



MEMPHIS SHELBY CRIME COMMISSION



ANNUAL REPORT 2018



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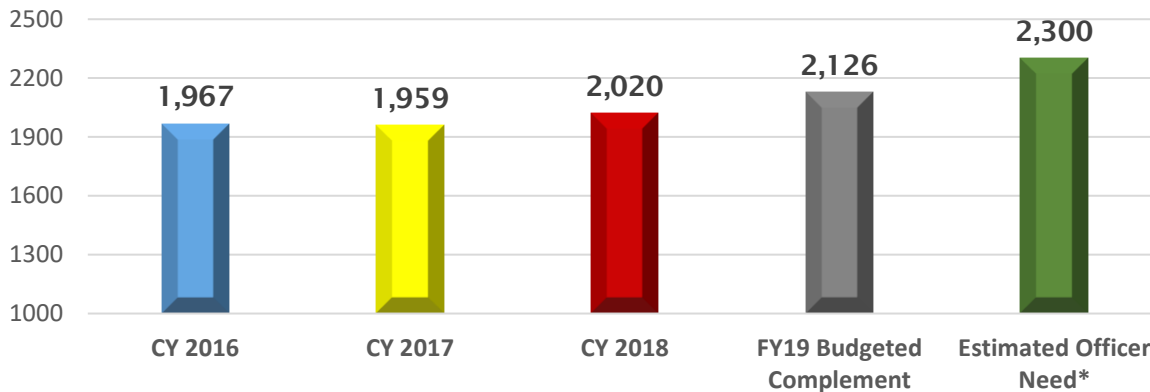
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LAW ENFORCEMENT STAFFING - A key part of the plan is the hiring and retention of more law enforcement personnel. The Crime Commission has been working closely with the Memphis Police Department (MPD), Memphis Mayor Jim Strickland, and others to reverse a six-year steady reduction in the number of MPD commissioned officers. Private sector funding of over \$6 million is being provided through the Crime Commission to the City of Memphis to pay for retention and recruitment bonuses at the MPD, as well as other steps to reverse a net loss of some 20% of the city's police force over a six-year period.

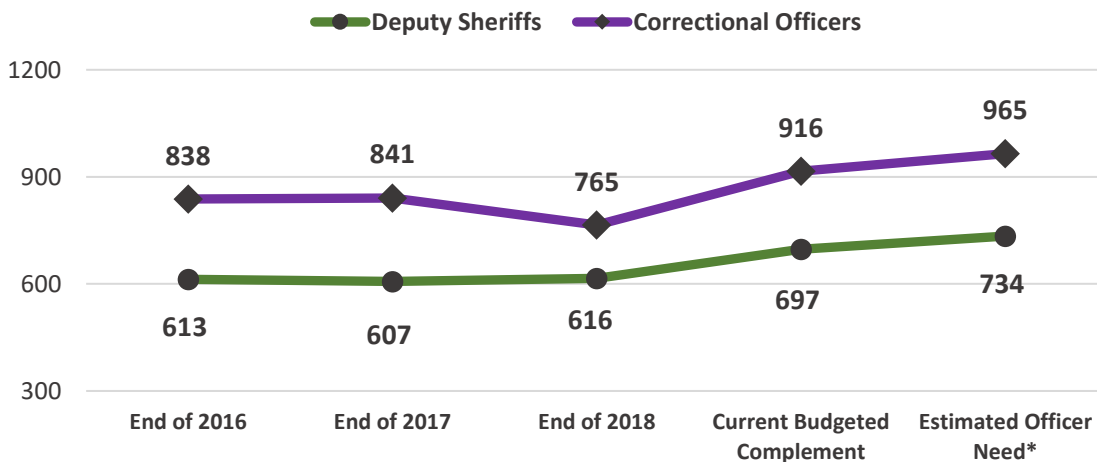
With new officers completing training and by reducing the attrition level, the MPD had an increase in commissioned police officers in 2018! The Shelby County Sheriff's Office had a slight increase in deputy sheriffs as well as a decrease in correctional officers.

