

MID-YEAR REPORT

Assessment of 2015 Five-Year Population Projections of Davidson County Correctional Facilities And Criminal Justice Trends Criminal Justice Planning



**Nashville – Davidson County
Tennessee**

May 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</u>	1
<u>ASSESSMENT OF 2015 FIVE-YEAR POPULATION PROJECTIONS</u>	2
I. INTRODUCTION	2
II. RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT	2
A. Average Daily Population -- Total for All Offenders	2
B. Average Daily Population – Results by Offender Types	4
<u>CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRENDS</u>	16
III. CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRENDS IN DAVIDSON COUNTY DURING 2015	16
A. Crime Trends	16
B. Arrest Trends	18
C. Court Volume and Trends	23
D. Case Processing Times	24
E. Average Daily Population in the Davidson County Correctional System	26
F. Incarceration Rates	29
G. Davidson County Sheriff's Office 287 (g) Program	32
H. Juveniles	34
IV. CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRENDS IN THE UNITED STATES	35
A. Violent Crime in the United States	35
B. Property Crime in the United States	35
C. Persons Arrested in the United States	36
V. PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES	37
A. Volume and Trends	37
B. Female Inmates	37
C. Local Jails	37
D. Characteristics of Inmates	38

Executive Summary

- **The 2015 projections were within a statistically acceptable range of error. The projected average daily population of 2,670 was compared to the actual population of 2,627 for the period January 2015 through March 2016. The difference is 1.6% (+43 inmates) (page 2).**
- Major reported crimes increased 4.8% in Davidson County from 2014 to 2015 (page 16).
- In 2015 adult physical arrests decreased 2.0% below 2014. Davidson County saw 5,735 physical arrests per 100,000 residents. There was also 7.3% fewer state citations issued in 2015 than 2014. 49% of the adult physical arrestees were white and 50% were black. 94.4% of the arrestees were non-Hispanic. 49.6% of the offenders issued an adult state citation were white and 48.9% were black. 82% of the offenders were non-Hispanic (pages 18-22).
- General Sessions Court volume was lower in 2015 than in 2014 with 5.7% fewer defendants with a new filing. Criminal Court saw 9.4% fewer defendants with new filings in 2015. Also, General Sessions Court concluded 4.6% less and bound over 10.2% less defendants to Criminal Court. There were 16.3% fewer defendants disposed in Criminal Court. Criminal Court had 6.9% fewer defendants with probation violation filings and 9.7% fewer defendants with probation violations disposed in 2015 compared to 2014 (page 23).
- On average, the time needed to process defendants in General Sessions Court in 2015 was 71.3 days, an increase of 7.9% (5.2 days) from 2014. The average time to process defendants in Criminal Court from arrest to disposition was 312.2 days, an increase of 3.3% (10 days) compared to 2014. The average time from filing in Criminal Court to disposition averaged 195.6 days, an increase of 26.7 days (15.8%) over 2014 (page 24).
- The average daily inmate population in Davidson County correctional facilities declined from 2,867 in 2014 to 2,644 in 2015, a 7.8% decline. By race, 40.5% of the 2015 ADP was white, 58.7% was black, and 0.8% was other. 94.5% of the 2015 ethnicity was non-Hispanic. (pages 26-28).
- Davidson County incarcerated 389.5 inmates (including locally sentenced felons) per 100,000 residents in 2015, more than Knox County at 253.0, and Rutherford County at 366.4 but fewer than Hamilton County at 410.6 and Shelby County at 489.2. When the locally sentenced felons are removed, Davidson County's incarceration rate drops to 266.0 for 2015 (page 31).
- In 2015 there were 4 DHS/ICE inmates per day on average in custody as a result of the 287(g) program. This declined from the average of 5 inmates in 2014 (-21.2%). The 287(g) program ended as of October 8, 2012 (page 32).
- There were 4 juveniles on average per day in the Davidson County adult correctional system in 2015, a 55.6% decline from the average of 9 in 2014 (page 34).
- The number of arrests made in the United States by law enforcement was down 0.9% in 2014 (the most recent data available); Davidson County had a 2.0% decrease in physical arrests and a 7.3% decrease in state citations. The incarcerated population of the Nation's local jails increased 1.8% in 2014 (the most recent data available); locally the inmate population declined 7.8% in 2015 (pages 36-38).

Assessment of 2015 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 2015 Criminal Justice Planning presented its thirteenth 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 2014.

II. Results of Assessment

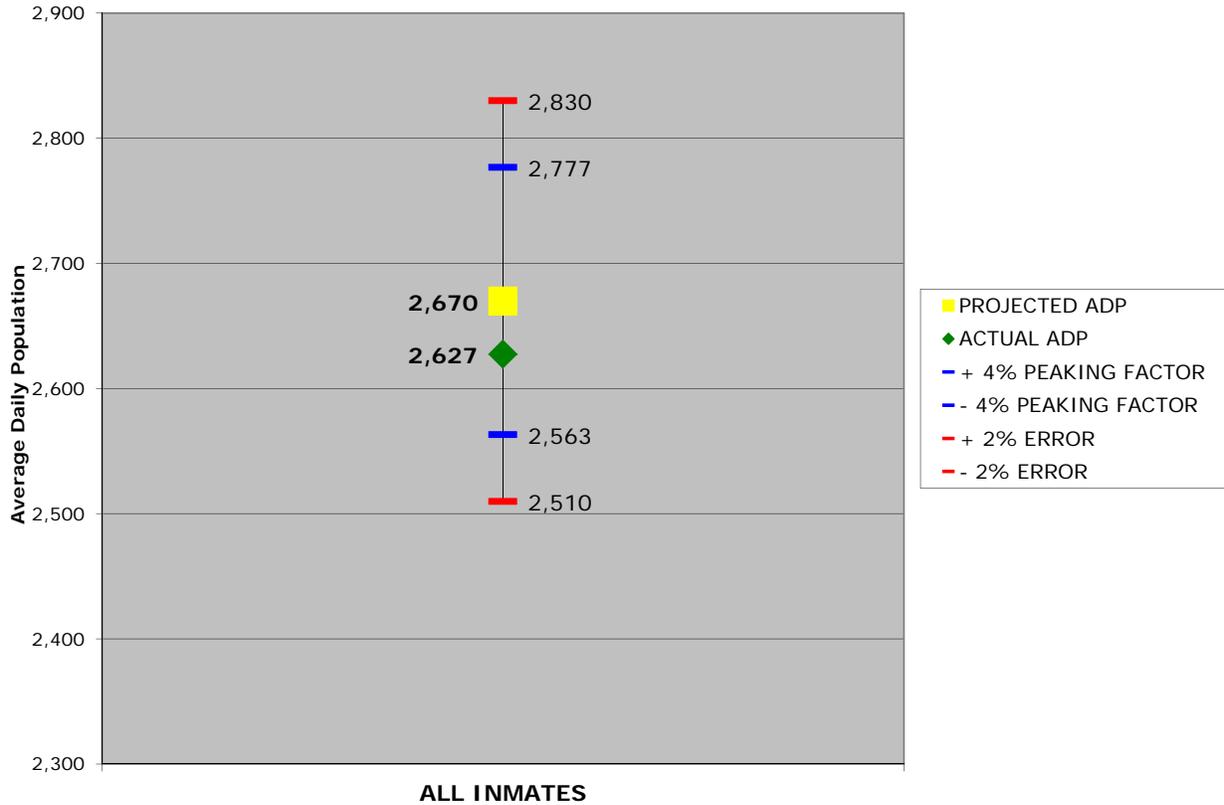
This section presents an accuracy assessment of the 2015 projection model. We compared the actual average daily population count to the forecasted estimates for a 15-month time period, January 2015 through March 2016.

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 2,627. We compared this against our projection of 2,670. The result is an over-projection of 1.6%, or 43 offenders on average per day (Figure 1). A difference of 1.6% 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 2015 – March 2016**



ALL INMATES	
JAN 2015-MAR 2016	
PROJECTED ADP	2,670
ACTUAL ADP	2,627
DIFFERENCE	43
% DIFFERENCE	1.6%

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 7 of the 10 offender categories are within the $\pm 6\%$ significance level, taking into account the estimated peaking factors and error ranges. The groups that are within statistical significance represented 92% of the total inmate population during the period. These groups are: locally sentenced felons, pretrial felons, pretrial misdemeanants, convicted misdemeanants, probation violator felons and misdemeanants, and DHS/ICE inmates. Juvenile inmate projections were also statistically significant.

