



HATE CRIME IN TENNESSEE

2020



A PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER



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Governor

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DAVID B. RAUSCH
Director

September 28, 2021

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I would like to present the 2020 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,

David B. Rausch
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 2020. 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 based on 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.

Federal and Local Hate Crime Legislation

Hate crimes have been the topic of several discussions and forums in legislation across the country for many years. The push for legislative action often occurs after a highly publicized incident in which some form of bias is determined to be the main motivation for the offense. These cases involving hate crime have significantly contributed to the development or enhancement of federal and/or state hate crime statutes.

The chart below details some significant Hate Crime Statutes at both the Federal and State levels.

Tennessee Hate Crime Statutes (State)		United States Hate Crime Statutes (Federal)	
1989	Tennessee Code Ann. 39-17-311	1969	Hate Crimes Provision Act
Criminalizes intentional desecration of places of worship and burial as well as the state or national flag.		Permits federal punishment for bias motivated crimes based on religion, race, and national origin.	
1990	Tennessee Code Ann. 39-17-309	1990	Hate Crime Statistics Act
Establishes intimidation of others from exercising civil rights through injury or threat of injury as well as damaging or defacing real or personal property as a Class D felony. Also allows victims to seek remedies in criminal or civil court in addition to the provided penalties.		Requires all law enforcement agencies in the United States to submit annual hate crime data to Attorney General. Establishes guidelines for data collection and states that data will only be used for research and/or statistical purposes. Attorney General will publish an annual summary of data acquired.	
2008	Tennessee Code Ann. 40-35-114	1999	Hate Crimes Prevention Act
Amends Criminal Sentencing Reform Act of 1989 so court may consider enhancing defendant's sentence when victim vulnerable due to age or physical or mental disability. Also enhances sentence if victim was intentionally selected due to defendant's belief or perception of race, religion, color, disability, sexual orientation, national origin, ancestry, or gender.		Prohibits intentional bodily injury based on race, religion, or national origin. Adds gender, sexual orientation and disabilities as federal hate crime categories. Offenses prosecuted as felonies when fire, firearm, or explosive is used to attempt or achieve bodily injury or death.	
		2009	Matthew Shepard & James Byrd, Jr. Act
		Extends Federal Hate Crime Act of 1969 to include crimes motivated by individual's actual or perceived gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability.	

2018-2020 Bias Motivation Occurrences

Bias Motivation Type	2018		2019		2020	
	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	% of Total	% of Total
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias	104	61.9%	82	72.6%	81	68.6%
Anti-White	15	8.9%	14	12.4%	17	14.4%
Anti-Black or African American	60	35.7%	54	47.8%	46	39.0%
Anti-American Indian or Alaska Native	3	1.8%	1	0.9%	0	0%
Anti-Asian	5	3.0%	1	0.9%	2	1.7%
Anti-Multiple Races, Group	2	1.2%	1	0.9%	3	2.5%
Anti-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Anti-Arab	4	2.4%	0	0.0%	2	1.7%
Anti-Hispanic or Latino	15	8.9%	7	6.2%	9	7.6%
Anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	0	0.0%	4	3.5%	2	1.7%
Religious Bias	26	15.5%	13	11.5%	6	5.1%
Anti-Jewish	9	5.4%	5	4.4%	4	3.4%
Anti-Catholic	0	0.0%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%
Anti-Protestant	1	0.6%	2	1.8%	0	0.0%
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	2	1.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
Anti-Atheism/Agnosticism	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Anti-Mormon	2	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Anti-Jehovah's Witness	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Anti-Eastern Orthodox (Russian, Greek, Other)	2	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Anti-Other Christian	2	1.2%	2	1.8%	0	0.0%
Anti-Buddhist	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
Anti-Hindu	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Anti-Sikh	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Anti-Multiple Religions, Group	1	0.6%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%
Anti-Other Religion	5	3.0%	2	1.8%	0	0.0%
Sexual Bias	23	13.7%	16	14.2%	26	22.0%
Anti-Gay	0	0.0%	3	2.7%	9	7.6%
Anti-Lesbian	2	1.2%	1	0.9%	3	2.5%
Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (Mixed Group)	13	7.7	9	8.0%	9	7.6%
Anti-Heterosexual	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Anti-Bisexual	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	2	1.7%
Anti-Male	3	1.8%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%
Anti-Female	0	0.0%	2	1.8%	0	0.0%
Anti-Transgender	2	1.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
Anti-Gender Non-Conforming	2	1.2%	0	0.0%	2	1.7%
Disability Bias	15	8.9%	2	1.8%	5	4.2%
Anti-Physical Disability	3	1.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
Anti-Mental Disability	12	7.1%	2	1.8%	4	3.4%
Total Known Bias	168	100.0%	113	100.0%	118	100.0%
Unknown (offender's motivation not known)	370		332		273	

Agencies Reporting a Bias of Unknown

The 2020 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 data analysis will exclude the category of Unknown.

