

MID-YEAR REPORT

Assessment of 2010 Five-Year Population Projections of Davidson County Correctional Facilities And Criminal Justice Trends Criminal Justice Planning



**Nashville – Davidson County
Tennessee**

March 2011

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Executive Summary

- **The 2010 projections were within a statistically acceptable range. The projected average daily population of 3,538 was compared to the actual population of 3,470 for the 13-month period January 2010 through January 2011. The difference was a 2.0% over-projection which is within an acceptable range of error.**
- Major reported crimes increased 0.4% in Davidson County in 2010. Property crimes rose 1.1% and violent crimes declined 2.3%, contributing to an overall increase in the number of criminal offenses in 2010, ending a six year decline between 2003 through 2009.
- In 2010 adult physical arrests declined 11.6% from 2009. Davidson County saw 6,226 physical arrests per 100,000 residents. There was also 1.5% more State citations issued in 2010 than 2009.
- General Sessions Court's volume was lower in 2010 than in 2009 with 6.0% fewer defendants with a new filing. Criminal Court also saw 4.9% fewer defendants with new filings in 2010. General Sessions Court concluded 5.4% fewer defendants but bound over 1.3% more defendants to Criminal Court. There were 14% fewer defendants disposed in Criminal Court and 15% fewer probation violations processed in 2010 compared to 2009.
- On average, the time needed to process defendants in General Sessions Court increased by 27% (+15.4 days) over 2009. The average time to process defendants in Criminal Court was shortened by 1% (-2.6 days) compared to 2009.
- The inmate population in Davidson County correctional facilities declined from 3,641 in 2009 to 3,482 in 2010, a 4.4% decline.
- Davidson County incarcerated 543.2 inmates (including locally sentenced felons) per 100,000 residents in 2010, more than Hamilton County at 416.8 and Knox County at 244.6, but fewer than Shelby County at 596.6.
- By the end of 2010, 19 inmates per day on average were in custody as the result of the 287(g) program. This was 20.8% fewer DHS/ICE inmates than the average of 24 per day in 2009.
- Davidson County followed national trends in 2010. The number of arrests made in the United States by law enforcement was down 2.4% in 2009 (the most recent data available); Davidson County had 11.6% fewer physical arrests. However, there was a 1.5% increase in State citations. The incarcerated population of the Nation's jails decreased 2.4% in 2009 (the most recent data available); locally the inmate population declined 4.4% in 2010.

Assessment of 2010 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. Then 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 September 2010 Criminal Justice Planning presented its seventh 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 2009.

II. Results of Assessment

This section presents an accuracy assessment of the 2010 projection model. We compared the actual average daily population count to the forecasted estimates for a 13-month time period, January 2010 through January 2011. This time period was used so we could capture the most data possible for a more accurate assessment.

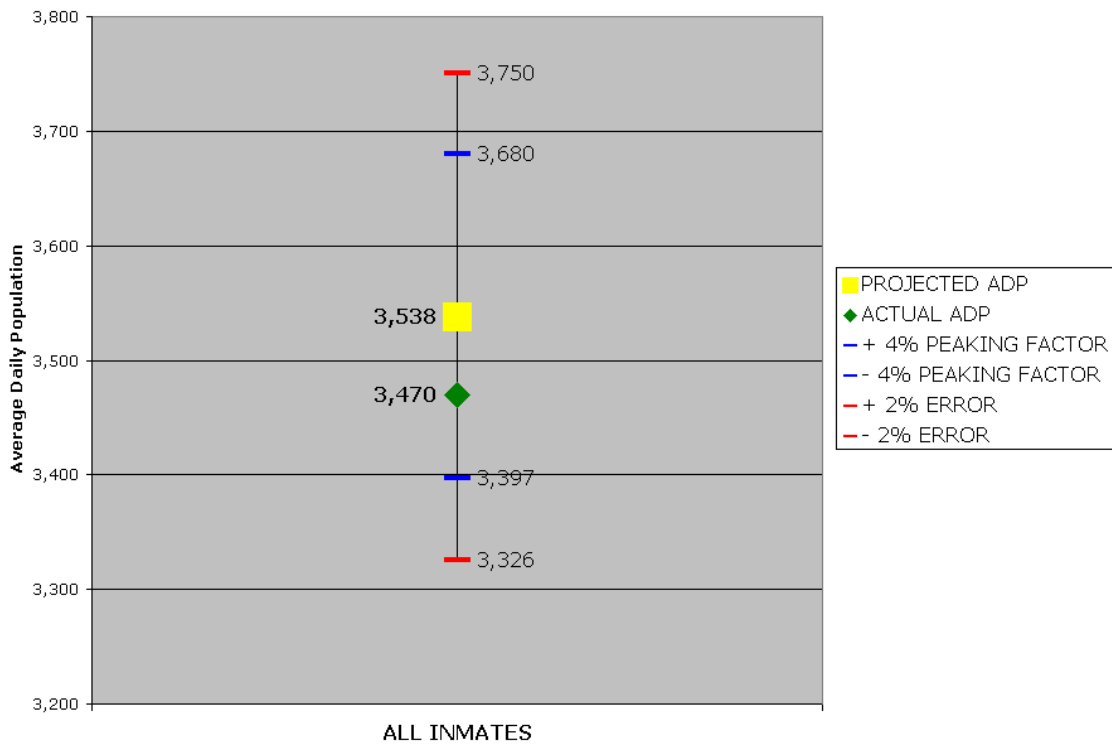
A. Average Daily Population -- Total for All Offenders

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 3,470. We compared this against our projection of 3,538. The resulting difference is an over-projection of 2.0%, or 68 offenders on average per day (Figure 1). A difference of 2.0% 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 one can see in Figure 1, the projected average daily population is within the acceptable significance level.

Figure 1

**ACTUAL VS. FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
ALL INMATES
January 2010 – January 2011**



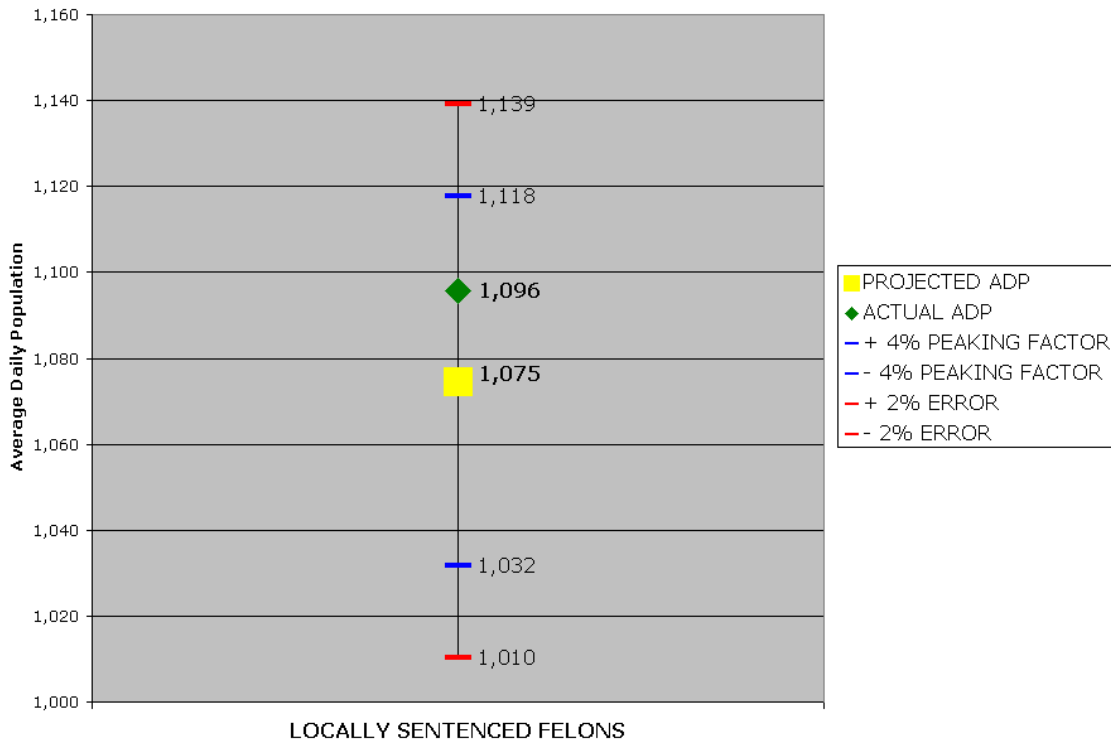
B. Average Daily Population – Results by Offender Types

Results for the various offender groups are presented in Figures 2 through 12. Analysis of the data shows that the projections for these offender groups are within the +-6% significance level, taking into account the estimated peaking factors and error ranges: locally sentenced felons, pretrial felons, pretrial misdemeanants, convicted misdemeanants, State sentenced felons, inmates in the Other category, and DHS/ICE inmates. Projections for these inmate classes are significantly different from the actual daily population: convicted DUIs, felony probation violators, misdemeanor probation violators, and juveniles. The results are discussed below, along with possible explanations for the disparities.

