

SCHOOL CRIMES STUDY

Excludes Crimes Reported by Colleges and Universities

A Study of Offenses, Offender, Arrestee and Victim Data

Reported To The

Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System



PREPARED BY:

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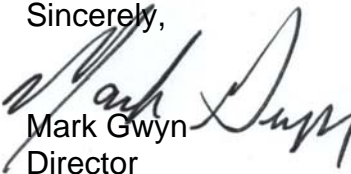
Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am pleased to present to you the 2010 School Crimes Study. The Tennessee Bureau of Investigation's Crime Statistics Unit, housed within the Information Systems Division, compiles and publishes this report based upon crime statistics submitted by all law enforcement agencies across the state. The crimes are reported to the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS) which is the state's version of the FBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

This study will hopefully assist law enforcement, school administrations, and government officials in planning their efforts in the fight against crime and continue to create an awareness that crime exists as a threat in our communities. The threats to society by criminal activity must be addressed by efforts from all law-abiding citizens as well as law enforcement agencies.

I would like to thank all participating law enforcement agencies for their hard work and contributions to making this report a thorough and accurate picture of crime in Tennessee. It is only with their support that the state continues to maintain such a successful program.

Sincerely,



Mark Gwyn
Director



QUICK FACTS

- 2.3% of all crime reported by Law Enforcement Agencies statewide for 2010 showed a location code of School.
- Simple Assault was the most frequently reported offense.
- The reported number of crimes occurring at schools decreased by 1.6% from 2009. There were 13,110 crimes reported in 2010 compared to 13,327 reported in 2009.
- Crimes Against Persons increased by 3.4% from 2009 to 2010.
- Crimes Against Property decreased by 9.1% from 2009 to 2010.
- Crimes Against Society increased by 0.4% from 2009 to 2010.
- More crimes occurred on Friday (20.6%).
- More crimes occurred between 12 pm – 1 pm (12.1%).
- Most crimes resulted in no injuries to the Victim (59.1%).
- Acquaintance was the most frequently occurring relationship between Victim and Offender (50.7%).
- The most frequently reported Arrestee gender for 2010 was Male (72.6%).
- Personal weapons (fist, hands, feet) were the most frequently used weapon type (75.9%).
- A knife was used 7.8% of the time. A firearm was used 1.8% of the time.
- The average age for Arrestees for 2010 was 16.0.
- The average age for Offenders for 2010 was 16.7. The average age excludes Unknown Offenders.
- The average age for Victims for 2010 was 21.7. The average age excludes the age of Neonate, Baby, and Unknown.



Explanatory Note: This report is based on incidents submitted by law enforcement agencies and excludes offenses reported by colleges and universities. Data submitted by colleges and universities is contained in the annual **Crime on Campus** report which can be viewed on the TBI website at www.tbi.tn.gov . Since the offense of Justifiable Homicide is not considered a crime, the offense is excluded from the study.

Executive Summary

This study presents information about the characteristics surrounding crime in Tennessee schools, focusing upon public and private school systems, excluding colleges/universities and technical schools. The time frame covered by the study was the years 2008 through 2010. The study was completed by the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, Crime Statistics Unit using data provided to the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS).

Incident Characteristics

A total of 13,110 total offenses were submitted as occurring at a school during the year 2010. September 2010 recorded the highest number of offenses with a total of 1,610 offenses. The months of June and July for showed the least frequently recorded offenses. The year 2008 recorded the highest number of offenses at 13,572. The most frequently reported offense for 2010 was Simple Assault. The number of reported offenses was 4,885.

Offender Characteristics

The most frequently reported age range for Offenders was Under 18. The most frequently reported race was African American. The most frequently reported gender for Offenders was Male.

Victim Characteristics

The most frequently reported age range for Victims was Under 18. The most frequently reported race was White. The most frequently reported gender for Victims was Female. The most frequently reported Victim to Offender relationship was Acquaintance.

Arrestee Characteristics

The most frequently reported age range for Arrestee was Under 18. The most frequently reported race was African American. The most frequently reported gender for Arrestees was Male, with the most frequently reported arrest type of Summoned/Cited.



Introduction

Crime in schools is a concern for Tennesseans. It is important to understand the characteristics surrounding school crime; the offenders who reportedly commit these offenses; and the demographics of the victims. This understanding will help law enforcement, policy makers, school administrators, and the public to properly combat and reduce the amount of crime occurring at these institutions.

Situations surrounding crime at school locations vary based on the offender's motive and the intended victim. For example, incidents involving student offenders and student victims constitute the stereotypical definition of crime at schools where the offender and victim are present to participate in the activities occurring at the school. However, there are situations involving adult and/or juvenile offenders and victims, where the school serves only as an offense location because neither the offender nor the victim is present to participate in school functions. Criminal acts due to political motivation, hate crimes, and crimes perpetrated by offenders against victims who are not instructors or students and have no other relation to the school are examples of such situations.

