

# **MID-YEAR REPORT**

## **Assessment of 2014 Five-Year Population Projections of Davidson County Correctional Facilities And Criminal Justice Trends**

### **Criminal Justice Planning**



**Nashville – Davidson County  
Tennessee**

**May 2015**

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## Executive Summary

- **The 2014 projections were within a statistically acceptable range. The projected average daily population of 2,926 was compared to the actual population of 2,814 for the 16-month period January 2014 through April 2015. The difference of +4.0% is within an acceptable range of error (page 2).**
- Major reported crimes decreased 2.0% in Davidson County from 2013 to 2014 (page 16).
- In 2014 adult physical arrests decreased 0.9% below 2013. Davidson County saw 5,944 physical arrests per 100,000 residents. There was also 6.5% fewer State citations issued in 2014 than 2013 (page 18).
- General Sessions Court volume was lower in 2014 than in 2013 with 3.3% fewer defendants with a new filing. Criminal Court saw 3.8% fewer defendants with new filings in 2014. Also, General Sessions Court concluded 3.6% less and bound over 11.5% less defendants to Criminal Court. There were 3.5% fewer defendants disposed in Criminal Court. Criminal Court had 1.5% fewer defendants with probation violation filings but 0.2% more defendants with probation violations disposed in 2014 compared to 2013 (page 21).
- On average, the time needed to process defendants in General Sessions Court in 2014 was 66.1 days, a decrease of 4.7% (-3.3 days) from 2013. The average time to process defendants in Criminal Court from arrest to disposition was 302.3 days, a decrease of 0.5% (-1.6 days) compared to 2013. The average time from filing in Criminal Court to disposition averaged 168.9 days, a decrease of 2.2 days (1.3%) below 2013 (page 22).
- The average daily inmate population in Davidson County correctional facilities declined from 3,151 in 2013 to 2,867 in 2014, a 9.0% decline (page 24).
- Davidson County incarcerated 429.0 inmates (including locally sentenced felons) per 100,000 residents in 2014, more than Hamilton County at 412.3, Knox County at 240.9, and Rutherford County at 327.4 but fewer than Shelby County at 490.1. When the locally sentenced felons are removed, Davidson County's incarceration rate drops to 287.9 for 2014 (page 28).
- In 2014 there were 5 DHS/ICE inmates per day on average in custody as a result of the 287(g) program. This declined from the average of 6 inmates in 2013 (-6.9%). The 287(g) program ended as of October 8, 2012 (page 29).
- There were 9 juveniles on average per day in the Davidson County adult correctional system in 2014, an 18.2% decline from the average of 11 in 2013 (page 31).
- The number of arrests made in the United States by law enforcement was down 4.9% in 2013 (the most recent data available); Davidson County had a 0.9% decrease in physical arrests and a 6.5% decrease in State citations. The incarcerated population of the Nation's local jails decreased 1.8% in 2013 (the most recent data available); locally the inmate population declined 9.0% in 2014 (pages 33-34).

## **Assessment of 2013 Five-Year Population Projections**

Criminal Justice Planning annually projects the number of offenders anticipated to be incarcerated in Davidson County correctional facilities over the next five years. Typically these projections are developed starting in the first quarter of each year and the final report is presented to the Criminal Justice Steering Committee in the fall. The projections and the basic assumptions underlying the projections are later assessed in the first quarter of the following year for accuracy. The mid-year assessment determines if the actual incarcerated population differs from the projected population at a significant level. The level of significance was determined by JFA Associates, which developed the forecasting computer model and acted as consultants to the department. According to JFA Associates, there is a +-4% peaking factor, or explainable variation, around the forecasted daily average. An error range of +-2% is applied around the peaking factor, resulting in a total significance level of +-6%. This report will then guide our efforts to explore the causes of significant discrepancies. The model is typically updated on an annual basis; however, we will recast the model if the actual incarcerated population differs from the projected population by more than the significance level of +-6%.

### **I. Introduction**

In August 2014 Criminal Justice Planning presented its twelfth annual report of the projection of the Davidson County inmate population. The projections were based on known and assumed policies affecting admissions into the jail system and lengths of stay for current inmates. For example, future admissions into jail were estimated by looking at projected demographic trends for Davidson County, arrest rate trends for the county, and historical admission patterns of various offender types. Jail stay length in days was estimated by calculating the representative average jail stays for various offender categories during 2013.

### **II. Results of Assessment**

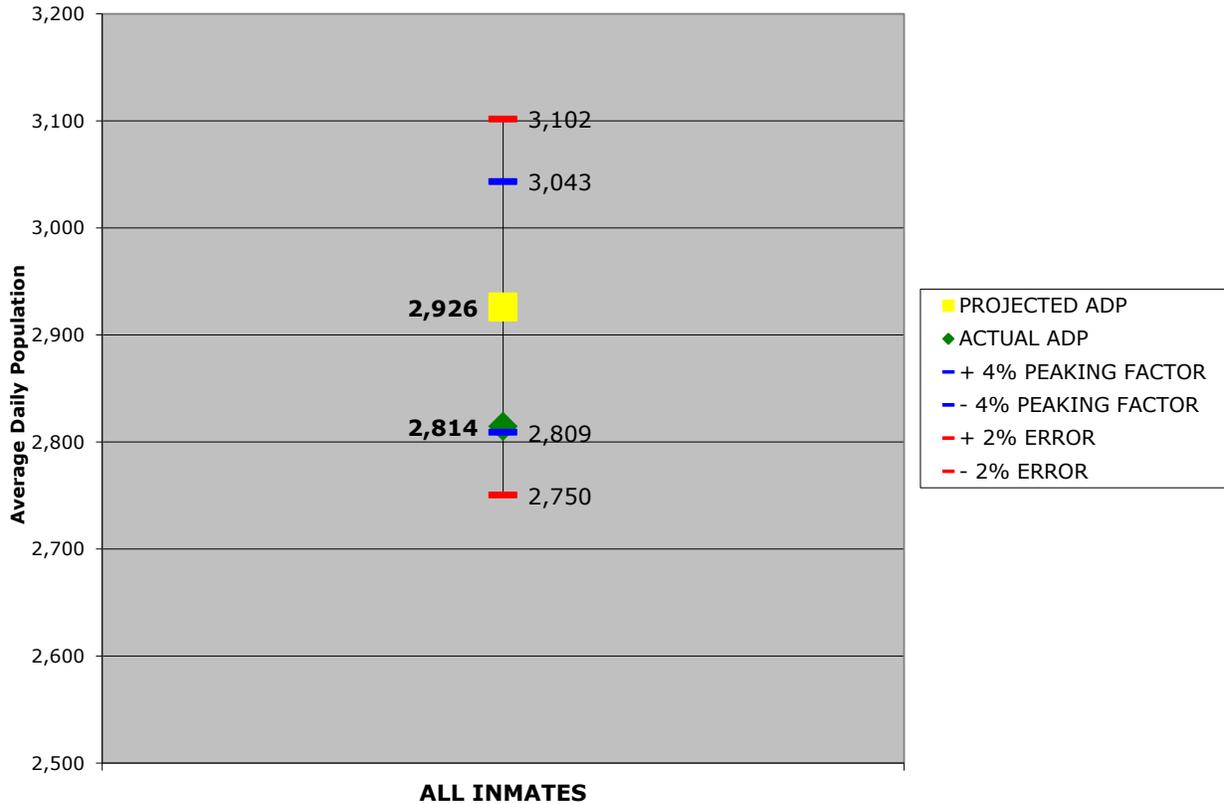
This section presents an accuracy assessment of the 2014 projection model. We compared the actual average daily population count to the forecasted estimates for a 16-month time period, January 2014 through April 2015.

#### **A. Average Daily Population -- Total for All Offenders**

Figure 1 compares the actual average daily population of all offenders in the Davidson County correctional system with the forecasted projections. The actual average daily population of all offenders during the period was 2,814. We compared this against our projection of 2,926. The result is an over-projection of 4.0%, or 112 offenders on average per day (Figure 1). A difference of 4.0% is within a statistically acceptable range, according to the significance levels determined by JFA Associates. As discussed above, there is a +-4% peaking factor and then an error range of +-2% applied to the forecasted daily average, resulting in a +-6% significance level. As shown in Figure 1, the projected average daily population is within the acceptable significance level.

**Figure 1**

**ACTUAL COMPARED TO FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION  
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES  
ALL INMATES  
January 2014 – April 2015**



ALL INMATES	
JAN 2014-APR 2015 (16 MONTHS)	
PROJECTED ADP	2,926
ACTUAL ADP	2,814
DIFFERENCE	112
% DIFFERENCE	4.0%

Source: Actual daily population is calculated from the DCSO Jail Management System. Projected daily population is from Criminal Justice Planning.

## **B. Average Daily Population – Results by Offender Types**

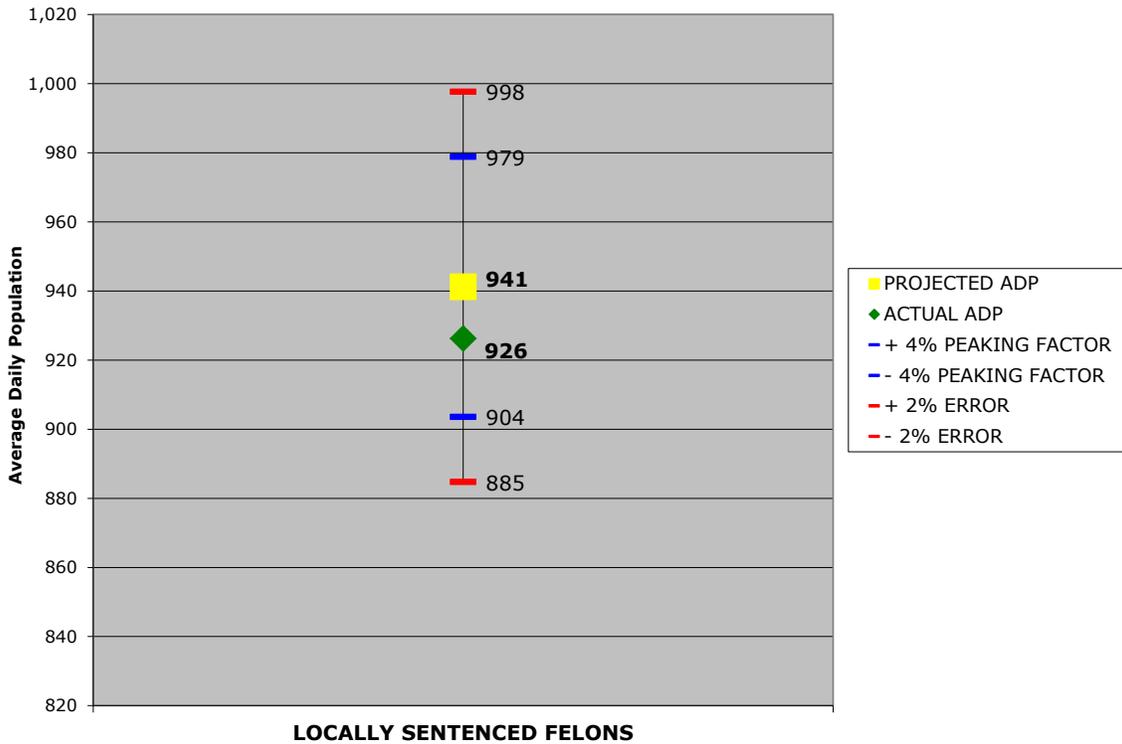
Results for the individual offender categories and juvenile offenders are presented in Figures 2 through 12. Analysis of the data shows that projections for five offender categories are within the  $\pm 6\%$  significance level, taking into account the estimated peaking factors and error ranges. The groups that were within statistical significance represent 78% of the total inmate population during the period. These groups are: locally sentenced felons, pretrial felons, pretrial misdemeanants, convicted DUIs, and probation violator felons. Projections for five offender categories and juveniles were outside the acceptable error range and were significantly different from the actual daily population. These groups are: convicted misdemeanants, probation violator misdemeanants, state sentenced felons, other inmates, DHS/ICE inmates, and juvenile offenders. These five groups together represent 22% of the total inmate population. With the exception of convicted misdemeanants, the categories with significant error are small. Therefore, though the percentage differences are significantly large, the differences in absolute numbers are small.

