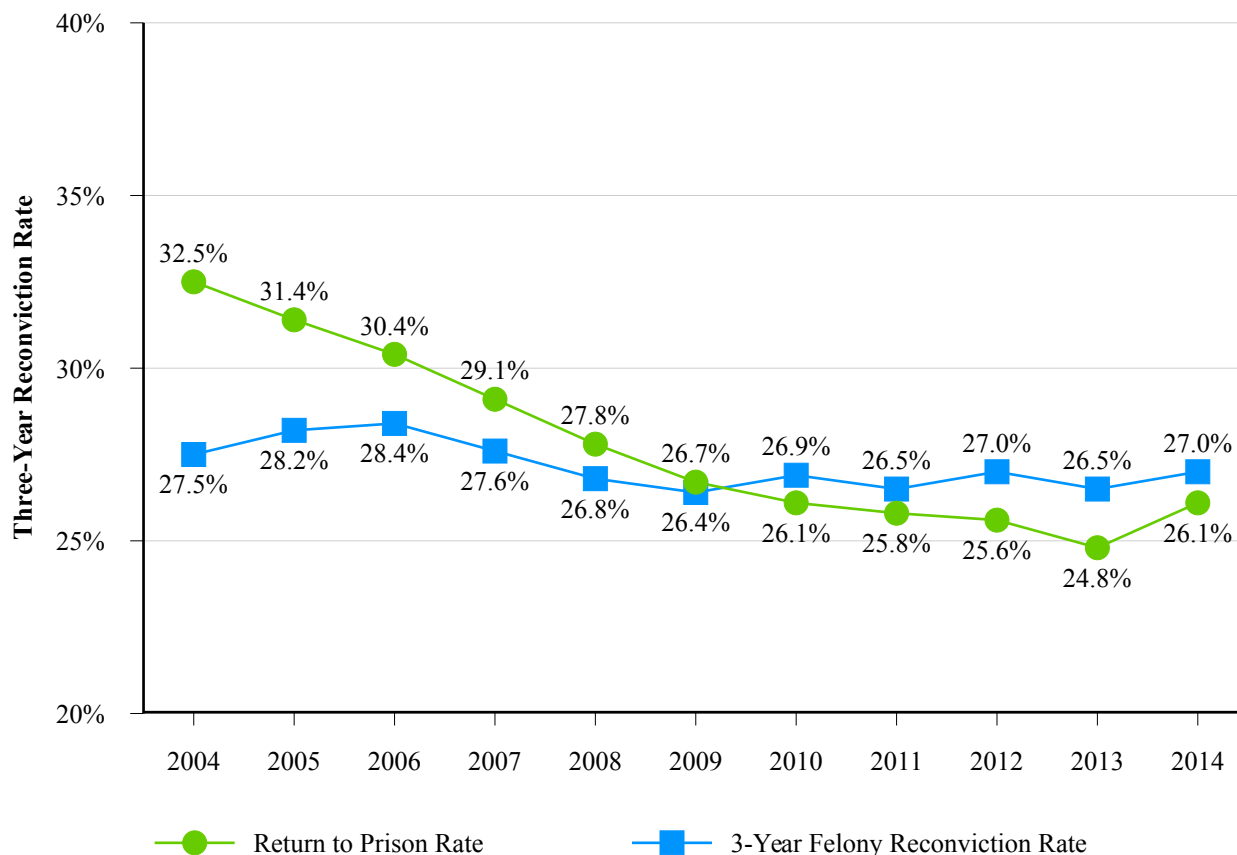


Source: Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice

- Almost half of the youth (47.0%) admitted to YDC in FY 2017 were committed to the department due to a violent offense. An additional 1 out of 7 (14.2%) youth offenders were admitted to a YDC because they committed a violent sexual offense.
- Approximately 1 out of 4 youth admitted to a YDC in FY 2017 committed a property offense.
- Drug offenses represent a very small proportion of offenses for which youth are placed in a YDC (0.8%).
- DJJ operates the state's 181st school district, which served 4,670 students in FY 2017 and provides youth with the ability to earn a high school diploma while in custody.

