



HATE CRIME 2017



TENNESSEE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Governor

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MARK GWYN
Director

April 30, 2018

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I would like to present the 2017 Hate Crime annual report. This report is published by the TBI presenting information on reported crimes motivated by bias that occurred in Tennessee. The information contained in the report is based on crime statistics information submitted by law enforcement agencies, colleges and universities in Tennessee to TBI's Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS) program. TIBRS is the state version of the FBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) program. Please see <https://crimeinsight.tbi.tn.gov/> for additional information.

The groups toward which bias-motivated crimes may be directed are based on the national definitions and conform to the same standards used in the annual Hate Crime report published by the FBI for the United States. Any offense may be motivated by bias. The bias motivation is an element of the offense and is not reported as a separate crime occurrence.

I am very proud of the efforts of all participating law enforcement agencies, colleges and universities in the state to provide the data necessary to produce this report. Our combined efforts have resulted in this annual report detailing the nature of bias-motivated crime occurrences in our state.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mark Gwyn".

Mark Gwyn
Director

Introduction

This report examines hate crimes reported to the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS) by Tennessee law enforcement agencies, colleges and universities for the year 2017. Reporting agencies were contacted and asked to verify the accuracy of the hate crime data reported for their jurisdiction. An examination of the reported data revealed several trends and noteworthy facts that are detailed in the body of the report.

Bias Motivation

Hate crimes are often committed on the basis of differences in personal characteristics, such as appearance, language, nationality, or religion. The key element of any hate crime is the presence of bias motivation. The criminal act alone does not define a hate crime; rather, the investigation of the crime must conclude that the offender was bias motivated. Eight bias categories are used when reporting hate crimes: Anti-Racial, Anti-Ethnicity/National Origin, Anti-Religious, Anti-Disability, Anti-Sexual, Gender Bias, Gender Identity Bias and Non-Specific.

Please note that there is an “Unknown” bias code in the Non-Specific category. The purpose of the “Unknown” bias code is to serve as a category for those offenses thought to be bias motivated and which are currently under investigation. These crimes demonstrate characteristics of a hate crime; however, a specific bias motivation code/category has not been determined. Therefore, it should be noted that a hate crime *may or may not have* transpired. Once a conclusion is made, the agencies are responsible for removing the “Unknown” bias code and properly categorizing the hate crime. Incidents that do not involve facts and/or evidence of the offender’s bias motivation are to be reported as “None.”

Methodology

The TBI collects hate crime data regarding criminal offenses that are motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender’s bias against a race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, ancestry, gender, gender Identity or disability and are committed against persons, property or society. It is difficult to know with certainty whether a crime was a result of the offender’s bias because motivation is subjective. Law enforcement investigation is crucial for accurate hate crime reporting because it must reveal sufficient evidence to lead a reasonable person to conclude that the offender’s actions were motivated by his or her bias. Only then can law enforcement report an incident as a hate crime.

Categories of Bias Codes

Anti-Religious		Anti-Sexual Orientation
Jewish	Mormon	Male Homosexual (Gay)
Catholic	Jehovah's Witness	Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
Protestant	Eastern Orthodox – Greek	Homosexual (Gay & Lesbian)
Islamic	Other Christian	Bisexual
Multi-Religious Group	Buddhist	Heterosexual
Atheism/Agnosticism	Hindu	Anti- Gender
Other Religion	Sikh	Male
Anti-Racial/ Ethnicity/ Ancestry		Female
American Indian/Alaskan Native	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Anti- Gender Identity
Asian	White	Transgender
Black or African American	Arab	Gender Non-Conforming
Hispanic or Latino	Non-Specific	Anti-Disability
Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	Unknown	Physical Disability
Multi- Racial	None	Mental Disability

Data Collection

All law enforcement agencies are mandated by the Federal Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990 to report all hate crimes to the Attorney General. This report utilizes data collected through the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS) to identify bias motivated offenses.

The national data collection guidelines stipulate that a hate crime may involve multiple offenses, victims, and offenders within one incident. Counting crimes follows the same standards used in the Crime in Tennessee publication. Crimes Against Persons and Robbery are a count of the individual victims while Crimes Against Property count one offense for each incident, regardless of the number of victims.

This report uses the minimally accepted designations for race and ethnicity as established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and published in the Federal Register. The revised standards have six minimum categories for data on race and three categories for data on ethnicity. In complying with published standards, the following racial designations are used in the hate crime data collection program: White, Black or African American, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander and Multiple Races. The ethnic/ancestral designations are Hispanic, Arab and Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry.

Evidence a Crime is Motivated by Bias

Because motivation is subjective, it is difficult to know with certainty whether a crime was the result of the offender's bias. Therefore, before an incident can be reported as a hate crime, objective facts must be present to lead a prudent person to conclude that the offender's actions were motivated by bias. While no single fact may be conclusive, facts such as the following are supportive of a finding of bias.

- ❖ The offender and the victim were of a different race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, and/or ethnicity/national origin. For example, the victim was black and the offender was white.
- ❖ Bias related drawings, markings, symbols, or graffiti were left at the crime scene. For example, a swastika was painted on the floor of a synagogue.
- ❖ Bias-related verbal comments, written statements, or gestures were made by the offender, which indicated his/her bias. For example, the offender shouted a racial epithet at the victim.
- ❖ Certain objects, items, or things which indicate bias was involved. For example, the offenders wore white sheets with hoods covering their faces or a burning cross was left in front of the victim's house.
- ❖ The victim is a member of a racial, religious, disability, sexual-orientation, or ethnic/national origin group which is overwhelmingly outnumbered by other residents in the neighborhood where the victim lives and the incident took place. This factor loses significance with the passage of time; i.e., it is most significant when the victim first moved into the neighborhood and becomes less and less significant as time passes without incident.
- ❖ The victim was visiting a neighborhood where previous hate crimes were committed against other members of his/her racial, religious, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnic/national origin group and where tensions remained high against his/her group.
- ❖ Several incidents occurred in the same locality at or about the same time and the victims were all of the same race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin.
- ❖ A substantial portion of the community where the crime occurred perceived the incident as motivated by bias.
- ❖ The victim was engaged in activities promoting his/her race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin. For example, the victim was a member of the NAACP or participated in gay rights demonstrations.
- ❖ The incident coincided with a holiday or a date of particular significance relating to race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin, e.g., Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Rosh Hashanah.

