

2024

LEOKA IN TENNESSEE

- *MULTI-YEAR BREAKDOWN*
- *SITUATION ANALYSIS*
- *LEOKA BY LOCATION*



A PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER | CJIS SUPPORT UNIT



BILL LEE
Governor

TENNESSEE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

901 R. S. Gass Boulevard
Nashville, Tennessee 37216-2639
(615) 744-4000
Facsimile (615) 744-4500
TDD (615) 744-4001



DAVID B. RAUSCH
Director

December 8, 2025

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I would like to present the 2024 Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted (LEOKA) annual report. This report is published by the TBI presenting information on reported incidents of assaults or deaths of law enforcement officers in the line of duty 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. The information collected by TBI conforms to the national standard as presented in the FBI's annual LEOKA report. Please see <https://crimeinsight.tbi.tn.gov/> for additional information.

I am very proud of the efforts of all participating law enforcement agencies in the state to provide the data necessary to produce this report. Our combined efforts have resulted in a successful program and this annual report providing information on incidents involving assaults and deaths of our law enforcement officers.

Sincerely,

Director

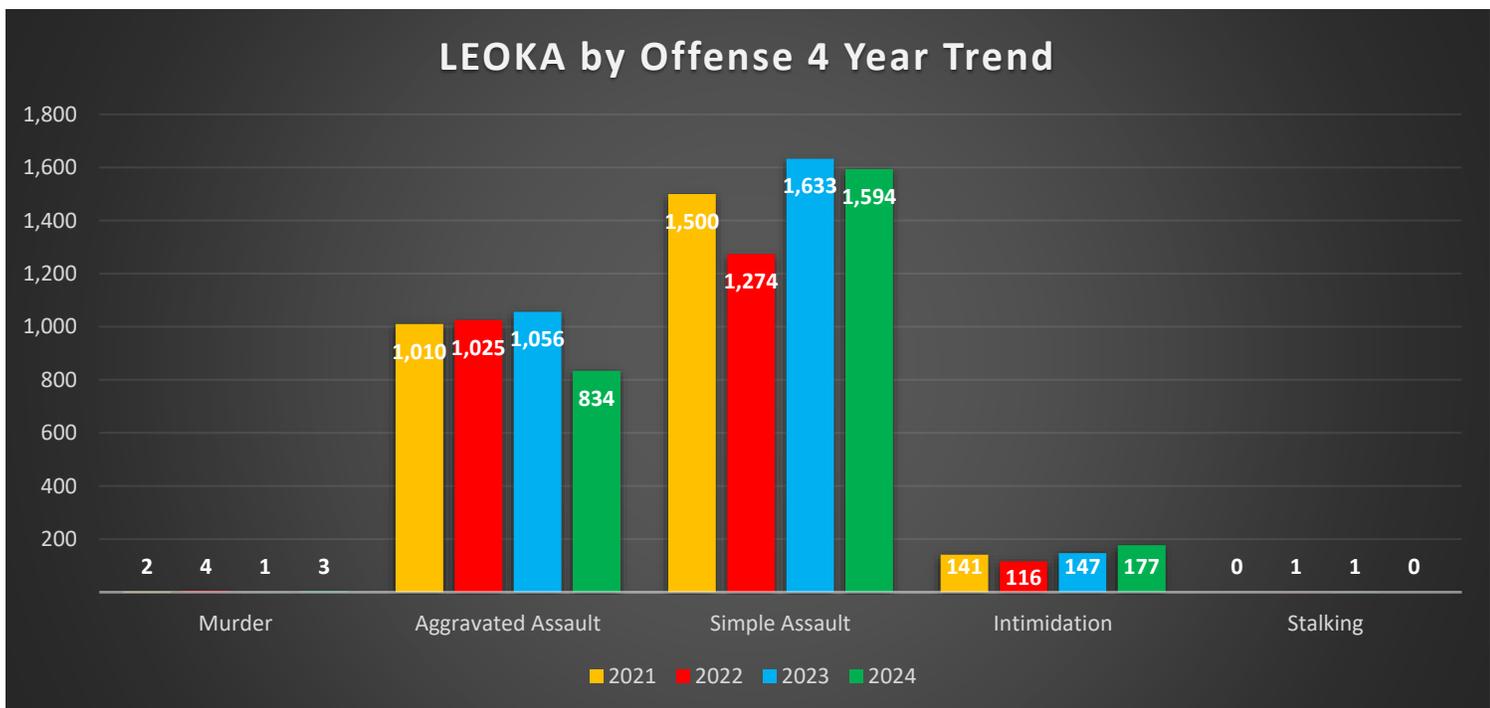
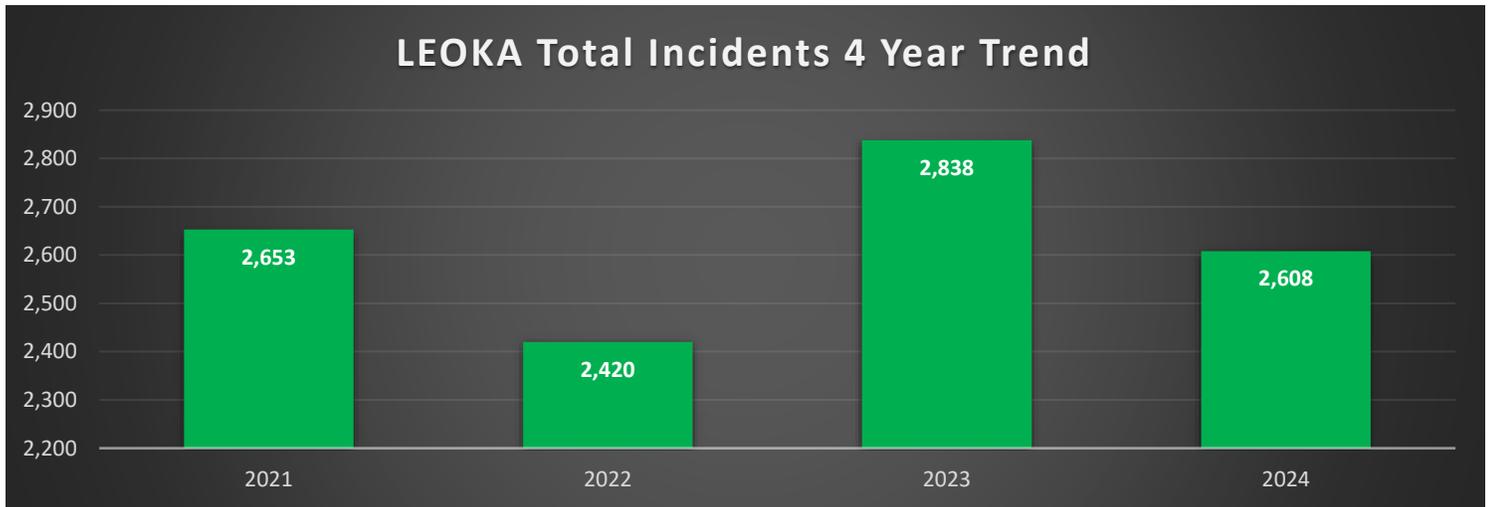
David B. Rausch