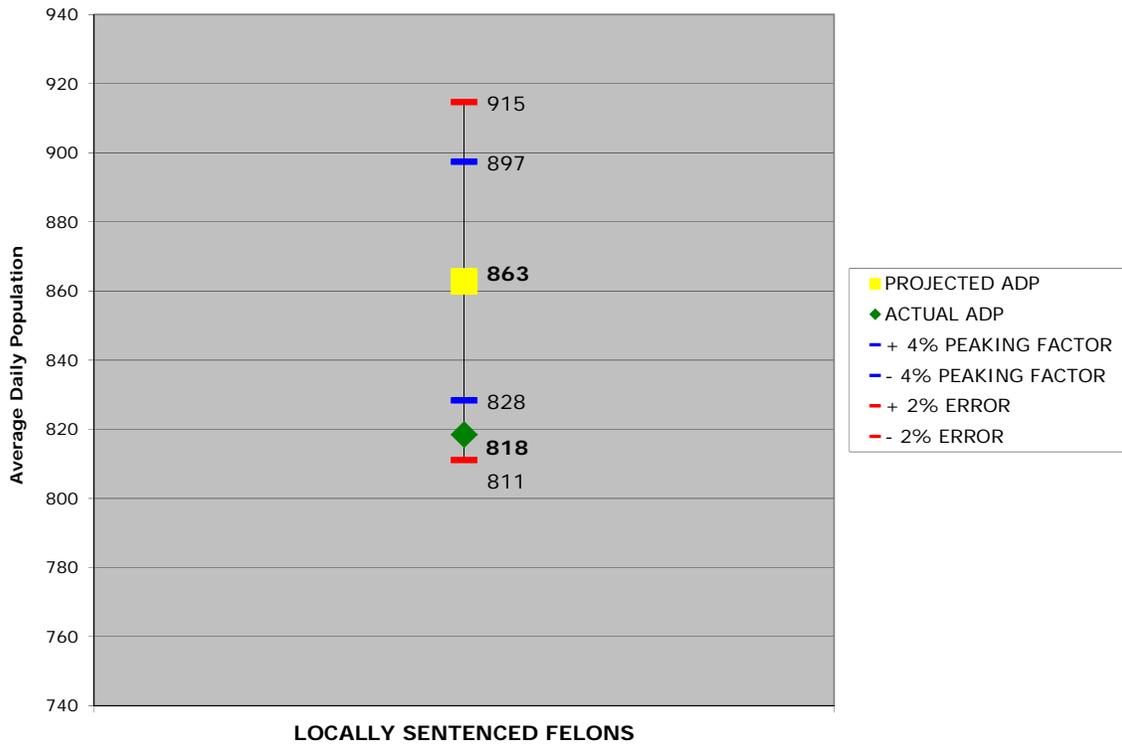
Projections for 3 offender categories were outside the acceptable error range and were significantly different from the actual daily population. These groups are: convicted DUIs, State sentenced felons, and Other inmates. These 3 groups together represented 8% of the total inmate population. Generally speaking the inmate categories showing 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 818 compared to the projected population of 863 inmates, for the period. This represents a difference of +5.4%, or +45 felons per day. Figure 2 shows that this result was within the acceptable error range.

Figure 2

**ACTUAL COMPARED TO FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
LOCALLY SENTENCED FELONS
January 2015 – March 2016**



LOCALLY SENTENCED FELONS	
JAN 2015-MAR 2016	
PROJECTED ADP	863
ACTUAL ADP	818
DIFFERENCE	45
% DIFFERENCE	5.4%

Notes:

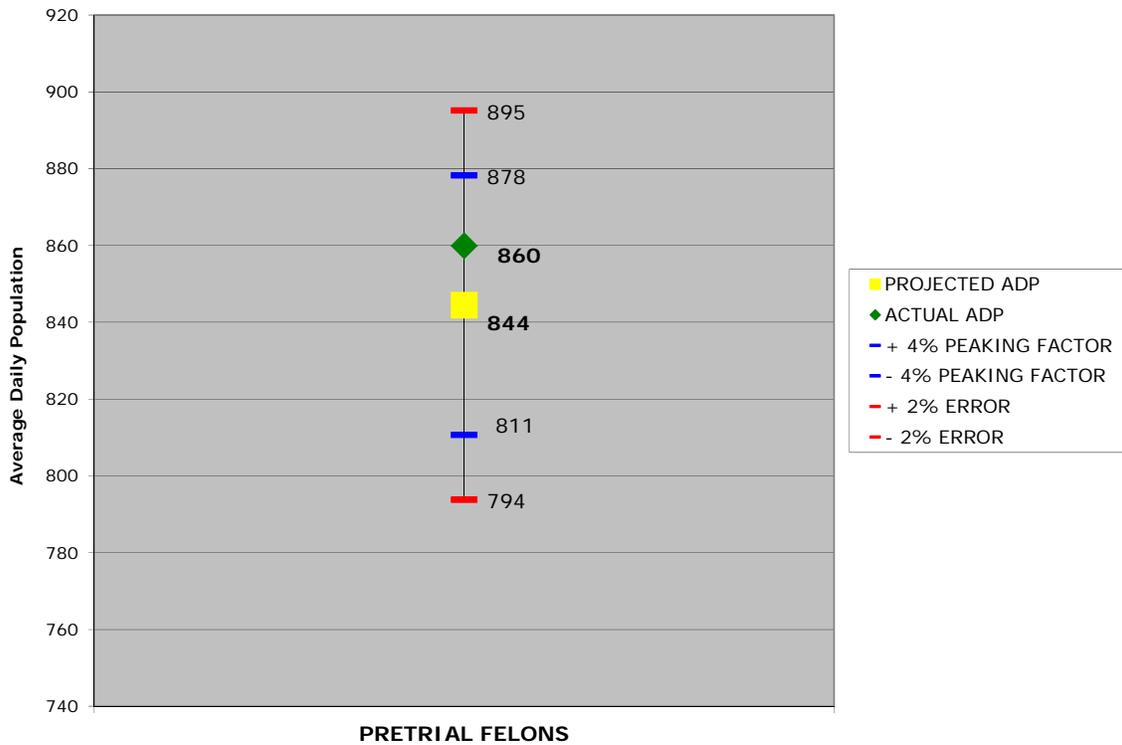
Locally Sentenced Felons include convicted felons serving county time, county/split felons serving a split confinement, and county parole violators.

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

There were 860 pretrial felons on average each day in Davidson County correctional facilities, compared to a projected population of 844. We under- projected the pretrial felons by 16 inmates a day on average, which was a difference of -1.8%. 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 2015 – March 2016**



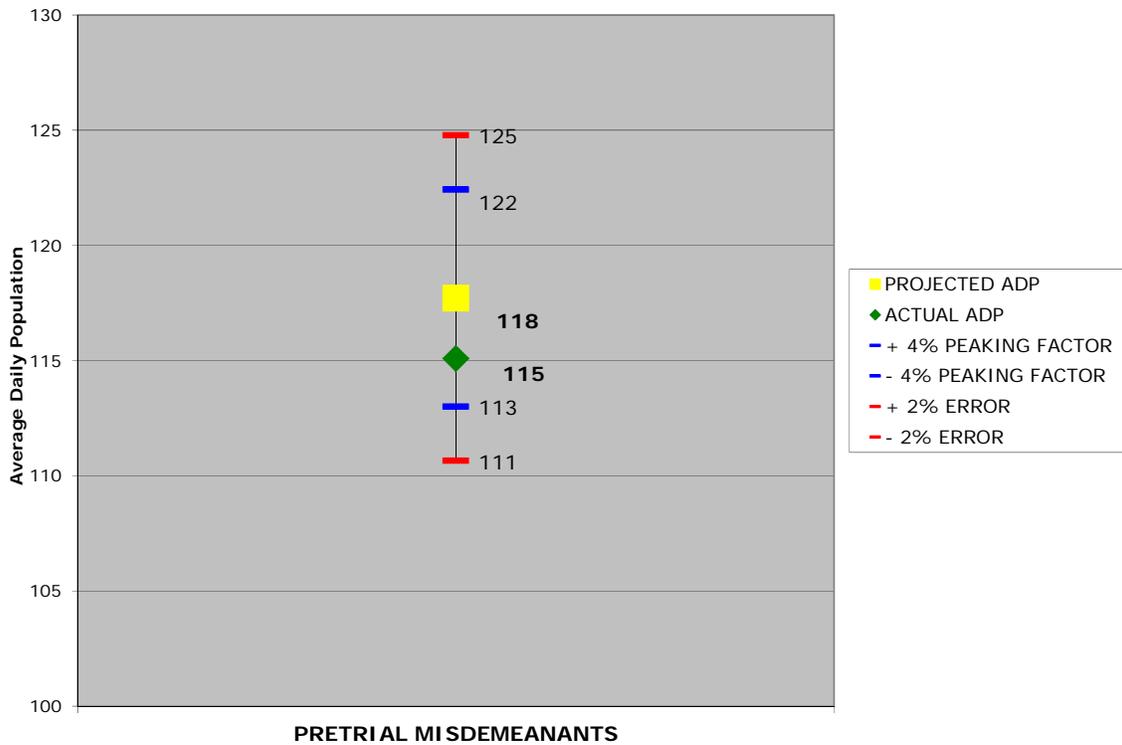
PRETRIAL FELONS	
JAN 2015-MAR 2016	
PROJECTED ADP	844
ACTUAL ADP	860
DIFFERENCE	-16
% DIFFERENCE	-1.8%

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

We projected 118 pretrial misdemeanants per day in the correctional population, and there were actually 115 on average each day during the period. This is an average difference of 3 inmates per day (+2.3%). 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 2015 – March 2016**