What is Incident Based Reporting?

Incident based reporting views a crime and all of its components as an "incident". In order to obtain incident data, facts recorded and preserved about the incident are organized into specific categories or segments. The mechanism used for recording these facts is a "data element". Data elements provide information about crime and its involvement with victims, offenders, property, arrestees, etc.

What is TIBRS?

The Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS) program is designed to collect data on every single crime occurrence and on each incident and arrest within the occurrence. TIBRS differs from the national crime statistics data released by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR). The most significant difference between TIBRS and the national UCR summary data is the degree of detail in reporting. Unlike the summary system that collects only eight Part 1 crimes (Murder, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson), TIBRS collects 22 crime categories made up of 47 specific crimes called Group A offenses. Additionally, arrests are reported for 11 Group B offense categories. Under the summary UCR program, only the most serious offense was reported. In TIBRS, up to 10 offenses can be reported in an incident, providing a more accurate picture of crime. Because of the differences between UCR summary data and TIBRS data, any cross-comparisons would provide inaccurate results in trend analysis.



Additionally, the ability to conduct the type of data analysis found in this report is due in large part to the amount of detailed information collected through an incident based reporting system.

Methodology

Of particular importance to the study is the TIBRS data element *Location Type*, specifically *Code 22*, which identifies offenses occurring at schools and colleges. All the crime data used in the tables and discussions throughout this study were reported by law enforcement agencies as occurring at TIBRS Location Type Code 22, which hereafter is referred to as *school(s)*, unless otherwise noted.

The study specifically addresses incident characteristics, offender characteristics, arrestee characteristics, offense characteristics, victim characteristics, and victim to offender characteristics.

Throughout this study, age groups are used versus individual age. The age groups are: Under 18, 18 – 24, 25 – 34, 35 – 44, 45 – 54, 55 – 64, 65 and Over, and Unknown.

An additional consideration for this study is that Victim to Offender relationships are only collected for those offenses that are considered as Crimes Against Persons and Robbery. Those crimes consist of: Murder, Non-negligent Manslaughter, Negligent Manslaughter, Kidnapping/Abduction, Forcible Rape, Forcible Sodomy, Sexual Assault with an Object, Forcible Fondling, Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, Intimidation, Stalking, Incest, and Statutory Rape.

Analyses and Results

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the number of offenses occurring on school campuses as previously discussed. The study refers to 100% of the offenses reported for the years 2008 – 2010 by law enforcement agencies reporting crime offenses using the TIBRS Program.



Incident Characteristics

Number of Offenses	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
In all Locations	582,134	603,308	627,110
In Schools	13,110	13,327	13,572
Percent of Incidents in Schools	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%

While overall reported crime decreased, Crimes Against Persons increased by 3.4% from 2009 to 2010, and Crimes Against Society increased slightly (0.4%) from 2009 to 2010. Crimes Against Property decreased by 9.1%.

Crimes Against Persons, are those crimes in which victims are always “individuals,” e.g., Murder, Forcible Rape, Aggravated Assault.

Crimes Against Property, are those crimes in which the offender’s intent is to obtain money, property, or some other benefit, e.g., Robbery, Bribery, Burglary.

Crimes Against Society, are those crimes which represent society’s prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity, e.g., Gambling, Prostitution, and Drug Violations.