Quick Facts

- ❖ In 2017, a total of 570,381 Group A Offenses were reported and 0.03% of these crimes were reported with a known bias motivation.
- ❖ A total of 133 reported victims were reported with bias of Unknown and are not included in further analysis.
- ❖ A total of 190 individual victims were reported with a known bias motivation in the offense.
- ❖ This report only examines the categories of Crimes Against Persons and Property.
- ❖ Overall, the number of bias motivated victims increased from 2016-2017.
- ❖ Disability Bias victim offenses increased from 6 victims in 2016 to 36 victims in 2017.
- ❖ The number of Damage/Destruction/Vandalism hate crime offenses decreased 13.2% from the previous year.
- ❖ Assault Offenses were the most frequently reported bias motivated offense in 2017.
- ❖ Males (54.7%) were victimized at a higher rate than females (45.3%).
- ❖ 32 victims and 8 offenders in 2017 were juveniles (under age 18).
- ❖ 10.2% hate crime offenses were committed by individuals from the Under 18 age group.
- ❖ 80.6% of hate crime offenders were male, 16.9% were female, with the remaining offenders reported with an Unknown gender.
- ❖ 12 noon through 2:59 pm was the most commonly reported time period for bias-motivated crimes with 57 incidents.
- ❖ Thursday was the most frequently reported day of week in 2017.
- ❖ 50 bias-motivated incidents were Cleared by Arrest in 2017.
- ❖ The majority of hate crimes occurred at a location of Residence/Home.
- ❖ Racial/Ethnicity/Ancestry bias (56.8%) was the most frequently reported known bias in 2017.
- ❖ Anti-Black or African American Bias accounted for 37.7% of all Known Biases in 2017.

2015-2017 Bias Motivation Occurrences

Bias Motivation	2015		2016		2017	
	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias	193	74.5%	121	67.3%	113	56.8%
Anti-White	44	17.0%	30	16.8%	16	8.0%
Anti-Black or African American	77	29.7%	76	42.2%	75	37.7%
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Anti-Asian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Anti-Multi-Racial Group	4	1.5%	6	3.3%	3	1.5%
Anti-Arab	0	0.0%	4	2.2%	0	0.0%
Anti-Hispanic or Latino	17	6.6%	3	1.7%	11	5.5%
Anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	50	19.3%	2	1.1%	6	3.0%
Religious Bias	29	11.2%	17	9.4%	20	10.0%
Anti-Jewish	10	3.9%	1	0.6%	2	1.0%
Anti-Catholic	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%
Anti-Protestant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Anti-Islamic	8	3.1%	4	2.2%	9	4.5%
Anti-Multi-Religious Group	3	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Anti-Atheist/Agnostic/Etc.	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Anti-Other Religion	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%
Anti-Mormon	5	1.9%	3	1.7%	1	0.5%
Anti-Eastern Orthodox (Greek	1	0.4%	3	1.7%	1	0.5%
Anti-Other Christian	2	0.7%	3	1.7%	5	2.5%
Anti-Buddhist	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%
Anti-Sikh	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%
Sexual Bias	32	12.4%	36	20.0%	30	15.1%
Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	13	5.0%	19	10.6%	12	6.1%
Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)	2	0.8%	3	1.7%	6	3.0%
Anti-Homosexual (Gays and Lesbians)	14	5.4%	11	6.1%	10	5.0%
Anti-Heterosexual	2	0.8%	2	1.0%	1	0.5%
Anti-Bisexual	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%
Anti-Transgender	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Anti-Gender Non-Conforming	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Anti-Female (Gender Bias)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Disability Bias	5	1.9%	6	3.4%	36	18.1%
Anti-Physical Disability	1	0.4%	3	1.7%	2	1.0%
Anti-Mental Disability	4	1.5%	3	1.7%	34	17.1%
Total Known Bias	259	100.00%	180	100.0%	199	100.00%
Total Unknown Bias	334	64.5%	51	9.8%	133	25.7%

Note: An offense may contain up to five bias motivations. Some victims may be reflected in more than one anti-bias group.

Comparison of Offense Types Motivated by Bias

Persons vs. Property

Hate crimes, by their nature, are typically committed against individuals. Society is rarely reported as the victim of bias-motivated offenses, and those incidents have not been included in this report. Offenses analyzed in this report include Crimes Against Persons and Crimes against Property. Crimes where the bias is reported as “Unknown” will not be included in the analysis portion of this report.

Bias-motivated offenses categorized in TIBRS as Crimes Against Persons accounted for 61.3% of all hate crimes in 2017. Crimes Against Property, in contrast, accounted for 38.7% of all hate crimes reported. Racial Bias accounted for 56.8% of reportable known bias motivation categories in TIBRS, followed by Disability Bias at 18.1%.

Intimidation (33.6%) made up the largest Crimes Against Persons offense category in 2017, followed by Simple Assault (32.8%) and Aggravated Assault (31.1%).

Murder and Fondling were reported with the motivation category of Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias. Stalking was reported with the motivation category of Gender Bias—Anti-Female.

Further, data on Crimes Against Property revealed, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism accounted for the most reported offense type at 16.6% in 2017.

Theft- All Other Larceny accounted for the second most reported offense at 14.6%. The majority of Property offenses were reported with a Racial Bias motivation in 2017.