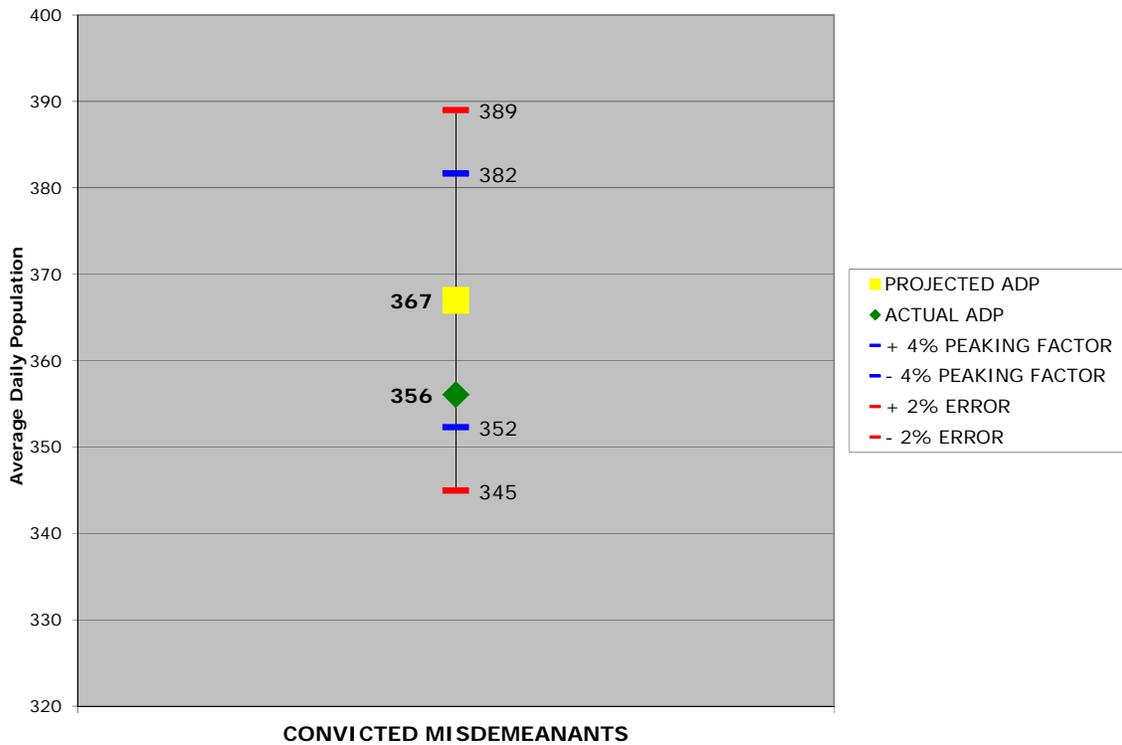
PRETRIAL MISDEMEANANTS	
JAN 2015-MAR 2016	
PROJECTED ADP	118
ACTUAL ADP	115
DIFFERENCE	3
% DIFFERENCE	2.3%

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 367 convicted misdemeanants in jail on average each day during the period, while the actual population averaged 356 each day. This was an over-projection of 11 inmates a day (+3.1%). Figure 5 shows that this is within 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 2015 – March 2016**



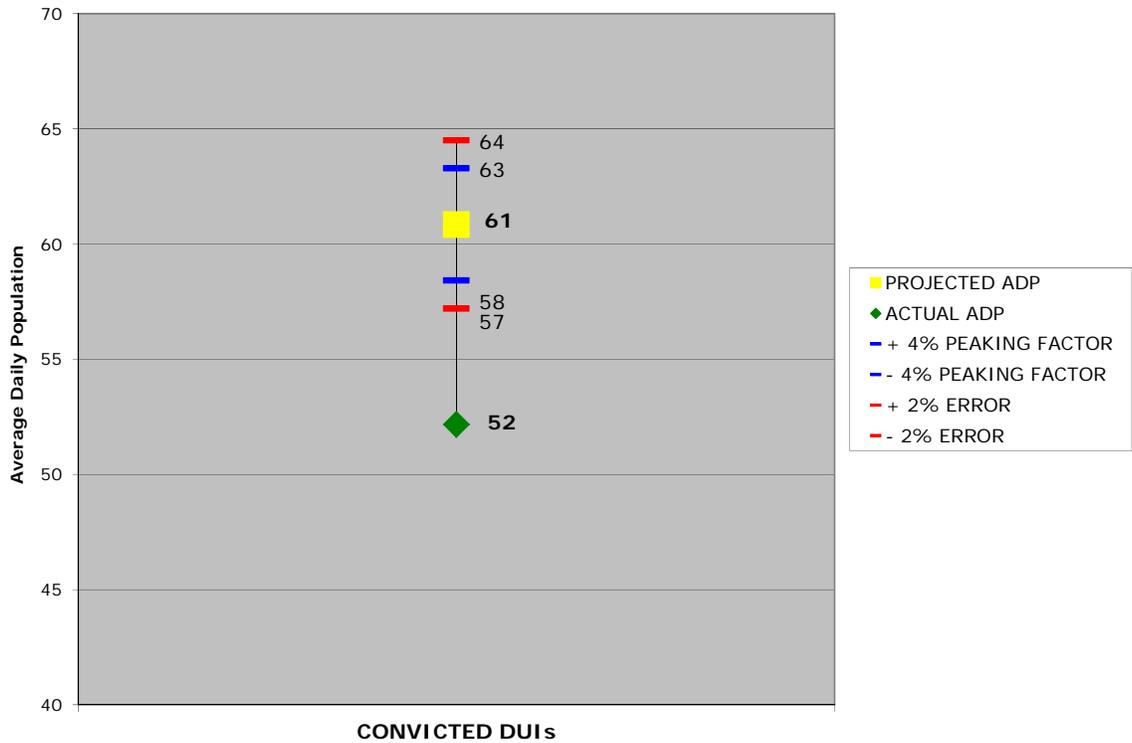
CONVICTED MISDEMEANANTS	
JAN 2015-MAR 2016	
PROJECTED ADP	367
ACTUAL ADP	356
DIFFERENCE	11
% DIFFERENCE	3.1%

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 61 convicted DUI offenders on average each day in jail during the period. There actually were 52 convicted DUI offenders each day on average. The difference was +9 inmates a day which was an over-projection of 16.6%. Figure 6 shows that the projection was well outside the statistically acceptable error range.

Figure 6

**ACTUAL COMPARED TO FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
CONVICTED DUIs
January 2015 – March 2016**



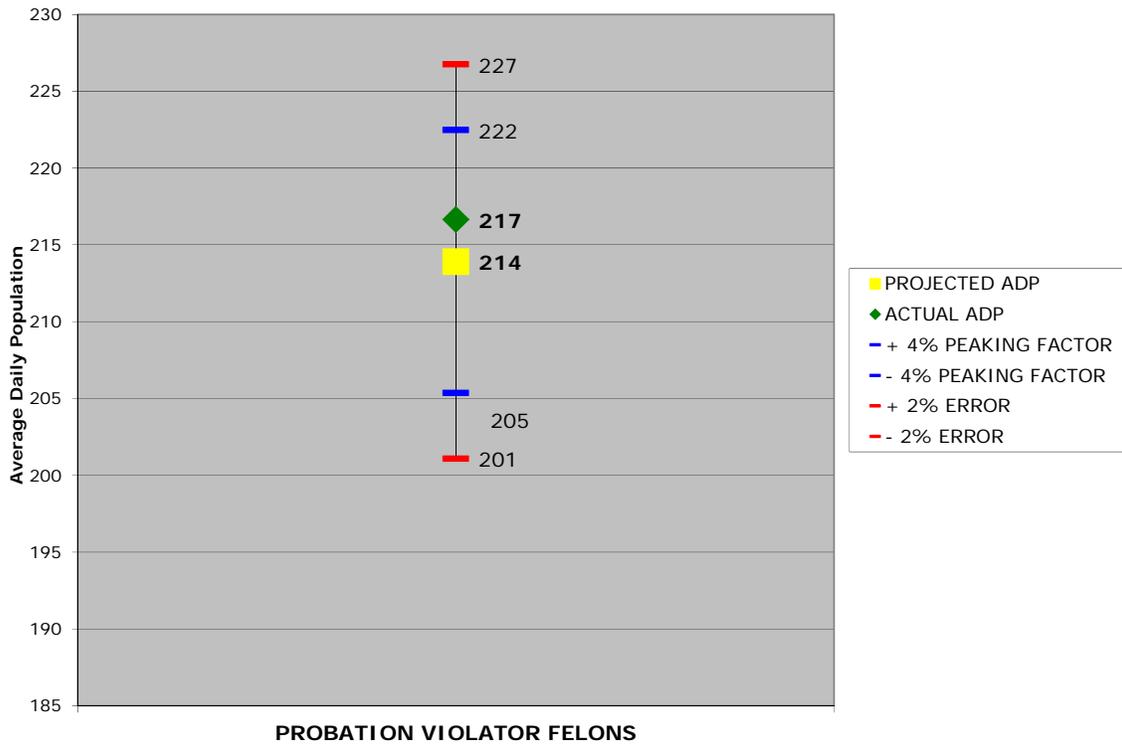
CONVICTED DUIs	
JAN 2015-MAR 2016	
PROJECTED ADP	61
ACTUAL ADP	52
DIFFERENCE	9
% DIFFERENCE	16.6%

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 214 inmates per day, while the actual average was 217. The projection was under 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 2015 – March 2016**