Chart 1

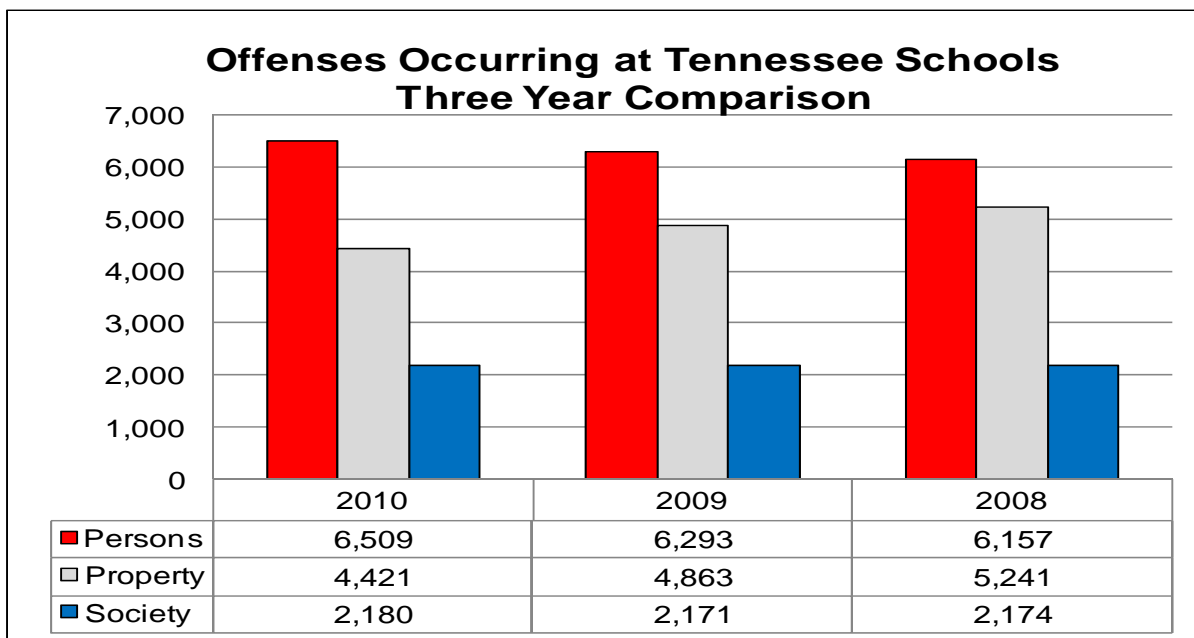


Table 2: Offenses Occurring at Tennessee Schools

Three Year Comparison

	Offenses Reported			Percent Change		
	2010	2009	2008	2009 - 2010	2008 - 2009	2008 - 2010
TIBRS Group A Offenses						
Crimes Against Persons - Total	6,509	6,293	6,157	3.4%	2.2%	5.7%
Murder	0	1	2	-100.0%	-50.0%	-100.0%
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kidnapping/Abduction	17	17	19	0.0%	-10.5%	-10.5%
Forcible Rape	32	33	27	-3.0%	22.2%	18.5%
Forcible Sodomy	10	12	12	-16.7%	0.0%	-16.7%
Sexual Assault w/Object	12	6	12	100.0%	-50.0%	0.0%
Forcible Fondling	337	272	247	23.9%	10.1%	36.4%
Incest	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Statutory Rape	7	15	13	-53.3%	15.4%	-46.2%
Aggravated Assault	326	316	366	3.2%	-13.7%	-10.9%
Simple Assault	4,885	4,723	4,512	3.4%	4.7%	8.3%
Intimidation	856	866	924	-1.2%	-6.3%	-7.4%
Stalking	27	32	23	-15.6%	39.1%	17.4%
Crimes Against Property - Total	4,421	4,863	5,241	-9.1%	-7.2%	-15.6%
Arson	28	38	27	-26.3%	40.7%	3.7%
Bribery	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Burglary	457	531	564	-13.9%	-5.9%	-19.0%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	68	63	78	7.9%	-19.2%	-12.8%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	962	1,074	1,304	-10.4%	-17.6%	-26.2%
Embezzlement	13	9	17	44.4%	-47.1%	-23.5%
Extortion/Blackmail	3	5	2	-40.0%	150.0%	50.0%
Fraud - False Pretenses	31	30	41	3.3%	-26.8%	-24.4%
Fraud - Credit Card/ATM	23	12	25	91.7%	-52.0%	-8.0%
Fraud - Impersonation	22	19	18	15.8%	5.6%	22.2%
Fraud - Welfare	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fraud - Wire	2	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	36	62	64	-41.9%	-3.1%	-43.8%
Robbery	71	63	61	12.7%	3.3%	16.4%
Stolen Property Offense	11	14	13	-21.4%	7.7%	-15.4%
Theft - Pocket Picking	34	31	33	9.7%	-6.1%	3.0%
Theft - Purse Snatching	4	4	2	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Theft - Shoplifting	7	7	15	0.0%	-53.3%	-53.3%
Theft from Building	1,650	1,834	1,856	-10.0%	-1.2%	-11.1%
Theft from Coin Machine	13	15	32	-13.3%	-53.1%	-59.4%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	216	264	283	-18.2%	-6.7%	-23.7%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	89	81	125	9.9%	-35.2%	-28.8%
Theft - All Other Larceny	681	707	681	-3.7%	3.8%	0.0%
Crimes Against Society - Total	2,180	2,171	2,174	0.4%	-0.1%	0.3%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1,375	1,379	1,380	-0.3%	-0.1%	-0.4%
Drug/Narcotic Equipment Violations	275	279	286	-1.4%	-2.4%	-3.8%
Gambling-Betting/Wagering	18	13	6	38.5%	116.7%	200.0%
Gambling-Operating/Promoting	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gambling-Equipment Violation	13	5	3	160.0%	66.7%	333.3%
Gambling-Sports Tampering	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pornography/Obscene Materials	42	34	15	23.5%	126.7%	180.0%
Prostitution	1	3	3	-66.7%	0.0%	-66.7%
Prostitution-Assisting/Promoting	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Weapon Law Violations	455	458	481	-0.7%	-4.8%	-5.4%
Total Group A Offenses	13,110	13,327	13,572	-1.6%	-1.8%	-3.4%