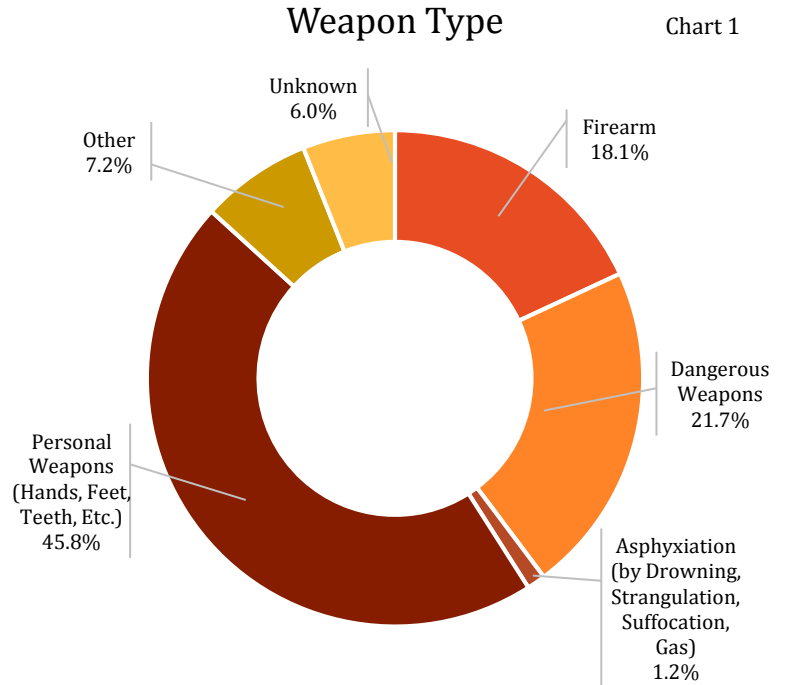
Crimes Against Persons		Table 1
Offense Type	Total	
Murder	1	
Fondling	1	
Stalking	1	
Aggravated Assault	38	
Simple Assault	40	
Intimidation	41	
Total	122	
Crimes Against Property		
Offense Type	Total	
Burglary	6	
Counterfeiting/Forgery	1	
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	33	
Fraud- Credit Card/ATM	3	
Fraud-False Pretenses	2	
Fraud-Impersonation	2	
Robbery	1	
Theft - All Other Larceny	29	
Total	77	

The 2017 offenses reported with an Unknown Bias are being reviewed and the number should be decreasing. Please check <https://crimeinsight.tbi.tn.gov/> for updated information. Below is a list of agencies reporting unknown bias. For the purpose of this report, all analysis of the data will exclude the category of Unknown.

Agencies Reporting a Bias of Unknown—2017	Number
Alcoa Police Department	1
Atoka Police Department	1
Benton County Sheriff's Office	5
Brentwood Police Department	2
Carter County Sheriff's Office	49
Collierville Police Department	4
Cookeville Police Department	2
Gibson County Sheriff's Office	9
Hamblen County Sheriff's Office	2
Hamilton County Sheriff's Office	3
Jamestown Police Department	1
Jefferson City Police Department	4
Kingsport Police Department	3
Lawrence County Sheriff's Office	3
Macon County Sheriff's Office	2
Millington Police Department	4
Monroe County Sheriff's Office	12
Motlow State Community College	1
Mount Juliet Police Department	2
Oak Ridge Police Department	2
Perry County Sheriff's Office	1
Robertson County Sheriff's Office	2
Spring Hill Police Department	3
Tennessee College of Applied Technology at Nashville	1
Tennessee Department of Safety	6
Tennessee State Fire Marshal	1
Trezevant Police Department	1
Union County Sheriff's Office	1
Union University	3
Washington County Sheriff's Office	1
White Bluff Police Department	1

Crimes Against Persons

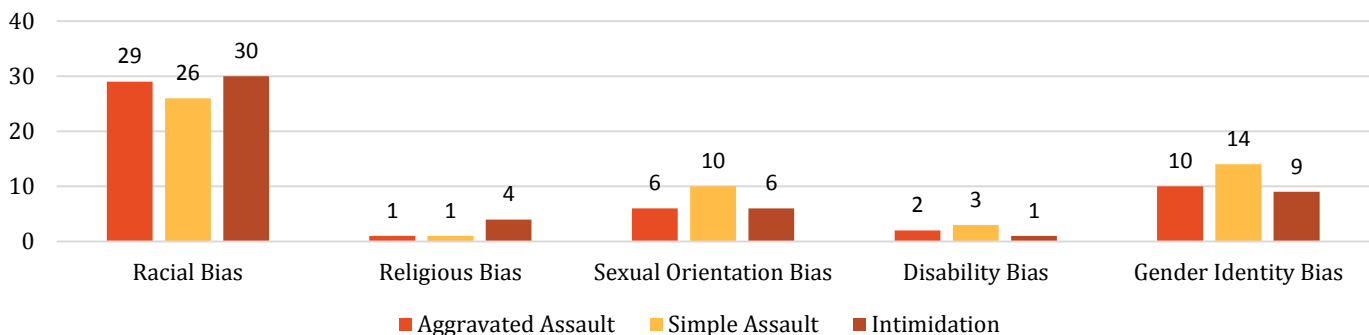
Chart 1 depicts Weapon Types used in Crimes Against Persons bias-motivated offenses. Up to three weapons may be reported with any offense requiring weapon entry. Of the 83 weapons reported, the most commonly reported weapon type category was Personal Weapons (45.8%) which includes the use of hands, feet, teeth, etc. to inflict injury. The second highest weapon type category reported in 2017 was the weapon Category of Dangerous Weapons (21.7%) which includes the use of a Knife/Cutting Instrument and Blunt Object.



Further findings indicated, TIBRS offenses listed as Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault and Intimidation decreased by 7.8% from 2016 to 2017. The two bias groups most reported for the combined offenses were Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias at 73.6% followed by Sexual Orientation Bias at 16.4%.