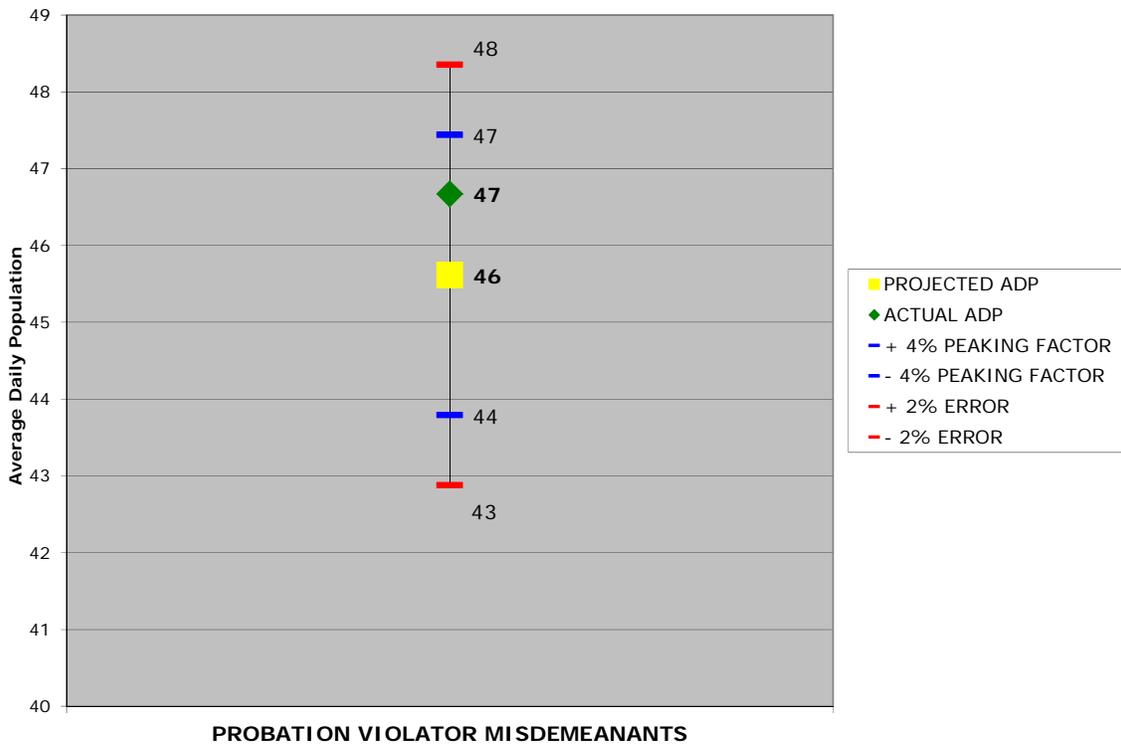
PROBATION VIOLATOR FELONS	
JAN 2015-MAR 2016	
PROJECTED ADP	214
ACTUAL ADP	217
DIFFERENCE	-3
% DIFFERENCE	-1.3%

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 46 inmates per day, compared to the actual 47 inmates per day. The result is a difference of -1 inmate a day (-2.3%). Figure 8 shows that the result is within 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 2015 – March 2016**



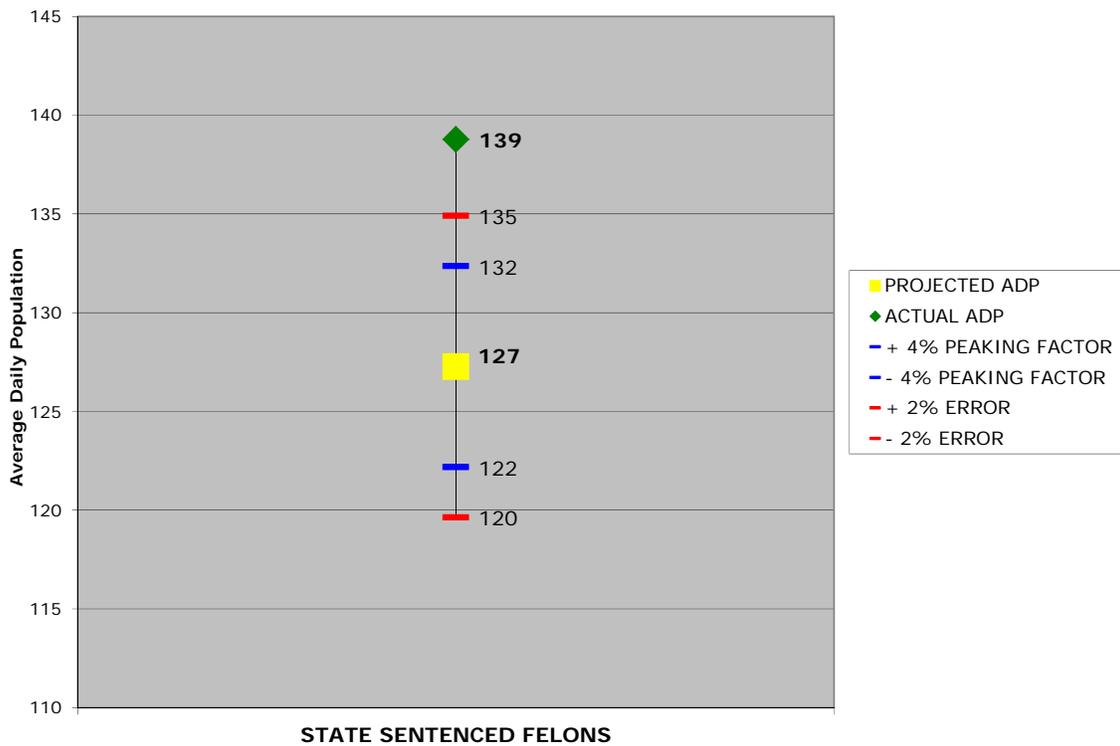
PROBATION VIOLATOR MISDEMEANANTS	
JAN 2015-MAR 2016	
PROJECTED ADP	46
ACTUAL ADP	47
DIFFERENCE	-1
% DIFFERENCE	-2.3%

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 127 inmates per day, compared to the actual average of 139 inmates per day. The result is an under-projection of 12 inmates a day (-8.3%). 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 2015 – March 2016**



STATE SENTENCED FELONS	
JAN 2015-MAR 2016	
PROJECTED ADP	127
ACTUAL ADP	139
DIFFERENCE	-12
% DIFFERENCE	-8.3%

Notes:

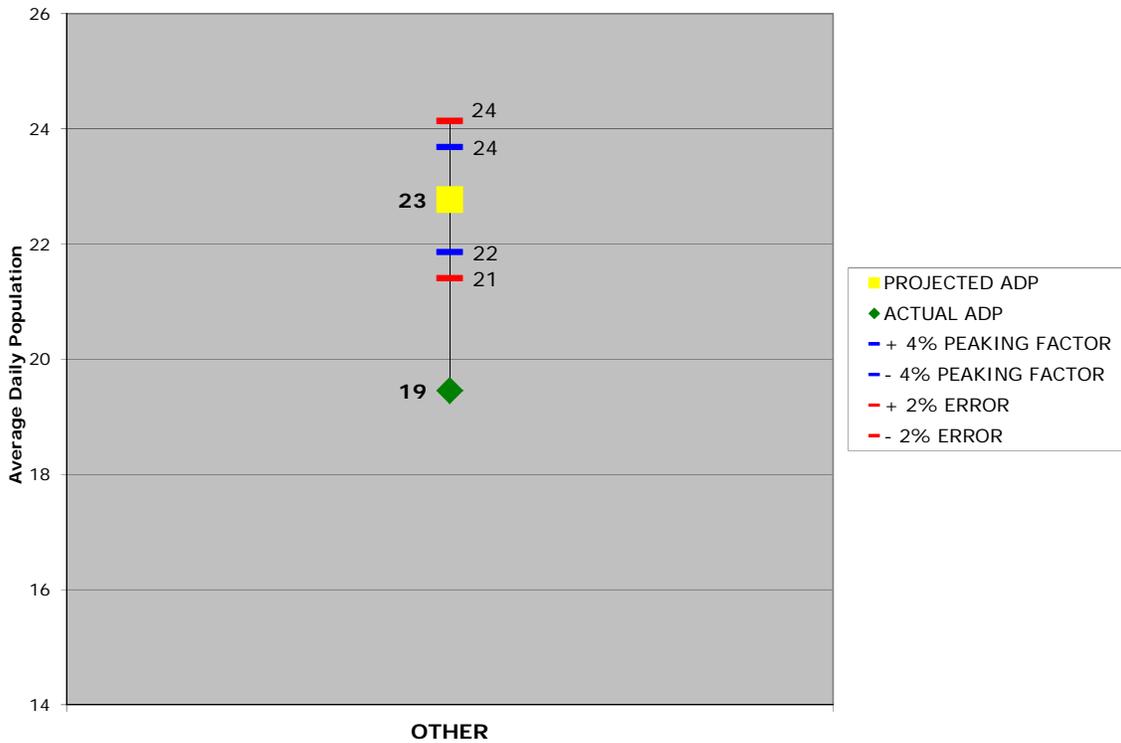
State Sentenced Felons include convicted State felons waiting transfer to TDOC, State/split felons serving a split confinement, and State parole violators. The majority of these inmates are housed at the Metro Detention Facility (MDF).