Locally sentenced felons had an average daily population of 1,096, compared to the projected population of 1,075 inmates, for the 13-month period. This represents a difference of -1.9%, or -21 felons per day. Figure 2 shows that this result was within the acceptable significance level.

Figure 2

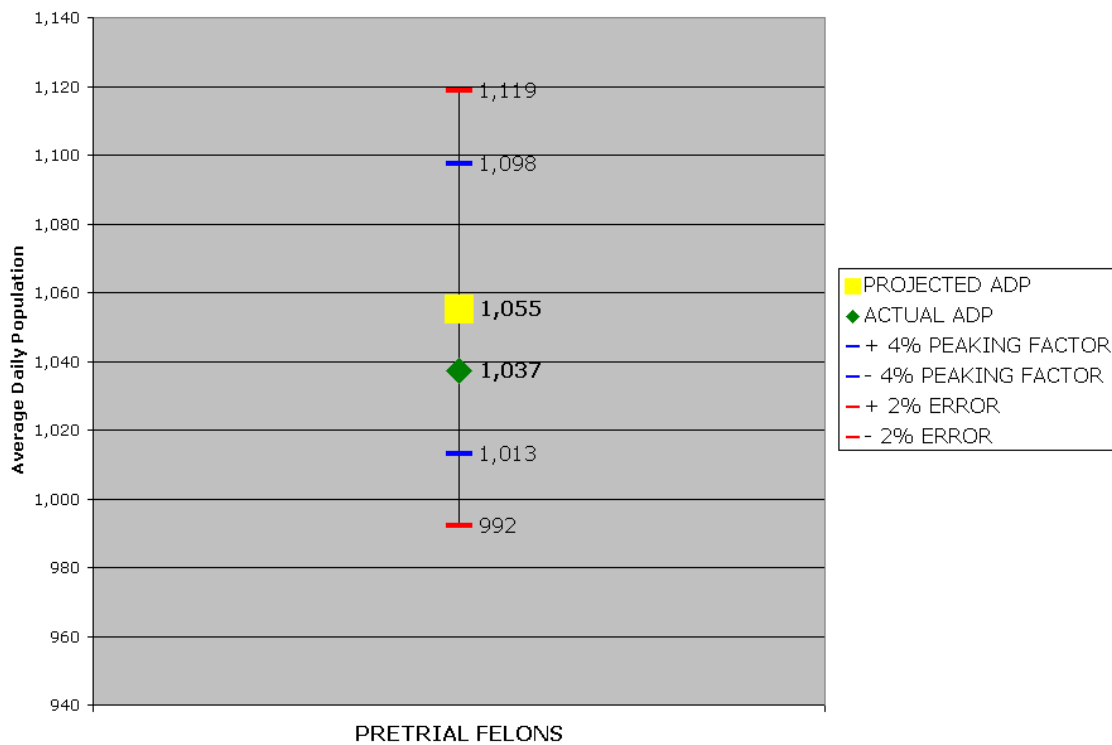
**ACTUAL VS. FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
LOCALLY SENTENCED FELONS
January 2010 – January 2011**



There were 1,037 pretrial felons on average each day in Davidson County correctional facilities, compared to a projected population of 1,055. We over projected the pretrial felons by 18 inmates a day on average, which resulted in +1.7% difference. Figure 3 shows that the results are within the acceptable significance level.

Figure 3

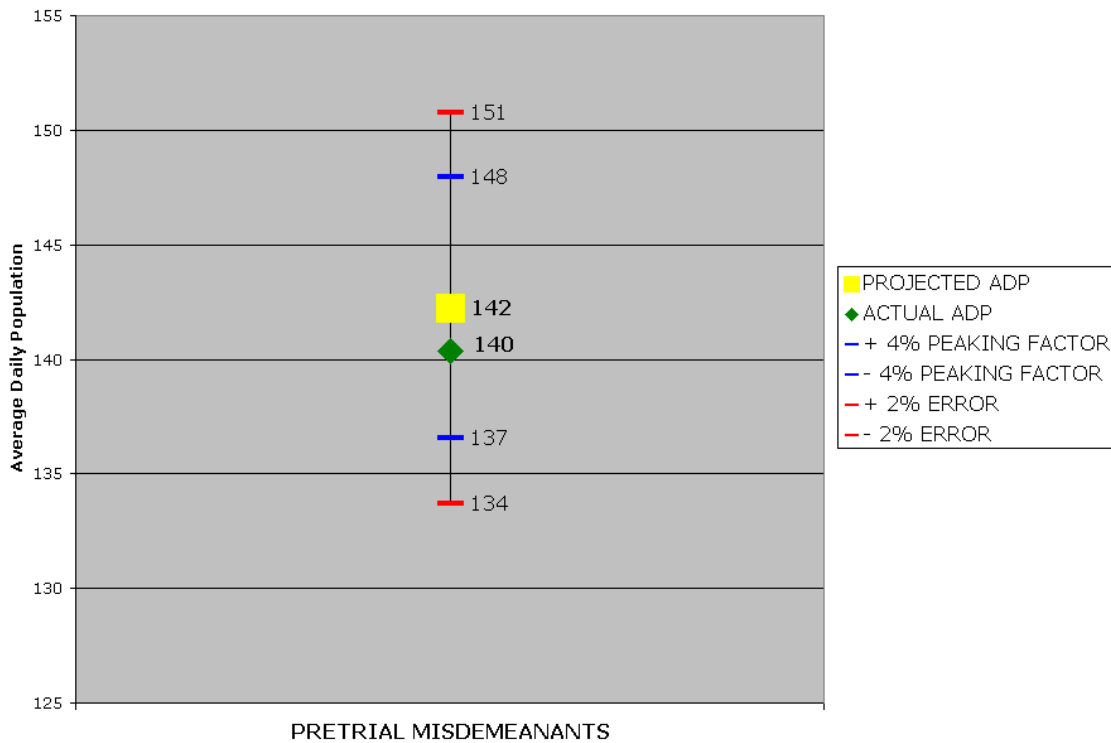
**ACTUAL VS. FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
PRETRIAL FELONS
January 2010 – January 2011**



We projected 142 pretrial misdemeanants per day in the correctional population, and there were actually 140 on average each day during the period. This is a difference of 2 inmates per day (+1.3%). Figure 4 shows that the projection was within the statistically acceptable error range.

Figure 4

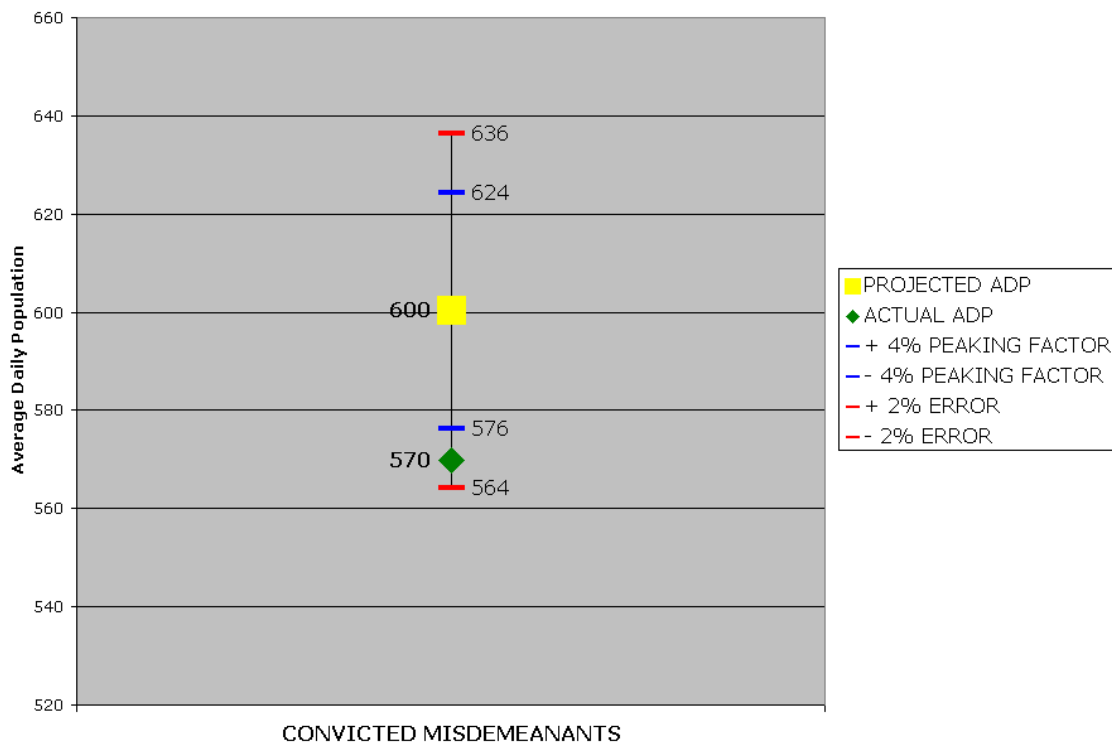
**ACTUAL VS. FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
PRETRIAL MISDEMEANANTS
January 2010 – January 2011**



We projected that there would be 600 convicted misdemeanants in jail on average each day during the 13-month period, while the actual population averaged 570 each day. The difference was 30 inmates a day (+5.4%). Figure 5 shows that this is within the +-6% statistically acceptable range (+-4% peaking factor and +-2% error range).

