

MID-YEAR REPORT

Assessment of 2017 Five-Year Population Projections of Davidson County Correctional Facilities And Criminal Justice Trends

Criminal Justice Planning



**Nashville – Davidson County
Tennessee**

May 2018

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Executive Summary

- **The 2017 projections were within a statistically acceptable error range. The projected average daily population of 2,556 inmates was compared to the actual population of 2,458 for the period January 2017 through May 2018. The difference is +4.0% (+98 inmates) (page 2).**
- Major reported crimes increased 3.5% in Davidson County from 2016 to 2017 (pages 16-17).
- In 2017 adult physical arrests decreased 3.9% below 2016. Davidson County saw 5,095 physical arrests per 100,000 residents. There was also 8.2% fewer state citations issued in 2017 than 2016. 50.2% of the adult physical arrestees were white and 48.9% were black. 94.2% of the arrestees were non-Hispanic. 50.0% of the offenders issued an adult state citation were white and 48.7% were black. 82.2% of the offenders were non-Hispanic (pages 18-22).
- General Sessions Court volume was lower in 2017 than in 2016 with 7.5% fewer defendants with a new filing. Criminal Court saw 2.5% fewer defendants with new filings in 2017. Also, General Sessions Court concluded 5.9% less and bound over 0.2% less defendants to Criminal Court. There were 0.6% more defendants disposed in Criminal Court. Criminal Court had 6.9% fewer defendants with probation violation filings and 5.6% fewer defendants with probation violations disposed in 2017 compared to 2016 (page 23).
- On average, the time needed to process defendants in General Sessions Court in 2017 was 73.2 days, a decrease of 1.7% (1.2 days) from 2016. The average time to process defendants in Criminal Court from arrest to disposition was 343.5 days, an increase of 12.4% (38 days) compared to 2016. The average time from filing in Criminal Court to disposition averaged 223.6 days, an increase of 23.4 days (11.7%) over 2016 (pages 24-25).
- The average daily inmate population in Davidson County correctional facilities declined from 2,544 in 2016 to 2,525 in 2017, a 0.8% decline. By race, 42.8% of the 2017 ADP was white, 56.3% was black, and 1.0% was other. 94.4% of the 2017 ethnicity was non-Hispanic. The average age of inmates was 36. The largest age group on inmates was 21-30 with 35.7% of the total inmates. 51.2% of the 2017 ADP had a nonviolent crime as their most serious charge. 25.6% of inmates in the average daily population had a most serious charge of Crime against the Courts and Government (pages 26-31).
- Davidson County incarcerated 365.3 inmates (including locally sentenced felons) per 100,000 residents in 2017, more than Knox County at 286.3, and Rutherford County at 311.3 but fewer than Hamilton County at 409.3 and Shelby County at 486.2. When the locally sentenced felons are removed, Davidson County's incarceration rate drops to 265.3 for 2017 (pages 32-34).
- In 2017 there was an average of 6.0 DHS/ICE inmates per day in custody as a result of the 287(g) program. This was up from the average of 4.7 inmates in 2016. The 287(g) program ended as of October 8, 2012 (pages 35-36).
- There were no juveniles in the adult system in 2017. DCSO and Juvenile Detention worked out an agreement where, as of July 2015, Juvenile Detention houses juveniles who have been adjudicated as adults. There were 4 juveniles transferred to the adult system from Juvenile Court in 2017, a 50% decline from 2016 (page 37).
- The number of arrests made in the United States by law enforcement was down 1.2% in 2016 (the most recent data available); Davidson County had a 3.9% decrease in physical arrests and an 8.2% decrease in state citations. At yearend 2016, the number of inmates held in local jails increased 1.8%; locally the average daily inmate population declined 0.8% in 2017 (pages 38-41).

Assessment of 2017 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 November 2017, Criminal Justice Planning presented its fifteenth 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 2016.

II. Results of Assessment

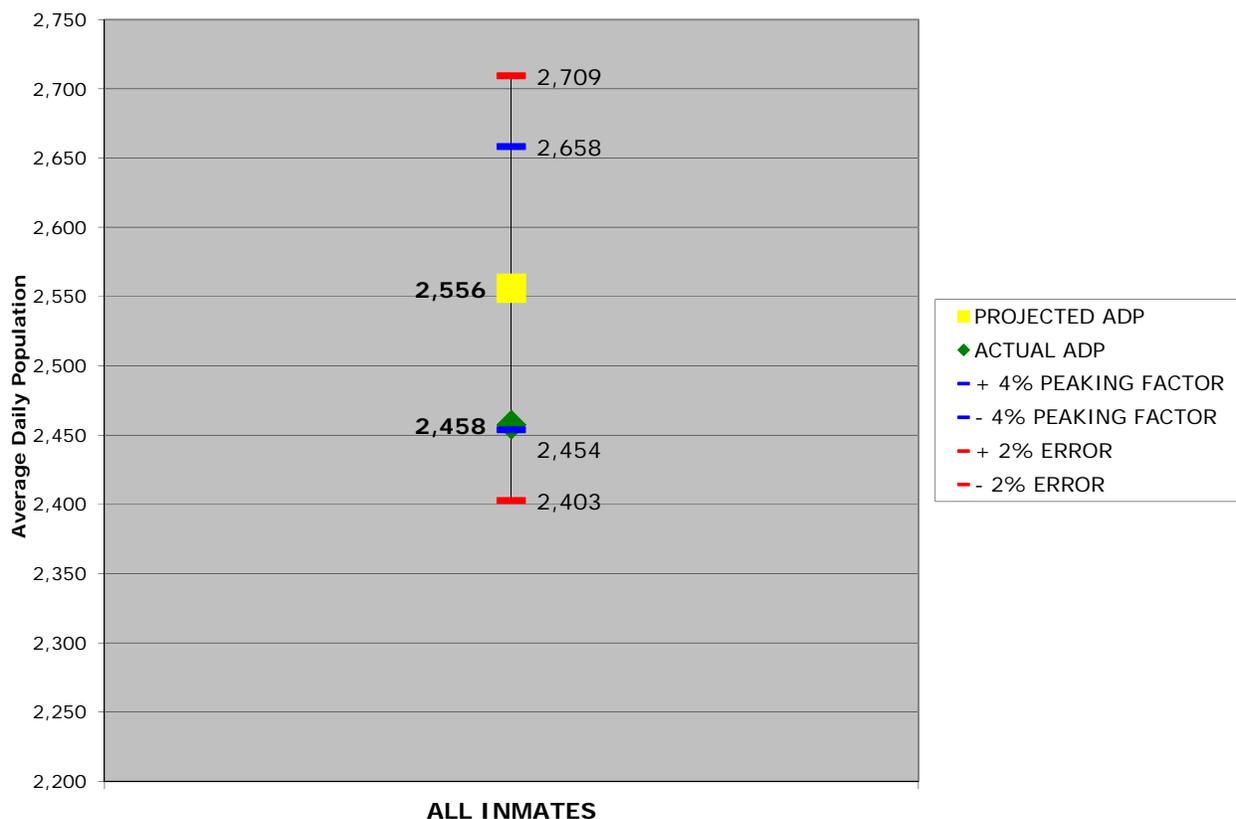
This section presents an accuracy assessment of the 2017 projection model. We compared the actual average daily population count to the forecasted estimates for a 17-month time period, January 2017 through May 2018.

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 2,458. We compared this against our projection of 2,556. The result is an over-projection of 4.0%, or 98 offenders on average per day (Figure 1). A difference of 4.0% is within a statistically acceptable range, according to the significance levels determined by JFA Associates. As discussed above, there is a +-4% peaking factor and then an error range of +-2% applied to the forecasted daily average, resulting in a +-6% significance level. As shown in Figure 1, the projected average daily population is within the acceptable significance level.

Figure 1

**ACTUAL COMPARED TO FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
ALL INMATES
January 2017 – May 2018**



| ALL INMATES | |
|-------------------|-------|
| JAN 2017-MAY 2018 | |
| PROJECTED ADP | 2,556 |
| ACTUAL ADP | 2,458 |
| DIFFERENCE | 98 |
| % DIFFERENCE | 4.0% |

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

B. Average Daily Population – Results by Offender Types

Results for the individual offender categories are presented in Figures 2 through 11. Analysis of the data shows that projections for six of the ten offender categories are within an acceptable significance range. The groups that are within statistical significance represented 70.2% of the total inmate population during the period. These groups are: locally sentenced felons, pretrial felons, pretrial misdemeanants, probation violator misdemeanants, DHS/ICE, and inmates in the Other category.

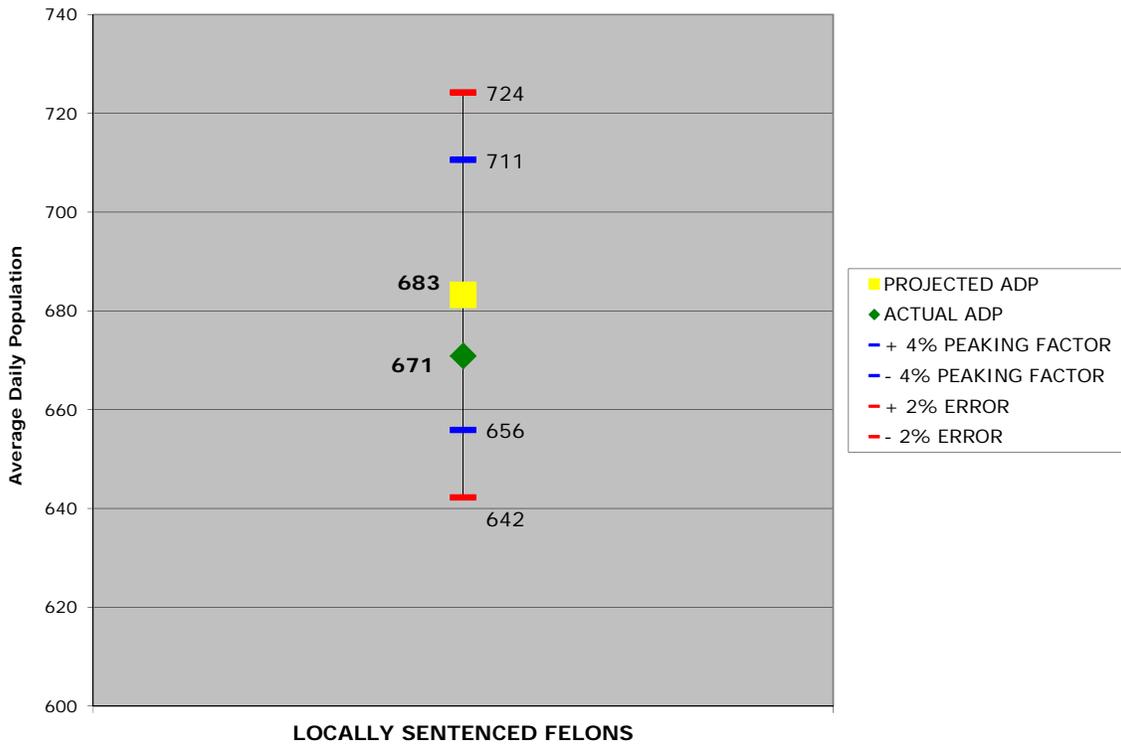
Projections for four offender categories were outside the acceptable error range and were significantly different from the actual daily population. These groups were: convicted DUIs, convicted misdemeanants, felony probation violators, and State sentenced felons. These two groups together represented 29.8% of the total inmate population.