TIBRS defines the offense of Intimidation as “unlawfully placing another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.” Forty-one such bias-motivated Intimidation offenses were reported in 2017, resulting in a 18.0% decrease from 2016. Aggravated Assault offenses increased from 19 offenses in 2016 to 38 offenses reported in 2017.

2017 Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault and Intimidation Chart 2



Crimes Against Property

The TIBRS Crimes Against Property category includes offenses such as Burglary, Conterfeiting/Forgery, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism, Fraud, Robbery, and Theft- All Other Larceny. Of the 77 bias-motivated Crimes Against Property victims, 33 were reported under the Destruction/Damage/Vandalism offense. Over the past three years, this offense has consistently been the most frequently reported property hate crime.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism—Three Year Comparison

Chart 3

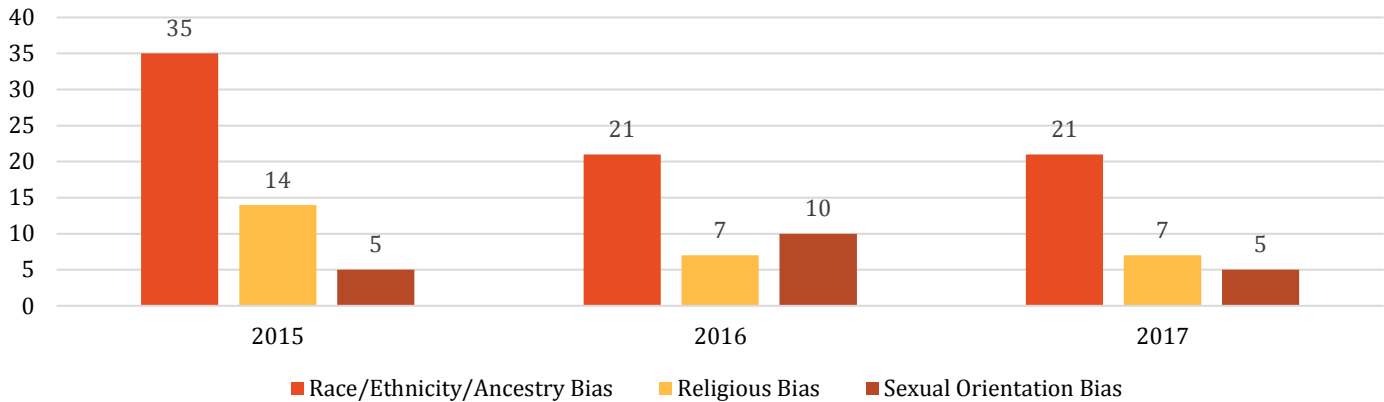
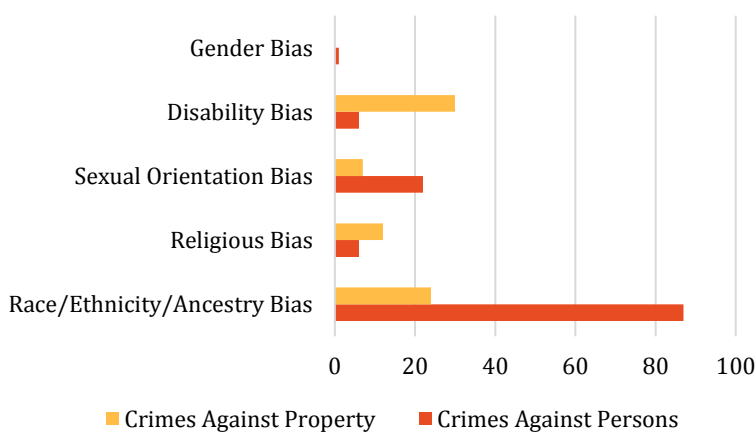


Chart 3 shown above compares bias-motivated offenses for the Destruction/Damage/Vandalism category from 2015-2017. Bias-motivated Destruction/Damage/Vandalism decreased from 2016 to 2017 by 13.2%. Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias accounted for the most reported bias motivation type year to year.

Crimes Against Persons vs. Crimes Against Property

Chart 4



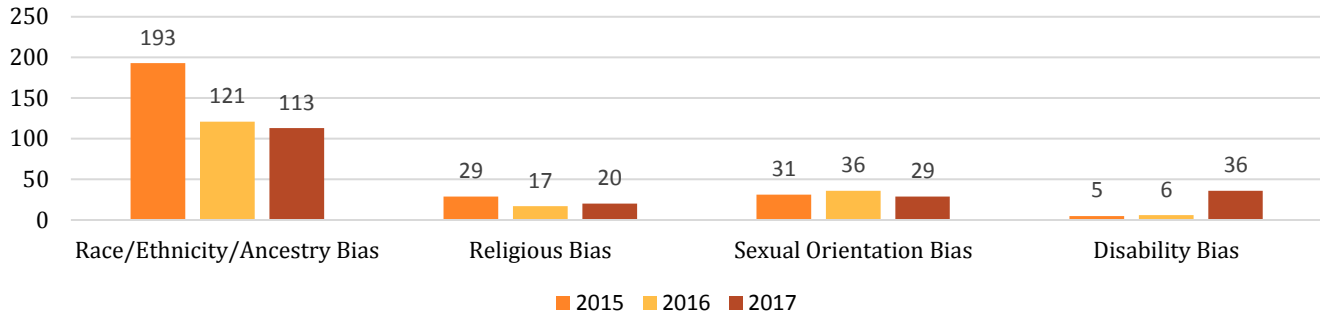
Data shown on Chart 4 represents a comparison between Crimes Against Persons and Crimes Against Property by Bias Motivation type for 2017. Offenses in both categories were predominantly reported as Racial/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias-motivated.

Findings indicated that Crimes Against Persons were the most reported offense type in 2017 and has continuously been the leading offense type year to year.