Figure 5

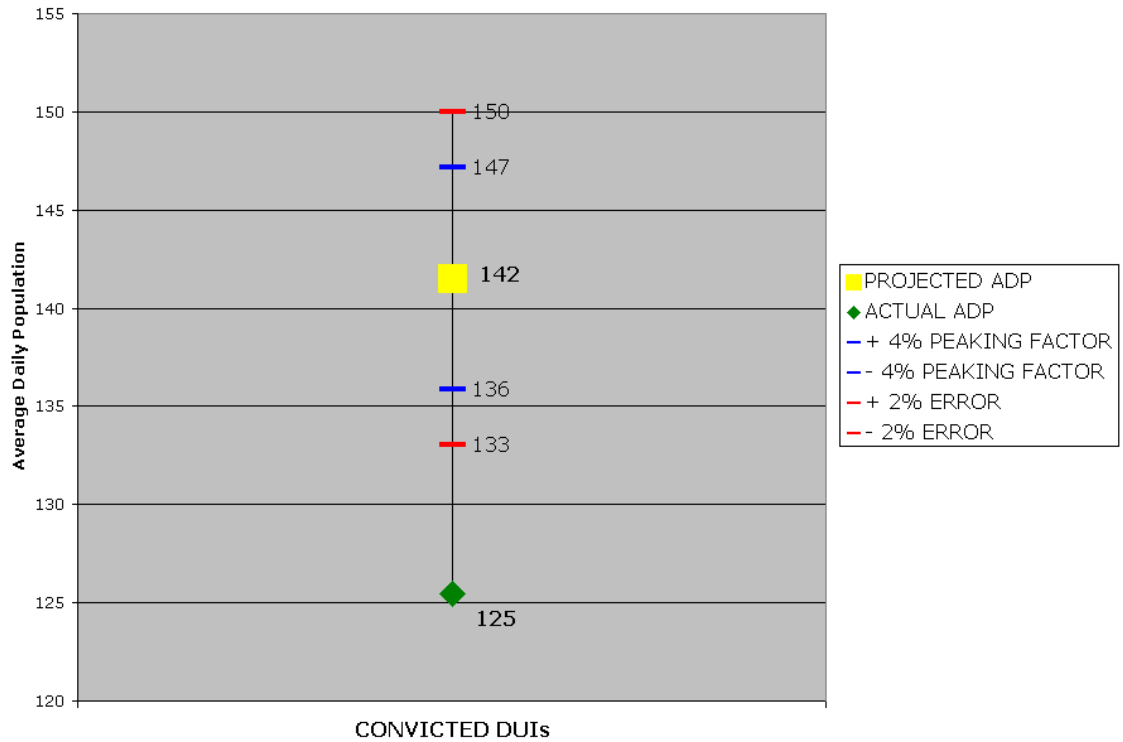
**ACTUAL VS. FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
CONVICTED MISDEMEANANTS
January 2010 – January 2011**



We projected that there would be 142 convicted DUI offenders on average each day in jail during the 13-month period. There actually were 125 convicted DUI offenders each day on average. The difference was 16 inmates a day which was an over-projection of 12.8%. Figure 6 shows that the projection was outside the statistically acceptable error range.

Figure 6

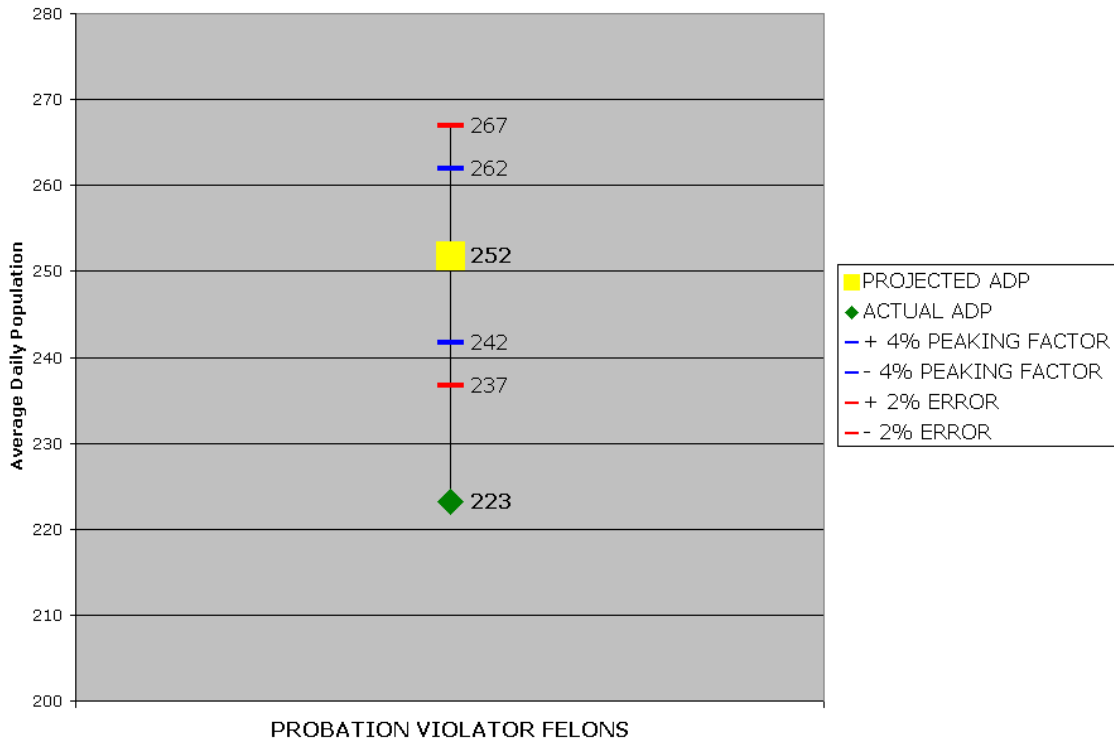
**ACTUAL VS. FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
CONVICTED DUIs
January 2010 – January 2011**



Felons with probation violations were projected to average 252 inmates per day, while the actual average was 223. The projection was over by 29, or 12.8%, which is outside the statistically acceptable range. The results can be seen in Figure 7.

Figure 7

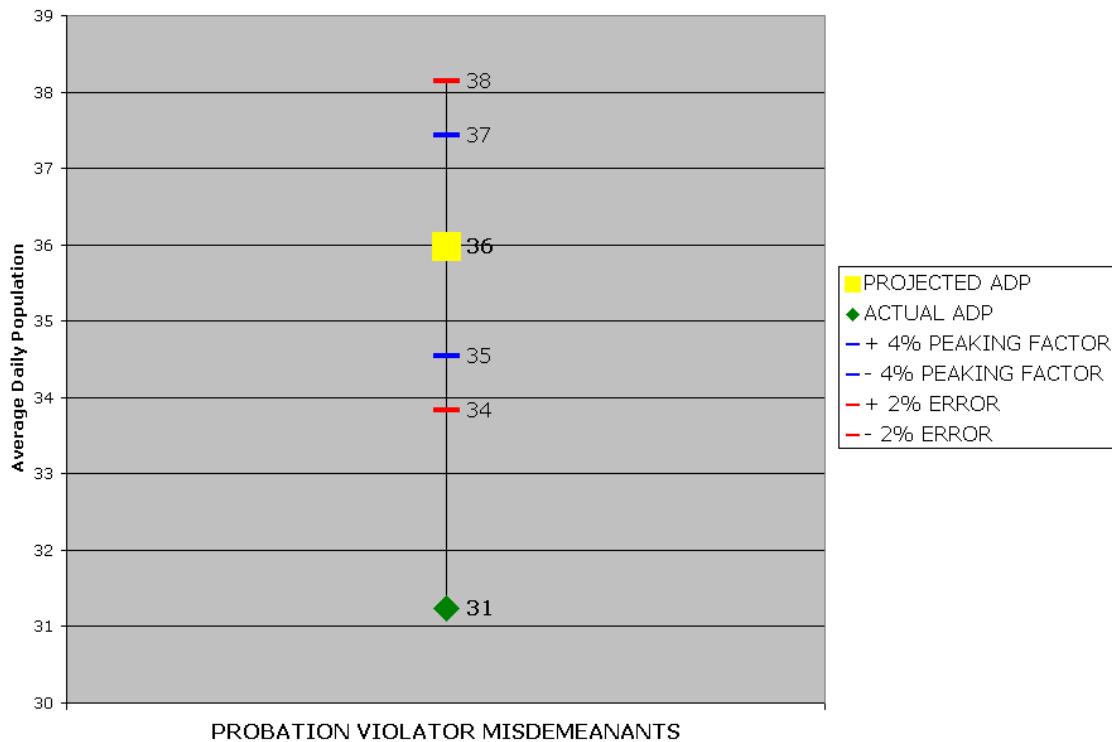
**ACTUAL VS. FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
PROBATION VIOLATOR FELONS
January 2010 – January 2011**



Probation Violators Misdemeanants were projected to average 36 inmates per day. This is compared to the actual average of 31 inmates per day. The resulting difference is an over projection of about 5 inmates a day, or 15.2% difference. Figure 8 shows that the result is outside the +-6% significance level (+-4% peaking factor and +-2% error range).