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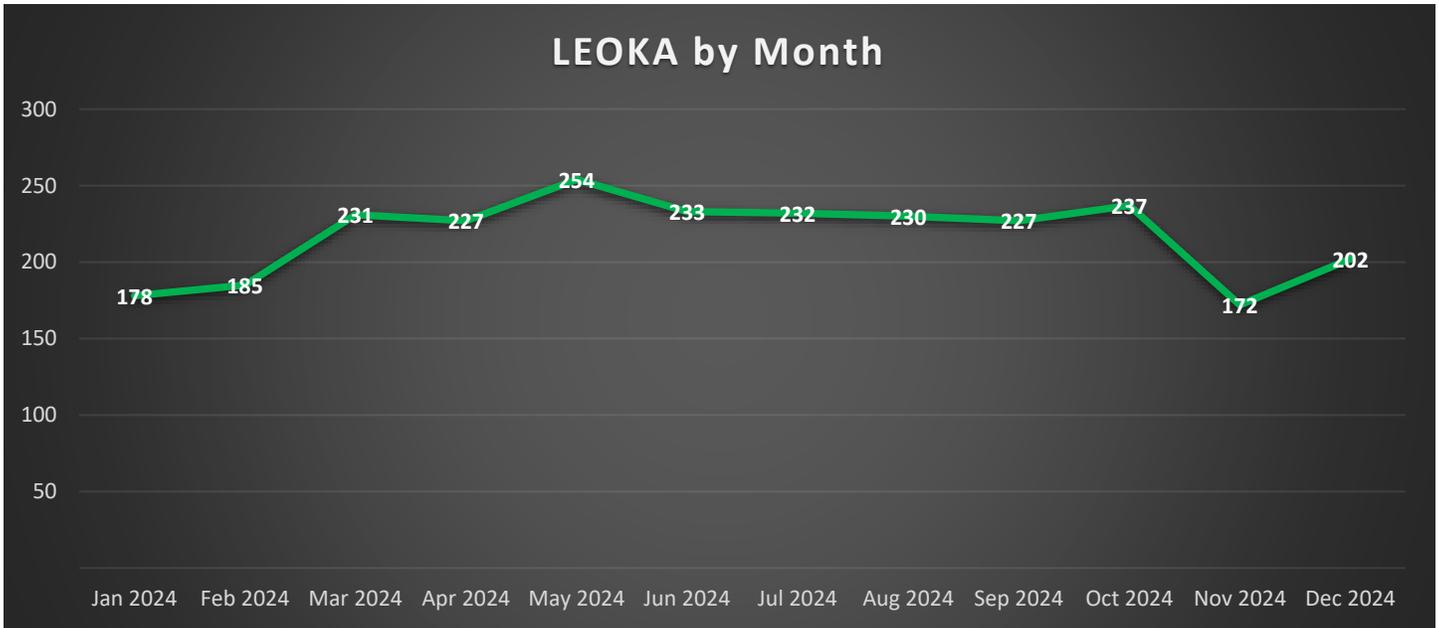
LEOKA 2024