The projection results for offender groups are discussed on the following pages.

Locally sentenced felons had an average daily population of 926 compared to the projected population of 941 inmates, for the period. This represents a difference of +1.6%, or +15 felons per day. Figure 2 shows that this result was within the acceptable significance level.

**Figure 2**

**ACTUAL COMPARED TO FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION  
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES  
LOCALLY SENTENCED FELONS  
January 2014 – April 2015**



LOCALLY SENTENCED FELONS	
JAN 2014-APR 2015 (16 MONTHS)	
PROJECTED ADP	941
ACTUAL ADP	926
DIFFERENCE	15
% DIFFERENCE	1.6%

Notes:

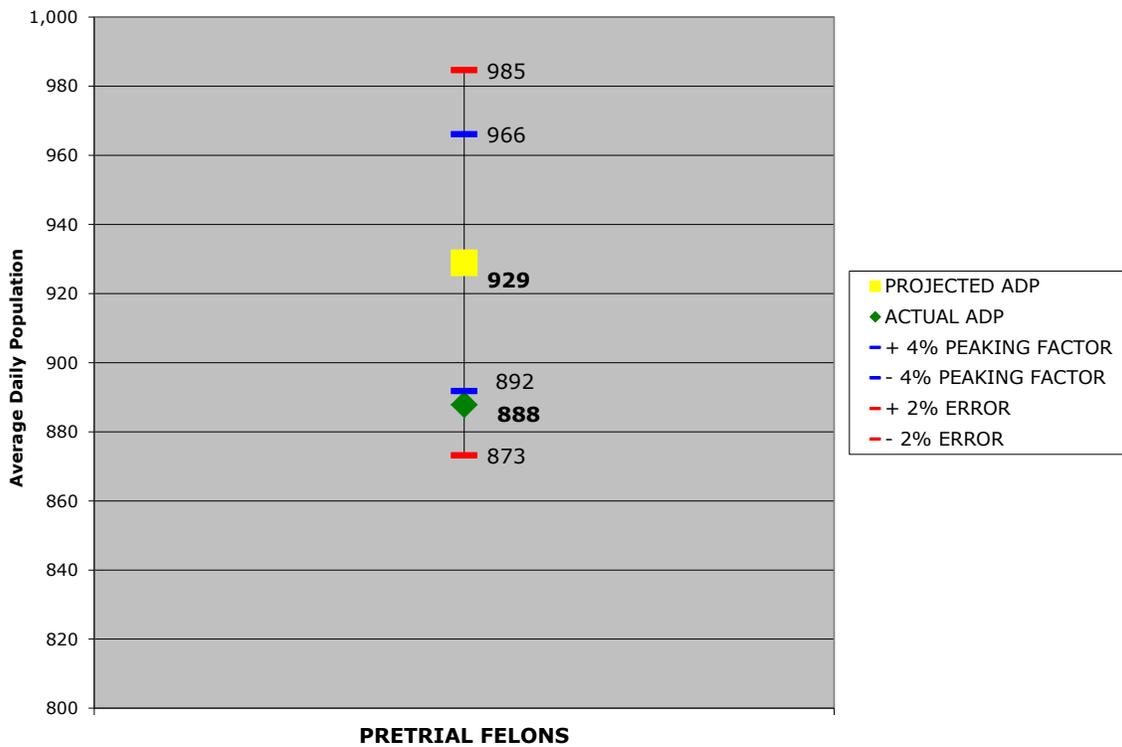
Locally Sentenced Felons include convicted felons serving county time, county/split felons serving a split confinement, and county parole violators.

Source: Actual daily population is calculated from the DCSO Jail Management System. Projected daily population is from Criminal Justice Planning.

There were 888 pretrial felons on average each day in Davidson County correctional facilities, compared to a projected population of 929. We over projected the pretrial felons by 41 inmates a day on average, which was a difference of +4.6%. Figure 3 shows that the results are within the acceptable significance level.

**Figure 3**

**ACTUAL COMPARED TO FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION  
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES  
PRETRIAL FELONS  
January 2014 – April 2015**



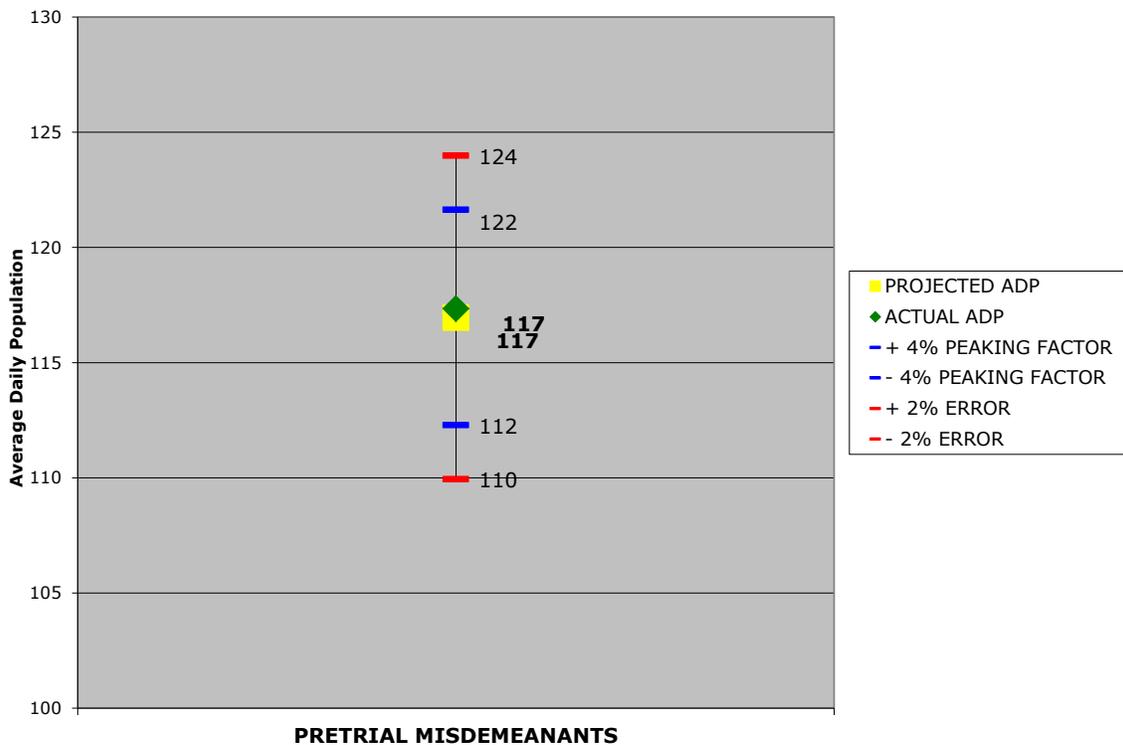
<b>PRETRIAL FELONS</b>	
<b>JAN 2014-APR 2015 (16 MONTHS)</b>	
<b>PROJECTED ADP</b>	929
<b>ACTUAL ADP</b>	888
<b>DIFFERENCE</b>	41
<b>% DIFFERENCE</b>	4.6%

Source: Actual daily population is calculated from the DCSO Jail Management System. Projected daily population is from Criminal Justice Planning.

We projected 117 pretrial misdemeanants per day in the correctional population, and there were actually 117 on average each day during the period. This is an average difference of 0 inmates per day (-0.3% rounded). Figure 4 shows that the projection was within the statistically acceptable error range.

**Figure 4**

**ACTUAL COMPARED TO FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION  
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES  
PRETRIAL MISDEMEANANTS  
January 2014 – April 2015**



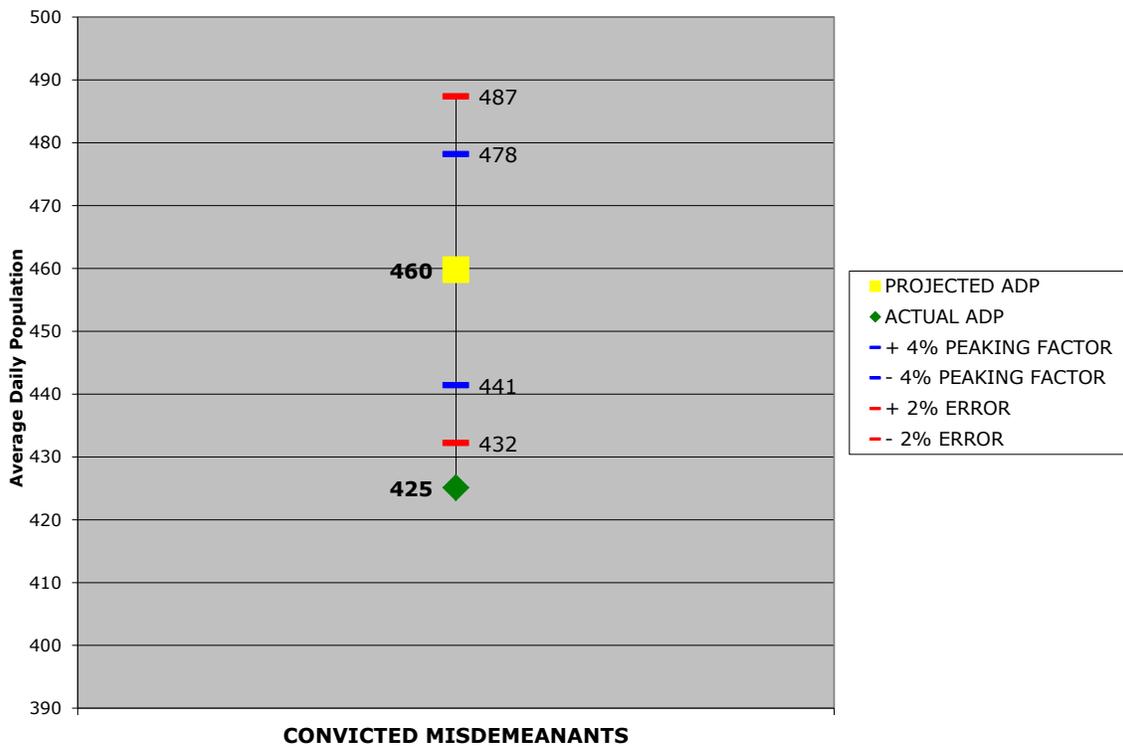
<b>PRETRIAL MISDEMEANANTS</b>	
<b>JAN 2014-APR 2015 (16 MONTHS)</b>	
<b>PROJECTED ADP</b>	117
<b>ACTUAL ADP</b>	117
<b>DIFFERENCE</b>	0
<b>% DIFFERENCE</b>	-0.3%

Source: Actual daily population is calculated from the DCSO Jail Management System. Projected daily population is from Criminal Justice Planning.

We projected that there would be 460 convicted misdemeanants in jail on average each day during the period, while the actual population averaged 425 each day. This was an over-projection of 35 inmates a day (+8.2%). Figure 5 shows that this is outside the +6% statistically acceptable range (+4% peaking factor and +2% error range).