In 2010, the month of September had the greatest number of reported offenses representing 12.3% of all offenses. The months of June and July had the lowest number of reported offenses. This may be due to the fact that the majority of schools were not in session during this time frame but followed the traditional school calendar of August through May. The month of June represented 2.0% of total offenses and the month of July represented 1.7% of total offenses (See Table 3).

Table 3: Offense Date by Month by Year

Month	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
January	1,137	1,129	1,245
February	1,308	1,494	1,562
March	1,581	1,234	1,228
April	1,562	1,588	1,679
May	1,045	1,122	1,159
June	266	238	269
July	229	270	276
August	920	966	938
September	1,610	1,490	1,574
October	1,260	1,391	1,402
November	1,390	1,453	1,230
December	802	952	1,010
Total Offenses	13,110	13,327	13,572

The day which resulted in the greatest number of offenses reported was Friday representing 20.6% of all offenses. Saturday and Sunday had the lowest number of reported offenses (See Table 4).

Table 4: Offenses by Day of Week

Day	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
Sunday	222	287	292
Monday	2,126	2,171	2,177
Tuesday	2,425	2,597	2,651
Wednesday	2,626	2,518	2,570
Thursday	2,661	2,742	2,667
Friday	2,706	2,614	2,794
Saturday	344	398	421
Total	13,110	13,327	13,572



The incident time of 12 pm to 1 pm was the most frequently reported time for offense occurrences at 12.1%. The least frequently reported times were between 4 am and 6 am. (See Table 5).

Table 5: Offenses by Time of Day			
Time of Day	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
12:00 am - 1:00 am	232	295	313
1:00 am - 2:00 am	62	74	65
2:00 am - 3:00 am	45	53	69
3:00 am - 4:00 am	57	44	33
4:00 am - 5:00 am	19	28	36
5:00 am - 6:00 am	24	23	27
6:00 am - 7:00 am	132	114	119
7:00 am - 8:00 am	869	911	990
8:00 am - 9:00 am	1,233	1,349	1,408
9:00 am - 10:00 am	1,112	1,069	1,110
10:00 am - 11:00 am	1,209	1,252	1,282
11:00 am - 12:00 pm	1,321	1,341	1,314
12:00 pm - 1:00 pm	1,590	1,373	1,442
1:00 pm - 2:00 pm	1,243	1,201	1,243
2:00 pm - 3:00 pm	1,370	1,457	1,349
3:00 pm - 4:00 pm	834	850	837
4:00 pm - 5:00 pm	414	407	451
5:00 pm - 6:00 pm	282	337	323
6:00 pm - 7:00 pm	271	257	268
7:00 pm - 8:00 pm	210	238	237
8:00 pm - 9:00 pm	191	239	246
9:00 pm - 10:00 pm	165	179	185
10:00 pm - 11:00 pm	137	145	127
11:00 pm - 12:00 am	88	91	97
Missing	0	0	1
Total	13,110	13,327	13,572

Note: Incident time is reported to TIBRS in 24 hour military time format.

Offender Characteristics

The greatest number of Offenders falls into the age range of Under 18. Law enforcement officers can report either an exact age or an age range. The Unknown category should be used only when the officer is unable to determine the age or age range of an offender. Unknown was the second most frequently reported age within the three year timeframe covered by the study. Quality control tools have been established



within the TIBRS program to confirm that the category of Unknown is used properly. However, in many instances, nothing is known about the offender so the Unknown demographic is all that can be reported (See Table 6).

Table 6: Offenders by Age by Year			
Age	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
Under 18	9,591	8,937	8,931
Under 10	173	146	125
10-12	1,237	1,038	1,075
13-15	4,392	4,212	4,310
16-17	3,789	3,541	3,421
18-24	1,220	1,084	1,032
25-34	340	362	298
35-44	231	275	237
45-54	155	114	127
55-64	46	37	43
65 and Over	15	7	10
Unknown	3,424	3,609	4,074
Total	15,022	14,425	14,752

Note: One Offense can have up to 99 Offenders. The number of offenders compared to the Number of Offenses will rarely match.

Males comprised the greatest majority of Offenders at 57.0% compared to 24.1% of Offenders being Female. The remaining offenders were reported as Unknown (18.9%) (See Table 7).