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 23 inmates compared to the actual population of 19 inmates. We over-estimated this category by 4 inmates (+18.1%). 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 2015 – March 2016**



OTHER	
JAN 2015-MAR 2016	
PROJECTED ADP	23
ACTUAL ADP	19
DIFFERENCE	4
% DIFFERENCE	18.1%

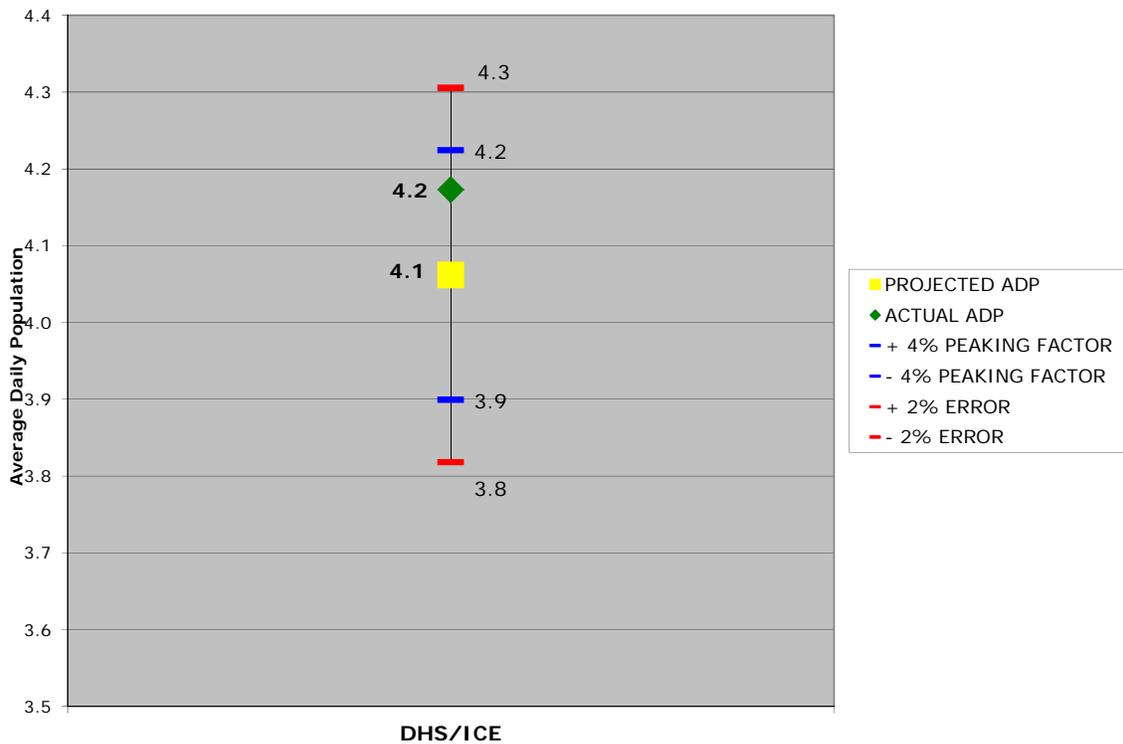
Notes:

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 screened for immigration status from April 2007 through October 2012. 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. We estimated an average daily population of 4.1 DHS/ICE inmates, compared to the actual population of 4.2 inmates. The results are a difference of -0.1 (-2.7%) The results are displayed in Figure 11 and are within the statistically-acceptable error range.

Figure 11
ACTUAL COMPARED TO FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
DHS/ICE INMATES
January 2015 – March 2016



DHS/ICE	
JAN 2015-MAR 2016	
PROJECTED ADP	4.1
ACTUAL ADP	4.2
DIFFERENCE	-0.1
% DIFFERENCE	-2.7%

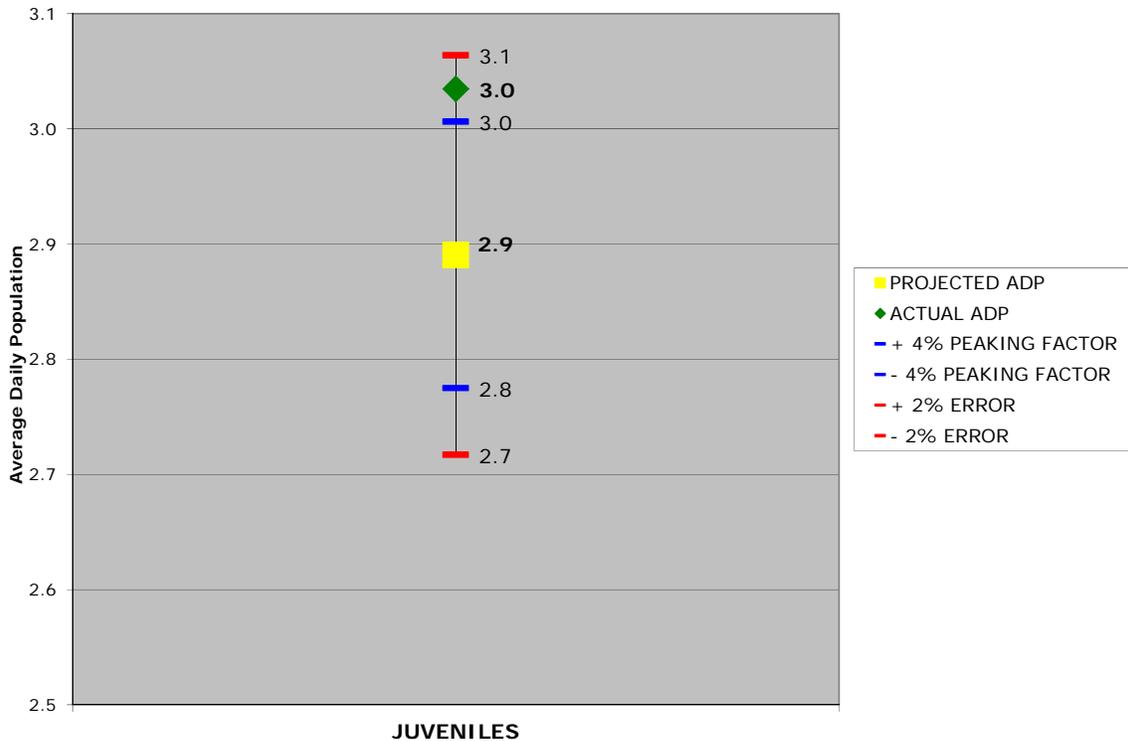
Notes: The data represents: (1) inmates who have no active local charges and are being held on a 48-hour DHS/ICE Detainer, (2) inmates who have no active local charges and are being held on a DHS/ICE custody hold, and (3) inmates who have only an active immigration charge. DCSO announced the end of 287(g) 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. As of July 2015, juveniles will be housed in Juvenile Detention and will no longer be in the adult system. Juveniles were projected to average 2.9 inmates per day during the time period. There were actually 3.0 juvenile inmates per day on average. The resulting difference is a slight under-projection of 0.1 inmates a day (-4.8%). Figure 12 shows the projection results. The projection was within the +/-6% significance level.

Figure 12

**ACTUAL COMPARED TO FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
JUVENILE INMATES
January 2015 – March 2016**



JUVENILES	
JAN 2015-MAR 2016	
PROJECTED ADP	2.9
ACTUAL ADP	3.0
DIFFERENCE	-0.1
% DIFFERENCE	-4.8%

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 2015

A. Crime Trends

Major crime in Nashville increased 4.8% in 2015 over 2014 levels. There were 32,861 criminal offenses reported to the Metropolitan Nashville Police Department in 2015, an increase of 1,509 over 2014. Violent crimes overall increased by 0.5% in Nashville during 2015. Murders increased by 92.7%, rapes decreased 0.2%, robberies increased 23.4%, and aggravated assaults decreased 6.9%.

Property crimes reported to police increased 6.2% in 2015. Burglaries increased 7.0%, larcenies increased 4.6%, and vehicle thefts increased 28.5% in 2015. The increase in crime in 2015 is only the second increase in overall crime since 2006. In 2010, reported crime showed a slight 0.4% increase. Although there was an increase in 2015, it still posted the third lowest overall number of reported offenses when looking at the past 10 years of data. The large jump in crime for 2015 over 2014 is primarily due to the jump in the number of property crimes. An increase in the number of robberies also added to the rise (Table 1).

Table 1
REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY
YEARS 2006 – 2015

CRIME INDEX TOTAL (a)			
YEAR	NUMBER OF REPORTED OFFENSES	NUMERIC CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
2006	43,666		
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%
2015	32,861	1,509	4.8%

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
2006	8,846			81			333			2,521			5,911		
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%
2015	7,511	34	0.5%	79	38	92.7%	606	-1	-0.2%	1,901	360	23.4%	4,925	-363	-6.9%

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
2006	34,820			6,596			25,141			3,083		
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%
2015	25,350	1,475	6.2%	5,118	334	7.0%	18,789	821	4.6%	1,443	320	28.5%

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 2015 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 2015 Crime Statistics](#), Metropolitan Police Department of Nashville and Davidson County, 06/14/2016.

B. Arrest Trends

In Davidson County there were 38,935 adult physical arrests in 2015. This was 2.0% less than the 2014 total physical arrests. Males accounted for 75.0% of all arrests in 2015, and there were 1.8% fewer males arrested in 2015 than in 2014. Females comprised 25.0% of all physical arrests in 2015. The number of female arrestees decreased 2.5% in 2015 from 2014. Data on physical arrests and state citations for years 2006 through 2015 (Table 2).

There were 40,126 persons issued state citations in 2015 which was 7.3% less than in 2014. Males made up 66.3% of persons issued a citation in 2015, and there were 5.8% fewer males issued a citation in 2015 than in 2014. Females comprised 33.7% of persons issued a citation in 2015, and the female number issued a citation declined 10.0% below 2014 (Table 2).

Table 3 shows the arrest rates in Davidson County for years 2006 through 2015, taking into account the size of the resident population. In 2015 Davidson County had 5,735 adult physical arrests per 100,000 residents. This was a decrease from 2014 when there were 5,937 adults physically arrested per 100,000 residents.

The rate at which state citations were issued decreased in 2015. There were 5,911 citations issued per 100,000 Davidson County residents in 2015. This declined from 2014 when there were 6,470 citations issued per 100,000 residents. The rate of citation issuance has only decreased 3 times since 2006 (Table 3).

By race, 19,075 (49%) of the adult physical arrestees were white, 19,481 (50%) were black, and 379 (1.0%) were other. The number of black arrestees declined 3.4% and the number of white arrestees declined 0.7% from 2014. 5.3% of the arrestees in 2015 were of the Hispanic ethnicity. That was a 5.9% increase above 2014 (Tables 5-6).