This publication will examine incidents in which law enforcement officers were killed or assaulted in the line of duty in 2024. This information was collected through the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS). Incident-based reporting views a crime and all of its components as an “incident.” In order to obtain important information, facts recorded and preserved about the incident are organized into specific categories or segments. The vehicle used for recording these facts is a “data element.” Data elements provide information about the crime and the involvement of relevant victims, offenders, property, arrestees, etc. All data used in this publication was pulled on 8/18/25. Although the data may change, this report will not be updated.

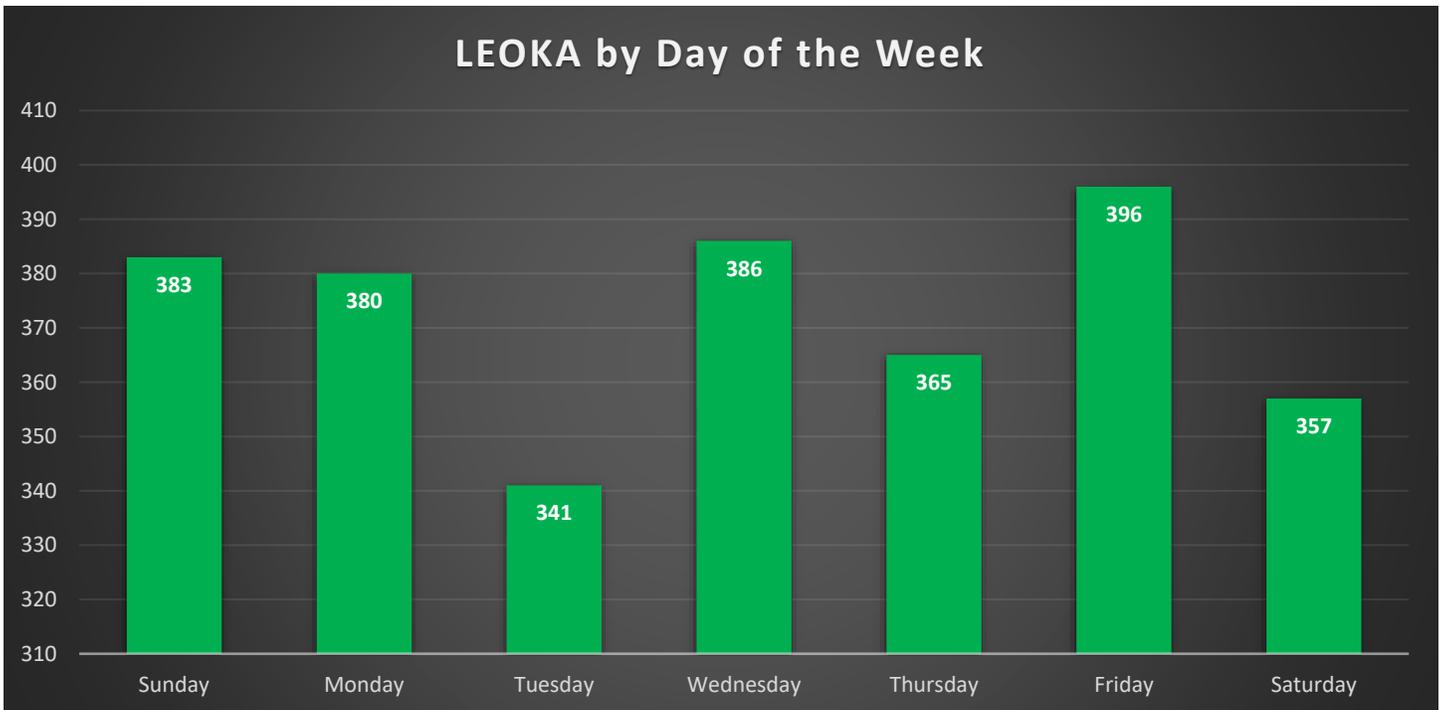


In 2024, reported LEOKA incidents showed a decrease of 8.10% compared to 2023. The majority of the reported decrease occurs in the form of a 21.02% drop in reports of Aggravated Assault in LEOKA incidents. Despite the overall drop in LEOKA incidents, Intimidation and Murder both showed significant increases of 20.41% and 200.00% respectively.