**Figure 5**

**ACTUAL COMPARED TO FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION  
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES  
CONVICTED MISDEMEANANTS  
January 2014 – April 2015**



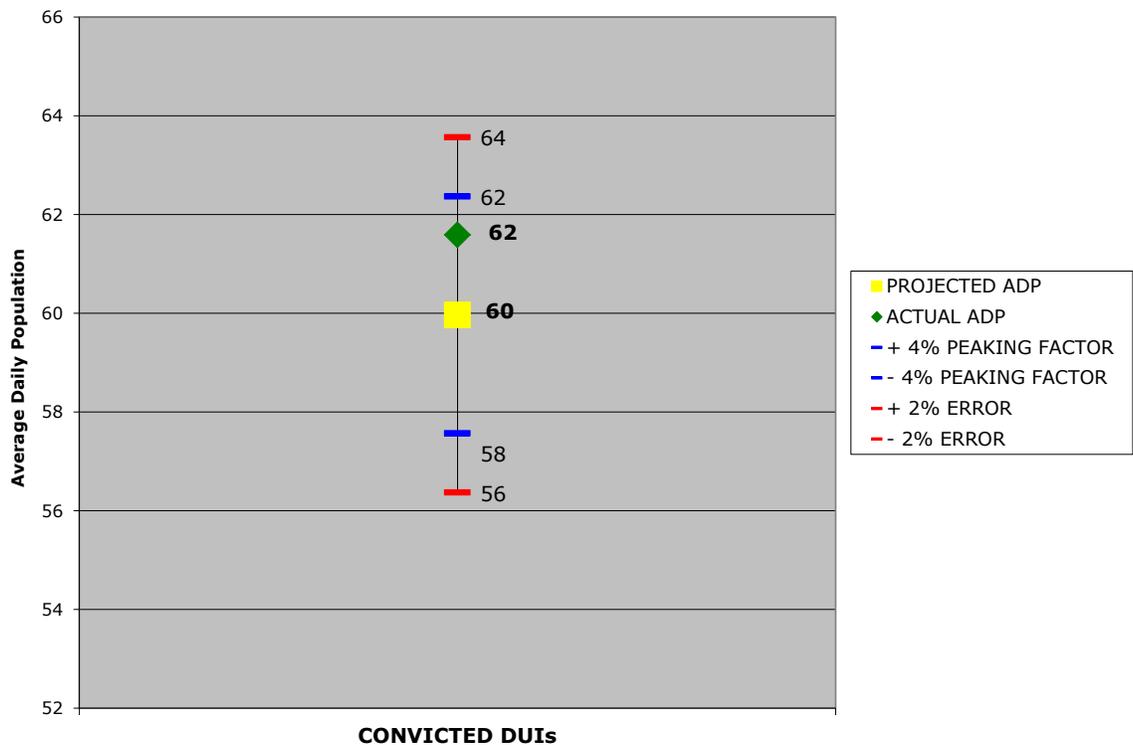
<b>CONVICTED MISDEMEANANTS</b>	
<b>JAN 2014-APR 2015 (16 MONTHS)</b>	
<b>PROJECTED ADP</b>	460
<b>ACTUAL ADP</b>	425
<b>DIFFERENCE</b>	35
<b>% DIFFERENCE</b>	8.2%

Source: Actual daily population is calculated from the DCSO Jail Management System. Projected daily population is from Criminal Justice Planning.

We projected that there would be 60 convicted DUI offenders on average each day in jail during the period. There actually were 62 convicted DUI offenders each day on average. The difference was -2 inmates a day which was an under-projection of 2.6%. Figure 6 shows that the projection was within the statistically acceptable error range.

**Figure 6**

**ACTUAL COMPARED TO FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION  
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES  
CONVICTED DUIs  
January 2014 – April 2015**



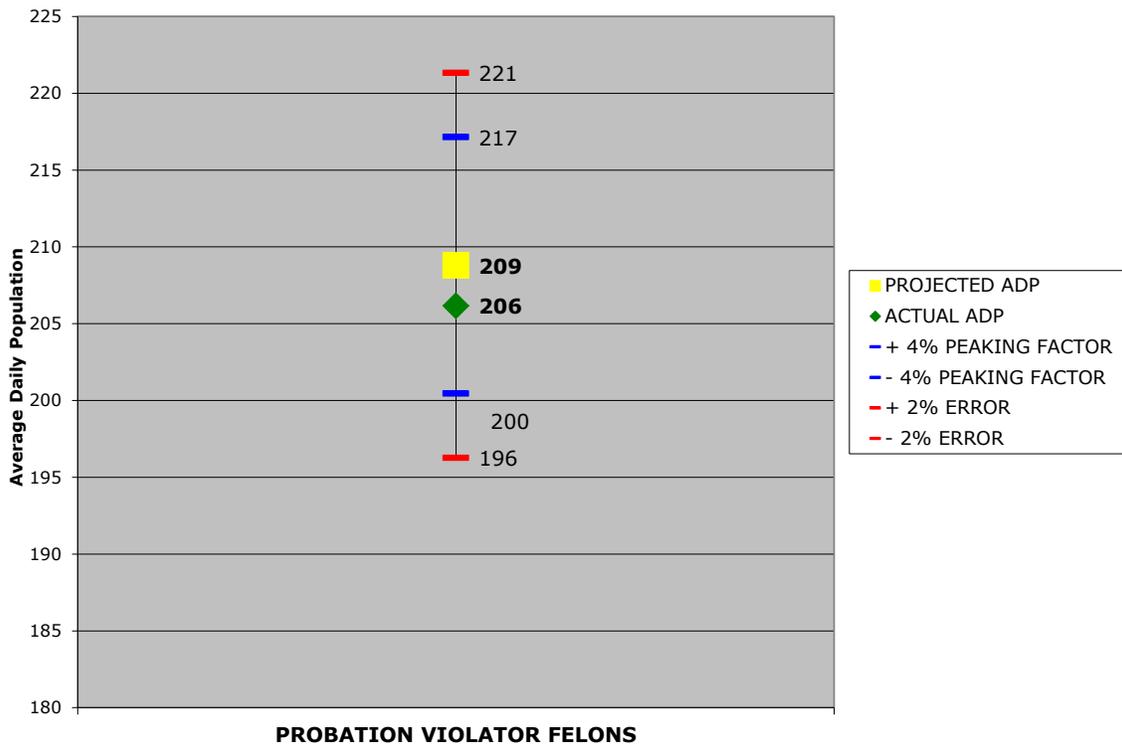
CONVICTED DUIs	
JAN 2014-APR 2015 (16 MONTHS)	
PROJECTED ADP	60
ACTUAL ADP	62
DIFFERENCE	-2
% DIFFERENCE	-2.6%

Source: Actual daily population is calculated from the DCSO Jail Management System. Projected daily population is from Criminal Justice Planning.

Felons with probation violations were projected to average 209 inmates per day, while the actual average was 206. The projection was over by 3, or 1.3%, which is within the statistically acceptable range. The results can be seen in Figure 7.

**Figure 7**

**ACTUAL COMPARED TO FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION  
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES  
PROBATION VIOLATOR FELONS  
January 2014 – April 2015**



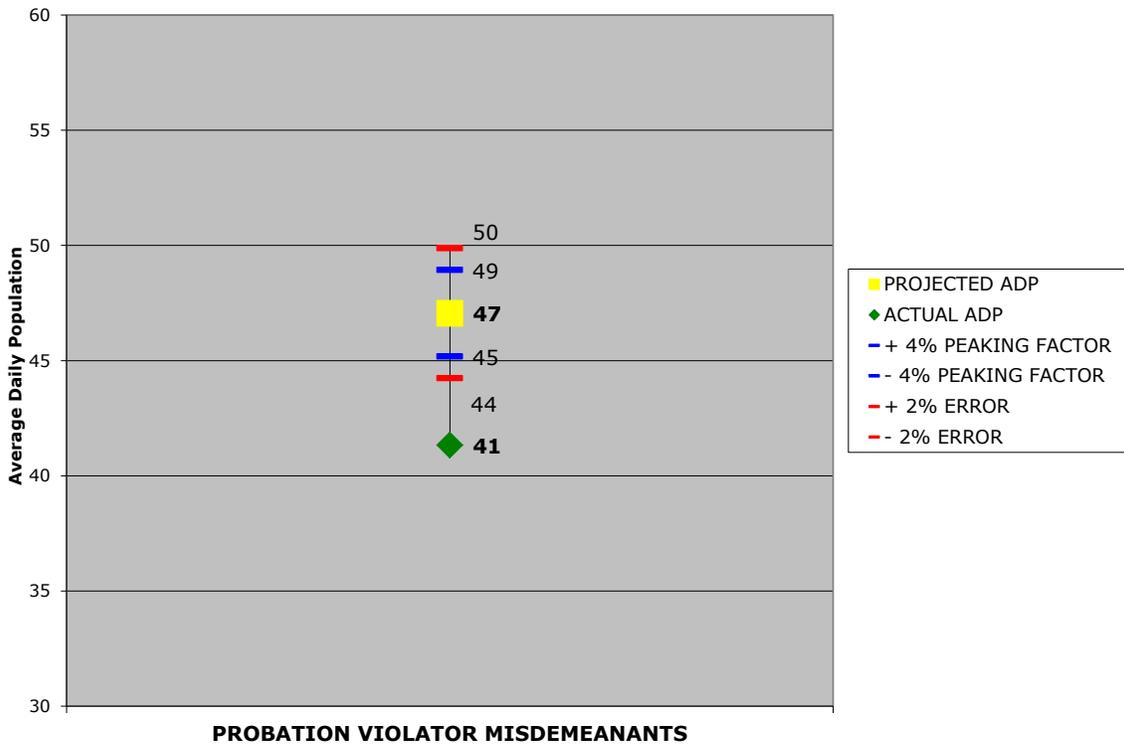
PROBATION VIOLATOR FELONS	
JAN 2014-APR 2015 (16 MONTHS)	
PROJECTED ADP	209
ACTUAL ADP	206
DIFFERENCE	3
% DIFFERENCE	1.3%

Source: Actual daily population is calculated from the DCSO Jail Management System. Projected daily population is from Criminal Justice Planning.

Probation Violators Misdemeanants were projected to average 47 inmates per day, compared to the actual 41 inmates per day. The result is a difference of 6 inmates a day (+13.8%). Figure 8 shows that the result is outside the +-6% significance level (+-4% peaking factor and +-2% error range).