Hate Crime Victims

In 2017, there were a total of 315 individual victims reported. Of those 315 victims, 125 were reported with an Unknown bias or in other words, “offender’s motivation not known.” Per TIBRS, Unknown Bias are thought to have characteristics of a bias motivated offense and are currently under investigation to determine a specific category. Victims reported with an Unknown Bias are not included in Chart 5.

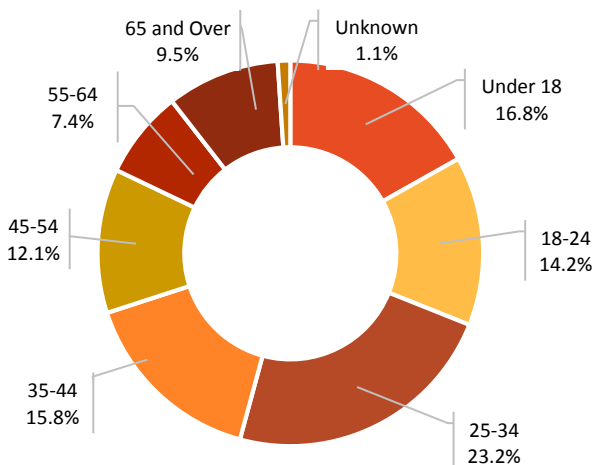
Bias Motivation by Number of Victims 3 Year Comparison Chart 5



Data shown on Chart 5 reveals a 41.5% from 2016-2017 decrease in Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias. Disability bias, in contrast, increased dramatically within the 3 year period with 5 reported in 2015 to 36 reported in 2017. Further analysis on victim data revealed, Males (54.7%) were victimized at a higher rate, than females (45.3%).

Victims identified as White made up 51.6% of the hate crime victims whereas, 43.7% were identified as Black or African American. The race category of Asian had three victims, Native American/Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander had zero reported victims for 2017. Six victims were reported with an Unknown race.

Victims by Age Group Chart 6



Data revealed age group category 25-34 as the most common victim type accounting for 23.2% of individual victims reported with a known bias in 2017.

The least age group to be victimized in 2017— with a known bias— were ages 55-64, only accounting for 7.4%.

Only 1.1% victims were reported with an Unknown Age in 2017.

Juvenile Victims and Offenders

The 2017 data reveals that 32 victims of known bias hate crime offenses were juveniles. Racial/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias is the most commonly reported motivation for Juvenile hate crimes at 71.9%. Of the total Bias known, Juvenile females (63.6%) were victimized at a higher rate than males (36.4%).

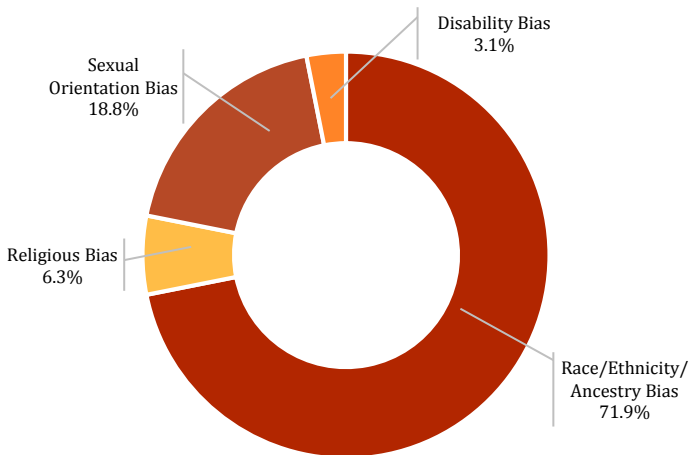
Two female victims and 5 male victims under the age of 10 were reported under the bias motivation of Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry bias in 2017. Also, Black or African American juveniles had the highest frequency of juvenile victims (62.5%), and were most often targeted due to Racial/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias whereas, 8 White victims were victimized in the same bias category. Two victims were reported as Unknown Race with a bias motivation of Religious bias.

Twenty two adult offenders were reported as having committed hate crimes against individuals under the age of 18. The remaining offenders of hate crimes committed against juveniles were other juveniles and male juveniles were the most common offender against other juveniles in 2017.

Juvenile Victims		
Offense Type	Total	
Intimidation	13	
Simple Assault	10	
Aggravated Assault	7	
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1	
Fondling	1	
Total	32	
Offenders Against Juvenile Victims		
Offender Age	Male	Female
Under 18	6	2
18 to 24	8	1
25 to 34	5	0
35 to 44	2	0
45 to 54	2	0
55 to 64	2	0
65 and over	2	0
Total	27	3

Juvenile Victims by Bias Type

Chart 6



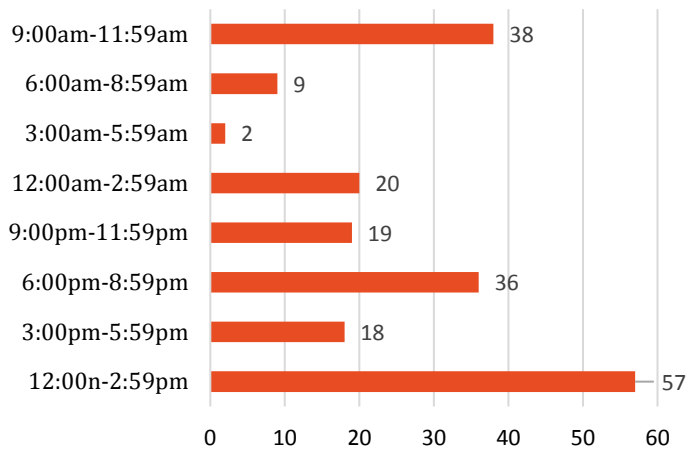
Analysis of the TIBRS offenses committed against Juveniles revealed that 10 of juvenile victims were victims of Simple Assault.