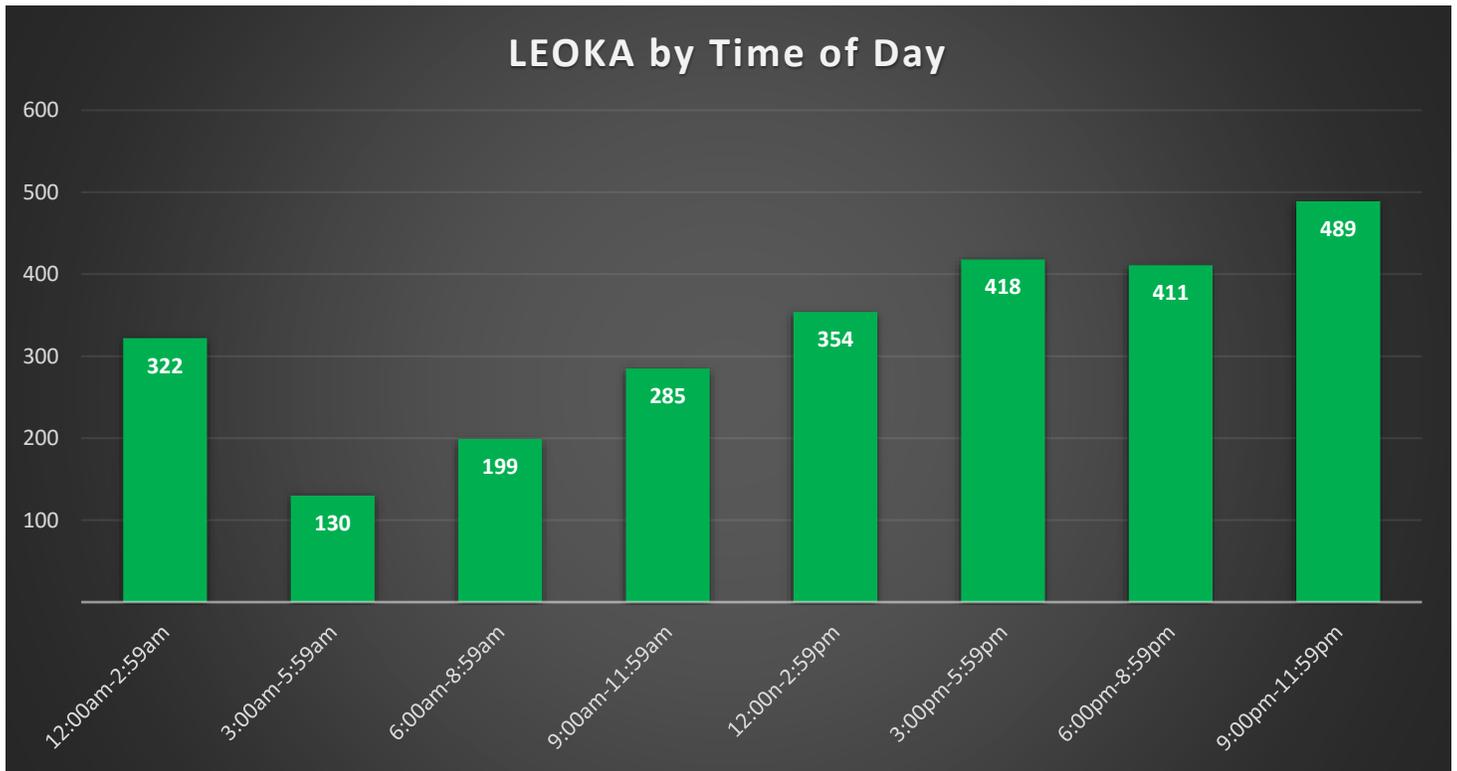
LEOKA BY OCCURRENCE



LEOKA incidents occur with a similar frequency throughout the year, with May having the most reported amount of incidents, 9.74%, and November with the least at 6.60% of reported incidents.



Similar to the comparison of LEOKA incidents by month, the days of the week in which incidents occur shows a relatively similar spread throughout the week. Friday showed the greatest amount of LEOKA incidents with 15.18% of the total. The least reported day for a LEOKA incident to have occurred in 2024 was Tuesday with 13.08%.



Examining when LEOKA incidents occur by time of day shows a relatively large variance between reported times with the highest amount of incidents being reported as in evening to early late night hours (9:00-11:59pm) with 18.75% of reports, with later night and early morning comprising the lowest number of incidents (3:00-5:59am and 6:00-8:59am) at 4.98% and 7.63% of reports respectively.