Reconvictions

Three-Year Return to Prison and Felony Reconviction Rates: FY 2004 - FY 2014

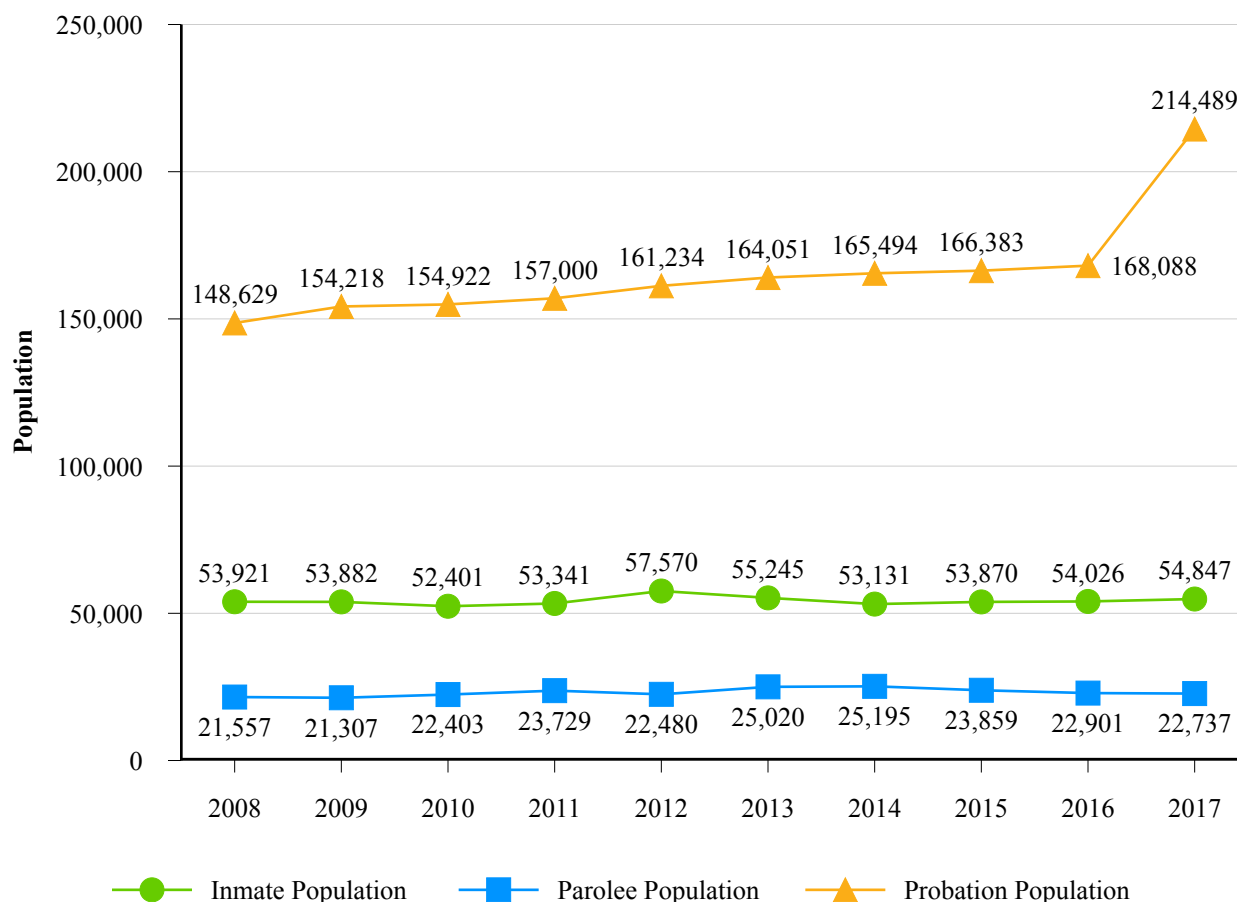


Source: Georgia Department of Corrections

- The three-year return to prison rate is defined as the percentage of offenders who return to prison for either new offenses or for technical violations of their release. The three-year felony reconviction rate is the percentage of offenders who are convicted of a new felony resulting in either prison or probation within 3 years of release.
- The three-year return to prison rate in Georgia declined by 23.7% between FY 2004 to FY 2013, from 32.5% to 24.8%, with a slight increase between FY 2013 to FY 2014, from 24.8% to 26.1%.
- Georgia's three-year felony reconviction rate has remained fairly stable over the past decade, from a high of 28.4% in FY 2006 to a low of 26.4% in FY 2009.

Reconvictions

Inmate, Probation, and Parolee Populations: Georgia, FY 2008 - FY 2017



Source: Georgia Department of Corrections, Georgia State Board of Pardons and Paroles, Georgia Department of Community Supervision