**Figure 8**

**ACTUAL COMPARED TO FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION  
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES  
PROBATION VIOLATOR MISDEMEANANTS  
January 2014 – April 2015**



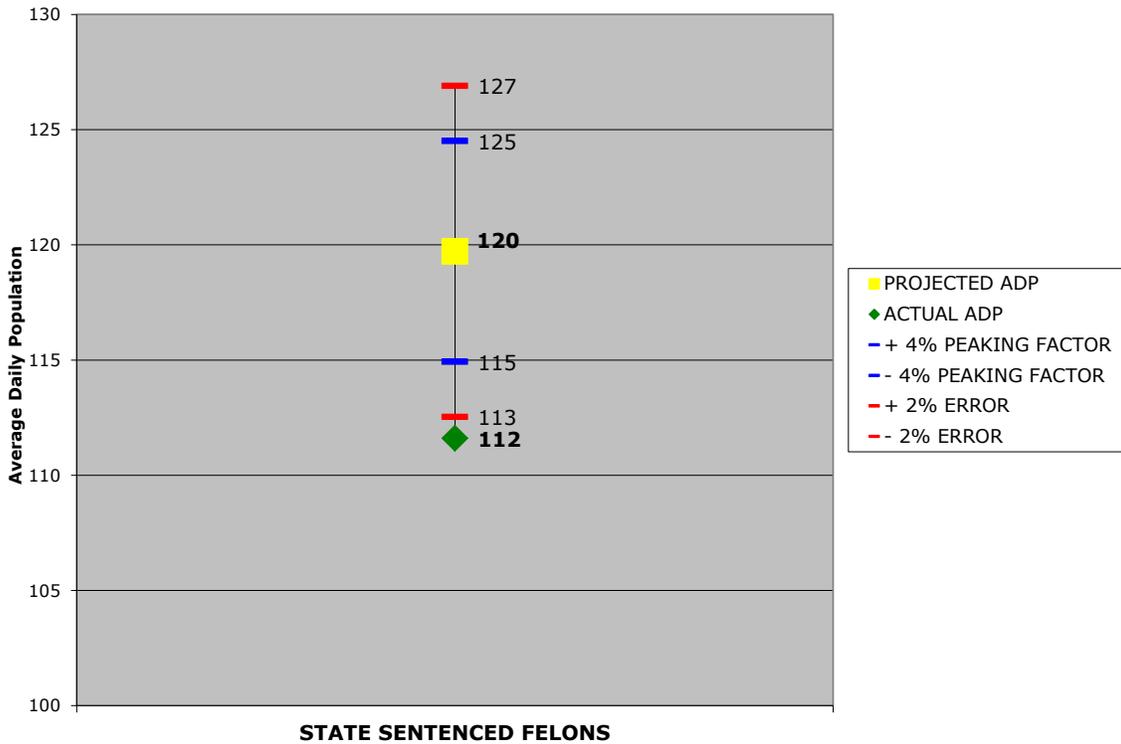
PROBATION VIOLATOR MISDEMEANANTS	
JAN 2014-APR 2015 (16 MONTHS)	
PROJECTED ADP	47
ACTUAL ADP	41
DIFFERENCE	6
% DIFFERENCE	13.8%

Source: Actual daily population is calculated from the DCSO Jail Management System. Projected daily population is from Criminal Justice Planning.

State felons sentenced to the Tennessee Department of Correction were projected to average 120 inmates per day, compared to the actual average of 112 inmates per day. The result is an over-projection of 8 inmates a day rounded (+7.3%). Figure 9 shows that the result is outside the +-6% significance level.

**Figure 9**

**ACTUAL COMPARED TO FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION  
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES  
STATE SENTENCED FELONS  
January 2014 – April 2015**



STATE SENTENCED FELONS	
JAN 2014-APR 2015 (16 MONTHS)	
PROJECTED ADP	120
ACTUAL ADP	112
DIFFERENCE	8
% DIFFERENCE	7.3%

Notes:

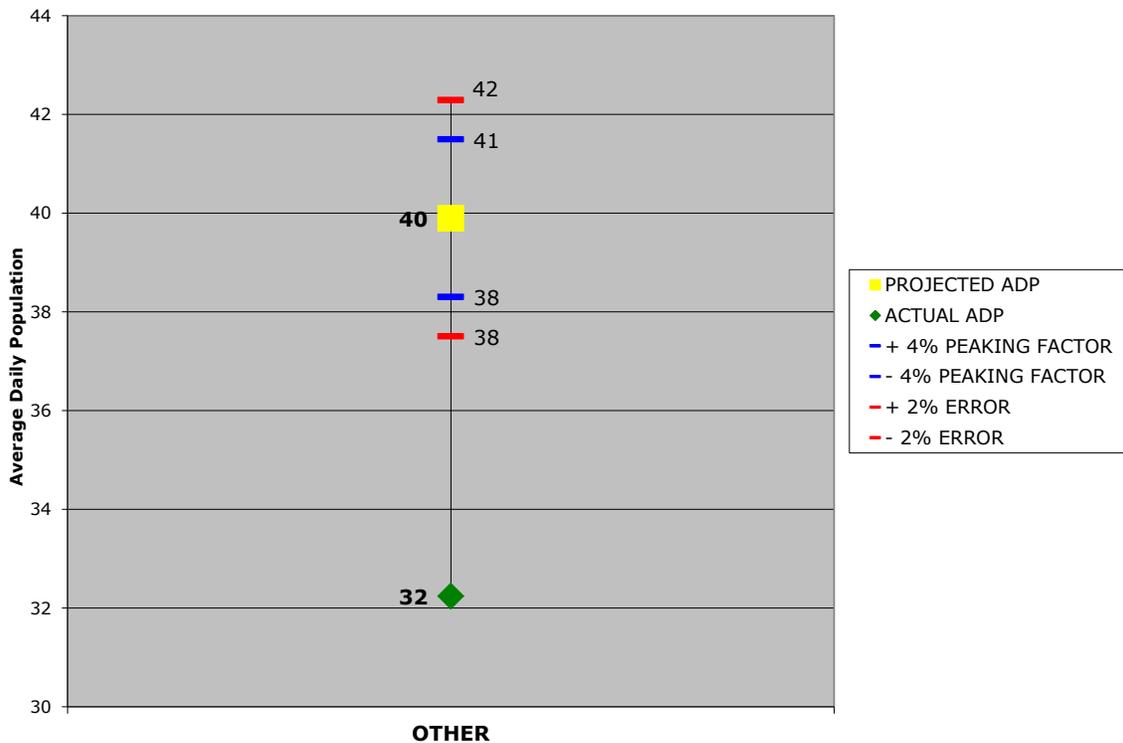
State Sentenced Felons include convicted State felons waiting transfer to TDOC, State/split felons serving a split confinement, and State parole violators. The majority of these inmates are housed at the Metro Detention Facility (MDF).

Source: Actual daily population is calculated from the DCSO Jail Management System. Projected daily population is from Criminal Justice Planning.

Inmates in the “Other” category include the following charge classes: Federal inmates (with no active immigration charges), inmates with inactive charges and no holds from the Department of Homeland Security/Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and miscellaneous classes such as Civil Contempt and Governor’s warrants. For this category we estimated an average daily population of 40 inmates compared to the actual population of 32 inmates. We over-estimated this category by 8 inmates (+23.7%) The results, displayed in Figure 10, are outside the statistically-acceptable error range.

**Figure 10**

**ACTUAL COMPARED TO FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION  
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES  
OTHER INMATES  
January 2014 – April 2015**



OTHER	
JAN 2014-APR 2015 (16 MONTHS)	
PROJECTED ADP	40
ACTUAL ADP	32
DIFFERENCE	8
% DIFFERENCE	23.7%

Notes:

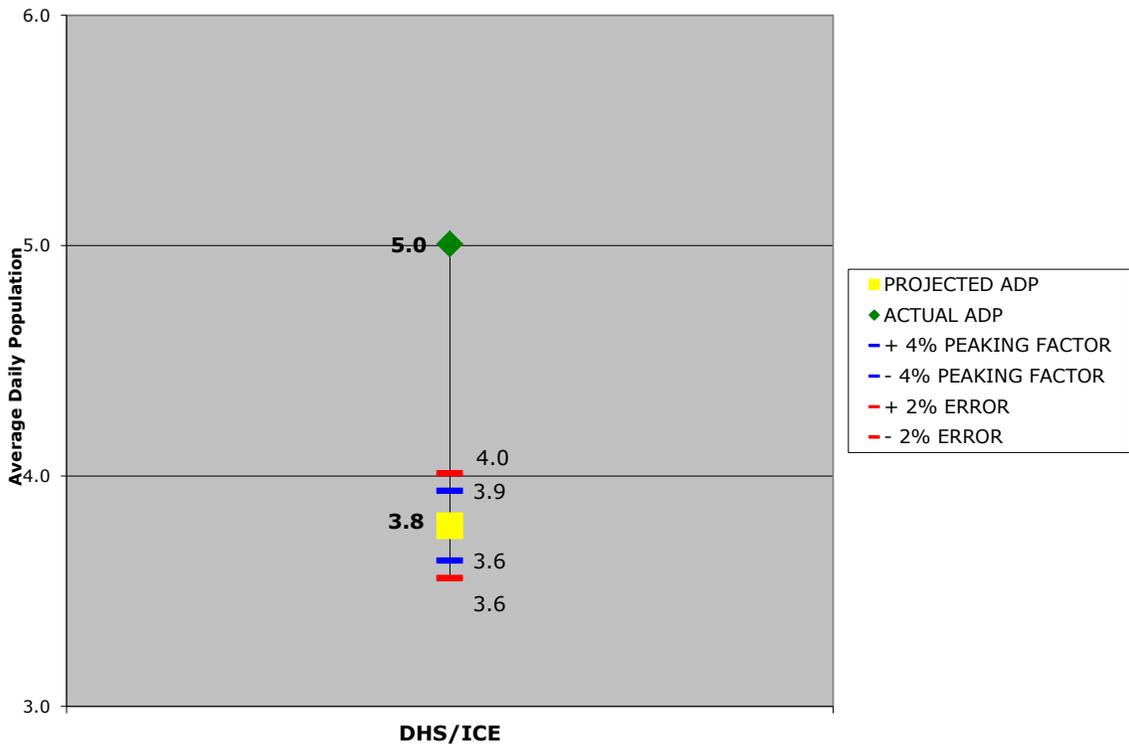
The Other charge class includes Federal inmates (with no active immigration charges), inactive charges (with no DHS/ICE holds), Governor's Warrants and Civil Contempts.

Source: Actual daily population is calculated from the DCSO Jail Management System. Projected daily population is from Criminal Justice Planning.

DHS/ICE inmates are inmates detained for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security/Immigration and Customs Enforcement. The Davidson County Sheriff’s Office began screening for immigration status in April 2007. Inmates are defined as ICE if they have no active local charges and are being held on a 48-hour ICE detainer, inmates who have no active local charges and are being held on an ICE custody hold, and inmates who have only an active immigration charge. DCSO decided to not renew the 287(g) program upon its expiration on October 8, 2012.

We estimated an average daily population of 3.8 DHS/ICE inmates, compared to the actual population of 5.0 inmates. The results are a difference of -1.2 (-24.4%) The results are displayed in Figure 11 and are outside the statistically-acceptable error range.