Table 7: Offenders by Gender by Year			
Gender	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
Female	3,626	3,237	3,235
Male	8,560	7,990	8,013
Unknown	2,836	1,174	1,238
Missing	0	2,024	2,266
Total	15,022	14,425	14,752



The most frequently reported offender race was African American (48.1%). The second most frequently reported offender race was White (31.2%). A total of 3,034 (20.2%) offenders were reported with the race of Unknown. The number of Offenders increased 4.1% from 2009 to 2010 (See Table 8).

Table 8: Offenders by Race by Year			
Race	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
African American	7,232	6,474	6,344
Asian	46	24	32
Native American	24	18	20
Unknown	3,034	1,334	1,462
White	4,686	4,551	4,628
Missing	0	2,024	2,266
Total	15,022	14,425	14,752

Victim Characteristics

The victim data supplied to the TIBRS program by law enforcement agencies tends to be more specific with fewer Unknowns unlike the statistics found in the Offender section. As a rule, the reporting officer has an opportunity to visually see and communicate with the victim eliminating many Unknown descriptive categories. In many situations the Offender may not be “on scene” when law enforcement arrives and in some instances the Victim is not able to give detailed descriptive information of the Offender.

Table 9 shows the most frequently reported age for Victims was Under 18, similar to Offenders. The second most frequently reported age range for Victims was 18-24. Also notable is the number of Victims reported in the age ranges of 25-34, 35-44 and 45-54. These age ranges are generally school staff. However, the data collected and housed by the TIBRS program does not collect nor record the Victim’s occupation. Only the location code of 22 (school), as discussed in the Methodology section, is captured providing the school as the incident location (See Table 1).

Overall, the number of Victims decreased by 2.0% from 2009 to 2010.



Table 9: Victims by Age by Year			
Age	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
Neonate	1	1	0
Baby	0	3	4
Under 18	6,189	6,125	6,132
Under 10	200	196	180
10-12	918	862	844
13-15	2,923	2,945	2,903
16-17	2,147	2,118	2,201
18-24	793	924	870
25-34	698	756	736
35-44	751	776	770
45-54	514	535	625
55-64	333	335	303
65 and Over	53	65	57
Unknown	116	125	134
Total	9,447	9,641	9,627

Note: Neonate under 24 hours old, Baby 07 - 364 days old.
The under 18 total includes the ages of Neonate and Baby.

Females comprised the greatest majority of Victims during the study period, with 52.8% of all Victims being Female compared to 46.7% of Victims being Male. The remaining 0.4% of Victims were reported as Unknown (See Table 10).

Table 10: Victims by Gender by Year			
Gender	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
Female	4,992	4,950	4,957
Male	4,416	4,630	4,613
Unknown	39	61	57
Total	9,447	9,641	9,627

The most frequently reported Victim race was White (49.2%). The second most frequently reported Victim race was African American (48.7%). The Victim by Race information does not reflect the same findings as the Offenders by Race (See Table 8), where the most frequently reported Offender race was African American. The year 2010 had the highest number of reported Offenders and 2009 had the highest number of reported Victims (See related tables).



Race	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
African American	4,601	4,437	4,216
Asian	54	52	47
Native American	15	4	8
Unknown	131	145	172
White	4,646	5,003	5,184
Total	9,447	9,641	9,627

Table 12 shows that the vast majority of Injuries are classified as Apparent Minor Injury. Minor injuries are those that do not require immediate medical attention or medical care at all. Other injuries were distributed over the remaining Injury Types of Apparent Broken Bones, Other Major Injuries, Severe Lacerations, Possible Internal Injuries, Loss of Teeth, and Unconsciousness. The total number of Injury Types will not equal the total number of Victims since up to five (5) different Injury Types per Victim may be reported (See Table 12).

Injury Type	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
Apparent Broken Bones	25	24	29
Apparent Minor Injury	2,210	2,230	2,248
Loss of Teeth	16	11	9
Other Major Injury	51	22	17
Possible Internal Injuries	12	17	14
Severe Lacerations	17	26	25
Unconsciousness	12	14	13
Total	2,343	2,344	2,355

Note: For comparison purposes, the Injury Type of None was excluded from Table 12. The numbers reported for this category were: 2010 = 3,383, 2009 = 3,145 and 2008 = 2,929.



Victim to Offender Relationship

Table 13 represents the reported relationship(s) between the victim and the offender. The Victim to Offender Relationship may help to understand and possibly determine why an offense occurred. The reported numbers for Victim to Offender Relationships represent a count of relationships and not victims. If more than one offender committed an offense, then each relationship to the victim is counted. A total of ten (10) relationships may be reported for each victim. For example, if an incident has 4 victims and 2 offenders, there are eight relationships noted within the data detailed in Table 9 (4 victims multiplied by 2 offenders equals 8 relationships {4 x 2 = 8}).