Figure 8

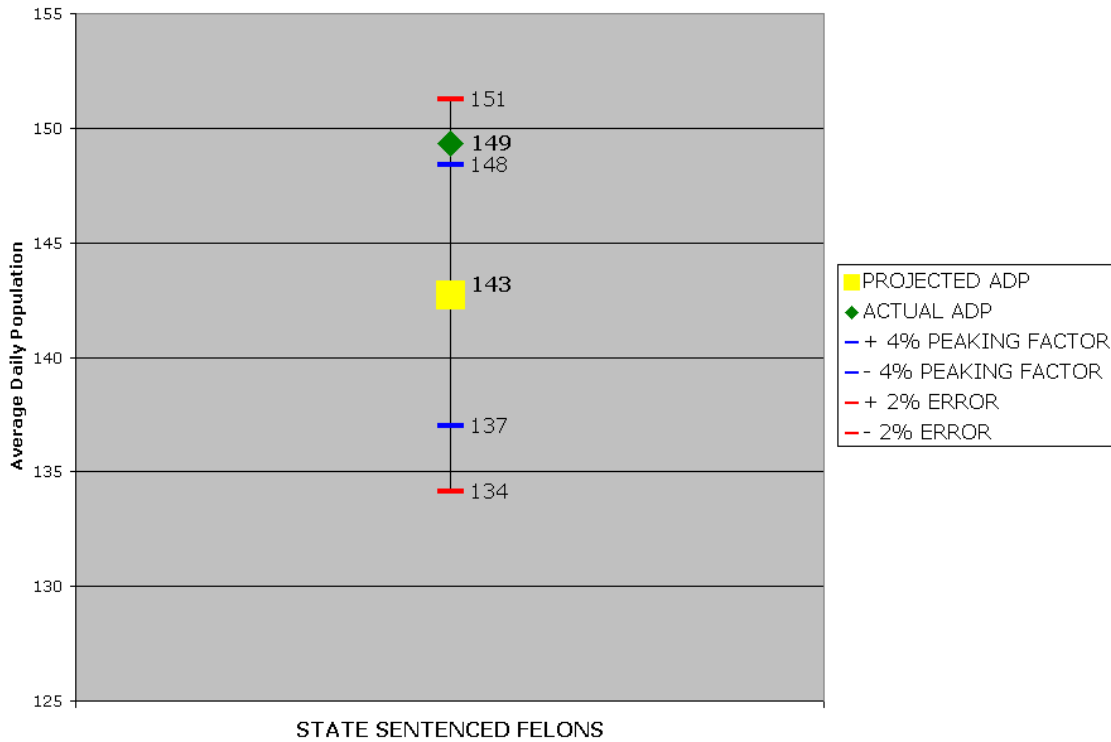
**ACTUAL VS. FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
PROBATION VIOLATOR MISDEMEANANTS
January 2010 – January 2011**



State felons sentenced to the Tennessee Department of Correction were projected to average 143 inmates per day. This is compared to the actual average of 149 inmates per day. The resulting difference is an under-projection of about 7 inmates a day (-4.4%). Figure 9 shows that the result is within the +-6% significance level (+-4% peaking factor and +-2% error range).

Figure 9

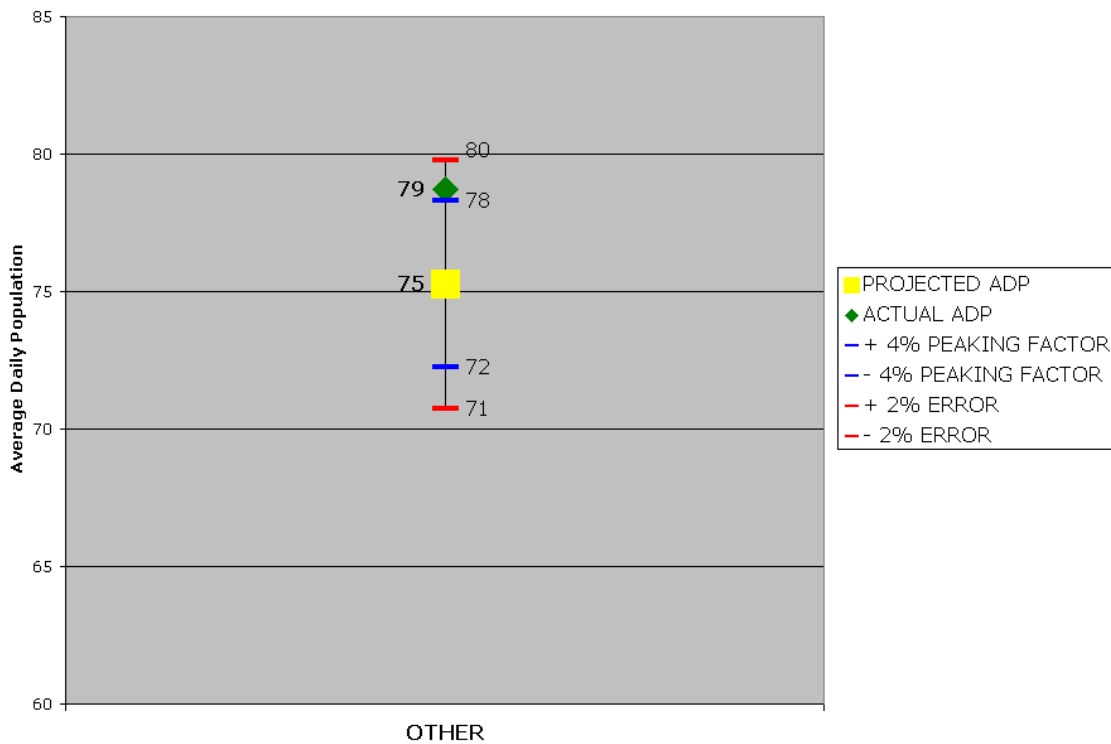
**ACTUAL VS. FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
STATE SENTENCED FELONS
January 2010 – January 2011**



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 Contempts and Governor’s warrants. For this category we estimated an average daily population of 75 inmates compared to the actual population of 79 inmates. We underestimated this category by 3 inmates (-4.4%) The results are displayed in Figure 10. The projection results are within the statistically-acceptable error range.

Figure 10

**ACTUAL VS. FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
OTHER INMATES
January 2010 – January 2011**

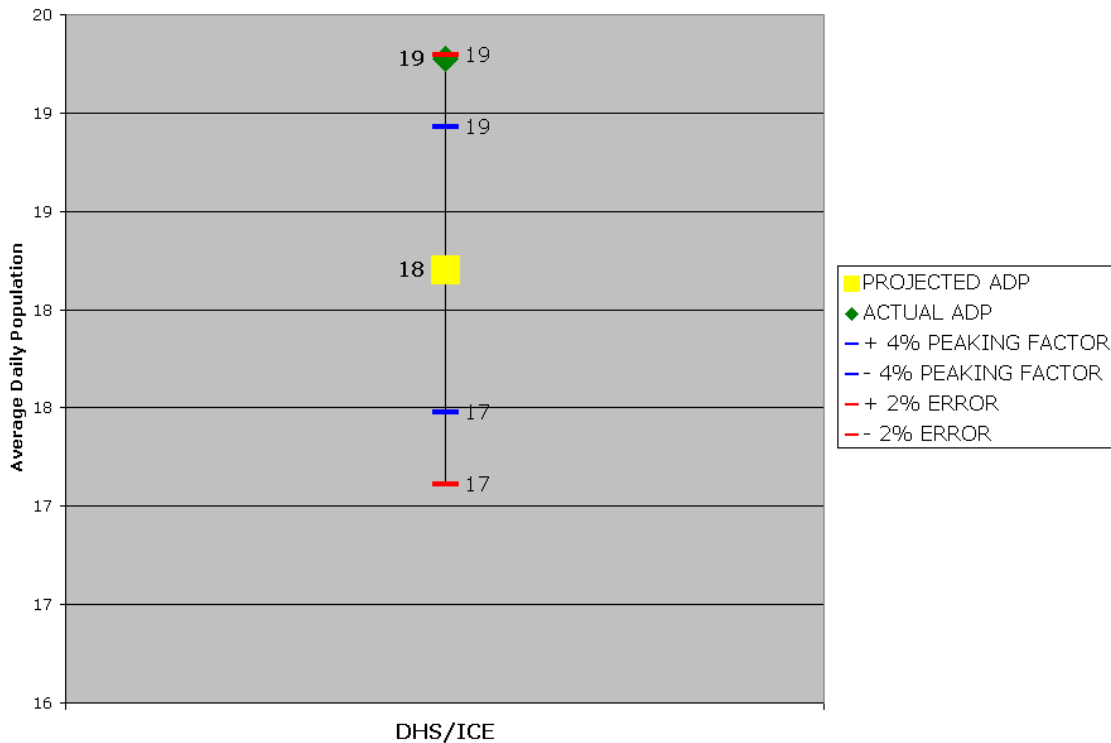


DHS/ICE inmates are inmates detained for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security/Immigration and Customs Enforcement. The Davidson County Sheriff’s Office began screening for immigration status in April 2007. Inmates are defined as ICE if they have no active local charges and are being held on a 48-hour 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.