Sexual Orientation Bias made up the second highest category of known bias accounting for 18.8%. The least reported known bias reported in 2017 was Disability Bias at 3.1%. Unknown bias against juveniles is not included in Chart 6.

When and Where

Time of Day

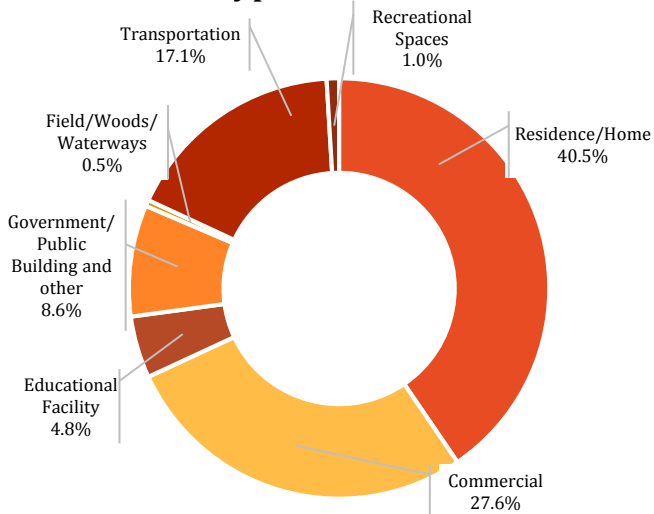
Chart 7



Time of day, location, and day of week, are examined in an effort to identify when hate crimes occur. Chart 7 details the Time of Day of when hate crime incidents occurred in 2017. The majority of 2017 hate crimes occurred between the hours of 12:00 pm-2:59 pm— Intimidation accounted for the majority of bias-motivated offenses. Incidents with an unknown bias motivation are not included in Charts 7-9.

Type of Location

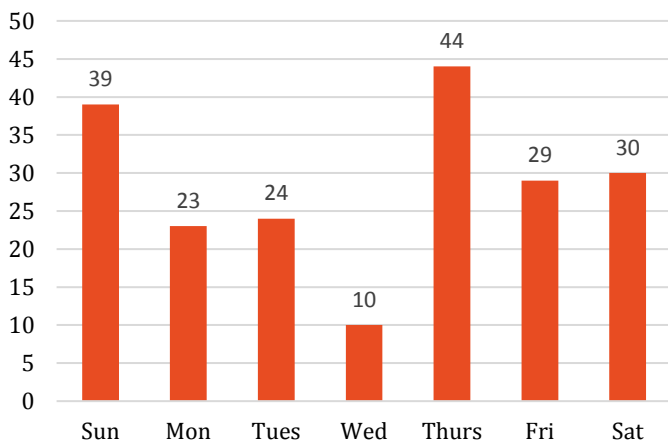
Chart 8



Per TIBRS, more than one location category may be reported in an incident. One incident reported a secondary location code of Cyperspace in 2017. Data illustrated on Chart 8 revealed the location type of Residence/Home (40.5%) accounted for the highest reported location, followed by Commercial (27.6%) and Transportation (17.1%). Only one incident was reported with the location type of Unknown.

Day of Week

Chart 9



The most reported day of week in 2017 was Thursday (22.1%), followed by Sunday (19.6%). Friday (14.6%) and Saturday (15.1%) respectively had higher reported incidents compared to other days in 2017. Bias motivated offenses reported as Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry bias occurred predominately on Sundays and Fridays in 2017. Disability bias accounted for the most reported on Thursday. Also, Data shown on Chart 9 revealed that hate crimes are less likely to occur on Wednesday.

Hate Crimes and Clearances

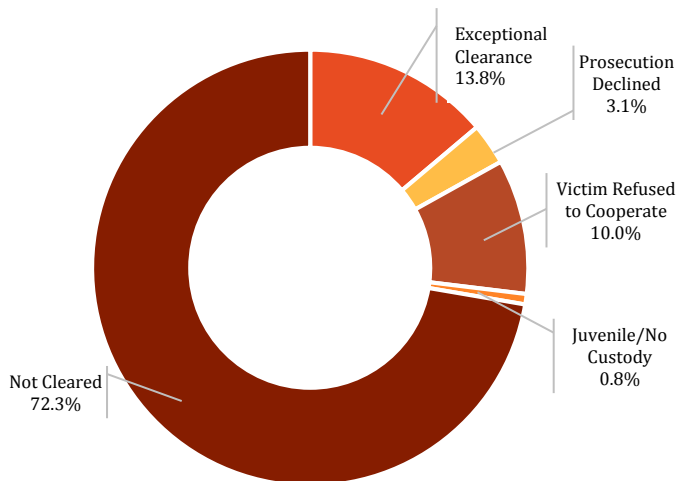
Of the 199 known hate crime offenses reported in 2017, 50 were cleared by arrest in TIBRS. Seventeen of all hate crimes were cleared exceptionally as a result of victims refusing to cooperate or prosecution being declined by the district attorney. The table (right) details the number of 2017 bias motivated offenses cleared by arrest.

There are various factors that contribute to the low clearance rate of bias-motivated crimes. Among other things, time of day and location in which the offense occurs could affect the availability of essential law enforcement investigation elements such as evidence, witnesses, etc. Additionally, victim’s fear of retaliation can also be considered when evaluating the clearance of hate crimes.

2017 Hate Crime Incidents Cleared by Arrest	
Offense Type	Cleared
Crimes Against Persons	
Aggravated Assault	20
Simple Assault	18
Intimidation	4
Murder	1
Crimes Against Property	
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	3
Fraud	2
Burglary	1
Counterfeiting/Forgery	1
Total	50

Examination of the 2017 Victim to Offender relationship data revealed that the majority of victims reported knew their offender(s). This gives insight into the dilemma of uncooperative victims and/or witnesses law enforcement agencies potentially face when investigating crimes. The graph below details the percentage of 2017 bias motivated incidents by type of clearance.