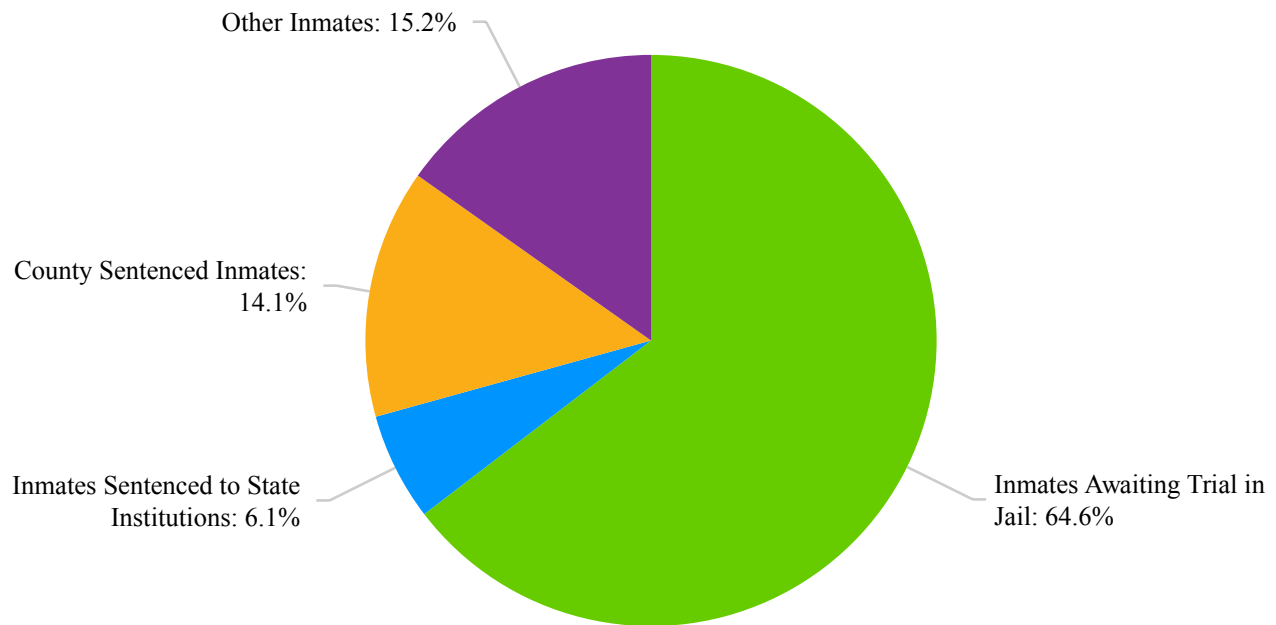
- At the end of FY 2017, there were 214,489 probationers, 54,847 inmates, and 22,737 parolees in Georgia.
- Between FY 2008 and FY 2017, the inmate population has fluctuated with a high of 57,570 in FY 2012 and a low of 52,401 in FY 2010.
- Over the past five years, the parole population decreased by 9.1%, from 25,020 to 22,737, and the probation population increased by 30.7%, from 164,051 to 214,489.

Other Statistical Data:

- Discretionary parole, where release is determined by a parole board, maintains public safety by ensuring that only offenders who will seek to become law-abiding citizens are allowed release.
- According to the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, in 2016, Georgia tied with New York for the 16th highest parole population in the United States with 285 parolees per 100,000 adult residents.