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

Locally sentenced felons had an average daily population of 671 compared to the projected population of 683 inmates, for the period. This represents a difference of +1.8%, or +12 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 2017 – May 2018**



| LOCALLY SENTENCED FELONS | |
|--------------------------|------|
| JAN 2017-MAY 2018 | |
| PROJECTED ADP | 683 |
| ACTUAL ADP | 671 |
| DIFFERENCE | 12 |
| % DIFFERENCE | 1.8% |

Notes:

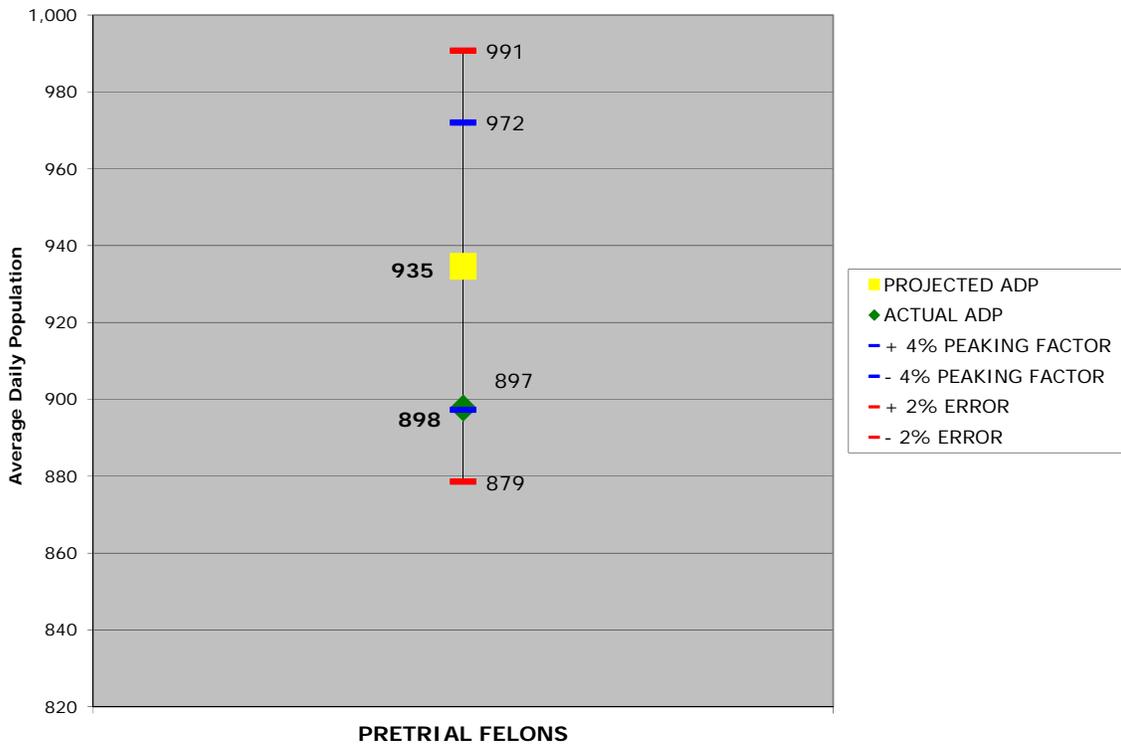
Locally Sentenced Felons include convicted felons serving county time, county/split felons serving a split confinement, and county parole violators.

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

There were 898 pretrial felons on average each day in Davidson County correctional facilities, compared to a projected population of 935. We over-projected the pretrial felons by 37 inmates a day on average, which was a difference of +4.1%. 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 2017 – May 2018**



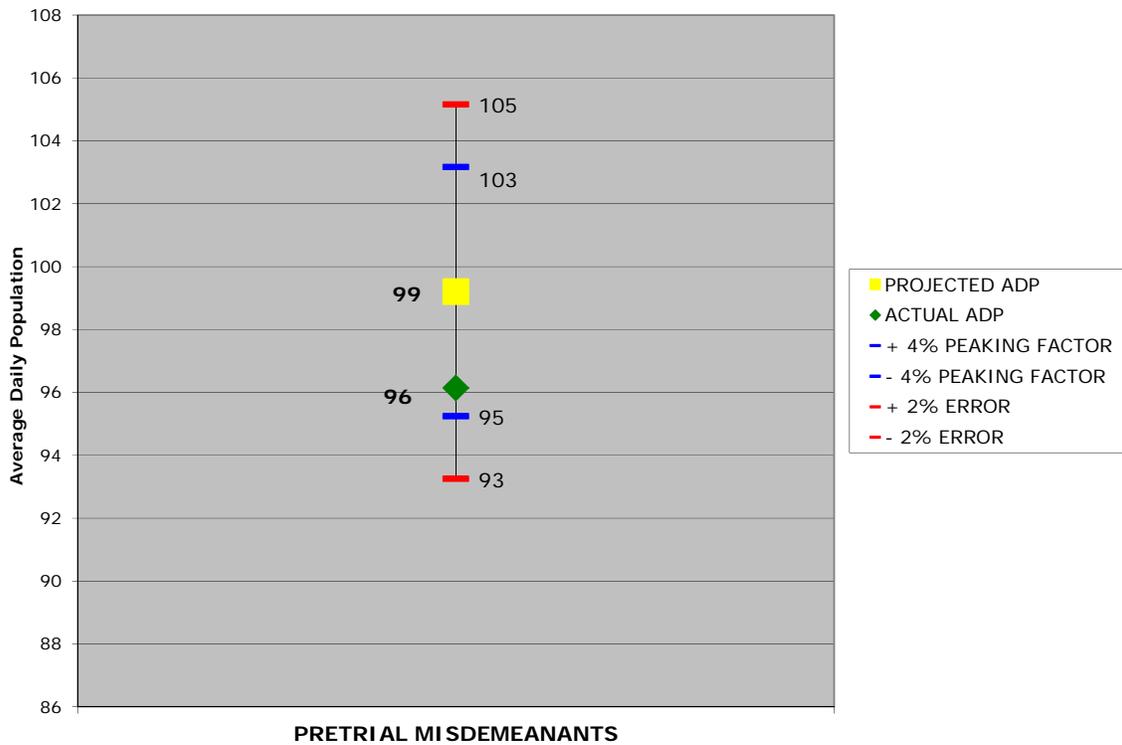
| PRETRIAL FELONS | |
|-------------------|------|
| JAN 2017-MAY 2018 | |
| PROJECTED ADP | 935 |
| ACTUAL ADP | 898 |
| DIFFERENCE | 37 |
| % DIFFERENCE | 4.1% |

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

We projected 99 pretrial misdemeanants per day in the correctional population, and there were actually 96 on average each day during the period. This is an average difference of 3 inmates per day (+3.2%). 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 2017 – May 2018**



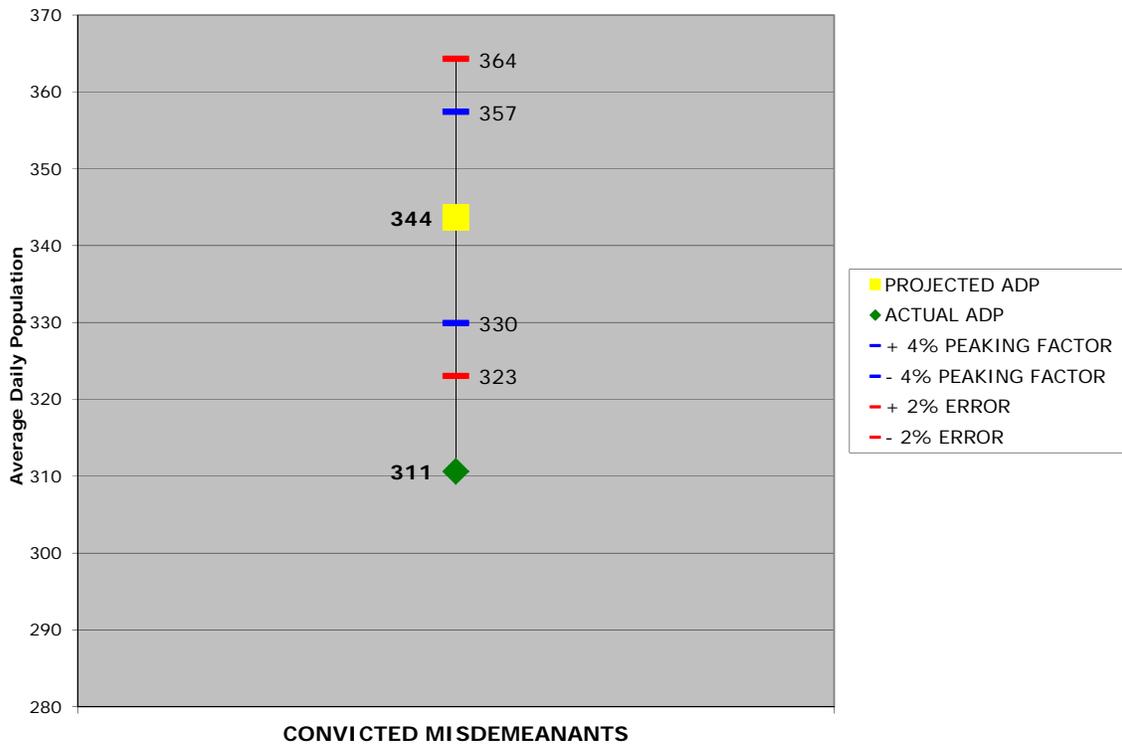
| PRETRIAL MISDEMEANANTS | |
|------------------------|------|
| JAN 2017-MAY 2018 | |
| PROJECTED ADP | 99 |
| ACTUAL ADP | 96 |
| DIFFERENCE | 3 |
| % DIFFERENCE | 3.2% |

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

We projected that there would be 344 convicted misdemeanants in jail on average each day during the period, while the actual population averaged 311 each day. This was an over-projection of 33 inmates a day (+10.6%). Figure 5 shows that this is outside the +-6% statistically acceptable range (+-4% peaking factor and +-2% error range).

Figure 5

**ACTUAL COMPARED TO FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
CONVICTED MISDEMEANANTS
January 2017 – May 2018**



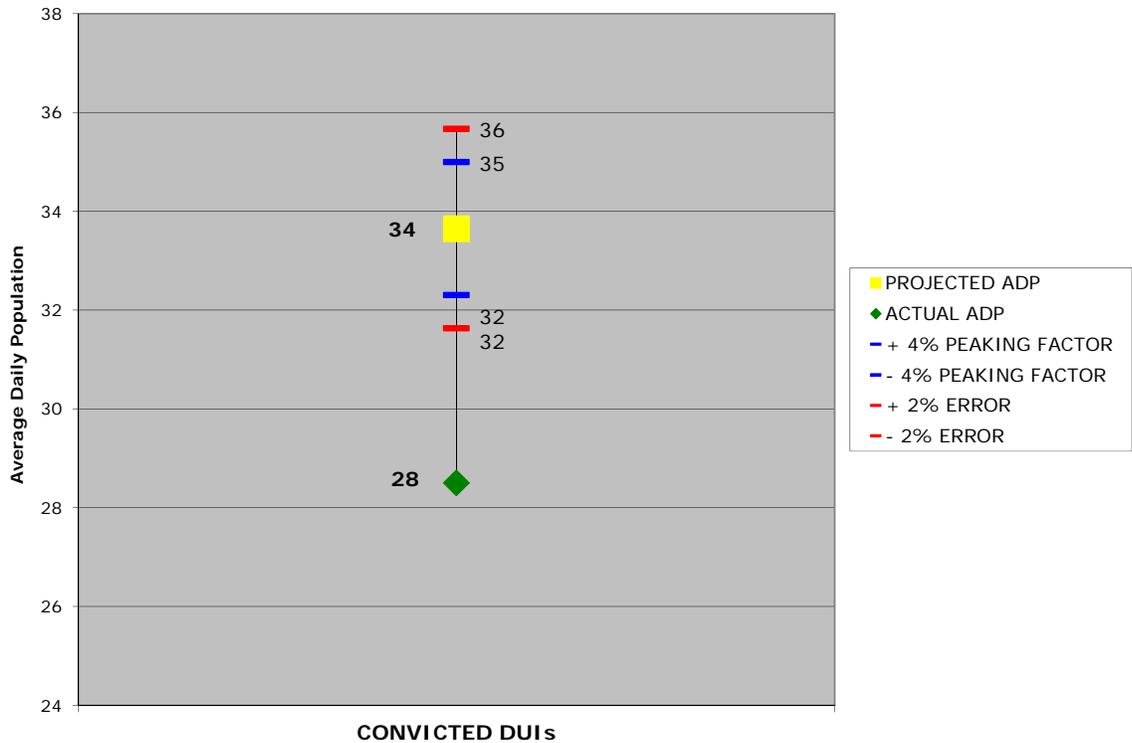
| CONVICTED MISDEMEANANTS | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| JAN 2017-MAY 2018 | |
| PROJECTED ADP | 344 |
| ACTUAL ADP | 311 |
| DIFFERENCE | 33 |
| % DIFFERENCE | 10.6% |

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 34 convicted DUI offenders on average each day in jail during the period. There actually were 28 convicted DUI offenders each day on average. The difference was +5 inmates a day which was an over-projection of 18.1%. Figure 6 shows that the projection was outside the statistically acceptable error range.