2017 Hate Crime Clearances



The offense type most frequently Cleared by Arrest was Aggravated Assault and Simple Assault with 38 incidents cleared. In addition, 4 Intimidation offenses were cleared by arrest in 2017.

Additionally, 11 Intimidation offenses were cleared by Victim Refused to Cooperate. Of the 199 reported known bias incidents reported, 72.3% were not cleared in 2017.

2017 Bias by Jurisdiction

Anti-Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias

Agency	Crimes Against Persons	Victim Count
Anti-Asian		
Bartlett Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Anti-Black or African American Bias		
Anderson County Sheriff's Office	Aggravated Assault	1
Brighton Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Centerville Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Chattanooga Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Claiborne County Sheriff's Office	Aggravated Assault	2
Cleveland Police Department	Aggravated Assault	2
Cleveland Police Department	Simple Assault	4
Coffee County Sheriff's Office	Intimidation	1
Collierville Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Collierville Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Covington Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Covington Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Germantown Police Department	Intimidation	1
Jackson Police Department	Intimidation	3
Knox County Sheriff's Office	Intimidation	1
Knoxville Police Department	Aggravated Assault	3
Lebanon Police Department	Intimidation	1
Manchester Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Memphis Police Department	Simple Assault	2
Memphis Police Department	Intimidation	1
Millington Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Morristown Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Morristown Police Department	Intimidation	5
Nashville Metro Police Department	Simple Assault	2
Nashville Metro Police Department	Intimidation	2
Rhea County Sheriff's Office	Simple Assault	1
Rogersville Police Department	Intimidation	1
Shelby County Sheriff's Office	Simple Assault	2
Sullivan County Sheriff's Office	Intimidation	1
University of the South	Intimidation	1
Washington County Sheriff's Office	Simple Assault	1

Anti-Multi-Racial Group Bias		
Clarksville Police Department	Intimidation	1
Dyersburg Police Department	Simple Assault	4

Anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry		
Brownsville Police Department	Intimidation	2
Fairview Police Department	Intimidation	6
Rutherford County Sheriff's Office	Intimidation	1
Tennessee Theological University	Intimidation	1

Anti-Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias Continued		Anti-White Bias
Chattanooga Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Clarksville Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Cleveland Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Milan Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Millington Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	Aggravated Assault	7
Nashville Metro Police Department	Murder	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	Simple Assault	1

Agency	Crimes Against Property	Victim Count
Anti-African American or Black Bias		
Cleveland Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2
Collierville Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2
Crossville Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Hardin County Sheriff's Office	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Jackson Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Lebanon Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	7
McMinnville Police Department	Fraud Impersonation	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	5
Nashville Metro Police Department	Burglary	1
Sullivan County Sheriff's Office	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Anti-Hispanic or Latino		
Knox County Sheriff's Office	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2
Memphis Police Department	Robbery	1

Anti-White Bias		
Agency	Crimes Against Property	Victim Count
Gibson County Sheriff's Office	Counterfeiting/Forgery	1
Gibson County Sheriff's Office	Fraud-False Pretenses	1

Anti-Religious Bias

Agency	Crimes Against Persons	Victim Count
Anti-Jewish Bias		
Nashville Metro Police Department	Intimidation	1
Anti-Islamic Bias		
Nashville Metro Police Department	Intimidation	3
Nashville Metro Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1

	Crimes Against Property	
Anti-Eastern Orthodox (Russian, Greek, Other)		
Alcoa Police Department	Fraud- False Pretenses	1
Anti-Mormon Bias		
Hamilton County Sheriff's Office	Burglary	1
Anti-Other Christian		
Benton County Sheriff's Office	Burglary	1
Benton County Sheriff's Office	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Hickman County Sheriff's Office	Theft- All Other Larceny	2
Anti-Sikh		
Benton County Sheriff's Office	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Monroe County Sheriff's Office	Burglary	1

Anti-Sexual Orientation or Gender Bias

Agency	Crimes Against Persons	Victim Count
Anti- Female (Gender Bias)		
Germantown Police Department	Stalking	1
Anti- Gay (Male Homosexual) Bias		
Chattanooga Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Jamestown Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Knoxville Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Memphis Police Department	Intimidation	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Ripley Police Department	Aggravated Assault	3
Anti-Heterosexual		
Adamsville Police Department	Simple Assault	1

Agency	Crimes Against Persons	Victim Count
Anti- Lesbian (Female Homosexual) Bias		
Greenbrier Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	Intimidation	2
Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender Bias (Mixed Group)		
Jackson Police Department	Intimidation	1
Knoxville Police Department	Simple Assault	3
Memphis Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Memphis Police Department	Intimidation	1
Milan Police Department	Intimidation	1
Millington Police Department	Simple Assault	1

Agency	Crimes Against Property	Victim Count
Anti-Sexual Orientation or Gender Bias		
Continued		
Anti-Gay (Homosexual Male) Bias		
Knoxville Police Department	Burglary	2
Nashville Metro Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Anti-Lesbian (Female Homosexual) Bias		
Smyrna Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2
Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (Mixed Group)		
Clarksville Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Jackson Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1

Anti-Disability Bias

Agency	Crimes Against Property	Victim Count
Anti-Mental Disability Bias		
Jamestown Police Department	Fraud-Credit Card/ATM	2
Tennessee Bureau of Investigation	Theft-All Other Larceny	27
White Bluff Police Department	Fraud-Impersonation	1

TIBRS Group A Offense Definitions

Animal Cruelty – Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly taking an action that mistreats or kills any animal without just cause, such as torturing, tormenting, mutilation, maiming, poisoning, or abandonment.

Arson – To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.

Assault Offenses – An unlawful attack by one person on another.

Aggravated Assault – An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.

Simple Assault – An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.

Intimidation – To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Stalking – To intentionally and repeatedly follow or harass another person in such a manner as would cause that person to be in reasonable fear of being assaulted, suffering bodily injury or death.