Agencies Reporting a Bias of Unknown	#
Alamo Police Department	1
Bledsoe County Sheriff's Office	4
Blount County Sheriff's Office	1
Carson Newman University	2
Carter County Sheriff's Office	13
Clarksville Police Department	1
Collierville Police Department	6
Decherd Police Department	3
Franklin Police Department	4
Gainesboro Police Department	1
Germantown Police Department	1
Halls Police Department	1
Hendersonville Police Department	20
Jefferson City Police Department	2
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	73
Lenoir City Police Department	24
Lewisburg Police Department	52
Meigs County Sheriff's Office	39
Memphis Police Department	2
Montgomery County Sheriff's Office	2
Nashville Metro Airport Police Department	2
Nashville Metro Police Department	1
Niota Police Department	1
Oak Ridge Police Department	1
Shelby County Sheriff's Office	2
Tennessee Alcoholic Beverage Commission	3
Tennessee Bureau of Investigation	3
Tennessee Department of Safety	8

A bias motivation of 'Unknown' is usually not a Hate Crime. Whoever entered the report didn't know if there was a bias motivation or not. However, if the incident is entered with a bias of 'Unknown' instead of 'None' the incident will be classified as a Hate Crime.

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.

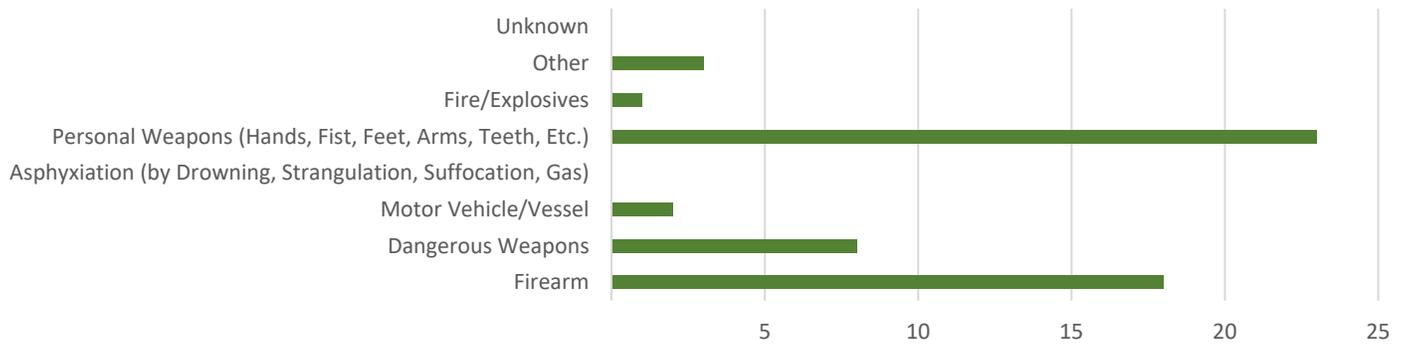
Bias-motivated offenses categorized as Crimes Against Persons accounted for 80.0% of all hate crimes in 2020. Crimes Against Property accounted for 20.0% of all hate crimes reported. Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias accounted for 67.5% of reportable known bias motivation categories while the second most frequently reported bias was Sexual Orientation Bias accounting for 20.0%.

Crimes Against Persons	
Offense Type	Total
Murder	0
Aggravated Assault	31
Simple Assault	21
Intimidation	43
Stalking	1
Forcible Rape	0
Total	96
Crimes Against Property	
Offense Type	Total
Arson	1
Burglary	1
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	19
Robbery	2
Fraud - Identity Theft	0
Theft - Shoplifting	0
Theft – All Other Larceny	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	0
Total	24

Intimidation was the most reported offense type with 28.3% in 2020, followed by Aggravated Assault (19.2%) and Simple Assault (8.3%). When examining the Crimes Against Property data, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism was the most frequently reported offense with 92.3%.