We estimated an average daily population of 18 DHS/ICE inmates during this time period, compared to the actual population of 19 inmates. This represents a difference of -1 inmate (-5.6%) The results are displayed in Figure 11. The projection results are just within the statistically-acceptable error range.

Figure 11

**ACTUAL VS. FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
DHS/ICE INMATES
January 2010 – January 2011**

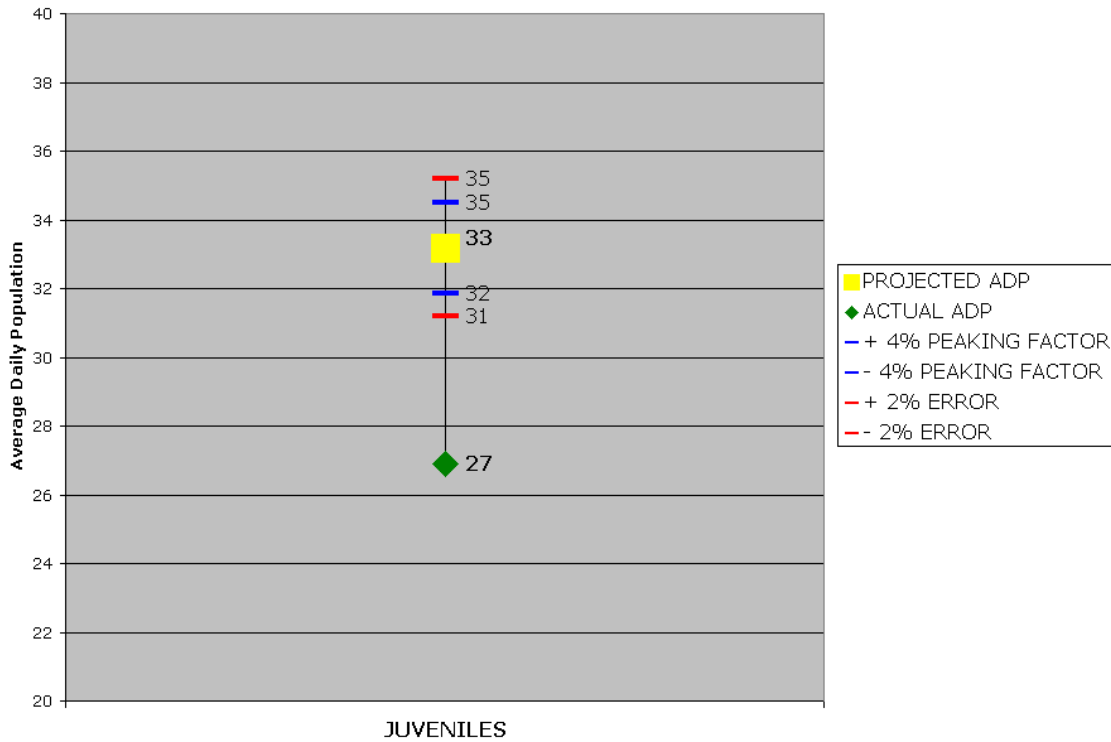


We started projecting the juvenile portion of the Davidson County correctional population starting in 2009. Juveniles are persons less than 18 years of age who are bound over to the adult system from Juvenile Court, and are incarcerated while either in a pretrial status or serving a sentence.

Juveniles were projected to average 33 inmates per day during the time period. There were actually 27 juvenile inmates per day on average. The resulting difference is an over-projection of 6 inmates a day (+23.4%). 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 VS. FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
JUVENILE INMATES
January 2010 – January 2011**



C. Explanation and Analyses

The criminal justice system is a complex system in which one small change in one part of the system can have a significant impact on another part. Unpredicted variations in our business practices can occur within the year. Since projections are based on the previous year's business practices, discussions are held regularly with the Criminal Justice Planning Advisory Board to obtain insight on modifications. In previous years, several changes have occurred such as the reduction of jury weeks in criminal court, the addition of an Assistant District Attorney to each division of criminal court, the implementation of the MNPD ARMS system, changes in the Memorandum of Understanding for the Sheriff's Office 287(g) program, the steady reduction of reported crime, and the decline of physical arrests beginning in mid-2009, all of which could impact projections.

Historic flooding took place in Nashville and Middle Tennessee on the first two days in May 2010. Record-breaking rainfall sent floodwaters into thousands of homes, businesses and public buildings. Nashville criminal justice facilities were no exception. The flood caused the evacuation of 256 inmates from one Davidson County jail, the Offender Reentry Center, as well as the evacuation of 300 inmates from the Tennessee Department of Corrections Charles Bass Correctional Complex in Nashville. The Juvenile Justice Center had to be evacuated and sustained substantial damage such that it didn't reopen until March 14, 2011. As of this writing Juvenile Court offenders are still being housed in the adult system by the Davidson County Sheriff's Office. Davidson County trial courts were closed May 3-5, 2010, due to the extensive flooding, prompting the Tennessee Supreme Court to extend the deadlines of all court filings in Nashville by 30 days.

The factors listed above are not all inclusive; therefore, other unknown factors could be impacting the 2010 projections. We will continue to analyze the classifications that were not within the +/-6% margin of error, making adjustments where appropriate.

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 2010

A. Crime Trends

Major crime in Nashville increased 0.4% in 2010, up after a six-year decline. There were 37,451 criminal offenses reported to the Metropolitan Nashville Police Department in 2010, an increase of 163 over 2009. Violent crimes overall decreased by 2.3% in Nashville during 2010. Murders decreased 25%, while aggravated assaults increased 0.3%. Reported rapes also increased 15.4%, however, robberies decreased 10.2%. Property crimes reported to police increased 1.1% in 2010. Burglaries increased 16.9%, while larcenies decreased 3.3% and vehicle thefts decreased 4.8% in 2010. Overall, the total number of criminal offenses reported to police declined each year from 2003 through 2009. It was not until 2010 that reported crime showed an increase. These trends are primarily fueled by the change in property crimes which has declined each year from 2003 through 2009 and showed a jump in 2010 (Table 1).

Table 1

**REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENSES
NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY
YEARS 2003 – 2010**

CRIME INDEX TOTAL (a)			
YEAR	NUMBER OF REPORTED OFFENSES	NUMERIC CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
2003	48,488		
2004	46,552	-1,936	-4.0%
2005	45,912	-640	-1.4%
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%

VIOLENT CRIMES															
VIOLENT CRIMES TOTAL				MURDER			RAPE			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
2003	8,525			72			350			2,246			5,857		
2004	8,788	263	3.1%	58	-14	-19.4%	390	40	11.4%	2,138	-108	-4.8%	6,202	345	5.9%
2005	8,954	166	1.9%	97	39	67.2%	351	-39	-10.0%	2,426	288	13.5%	6,080	-122	-2.0%
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%

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
2003	39,963			7,377			27,683			4,903		
2004	37,764	-2,199	-5.5%	6,871	-506	-6.9%	26,643	-1,040	-3.8%	4,250	-653	-13.3%
2005	36,958	-806	-2.1%	6,400	-471	-6.9%	27,219	576	2.2%	3,339	-911	-21.4%
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%

Note:

(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.

Source: Data came from *Uniform Crime Report 2010*, Metropolitan Police Department of Nashville and Davidson County, 5/11/2011. Criminal Justice Planning, 5/26/2011.

B. Arrest Trends

In Davidson County there were 39,911 adult physical arrests in 2010. The total through December 2010 is 11.6% below the year-end 2009 total. Males accounted for 76.8% of all arrests in 2010, and there were 11.9% fewer males arrested in 2010 than in 2009. Females comprised 23.1% of all physical arrests in 2010. The number of female arrestees decreased 10.9% in 2010 below the 2009 total. Data on physical arrests and State citations for years 2005 through 2010 is shown in Table 2.