**Figure 11**  
**ACTUAL COMPARED TO FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**  
**DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**  
**DHS/ICE INMATES**  
**January 2014 – April 2015**



DHS/ICE	
JAN 2014-APR 2015 (16 MONTHS)	
PROJECTED ADP	3.8
ACTUAL ADP	5.0
DIFFERENCE	-1.2
% DIFFERENCE	-24.4%

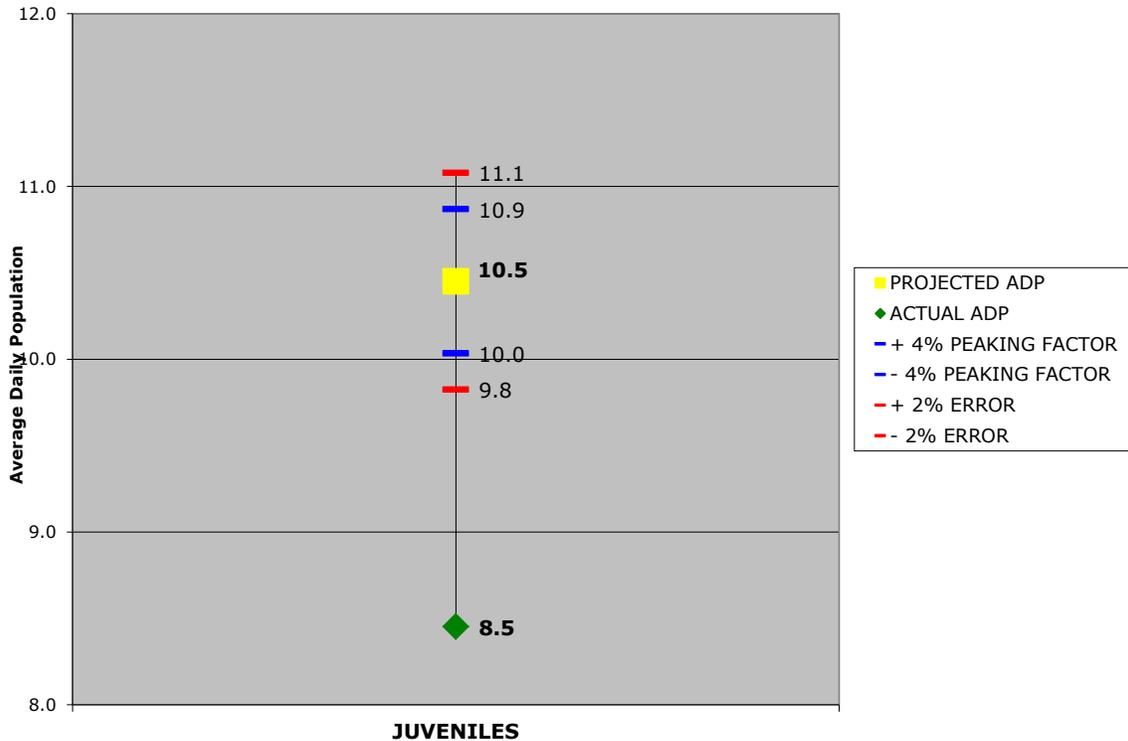
Notes: The data represents: (1) inmates who have no active local charges and are being held on a 48-hour DHS/ICE Detainer, (2) inmates who have no active local charges and are being held on a DHS/ICE custody hold, and (3) inmates who have only an active immigration charge. DCSO announced the end of 287(g) as of October 8, 2012.

Source: Actual daily population is calculated from the DCSO Jail Management System. Projected daily population is from Criminal Justice Planning.

Juveniles are persons less than 18 years of age who are bound over to the adult system from Juvenile Court, and are incarcerated while either in a pretrial status or serving a sentence. Juveniles were projected to average 10.5 inmates per day during the time period. There were actually 8.5 juvenile inmates per day on average. The resulting difference is an over-projection of 2 inmates a day (+23.6%). Figure 12 shows the projection results. The projection was well outside the +6% significance level (+4% peaking factor and +2% error range).

**Figure 12**

**ACTUAL COMPARED TO FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION  
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES  
JUVENILE INMATES  
January 2014 – April 2015**



JUVENILES	
JAN 2014-APR 2015 (16 MONTHS)	
PROJECTED ADP	10.5
ACTUAL ADP	8.5
DIFFERENCE	2.0
% DIFFERENCE	23.6%

**Notes:** Juveniles are inmates less than 18 years of age who were bound over from Juvenile Court to the adult system and incarcerated in the Davidson County adult correctional system. Juvenile detainees from the Juvenile Justice Center who were temporarily housed at Davidson County adult correctional facilities after the May 2010 flood are excluded from the data.

**Source:** Actual daily population is calculated from the DCSO Jail Management System. Projected daily population is from Criminal Justice Planning.

## **Criminal Justice Trends**

In the following sections we discuss local and national criminal justice trends. This is a brief review of the current situation regarding crime, arrests, courts, and incarceration in Davidson County and in the nation as a whole.

### **III. Criminal Justice Trends in Davidson County During 2014**

#### **A. Crime Trends**

Major crime in Nashville decreased 2.0% in 2014 below 2013 levels. There were 31,352 criminal offenses reported to the Metropolitan Nashville Police Department in 2014, a decrease of 646 below 2013. Violent crimes overall increased by 6.6% in Nashville during 2014. Murders increased by 2.5%, rapes increased 12.4%, robberies decreased 5.7%, and aggravated assaults increased 10.2%.

Property crimes reported to police decreased 4.4% in 2014. Burglaries decreased 15.8%, larcenies decreased 0.7%, and vehicle thefts decreased 6.9% in 2014. Overall, the total number of criminal offenses reported to police declined each year from 2005 through 2009. It was not until 2010 that reported crime showed a slight 0.4% increase. Then again in 2011 - 2014, the reported crime numbers declined. These trends are primarily fueled by the change in property crimes which shows a steady decline from 2005 through 2014, with the exception of an increase in 2010 (Table 1).

**Table 1**  
**REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY**  
**YEARS 2005 – 2014**

CRIME INDEX TOTAL (a)			
YEAR	NUMBER OF REPORTED OFFENSES	NUMERIC CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
2005	45,912		
2006	43,666	-2,246	-4.9%
2007	42,740	-926	-2.1%
2008	41,754	-986	-2.3%
2009	37,288	-4,466	-10.7%
2010	37,451	163	0.4%
2011	36,598	-853	-2.3%
2012	34,062	-2,536	-6.9%
2013	31,998	-2,064	-6.1%
2014	31,352	-646	-2.0%

VIOLENT CRIMES															
VIOLENT CRIMES TOTAL				MURDER			RAPE (b)			ROBBERY			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT		
YEAR	NUMBER OF REPORTED OFFENSES	NUMERIC CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	NUMBER OF REPORTED OFFENSES	NUMERIC CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	NUMBER OF REPORTED OFFENSES	NUMERIC CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	NUMBER OF REPORTED OFFENSES	NUMERIC CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	NUMBER OF REPORTED OFFENSES	NUMERIC CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
2005	8,954			97			351			2,426			6,080		
2006	8,846	-108	-1.2%	81	-16	-16.5%	333	-18	-5.1%	2,521	95	3.9%	5,911	-169	-2.8%
2007	8,854	8	0.1%	73	-8	-9.9%	339	6	1.8%	2,603	82	3.3%	5,839	-72	-1.2%
2008	8,390	-464	-5.2%	74	1	1.4%	317	-22	-6.5%	2,378	-225	-8.6%	5,621	-218	-3.7%
2009	7,111	-1,279	-15.2%	80	6	8.1%	286	-31	-9.8%	2,013	-365	-15.3%	4,732	-889	-15.8%
2010	6,944	-167	-2.3%	60	-20	-25.0%	330	44	15.4%	1,807	-206	-10.2%	4,747	15	0.3%
2011	7,228	284	4.1%	51	-9	-15.0%	378	48	14.5%	1,880	73	4.0%	4,919	172	3.6%
2012	7,712	484	6.7%	62	11	21.6%	554	176	46.6%	1,719	-161	-8.6%	5,377	458	9.3%
2013	7,015	-697	-9.0%	40	-22	-35.5%	540	-14	-2.5%	1,635	-84	-4.9%	4,800	-577	-10.7%
2014	7,477	462	6.6%	41	1	2.5%	607	67	12.4%	1,541	-94	-5.7%	5,288	488	10.2%

PROPERTY CRIMES												
PROPERTY CRIMES TOTAL				BURGLARY			LARCENY			VEHICLE THEFT		
YEAR	NUMBER OF REPORTED OFFENSES	NUMERIC CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	NUMBER OF REPORTED OFFENSES	NUMERIC CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	NUMBER OF REPORTED OFFENSES	NUMERIC CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	NUMBER OF REPORTED OFFENSES	NUMERIC CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
2005	36,958			6,400			27,219			3,339		
2006	34,820	-2,138	-5.8%	6,596	196	3.1%	25,141	-2,078	-7.6%	3,083	-256	-7.7%
2007	33,886	-934	-2.7%	6,243	-353	-5.4%	24,826	-315	-1.3%	2,817	-266	-8.6%
2008	33,364	-522	-1.5%	6,243	0	0.0%	24,797	-29	-0.1%	2,324	-493	-17.5%
2009	30,177	-3,187	-9.6%	6,692	449	7.2%	21,769	-3,028	-12.2%	1,716	-608	-26.2%
2010	30,507	330	1.1%	7,821	1,129	16.9%	21,053	-716	-3.3%	1,633	-83	-4.8%
2011	29,370	-1,137	-3.7%	7,407	-414	-5.3%	20,195	-858	-4.1%	1,768	135	8.3%
2012	26,350	-3,020	-10.3%	5,745	-1,662	-22.4%	19,218	-977	-4.8%	1,387	-381	-21.5%
2013	24,983	-1,367	-5.2%	5,679	-66	-1.1%	18,098	-1,120	-5.8%	1,206	-181	-13.0%
2014	23,875	-1,108	-4.4%	4,784	-895	-15.8%	17,968	-130	-0.7%	1,123	-83	-6.9%

**Notes:**

(a) The Crime Index is comprised of seven offense categories: Homicide, Rape, Aggravated Assault, Robbery, Burglary, Larceny, and Vehicle Theft. These offenses make up the Uniform Crime Reporting standards for reporting and comparing the crime index for U.S. cities.

(b) According to page 2 of the Metropolitan Police Department's Annual Crime Analysis Report of CY 2014 Crime Statistics, in 2012, the FBI changed the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) definition of rape. In addition to forcible rape, the new definition also includes forcible sodomy and sexual assault with an object and it includes males. This new definition became effective 01/01/2013, but was implemented by MNPD in 2012.

Source: *Annual Crime Analysis Report of CY 2014 Crime Statistics*, Metropolitan Police Department of Nashville and Davidson County, 04/13/2015.

## **B. Arrest Trends**

In Davidson County there were 39,726 adult physical arrests in 2014. This was 0.9% below the 2013 total physical arrests. Males accounted for 75.0% of all arrests in 2014, and there were 1.4% fewer males arrested in 2014 than in 2013. Females comprised 25.0% of all physical arrests in 2014. The number of female arrestees increased 0.6% in 2014 above 2013. Data on physical arrests and State citations for years 2005 through 2014 is shown in Table 2.

There were 43,275 persons issued State citations in 2014 which was 6.5% less than in 2013. Males made up 65.3% of persons issued a citation in 2014, and there were 7.6% fewer males issued a citation in 2014 than in 2013. Females comprised 34.7% of persons issued a citation in 2014, and the female number issued a citation declined 4.4% below 2013 (Table 2).

Table 3 shows the arrest rates in Davidson County for years 2005 through 2014, taking into account the size of the resident population. In 2014 Davidson County had 5,944 adult physical arrests per 100,000 residents. This was a decrease from 2013 when there were 6,084 adults physically arrested per 100,000 residents.

The rate at which State citations were issued decreased in 2014. There were 6,475 citations issued per 100,000 Davidson County residents in 2014. This declined from 2013 when there were 7,023 citations issued per 100,000 residents. The rate of citation issuance has only decreased 3 times since 2005--in 2006, 2011 and 2014 (Table 3).