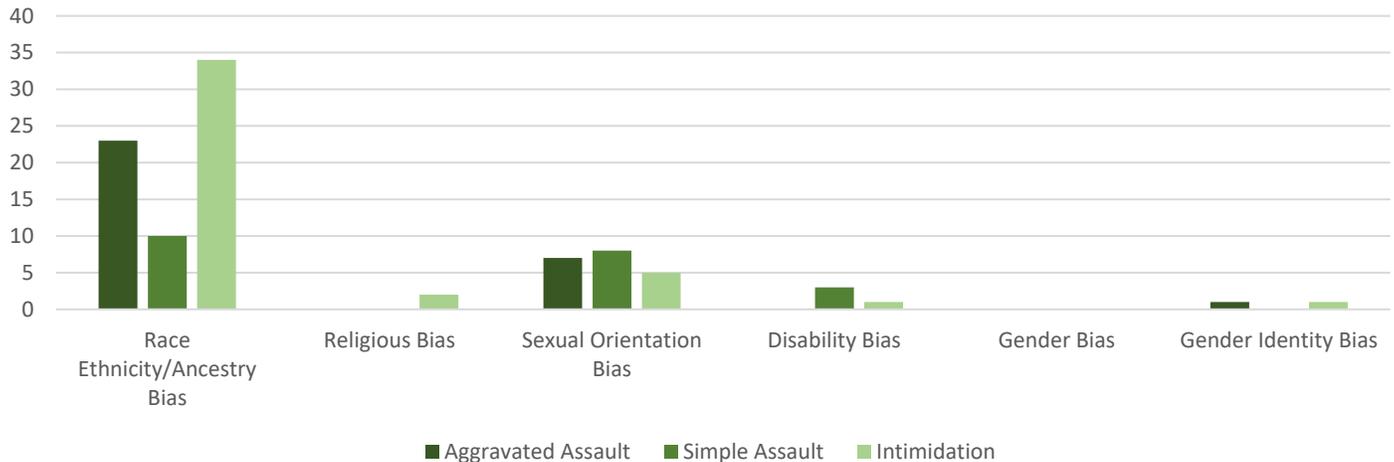
Crimes Against Persons

Weapon Type



The chart above illustrates Weapon Types used in Crimes Against Persons. Up to three weapons may be reported with any offense requiring weapon entry. Of the weapons reported, the most commonly reported weapon type category was Personal Weapons (Hands, Fist, Feet, Arms, Teeth, Etc.) at 41.8%. The second most frequently reported weapon type was Firearm, which includes the use of a Handgun, Rifle or Shotgun, accounting for 32.7% of reported weapons.

Bias Motivation Types in Crimes Against Persons

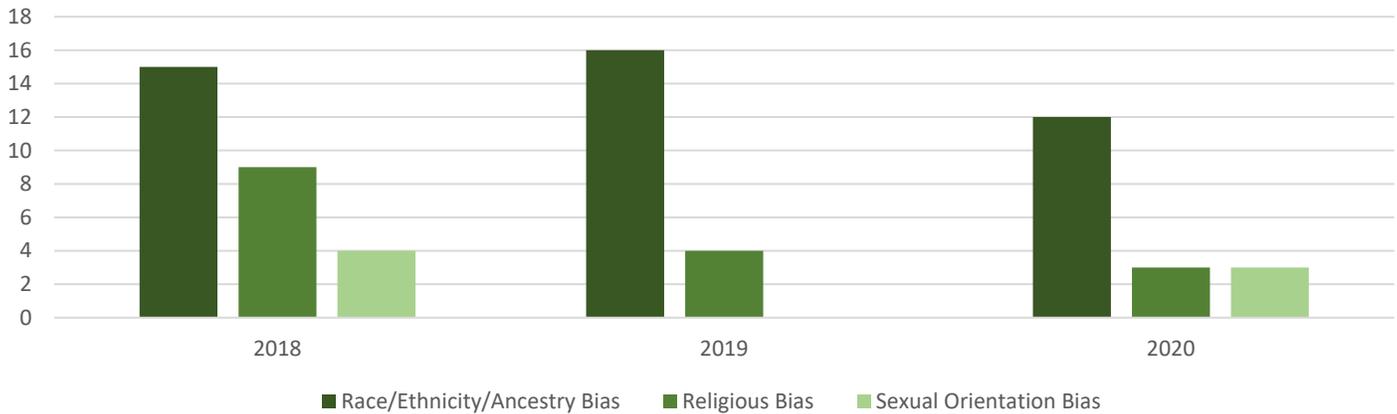


Offenses categorized as Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault and Intimidation overall increased by 6.7% from 2019 to 2020. The two most reported bias groups reported in 2020 were Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias at 70.5% followed by Sexual Orientation Bias at 21.1%. Intimidation was the most reported offense categorized as Crimes Against Person and increased by 38.7% from 2019 to 2020. Simple Assault decreased by 46.2% while Aggravated Assault increased by 63.2% from 2019 to 2020.