Pardons and Paroles

Georgia County Jail, Inmate Population: September 2017

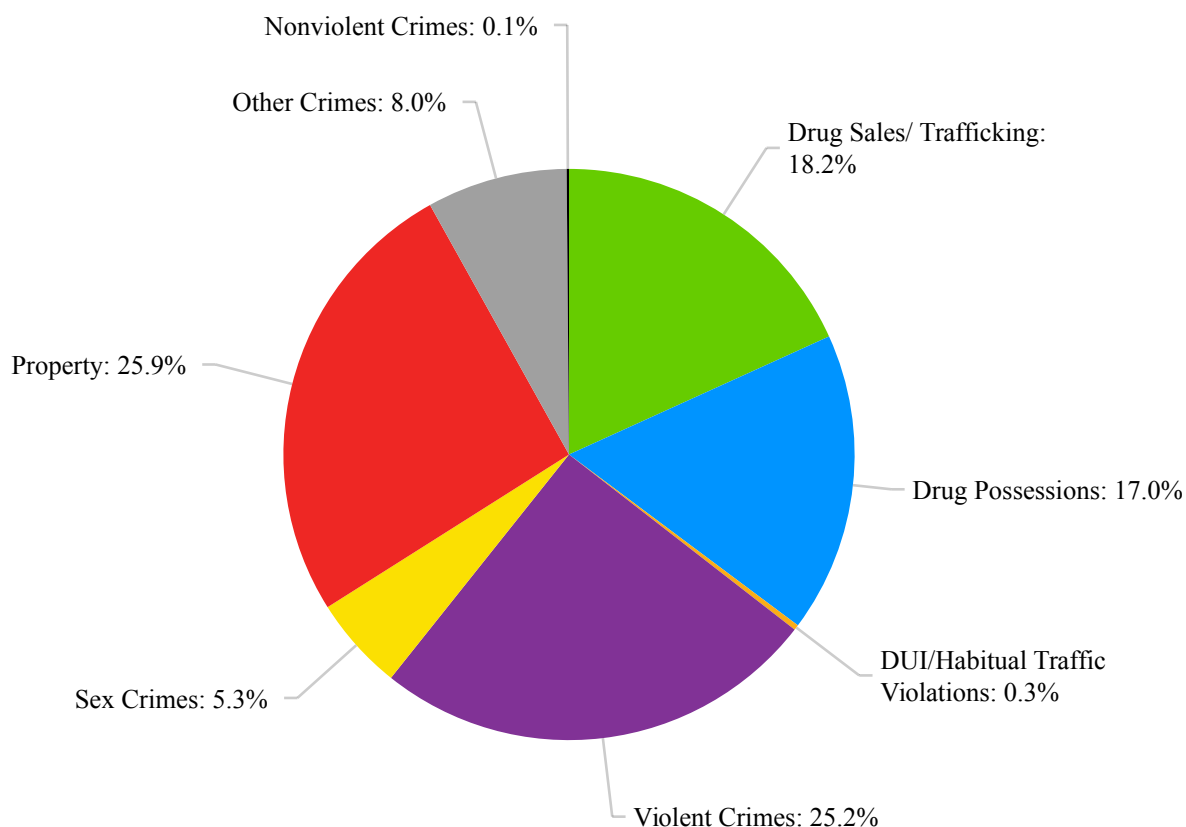


Source: Georgia Department of Community Affairs

- There are 144 counties with jails in Georgia, which housed 39,046 inmates in September 2017.
- In September 2017, the majority (64.6%) of county jail inmates were awaiting trial, 14.1% of inmates were sentenced to county jails, and 6.1% were state sentenced inmates housed at county facilities.
- Between 2012 and 2017, the county jail population increased by less than 1%.
- The number of state sentenced inmates housed in county jails decreased by 31% from 3,520 in September 2012 to 2,439 in September 2017.
- The number of county jails over capacity decreased from 32 in September 2012 to 29 in September 2017.