Bribery – The offering, giving, receiving or soliciting of anything of value (i.e., a bribe, gratuity or kickback) to sway the judgment or action of a person in a position of trust or influence.

Burglary/Breaking and Entering – The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.

Counterfeiting/Forgery – The altering, copying or imitation of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or the selling, buying or possession of an altered, copied or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property – To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Drug Offenses – The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use.

Drug Violations – The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug substance.

Drug Equipment Violations – The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics.

Embezzlement – The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody or control.

Extortion/Blackmail – To unlawfully obtain money, property, or any other thing of value, either tangible or intangible, through the use or threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or social standing or through other coercive means.

Fraud Offenses – The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or surrender a legal right.

False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game – The intentional misrepresentation of existing facts or conditions, or the use of some other deceptive scheme or device to obtain money, goods, or other things of value.

Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud – The unlawful use of a credit or debit card or automatic teller machine for fraudulent purposes.

Impersonation – Falsely representing one's identity or position, and acting in the character or position thus unlawfully assumed, to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage, enjoy some right or privilege, or subject another person or entity to an expense, charge, or liability which would not have otherwise been incurred.

Welfare Fraud – The use of deceitful statements, practices or devices to unlawfully obtain welfare benefits.

Wire Fraud – The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of a fraudulent activity.

Identity Theft – Wrongfully obtaining and using another person's personal data (e.g. name, date of birth, social security number, driver's license number, credit card number).

Computer Hacking/Invasion – Wrongfully gaining access to another person's or institution's computer software, hardware, or networks without authorized permissions or security clearances.

Gambling Offenses – To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake; possess or transmit wagering information; manufacture, sell, purchase, possess or transport gambling equipment, devices or goods; or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage.

Betting/Wagering – To unlawfully stake money or something else of value on the happening of an uncertain event or on the ascertainment of a fact in dispute.

Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling – To unlawfully operate, promote or assist in the operation of a game of chance, lottery or other gambling activity.

Gambling Equipment Violations – To unlawfully manufacture, sell, buy, possess or transport equipment, devices and/or goods used for gambling purposes.

Sports Tampering – To unlawfully alter, meddle in or otherwise interfere with a sporting contest or event for the purpose of gaining a gambling advantage.

Homicide Offenses

Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter – The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter – The killing of another person through negligence.

Justifiable Homicide – The killing of a perpetrator of a serious criminal offense by a peace officer in the line of duty; or the killing, during the commission of a serious criminal offense, of the perpetrator by a private individual.

** Justifiable homicide is not considered a crime and is not included in an agency's crime counts.*

Negligent Vehicular Manslaughter – The negligent killing of another person by the driver of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs. Not included in this category are deaths of persons due to their own negligence; accidental deaths resulting from non-alcohol or drug related negligence (i.e., distracted driving such as tuning a car radio, talking on the phone, texting, etc.) and other accidental traffic fatalities.

Human Trafficking Offenses

Commercial Sex Acts – Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.

Involuntary Servitude – The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such person(s) by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts).

Kidnapping/Abduction – The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against his/her will, or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian.

Larceny/Theft Offenses – The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another person.

Pocket-Picking – The theft of articles from another person's physical possession by stealth where the victim does not become immediately aware of the theft.

Purse Snatching – The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person.

Shoplifting – The theft, by someone other than an employee of the victim, of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

Theft from Building – A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or of which the offender has legal access.

Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Device – A theft from a machine or device which is operated or activated by the use of coins.

Theft from Motor Vehicle – The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked.

Larceny/Theft Offenses (continued)

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories – The theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle or necessary for its operation.

All Other Larceny – All thefts which do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above.

Motor Vehicle Theft – The theft of a motor vehicle.

Pornography/Obscene Material – The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing, sale, purchase or possession of sexually explicit material, e.g., literature, photographs, etc.

Prostitution Offenses

Prostitution – To unlawfully engage in sexual relations for profit.

Assisting or Promoting Prostitution – To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution.

Purchasing Prostitution – To purchase, or trade, anything of value for commercial sex acts.

Robbery – The taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence, and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.

Sex Offenses, Non Consensual– Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Rape – The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sodomy – Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sexual Assault With An Object – To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Fondling – The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sex Offenses, Consensual– Unlawful, Nonforcible sexual intercourse.

Incest – Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape – Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Note: By Tennessee Statute the victim must be between ages 13-17 and the offender must be at least four years older for an offense to be classified as Statutory Rape.

Stolen Property Offense – Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc.

Weapon Law Violations – The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This category includes violations such as the manufacture, sale or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc., silencers; and furnishing deadly weapons to minors.

TIBRS Group B Offense Definitions

There are ten Group B offense categories and they encompass all of the crimes which are not Group A offenses, with the exception of most traffic offenses which TIBRS does not collect information on.

Bad Checks – Knowingly and intentionally writing and/or negotiating checks drawn against insufficient or nonexistent funds.

Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations – The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.

Disorderly Conduct – Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community or shock the public sense of morality.

Driving Under the Influence – Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

Drunkenness – To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired.

Family Offense, Nonviolent – Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) which threaten the physical, mental or economic well-being or morals of another family member and which are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault, Incest, Statutory Rape, etc.

Liquor Law Violations – The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages.

Group B Offense Definitions (continued)

Peeping Tom – To secretly look through a window, doorway, keyhole or other aperture for the purpose of voyeurism.

Trespass of Real Property – To unlawfully enter land, a dwelling or other real property.

All Other Offenses – All crimes which are not Group A offenses and not included in one of the specifically named Group B crime categories listed above.

Includes: Contempt of Court, Failure to Appear, Violation of Probation / Parole, etc.

Note: Effective with the April 2013 data submissions, the TIBRS program discontinued the collecting of data for the Group B offense of Runaway.