Crimes Against Property

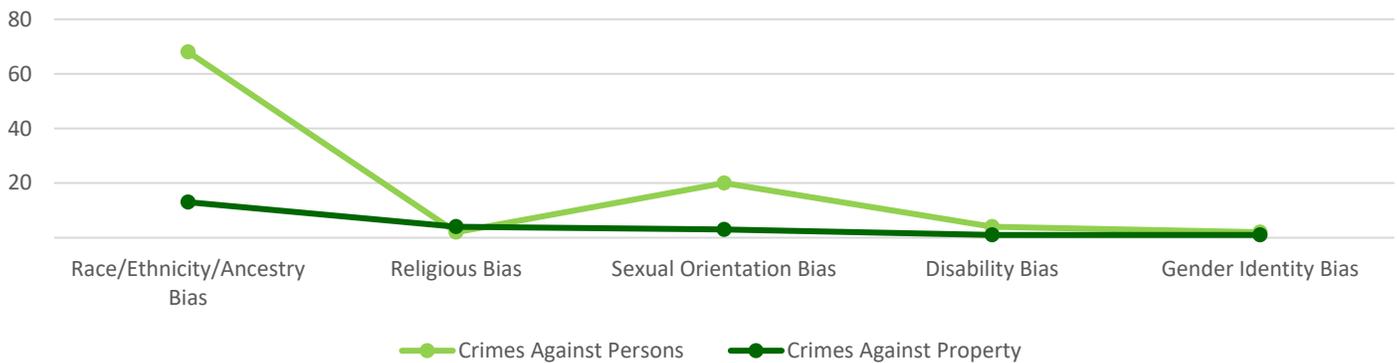
The TIBRS category of Crimes Against Property includes offenses such as Burglary, Counterfeiting/Forgery, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism, Fraud, Robbery and Theft – All Other Larceny. Out of all the Crime Against Property offenses reported in 2020, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism accounted for 86.4%. Over the past three years, this offense has been the most frequently reported Crime Against Property.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism



The chart above compares the bias-motivated offenses for Destruction/Damage/Vandalism from 2018-2020. From 2018-2020, the overall offense count has decreased. Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias decreased 25.0% from 2019 to 2020 while Religious Bias also decreased by 25.0% from 2019 to 2020.

Crimes Against Persons vs. Crimes Against Property

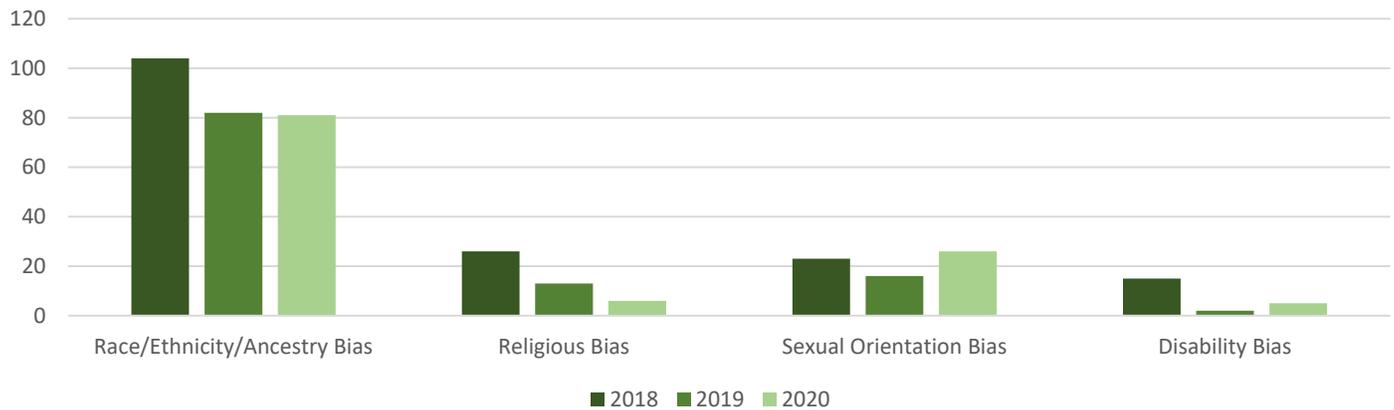


The chart above represents a comparison between Crimes Against Persons vs. Crimes Against Property by Bias Motivation type for 2020. Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias was the most frequently reported bias in 2020 as it has been the past three years.

Hate Crime Victims

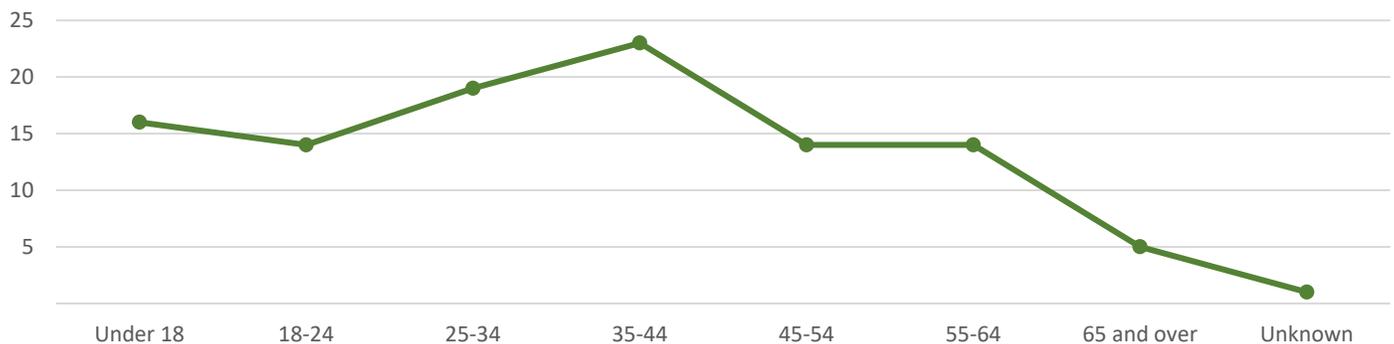
In 2020, there was a total of 391 hate crime victims reported. Out of the 391 total victims, 273 of those victims were with an Unknown Bias, meaning that the “offender’s motivation not known.” Per TIBRS, Unknown Bias are thought to have characteristics of a bias motivated offense and are currently under investigation to determine a specific category. Victims reported with an Unknown Bias are not included in the chart below.