Pardons and Paroles

Georgia Parolees by Crime Type: FY 2017

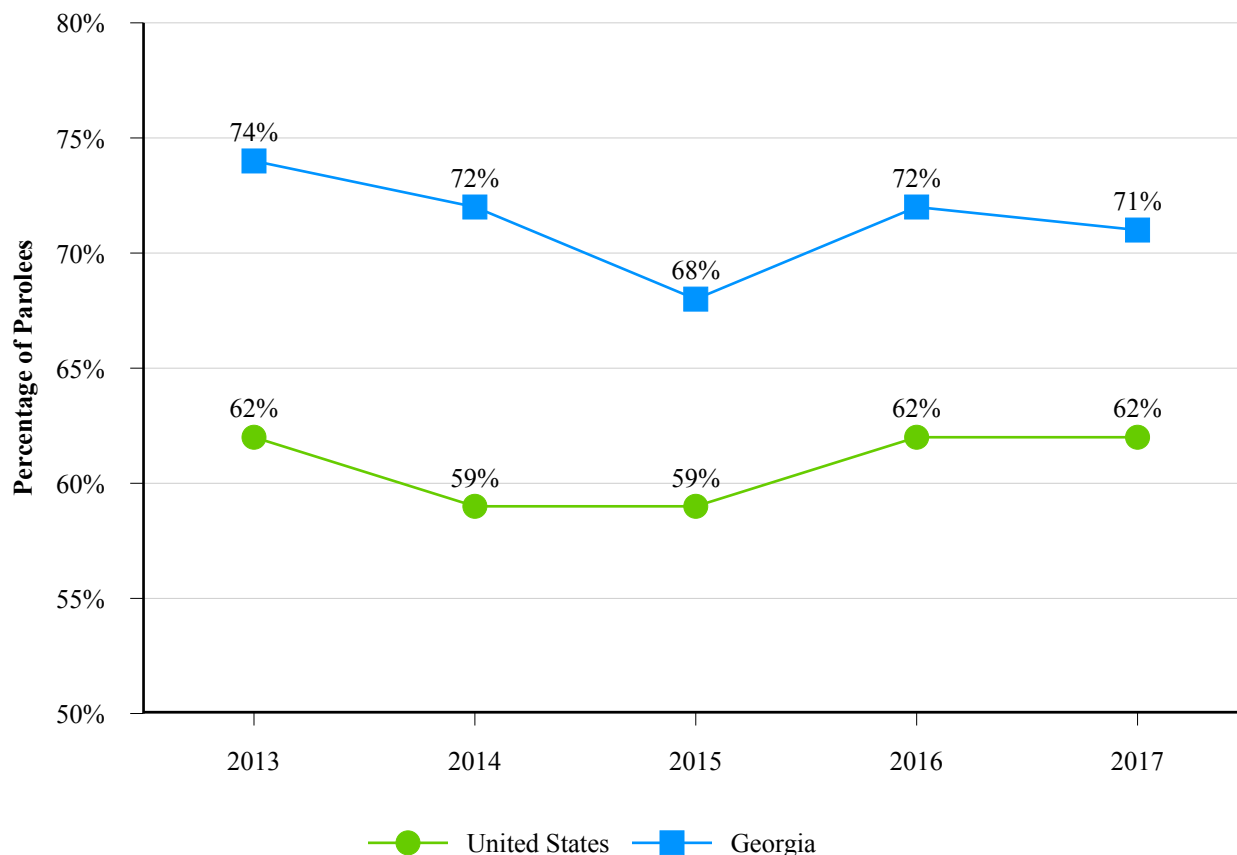


Source: Georgia State Board of Pardons and Paroles

- In FY 2017, over half of all parolees were initially convicted of property or violent crimes.
- The percentage of parolees initially convicted of violent crimes has decreased from 26.4% in FY 2013 to 25.2% in FY 2017.
- The percentage of parolees convicted of drug possessions increased from 15.4% of parolees in FY 2013 to 17.0% in FY 2017, but the percentage of parolees convicted of drug sales/ trafficking decreased during the same time period.
- In FY 2013, 20.3% of parolees were convicted of drug sales/ trafficking, but only 18.3% of parolees were convicted of the same in FY 2017.
- The percentage of parolees convicted of driving under the influence or of habitual traffic violations has remained low; this population made up 0.4% of parolees in FY 2013 and 0.3% of parolees in FY 2017.

Pardons and Paroles

Parole Supervision Completion Rates: United States and Georgia, FY 2013 - FY 2017



Source: Georgia State Board of Pardons and Paroles

- Parole supervision begins when an offender is released from prison into the community prior to serving his/her entire sentence.
- Successful completion of parole supervision requires an offender to show success in re-integrating into the community via employment, stable residence, program completion, etc.
- Between FY 2013 and FY 2017, the successful parole completion rate in Georgia decreased from 74% to 71% while the national average has mostly remained constant at 62%.
- Successful parole completion excludes offenders who are revoked, absconded, or in jail at the time of discharge from parole.

Pardons and Paroles

State Daily Cost by Offender Placement: FY 2017

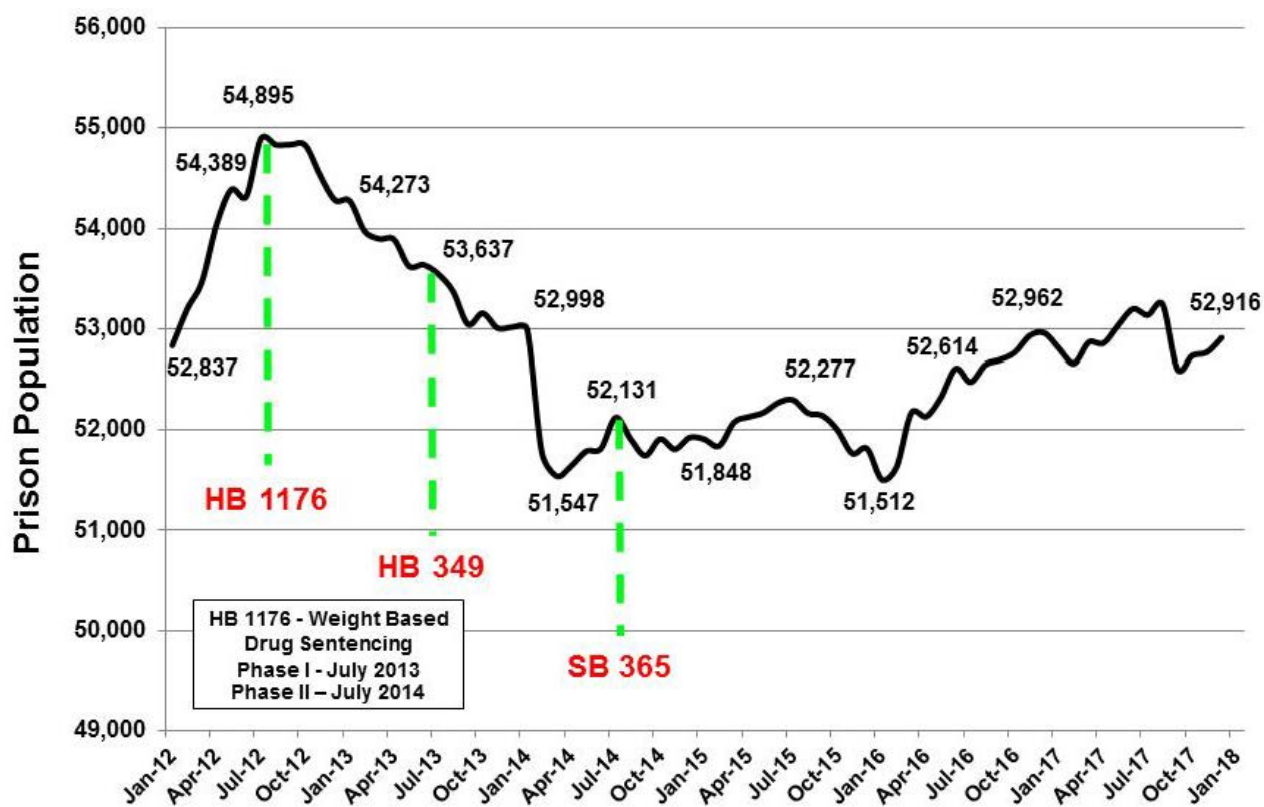
All Community Supervision (new category)	\$1.94
Active Community Supervision (new category)	\$3.70
Day Reporting Centers	\$16.16
Transition Centers	\$43.29
Detention Centers	\$58.89
State Prisons	\$61.20