Figure 6

**ACTUAL COMPARED TO FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
CONVICTED DUIs
January 2017 – May 2018**



| CONVICTED DUIs | |
|-------------------|-------|
| JAN 2017-MAY 2018 | |
| PROJECTED ADP | 34 |
| ACTUAL ADP | 28 |
| DIFFERENCE | 5 |
| % DIFFERENCE | 18.1% |

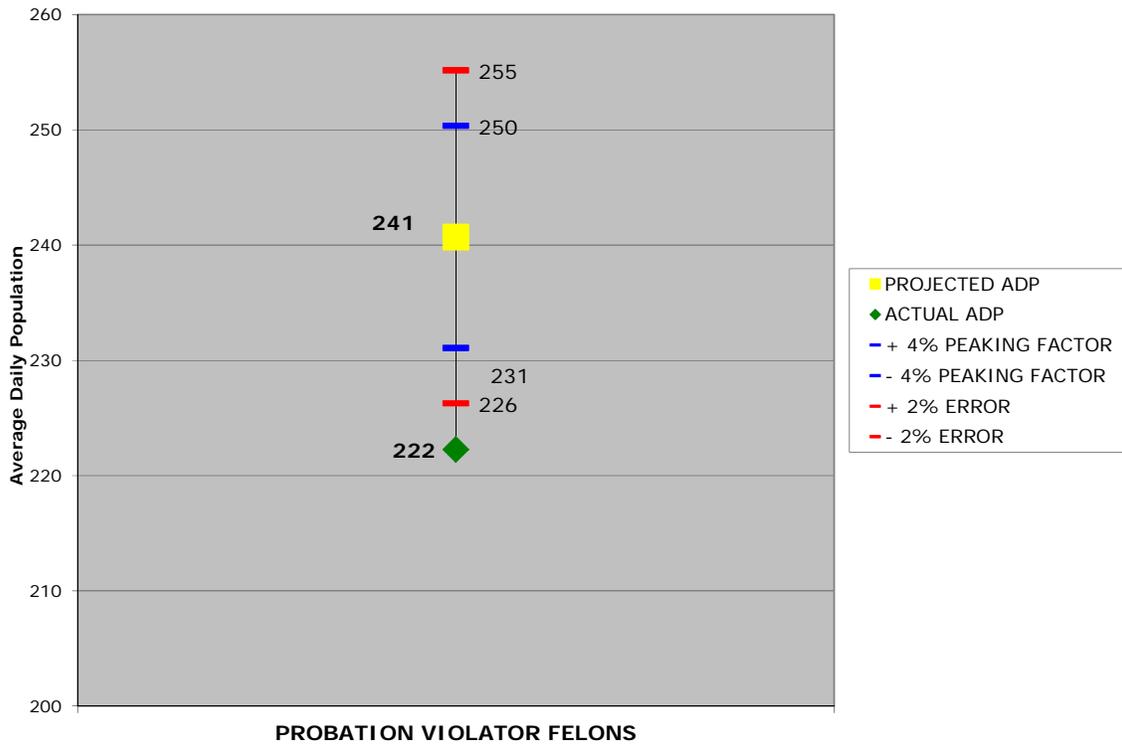
*Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

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 241 inmates per day, while the actual average was 222. The projection was over by 18 inmates, or +8.3%, which is outside 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 2017 – May 2018**



| PROBATION VIOLATOR FELONS | |
|---------------------------|------|
| JAN 2017-MAY 2018 | |
| PROJECTED ADP | 241 |
| ACTUAL ADP | 222 |
| DIFFERENCE | 18 |
| % DIFFERENCE | 8.3% |

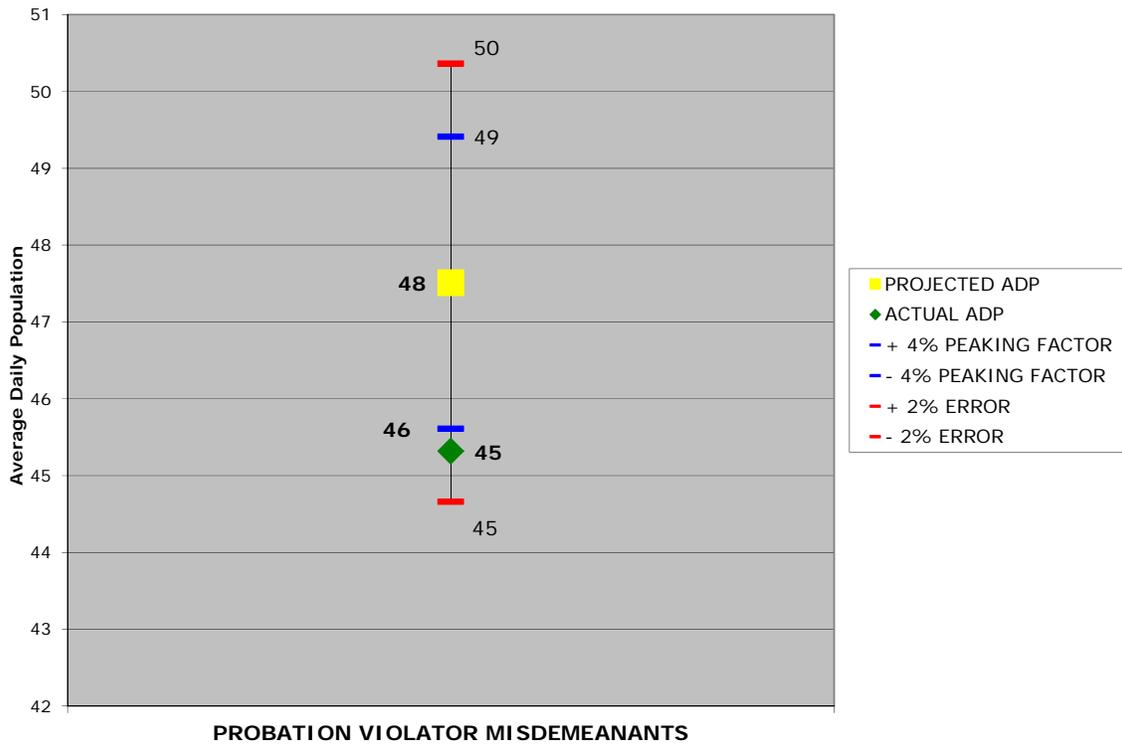
*Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

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 48 inmates per day, compared to the actual 45 inmates per day. The result is a difference of +2 inmates (+4.8%). Figure 8 shows that the result is within the +/-6% significance level.

Figure 8

**ACTUAL COMPARED TO FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
PROBATION VIOLATOR MISDEMEANANTS
January 2017 – May 2018**



| PROBATION VIOLATOR MISDEMEANANTS | |
|---|------|
| JAN 2017-MAY 2018 | |
| PROJECTED ADP | 48 |
| ACTUAL ADP | 45 |
| DIFFERENCE | 2 |
| % DIFFERENCE | 4.8% |

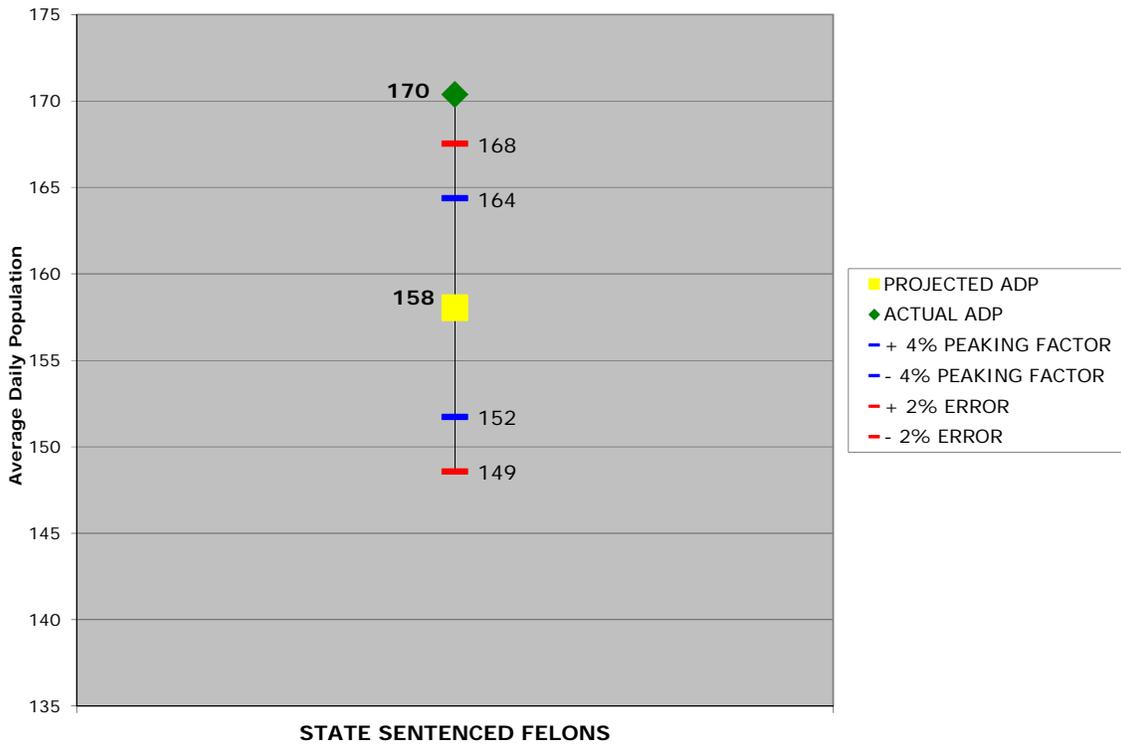
*Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

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 158 inmates per day, compared to the actual average of 170 inmates per day. The result is an under-projection of 12 inmates a day (-7.2%). Figure 9 shows that the result is not within the acceptable significance level.