Victims by Year



The bias category of Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias decreased by 22.1% from 2018 to 2020. Religious Bias saw a decrease of 76.9% between 2018 to 2020. Males were victimized at a higher rate at 53.8% than females at 46.2%. Victims who were identified as White accounted for 61.1% of reported victims while Black or African American made up 28.4%.

Victims by Age



The data from 2020 revealed that the age group category of 35-44 was the most frequently reported age group which accounted for 21.7% followed by the age group of 25-34 at 17.9%. The age group that was victimized the least was 65 and over at 4.7% while there was one victim with an unknown age.

Juvenile Victims and Offenders

There was a total of 16 victims of known bias hate crime offenses that were juveniles in 2020. Juvenile victims that were classified as White made up 65.4%, while Black or African American accounted for 34.6% of reported victims.

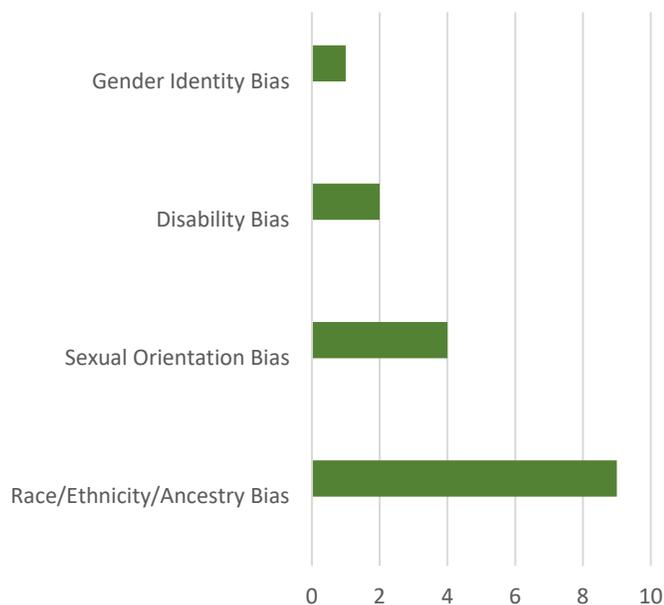
When comparing the data, juvenile victims were compiled of 66.7% female and 33.3% male in 2020.

When looking closer at the data, there was a total of 10 adult offenders that committed hate crimes against juvenile victims. 37.5% of the offenders were under 18 when hate crimes were committed against juveniles.

Juvenile Victims	
Offense Type	Total
Aggravated Assault	4
Simple Assault	4
Intimidation	8
Total	16

Offenders Against Juvenile Victims		
Offender Age	Male	Female
Under 18	5	1
18 to 24	1	0
25 to 34	5	1
35 to 44	1	0
45 to 54	1	0
55 to 64	0	1
65 and over	0	0
Total	13	3

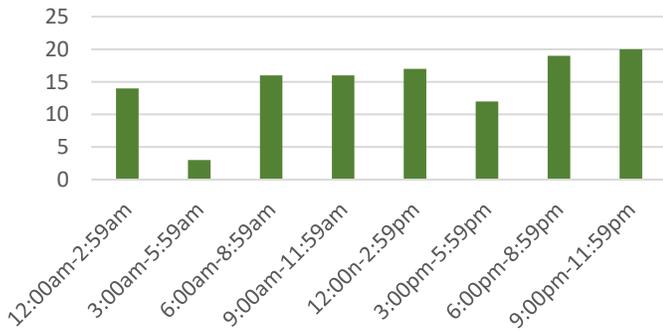
Juveniles by Bias Type



In 2020, the Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias accounted for the most reported bias at 56.3% while Sexual Orientation Bias was the second most reported bias at 31.3%. Disability Bias and Gender Identity Bias both reported 6.3% of the total number of juvenile victims.