The most frequently reported Victim to Offender relationship was Acquaintance at 5,646 or 50.7%. The second most frequently reported relationship was Victim was Offender at 1,627 or 14.6%. The third most frequently reported relationship was Otherwise Known at 1,511 or 13.6%. The Victim was Offender is a difficult category for some to understand. Simply explained, the category of Victim was Offender is to be used in cases where all of the participants in the incident were victims and offenders of the same offense, such as domestic disputes where both husband and wife are charged with assault (TIBRS Data Collection Manual, 9th Edition March 2009, Page 44, Nashville) (See Table 13).



Table 13: Victim to Offender Relationship by Year

Relationship	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
Acquaintance	5,646	4,848	4,989
Babysittee	5	4	5
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	199	179	144
Child	58	40	38
Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend	1	7	0
Common-Law Spouse	1	0	0
Employee	14	9	10
Employer	7	6	4
Ex-Spouse	8	24	9
Friend	330	378	389
Grandchild	1	2	0
Grandparent	1	3	3
Homosexual	5	3	5
In-law	4	5	3
Neighbor	11	17	10
Other Family Member	36	61	31
Otherwise Known	1,511	1,878	1,675
Parent	29	22	31
Sibling	62	62	53
Spouse	22	17	24
Stepchild	1	5	7
Stepparent	0	3	3
Stepsibling	0	0	5
Stranger	453	471	554
Unknown	1,102	623	661
Victim was Offender	1,627	1,239	1,165
Total	11,134	9,906	9,818

Arrestee Characteristics

Table 14 shows the offense for which the Arrestee was apprehended. The most frequently reported arrest offense was Simple Assault which represented 37.7% of the total arrests. The second most frequently reported arrest offense was Drug/Narcotic Violations which represented 22.8% of the total arrests.

Of the three categories – Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property and Crimes Against Society, Crimes Against Persons represented the largest category of arresting offenses at 47.9% (See Table 14).



Table 14: Arresting Offenses by Year

Arresting Offense	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
Crimes Against Persons:	2,846	2,655	2,652
Murder	0	1	2
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Kidnapping/Abduction	2	7	3
Forcible Rape	3	5	7
Forcible Sodomy	2	3	3
Sexual Assault w/Object	1	1	4
Forcible Fondling	73	47	50
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2	7	10
Aggravated Assault	377	183	176
Simple Assault	2,239	2,238	2,254
Intimidation	147	163	143
Stalking	0	0	0
Crimes Against Property:	1,176	1,088	1,121
Arson	24	16	18
Bribery	1	0	0
Burglary	181	191	238
Counterfeiting/Forgery	26	20	31
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	217	209	220
Embezzlement	6	0	1
Extortion/Blackmail	2	0	0
Fraud - False Pretenses	4	10	12
Fraud - Credit Card/ATM	0	5	2
Fraud - Impersonation	10	8	7
Fraud - Welfare	0	0	0
Fraud - Wire	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	9	22	17
Robbery	63	45	40
Stolen Property Offenses	14	11	10
Theft - Pocket Picking	15	9	3
Theft - Purse Snatching	1	0	2
Theft - Shoplifting	55	20	13
Theft from Building	334	362	363
Theft from Coin Machine	1	0	5
Theft from Motor Vehicle	19	14	18
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	3	8	4
Theft - All Other Larceny	191	138	117
Crimes Against Society:	1,923	1,892	1,799
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1,356	1,370	1,310
Drug/Narcotic Equipment Violations	105	102	82
Gambling - Betting/Wagering	38	13	13
Gambling - Operating/Promoting	1	0	0
Gambling - Equipment Violation	6	0	0
Gambling - Sports Tampering	0	0	0
Pornography/Obscene Materials	11	12	8
Prostitution	1	3	3
Prostitution - Assisting/Promoting	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	405	392	383
Total	5,945	5,635	5,572



Table 15 shows the reported age or age ranges for arrestees for the study. The most frequently reported age range for arrestees was Under 18 at 5,277 or 87.0%. The second most frequently reported age range for arrestees was 18 - 24, at 582 or 9.6%. The least frequently reported age ranges for arrestees were 55 - 64 at 7 or 0.1% and Over 65 at 4 or 0.1%. No arrestees were reported with an Unknown age range (See Table 15).