Memphis Police Department Commissioned Officer Staffing 2016-2018



Source: MPD. *Estimated need is based on the goal for 2020. Rev. 1/19

Shelby County Sheriff's Office Staffing 2016-2018

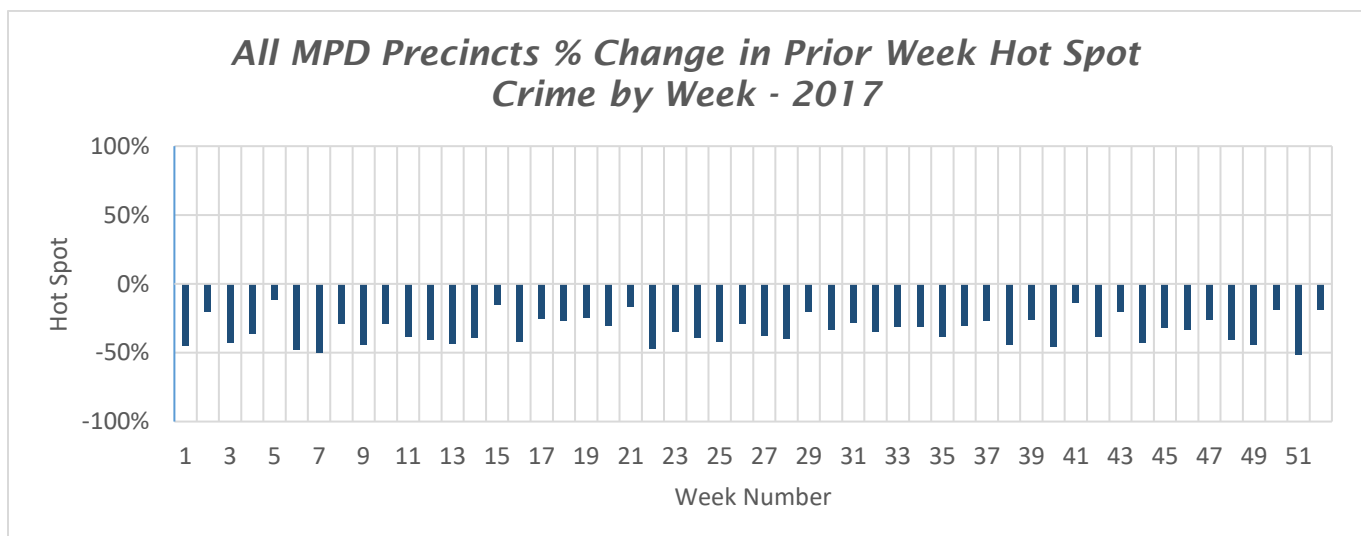


*Source: Shelby County Sheriff's Office. *Estimated need is based on the goal for 2020. Rev. 1/19

DATA-DRIVEN POLICING – Another important objective of the OSC plan is renewed commitment to data-driven policing. An assessment by the University of Memphis’ Public Safety Institute (PSI) of data-driven police practices by the Memphis Police Department (MPD) in 2017 indicated an immediate positive impact on the level of crime within identified “hot spots.”

Through the data-driven process used by the MPD, geographic hot spots are selected in each precinct each week based on the number of crimes reported in specified categories (robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, auto thefts, and thefts from autos). As part of the assessment, the PSI looked at whether reported crimes in the specified categories declined the week after a hot spot was identified.

The assessment revealed that, when looking at all nine MPD precincts together, crimes in the specified categories decreased within the designated hot spots 100 percent of the time in 2017 (all 52 weeks). On average, the number of reported crimes in the specified categories decreased in each precinct by more than 10 during the week after hot spots were designated. The Tillman MPD precinct had the highest average decrease – an average decline of 14.85 reported crimes.



One MPD precinct – Old Allen – had a decrease within designated hot spots 100 percent of the time (all 52 weeks). Three other MPD precincts – Crump, Tillman, and Airways – had decreases over 90 percent of the time.

The decline in reported crimes in the designated hot spots does not account for factors such as crime displacement (crime decreasing in one area but moving to another area). In addition, the assessment did not analyze the data to determine the degree to which crime reductions in hot spot areas were sustainable over time given the MPD’s current resources.

In 2019, the PSI plans to conduct an additional assessment that includes an examination of whether crime reductions in hot spot areas are sustained over time.

The full report on the assessment may be viewed on the PSI’s website at <https://www.memphis.edu/psi/research>.

ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS SYSTEM FOR STATE PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES –

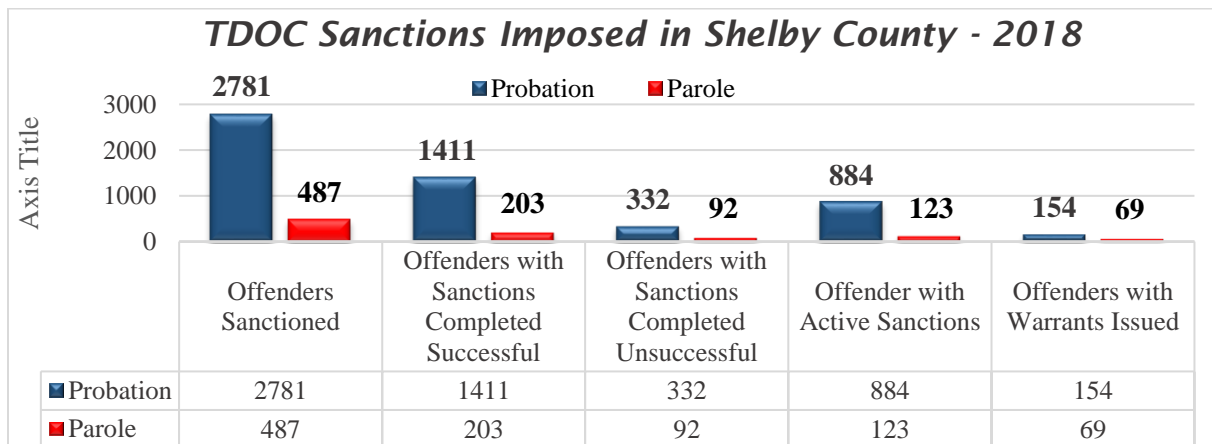
In 2014, then Governor Bill Haslam established the Governor's Task Force on Sentencing and Recidivism, co-chaired by then Commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security Bill Gibbons, now serving as president of the Crime Commission. (Four current members of the Crime Commission board served on the task force - District Attorney Amy Weirich, State Representative John DeBerry, Criminal Court Judge John Campbell, and Blair Taylor of Memphis Tomorrow.)

The task force recommended the development of swift, certain and proportionate responses for non-compliance with probation and parole conditions that do not constitute new criminal offenses, with the goal of providing immediate responses and repercussions designed to curtail non-compliant behavior without resulting in incarceration. (The task force noted that some 40 percent of admissions to Tennessee Department of Correction facilities were for violations of conditions of probation or parole that did not involve commission of a new criminal offense!)

In 2016, Governor Haslam proposed and the General Assembly enacted the Public Safety Act, which, in part, directed the Department of Correction to adopt a system of graduated sanctions for noncompliance with community supervision conditions based upon the severity of the violation and the individual's risk level.

Part of the OSC plan is effective implementation of this new system of administrative sanctions in Shelby County. The Crime Commission has been monitoring implementation of the new system in Shelby County.

The accompanying chart shows the status of administrative sanctions imposed on those under probation or parole supervision in Shelby County in 2018. In 2018, 3,268 individuals under supervision (2,781 probationers and 487 parolees) were sanctioned in some form, and 1,614 sanctions were successfully completed. Another 1,007 sanctions were still being implemented at the end of 2018. Of those facing sanctions, 424 were unsuccessful in meeting the sanction requirements and went to the next level of sanctioning. Only 223 had warrants issued for re-incarceration.



Source: Tennessee Department of Correction (TDOC)

The Public Safety Institute at the University of Memphis is conducting an evaluation of the administrative sanctions system in Shelby County, including an in-depth look at the reasons for sanctions and the level of repeat criminal offenders among those under the new system compared to the level of repeat offenders prior to the new system.

YOUTH ASSESSMENT CENTER – Plans for opening the Shelby County Youth Assessment Center (YAC) on a pilot basis moved forward in 2018. The Shelby County Board of Commissioners approved a \$500,000 contract with the University of Tennessee Health Science Center (UTHSC) to begin operation of the center on a pilot basis in 2019 for one year, with the option to renew the agreement for an additional three years. The program will be run through UTHSC's Center for Health in Justice Involved Youth headed by Dr. Altha Stewart.

Establishment of the YAC is a key objective of the OSC crime reduction plan. The accompanying chart reflects the number and percentage of repeat delinquency offenders for calendar years 2016, 2017, and 2018. In 2018, over half were repeat offenders. The center is designed to more effectively address the needs and challenges of youthful offenders on the front end and reduce the likelihood of repeat offenses.