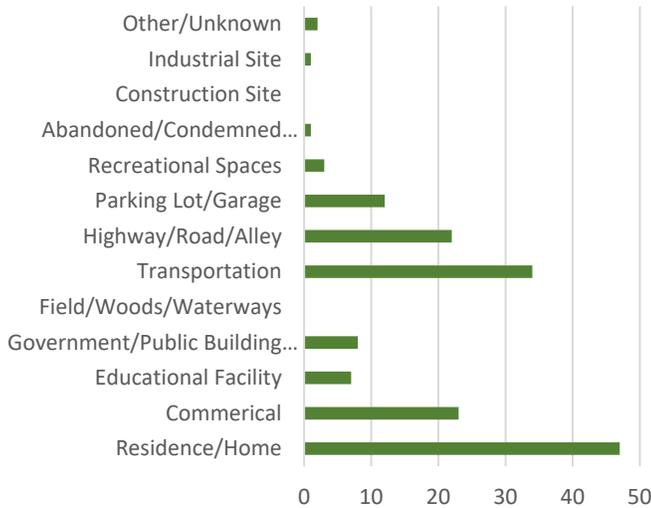
When and Where

Time of Day



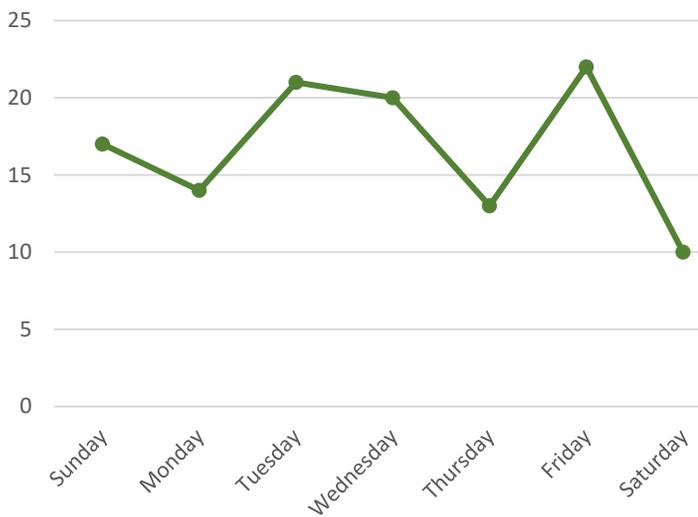
Time of day, location and day of week data are examined to identify when and where hate crimes occur. The Time of Day that was the most reported was the time period between 9:00pm – 11:59pm accounting for 17.1% of hate crimes in 2020. The second most frequently reported time of day was 6:00pm – 8:59pm at 16.2%.

Location



Per TIBRS, more than one location category may be reported in an incident. The data reveals that the location type most frequently reported was Residence/Home (29.4%) followed by Transportation (21.3%) and Commercial (14.4). Per TIBRS, commercial locations include, Convenience Store, Service/Gas Station and Grocery/Supermarket, etc.

Day of Week



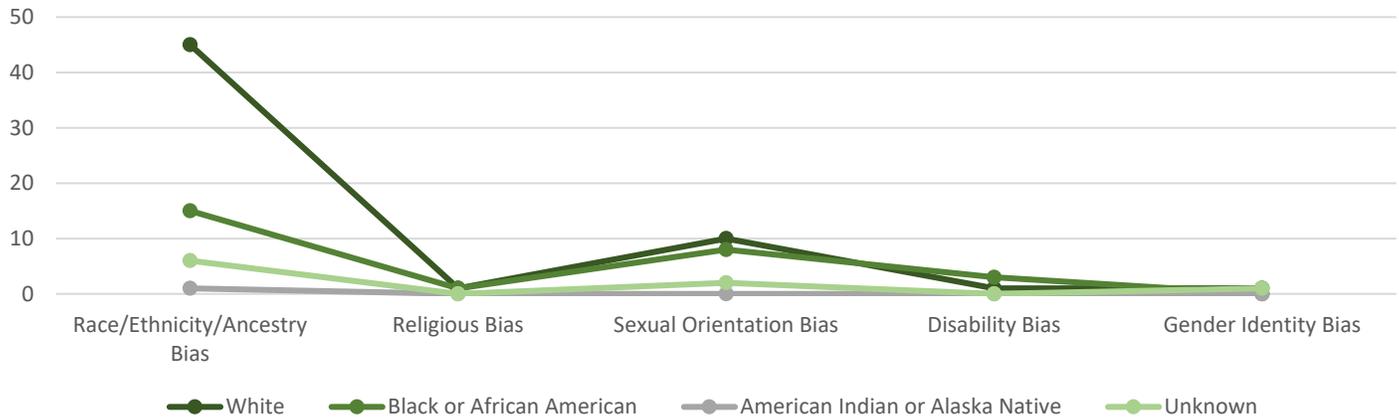
The day of the week that reported the most hate crimes was Friday accounting for 18.8% of reported crimes. The second most frequently reported day of the week was Tuesday at 17.9%. The least reported day of the week was Saturday at 8.5% of reported hate crimes.

Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry bias motivated incidents occurred more on Wednesdays and Fridays than they did on any other days of the week.

Hate Crime Offenders

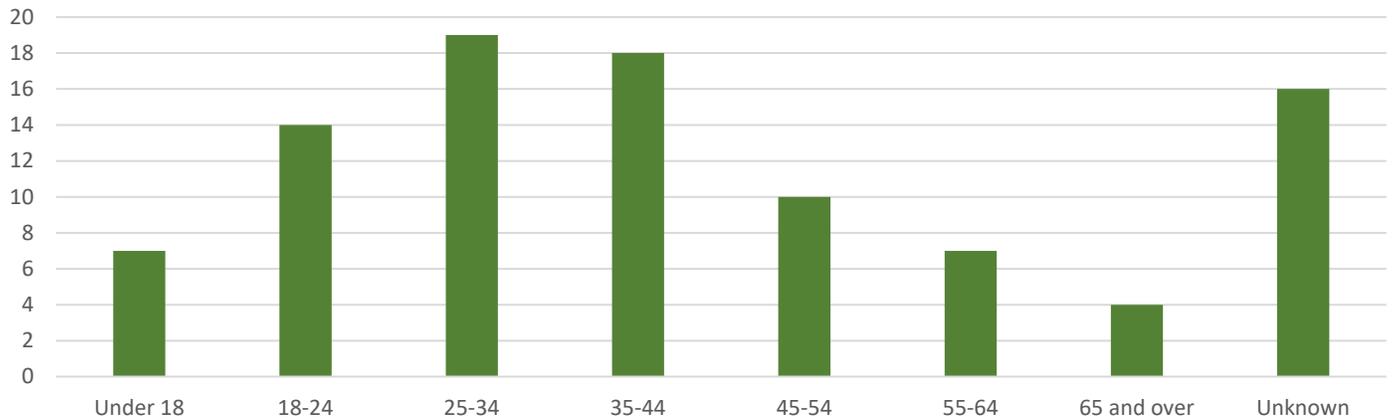
Male offenders accounted for 78.5% of reported hate crime offenders, while female offenders made up 12.9% in 2020. Offenders with an Unknown gender accounted for 8.6% of reported hate crimes. White offenders made up 61.1% of hate crime offenders while Black or African American accounted for 28.4%. American Indian or Alaska Native (1.1%) and offenders with an Unknown race (9.5%) accounted for the rest of the hate crime offenders.

Offender Race by Bias Type



Note: Unknown Bias where the 'offender's motivation is not known' is not included in the above chart.

Offender Age



Note: Unknown Bias where the 'offender's motivation is not known' is not included in the above chart.

The age group of 25-34 accounted for 20.0% of known hate crime offenders. The second most frequently reported age group was 35-44 at 18.9% while the least reported age group was 65 and over at 4.2%. There was also 16.8% of offenders with an Unknown age reported in 2020.

Hate Crimes and Clearances

When examining the data from hate crime offenses in 2020, thirty-two of the offenses were cleared by arrest in TIBRS. Six of the hate crimes reported were cleared exceptionally, which includes when the victims refuse to cooperate or when prosecutor declines to prosecute.

There are numerous 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. Furthermore, a victim’s fear of retaliation can also be considered when evaluating whether a hate crime is cleared or not.

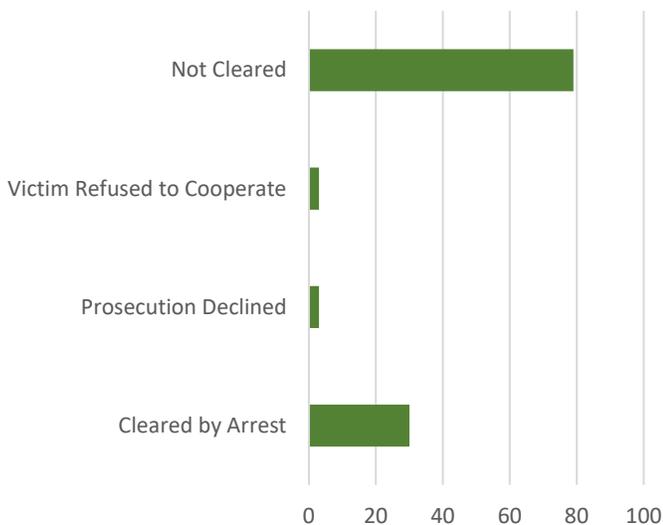
When examining the Victim to Offender relationship data, the data reveals that 53.2% of the victims knew the offenders.

Hate Crime Incidents Cleared by Arrest	
Offense Type	Cleared
Crimes Against Persons	
Aggravated Assault	9
Simple Assault	6
Intimidation	11
Stalking	1
Crimes Against Property	
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2
Robbery	1
Total	30

The offense types that were most frequently reported in 2020 were Aggravated Assault and Intimidation accounting for 66.7% of hate crime incidents that were cleared by arrest.