Table 15: Arrestees by Age by Year			
Age	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
Under 18	5,277	4,984	4,943
Under 10	50	33	35
10-12	555	444	373
13-15	2,510	2,372	2,524
16-17	2,162	2,135	2,011
18-24	582	554	522
25-34	98	114	114
35-44	66	66	90
45-54	34	34	47
55-64	7	8	9
65 and Over	4	1	3
Total	6,068	5,761	5,728

Males comprised the greatest majority of Arrestees during the study period with 72.6% of all Arrestees being Male compared to 27.4% of Arrestees being Female. Male arrestees represented a margin of 3 to 1 compared to Female arrestees (See Table 16).

Table 16: Arrestees by Gender by Year			
Gender	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
Female	1,661	1,541	1,571
Male	4,407	4,220	4,157
Total	6,068	5,761	5,728



The most frequently reported Arrestee race was African American (56.7%). The second most frequently reported Arrestee race was White (42.0%). The Arrestee race of Unknown was reported at 36 or 0.6% (See Table 17).

Race	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
African American	3,441	3,036	3,095
Asian	27	16	16
Native American	15	10	9
Unknown	36	20	35
White	2,549	2,679	2,573
Total	6,068	5,761	5,728

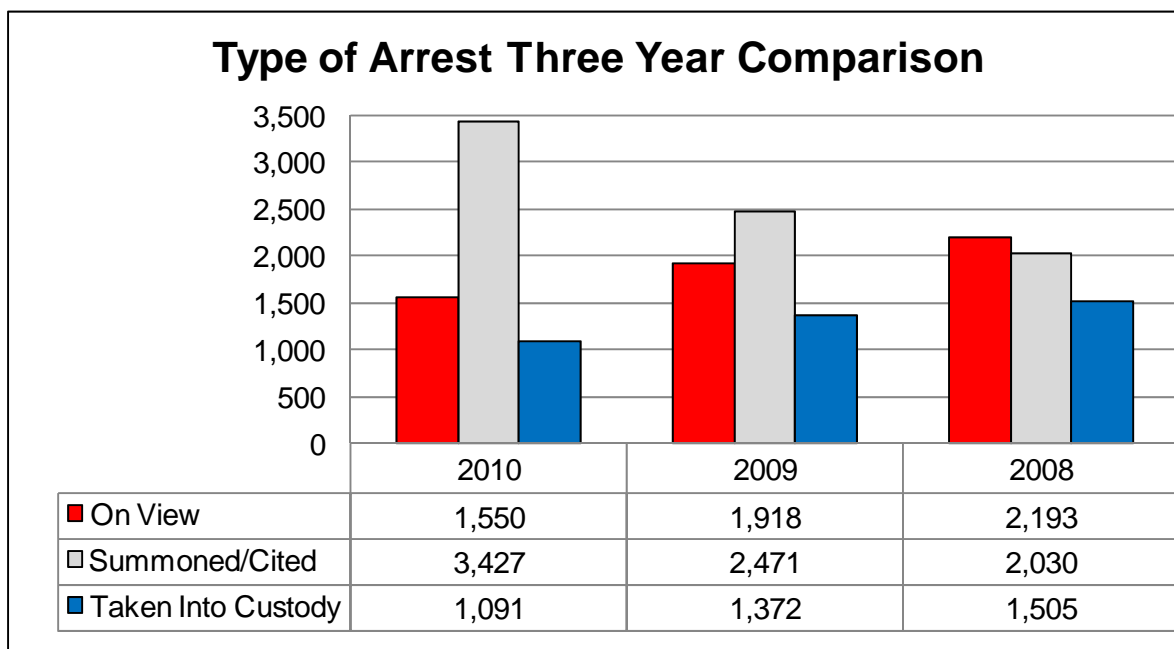
The three types of arrests that are captured in the TIBRS program are On View, Summoned or Cited, and Taken Into Custody.

- ◆ On View arrest occurs when the offender is taken into custody at the scene without a warrant or previous incident report.
- ◆ Summoned or Cited occurs when the offender is not taken into custody but a summons or citation is issued.
- ◆ Taken Into Custody occurs when the offender is arrested based on a warrant and/or previously submitted incident report. (TIBRS Data Collection Manual, 9th Edition March 2009, Pages 34 – 35, Nashville).

The breakdown of arrest types is: On View 25.5%, Summoned or Cited 56.5%, and Taken Into Custody 18.0%.



Chart 2



Juvenile Arrestee Characteristics

The word “arrest” as it applies to juveniles indicates the law enforcement handling of all juveniles (under age 18) who have committed a crime and are taken into custody under such circumstances that, if the juvenile were an adult, an arrest would have usually been reported.