There were 44,274 State citations issued in 2010 which was 1.5% more than in 2009. This represents 4 consecutive years of increases. Males made up 66.5% of persons issued a citation in 2010, and there were 1.3% more males issued a citation in 2010 than in 2009. Females comprised 33.5% of persons issued a citation in 2010, and the female number issued a citation grew 1.9% over 2009 (Table 2).

Table 3 shows the arrest rates in Davidson County for years 2005 through 2010, taking into account the size of the resident population. In 2010 Davidson County had 6,226 adult physical arrests per 100,000 residents. This was a decrease from 2009 when there were 7,146 adults physically arrested per 100,000 residents. The 2010 arrest rate per 100,000 residents was also lower than the yearly rates of the previous five years.

State citations experienced an increase in 2010. There were 6,907 citations issued per 100,000 Davidson County residents in 2010. This was an increase over 2009 when there were 6,901 citations issued per 100,000 residents. The citation rate has increased for 4 straight years. The rate of citation issuance increased to 5,925 in 2007, to 6,334 in 2008, and to 6,901 in 2009 (Table 3).

Table 2

**ADULT PHYSICAL ARRESTS AND STATE CITATIONS IN DAVIDSON COUNTY
2005 – 2010**

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	9,427	9.8%	21.7%	34,050	9.3%	78.3%	1	-80.0%	0.00%	43,478	9.4%	100.0%
2008	9,888	4.9%	22.4%	34,303	0.7%	77.6%	4	300.0%	0.01%	44,195	1.6%	100.0%
2009	10,363	4.8%	22.9%	34,798	1.4%	77.0%	9	125.0%	0.02%	45,170	2.2%	100.0%
2010	9,236	-10.9%	23.1%	30,658	-11.9%	76.8%	17	88.9%	0.04%	39,911	-11.6%	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	10,790	16.9%	30.1%	25,105	13.5%	69.9%	6	-25.0%	0.02%	35,901	14.5%	100.0%
2008	12,233	13.4%	31.5%	26,570	5.8%	68.5%	3	-50.0%	0.01%	38,806	8.1%	100.0%
2009	14,558	19.0%	33.4%	29,057	9.4%	66.6%	5	66.7%	0.01%	43,620	12.4%	100.0%
2010	14,834	1.9%	33.5%	29,437	1.3%	66.5%	3	-40.0%	0.01%	44,274	1.5%	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.

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

Source: Arrest data for years 2005-2006 comes from the MNPDP. Data for years 2007-2010 was pulled from the MNPDP ARMS system on 3/14/2011 and is accurate as of that date. Criminal Justice Planning, 3/18/2011.

Table 3

**ARREST RATES IN DAVIDSON COUNTY
2005 – 2010**

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	602,679	39,265	6,515	32,797	5,442
2006	604,953	39,735	6,568	31,358	5,184
2007	605,972	43,478	7,175	35,901	5,925
2008	612,664	44,195	7,214	38,806	6,334
2009	632,106	45,170	7,146	43,620	6,901
2010	641,031	39,911	6,226	44,274	6,907

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.

Source: Arrest data for years 2005-2006 comes from the MNPD. Data for years 2007-2010 was pulled from the MNPD ARMS system on 3/14/2011 and is accurate as of that date. Criminal Justice Planning, 3/18/2011.

Population estimates are from the Metropolitan Planning Commission, 3/1/2011.

C. Court Volume and Trends

Overall the volume of work flowing through the Davidson County court system declined in 2010 below the previous year. There were 70,377 defendants with a filing in the Criminal Court Clerk's Office for General Sessions Court in 2010, representing 95,131 warrants and citations filed. General Sessions Court experienced a 6.0% decline in the number of defendants filed and a 7.3% decline in the number of warrants and citations filed during 2010. State traffic filings with the Criminal Court Clerk's Office for General Sessions Court decreased 41.6% in 2010 (3,470 defendants in 2010 compared to 5,946 defendants in 2009). Defendants with post-conviction events decreased 3.3% in 2010—from 452 defendants in 2009 to 437 in 2010.

The number of arrestees processed by the Criminal Court Clerk's Office for release by Bond and Pretrial were down in 2010. Defendants released on Bond decreased 4.8% in 2010 from 2009 (14,764 releases). The number of releases to the Pretrial Release Program decreased 23.9% in 2010 below 2009 (4,424 releases).

General Session Courts concluded fewer defendants in 2010 compared to 2009. In 2010 there were 63,456 defendants processed by the Criminal Court Clerk's Office for disposition by the General Sessions Court, a 5.4% decrease below 2009. However, 5,202 General Sessions defendants were bound over to Criminal Court, a 1.3% increase over 2009.

Criminal Court experienced lower volume in 2010. There were 9,627 new Criminal Court defendants filed with the Criminal Court Clerk's Office in 2010, including probation violations. This was a 4.9% decrease below 2009 activity. Presentments/Indictments were the largest group of new Criminal Court defendants (4,384); this group increased 1.1% over 2009 totals. The second largest group of Criminal Court defendants was probation violations (3,648 defendants) which decreased 11%. Of the remaining types of Criminal Court defendants, Informations (1,525 defendants) decreased 6.2%, and GS Appeals (70 cases) increased 18.6% compared to 2009.

The Criminal Court Clerk's Office processed 5,538 defendants for disposition by the Criminal Courts in 2010, a 14.0% decrease below 2009 levels. In addition, the Clerk's Office processed 3,456 probation violation dispositions by Criminal Court, a 15.3% decrease below 2009.

(Source: *Monthly Criminal Justice Report*, December 2010, Criminal Justice Planning)

D. Case Processing Times

The time it took to process defendants in General Sessions Court increased in 2010. The total number of defendants disposed decreased 3.1% while the average case age from arrest to disposition increased 27.1% (15.4 days) over 2009. About 91% of the defendants disposed in General Sessions Court in 2010 were concluded without a trial, and they took an average of 76.0 days from arrest to disposition. This represents an increased processing time of 16.1 days more than in 2009.

General Sessions defendants that were bound over to Criminal Court comprised about 8.1% of the total number of cases in 2010. There were 1.7% more boundovers in 2010 than 2009. Boundovers took an average of 49.0 days from arrest to boundover, 11.7 days longer than in 2009.

Defendants disposed in General Sessions Court who spent the majority of time in jail (“jail cases”) spent an average of 6.4 days in jail from arrest to disposition, and it took 7.2 days on average for dispositions on their cases. Comparing this to defendants who were out on bond—the bond group spent an average of 1.4 days in jail and waited 95.1 days for their cases to be disposed. This distinction holds whether the defendant’s case was boundover or disposed. Processing time depended on whether or not the defendant was in jail or on bond for either outcome. For boundovers, jailed defendants took 8.8 days while bonded defendants took 105.5 days on average from arrest to boundover. For defendants disposed without a trial, jailed defendants took 6.5 days while bond defendants took 94.2 days from arrest to disposition.

There were 5,293 defendants disposed in Criminal Court during 2010, representing 14.6% fewer defendants disposed than in 2009. The average case age from arrest to disposition decreased 1.0% (-2.6 days). However, the average time from filing in Criminal Court to disposition of the case increased by 7.3 days (+5.1%).

Cases disposed by trial include cases disposed by either a jury trial or a bench trial. There were 136 defendants who were disposed by trial in 2010, which were 11 more defendants than in 2009. The average processing time for trial cases in 2010 was 593.6 days, which was a decrease of 0.3% (-1.5 days) from 2009. Many more of the defendants in Criminal Court were disposed without a trial: 5,157 defendants in 2010. This was a decrease from 2009 by 917 defendants. Non-trial defendants averaged 256.6 days from arrest to disposition of their cases, which was 4.6 less days (-1.7%) than in 2009.

There were 3,522 defendants disposed by indictment in 2010, which was the largest group of Criminal Court dispositions and also was 744 fewer defendants than in 2009. On average this group took 346 days from arrest to disposition, which was an increase of 4.2 more days than in 2009. There was a decline in case processing time for indicted defendants from boundover to filing, which decreased 4.4 days from the 2009 average. The second largest group was defendants disposed by Information Agreements. There were 1,379 defendants disposed in this manner, a decrease of 192 defendants from

2009 totals. It took this group 62 days from arrest to disposition, a decline of 4.9% (-3.2 days).

The number of jailed defendants in Criminal Court decreased 10.8% in 2010 (-303 defendants), and the average time it took these defendants until their cases were disposed increased 4.1 days (+2.3%). There was a decrease of defendants on bond with cases disposed in Criminal Court in 2010 (-603 defendants, -17.8%). The time to process these cases to disposition decreased 0.6% from 2009 (-2.1 days).

There were 3,235 defendants with probation violations disposed in Criminal Court in 2010, representing 3,210 probation violation warrants. This was 1.5% fewer probation violations disposed than in 2009. The average time it took from the probation violation arrest to disposition was 28 days, a decrease of 1.1 days from the 2009 average.

(Source: *2010 Fourth Quarter Case Management Analysis*, Criminal Justice Planning, January 2011.)