Number of Incidents and Specific Location Type	
Residence/Home	772
Highway/Road/Alley	722
Jail/Prison	304
Parking Lot/Garage	244
Hospital	138
School – Elementary/Secondary	59
Government/Public Building	55
Other/Unknown	53
Convenience Store	51
Field/Woods	47
Hotel/Motel/Etc.	39
Department/Discount Store	31
Restaurant	25
Service/Gas Station	23
Grocery/Supermarket	18
Park/Playground	17
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	16
Bar/Night Club	14
Shelter - Mission/Homeless	14
Specialty store (TV, Fur, etc.)	13
School – College/University	11
Commercial/Office Building	7
Church/Synagogue/Temple	7
Shopping Mall	6
Community Center	6
Library	5
Doctor's Office	3
Pharmacy	3
Lake/Waterway	3
Auto Dealership New/Used	2
Bank/Savings and Loan	2
School/College(Historical Only)	2
Abandoned/Condemned Structure	2
Cemetery	2
Auto Salvage/Junkyard	1
Liquor Store	1
Daycare Facility	1
Arena/Stadium/Fairgrounds/Coliseum	1
Camp/Campground	1
Industrial Site	1

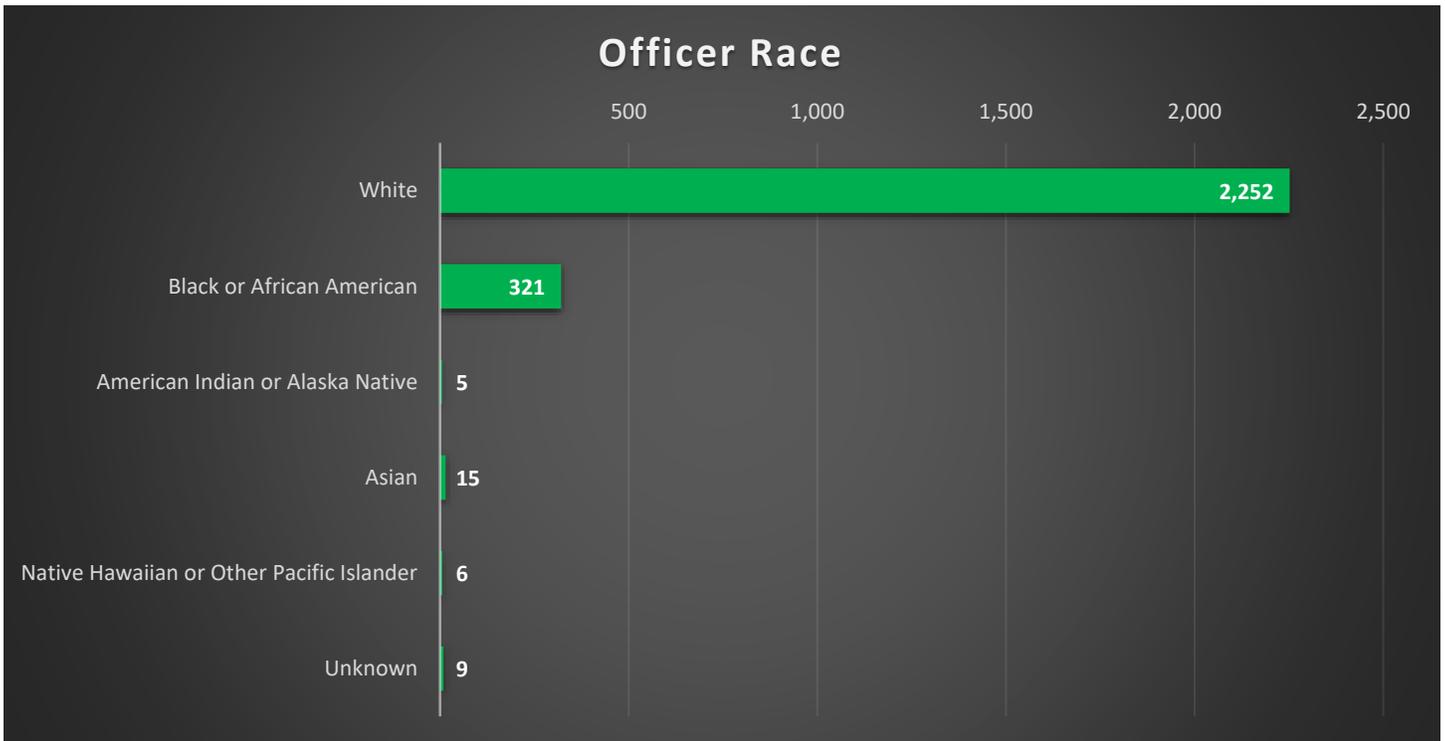
Examining the location types in which LEOKA incidents were reported as having happened showed a few location types as standing out for being most widely reported. The most common being Residence/Home at 28.36%. Following this were Highway/Road/Alley, Jail/Prison, and Parking Lot/Garage at 26.52%, 11.17% and 8.96% respectively.

Please note that when an incident is entered, up to two location types may be selected for each given incident leading to a higher number of Location Types reported than incidents.