**Table 2**

**ADULT PHYSICAL ARRESTS AND STATE CITATIONS IN DAVIDSON COUNTY  
2005 – 2014**

ADULT PHYSICAL ARRESTS (a)												
YEAR (d)	FEMALES			MALES			MISSING (c)			TOTAL		
	NUMBER OF PHYSICAL ARRESTS (a)	PERCENT CHANGE YEAR-TO-YEAR	PERCENT OF TOTAL PHYSICAL ARRESTS	NUMBER OF PHYSICAL ARRESTS (a)	PERCENT CHANGE YEAR-TO-YEAR	PERCENT OF TOTAL PHYSICAL ARRESTS	NUMBER OF PHYSICAL ARRESTS (a)	PERCENT CHANGE YEAR-TO-YEAR	PERCENT OF TOTAL PHYSICAL ARRESTS	NUMBER OF PHYSICAL ARRESTS (a)	PERCENT CHANGE YEAR-TO-YEAR	PERCENT OF TOTAL PHYSICAL ARRESTS
2005	8,746		22.3%	30,515		77.7%	4		0.01%	39,265		100.0%
2006	8,585	-1.8%	21.6%	31,145	2.1%	78.4%	5	25.0%	0.01%	39,735	1.2%	100.0%
2007	9,418	9.7%	21.7%	34,053	9.3%	78.3%	0	-100.0%	0.00%	43,471	9.4%	100.0%
2008	9,890	5.0%	22.4%	34,292	0.7%	77.6%	0	0.0%	0.00%	44,182	1.6%	100.0%
2009	10,342	4.6%	22.9%	34,784	1.4%	77.1%	0	0.0%	0.00%	45,126	2.1%	100.0%
2010	9,237	-10.7%	23.2%	30,634	-11.9%	76.8%	1	100.0%	0.00%	39,872	-11.6%	100.0%
2011	9,950	7.7%	24.8%	30,236	-1.3%	75.2%	0	-100.0%	0.00%	40,186	0.8%	100.0%
2012	10,608	6.6%	24.8%	32,167	6.4%	75.2%	0	0.0%	0.00%	42,775	6.4%	100.0%
2013	9,890	-6.8%	24.7%	30,205	-6.1%	75.3%	1	100.0%	0.00%	40,096	-6.3%	100.0%
2014	9,950	0.6%	25.0%	29,776	-1.4%	75.0%	0	-100.0%	0.00%	39,726	-0.9%	100.0%

ADULT STATE CITATIONS (b)												
YEAR	FEMALES			MALES			MISSING (c)			TOTAL		
	NUMBER OF STATE CITATIONS (b)	PERCENT CHANGE YEAR-TO-YEAR	PERCENT OF TOTAL STATE CITATIONS	NUMBER OF STATE CITATIONS (b)	PERCENT CHANGE YEAR-TO-YEAR	PERCENT OF TOTAL STATE CITATIONS	NUMBER OF STATE CITATIONS (b)	PERCENT CHANGE YEAR-TO-YEAR	PERCENT OF TOTAL STATE CITATIONS	NUMBER OF STATE CITATIONS (b)	PERCENT CHANGE YEAR-TO-YEAR	PERCENT OF TOTAL STATE CITATIONS
2005	9,406		28.7%	23,390		71.3%	1		0.00%	32,797		100.0%
2006	9,234	-1.8%	29.4%	22,116	-5.4%	70.5%	8	700.0%	0.03%	31,358	-4.4%	100.0%
2007	10,783	16.8%	30.1%	25,084	13.4%	69.9%	13	62.5%	0.04%	35,880	14.4%	100.0%
2008	12,244	13.5%	31.6%	26,535	5.8%	68.4%	6	-53.8%	0.02%	38,785	8.1%	100.0%
2009	14,626	19.5%	33.4%	29,125	9.8%	66.6%	4	-33.3%	0.01%	43,755	12.8%	100.0%
2010	14,883	1.8%	33.5%	29,487	1.2%	66.5%	0	-100.0%	0.00%	44,370	1.4%	100.0%
2011	14,604	-1.9%	34.0%	28,338	-3.9%	66.0%	0	0.0%	0.00%	42,942	-3.2%	100.0%
2012	15,420	5.6%	33.9%	30,029	6.0%	66.1%	4	100.0%	0.01%	45,453	5.8%	100.0%
2013	15,717	1.9%	34.0%	30,565	1.8%	66.0%	0	-100.0%	0.00%	46,282	1.8%	100.0%
2014	15,030	-4.4%	34.7%	28,244	-7.6%	65.3%	1	100.0%	0.00%	43,275	-6.5%	100.0%

**Notes:**

(a) Physical arrests are custodial arrests of one person with the possibility of multiple charges. Only adult arrestees are included in the table above. Once booked, this person may bond out, be placed on the Pretrial Release Program, or remain in jail.

(b) State Citations are non-custodial arrests in which the offender is given a date to show up for booking and court, but not jailed unless outstanding warrants are discovered during the booking process. Citations are only issued for misdemeanor offenses. Criminal Summons are included with Citations.

(c) Missing means information on the sex of a defendant was unavailable in the data.

Source: Arrest data for years 2007-2014 was pulled from the MNPD ARMS system on 5/11/2015 and is accurate as of that date. Arrest data for years 2006 and earlier was supplied by the MNPD. Criminal Justice Planning, 5/11/2015.

**Table 3**

**ARREST RATES IN DAVIDSON COUNTY  
2005 – 2014**

YEAR	DAVIDSON COUNTY POPULATION (a)	ADULT PHYSICAL ARRESTS (b)		ADULT STATE CITATIONS (c)	
		NUMBER OF PHYSICAL ARRESTS	PHYSICAL ARREST RATES PER 100,000 DAVIDSON COUNTY RESIDENTS	NUMBER OF STATE CITATIONS	CITATION RATES PER 100,000 DAVIDSON COUNTY RESIDENTS
2005	589,787	39,265	6,657	32,797	5,561
2006	597,597	39,735	6,649	31,358	5,247
2007	605,031	43,472	7,185	35,880	5,930
2008	612,649	44,182	7,212	38,785	6,331
2009	621,008	45,126	7,267	43,755	7,046
2010	628,045	39,872	6,349	44,370	7,065
2011	635,663	40,186	6,322	42,942	6,755
2012	649,142	42,775	6,589	45,453	7,002
2013	659,042	40,096	6,084	46,282	7,023
2014	668,347	39,726	5,944	43,275	6,475

**Note:**

(a) Population estimates are the calculated number of people living in Davidson County for each year.

(b) A physical arrest is a custodial arrest and represents an individual body and not the number of charges issued to a person. The figures above include adult arrestees only. One individual can have multiple physical arrest events during the year.

(c) State Citations are non-custodial arrests in which the offender is given a date to show up for booking and court, but not jailed unless outstanding warrants are discovered during the booking process. Citations are only issued for misdemeanor offenses. One individual can have multiple citation arrest events during the year. Criminal Summons are included with citations.

**Source:** Arrest data for years 2007-2014 was pulled from the MNPD ARMS system on 5/11/2015 and is accurate as of that date. Arrest data for years 2006 and earlier was supplied by the MNPD. Davidson County population estimates for 2010-2014 are from the "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties and Municipalities", U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, March 2015. Population data for 2009 and earlier comes from the "Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Tennessee", U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, September 2011, Criminal Justice Planning, 5/11/2015.

### **C. Court Volume and Trends**

Overall the volume of work flowing through the Davidson County court system decreased in 2014 from the previous year. There were 67,520 defendants with a filing in the Criminal Court Clerk's Office for General Sessions Court in 2014, representing 93,677 warrants and citations filed. General Sessions Court experienced a 3.3% decrease in the number of defendants filed and a 3.4% decrease in the number of warrants and citations filed during 2014. State traffic filings with the Criminal Court Clerk's Office for General Sessions Court decreased 43.9% in 2014 (3,756 defendants in 2013 compared to 2,107 defendants in 2014). Defendants with post-conviction events increased 122.2% in 2014—from 3,221 defendants in 2013 to 7,158 in 2014.

The number of arrestees processed by the Criminal Court Clerk's Office for release by bond and Pretrial were down in 2014. Defendants released on bond decreased 2.99% in 2014 over 2013 (16,038 releases). The number of releases to the Pretrial Release Program decreased 11.56% in 2014 below 2013 (2,938 releases).

General Session Courts concluded fewer defendants in 2014 than 2013. In 2014 there were 63,899 defendants processed by the Criminal Court Clerk's Office for disposition by the General Sessions Court, a decrease of 3.6% from 2013. Additionally, 3,948 General Session defendants were bound over to Criminal Court, an 11.5% decrease from 2013.

Criminal Court experienced lower volume in 2014. There were 9,020 new Criminal Court defendants filed with the Criminal Court Clerk's Office in 2014, including probation violations. This was a 3.8% decrease from 2013 activity. Probation violations were the largest group of new Criminal Court defendants (3,781 defendants); this group decreased 1.5% below 2013 totals. Presentments/ Indictments were the second largest group of Criminal Court defendants (3,715); this group decreased 8.2% below 2013 totals. Of the remaining types of Criminal Court defendants, Informations (1,460 defendants) increased 2.1%, and GS Appeals (64 cases) increased 12.3% compared to 2013.

The Criminal Court Clerk's Office processed 5,318 defendants for disposition by the Criminal Courts in 2014, a 3.5% decrease below 2013 levels. In addition, the Clerk's Office processed 3,549 probation violation dispositions by Criminal Court, a 0.2% increase over 2013.

(Source: *Monthly Criminal Justice Report*, December 2014, Criminal Justice Planning)

#### **D. Case Processing Times**

The time it took to process defendants in General Sessions Court decreased in 2014. The average case age from arrest to disposition for defendants in General Sessions Court was 66.1 days, a decrease of 4.7% (-3.3 days) from 2013. About 93.4% of the defendants disposed in General Sessions Court in 2014 were concluded without a trial, and they took an average of 69.5 days from arrest to disposition. This represents a decrease in processing time of 2.3 days (-3.2%) compared to 2013.

General Sessions' defendants that were bound over to Criminal Court comprised about 6.2 % of the total number of cases in 2014. There were 14.9% fewer boundovers in 2014 than 2013. Boundovers took an average of 37.8 days from arrest to boundover, 12.5 fewer days more than in 2013.

Defendants disposed in General Sessions Court who spent the majority of time in jail ("jail cases") spent an average of 6.5 days in jail from arrest to disposition, and it took 7.4 days on average for dispositions on their cases. Comparing this to defendants who were out on bond—the bond group spent an average of 1.1 days in jail and waited 84.6 days for their cases to be disposed. This trend holds whether the defendant's case was bound over or disposed. For boundovers, jailed defendants took 9.5 days while bonded defendants took 84 days on average from arrest to boundover. For defendants disposed without a trial, jailed defendants took 6.6 days while bond defendants took 84.7 days from arrest to disposition.

For defendants disposed in Criminal Court during 2014, the average case age from arrest to disposition was 302.3 days. This represented a decrease of 0.5% (-1.6 days) compared to 2013. The portion of the case processing time from filing in Criminal Court to disposition of the case averaged 168.9 days in 2014. This was a decrease of 2.2 days (-1.3%) below the 2013 average of 171.1 days.

Cases disposed by trial include cases disposed by either a jury trial or a bench trial. There were 112 defendants who were disposed by trial in 2014, which was 6 more defendants than in 2013. The average processing time for trial cases in 2014 was 657.5 days from arrest to disposition, which was an increase of 4.9% (30.7 days) from 2013. Most of the defendants in Criminal Court were disposed without a trial: 4,982 defendants in 2014. This was a decrease of 4.0% below 2013 or 208 fewer defendants. Non-trial defendants averaged 294.3 days from arrest to disposition of their cases, which was 3 fewer days (-1%) than in 2013.

There were 3,346 disposed indicted defendants in 2014, which was 199 less defendants than in 2013. On average, this group took 388.8 days from arrest to disposition, which was 2.9 more days than in 2013. There was an increase in case processing time for indicted defendants from boundover to filing, which increased 3.2 days over the 2013 average, to 108.2 days. Another large group was defendants disposed by Information Agreements. There were 1,280 defendants disposed in this manner, an

increase of 48 defendants from 2013 totals. It took this group 87.5 days from arrest to disposition, an increase of 6.8% (5.6 days).

The number of jailed defendants in Criminal Court decreased from 2,164 in 2013 to 2,006 in 2014. That was a decrease of 7.3% or 158 defendants. The average time it took these defendants from arrest until their cases were disposed decreased 6.7% to 197.8 days (-14.2 days). The number of defendants disposed while on bond in Criminal Court decreased from 3,132 in 2013 to 3,088 in 2014. That was a 1.4% decrease in the number of disposed bonded defendants. The time to process these cases from arrest to disposition increased 2.7 days or 0.7%, to an average of 370.1 days.