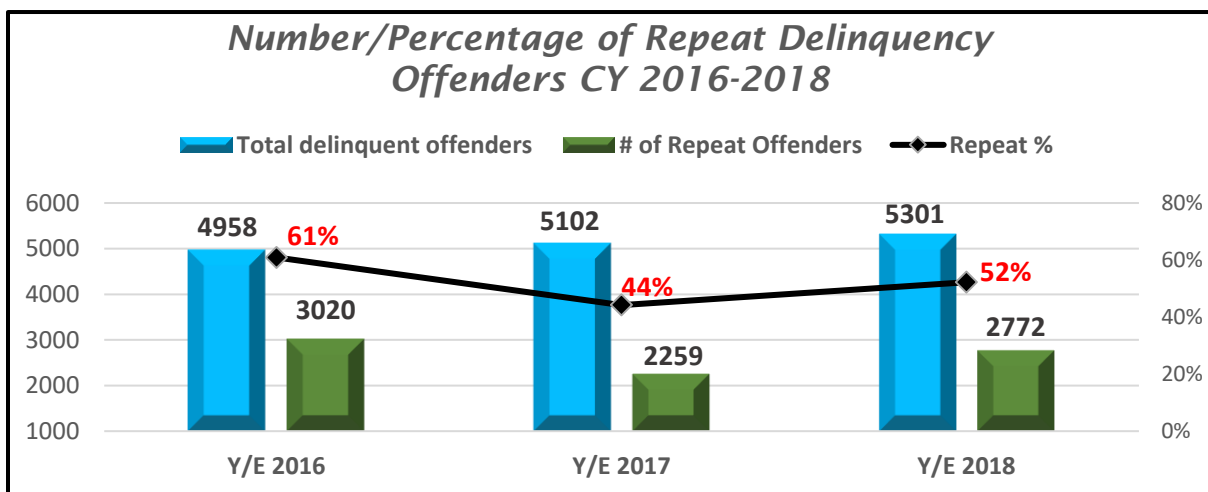


Shelby County Mayor Lee Harris

Youth may voluntarily come for assessment upon referral by family or school, or through law enforcement escort, with no contact with the formal juvenile justice system. The center's primary goals will include (1) diverting youth from the juvenile justice system for lower level offenses, consistent with public safety; (2) increasing effectiveness in the use of limited community resources; and (3) serving as a resource to facilitate better relationships among youth, families, the community, service agencies, and components of the justice system.

The program will be evaluated during the pilot phase to help determine whether it should be expanded to cover all youth in Shelby County who meet certain criteria.

Initially proposed by former County Mayor Mark Luttrell, the agreement between Shelby County and UTHSC is supported strongly by new County Mayor Lee Harris.



Source: Shelby County Juvenile Court Rev 1/19

OPERATION: SAFE COMMUNITY MOVING FORWARD

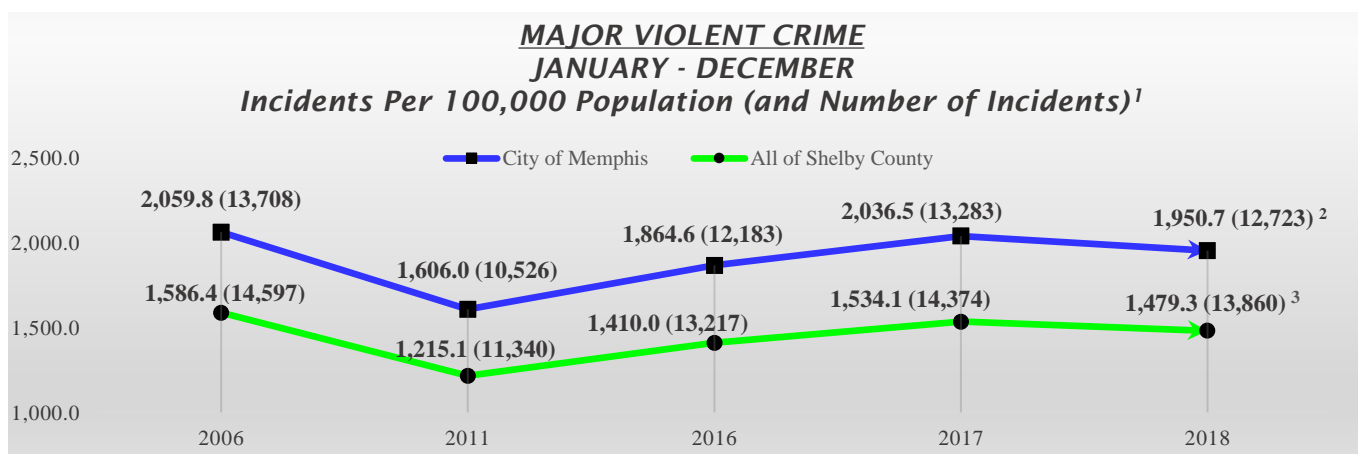
In 2019, we must build on the momentum generated in 2018 with a healthy sense of urgency. As Mayor Strickland has noted, reducing violent crime in particular is our No. 1 priority as a community. The Crime Commission looks forward to working with its partners in 2019 to advance implementation of the OSC plan to make our community safer. The Crime Commission is committed to implementation of a crime plan designed to achieve measurable, near-term reductions in crime with clear benchmarks, including gun and gang violence, youth violence, and domestic violence.