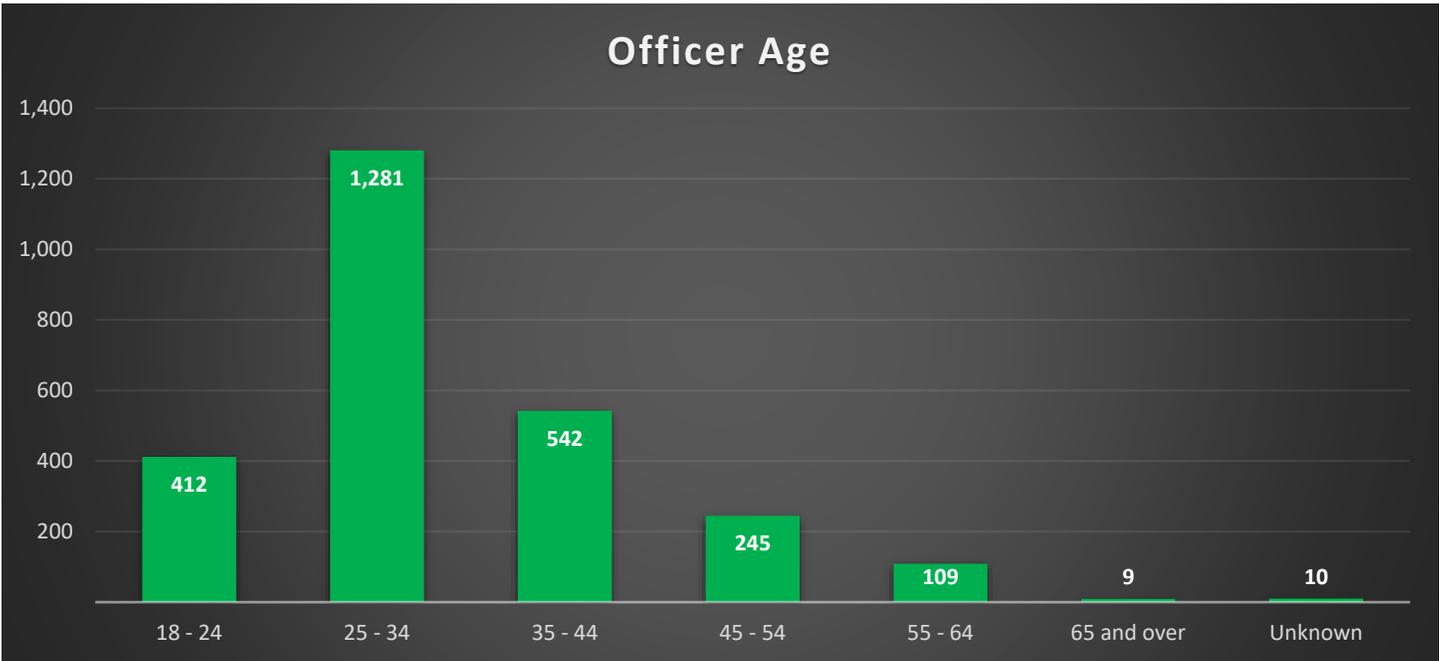
OFFICER DEMOGRAPHICS



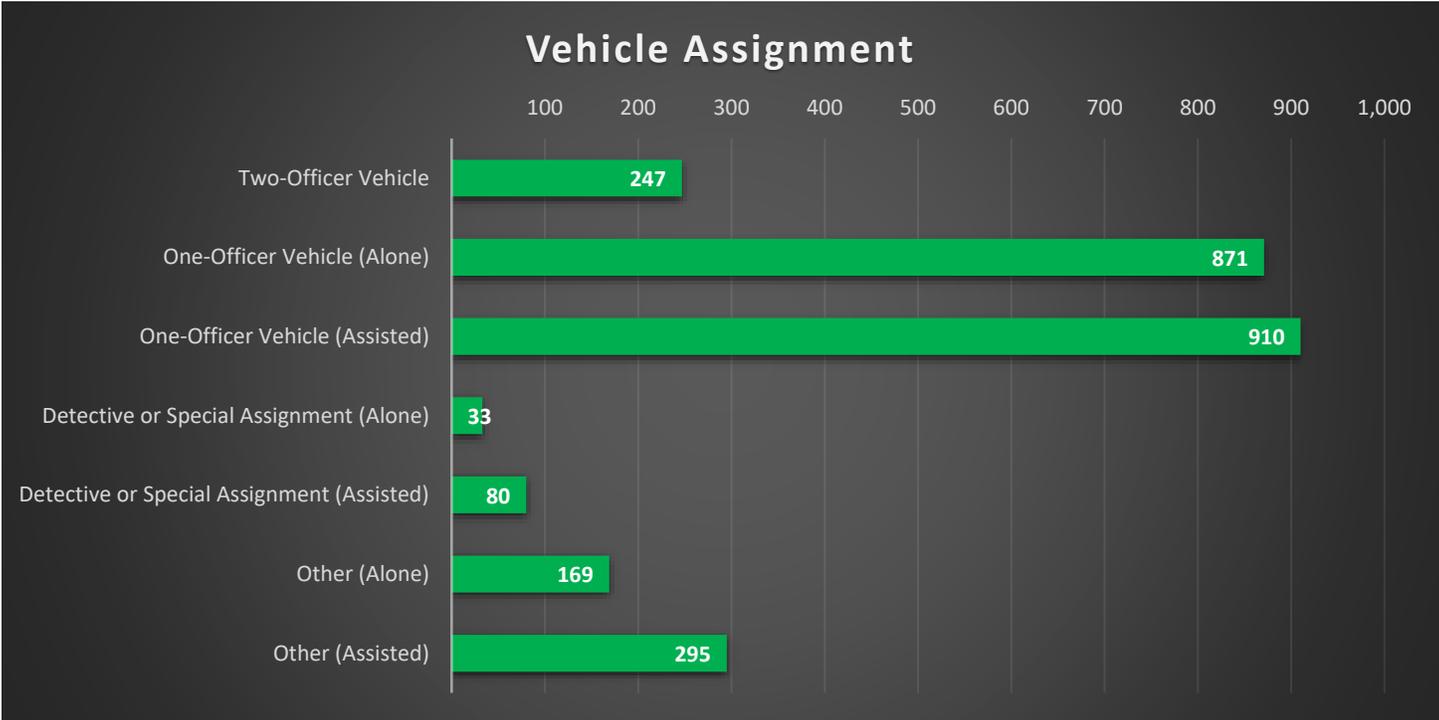
Breaking down the officers affected by LEOKA incidents shows that those officers categorized as Male made up 86.77% of reports. Females made 13.04% of reports with the remaining 0.19% being reported as Unknown.