19,905 (49.6%) of the offenders issued an adult state citation were white, 19,634 (48.9%) were black, and 589 (1.5%) were other. The number of both black and white offenders declined in 2015. White offenders declined 4.7% and black offenders declined 10.2% from 2014. 17.6% of the offenders in 2015 were of the Hispanic ethnicity. That was a 1.1% drop from 2014 (Tables 5-6).

Table 2
ADULT PHYSICAL ARRESTS AND STATE CITATIONS IN DAVIDSON COUNTY
2006 – 2015

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
2006	8,585		21.6%	31,145		78.4%	5		0.01%	39,735		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	10,362	4.8%	23.0%	34,764	1.4%	77.0%	0	0.0%	0.00%	45,126	2.1%	100.0%
2010	9,243	-10.8%	23.2%	30,630	-11.9%	76.8%	2	100.0%	0.01%	39,875	-11.6%	100.0%
2011	9,973	7.9%	24.8%	30,216	-1.4%	75.2%	1	-50.0%	0.00%	40,190	0.8%	100.0%
2012	10,626	6.5%	24.8%	32,149	6.4%	75.2%	1	0.0%	0.00%	42,776	6.4%	100.0%
2013	9,894	-6.9%	24.7%	30,204	-6.0%	75.3%	1	0.0%	0.00%	40,099	-6.3%	100.0%
2014	9,967	0.7%	25.1%	29,759	-1.5%	74.9%	1	0.0%	0.00%	39,727	-0.9%	100.0%
2015	9,719	-2.5%	25.0%	29,215	-1.8%	75.0%	1	0.0%	0.00%	38,935	-2.0%	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
2006	9,234		29.4%	22,116		70.5%	8		0.03%	31,358		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	14,632	19.5%	33.4%	29,118	9.7%	66.5%	4	-33.3%	0.01%	43,754	12.8%	100.0%
2010	14,899	1.8%	33.6%	29,473	1.2%	66.4%	0	-100.0%	0.00%	44,372	1.4%	100.0%
2011	14,632	-1.8%	34.1%	28,313	-3.9%	65.9%	0	100.0%	0.00%	42,945	-3.2%	100.0%
2012	15,434	5.5%	34.0%	30,016	6.0%	66.0%	4	100.0%	0.01%	45,454	5.8%	100.0%
2013	15,743	2.0%	34.0%	30,543	1.8%	66.0%	0	-100.0%	0.00%	46,286	1.8%	100.0%
2014	15,036	-4.5%	34.7%	28,250	-7.5%	65.3%	2	100.0%	0.00%	43,288	-6.5%	100.0%
2015	13,526	-10.0%	33.7%	26,599	-5.8%	66.3%	1	-50.0%	0.00%	40,126	-7.3%	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 2009-2015 was pulled from the MNPD ARMS system on 5/03/2016 and is accurate as of that date. Arrest data for years 2008 and earlier was supplied from the 2014 Mid-Year report. Criminal Justice Planning, 5/03/2016.

Table 3**ARREST RATES IN DAVIDSON COUNTY
2006 – 2015**

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
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	43,754	7,046
2010	628,131	39,875	6,348	44,372	7,064
2011	635,799	40,190	6,321	42,945	6,754
2012	649,318	42,776	6,588	45,454	7,000
2013	659,428	40,099	6,081	46,286	7,019
2014	669,094	39,727	5,937	43,288	6,470
2015	678,889	38,935	5,735	40,126	5,911

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 2009-2015 was pulled from the MNPD ARMS system on 5/03/2016 and is accurate as of that date. Arrest data for years 2008 and earlier was supplied from the 2014 Mid-Year report. Davidson County population estimates for 2010-2015 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, 5/03/2016.

Table 4
ADULT PHYSICAL ARRESTS AND STATE CITATIONS IN DAVIDSON COUNTY
BY RACE
2014-2015

ADULT PHYSICAL ARRESTS BY RACE (a)												
YEAR (d)	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER (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
2014	19,200		48.3%	20,173		50.8%	354		0.9%	39,727		100.0%
2015	19,075	-0.7%	49.0%	19,481	-3.4%	50.0%	379	7.1%	1.0%	38,935	-2.0%	100.0%

ADULT STATE CITATIONS BY RACE (b)												
YEAR	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER (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
2014	20,882		48.2%	21,868		50.5%	539		1.2%	43,289		100.0%
2015	19,905	-4.7%	49.6%	19,634	-10.2%	48.9%	589	9.3%	1.5%	40,128	-7.3%	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) Other includes Asian, Pacific Islander, unknown or missing in the data.

Source: Arrest data for years 2009-2015 was pulled from the MNPD ARMS system on 5/11/2016 and is accurate as of that date. Arrest data for years 2008 and earlier was supplied from the 2014 Mid-Year report. Criminal Justice Planning, 5/12/2016.

Table 5
ADULT PHYSICAL ARRESTS AND STATE CITATIONS IN DAVIDSON COUNTY
BY ETHNICITY
2014-2015

ADULT PHYSICAL ARRESTS BY ETHNICITY (a)												
YEAR (d)	HISPANIC			NON-HISPANIC			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
2014	1,958		4.9%	37,678		94.8%	91		0.2%	39,727		100.0%
2015	2,074	5.9%	5.3%	36,741	-2.5%	94.4%	120	31.9%	0.3%	38,935	-2.0%	100.0%

ADULT STATE CITATIONS BY ETHNICITY (b)												
YEAR	HISPANIC			NON-HISPANIC			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
2014	7,137		16.5%	35,994		83.1%	158		0.4%	43,289		100.0%
2015	7,059	-1.1%	17.6%	32,901	-8.6%	82.0%	168	6.3%	0.4%	40,128	-7.3%	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 ethnicity of the defendant was missing in the data.

Source: Arrest data for years 2009-2015 was pulled from the MNPD ARMS system on 5/11/2016 and is accurate as of that date. Arrest data for years 2008 and earlier was supplied from the 2014 Mid-Year report. Criminal Justice Planning, 5/12/2016.

C. Court Volume and Trends

Overall the volume of work flowing through the Davidson County court system decreased in 2015 from the previous year. There were 63,670 defendants with a filing in the Criminal Court Clerk's Office for General Sessions Court in 2015, representing 90,670 warrants and citations filed. General Sessions Court experienced a 5.7% decrease in the number of defendants filed and a 3.2% decrease in the number of warrants and citations filed during 2015. State traffic filings with the Criminal Court Clerk's Office for General Sessions Court increased 100.9% in 2015 (2,107 defendants in 2014 compared to 4,232 defendants in 2015). Defendants with post-conviction events decreased 41.44% in 2015—from 7,158 defendants in 2014 to 4,192 in 2015.

The number of arrestees processed by the Criminal Court Clerk's Office for release by bond and Pretrial were down in 2015. Defendants released on bond decreased 5.1% in 2015 below 2014 (15,223 releases in 2015). The number of releases to the Pretrial Release Program decreased 16.1% in 2015 below 2014 (2,465 releases in 2015).

General Session Courts concluded fewer defendants in 2015 than 2014. In 2015 there were 60,983 defendants processed by the Criminal Court Clerk's Office for disposition by the General Sessions Court, a decrease of 4.6% from 2014. Additionally, 3,544 General Session defendants were bound over to Criminal Court, a 10.2% decrease from 2014.

Criminal Court experienced lower volume in 2015. There were 8,171 new Criminal Court defendants filed with the Criminal Court Clerk's Office in 2015, including probation violations. This was a 9.4% decrease from 2014 activity. Probation violations were the largest group of new Criminal Court defendants (3,522 defendants); this group decreased 6.9% below 2014 totals. Presentments/ Indictments were the second largest group of Criminal Court defendants (3,470); this group decreased 6.6% below 2014 totals. Of the remaining types of Criminal Court defendants, Informations (1,073 defendants) decreased 26.5%, and GS Appeals (106 cases) increased 65.6% compared to 2014.

The Criminal Court Clerk's Office processed 4,454 defendants for disposition by the Criminal Courts in 2015, a 16.3% decrease from 2014 levels. In addition, the Clerk's Office processed 3,206 probation violation dispositions by Criminal Court, a 9.7% decrease from 2014.

(Source: *Monthly Criminal Justice Report*, December 2015, Criminal Justice Planning)

D. Case Processing Times

The time it took to process defendants in General Sessions Court increased in 2015. The average case age from arrest to disposition for defendants in General Sessions Court was 71.3 days, an increase of 7.9% (5.2 days) from 2014. About 93.8% of the defendants disposed in General Sessions Court in 2015 were concluded without a trial, and they took an average of 75.1 days from arrest to disposition. This represents an increase in processing time of 5.6 days (8.1%) compared to 2014.

General Sessions' defendants that were bound over to Criminal Court comprised about 5.8% of the total number of defendants in 2015. There were 12.1% fewer boundovers in 2015 than 2014. Boundovers took an average of 38.7 days from arrest to boundover, 0.8 more days more than in 2014.

Defendants disposed in General Sessions Court who spent the majority of time in jail ("jail cases") spent an average of 6.7 days in jail from arrest to disposition, and it took 7.3 days on average for dispositions on their cases. Comparing this to defendants who were out on bond—the bond group spent an average of 1.2 days in jail and waited 94.4 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 10.1 days while bonded defendants took 93.3 days on average from arrest to boundover. For defendants disposed without a trial, jailed defendants took 6.4 days while bond defendants took 94.5 days from arrest to disposition.