CRIME TRENDS

In measuring overall crime rates and trends, the Crime Commission (and the Public Safety Institute) use data reported by local enforcement agencies to the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS), which was developed and is maintained by the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation. An incident is defined in TIBRS as “one or more offenses committed by the same offender, or group of offenders acting in concert, at the same time and place.” Reported major violent crimes and domestic violence offenses, however, uniquely refer to a victim count versus an incident count. All rates are calculated based on per 100,000 population.

Through the media, on a quarterly basis, the Crime Commission and the Public Safety Institute issue jointly crime data for both Memphis and all of Shelby County, including the numbers and rates per 100,000 population for overall crime, major violent crime, major property crime and domestic violence. The data is posted on the Crime Commission website quarterly as well.

The accompanying charts show both the rates and number of reported incidents in these four categories for both Memphis and all of Shelby County for 2018 as well as 2006, 2011, 2016, and 2017. (2006 is included because it is the year in which high crime numbers and rates resulted in the first five-year OSC crime plan [2007-2011]. 2011 is included because it represents the low point in reported violent crime incidents. 2016 represents the baseline year for the current OSC crime plan).

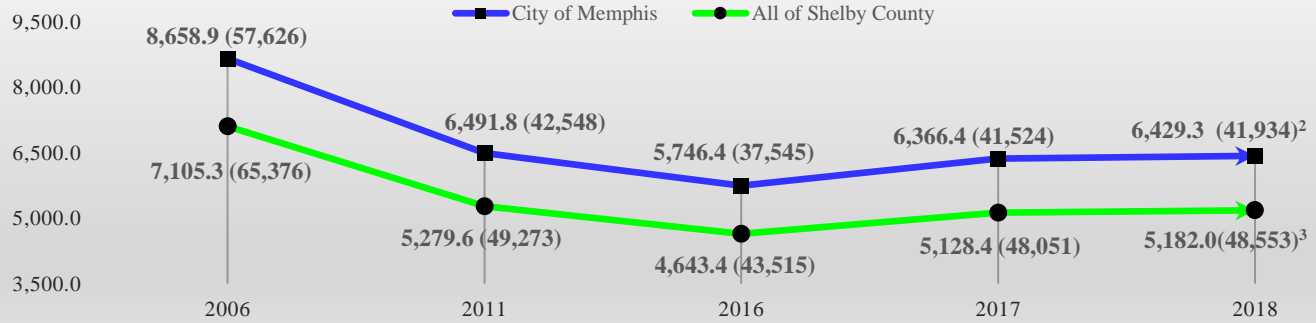


¹ Includes murders, forcible rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults. Source: Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI). The 2018 TBI figures are preliminary.

² The 2018 figure is a decrease of 5.3 percent from 2006 and a decrease of 4.2 percent from 2017 in the city of Memphis.