Figure 9

**ACTUAL COMPARED TO FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
STATE SENTENCED FELONS
January 2017 – May 2018**



| STATE SENTENCED FELONS | |
|------------------------|-------|
| JAN 2017-MAY 2018 | |
| PROJECTED ADP | 158 |
| ACTUAL ADP | 170 |
| DIFFERENCE | -12 |
| % DIFFERENCE | -7.2% |

Notes:

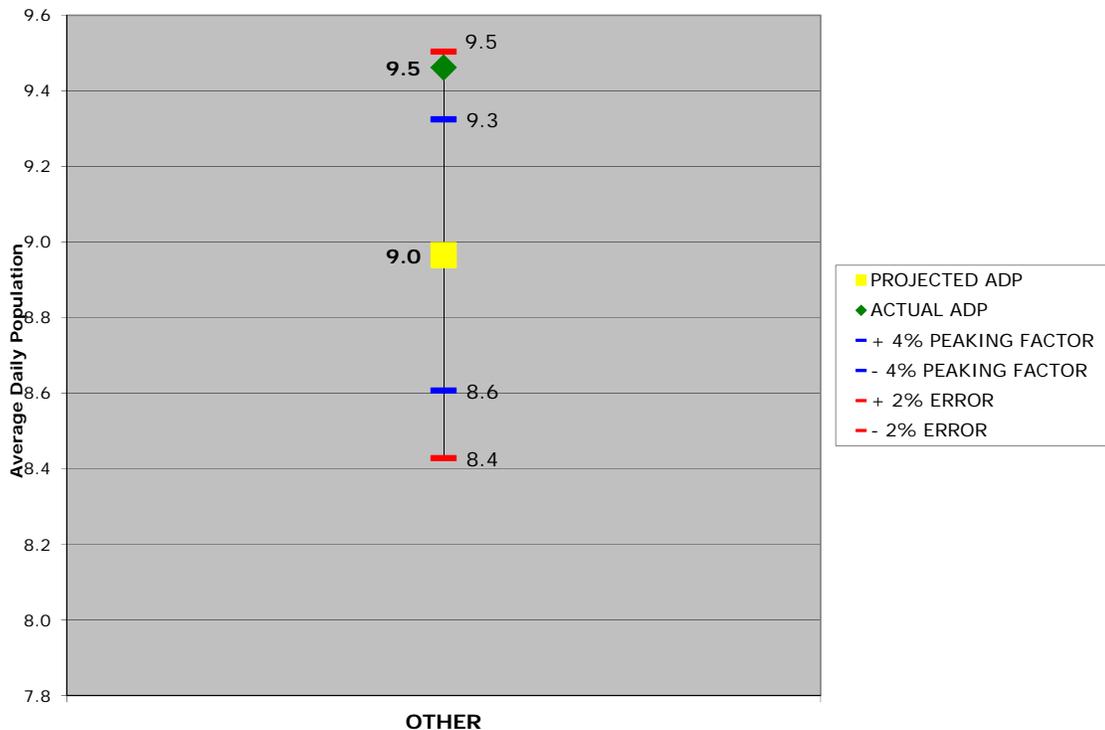
State Sentenced Felons include convicted State felons waiting transfer to TDOC, State/split felons serving a split confinement, and State parole violators. The majority of these inmates are housed at the Metro Detention Facility (MDF).

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 9.0 inmates compared to the actual population of 9.5 inmates. We under-estimated this category by 0.5 inmates (-5.2%). The results, displayed in Figure 10, are within the statistically-acceptable error range.

Figure 10

**ACTUAL COMPARED TO FORECASTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
OTHER INMATES
January 2017 – May 2018**



| OTHER | |
|-------------------|-------|
| JAN 2017-MAY 2018 | |
| PROJECTED ADP | 9.0 |
| ACTUAL ADP | 9.5 |
| DIFFERENCE | -0.5 |
| % DIFFERENCE | -5.2% |

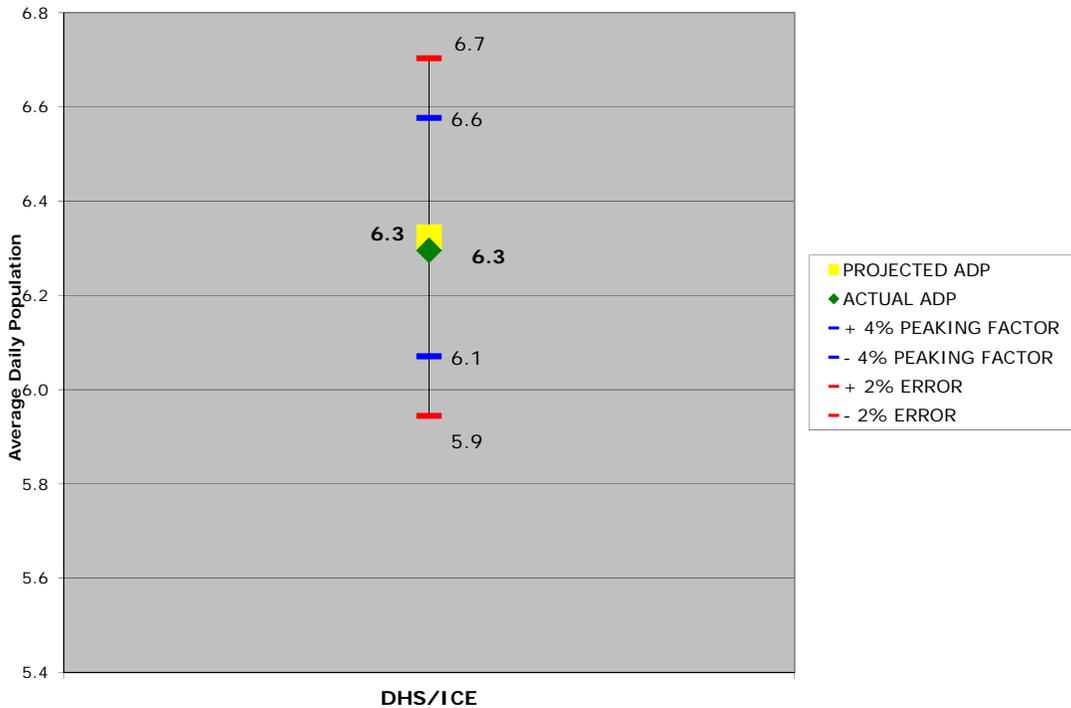
Notes:

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 6.3 DHS/ICE inmates, compared to the actual population of 6.3 inmates (numbers are rounded). The results are a difference of 0.0 (+0.4%) 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 2017 – May 2018



| DHS/ICE | |
|-------------------|------|
| JAN 2017-MAY 2018 | |
| PROJECTED ADP | 6.3 |
| ACTUAL ADP | 6.3 |
| DIFFERENCE | 0.0 |
| % DIFFERENCE | 0.4% |

*Numbers are rounded causing them to appear equal.

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.

Note about Juvenile Projections:

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. The Davidson County Sheriff's Office and Juvenile Court worked out an agreement where, as of July 2015, juveniles who have been adjudicated as adults will be housed with Juvenile Court's Juvenile Detention. Due to this change there were no juveniles incarcerated in the adult correctional system during 2017. Therefore, projections of the juvenile correctional population will be discontinued until further notice.

For a look at historical data on juvenile incarcerations and juvenile transfers to the adult system, please refer to Table 13 later in this report.

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 2017

A. Crime Trends

Major crime in Nashville increased 3.5% in 2017 from 2016 levels. There were 33,848 criminal offenses reported to the Metropolitan Nashville Police Department (MNPD) in 2017, 1,150 more than in 2016. When looking at the past 10 years of data, the overall number of reported crimes has decreased by approximately 7,900 offenses, a decrease of 18.9%.

Violent crimes increased by 2.9% in Nashville during 2017. This increase was not in line with the national trend for violent crimes (page 38) that posted a 0.8% decrease in the number of violent crimes. In Nashville and Davidson County, murders increased by 33.7%, robberies increased 2.6%, aggravated assaults increased 2.8%, and rapes increased 0.4%.

Property crimes reported to police increased 3.7% in 2017. This did not follow the national trend (page 38) that posted a decrease. MNPD reported a decrease of 8.1% in burglaries, an increase in larcenies of 2.4%, and an increase in vehicle thefts of 49.1% in 2017 (Table 1).

Table 1
REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY
YEARS 2008 – 2017

| CRIME INDEX TOTAL (a) | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| YEAR | NUMBER OF REPORTED OFFENSES | NUMERIC CHANGE | PERCENT CHANGE |
| 2008 | 41,754 | | |
| 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% |
| 2016 | 32,698 | -163 | -0.5% |
| 2017 | 33,848 | 1,150 | 3.5% |

| 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 |
| 2008 | 8,390 | | | 74 | | | 317 | | | 2,378 | | | 5,621 | | |
| 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% |
| 2016 | 7,592 | 81 | 1.1% | 83 | 4 | 5.1% | 566 | -40 | -6.6% | 2,009 | 108 | 5.7% | 4,934 | 9 | 0.2% |
| 2017 | 7,813 | 221 | 2.9% | 111 | 28 | 33.7% | 568 | 2 | 0.4% | 2,062 | 53 | 2.6% | 5,072 | 138 | 2.8% |

| 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 |
| 2008 | 33,364 | | | 6,243 | | | 24,797 | | | 2,324 | | |
| 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% |
| 2016 | 25,106 | -244 | -1.0% | 4,590 | -528 | -10.3% | 18,769 | -20 | -0.1% | 1,747 | 304 | 21.1% |
| 2017 | 26,035 | 929 | 3.7% | 4,217 | -373 | -8.1% | 19,214 | 445 | 2.4% | 2,604 | 857 | 49.1% |

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 2017 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 2017 Crime Statistics*, Metropolitan Police Department of Nashville and Davidson County, 05/01/2018.

B. Arrest Trends

In Davidson County there were 35,216 adult physical arrests in 2017. This was 3.9% less than the 2016 total physical arrests. Males accounted for 74.7% of all arrests in 2017, and there were 3.7% fewer males arrested in 2017 than in 2016. Females comprised 25.3% of all physical arrests in 2017. The number of female arrestees decreased 4.5% in 2017 from 2016. See Table 2 for data on physical arrests and state citations for years 2008 through 2017.

There were 34,094 persons issued state citations in 2017 which was 8.2% less than in 2016. Males made up 65.9% of persons issued a citation in 2017, and there were 8.2% fewer males issued a citation in 2017 than in 2016. Females comprised 34.1% of persons issued a citation in 2017, and the female number issued a citation declined 8.1% below 2016 (Table 2).

Table 3 shows the arrest rates in Davidson County for years 2008 through 2017, taking into account the size of the resident population. In 2017 Davidson County had 5,095 adult physical arrests per 100,000 residents. This was a decrease from 2016 when there were 5,321 adults physically arrested per 100,000 residents. This was the fifth consecutive year the arrest rate has shown a decrease.

The rate at which state citations were issued decreased in 2017. There were 4,932 citations issued per 100,000 Davidson County residents in 2017. This declined from 2016 when there were 5,390 citations issued per 100,000 residents. The citation issuance rate has steadily decreased for the past four consecutive years (Table 3).

By race, 17,667 (50.2%) of the adult physical arrestees were white, 17,231 (48.9%) were black, and 318 (0.9%) were other. The number of black arrestees declined 5.7% and the number of white arrestees declined 1.9% from 2016. 5.3% of the arrestees in 2017 were of the Hispanic ethnicity. That was a 7.1% decrease from 2016 (Tables 4-5).

17,060 (50.0%) of the offenders issued an adult state citation were white, 16,602 (48.7%) were black, and 432 (1.3%) were other. The number of both black and white offenders declined in 2017. White offenders declined 7.9% and black offenders declined 8.0% from 2016. 17.1% of the offenders in 2017 were of the Hispanic ethnicity. That was a 10.3% drop from 2016 (Tables 4-5).