Source: Georgia Department of Corrections, Georgia Department of Community Supervision

- In FY 2017, the Georgia Department of Corrections operated:
 - (12) Probation Residential Substance Abuse Treatment centers
 - (13) Transitional centers
 - (33) State prisons
 - (4) Private prisons by contract
 - (21) County correctional institutes
 - (7) Probation Detention Centers
- Currently, the Georgia Department of Community Supervision operates:
 - (83) Community supervision field offices
 - (32) Day reporting centers
- The average annual cost per Georgia offender in state prison is \$23,938 compared to \$708 for community supervision.
 - The average daily cost per Georgia offender (State, Federal, & Other) is \$65.58 compared to \$61.20 (State).
- Incarceration costs can be different because of the security level needed to maintain the prisoner and can vary from \$38,272 per year for close security prisons to \$19,460 per year for medium security prisons.

Pardons and Paroles

Georgia's Prison Population FY 2012 - FY 2017



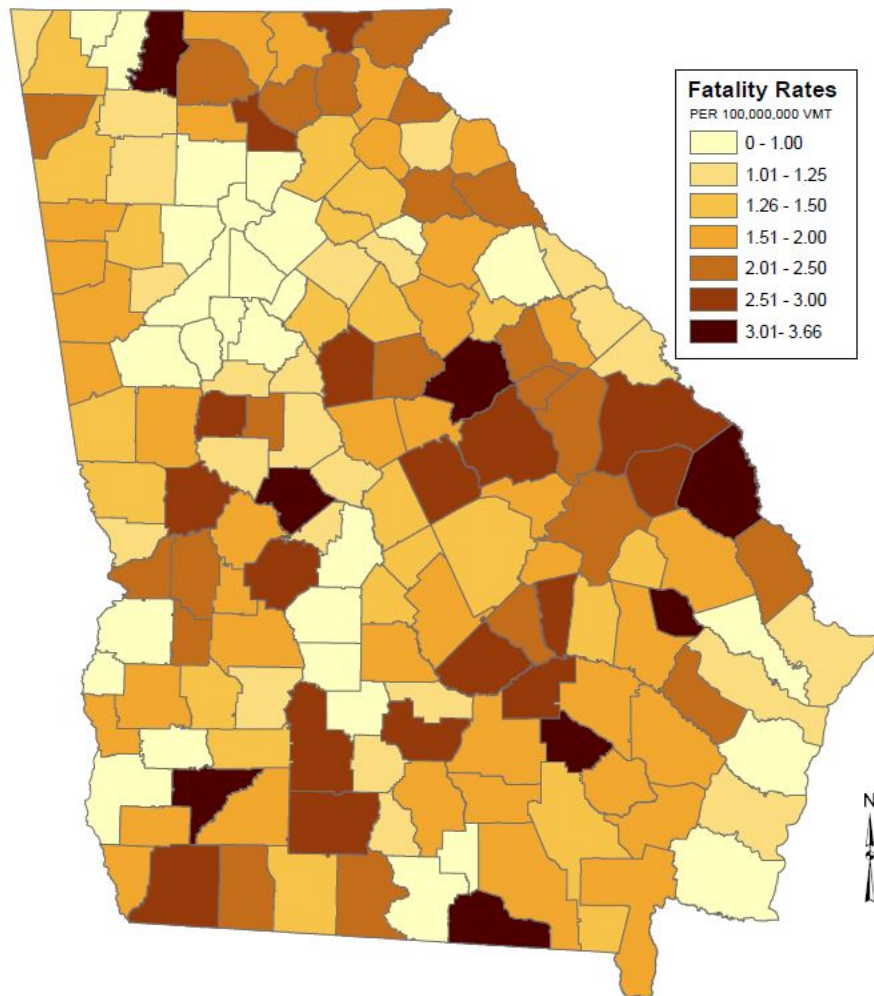
Source: Georgia Department of Corrections