For defendants disposed in Criminal Court during 2015 the average case age from arrest to disposition was 312.2 days. This represented an increase of 3.3% (10 days) compared to 2014. The portion of the case processing time from filing in Criminal Court to disposition of the case averaged 195.6 days in 2015. This was an increase of 26.7 days (15.8%) above the 2014 average of 168.9 days.

Cases disposed by trial include cases disposed by either a jury trial or a bench trial. There were 86 defendants who were disposed by trial in 2015, which was 26 less defendants than in 2014. The average processing time for trial cases in 2015 was 635.4 days from arrest to disposition, which was a decrease of 3.4% (22.1 days) from 2014. Most of the defendants in Criminal Court were disposed without a trial: 4,169 defendants in 2015. This was a decrease of 16.3% below 2014 or 813 fewer defendants. Non-trial defendants averaged 305.6 days from arrest to disposition of their cases, which was 11.3 more days (3.8%) than in 2014.

There were 2,781 disposed indicted defendants in 2015, which was 565 less defendants than in 2014. On average, this group took 393.7 days from arrest to disposition, which was 4.9 more days than in 2014. There was a decrease in case processing time for indicted defendants from boundover to filing, which decreased 13.3 days below the 2014 average, to 94.8 days. Another large group was defendants disposed by Information Agreements. There were 946 defendants disposed in this manner, a

decrease of 334 defendants from 2014 totals. It took this group 85.9 days from arrest to disposition, a decrease of 1.7% (-1.5 days).

The number of jailed defendants in Criminal Court decreased from 2,006 in 2014 to 1,745 in 2015. That was a decrease of 13.0% or 261 defendants. The average time it took these defendants from arrest until their cases were disposed decreased 0.3% to 197.1 days (-0.7 days). The number of defendants disposed while on bond in Criminal Court decreased from 3,088 in 2014 to 2,510 in 2015. That was an 18.7% decrease in the number of disposed bonded defendants. The time to process these cases from arrest to disposition increased 22.1 days or 6.0%, to an average of 392.2 days.

There were 3,052 defendants with probation violations disposed in Criminal Court in 2015, representing 3,030 probation violation warrants. This was 9.9% fewer defendants with probation violations disposed than in 2014. The average time it took from the probation violation arrest to disposition was 36 days, an increase of 2.6 days from the 2014 average.

(Source: *2015 Fourth Quarter Case Management Analysis*, Criminal Justice Planning, January 2016.)

E. Average Daily Population in the Davidson County Correctional System

The 2015 average daily population in Davidson County correctional facilities was 2,644 inmates, a decrease (-7.8%) from the 2014 average of inmates. In 2015, the correctional population declined at an average rate of 0.4% per month which was 11 fewer inmates per month.

The largest group of inmates in the correctional population was pretrial felons, which comprised 32.2% of the population or 851 inmates a day on average. The number of pretrial felons decreased 5.6% from 2014 levels. The second largest group of inmates was locally sentenced felons. This group represented 31.7% of the population or 838 inmates per day on average. Locally sentenced felons decreased 11.2% from 2014 levels.

Convicted misdemeanants and DUI's made up 15.8 of the 2015 average daily population with 419 inmates a day. This was the third largest group. They decreased 17.6% from 2014 levels. The fourth largest group was probation violator felons, who were 8.0% of the daily population (212 inmates a day), which was a 4.6% increase from the previous year. Of the remaining inmate categories, pretrial misdemeanants were 4.4% of the daily population in 2015 (116 inmates) a decrease of 1.6% from 2014. Inmates in the Other category (Federal inmates, civil contempt, inactive charges, and State sentenced felons) were 6.0% of the daily population an increase of 7.1% from 2014. Misdemeanor probation violators comprised only 1.8% of the population but grew 13.5% in 2015.

When looking at gender differences in the 2015 average daily population we find that the number of males and females both declined from the 2014 levels. There were 332 female inmates on average each day in 2015, or 12.6% of the population. This was a 15.1% decrease from the 2014 female inmate average of 391 (Table 6).

Male inmates decreased in the correctional population. In 2015 male inmates averaged 2,312 each day, or 87.4% of the total population. This was also a decrease of 6.6% from the 2014 level of 2,476 male inmates (Table 6).

When looking at race in 2015, all races showed a decline from 2014. 40.5% of the average daily population was white, 58.7% black, and 0.8% other. That was an 8.7% decrease in the white population, a 7.1% decrease in the black population, and a 15.4 % decrease in other.

Non-Hispanics made up 94.5% of the average daily population in both 2014 and 2015. The Hispanic population declined from 154 in 2014 to 142 in 2015, an 8.2% decrease. The non-Hispanic population declined from a population of 2,709 in 2014 to 2,499 in 2015, a decline of 7.7% (Table 7)

(Source: *Average Daily Population Report*, Criminal Justice Planning, December 2015.)

Table 6

**AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
2006 – 2015**

YEAR	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (a)			AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION % CHANGE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2006	2,888	422	3,310			
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%
2015	2,312	332	2,644	-6.6%	-15.1%	-7.8%
AVERAGE	2,872	433	3,305	-2.3%	-2.3%	-2.3%

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 2006 through 2015. Criminal Justice Planning, 04/07/2016.

Table 7

**AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
2014-2015**

YEAR	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION BY RACE (a)				PERCENT OF AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION				PERCENT CHANGE YEAR-TO-YEAR			
	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	TOTAL
2014	1,173	1,670	24	2,867	40.9%	58.3%	0.8%	100.0%				
2015	1,071	1,552	20	2,644	40.5%	58.7%	0.8%	100.0%	-8.7%	-7.1%	-15.4%	-7.8%

YEAR	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION BY ETHNICITY (a)				PERCENT OF AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION				PERCENT CHANGE YEAR-TO-YEAR			
	HISPANIC	NON-HISPANIC	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	HISPANIC	NON-HISPANIC	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	HISPANIC	NON-HISPANIC	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
2014	154	2,709	4	2,867	5.4%	94.5%	0.1%	100.0%				
2015	142	2,499	3	2,644	5.4%	94.5%	0.1%	100.0%	-8.2%	-7.7%	-19.8%	-7.8%

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 2006 through 2015. Criminal Justice Planning, 05/12/2016.

F. Incarceration Rates

The rate of incarceration in Davidson County during 2015 was 266.0 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 389.5 inmates per 100,000 residents (Table 8). The 2015 incarceration rate was lower than 2014, due to the drop in the average daily inmate population and the increase in Davidson County’s population. The Davidson County population grew from 669,094 in 2014 to 678,889 in 2015. The average daily population of all inmates decreased from 2,867 in 2014 to 2,644 in 2015.

Table 8

**DAVIDSON COUNTY JAIL INCARCERATION RATE
2006-2015**

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
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	628,131	3,482	2,385	554.3	379.7
2011	635,799	3,370	2,276	530.0	358.0
2012	649,318	3,362	2,251	517.8	346.7
2013	659,428	3,151	2,110	477.8	320.0
2014	669,094	2,867	1,924	428.5	287.6
2015	678,889	2,644	1,806	389.5	266.0

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 2006-2015, Criminal Justice Planning, 04/11/2016.

Davidson County population estimates for 2010-2015 are from the "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties and Municipalities", U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, March 2016. 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, 04/11/2016.

Table 9 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 489.2 inmates per 100,000 residents in 2015. Davidson County ranked second in population size, but it ranked third in rate of incarceration, with 389.5 jail inmates per 100,000 residents. Knox County was the third largest in population but ranked lowest with 253.0 jail inmates per 100,000 residents. Hamilton County incarcerated 410.6 and Rutherford County had 366.4 in jail per 100,000 residents in 2015. Three of the five counties, Davidson, Hamilton, and Shelby, declined in daily jail incarceration rate in 2015 compared to 2014 (Table 9).

We also compared incarceration rates without locally sentenced felons. In 2015, Davidson County ranked fourth among the five counties, with 266.0 jail inmates per 100,000 residents. Knox County had the lowest rate with 245.9 inmates. Hamilton County incarcerated 410.6, Rutherford County incarcerated 339.2 and Shelby County incarcerated 302.7 inmates per 100,000 residents in 2015 after removing locally sentenced felons. Two counties declined in the rate of incarceration from 2014 (Davidson, Hamilton). Knox County increased 3.6%, Rutherford County increased 10.9% and Shelby County increased 1.1% in 2015 compared to 2014 (Table 9).

Table 9

**JAIL INCARCERATION RATES
DAVIDSON COUNTY COMPARED TO OTHER TENNESSEE COUNTIES
2014 and 2015**

MEASURE	YEAR	Davidson	Hamilton	Knox	Rutherford	Shelby
AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION - ALL INMATES (a)	2014	2,867	1,448	1,081	946	4,601
	2015	2,644	1,454	1,142	1,094	4,589
	% change 2014-2015	-7.8%	0.4%	5.6%	15.6%	-0.3%
AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION - LOCALLY SENTENCED FELONS REMOVED (b)	2014	1,924	1,448	1,065	884	2,810
	2015	1,806	1,454	1,110	1,013	2,840
	% change 2014-2015	-6.1%	0.4%	4.2%	14.6%	1.1%
COUNTY POPULATION ESTIMATE (ALL AGES) (c)	2014	669,094	350,800	448,617	289,147	938,405
	2015	678,889	354,098	451,324	298,612	938,069
	% change 2014-2015	1.5%	0.9%	0.6%	3.3%	0.0%
JAIL INCARCERATION RATE PER 100,000 COUNTY RESIDENTS - ALL INMATES	2014	428.5	412.8	241.0	327.2	490.3
	2015	389.5	410.6	253.0	366.4	489.2
	% change 2014-2015	-9.1%	-0.5%	5.0%	12.0%	-0.2%
JAIL INCARCERATION RATE PER 100,000 COUNTY RESIDENTS - LOCALLY SENTENCED FELONS REMOVED	2014	287.6	412.8	237.4	305.8	299.4
	2015	266.0	410.6	245.9	339.2	302.7
	% change 2014-2015	-7.5%	-0.5%	3.6%	10.9%	1.1%

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 2015. 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 2015.