Out of all the hate crimes reported in 2020, 68.7% of the incidents were not cleared whereas incidents where the prosecution declined and the victim refused to cooperate accounted for 2.6% each of the reported incidents.

Hate Crime Clearances



2020 Bias by Jurisdiction

Anti-Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry		
Agency	Crimes Against Persons	Victim Count
Anti-Arab		
Blount County Sheriff's Office	Intimidation	1
Jackson Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Anti-Asian		
Cleveland Police Department	Intimidation	1
Cleveland Police Department	Robbery	1
Anti-Black or African American		
Anderson County Sheriff's Office	Intimidation	1
Blount County Sheriff's Office	Intimidation	1
Blount County Sheriff's Office	Aggravated Assault	1
Blount County Sheriff's Office	Intimidation	1
Cleveland Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Cleveland Police Department	Intimidation	2
Cleveland Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Cleveland Police Department	Intimidation	1
Collierville Police Department	Intimidation	1
Covington Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Fairview Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Germantown Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Germantown Police Department	Intimidation	1
Lebanon Police Department	Intimidation	1
Manchester Police Department	Stalking	1
Manchester Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Manchester Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Memphis Police Department	Intimidation	1
Memphis Police Department	Intimidation	4
Memphis Police Department	Intimidation	1
Memphis Police Department	Aggravated Assault	5
Murfreesboro Police Department	Intimidation	2
Murfreesboro Police Department	Intimidation	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	Intimidation	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Rogersville Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Shelbyville Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Warren County Sheriff's Office	Simple Assault	1
Anti-Hispanic or Latino		
Cleveland Police Department	Intimidation	2
Cookeville Police Department	Intimidation	1
Lebanon Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Lebanon Police Department	Aggravated Assault	4
Anti-Multiple Races, Group		
Cleveland Police Department	Intimidation	2
Pigeon Forge Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry		
Memphis Police Department	Intimidation	1

Anti-White		
Agency	Crimes Against Property	Victim Count
Brighton Police Department		
Brighton Police Department	Intimidation	1
Cleveland Police Department	Intimidation	1
Franklin Police Department	Simple Assault	2
Jackson Police Department	Intimidation	1
Jackson Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Knoxville Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Knoxville Police Department	Aggravated Assault	2
Memphis Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Oakland Police Department	Intimidation	1
Rutherford County Sheriff's Office	Intimidation	1
Shelby County Sheriff's Office	Intimidation	1
Washington County Sheriff's Office	Intimidation	1
Anti-Black or African American		
Franklin Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Knox County Sheriff's Office	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Knoxville Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Maryville Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Montgomery County Sheriff's Office	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Murfreesboro Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Shelby County Sheriff's Office	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Spring Hill Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Vanderbilt University	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Anti-Hispanic or Latino		
Memphis Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry		
Union City Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Anti-White		
Brighton Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1

Anti-Religious		
Agency	Crimes Against Persons	Victim Count
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)		
Franklin Police Department	Intimidation	1
Anti-Jewish		
Memphis Police Department	Intimidation	1
Anti-Buddhist		
Franklin Police Department	Arson	1
Anti-Jewish		
Knox County Sheriff's Office	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	Theft-All Other Larceny	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Spring Hill Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1

Anti-Sexual Orientation or Gender Bias

Agency	Crimes Against Persons	Victim Count
Anti-Bisexual		
Anderson County Sheriff's Office	Simple Assault	1
Anti-Gay		
Goodlettsville Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Jackson Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Knoxville Police Department	Intimidation	1
Memphis Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Memphis Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	Intimidation	1
Washington County Sheriff's Office	Simple Assault	1
Anti-Gender Non-Conforming		
Hendersonville Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Anti-Lesbian		
Cocke County Sheriff's Office	Intimidation	1
Memphis Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Rutherford County Sheriff's Office	Simple Assault	1
Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (Mixed Group)		
Belmont University	Intimidation	1
Knoxville Police Department	Aggravated Assault	2
Memphis Police Department	Intimidation	1
Memphis Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Warren County Sheriff's Office	Aggravated Assault	3
Anti-Transgender		
Collierville Police Department	Intimidation	1
Agency	Crimes Against Property	Victim Count
Anti-Bisexual		
Collierville Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Anti-Gay		
Hendersonville Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	Burglary	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Anti-Gender Non-Conforming		
Knox County Sheriff's Office	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (Mixed Group)		
Collierville Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1

Anti-Physical and Anti-Mental Disability

Agency	Crimes Against Persons	Victim Count
Anti-Mental Disability		
Jackson Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Jackson Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Munford Police Department	Intimidation	1
Anti-Physical Disability		
Covington Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Agency	Crimes Against Property	Victim Count
Anti-Mental Disability		
Bolivar Police Department	Robbery	1

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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; 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.

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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.

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.

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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.

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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

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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.

Drunkness – 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.

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

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

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

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