- Over the last six years, the State of Georgia has adopted an introspective approach to identify factors driving prison population growth and constraining improved public safety outcomes. A commitment to evidence-based policies and programs has helped make Georgia a national leader in adopting bipartisan, comprehensive criminal justice reforms that preserve public safety, hold offenders accountable, and conserve taxpayer dollars.
- Since 2012, the Georgia State Legislature passed numerous pieces of legislation to implement recommendations from the Criminal Justice Reform Council. These bills amended state law to focus prison bed utilization for serious adult offenders. Additionally, the legislation created a grant program for accountability courts that provides treatment for drug offenders and other offenders with a mental health diagnosis as an underlying factor for their crime as opposed to incarceration.
- Adult Offender Reform (House Bill 1176) included revised sentence ranges for specific types of offenses to correspond with value, degree, or severity of the offense, the implementation of effective community-based sanctions, probation and community supervision reform, and a performance measurement system focused on public safety outcomes.
- The state's multifaceted approach contained within Senate Bill 365 focused on the reentry of citizens by codifying the concept of Program Treatment Certificates (PTCs), which are issued to offenders who have completed programs related to drug addiction, recidivist behavior, or work training. Reentering individuals who have these certificates have advantages in searching for housing and employment.

Highway Safety

Motor Vehicle Fatality Rate: Georgia Counties

GEORGIA AVERAGE MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITY RATES
by COUNTY 2013 - 2017

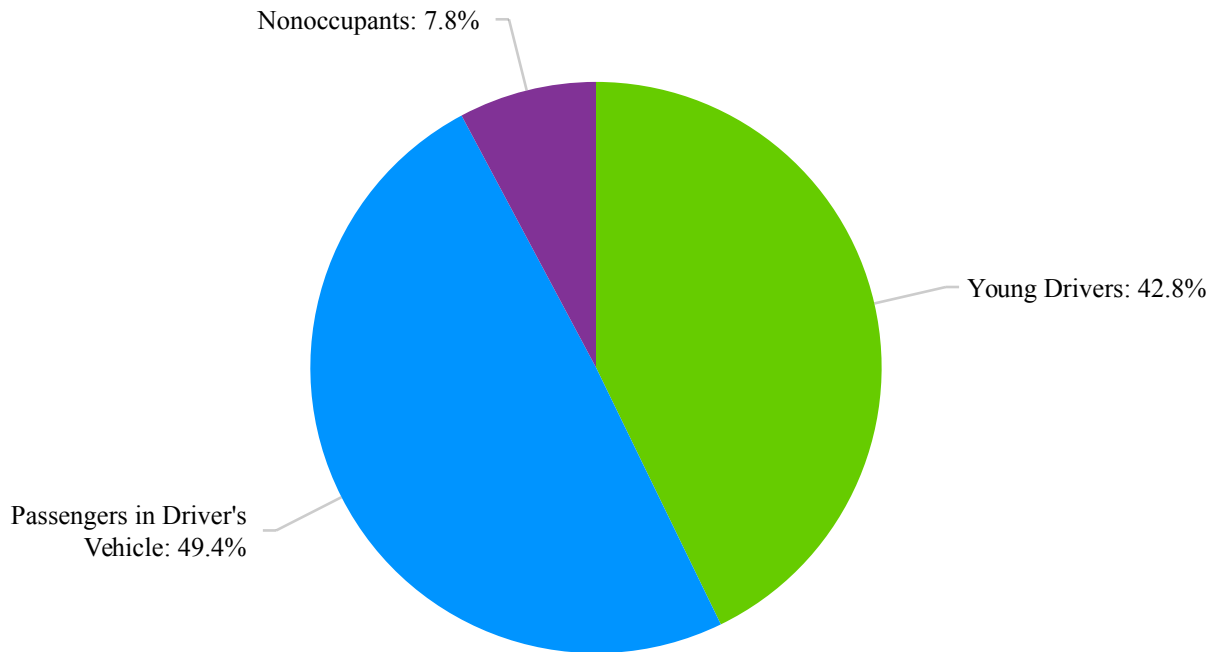


Source: Georgia Department of Transportation, National Highway Safety Travel Administration

- In 2016, motor vehicle crashes killed 1,554 people in Georgia. 1 out of 4 of these crashes involved an alcohol-impaired driver.
- Counties with the highest motor vehicle fatalities rates in 2016 were Warren, Jenkins, Twiggs, Webster, and Early counties.
- Metropolitan Atlanta counties with low fatality rates include Cherokee, Forsyth, Gwinnett, Fayette, and Cobb.
- Rural areas of the state have higher fatality rates per 100 million vehicle miles driven (1.98) compared to urban areas (0.97).
- In 2016, 232 Georgian pedestrians were among those killed in motor vehicle accidents.