Officers who were killed or assaulted in 2024 fell almost entirely in the racial categories of either "White" or "Black or African American" with those comprising 86.35% and 12.31% of reported officers respectively. The remaining 1.34% of reports were split between other racial groups or reported as being "Unknown."



The ages of officers involved in LEOKA predominantly fell within the age range of 25-34 with 49.12% of LEOKA victims. Following that are 35-44 and 18-24 with 20.78% and 15.80% of reported ages respectively. As ages advance and those reaching retirement age are approached, the number of officers reported as having been affected by a LEOKA incident drops dramatically, with only 0.35% reported as being 65 or older.



A data point unique to LEOKA offenses is the officer's vehicle assignment at the time of an incident. In 2024, the majority of affected officers were reported as having been in One-Officer Vehicles, either Alone (33.44%) or Assisted (34.93%). Those listed in Other (Assisted) comprised the next highest number of reports, albeit at a significantly lower rate of 11.32% of reported vehicle types.

LEOKA INJURIES & WEAPONS USED

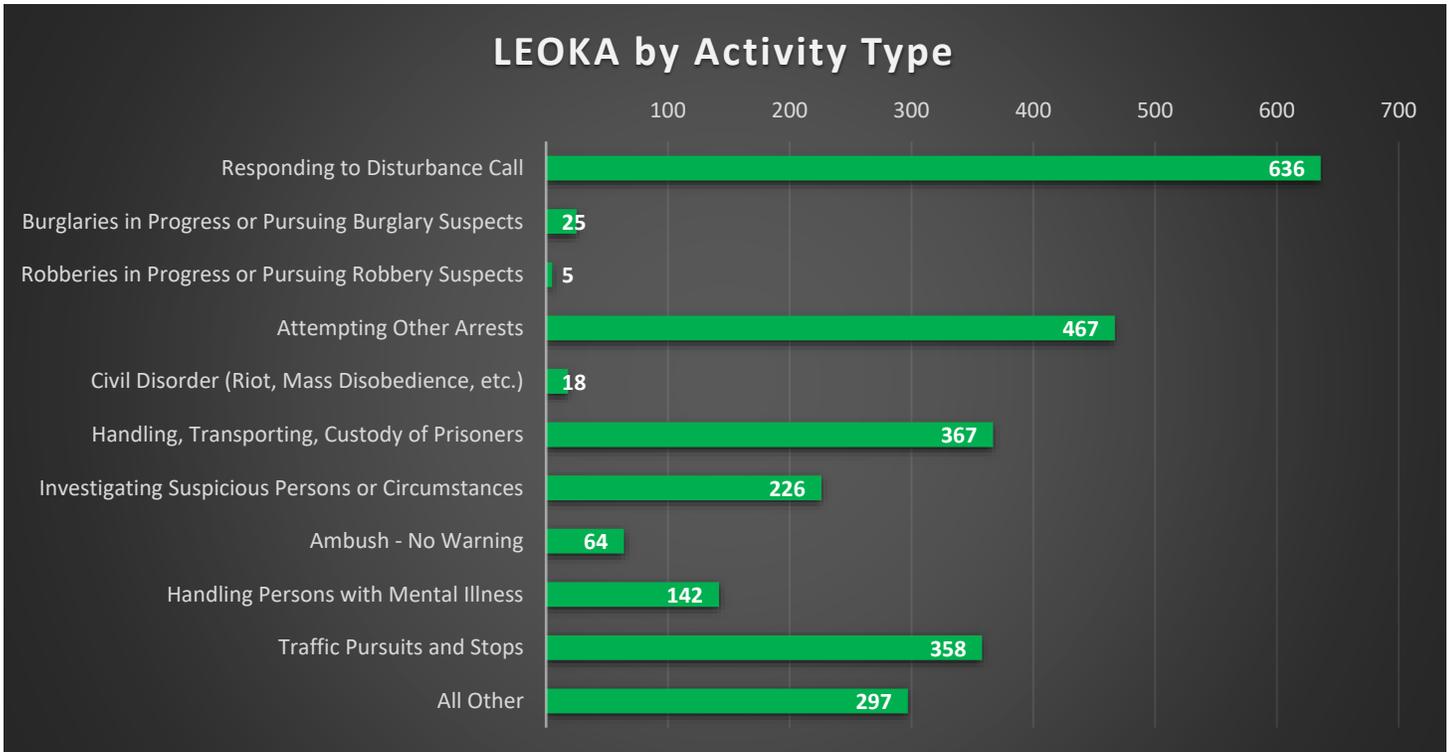
Injury Type	
None	1,733
Apparent Minor Injury	631
Other Major Injury	23
Severe Laceration	18
Possible Internal Injury	16
Apparent Broken Bones	14
Unconsciousness	2