There were 3,387 defendants with probation violations disposed in Criminal Court in 2014, representing 3,365 probation violation warrants. This was 1.3% more defendants with probation violations disposed than in 2013. The average time it took from the probation violation arrest to disposition was 33.4 days, an increase of 3.7 days from the 2013 average.

(Source: *2014 Fourth Quarter Case Management Analysis*, Criminal Justice Planning, January 2015.)

**E. Average Daily Population in the Davidson County Correctional System**

The 2014 average daily population in Davidson County correctional facilities was 2,867 inmates, a decrease (-9.0%) from the 2013 average of 3,151 inmates. In 2014, the correctional population declined at an average rate of 1.0% per month which was 28 fewer inmates per month.

The largest group of inmates in the correctional population was locally sentenced felons. This group represented 32.9% of the population or 943 inmates per day on average. Locally sentenced felons decreased 9.4% from 2013 levels. The second largest group of inmates was pretrial felons, which comprised 31.5% of the population or 902 inmates a day on average. The number of pretrial felons decreased 3.0% from 2013 levels.

Convicted misdemeanants and DUI's made up 17.7 of the 2014 average daily population with 508 inmates a day. This was the third largest group. They decreased 13.6% from 2013 levels. The fourth largest group was probation violator felons, who were 7.1% of the daily population (203 inmates a day), which was a 2.0% decrease from the previous year. Of the remaining inmate categories, pretrial misdemeanants were 4.1% of the daily population in 2014 (118 inmates) an increase of 3.1% from 2013. Inmates in the Other category (Federal inmates, civil contempt, inactive charges, and State sentenced felons) were 5.1% of the daily population and decreased 35.3% below 2013. Misdemeanor probation violators comprised only 1.4% of the population but grew 9% in 2014.

When looking at gender differences in the 2014 average daily population we find that the number of males and females both declined from the 2013 levels. There were 391 female inmates on average each day in 2014, or 13.6% of the population. This was a 9.3% decrease from the 2013 female inmate average of 431 (Table 4).

Male inmates decreased in the correctional population. In 2014 male inmates averaged 2,476 each day, or 86.4% of the total population. This was also a decrease of 9.0% from the 2013 level of 2,720 male inmates (Table 4).

(Source: *Average Daily Population Report*, Criminal Justice Planning, December 2014.)

**Table 4**

**AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION  
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES  
2001 – 2014**

YEAR	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (a)			AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION % CHANGE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2001	2,400	328	2,729			
2002	2,573	368	2,941	7.2%	12.1%	7.8%
2003	2,661	364	3,025	3.4%	-1.1%	2.9%
2004	2,704	395	3,099	1.6%	8.5%	2.4%
2005	2,782	403	3,186	2.9%	2.0%	2.8%
2006	2,888	422	3,310	3.8%	4.7%	3.9%
2007	3,076	450	3,526	6.5%	6.6%	6.5%
2008	3,201	492	3,693	4.1%	9.3%	4.7%
2009	3,161	480	3,641	-1.2%	-2.4%	-1.4%
2010	3,041	440	3,482	-3.8%	-8.3%	-4.4%
2011	2,938	431	3,370	-3.4%	-2.0%	-3.2%
2012	2,902	460	3,362	-1.2%	6.7%	-0.2%
2013	2,720	431	3,151	-6.3%	-6.3%	-6.3%
2014	2,476	391	2,867	-9.0%	-9.3%	-9.0%
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>2,823</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>3,242</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

Notes:

(a) Average Daily Population includes locally sentenced felons, State sentenced felons waiting transfer to TDOC, sentenced misdemeanants, sentenced DUI's, pretrial felons, pretrial misdemeanants, parole violators, probation violator felons and misdemeanants, and miscellaneous other offender types.

Source: Average daily population data comes from the "Average Daily Population Report", December 2001 through 2014. Criminal Justice Planning, 04/21/2015.

**F. Incarceration Rates**

The rate of incarceration in Davidson County during 2014 was 287.9 inmates per 100,000 residents. If you include locally sentenced felons held by the Davidson County correctional system for the State prison system, the incarceration rate grows to 429.0 inmates per 100,000 residents (Table 5). The 2014 incarceration rate was lower than 2013, due to the drop in the average daily inmate population and the increase in Davidson County’s population. The Davidson County population grew from 659,042 in 2013 to 668,347 in 2014. The average daily population of all inmates decreased from 3,151 in 2013 to 2,867 in 2014.

**Table 5**

**DAVIDSON COUNTY JAIL INCARCERATION RATE  
2004-2014**

YEAR	DAVIDSON COUNTY POPULATION (a)	AVERAGE DAILY CORRECTIONAL POPULATION		INCARCERATION RATE PER 100,000 DAVIDSON COUNTY RESIDENTS	
		ALL INMATES (b)	DCSO INMATES (b)	ALL INMATES	DCSO INMATES
2004	583,013	3,099	1,883	531.5	323.0
2005	589,787	3,186	1,975	540.2	334.9
2006	597,597	3,310	2,195	553.9	367.3
2007	605,031	3,526	2,346	582.8	387.7
2008	612,649	3,693	2,499	602.8	407.9
2009	621,008	3,641	2,489	586.3	400.8
2010	628,045	3,482	2,385	554.4	379.7
2011	635,663	3,370	2,276	530.2	358.1
2012	649,142	3,362	2,251	517.9	346.8
2013	659,042	3,151	2,110	478.1	320.2
2014	668,347	2,867	1,924	429.0	287.9

**Note:**

(a) Population estimates are the calculated number of people living in Davidson County for each year.

(b) Average Daily Correctional Population includes locally sentenced felons, State sentenced felons waiting transfer to TDOC, sentenced misdemeanants and DUI's, pretrial felons and misdemeanants, parole violators, probation violator felons and misdemeanants, and miscellaneous other offender types. DCSO inmates are local inmates under the jurisdiction of the Davidson County Sheriff's Office, which include all those listed above excluding locally sentenced felons.

Source: Average daily correctional population comes from "Average Daily Population Report", December 2004-2014, Criminal Justice Planning, 04/21/2015.

Davidson County population estimates for 2010-2014 are from the "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties and Municipalities", U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, March 2015. Population data for 2009 and earlier comes from the "Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Tennessee", U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, September 2011, Criminal Justice Planning, 04/21/2015.

Table 6 compares Davidson County's jail incarceration rate with four Tennessee counties: Hamilton, Knox, Shelby and Rutherford. First we will look at rates calculated using all inmates, including locally sentenced felons. The largest county in terms of population also had the highest incarceration rate. Shelby County incarcerated 490.1 inmates per 100,000 residents in 2014. Davidson County ranked second in population size and rate of incarceration, with 429.0 jail inmates per 100,000 residents. Knox County was the third largest in population but ranked lowest with 240.9 jail inmates per 100,000 residents. Hamilton County incarcerated 412.3 and Rutherford County had 327.4 in jail per 100,000 residents in 2014. All counties listed with the exception of Hamilton declined in average daily jail population and incarceration rates in 2014 compared to 2013 (Table 6).

We also compared incarceration rates without locally sentenced felons. In 2014, Davidson County ranked fourth among the five counties, with 287.9 jail inmates per 100,000 residents. Knox County had the lowest rate with 237.4 inmates. Hamilton County incarcerated 412.3, Rutherford County incarcerated 306.1 and Shelby County incarcerated 299.3 inmates per 100,000 residents in 2014 after removing locally sentenced felons. Three counties declined in the rate of incarceration from 2013 (Davidson, Knox, Rutherford). Hamilton County increased 5.2% and Shelby County stayed flat in 2014 compared to 2013 (Table 6).

**Table 6**

**JAIL INCARCERATION RATES  
DAVIDSON COUNTY COMPARED TO OTHER TENNESSEE COUNTIES  
2013 and 2014**

MEASURE	YEAR	Davidson	Hamilton	Knox	Rutherford	Shelby
AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION - ALL INMATES (a)	2013	3,151	1,368	1,121	942	4,689
	2014	2,867	1,448	1,081	946	4,601
	% change 2013-2014	-9.0%	5.8%	-3.5%	0.5%	-1.9%
AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION - LOCALLY SENTENCED FELONS REMOVED (b)	2013	2,110	1,368	1,089	889	2,811
	2014	1,924	1,448	1,065	884	2,810
	% change 2013-2014	-8.8%	5.8%	-2.2%	-0.5%	0.0%
COUNTY POPULATION ESTIMATE (ALL AGES) (c)	2013	659,042	349,030	444,350	281,373	939,365
	2014	668,347	351,220	448,644	288,906	938,803
	% change 2013-2014	1.4%	0.6%	1.0%	2.7%	-0.1%
JAIL INCARCERATION RATE PER 100,000 COUNTY RESIDENTS - ALL INMATES	2013	478.1	391.9	252.2	334.7	499.1
	2014	429.0	412.3	240.9	327.4	490.1
	% change 2013-2014	-10.3%	5.2%	-4.5%	-2.2%	-1.8%
JAIL INCARCERATION RATE PER 100,000 COUNTY RESIDENTS - LOCALLY SENTENCED FELONS REMOVED	2013	320.2	391.9	245.1	316.0	299.2
	2014	287.9	412.3	237.4	306.1	299.3
	% change 2013-2014	-10.1%	5.2%	-3.1%	-3.1%	0.0%

**Notes:**

(a) The jail population includes all inmates in all facilities. This includes any pretrial or convicted local, state, or other inmate being held in a local jail facility. The Davidson County jail population is an average of the daily population calculated monthly for January-December 2014. The jail population for the other counties is an average of the population as of the last day of the month for each month of the year, January-December 2014.

(b) Local Felons are defined by the Tennessee Department of Correction as convicted felons serving time in a local jail because of a contract with TDOC, and/or convicted felons serving a split confinement sentence.

(c) Population estimates are the estimated number of residents as of July 1 each year.

**Source:** Jail population for Davidson County comes from the "Average Daily Population Report", January-December 2014, Criminal Justice Planning. Jail population for the other counties comes from the "Tennessee Jail Summary Report", January-December 2014, TN Department of Correction, Policy, Planning, and Research Section.

The 2013 and 2014 population estimates for Tennessee counties are from "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties and Municipalities", U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, March 2015.

## **G. Davidson County Sheriff's Office 287(g) Program**

Mid-April 2007 the Davidson County Sheriff's Office initiated its 287(g) program, which originated in the Immigration and Nationality Act passed by Congress in 1996. The initiative was designed to assist the U.S. Department of Homeland Security / Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) through enhanced cooperation and communication with state and local law enforcement. Under the program, DCSO deputies identified, processed, and when appropriate, detained criminal illegal immigrants encountered in the booking process.

The Davidson County Sheriff's Office announced in August 2012 that it would not renew the 287(g) program upon its expiration on October 8, 2012. Instead, the DCSO will transition to Secure Communities, a nationwide system that automatically screens foreign born arrestees when booked into jail.

In May 2007 Criminal Justice Planning began reporting the number of inmates in the daily population of the Davidson County correctional system as a result of the 287(g) program. Included in the report are 287(g) inmates who are in the population as a result of having a DHS/ICE detainer with no active local charges, having a DHS/ICE custody hold with no active local charges, or having only an active immigration charge.

The 287(g) population declined in 2014 to 5 inmates each day on average, compared to the 2013 average of 6 inmates per day (-6.9%). There has been a steady decline in the average daily population of DHS/ICE inmates since 2008 when they averaged 73 inmates per day (Table 7).

(Source: *Average Daily Population Report*, Criminal Justice Planning, December 2014.)