Table 2
ADULT PHYSICAL ARRESTS AND STATE CITATIONS IN DAVIDSON COUNTY
2008 – 2017

| ADULT PHYSICAL ARRESTS (a) | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| YEAR | FEMALES | | | MALES | | | 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 |
| 2008 | 9,879 | | 22.4% | 34,301 | | 77.6% | 44,180 | | 100.0% |
| 2009 | 10,354 | 4.8% | 22.9% | 34,772 | 1.4% | 77.1% | 45,126 | 2.1% | 100.0% |
| 2010 | 9,220 | -11.0% | 23.1% | 30,655 | -11.8% | 76.9% | 39,875 | -11.6% | 100.0% |
| 2011 | 9,952 | 7.9% | 24.8% | 30,236 | -1.4% | 75.2% | 40,188 | 0.8% | 100.0% |
| 2012 | 10,596 | 6.5% | 24.8% | 32,178 | 6.4% | 75.2% | 42,774 | 6.4% | 100.0% |
| 2013 | 9,879 | -6.8% | 24.6% | 30,221 | -6.1% | 75.4% | 40,100 | -6.3% | 100.0% |
| 2014 | 9,942 | 0.6% | 25.0% | 29,784 | -1.4% | 75.0% | 39,726 | -0.9% | 100.0% |
| 2015 | 9,717 | -2.3% | 25.0% | 29,215 | -1.9% | 75.0% | 38,932 | -2.0% | 100.0% |
| 2016 | 9,311 | -4.2% | 25.4% | 27,345 | -6.4% | 74.6% | 36,656 | -5.8% | 100.0% |
| 2017 | 8,895 | -4.5% | 25.3% | 26,321 | -3.7% | 74.7% | 35,216 | -3.9% | 100.0% |

| ADULT STATE CITATIONS (b) | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| YEAR | FEMALES | | | MALES | | | 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 |
| 2008 | 12,281 | | 31.6% | 26,619 | | 68.4% | 38,900 | | 100.0% |
| 2009 | 14,626 | 19.1% | 33.4% | 29,129 | 9.4% | 66.6% | 43,755 | 12.5% | 100.0% |
| 2010 | 14,879 | 1.7% | 33.5% | 29,494 | 1.3% | 66.5% | 44,373 | 1.4% | 100.0% |
| 2011 | 14,609 | -1.8% | 34.0% | 28,338 | -3.9% | 66.0% | 42,947 | -3.2% | 100.0% |
| 2012 | 15,439 | 5.7% | 34.0% | 30,014 | 5.9% | 66.0% | 45,453 | 5.8% | 100.0% |
| 2013 | 15,733 | 1.9% | 34.0% | 30,553 | 1.8% | 66.0% | 46,286 | 1.8% | 100.0% |
| 2014 | 15,033 | -4.4% | 34.7% | 28,273 | -7.5% | 65.3% | 43,306 | -6.4% | 100.0% |
| 2015 | 13,530 | -10.0% | 33.7% | 26,598 | -5.9% | 66.3% | 40,128 | -7.3% | 100.0% |
| 2016 | 12,633 | -6.6% | 34.0% | 24,502 | -7.9% | 66.0% | 37,135 | -7.5% | 100.0% |
| 2017 | 11,611 | -8.1% | 34.1% | 22,483 | -8.2% | 65.9% | 34,094 | -8.2% | 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.

* Percent totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Source: Arrest data for years 2008-2017 was pulled from the MNPD ARMS system on 3/12/2018 and is accurate as of that date. Criminal Justice Planning, 3/12/2018.

Table 3

**ARREST RATES IN DAVIDSON COUNTY
2008 – 2017**

| 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 |
| 2008 | 612,649 | 44,180 | 7,211 | 38,900 | 6,349 |
| 2009 | 621,008 | 45,126 | 7,267 | 43,755 | 7,046 |
| 2010 | 627,973 | 39,875 | 6,350 | 44,373 | 7,066 |
| 2011 | 635,602 | 40,188 | 6,323 | 42,947 | 6,757 |
| 2012 | 649,326 | 42,774 | 6,587 | 45,453 | 7,000 |
| 2013 | 659,868 | 40,100 | 6,077 | 46,286 | 7,014 |
| 2014 | 670,314 | 39,726 | 5,926 | 43,306 | 6,461 |
| 2015 | 681,285 | 38,932 | 5,714 | 40,128 | 5,890 |
| 2016 | 688,901 | 36,656 | 5,321 | 37,135 | 5,390 |
| 2017 | 691,243 | 35,216 | 5,095 | 34,094 | 4,932 |

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 2008-2017 was pulled from the MNPD ARMS system on 03/12/2018 and is accurate as of that date. Davidson County population estimates for 2010-2017 are from the "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties and Municipalities", U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, March 2018. 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, 03/12/2018.

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

2008-2017

| ADULT PHYSICAL ARRESTS BY RACE (a) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| YEAR | 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 |
| 2008 | 22,585 | | 51.1% | 21,298 | | 48.2% | 297 | | 0.7% | 44,180 | | 100.0% |
| 2009 | 22,916 | 1.5% | 50.8% | 21,916 | 2.9% | 48.6% | 294 | -1.0% | 0.7% | 45,126 | 2.1% | 100.0% |
| 2010 | 19,772 | -13.7% | 49.6% | 19,735 | -10.0% | 49.5% | 368 | 25.2% | 0.9% | 39,875 | -11.6% | 100.0% |
| 2011 | 20,265 | 2.5% | 50.4% | 19,619 | -0.6% | 48.8% | 304 | -17.4% | 0.8% | 40,188 | 0.8% | 100.0% |
| 2012 | 21,668 | 6.9% | 50.7% | 20,745 | 5.7% | 48.5% | 361 | 18.8% | 0.8% | 42,774 | 6.4% | 100.0% |
| 2013 | 19,780 | -8.7% | 49.3% | 19,977 | -3.7% | 49.8% | 343 | -5.0% | 0.9% | 40,100 | -6.3% | 100.0% |
| 2014 | 19,167 | -3.1% | 48.2% | 20,189 | 1.1% | 50.8% | 370 | 7.9% | 0.9% | 39,726 | -0.9% | 100.0% |
| 2015 | 19,081 | -0.4% | 49.0% | 19,474 | -3.5% | 50.0% | 377 | 1.9% | 1.0% | 38,932 | -2.0% | 100.0% |
| 2016 | 18,007 | -5.6% | 49.1% | 18,282 | -6.1% | 49.9% | 367 | -2.7% | 1.0% | 36,656 | -5.8% | 100.0% |
| 2017 | 17,667 | -1.9% | 50.2% | 17,231 | -5.7% | 48.9% | 318 | -13.4% | 0.9% | 35,216 | -3.9% | 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 |
| 2008 | 18,706 | | 48.1% | 19,814 | | 50.9% | 380 | | 1.0% | 38,900 | | 100.0% |
| 2009 | 20,711 | 10.7% | 47.3% | 22,657 | 14.3% | 51.8% | 387 | 1.8% | 0.9% | 43,755 | 12.5% | 100.0% |
| 2010 | 21,150 | 2.1% | 47.7% | 22,803 | 0.6% | 51.4% | 420 | 8.5% | 0.9% | 44,373 | 1.4% | 100.0% |
| 2011 | 21,290 | 0.7% | 49.6% | 21,257 | -6.8% | 49.5% | 400 | -4.8% | 0.9% | 42,947 | -3.2% | 100.0% |
| 2012 | 22,449 | 5.4% | 49.4% | 22,539 | 6.0% | 49.6% | 465 | 16.3% | 1.0% | 45,453 | 5.8% | 100.0% |
| 2013 | 22,254 | -0.9% | 48.1% | 23,526 | 4.4% | 50.8% | 506 | 8.8% | 1.1% | 46,286 | 1.8% | 100.0% |
| 2014 | 20,867 | -6.2% | 48.2% | 21,901 | -6.9% | 50.6% | 538 | 6.3% | 1.2% | 43,306 | -6.4% | 100.0% |
| 2015 | 19,873 | -4.8% | 49.5% | 19,624 | -10.4% | 48.9% | 631 | 17.3% | 1.6% | 40,128 | -7.3% | 100.0% |
| 2016 | 18,527 | -6.8% | 49.9% | 18,051 | -8.0% | 48.6% | 557 | -11.7% | 1.5% | 37,135 | -7.5% | 100.0% |
| 2017 | 17,060 | -7.9% | 50.0% | 16,602 | -8.0% | 48.7% | 432 | -22.4% | 1.3% | 34,094 | -8.2% | 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.

* Percent totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Source: Arrest data for years 2008-2017 was pulled from the MNPD ARMS system on 3/12/2018 and is accurate as of that date. Criminal Justice Planning, 3/12/2018.

Table 5
ADULT PHYSICAL ARRESTS AND STATE CITATIONS IN DAVIDSON COUNTY
BY ETHNICITY
2008-2017

| 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 |
| 2008 | 3,065 | | 6.9% | 40,956 | | 92.7% | 159 | | 0.4% | 44,180 | | 100.0% |
| 2009 | 2,796 | -8.8% | 6.2% | 42,116 | 2.8% | 93.3% | 214 | 34.6% | 0.5% | 45,126 | 2.1% | 100.0% |
| 2010 | 2,228 | -20.3% | 5.6% | 37,537 | -10.9% | 94.1% | 110 | -48.6% | 0.3% | 39,875 | -11.6% | 100.0% |
| 2011 | 2,007 | -9.9% | 5.0% | 38,020 | 1.3% | 94.6% | 161 | 46.4% | 0.4% | 40,188 | 0.8% | 100.0% |
| 2012 | 2,008 | 0.0% | 4.7% | 40,613 | 6.8% | 94.9% | 153 | -5.0% | 0.4% | 42,774 | 6.4% | 100.0% |
| 2013 | 1,934 | -3.7% | 4.8% | 38,015 | -6.4% | 94.8% | 151 | -1.3% | 0.4% | 40,100 | -6.3% | 100.0% |
| 2014 | 1,914 | -1.0% | 4.8% | 37,668 | -0.9% | 94.8% | 144 | -4.6% | 0.4% | 39,726 | -0.9% | 100.0% |
| 2015 | 2,031 | 6.1% | 5.2% | 36,767 | -2.4% | 94.4% | 134 | -6.9% | 0.3% | 38,932 | -2.0% | 100.0% |
| 2016 | 2,025 | -0.3% | 5.5% | 34,520 | -6.1% | 94.2% | 111 | -17.2% | 0.3% | 36,656 | -5.8% | 100.0% |
| 2017 | 1,882 | -7.1% | 5.3% | 33,171 | -3.9% | 94.2% | 163 | 46.8% | 0.5% | 35,216 | -3.9% | 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 |
| 2008 | 5,563 | | 14.3% | 31,939 | | 82.1% | 1,398 | | 3.6% | 38,900 | | 100.0% |
| 2009 | 6,830 | 22.8% | 15.6% | 35,607 | 11.5% | 81.4% | 1,318 | -5.7% | 3.0% | 43,755 | 12.5% | 100.0% |
| 2010 | 7,241 | 6.0% | 16.3% | 37,059 | 4.1% | 83.5% | 73 | -94.5% | 0.2% | 44,373 | 1.4% | 100.0% |
| 2011 | 7,442 | 2.8% | 17.3% | 35,394 | -4.5% | 82.4% | 111 | 52.1% | 0.3% | 42,947 | -3.2% | 100.0% |
| 2012 | 7,772 | 4.4% | 17.1% | 37,561 | 6.1% | 82.6% | 120 | 8.1% | 0.3% | 45,453 | 5.8% | 100.0% |
| 2013 | 7,556 | -2.8% | 16.3% | 38,552 | 2.6% | 83.3% | 178 | 48.3% | 0.4% | 46,286 | 1.8% | 100.0% |
| 2014 | 7,104 | -6.0% | 16.4% | 36,029 | -6.5% | 83.2% | 173 | -2.8% | 0.4% | 43,306 | -6.4% | 100.0% |
| 2015 | 7,009 | -1.3% | 17.5% | 32,952 | -8.5% | 82.1% | 167 | -3.5% | 0.4% | 40,128 | -7.3% | 100.0% |
| 2016 | 6,496 | -7.3% | 17.5% | 30,435 | -7.6% | 82.0% | 204 | 22.2% | 0.5% | 37,135 | -7.5% | 100.0% |
| 2017 | 5,828 | -10.3% | 17.1% | 28,038 | -7.9% | 82.2% | 228 | 11.8% | 0.7% | 34,094 | -8.2% | 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.

* Percent totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Source: Arrest data for years 2008-2017 was pulled from the MNPD ARMS system on 3/12/2018 and is accurate as of that date. Criminal Justice Planning, 3/12/2018.