E. Average Daily Population in the Davidson County Correctional System

The 2010 average daily population in Davidson County correctional facilities was 3,482 inmates, a 4.4% decrease from the 2009 average of 3,641 inmates. The correctional population declined at a rate of 0.3% per month, or 5 inmates on average per month, during 2010.

The largest group of inmates in the correctional population was locally sentenced felons. This group represented 31.5% of the population or 1,096 inmates per day on average. Locally sentenced felons declined 4.8% from 2009 levels. The second largest group of inmates was pretrial felons, which comprised 29.8% of the population or 1,038 inmates a day on average. The number of pretrial felons declined 0.2% from 2009 levels.

Convicted misdemeanants and DUI's made up 20.2% of the 2010 average daily population with 703 inmates a day. This was the third largest group. They decreased 9.7% from 2009 levels. The fourth largest group was probation violator felons, who were 6.5% of the daily population (226 inmates a day), which represented an 11.6% decrease from 2009 levels. Of the remaining inmate categories, pretrial misdemeanants were 4.0% of the daily population in 2010 (140 inmates) and declined 8.3% from 2009. Inmates in the Other category (Federal inmates, civil contempt, inactive charges, State sentenced felons) were 6.6% of the daily population and grew 12.9% over 2009.

When looking at gender differences in the 2010 average daily population we find that both males and females declined from the 2009 levels. There were 440 female inmates on average each day in 2010, or 12.6% of the population. This was an 8.3% decline from the 2009 female inmate average of 480 (Table 4).

Male inmates also decreased in the correctional population. In 2010 male inmates averaged 3,041 each day, or 87.3% of the total population. This was a decrease of 3.8% from the 2009 level of 3,161 male inmates (Table 4).

(Source: *Average Daily Population Report*, Criminal Justice Planning, December 2010.)

Table 4

**AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
2001 – 2010**

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%
AVERAGE	2,849	414	3,263	2.7%	3.5%	2.8%

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 2001 through 2010. Criminal Justice Planning, 3/3/2011.

F. Incarceration Rates

The rate of incarceration in Davidson County during 2010 was 372.1 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 543.2 inmates per 100,000 residents (Table 5). The 2010 incarceration rate was lower than 2009, due to the combination of increasing county population size along with the drop in the average daily inmate population. The Davidson County population increased from 632,106 in 2009 to 641,031 in 2010. The average daily population of all inmates decreased from 3,641 in 2009 to 3,482 in 2010.

Table 5

**DAVIDSON COUNTY JAIL INCARCERATION RATE
2004-2010**

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	595,714	3,099	1,883	520.2	316.1
2005	602,679	3,186	1,975	528.6	327.7
2006	604,953	3,310	2,195	547.1	362.8
2007	605,972	3,526	2,346	581.9	387.1
2008	612,664	3,693	2,499	602.8	407.9
2009	632,106	3,641	2,489	576.0	393.8
2010	641,031	3,482	2,385	543.2	372.1

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 the "Average Daily Population Report", December 2004-2010, Criminal Justice Planning, 3/3/2011.

Population estimates are from the Metropolitan Planning Commission, 3/1/2011.

Table 6 compares Davidson County’s jail incarceration rate with three Tennessee counties: Hamilton, Knox, and Shelby. The largest county in terms of population also had the highest incarceration rate. Shelby County incarcerated 596.6 inmates per 100,000 residents in 2010. Davidson County ranked second in population size and rate of incarceration, with 543.2 jail inmates per 100,000 residents. Interestingly, Hamilton County is the smallest of the four counties but ranked third with 416.8 jail inmates per 100,000 residents. Knox County incarcerated 244.6 in jail per 100,000 residents (Table 6).

Table 6

**JAIL INCARCERATION RATE
DAVIDSON COUNTY COMPARED TO OTHER TENNESSEE COUNTIES
2010**

COUNTY	2010 AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION (a)	2010 POPULATION ESTIMATE (ALL AGES) (b)	JAIL INCARCERATION RATE PER 100,000 COUNTY RESIDENTS
Shelby	5,481	918,680	596.6
Davidson	3,482	641,031	543.2
Hamilton	1,415	339,551	416.8
Knox	1,066	435,837	244.6

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 2010. 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 2010.

(b) Population estimates are the estimated number of residents in each county for that year.

Source: Jail population for Davidson County comes from the "Average Daily Population Report", January-December 2010, Criminal Justice Planning. Jail population for the other counties comes from the "Tennessee Jail Summary Report", January-December 2010, TN Department of Correction, Policy, Planning, and Research Section. The 2010 population estimate for Davidson County is from the Metropolitan Planning Commission, 3/1/2011. The 2010 population estimates for the other counties are from "State and County Population Projections by Gender and Age Group", Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (TACIR), in conjunction with The University of Tennessee Center for Business and Economic Research (CBER), March 2010.

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

2010 was the third complete year for the 287(g) program. In mid-April 2007 the Davidson County Sheriff's Office initiated its 287(g) program, which originates in the Immigration and Nationality Act passed by Congress in 1996. The initiative is 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 identify, process, and when appropriate, detain criminal illegal immigrants encountered in the booking process.

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. Using these definitions, the 287(g) population declined in 2010 to 19 inmates each day on average from 24 inmates each day in 2009. This was a decrease of 20.8%, or 5 fewer ICE inmates a day in 2010 (Table 7). The average 2010 monthly change for the 287(g) population was 3.7%. We will continue to monitor the impact these inmates have on the correctional population in Davidson County.

(Source: *Average Daily Population Report*, Criminal Justice Planning, December 2010.)

Table 7

**DHS/ICE INMATES
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
2007 – 2010**

YEAR	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION % CHANGE
	DHS/ICE INMATES (a)	DHS/ICE INMATES (a)
2007	32	
2008	73	128.1%
2009	24	-67.1%
2010	19	-20.8%
AVERAGE	37	13.4%

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.

Source: Average daily population data comes from the "Average Daily Population Report", December 2007-2010. Criminal Justice Planning, 3/3/2011.

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 6.2% in the number of violent crimes during the first half of 2010 (the most recent data available) when compared with figures reported for the first six months of 2009. Aggravated assaults make up the largest portion of violent crime and this group declined 3.9% from 2009. Robberies decreased 10.7%, forcible rape decreased 6.2% and murders decreased 7.1%.

When looking at geographic regions of the country, we see that the South showed the largest decrease in violent crimes, with a decrease of 7.8%. Murders decreased 12% and robberies decreased 12.8% in the South during the first half of 2010 compared to the same time period in 2009. Aggravated assaults also declined 5.1% and rapes declined 9.5% in the South in 2010.

(Source: *Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report, January-June 2010*, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, January 2011.)

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 2010 indicate that law enforcement agencies throughout the Nation reported that property crimes decreased 2.8% compared to the same time period in 2009. Burglaries declined 1.4%, larceny-thefts decreased 2.3% and motor vehicle thefts dropped 9.7%.

The Southern region fared better than all other regions of the country when looking at property crime rates. Property crimes in the South declined 3.6%. The largest decline in the South's property crime was the 14.3% drop in arson. Burglary decreased 3.3% and larceny-thefts decreased 2.8%. Motor vehicle theft in the South decreased 11.3% from the same time period in 2009.

(Source: *Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report, January-June 2010*, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, January 2011.)

C. Persons Arrested in the United States

The most recent year that data is available on persons arrested in the United States is 2009. In 2009, law enforcement in the United States made an estimated 13.7 million arrests for crimes committed (excluding traffic offenses). Law enforcement made 1.7 million arrests for Part 1 property crimes, which represented 12.6% of the total arrests. An estimated 581,765 arrests for Part 1 violent crimes made up 4.3% of the total arrests. Drug abuse violations accounted for nearly 1.7 million arrests (12.2% of total arrests), the most arrests for any offense category.

The number of arrests decreased 2.4% in 2009 when compared to arrest figures from the previous year. Arrests for violent crimes decreased 2.3% and those for property crimes increased 1.6% over 2008.

By gender, 74.7% of arrestees in the U.S. in 2009 were male. Males made up 81.2% of violent crime and 62.6% of property crime arrestees. A comparison of 2009 arrest data to the 2008 figures revealed that the number of arrests of females increased 0.2%, and the number of arrests of males decreased 3.2%.

By race, 69.1% of arrestees in 2009 were white, 28.3% were black, and 2.6% were of other races. The South is the U.S. region with the largest population and also had the highest arrest rate. In 2009, the South had a rate of 5,075.1 arrests per 100,000 inhabitants.

Aggravated assaults accounted for 72.4% of violent crime arrests, the most of any violent crime category. Arrests for aggravated assaults declined 1.8% in 2009. The murder arrest rate declined 4.8% as compared to the previous year. During 2009, 85.7% of arrestees for violent crimes were people age 18 or over and 14.3% were under age 18. Males comprised 81.2% of those persons arrested for violent crimes. By race, whites accounted for 58.7% of violent crime arrestees, blacks accounted for 38.9%.