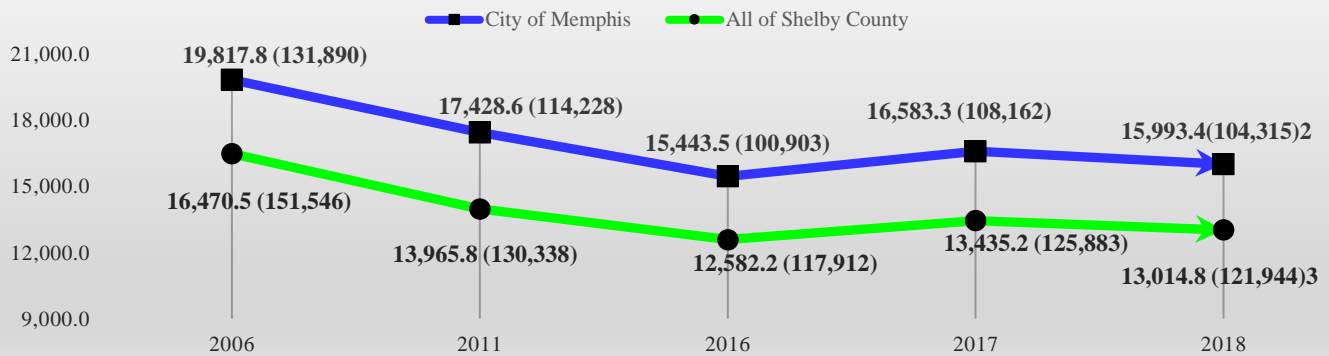
³ The 2018 figure is a decrease of 6.8 percent from 2006 and a decrease of 3.6 percent from 2017 in all of Shelby County.

**MAJOR PROPERTY CRIME
JANUARY - DECEMBER
Incidents Per 100,000 Population (and Number of Incidents)¹**



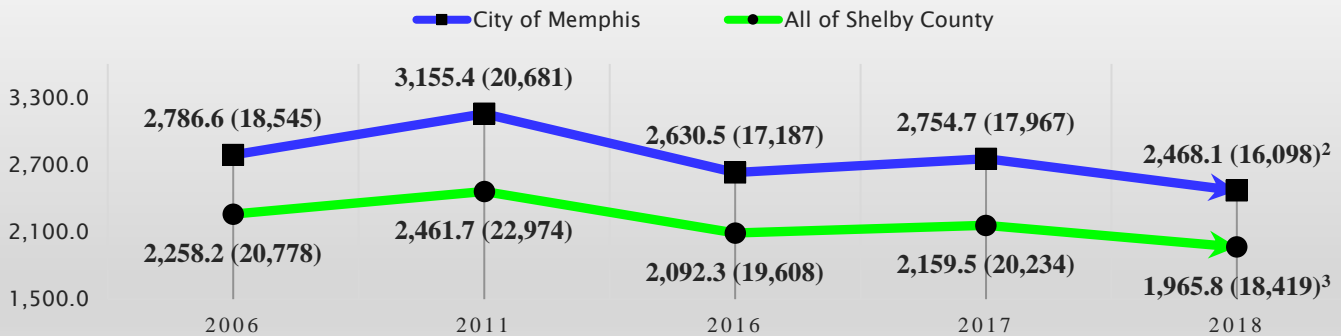
¹ Includes burglaries, motor vehicle thefts, and other felony thefts. Source: Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI). The 2018 TBI figures are preliminary.
² The 2018 figure is a 25.7 percent decrease from 2006 and a 1.0 percent increase from 2017 in the city of Memphis.
³ The 2018 figure is a 27.1 percent decrease from 2006 and a 1.0 percent increase from 2017 in all of Shelby County.

**OVERALL CRIME
JANUARY - DECEMBER
Incidents Per 100,000 Population (and Number of Incidents)¹**



¹ The overall crime rate is measured by 54 separate types of "Group A crimes" tracked by the T.B.I.
Source: Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI). The 2018 TBI figures are preliminary.
² The 2018 figure is a 19.3 percent decrease from 2006 and a 3.6 percent decrease from 2017 in the city of Memphis.
³ The 2018 figure is a 21.0 percent decrease from 2006 and a 3.1 percent decrease from 2017 for all of Shelby County.

**REPORTED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS
JANUARY - DECEMBER
Incidents Per 100,000 Population (And Number Of Incidents)¹**



¹ Source: Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI). The 2018 TBI figures are preliminary.
² The 2018 figure is a decrease of 11.4 percent from 2006 and a decrease of 10.4 percent from 2017 in the city of Memphis.
³ The 2018 figure is a decrease of 12.9 percent from 2006 and a decrease of 9.0 percent from 2017 in all of Shelby County.



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