C. Court Volume and Trends

Overall the volume of work flowing through the Davidson County court system decreased in 2017 from the previous year. There were 54,262 defendants with a filing in the Criminal Court Clerk's Office for General Sessions Court in 2017, representing 79,481 warrants and citations filed. General Sessions Court experienced a 7.5% decrease in the number of defendants filed and a 6.1% decrease in the number of warrants and citations filed during 2017. State traffic filings with the Criminal Court Clerk's Office for General Sessions Court decreased 31.5% in 2017 (4,268 defendants in 2016 compared to 2,924 defendants in 2017). Defendants with post-conviction events decreased 21.6% in 2017—from 4,309 defendants in 2016 to 3,378 in 2017.

The number of arrestees processed by the Criminal Court Clerk's Office for bond release decreased in 2017 and the number for Pretrial releases increased in 2017. Defendants released on bond decreased 5.7% in 2017 below 2016 (13,205 releases in 2017). The number of releases to the Pretrial Release Program increased 15.1% in 2017 over 2016 (3,430 releases in 2017).

General Session Courts concluded fewer defendants in 2017 than 2016. In 2017 there were 54,794 defendants processed by the Criminal Court Clerk's Office for disposition by the General Sessions Court, a decrease of 5.9% from 2016. Additionally, 3,215 General Session defendants were bound over to Criminal Court, a 0.2% decrease from 2016.

Criminal Court experienced lower volume in 2017. There were 7,429 new Criminal Court defendants filed with the Criminal Court Clerk's Office in 2017, including probation violations. This was a 2.5% decrease from 2016 activity. Presentments/Indictments were the largest group of new Criminal Court defendants (3,315 defendants); this group increased 9.0% from 2016 totals. Probation violations were the second largest group of Criminal Court defendants (3,221); this group decreased 6.9% below 2016 totals. Of the remaining types of Criminal Court defendants, Informations (786 defendants) decreased 24.9%, and GS Appeals (107 cases) increased 46.6% compared to 2016.

The Criminal Court Clerk's Office processed 3,925 defendants for disposition by the Criminal Courts in 2017, a 0.6% increase from 2016 levels. In addition, the Clerk's Office processed 2,876 Criminal Court probation violation dispositions, a 5.6% decrease from 2016.

(Source: *Monthly Criminal Justice Report*, December 2017, Criminal Justice Planning)

D. Case Processing Times

The time it took to process defendants in General Sessions Court decreased in 2017. The average case age from arrest to disposition for defendants in General Sessions Court was 73.2 days, a decrease of 1.7% (1.2 days) from 2016. About 93.8% of the defendants disposed in General Sessions Court in 2017 were concluded without a trial, and they took an average of 77.1 days from arrest to disposition. This represents a decrease in processing time of 1.5% (1.1 days) compared to 2016.

General Sessions' defendants that were bound over to Criminal Court comprised about 5.9% of the total number of defendants in 2017. There were 0.5% fewer boundovers in 2017 than 2016. Boundovers took an average of 40.8 days from arrest to boundover, 1.1 less days than in 2016.

Defendants disposed in General Sessions Court who spent the majority of time in jail ("jail cases") spent an average of 7.3 days in jail from arrest to disposition, and it took 8.3 days on average for dispositions on their cases. Comparing this to defendants who were out on bond—the bond group spent an average of 1.5 days in jail and waited 96.8 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 11.1 days while bonded defendants took 91.9 days on average from arrest to boundover. For defendants disposed without a trial, jailed defendants took 7.4 days while bond defendants took 97.1 days from arrest to disposition.

For defendants disposed in Criminal Court during 2017 the average case age from arrest to disposition was 343.5 days. This represented an increase of 12.4% (38 days) compared to 2016. The portion of the case processing time from filing in Criminal Court to disposition of the case averaged 223.6 days in 2017. This was an increase of 23.4 days (11.7%) above the 2016 average of 200.2 days.

Cases disposed by trial include cases disposed by either a jury trial or a bench trial. There were 89 defendants who were disposed by trial in 2017, an increase of 3 defendants from 2016. The average processing time for trial cases in 2017 was 697.1 days from arrest to disposition, which was a decrease of 8.7% (66.5 days) from 2016. Most of the defendants in Criminal Court were disposed without a trial: 3,681 defendants in 2017. This was an increase of 1.5% from 2016 or 54 more defendants. Non-trial defendants averaged 335 days from arrest to disposition of their cases, which was 40.3 more days (13.7%) than in 2016.

There were 2,504 disposed indicted defendants in 2017, which was 241 more defendants than in 2016. On average, this group took 419.9 days from arrest to disposition, which was 28.9 more days than in 2016. There was an increase in case processing time for indicted defendants from boundover to filing, which increased 6.5 days from the 2016 average, to 97.3 days. There were 724 defendants disposed that had

an information agreement. This was a decrease of 193 defendants from 2016 totals. It took this group 100.7 days from arrest to disposition, an increase of 1.9% (1.8 days).

The number of jailed defendants disposed in Criminal Court decreased from 1,687 in 2016 to 1,677 in 2017. That was a decrease of 0.6% or 10 defendants. The average time it took these defendants from arrest until their cases were disposed increased 18.1% (39.8 days) to 259.3 days. The number of defendants disposed while on bond in Criminal Court increased from 2,026 in 2016 to 2,093 in 2017. That was a 3.3% increase in the number of disposed bonded defendants. The time to process these cases from arrest to disposition increased 33.8 days or 9.0%, to an average of 411 days.

There were 2,725 defendants with probation violations disposed in Criminal Court in 2017, representing 2,699 probation violation warrants. This was 6.0% fewer defendants with probation violations disposed than in 2016. The average time it took from the probation violation arrest to disposition was 43.7 days, an increase of 0.8 days from the 2016 average.

(Source: *2017 Fourth Quarter Case Management Analysis*, Criminal Justice Planning, January 2018.)

E. Average Daily Population in the Davidson County Correctional System

The 2017 average daily population in Davidson County correctional facilities was 2,525 inmates, a decrease of 0.8% from the 2016 average inmates. In 2017, the correctional population declined at an average rate of 0.3% per month which was an average of 7.6 fewer inmates per month.

The largest group of inmates in the correctional population was pretrial felons, which comprised 36.4% of the population or 919 inmates a day on average. The number of pretrial felons increased 4.0% from 2016 levels. The second largest group of inmates was locally sentenced felons. This group represented 27.4% of the population or 691 inmates per day on average. Locally sentenced felons decreased 5.1% from 2016 levels.

Convicted misdemeanants and DUI's made up 14.3% of the 2017 average daily population with 360 inmates a day. This was the third largest group. They decreased 6.6% from 2016 levels. The fourth largest group was probation violator felons, who were 9.1% of the daily population (230 inmates a day), which was a 0.9% increase from the previous year. Of the remaining inmate categories, pretrial misdemeanants were 4.0% of the daily population in 2017 (101 inmates) a decrease of 8.5% from 2016. Inmates in the Other category (Federal inmates, civil contempt, inactive charges, and State sentenced felons) were 6.8% of the daily population an increase of 11.0% from 2017. Misdemeanor probation violators comprised only 1.9% of the population and decreased 5.6% in 2017.

When looking at gender differences in the 2017 average daily population we find that the both the number of males and the number of females decreased from the 2016 levels. There were 344 female inmates on average each day in 2017, or 13.6% of the population. This was a 2.6% decrease from the 2016 female inmate average of 353 (Table 6).

Male inmates decreased in the correctional population. In 2017 male inmates averaged 2,181 each day, or 86.4% of the total population. This was also a decrease of 0.5% from the 2016 level of 2,191 male inmates (Table 6).

When looking at race in 2017, the white population increased from 2016 and the black race declined since 2016. 42.8% of the average daily population was white, 56.3% black, and 1.0% other. That was a 5.7% increase in the white population, a 5.0% decrease in the black population, and a 10.8% decrease in other.

Non-Hispanics made up 94.4% of the average daily population in 2017. The Hispanic population increased from 120 in 2016 to 137 in 2017, a 14.5% increase. The non-Hispanic population declined from a population of 2,419 in 2016 to 2,384 in 2017, a decline of 1.4% (Table 7).

The average age of the inmates was 36 in both 2017 and 2016. The largest age group on inmates in 2017 was 21-30 with 35.5% of the inmates. The second largest group

was Over 40 with 29.1%. Ages 31-40 represented 26.9% of the inmates and Under 21 represented 7.8% (Table 8).

The average daily population is also evaluated based on the inmate's most serious charge. In Table 9, the inmate's most serious charge is broken down into violent crimes, nonviolent crimes, and drug offenses. On average in 2017, 35.5% of the inmate's most serious crime was a violent crime, 51.2% was a nonviolent crime, and 13.3% was a drug offense. When looking at individual charges, 25.6% of inmates in the average daily population had a most serious charge of Crime against the Courts and Government (Table 9).

(Source: *Average Daily Population Report*, Criminal Justice Planning, December 2017.)

Table 6

**AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
2008 – 2017**

| YEAR | AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (a) | | | AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION % CHANGE | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
| 2008 | 3,201 | 492 | 3,693 | | | |
| 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% |
| 2016 | 2,191 | 353 | 2,544 | -5.2% | 6.3% | -3.8% |
| 2017 | 2,181 | 344 | 2,525 | -0.5% | -2.6% | -0.8% |
| AVERAGE | 2,712 | 415 | 3,128 | -4.1% | -3.7% | -4.1% |

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 2008 through 2017. Criminal Justice Planning, 03/08/2018.

Table 7

**AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
2008-2017**

| 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 |
| 2008 | 1,424 | 2,259 | 10 | 3,693 | 38.5% | 61.2% | 0.3% | 100.0% | | | | |
| 2009 | 1,379 | 2,250 | 12 | 3,641 | 37.9% | 61.8% | 0.3% | 100.0% | -3.2% | -0.4% | 22.0% | -1.4% |
| 2010 | 1,336 | 2,127 | 19 | 3,482 | 38.4% | 61.1% | 0.5% | 100.0% | -3.1% | -5.5% | 52.9% | -4.4% |
| 2011 | 1,325 | 2,021 | 24 | 3,370 | 39.3% | 60.0% | 0.7% | 100.0% | -0.9% | -5.0% | 31.3% | -3.2% |
| 2012 | 1,322 | 2,023 | 17 | 3,362 | 39.3% | 60.2% | 0.5% | 100.0% | -0.2% | 0.1% | -29.3% | -0.2% |
| 2013 | 1,307 | 1,823 | 20 | 3,151 | 41.5% | 57.9% | 0.6% | 100.0% | -1.1% | -9.9% | 16.6% | -6.3% |
| 2014 | 1,173 | 1,670 | 24 | 2,867 | 40.9% | 58.3% | 0.8% | 100.0% | -10.3% | -8.4% | 18.3% | -9.0% |
| 2015 | 1,071 | 1,553 | 20 | 2,644 | 40.5% | 58.7% | 0.8% | 100.0% | -8.7% | -7.1% | -15.4% | -7.8% |
| 2016 | 1,022 | 1,495 | 27 | 2,544 | 40.2% | 58.8% | 1.1% | 100.0% | -4.6% | -3.7% | 36.7% | -3.8% |
| 2017 | 1,080 | 1,420 | 24 | 2,525 | 42.8% | 56.3% | 1.0% | 100.0% | 5.7% | -5.0% | -10.8% | -0.8% |

| 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 |
| 2008 | 277 | 3,397 | 19 | 3,693 | 7.5% | 92.0% | 0.5% | 100.0% | | | | |
| 2009 | 210 | 3,425 | 5 | 3,641 | 5.8% | 94.1% | 0.1% | 100.0% | -24.1% | 0.8% | -73.2% | -1.4% |
| 2010 | 209 | 3,261 | 11 | 3,482 | 6.0% | 93.7% | 0.3% | 100.0% | -0.5% | -4.8% | 119.4% | -4.4% |
| 2011 | 215 | 3,143 | 11 | 3,370 | 6.4% | 93.3% | 0.3% | 100.0% | 3.1% | -3.6% | 3.5% | -3.2% |
| 2012 | 183 | 3,170 | 9 | 3,362 | 5.4% | 94.3% | 0.3% | 100.0% | -15.1% | 0.9% | -24.6% | -0.2% |
| 2013 | 172 | 2,969 | 10 | 3,151 | 5.4% | 94.2% | 0.3% | 100.0% | -6.3% | -6.3% | 14.2% | -6.3% |
| 2014 | 154 | 2,709 | 4 | 2,867 | 5.4% | 94.5% | 0.1% | 100.0% | -10.1% | -8.8% | -63.3% | -9.0% |
| 2015 | 142 | 2,499 | 3 | 2,644 | 5.4% | 94.5% | 0.1% | 100.0% | -8.2% | -7.7% | -19.8% | -7.8% |
| 2016 | 120 | 2,419 | 5 | 2,544 | 4.7% | 95.1% | 0.2% | 100.0% | -15.3% | -3.2% | 73.0% | -3.8% |
| 2017 | 137 | 2,384 | 3 | 2,525 | 5.4% | 94.4% | 0.1% | 100.0% | 14.5% | -1.4% | -32.4% | -0.8% |

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.