Of the estimated arrests for property crimes, arrests for larceny-theft offenses comprised the largest percentage, 77.2%. Arrests for larceny-thefts increased 4.5% in 2009 over 2008. In 2009, a total of 75.7% of persons arrested for property crime were adults (persons 18 years and older). By gender, 62.6% of all persons arrested for property crime were male. By race, 67.6% of all persons arrested for property crime were white, 29.8% were black, and 2.6% were of other races.

(Source: *Crime in the United States 2009*, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, September 2010.)

V. Prisoners in the United States

A. Volume and Trends

Overall, including federal, state and local correctional facilities, there were 2,362,468 persons incarcerated in the United States at yearend 2009. This was the most recent data available. Of these, 748,728 (31.7%) were held in local jails. There were 1,613,740 inmates in the custody of State and Federal prison authorities (678.3). Since yearend 2008 the total incarcerated population has decreased by 32,847 (1.4%). During 2009, the number of inmates in State prisons decreased by 2,857 (0.2%), and the number of inmates in local jails decreased by 18,706 (2.4%).

The rate of incarceration in prison and jail was 752 inmates per 100,000 residents in 2009, down from 762 in 2008. In 2009, county and city jail population had declined 2.3%. State prison population has also declined by 0.2%. However, federal prison population had increased 3.4% over 2008.

B. By Region

Looking at the number of 2009 State and Federal prisoners by region of the country, the Southern region grew by 0.3% more inmates in its jurisdiction than in 2008. All other regions declined. The Midwest had the largest decline of 1%. Growth of the Federal and State prison population slowed as compared to the average annual rate change of 2000 through 2008. Tennessee had 26,965 inmates under its jurisdiction at yearend 2009, a decrease of 1% from 2008.

C. Female Inmates

Female inmates declined as male inmates increased. During 2009 the number of women under the jurisdiction of State or Federal prison authorities decreased by 1%. The number of men in prison rose 0.3%. At yearend 2009, 113,462 women and 1,500,278 men were in prison. The growth rate of females declined for 2009 while the average rate for the years 2000 through 2008 was 2.6%. By yearend 2009 women accounted for 7% of all prisoners, up from 6.4% in 2000.

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 2009 there were 67 sentenced female inmates per 100,000 women in the US, compared to 949 sentenced male inmates per 100,000 men.

Over a third of all female and male prisoners were held in the three largest jurisdictions. Texas, the Federal system and California held more than a third of all female inmates in 2009. Tennessee had 2,009 female inmates under State jurisdiction in 2009, representing a 5.6% decrease from 2008. Tennessee's rate of incarceration for women was 62 female inmates per 100,000 females. This rate was lower than the U.S. total rate of 67 women incarcerated per 100,000 women.

D. Local Jails

In 2009 local jails held 5.4% of State and Federal prisoners. At the end of 2009 (the most recent data available), States and the Federal systems reported a total of 86,653 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 7,047 in 2009. That is a 10.3% decline from 2008 (7,860).

Louisiana had the largest percentage of its State inmate population housed in local jails (50%). Four other States—led by Kentucky (35.3%) and Tennessee (26.1%) – had at least a fifth of their populations housed in local jail facilities.

About 84% of state and federal prisoners held in local jails were in the South (72,712). Overall, the South held 11.2% of prisoners in local jails, followed by the West (1.7%), the Midwest (1.4%) and the Northeast (0.8%).

E. Characteristics of Inmates

By race, black inmates represented 38.2% of all State and Federal inmates in 2009, while white inmates accounted for 35.6% and Hispanic inmates accounted for 18.7%.

Looking at the trends for female inmates, white females (51,200) outnumbered black females (28,200) and Hispanic females (17,500). 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 25 to 29. Among black males in this age group, 6.9% were in prison at yearend 2009, compared to 1% of white males of the same age group. However, between the years 2000 and 2009, black prisoners as a percentage of all sentenced prisoners declined from 46.3% to 39%. The incarceration rate per 100,000 between 2000 and 2009 declined for black males by 9.8% while it increased for white males by 8.5%.

Female incarceration rates, while substantially lower than male incarceration rates at every age, reveal similar racial and ethnic changes. Black females (with an incarceration rate of 142 per 100,000) were nearly twice as likely as Hispanic females (74 per 100,000) and nearly 3 times more likely than white females (50 per 100,000) to be in prison on December 31, 2009. 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 142 per 100,000.

(Sources: *Prisoners in 2009*, NCJ 231675, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, U.S. Department of Justice, December 2010; *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2010*, NCJ 233431, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, U.S. Department of Justice, April 2011.)

VI. Summary

Major reported crimes increased 0.4% in Davidson County in 2010. Property crimes rose 1.1% and violent crimes declined 2.3%, contributing to an overall increase in the number of criminal offenses in 2010 and ending a six year decline between 2003 through 2009. In the violent crime categories, murders were down 25%, while rapes increased 15.4%. Robberies declined 10.2%, while aggravated assaults increased 0.3%. Even with the increase, 2010 reported crimes are 23% lower than those reported in 2003.

Adult physical arrests through December 2010 were -11.6% below the year-end 2009 total. Males accounted for 76.8% of all arrests, and there were 11.9% fewer males arrested in 2010 compared to 2009. Females comprised 23.1% of all arrests, and their numbers are 10.9% lower in 2010 than in 2009. There were 6,226 physical arrests per every 100,000 Davidson County residents through December 2010. There were 1.5% more State citations issued in 2010 than in 2009, which was the fourth straight year of increases.

Court volume was lower in 2010 for General Sessions and Criminal Court compared to 2009. General Sessions Courts experienced a 6.0% decline in the number of defendants with a filing in the Criminal Court Clerk's Office. Criminal Courts saw a 4.9% decline in number of new defendants with a filing in the Criminal Court Clerk's Office in 2010. Defendants processed by the Criminal Court Clerk's office for disposition in General Sessions Courts were 5.4% lower in 2010 from 2009, and there were 1.3% more defendants bound over to Criminal Court. The number of defendants processed for disposition by the Clerk's Office in Criminal Court was 14% below 2009 levels. In addition, the Clerk's Office processed 15.3% fewer probation violation dispositions in Criminal Court in 2010 than in 2009.

On average it took a longer time to process defendants in General Sessions Court, but a shorter time in Criminal Court, in 2010 compared to 2009. The average number of days from arrest to disposition in General Sessions Court increased 27% (+15.4 days) over 2009. The average number of days from arrest to disposition decreased 1% (-2.6 days) in Criminal Court in 2010 below 2009. However, the average time from filing in Criminal Court to disposition of the case increased by 7.3 days (+5.1%).

The inmate population in Davidson County correctional facilities declined 4.4% in 2010, decreasing from 3,641 inmates per day in 2009 to 3,482 inmates per day in 2010. The largest segment of the 2010 inmate population was locally sentenced felons. This group comprised 32% of the population (1,096 inmates per day) which was 4.8% below 2009 levels. The second largest segment in 2010 was pretrial felons, which was 30% of the daily inmate population. There were 1,038 pretrial felons on average each day, which was 0.2% below the 2009 average.

Davidson County incarcerated 543.2 correctional inmates per 100,000 residents in 2010. Shelby County outranked Davidson County with 596.6 jail inmates per 100,000

residents. Both Hamilton and Knox Counties had lower jail incarceration rates than Davidson County.

The Davidson County Sheriff's Office initiated the 287(g) program in April 2007. Under the program, DCSO deputies assist the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) by identifying, processing, and when appropriate, detaining criminal illegal immigrants encountered in the booking process. By the end of 2010 there were 19 inmates on average per day in custody as a result of the 287(g) program. This was 20.8% fewer DHS/ICE inmates than in 2009 when the average was 24 inmates per day.

In comparing Davidson County to the country as a whole, we found that Davidson County reflected national trends in many respects. During 2009 violent crimes decreased 15.2% in Davidson County and also decreased 6.2% across the nation during the first half of 2010 (the most recent data available). Property crimes fell 9.6% in Davidson County while similarly decreasing 2.8% across the rest of the country. We will update this section when 2010 data becomes available.

The number of arrests made by law enforcement in the United States decreased 2.4% in 2009 (the most recent data available). Davidson County's physical arrests decreased 11.6% in 2010, while State citations increased 1.5%, compared to 2009.

The incarcerated population in the Nation's prisons and jails decreased 1.4% in 2009 (the most recent data available). Across the United States, the number of inmates in jails decreased 2.4% and the number of inmates in State prisons decreased 0.2%. Davidson County's inmate population decreased 4.4% in 2010.

Finally, Criminal Justice Planning was able to calculate the effects of policies and trends which impacted both admissions into the correctional system and inmate lengths of stay, and use the information to project the number of offenders expected to be incarcerated in Davidson County correctional facilities over the next five years. In this report, we assessed the forecasts by comparing the projected results with the actual inmate population for January 2010 through January 2011. The projection results were within a statistically acceptable range. We projected an average daily population of 3,538 against an actual daily population of 3,470 for the 13-month period.