(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 the "Average Daily Population Report", January-December 2015, Criminal Justice Planning. Jail population for the other counties comes from the "Tennessee Jail Summary Report", January-December 2015, TN Department of Correction, Policy, Planning, and Research Section.

The 2014 and 2015 population estimates for Tennessee counties are from "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties and Municipalities", U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, March 2016.

G. Davidson County Sheriff's Office DHS/ICE Inmates

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 transitioned to Secure Communities, a nationwide system that automatically screens foreign born arrestees when booked into jail.

The DHS/ICE Inmates Average Daily Population table includes all 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 DHS/ICE population declined in 2015 to 4 inmates each day on average, compared to the 2014 average of 5 inmates per day (-21.2%). 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 10).

(Source: *Average Daily Population Report*, Criminal Justice Planning, December 2015.)

Table 10

**DHS/ICE INMATES
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
2007 – 2015**

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%
2015	4	-21.2%
AVERAGE	22	-9.4%

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 2007-2015. Criminal Justice Planning, 4/12/2016.

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 2015 there were 4 juveniles in the adult system on average per day, a 55.6% decline from the average of 9 in 2014. DCSO and Juvenile Detention worked out an agreement where, as of July 2015, Juvenile Detention will be housing juveniles who have been adjudicated as adults. There were 11 juveniles transferred to the adult system from Juvenile Court in 2015, a decline from 2014 when there were 18 transferred. The number has declined each year since 2009 when there were 70 juveniles transferred from Juvenile Court (Table 11).

Table 11

**JUVENILE INMATES
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND NUMBER TRANSFERRED
2008 – 2015**

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%
2015	4	-55.6%	11	-38.9%
2008-2015	AVG: 19	AVG: -24.3%	TOTAL: 300	AVG: -20.2%

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.

DCSO and Juvenile Detention worked out an agreement where, as of July 1, 2015, Juvenile Detention will be housing juveniles who have been adjudicated as adults.

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 2008-2015. Criminal Justice Planning, 04/08/2016.

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, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

Preliminary figures indicate that, as a whole, law enforcement agencies throughout the nation reported an increase of 1.7% in the number of violent crimes during the first half of 2015 (the most recent data available) when compared with figures reported for the first six months of 2014. Rape, under the old forcible rape definition, showed the largest change with an increase of 9.6%, murders increased 6.2%, aggravated assaults increased 2.3%, rapes (under new definition) increased 1.1%, and robberies increased 0.3%.

When looking at geographic regions of the country, the Northeast showed the only decrease in violent crimes, with a decrease of 3.2%. The West saw the highest increase of total violent crime with an increase of 5.6%. The South and Midwest saw 1.6% and 1.4% increases respectively. In the South, Murders increased 8.6%, forcible rapes increased 10.3%, aggravated assaults increased 2.0%, and robberies increased 0.1% during the first half of 2015 compared to the same time period in 2014.

(Source: *Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report, January-June 2015*, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, January 2016.)

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 2015 indicate that law enforcement agencies throughout the nation reported that property crimes decreased 4.2% compared to the same time period in 2014. Burglaries decreased 9.8%, larceny-thefts decreased 3.2% and motor vehicle thefts increased 1.0%.

All regions, with the exception on the West, showed decrease in property crime rates. Property crimes in the South decreased 6.4%. The largest declines in the South's property crime were the 11.2% drop in Burglary and 7.1% drop in Arson. Larceny-thefts decreased 5.4% and motor vehicle thefts decreased by 0.6%.

(Source: *Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report, January-June 2015*, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, January 2016.)

C. Persons Arrested in the United States

The most recent year that data is available on persons arrested in the United States is 2014. In 2014, law enforcement in the United States made an estimated 11.2 million arrests for crimes committed (excluding traffic offenses). Law enforcement made over 1.5 million arrests for property crimes, which represented 13.9% of the total arrests. An estimated 498,666 arrests for violent crimes made up 4.5% of the total arrests. Drug abuse violations accounted for more than 1.5 million arrests (13.3% of total arrests), the most arrests for any offense category.

The number of arrests decreased 0.9% in 2014 when compared to arrest figures from the previous year. Arrests for violent crimes increased 3.8% and those for property crimes decreased 0.3% from 2013. Arrests for adults declined 3.4% while arrests for juveniles declined 8.5 % in 2014.

By gender, 73.3% of arrestees in the U.S. in 2014 were male. Males made up 79.8% of violent crime and 61.8% of property crime arrestees. A comparison of 2014 arrest data to the 2013 figures revealed that the number of arrests of females decreased 2.3%, and the number of arrests of males decreased 3.4%

By race, 69.4% of arrestees in 2014 were white, 27.8% 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 2014, the South had a rate of 3810.6 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 increased 3.9% in 2014. The murder arrest rate increased 3.3% as compared to the previous year. During 2014, 89.3% of arrestees for violent crimes were people aged 18 or over and 10.7 % were under age 18. Males comprised 79.8% of those persons arrested for violent crimes. By race, whites accounted for 59.4% of violent crime arrestees, blacks accounted for 37.7%, and 2.9% were of other races.

Of the estimated arrests for property crimes, arrests for larceny-theft offenses comprised the largest percentage, 79.7%. Arrests for larceny-thefts increased 0.5% in 2014. In 2014, a total of 84.9% of persons arrested for property crime were adults (persons 18 years and older). By gender, 61.8% of all persons arrested for property crime were male. By race, 68.8% of all persons arrested for property crime were white, 28.4% were black, and 2.8% were of other races.

(Source: *Crime in the United States 2014*, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Fall 2015.)

V. Prisoners in the United States

A. Volume and Trends

Overall, including federal, state and local correctional facilities, there were approximately 2,218,000 persons incarcerated in the United States at yearend 2014. This is the most recent data available. This was a slight 0.3% increase over 2013. Of the total person incarcerated, 744,600 (34%) were held in local jails. 1,473,400 inmates were in the custody of State and Federal prison authorities (66%). Since yearend 2013, the total inmates in custody increased by 6,600 (0.3%). During 2014, the number of inmates in State prisons decreased by 1,400 (0.1%), and the number of inmates in local jails increased by 13,400 (1.8%). In 2014, federal prison population decreased 2.5% (5,400 inmates) from 2013.

The rate of incarceration in prison and jail was 690 inmates per 100,000 residents in 2014, down from 700 in 2013. This was a 1.4% decrease from the 2013 rate.

B. Female Inmates

The number of female inmates increased and the number of male inmates decreased from 2014. During 2014 the number of women under the jurisdiction of State or Federal prison authorities increased by 1.4%. The number of men in prison decreased 1.2%. At yearend 2014, 112,961 women and 1,448,564 men were in prison. The average annual growth rate of female prisoners for the years 2004 through 2014 was 0.8%. By yearend 2014 women accounted for 7.2% 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 2014 there were 65 sentenced female inmates per 100,000 women in the US, compared to 809 sentenced male inmates per 100,000 men.

Almost a third of all female prisoners were held in the Federal system, Texas, and Florida. These three jurisdictions held 31% of the total female sentenced prisoner population. Tennessee had 2,609 female inmates under State jurisdiction in 2014, representing a 6.4% increase from 2013. Tennessee's rate of incarceration for women was 77 female inmates per 100,000 females. This rate was higher than the U.S. total rate of 65 women incarcerated per 100,000 women.

C. Local Jails

In 2014 local jails held 5.2% of state and federal prisoners. At the end of 2014 (the most recent data available), states and the federal systems reported a total of 81,738 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 7,787 in 2014. That is a 2.5% increase from 2013 (7,790).

Louisiana had the largest percentage of its State inmate population housed in local jails (50.8%). Three other States—Kentucky (41.4%), Mississippi (29.6%), and Tennessee (27.8%) – housed close to a third or more of their populations in local jail facilities.

D. Characteristics of Inmates

By race, black inmates represented 33.5% of all state and federal inmates in 2014, while white inmates accounted for 35.8% and Hispanic inmates accounted for 21.6%.

Looking at the trends for female inmates, white females (53,500) outnumbered black females (22,600) and Hispanic females (17,800). About 50% 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 39. Among black males in this age group, 6% were in prison at yearend 2014, compared to 1% of white males and 2% of Hispanic males of the same age group. Black male prisoners as a percentage of all sentenced prisoners remained at 34%. In 2014, the incarceration rate per 100,000 declined for black males by 2.9% while it only decreased for white males by 0.2% from rates in 2013.

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 109 per 100,000, Hispanic females had a rate of 64 per 100,000, and white females had a 53 per 100,000 rate to be in prison on December 31, 2014. These differences among white, black, and Hispanic females were consistent across all age groups with white females only being higher than Hispanics between the ages of 35-44. 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 109 per 100,000.

(Sources: *Correctional Populations in the United States, 2014*, NCJ 249513, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, December 2015, (Revised January 21, 2016); *Prisoners in 2014*, NCJ 248955, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, September 2015; *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2014*, NCJ 248629, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, June 2015)