* Percent totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Source: Average daily population data comes from the "Average Daily Population Report", December 2014 through 2017 and from penjail for years 2008-2013. Criminal Justice Planning, 03/13/2018.

Table 8
DAVIDSON COUNTY AVERAGE DAILY CORRECTIONAL POPULATION
INMATE CHARACTERISTICS
2016 AND 2017

| CHARACTERISTICS | 2016 | 2017 | % Change 2016 - 2017 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Number | Number | | Percent of Total | Percent of Total |
| Total Population | 2,544 | 2,525 | -0.7% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Male | 2,191 | 2,181 | -0.5% | 86.1% | 86.4% |
| Female | 353 | 344 | -2.6% | 13.9% | 13.6% |
| Race | | | | | |
| White | 1,021 | 1,080 | 5.8% | 40.1% | 42.8% |
| Black | 1,495 | 1,420 | -5.0% | 58.8% | 56.3% |
| Other/Unknown | 28 | 24 | -13.5% | 1.1% | 1.0% |
| Ethnicity | | | | | |
| Hispanic | 120 | 137 | 13.9% | 4.7% | 5.4% |
| Non-Hispanic | 2,418 | 2,384 | -1.4% | 95.1% | 94.4% |
| Unknown | 5 | 3 | -36.8% | 0.2% | 0.1% |
| Age at Admission | | | | | |
| Under 21 | 229 | 199 | -13.2% | 9.0% | 7.9% |
| 21 to 30 | 900 | 902 | 0.2% | 35.4% | 35.7% |
| 31 to 40 | 677 | 685 | 1.1% | 26.6% | 27.1% |
| Over 40 | 737 | 739 | 0.3% | 29.0% | 29.3% |
| Missing | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Average Age (Median) | 36 | 36 | 1.1% | | |
| Security Level | | | | | |
| Minimum | 770 | 710 | -7.8% | 30.3% | 28.1% |
| Medium | 1,169 | 1,159 | -0.9% | 45.9% | 45.9% |
| Maximum | 410 | 418 | 2.1% | 16.1% | 16.6% |
| Unclassified | 195 | 238 | 21.8% | 7.7% | 9.4% |
| Charge Classification | | | | | |
| <i>Local Inmates</i> | <i>1,390</i> | <i>1,388</i> | <i>-0.1%</i> | <i>54.6%</i> | <i>55.0%</i> |
| Sentenced DUI/Misdemeanants | 386 | 360 | -6.7% | 15.2% | 14.3% |
| Pretrial Misdemeanants | 110 | 101 | -8.5% | 4.3% | 4.0% |
| Pretrial Felons | 884 | 919 | 4.0% | 34.7% | 36.4% |
| Other | 10 | 8 | -18.4% | 0.4% | 0.3% |
| <i>State Inmates</i> | <i>868</i> | <i>853</i> | <i>-1.7%</i> | <i>34.1%</i> | <i>33.8%</i> |
| TDOC Waiting for Transfer | 140 | 162 | 15.9% | 5.5% | 6.4% |
| Locally Sentenced Felons | 728 | 691 | -5.1% | 28.6% | 27.4% |
| <i>Probation Violators</i> | <i>278</i> | <i>277</i> | <i>-0.2%</i> | <i>10.9%</i> | <i>11.0%</i> |
| Misdemeanants | 50 | 47 | -5.6% | 1.9% | 1.9% |
| Felons | 228 | 230 | 0.9% | 9.0% | 9.1% |
| <i>Federal Inmates</i> | <i>8</i> | <i>7</i> | <i>-19.0%</i> | <i>0.3%</i> | <i>0.3%</i> |
| DHS/ICE (a) | 5 | 6 | 26.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| Other Federal Inmates | 3 | 1 | -81.7% | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| Facility - (Capacity) (b) | | | | | |
| Correctional Development Center F - (0) | 89 | 0 | -100.0% | 3.5% | 0.0% |
| Correctional Development Center M - (768) | 668 | 706 | 5.7% | 26.2% | 27.9% |
| Criminal Justice Center - (0) | 336 | 0 | -100.0% | 13.2% | 0.0% |
| Hill Detention Center - (535) | 219 | 214 | -2.5% | 8.6% | 8.5% |
| Maximum Correctional Center (508) | 122 | 362 | 197.6% | 4.8% | 14.3% |
| Metro Detention Facility - (1,348) | 986 | 1,023 | 3.8% | 38.7% | 40.5% |
| Offender Reentry Center - (300) | 125 | 221 | 76.5% | 4.9% | 8.7% |

Notes:

(a) The Davidson County Sheriff's Office began screening for legal immigration status in April 2007, in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security/Immigration and Customs Enforcement. The number 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.

(b) All capacity figures are as of December 2017.

* Percent totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Source: Davidson County Sheriff's Office Jail Management System. Annual totals are calculated from the 11:00 pm nightly jail counts.

Table 9
DAVIDSON COUNTY AVERAGE DAILY CORRECTIONAL POPULATION
MOST SERIOUS CHARGE
2016 AND 2017

| Most Serious Charge | 2016 | | 2017 | | Percent Change 2015 - 2016 |
|--|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | Average Daily Population | Average Daily Percent of Population (a) | Average Daily Population | Average Daily Percent of Population (a) | |
| Violent Crimes -- Total | 864 | 33.9% | 897 | 35.5% | 3.9% |
| Assault, Aggravated | 213 | 8.4% | 232 | 9.2% | 8.8% |
| Homicide | 180 | 7.1% | 185 | 7.3% | 3.2% |
| Robbery, Aggravated | 146 | 5.7% | 162 | 6.4% | 11.0% |
| Assault | 73 | 2.9% | 70 | 2.8% | -4.4% |
| Robbery | 41 | 1.6% | 46 | 1.8% | 13.4% |
| Kidnapping | 31 | 1.2% | 40 | 1.6% | 27.6% |
| Crimes Against Child and Family | 41 | 1.6% | 39 | 1.5% | -5.9% |
| Robbery, Especially Aggravated | 29 | 1.2% | 23 | 0.9% | -21.7% |
| Rape, Child | 16 | 0.6% | 19 | 0.7% | 19.2% |
| Sex Offense | 29 | 1.1% | 16 | 0.7% | -43.5% |
| Other Violent Crimes (b) | 64 | 2.5% | 65 | 2.6% | 0.9% |
| Nonviolent Crimes -- Total | 1,335 | 52.5% | 1,292 | 51.2% | -3.2% |
| Crimes Against the Courts and Government (c) | 625 | 24.6% | 648 | 25.6% | 3.5% |
| Burglary | 175 | 6.9% | 159 | 6.3% | -8.8% |
| Theft | 163 | 6.4% | 126 | 5.0% | -22.3% |
| Sex Offender Laws (d) | 42 | 1.6% | 43 | 1.7% | 3.2% |
| Crime Against Police | 43 | 1.7% | 42 | 1.7% | -2.2% |
| Vehicle Theft | 28 | 1.1% | 40 | 1.6% | 43.3% |
| DUI | 52 | 2.0% | 40 | 1.6% | -23.4% |
| Weapons & Explosives | 23 | 0.9% | 29 | 1.2% | 27.0% |
| Vandalism | 29 | 1.2% | 22 | 0.9% | -24.3% |
| Traffic | 20 | 0.8% | 19 | 0.7% | -4.8% |
| Other Nonviolent Crimes (e) | 136 | 5.3% | 124 | 4.9% | -8.4% |
| Drug Offenses -- Total | 346 | 13.6% | 336 | 13.3% | -2.9% |
| Drug Offense -- Selling/Intent | 282 | 11.1% | 288 | 11.4% | 2.0% |
| Drug Offense -- Possession | 64 | 2.5% | 48 | 1.9% | -25.0% |
| Total | 2,544 | 100.0% | 2,525 | 100.0% | -0.8% |

Notes:

(a) Percent totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

(b) Other Violent Crimes include these offense categories: rape of a child, sexual battery, rape, arson, reckless assault, vehicular assault, statutory rape, and child sexual abuse.

(c) Crimes Against the Courts and Government are primarily probation violations, parole violations, contempt of court, fail to appear, and fail to be booked.

(d) Sex Offender Law violations under Nonviolent Crimes include offender registration and residential restriction violations.

(e) Other Nonviolent Crimes include these offense categories: traffic, fraud, smuggling, escape, order of protection violations, criminal impersonation, disruption of public peace, forged or counterfeit, privacy offenses, prostitution, crime simulation, public intoxication, and various other miscellaneous nonviolent crimes.

Source: Davidson County Sheriff's Office Jail Management System. Annual totals are calculated from the 11:00 pm nightly jail counts.

F. Incarceration Rates

The rate of incarceration in Davidson County during 2017 was 265.3 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 365.3 inmates per 100,000 residents (Table 10). The 2017 incarceration rate for all inmates was lower than 2016 due to the drop in the average daily inmate population and the increase in Davidson County’s population. The Davidson County population grew from 688,901 in 2016 to 691,243 in 2017. The average daily population of all inmates decreased from 2,544 in 2016 to 2,525 in 2017.

Table 10

**DAVIDSON COUNTY JAIL INCARCERATION RATE
2008-2017**

| 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 |
| 2008 | 612,649 | 3,693 | 2,499 | 602.8 | 407.9 |
| 2009 | 621,008 | 3,641 | 2,489 | 586.3 | 400.8 |
| 2010 | 627,973 | 3,482 | 2,385 | 554.5 | 379.8 |
| 2011 | 635,602 | 3,370 | 2,276 | 530.2 | 358.1 |
| 2012 | 649,326 | 3,362 | 2,251 | 517.8 | 346.7 |
| 2013 | 659,868 | 3,151 | 2,110 | 477.5 | 319.8 |
| 2014 | 670,314 | 2,867 | 1,924 | 427.7 | 287.0 |
| 2015 | 681,285 | 2,644 | 1,806 | 388.1 | 265.1 |
| 2016 | 688,901 | 2,544 | 1,816 | 369.3 | 263.6 |
| 2017 | 691,243 | 2,525 | 1,834 | 365.3 | 265.3 |

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 2008-2017, Criminal Justice Planning.

Davidson County population estimates for 2010-2017 are from the "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties and Municipalities", U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, March 2018. 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, 03/23/2018.

Table 11 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 486.2 inmates per 100,000 residents in 2017. Davidson County ranked second in population size, but it ranked third in rate of incarceration, with 365.3 jail inmates per 100,000 residents. Knox County was the third largest in population but ranked lowest with 286.3 jail inmates per 100,000 residents. Hamilton County incarcerated 409.3 and Rutherford County had 311.3 in jail per 100,000 residents in 2017. In 2017, all counties with the exception of Knox County had a decrease in the jail incarceration rate for all inmates compared to 2016 (Table 11).