**Table 7**

**DHS/ICE INMATES  
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION  
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES  
2007 – 2014**

YEAR	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION % CHANGE
	DHS/ICE INMATES (a)	DHS/ICE INMATES (a)
2007	32	
2008	73	128.9%
2009	24	-67.5%
2010	19	-18.8%
2011	19	-2.7%
2012	13	-29.6%
2013	6	-57.6%
2014	5	-6.9%
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-7.7%</b>

Notes:

(a) DHS/ICE inmates are inmates detained for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security / Immigration and Customs Enforcement. The Davidson County Sheriff's Office began screening for legal immigration status in mid-April 2007. The number of ICE inmates in the graph represents inmates who have no active local charges and are being held on a 48-hour ICE Detainer, inmates who have no active local charges and are being held on a DHS/ICE Custody Hold, and inmates who have only an active immigration charge.

DCSO announced in August 2012 that it would not renew the 287(g) program upon its expiration on October 8, 2012. Instead, the DCSO will transition to Secure Communities, a nationwide system that automatically screens foreign born arrestees when booked into jail.

Source: "Average Daily Population Report", December 2007-2014. Criminal Justice Planning, 4/21/2015.

## H. Juveniles

Juveniles are persons less than 18 years of age who are bound over to the Davidson County adult correctional system from Juvenile Court, and are incarcerated either while in a pretrial status or while serving a sentence. In 2014 there were 9 juveniles in the adult system on average per day, an 18.2% decline from the average of 11 in 2013. The average has declined each year from the high of 35 juveniles a day in 2009. There were 18 juveniles transferred to the adult system from Juvenile Court in 2014, a decline from 2013 when there were 27 transferred. The number has declined each year since 2009 when there were 70 juveniles transferred from Juvenile Court (Table 8).

**Table 8**

**JUVENILE INMATES  
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND NUMBER TRANSFERRED  
2008 – 2014**

YEAR	JUVENILES			
	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION	PERCENT CHANGE	TRANSFERS FROM JUVENILE COURT	PERCENT CHANGE
2008	34		62	
2009	35	2.5%	70	12.9%
2010	27	-23.0%	46	-34.3%
2011	17	-36.5%	34	-26.1%
2012	12	-30.1%	32	-5.9%
2013	11	-8.9%	27	-15.6%
2014	9	-18.2%	18	-33.3%
<b>2008-2014</b>	<b>AVG: 21</b>	<b>AVG: -19.0%</b>	<b>TOTAL: 289</b>	<b>AVG: -17.1%</b>

Notes:

Juveniles are inmates less than 18 years of age who were bound over from Juvenile Court and incarcerated in the Davidson County adult correctional system.

Not all juveniles remain in custody while their cases are being processed.

Juvenile detainees from the Juvenile Justice Center who were temporarily housed at Davidson County adult correctional facilities after the May 2010 flood are excluded from the data.

Source: "Average Daily Population Report", December 2008-2014. Criminal Justice Planning, 04/23/2015.

## **IV. Criminal Justice Trends in the United States**

### **A. Violent Crime in the United States**

According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

Preliminary figures indicate that, as a whole, law enforcement agencies throughout the nation reported a decrease of 4.6% in the number of violent crimes during the first half of 2014 (the most recent data available) when compared with figures reported for the first six months of 2013. Robbery showed the largest change with a decreased 10.3%, forcible rapes (under new definition) decreased 10.1%, murders decreased 6.0%, and aggravated assaults decreased 1.6%

When looking at geographic regions of the country, we see that the Midwest showed the largest decrease in violent crimes, with a decrease of 7.6%. The South saw a total violent crime decrease of 3.0%. Murders decreased 1.1%, forcible rapes decreased 9.8%, aggravated assaults decreased 0.9%, and robberies decreased 7.1% in the South during the first half of 2014 compared to the same time period in 2013.

(Source: *Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report, January-June 2014*, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, January 2015.)

### **B. Property Crime in the United States**

According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. Data for arson are not included in property crime totals reported below.

Preliminary figures for January-June 2014 indicate that law enforcement agencies throughout the nation reported that property crimes decreased 7.5% compared to the same time period in 2013. Burglaries decreased 14.0%, larceny-thefts decreased 5.6% and motor vehicle thefts decreased 5.7%.

All regions showed an overall decrease in property crime rates. Property crimes in the South decreased 5.9%. The largest declines in the South's property crime were the 11.6% drop in Burglary and an 8.4% drop in Arson. Larceny-thefts decreased 4.3% and motor vehicle thefts decreased by 1.4%.

(Source: *Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report, January-June 2014*, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, January 2015.)

### **C. Persons Arrested in the United States**

The most recent year that data is available on persons arrested in the United States is 2013. In 2013, law enforcement in the United States made an estimated 11.3 million arrests for crimes committed (excluding traffic offenses). Law enforcement made over 1.5 million arrests for property crimes, which represented 13.8% of the total arrests. An estimated 480,360 arrests for violent crimes made up 4.3% of the total arrests. Drug abuse violations accounted for 1.5 million arrests (13.3% of total arrests), the most arrests for any offense category.

The number of arrests decreased 4.9% in 2013 when compared to arrest figures from the previous year. Arrests for violent crimes decreased 3.9% and those for property crimes decreased 2.9% from 2012. Arrests for adults declined 3.7% while arrests for juveniles declined 15.5% in 2013.

By gender, 73.5% of arrestees in the U.S. in 2013 were male. Males made up 79.9% of violent crime and 62.2% of property crime arrestees. A comparison of 2013 arrest data to the 2012 figures revealed that the number of arrests of females decreased 3.7%, and the number of arrests of males decreased 5.3%

By race, 68.9% of arrestees in 2013 were white, 28.3% were black, and 2.8% were of other races. The South is the U.S. region with the largest population and also had the highest arrest rate. In 2013, the South had a rate of 4096.9 arrests per 100,000 inhabitants.

Aggravated assaults accounted for 74.7% of violent crime arrests, the most of any violent crime category. Arrests for aggravated assaults declined 7.6% in 2013. The murder arrest rate declined 7.6% as compared to the previous year. During 2013, 88.9% of arrestees for violent crimes were people aged 18 or over and 11.1% were under age 18. Males comprised 79.9% of those persons arrested for violent crimes. By race, whites accounted for 58.4% of violent crime arrestees, blacks accounted for 38.7%.

Of the estimated arrests for property crimes, arrests for larceny-theft offenses comprised the largest percentage, 79%. Arrests for larceny-thefts decreased by 4.0% in 2013. In 2013, a total of 84.3% of persons arrested for property crime were adults (persons 18 years and older). By gender, 62.2% of all persons arrested for property crime were male. By race, 68.2% of all persons arrested for property crime were white, 29.0% were black, and 2.8% were of other races.

(Source: *Crime in the United States 2013*, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Fall 2014.)

## **V. Prisoners in the United States**

### **A. Volume and Trends**

Overall, including federal, state and local correctional facilities, there were 2,217,000 persons incarcerated in the United States at yearend 2013. This is the most recent data available. Of these, 731,200 (33%) were held in local jails. There were 1,485,800 inmates in the custody of State and Federal prison authorities (67%). Since yearend 2012 the total incarcerated population has decreased by 11,400 (0.5%). During 2013, the number of inmates in State prisons increased by 3,800 (0.3%), and the number of inmates in local jails decreased by 13,300 (-1.8%). In 2013, federal prison population decreased 0.9% (1,900 inmates) over 2012.

The rate of incarceration in prison and jail was 700 inmates per 100,000 residents in 2013, down from 710 in 2012. In 2013, 1 out of every 110 adults in the U.S. was in the custody of state or federal prisons or local jails.

### **B. By Region**

Looking at the number of 2013 State and Federal prisoners by region of the country, all but the Northeast region increased. The Northeast region showed a decline of 1.3%. The Southern region increased by 0.5% in its jurisdiction compared to 2012. The West had the largest increase of 1.1% and the Midwest showed a 0.8% increase. The Federal and State prison population as a whole declined 1.8%. Tennessee had 28,521 inmates under its jurisdiction at yearend 2013, an increase of 0.4% from 2012.

### **C. Female Inmates**

The number of female and male inmates both increased in 2013. During 2013 the number of women under the jurisdiction of State or Federal prison authorities increased by 2.3%. The number of men in prison increased 0.1%. At yearend 2013, 111,287 women and 1,463,454 men were in prison. The growth rate of females increased for 2013 and the average rate of increase for the years 2003 through 2012 was 1.0%. By yearend 2013 women accounted for 7.1% of all prisoners.

Relative to their number in the U.S. resident population, men were 14 times more likely than women to be incarcerated in a State or Federal prison. At yearend 2013 there were 65 sentenced female inmates per 100,000 women in the US, compared to 904 sentenced male inmates per 100,000 men.

Almost a third of all female and male prisoners were held in the three largest jurisdictions. Texas, the Federal system and California held 32% of all female inmates in 2013. Tennessee had 2,452 female inmates under State jurisdiction in 2013, representing a 3.8% increase from 2013. Tennessee's rate of incarceration for women was 73 female inmates per 100,000 females. This rate was higher than the U.S. total rate of 65 women incarcerated per 100,000 women.

## **D. Local Jails**

In 2013 local jails held 5.4% of state and federal prisoners. At the end of 2013 (the most recent data available), states and the federal systems reported a total of 85,648 state and federal prisoners held in local jails or other facilities operated by county or local authorities. The number of state and federal prisoners in local jail facilities in Tennessee was 7,790 in 2013. That is a 9.6% decrease from 2012 (8,618).

Louisiana had the largest percentage of its State inmate population housed in local jails (52.2%). Three other States—Kentucky (39.1%), Mississippi (29.0%), and Tennessee (27.3%) – housed over a fourth of their populations in local jail facilities.

About 90% of state and federal prisoners held in local jails were in the South (77,471). Overall, the South held 12% of prisoners in local jails, followed by the West (1.1%), the Midwest (1.0%) and the Northeast (0.9%).

## **E. Characteristics of Inmates**

By race, black inmates represented 37% of all state and federal inmates in 2013, while white inmates accounted for 32% and Hispanic inmates accounted for 22%.

Looking at the trends for female inmates, white females (51,500) outnumbered black females (23,100) and Hispanic females (17,600). About 49% of all sentenced female inmates were white.

When incarceration rates are estimated separately by age group, black males in their 20's and 30's have high rates relative to other groups. The incarceration rate was highest for black males between the ages of 30 to 34. Among black males in this age group, 6.7% were in prison at yearend 2013, compared to 1.1% of white males of the same age group. Black male prisoners as a percentage of all sentenced prisoners remained at 35%. In 2013, the incarceration rate per 100,000 declined for black males by 1.3% while it increased for white males by 0.6% from rates in 2012.

Female incarceration rates, while substantially lower than male incarceration rates at every age, reveal similar racial and ethnic changes. Black females had an incarceration rate of 113 per 100,000, Hispanic females had a rate of 66 per 100,000, and white females had a 51 per 100,000 rate to be in prison on December 31, 2013. These differences among white, black, and Hispanic females were consistent across all age groups. However, there is a positive trend for black females in recent years. In 2000 the incarceration rate of black females was 205 per 100,000. The rate shows a decline to the current level of 113 per 100,000.

(Sources: *Correctional Populations in the United States, 2013*, NCJ 248479, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, U.S. Department of Justice, December 2014; *Prisoners in 2013*, NCJ 247282, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, U.S. Department of Justice, September 2014; *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2013 - Statistical Tables*, NCJ 245350, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, U.S. Department of Justice, May 2014; *Prisoners in 2012: Trends in Admissions and Releases, 1991–*

2012, NCJ 243920, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, U.S. Department of Justice, December 2013 (revised September 2, 2014)