Per TIBRS, up to 5 injury types may be reported per victim. Injury Type is a required data element when Aggravated Assault and Simple Assault are reported. In 2024 there were a total of 2,437 reported Injury Types. The most commonly reported selection was None with 75.89% of reports. Besides this, the most common reported injury was Apparent Minor Injury comprising 25.26% of injuries entered. More severe injuries only accounted for 3.00% of Injury Types reported.

Weapon Type	
Personal Weapons (Hands, Fist, Feet, Arms, Teeth, Etc.)	1,476
Motor Vehicle/ Vessel	335
Other	221
Handgun	124
Knife/ Cutting Instrument (Icepick, Ax, Etc.)	90
Blunt Object (Club, Hammer, Etc.)	63
Firearm (Type Not Stated)	59
Rifle	39
Fire/Incendiary Device	10
Shotgun	8
Asphyxiation (by Drowning, Strangulation, Suffocation, Gas)	3
Other Firearm	1
Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills	1
Explosives	1

Per TIBRS, up to 3 weapon types may be selected per incident. In 2024 a total of 2,431 weapon types were reported in conjunction with a LEOKA incident. Among these, Personal Weapons comprised the largest portion of reports at 50.72% of reported weapons. Following this were Motor Vehicle/Vessel (13.78%) and Other (9.09%).

LEOKA BY ACTIVITY TYPE



A unique facet of data collected in LEOKA cases is the circumstances as to why an officer was present during the commission of LEOKA incident. In 2024, the primary activity type for a reported LEOKA incident was Responding to a Disturbance Call at 24.41% of incidents. Following this was Attempting Other Arrests at 17.93% of reports.

Activity Type	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation	Murder	Stalking
Responding to Disturbance Call	151	433	52	0	0
Burglaries in Progress or Pursuing Burglary Suspects	12	11	2	0	0
Robberies in Progress or Pursuing Robbery Suspects	3	1	1	0	0
Attempting Other Arrests	111	332	24	0	0
Civil Disorder (Riot, Mass Disobedience, etc.)	6	11	1	0	0
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	36	304	27	0	0
Investigating Suspicious Persons or Circumstances	115	99	12	2	0
Ambush – No Warning	23	40	1	0	0
Handling Persons with Mental Illness	27	113	2	0	0
Traffic Pursuits and Stops	255	85	18	1	0
All Other	95	165	37	0	0

Breaking down the Activity Types to which an officer was responding during a LEOKA incident shows that Simple Assault is typically the predominantly reported offense in most situations. The most notable exception was “Traffic Pursuits and Stops,” which seems to be the case because a motor vehicle is categorized by TIBRS as a type of weapon which, if used as such, would immediately elevate a Simple Assault to an Aggravated Assault.

CLEARANCES



Finally examined was how many LEOKA incidents were cleared in 2024. The majority of incidents were Cleared by Arrest at 78.53%, and an additional 3.37% were categorized as an Exceptional Clearance. Exceptional Clearance refers to cases in which the offender is known but due to a mitigating circumstance (such as the death of an offender or the victim refusing to cooperate), the incident is unable to be cleared by an arrest. The remaining 18.10% of incidents had not been cleared at the time the data for this publication was pulled.



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