Highway Safety

Fatalities in Crashes Involving Young Drivers (Under Age 21): 2015

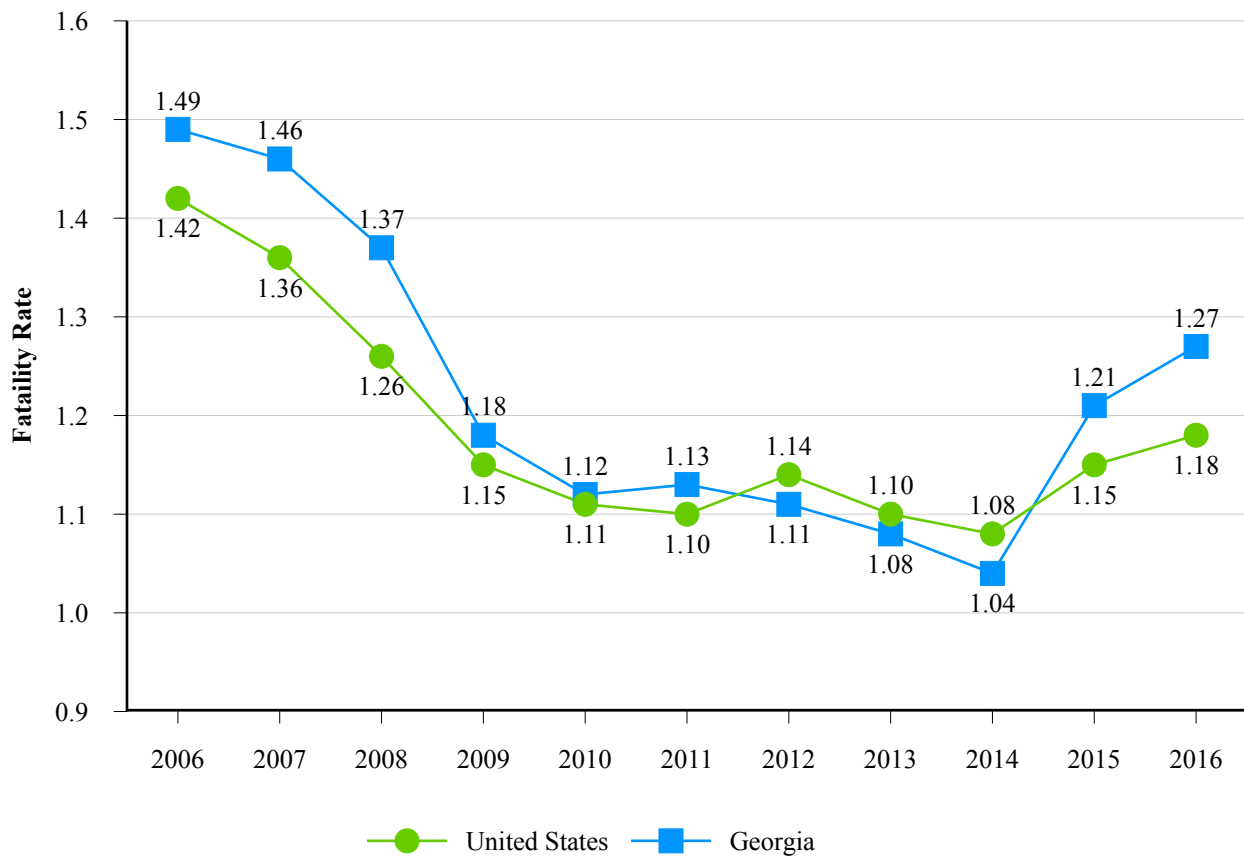


Source: Governor's Office of Highway Safety, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

- In 2015, 180 people under 21 died due to a motor vehicle accident.
- Of these 180 people, 89 were passengers, 77 were young drivers, and 14 were non-occupants (pedestrians or bicyclists).
- There were 197 fatalities in crashes involving young drivers in 2010.
- Georgia ranks 4th in the nation in fatal vehicle crashes involving young drivers.

Highway Safety

**Motor Vehicle Fatalities per 100 Million Vehicle Miles Traveled:
United States and Georgia, 2006 - 2016**



Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Governor's Office of Highway Safety

- The rate of motor vehicle fatalities has decreased in both the United States and Georgia for a number of years, but that trend reversed in 2015 and 2016.