We also compared incarceration rates without locally sentenced felons. In 2017, Davidson County had the lowest incarceration rate among the five counties, with 265.3 jail inmates per 100,000 residents. Rutherford County had a rate of 278.4, Knox County had a rate of 278.5, and Shelby County's rate was 328.9. Hamilton County had the highest jail incarceration rate with 403.4 inmates per 100,000 residents. Both Hamilton County and Rutherford County declined in the rate of incarceration from 2016. Knox County increased 5.8%, Shelby County increased 4.8% and Davidson County increased 0.6% in 2017 compared to 2016 (Table 11).

Table 11

**JAIL INCARCERATION RATES
DAVIDSON COUNTY COMPARED TO OTHER TENNESSEE COUNTIES
2016 and 2017**

| MEASURE | YEAR | Davidson | Hamilton | Knox | Rutherford | Shelby |
|---|--------------------|----------|----------|---------|------------|---------|
| COUNTY POPULATION ESTIMATE (ALL AGES) (c) | 2016 | 688,901 | 358,061 | 456,114 | 307,683 | 937,130 |
| | 2017 | 691,243 | 361,613 | 461,860 | 317,157 | 936,961 |
| | % change 2016-2017 | 0.3% | 1.0% | 1.3% | 3.1% | 0.0% |
| AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION - ALL INMATES (a) | 2016 | 2,544 | 1,532 | 1,237 | 977 | 4,634 |
| | 2017 | 2,525 | 1,480 | 1,322 | 987 | 4,556 |
| | % change 2016-2017 | -0.7% | -3.4% | 6.9% | 1.0% | -1.7% |
| JAIL INCARCERATION RATE PER 100,000 COUNTY RESIDENTS - ALL INMATES | 2016 | 369.3 | 427.9 | 271.2 | 317.5 | 494.5 |
| | 2017 | 365.3 | 409.3 | 286.3 | 311.3 | 486.2 |
| | % change 2016-2017 | -1.1% | -4.3% | 5.6% | -2.0% | -1.7% |
| AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION - LOCALLY SENTENCED FELONS REMOVED (b) | 2016 | 1,816 | 1,515 | 1,201 | 874 | 2,942 |
| | 2017 | 1,834 | 1,459 | 1,286 | 883 | 3,081 |
| | % change 2016-2017 | 1.0% | -3.7% | 7.1% | 1.0% | 4.7% |
| JAIL INCARCERATION RATE PER 100,000 COUNTY RESIDENTS - LOCALLY SENTENCED FELONS REMOVED | 2016 | 263.6 | 423.1 | 263.3 | 284.1 | 313.9 |
| | 2017 | 265.3 | 403.4 | 278.5 | 278.4 | 328.9 |
| | % change 2016-2017 | 0.6% | -4.7% | 5.8% | -2.0% | 4.8% |

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 2017. 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 2017.

(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 2017, Criminal Justice Planning. Jail population for the other counties comes from the "Tennessee Jail Summary Report", January-December 2017, TN Department of Correction, Policy, Planning, and Research Section. The 2016 and 2017 population estimates for Tennessee counties are from "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties and Municipalities", U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, March 2018.

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 in 2017 was an average of 6.0 inmates each day, compared to the 2016 average of 4.7 inmates per day. This year shows the second consecutive increase in the DHS/ICE inmates after seven consecutive years of decreases. There has been an overall decline of 18.2% in the average daily population of DHS/ICE inmates since 2008 when they averaged 73 inmates per day (Table 12).

(Source: *Average Daily Population Report*, Criminal Justice Planning, December 2017.)

Table 12

**DHS/ICE INMATES
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
DAVIDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
2008 – 2017**

| YEAR | AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION | AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION % CHANGE |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | DHS/ICE INMATES (a) | DHS/ICE INMATES (a) |
| 2008 | 73.3 | |
| 2009 | 23.8 | -67.5% |
| 2010 | 19.4 | -18.8% |
| 2011 | 18.8 | -2.7% |
| 2012 | 13.3 | -29.6% |
| 2013 | 5.6 | -57.6% |
| 2014 | 5.2 | -6.9% |
| 2015 | 4.1 | -21.2% |
| 2016 | 4.7 | 13.3% |
| 2017 | 6.0 | 27.5% |
| AVERAGE | 17.4 | -18.2% |

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 2008-2017. Criminal Justice Planning, 03/08/2018.

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 2017 there were no juveniles in the adult system. 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 4 juveniles transferred to the adult system from Juvenile Court in 2017, a 50% decline from 2016 when 8 transferred. The number has declined each year since 2009 when there were 70 juveniles transferred from Juvenile Court (Table 13).

Table 13

**JUVENILE INMATES
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND NUMBER TRANSFERRED
2008 – 2017**

| 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% |
| 2016 | 0 | -100.0% | 8 | -27.3% |
| 2017 | 0 | 0.0% | 4 | -50.0% |
| 2008-2017 | AVG: 15 | AVG: -30.0% | TOTAL: 312 | AVG: -24.3% |

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: "Monthly Juvenile Report", December 2008-2017. Criminal Justice Planning, 03/27/2018.

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 overall 0.8% decrease in the number of violent crimes during the first half of 2017 when compared with figures reported for the first six months of 2016. All but one category decreased. The charge of rape decreased 2.4%, robbery decreased 2.2%, and aggravated assault decreased 0.1%. The crime of murder, the only one to increase, increased 1.5%.

When looking at geographic regions of the country, all regions with the exception of the South showed a decrease in violent crimes. The Northeast saw the largest decrease of total violent crime with a decrease of 4.1%. The Midwest had a decrease of 0.7% and the West had a decrease of 0.2%. The South increased 0.1%. In the South, murders increased 3.6% , aggravated assaults increased 1.7%, rapes decreased 4.4%, and robberies decreased 3.1% during the first half of 2017 compared to the same time period in 2016.

(Source: *Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report, January-June 2017*, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, January 2018.)

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.

Preliminary figures for January-June 2017 indicate that law enforcement agencies throughout the nation reported that property crimes decreased 2.9% compared to the same time period in 2016. All but one category decreased. Burglaries decreased 6.1%, arsons decreased 3.5%, larceny-thefts decreased 3.0%, and motor vehicle thefts increased 4.1%.

All regions, showed an overall decrease in property crime rates. Property crimes in the South decreased 2.5%. The declines in the South's property crime were a 5.6% drop in Burglary, 2.8% drop in larceny-thefts, and a 4.4% decline in arson. Motor vehicle thefts was the only category to increase with a gain of 8.2%

(Source: *Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report, January-June 2017*, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, January 2018.)

C. Persons Arrested in the United States

The most recent year that data is available on persons arrested in the United States is 2016. In 2016, law enforcement in the United States made an estimated 10.7 million arrests for crimes committed (excluding traffic offenses). Law enforcement made nearly 1.4 million arrests for property crimes, which represented 12.7% of the total arrests. An estimated 515,151 arrests for violent crimes made up 4.8% of the total arrests. Drug abuse violations accounted for close to 1.6 million arrests (14.7% of total arrests), the most arrests for any offense category.

The number of arrests decreased 1.2% in 2016 when compared to arrest figures from the previous year. Arrests for violent crimes increased 1.9% and those for property crimes decreased 7.5% from 2015. The number of adults arrested increased 2.7 % while the number of juveniles arrested declined 3.9 % in 2016. By race, 69.6% of arrestees in 2016 were white, 26.9% were black, and 3.6% were of other races. The South is the U.S. region with the largest population and also had the highest arrest rate. In 2016, the South had a rate of 3610.9 arrests per 100,000 inhabitants.

Aggravated assaults accounted for 74.5% of violent crime arrests, the most of any violent crime category. Arrests for aggravated assaults increased 2.0% in 2016. The murder arrest rate increased 6.3% as compared to the previous year. During 2016, 89.9% of arrestees for violent crimes were people aged 18 or over and 10.1 % were under age 18. By race, whites accounted for 59.0% of violent crime arrestees, blacks accounted for 37.5%, and 3.5% were of other races.

Of the estimated arrests for property crimes, arrests for larceny-theft offenses comprised the largest percentage, 77.6%. Arrests for larceny-thefts decreased 9.5% in 2016. In 2016, a total of 86.4% of persons arrested for property crime were adults (persons 18 years and older). By race, 68.7 % of all persons arrested for property crime were white, 28.1% were black, and 3.2% were of other races.

(Source: *Crime in the United States 2016*, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Fall 2017.)

V. Prisoners in the United States

A. Volume and Trends

Overall, including federal, state and local correctional facilities, there were approximately 2,160,000 persons incarcerated in the United States at yearend 2016. This is the most recent data available. This was a 0.4% decrease from 2015. At yearend 2016, the number of inmates held in local jails increased 1.8% from 2015 to an estimated 740,700 inmates. By yearend 2016, over 1.4 million inmates were in the custody of State and Federal prison authorities which was a 1.5% decrease from 2015. In 2016, the prison population declined by 21,200 inmates and the number incarcerated in local jails increased by 13,300 (1.8%) from 2016.

The rate of incarceration in prison and jail was 670 inmates per 100,000 residents in 2016, down from 680 in 2015. This was a 1.5% decrease from the 2015 rate.

B. Female Inmates

The number of female and male inmates both decreased from 2015. During 2016 the number of women under the jurisdiction of State or Federal prison authorities decreased by 0.1%. The number of men in prison decreased 1.5%. At yearend 2016, 111,422 women and 1,393,975 men were in prison. The average annual rate of female prisoners for the years 2006 through 2015 declined 0.1%. By yearend 2016, women accounted for 7.4% of all prisoners.

Relative to their number in the U.S. resident population, men were a little more than 13 times more likely than women to be incarcerated in a State or Federal prison. At yearend 2016 there were 64 sentenced female inmates per 100,000 women in the US, compared to 847 sentenced male inmates per 100,000 men.

The states with the highest population of female prisoners are California, Florida and Texas. These three states held approximately 24% of the total female sentenced prisoner population. The federal correctional facilities held over 11,000 or approximately 11% of the total. Tennessee had 2,722 female inmates under State jurisdiction in 2016, representing a 3.1% increase from 2015. Tennessee's rate of incarceration for women was 79 female inmates per 100,000 females. This rate was higher than the U.S. total rate of 64 women incarcerated per 100,000 women.

C. Local Jails

In 2016 local jails held 5.6% of state and federal prisoners. At the end of 2016 (the most recent data available), states and the federal systems reported a total of 83,679 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 6,725 in 2016. That is a 20.1% decrease from 2015 (8,416).

Louisiana had the largest percentage of its state and federal inmate population housed in local jails with 57.8% of the total prisoners under the state jurisdiction. Kentucky housed the second largest percentage with 48.4% of the total jurisdiction.

D. Characteristics of Inmates

By race, black inmates represented 33.4% of all sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal authorities in 2016, while white inmates accounted for 30.2% and Hispanic inmates accounted for 23.3%.

Looking at the trends for female inmates, white females (48,900) outnumbered black females (20,300) and Hispanic females (19,300). Around 46% of all sentenced female inmates were white.

When imprisonment rates are estimated separately by age group, black males in all age groups have high rates relative to other race groups. The incarceration rate was highest for black males between the ages of 30 to 39. The percentage of all black male sentenced prisoners, as a percentage of all sentenced prisoners, was 32.0%. In 2016, the imprisonment rate per 100,000 declined for black males by 7.6% and it decreased for white males by 12.5% from rates in 2015.

Female prisoners ages 30 to 34 had the highest imprisonment rate. The imprisonment rates are much lower than male imprisonment rates at every age, but reveal similar racial and ethnic changes. Black females had an incarceration rate of 96 per 100,000, Hispanic females had a rate of 67 per 100,000, and white females had a 49 per 100,000 rate as of December 31, 2016. 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 96 per 100,000.

(Sources: *Correctional Populations in the United States, 2016*, NCJ251211, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, April 2018; *Prisoners in 2016*, NCJ 251149, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, January 2018; *Jail Inmates 2016*, NCJ 251210, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, February 2018)