When reporting an arrestee under age 18, agencies are also required to report the disposition of arrestee under 18. The information to be reported in this category relates to law enforcement disposition of juveniles (age 17 or younger only) who are taken into custody or arrested. An adult is usually held for prosecution for some charge or is released for future handling in court. However, a juvenile, depending on the seriousness of the offense and the offender’s prior criminal record, may be warned by the police and released to parents, relatives, friends, or guardians. Juveniles may also be referred to the probation department or some other branch of juvenile court; to welfare agencies; to other law enforcement agencies; or in the case of a serious offender, to criminal or adult court by the waiver of juvenile court.



The juvenile disposition types are: Handled within the Department and Referred to Other Authorities.

Handled within the Department is used when the juvenile is released to the parents with an oral warning only.

Referred to Other Authorities is used when the juvenile is turned over to juvenile court, probation, welfare agency, other police agency, criminal or adult court.

Table 18 shows the Juvenile Arrestee Disposition during the time frame covered by the study, while Tables 19 through 24 are used to show the demographic information for the juvenile arrestees reported for each type of disposition.

Disposition	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
Handled within Department	1,520	1,194	1,121
Referred to Other Authorities	3,757	3,790	3,822
Total	5,277	4,984	4,943



Referred to Other Authorities

**Table 19: Juvenile Arrestees by Age by Year
(Referred to Other Authorities)**

Age	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
6	3	2	0
7	5	7	2
8	5	6	9
9	19	7	15
10	42	21	25
11	78	97	53
12	238	208	187
13	397	368	371
14	610	581	624
15	812	860	965
16	798	901	898
17	750	732	673
Total	3,757	3,790	3,822

**Table 20: Juvenile Arrestees by Gender by Year
(Referred to Other Authorities)**

Gender	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
Female	1,054	1,008	1,113
Male	2,703	2,782	2,709
Total	3,757	3,790	3,822

**Table 21: Juvenile Arrestee by Race by Year
(Referred to Other Authorities)**

Race	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
African American	2,055	1,995	2,163
Asian	15	13	13
Native American	7	8	5
Unknown	12	12	19
White	1,668	1,762	1,622
Total	3,757	3,790	3,822



Handled within the Department

**Table 22: Juvenile Arrestees by Age by Year
(Handled within Department)**

Age	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
6	1	2	0
7	2	0	1
8	7	2	2
9	8	7	6
10	31	6	20
11	69	36	28
12	97	76	60
13	161	139	120
14	217	194	197
15	313	230	247
16	335	271	262
17	279	231	178
Total	1,520	1,194	1,121

**Table 23: Juvenile Arrestees by Gender by Year
(Handled within Department)**

Gender	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
Female	442	361	293
Male	1,078	833	828
Total	1,520	1,194	1,121

**Table 24: Juvenile Arrestee by Race by Year
(Handled within Department)**

Race	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
African American	976	669	561
Asian	11	3	0
Native American	7	1	1
Unknown	23	4	9
White	503	517	550
Total	1,520	1,194	1,121



Offense Characteristics

Offenses reported to TIBRS may be reported as either Attempted or Completed except for Assault and Homicide offenses. All Assaults and Homicides must be reported as Completed. Table 25 shows the breakdown of Attempted offenses compared to Completed offenses.

Offenses	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
Attempted	78	69	83
Completed	13,032	13,258	13,489
Total	13,110	13,327	13,572

There are two ways to clear an offense. The offense can be Cleared by Arrest or Cleared by Exceptional Means. An offense is cleared exceptionally when an element beyond law enforcement control prevents a physical arrest. The identity and location of the offender must be known by law enforcement (See Table 26).

Offenses	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
Total Offenses	13,110	13,327	13,572
Cleared by Arrest	5,848	5,510	5,482
Cleared by Exceptional Means	552	700	783

Table 27 provides information for the different reasons for Exceptional Clearance that were used during the time frame covered by the study.

The largest category of Exceptional Clearances is Victim Refused to Cooperate at 64.5%. For an offense to be cleared in this manner the victim must clearly state to law enforcement that they will not cooperate in the prosecution process of the offense in which they are involved. One category that draws the most questions is Juvenile/No Custody.



The category of Juvenile/No Custody is defined as the warning to the parents or legal guardian of a juvenile offender in a case involving a minor offense, without the juvenile having further contact with the criminal justice system/authorities (TIBRS Data Collection manual, 9th Edition March 2009, Page 11, Nashville).

Table 27: Exceptional Clearance by Type By Year

Clearance Type	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
Death of Offender	2	0	0
Prosecution Declined	129	159	186
Extradition Denied	0	0	0
Victim Refused to Cooperate	356	444	489
Juvenile No Custody	65	97	108
Total	552	700	783

Gang Related Offense Characteristics

A total of 153 offenses were reported as gang related in 2010 which was 1.2% of the total offenses. The proportion of gang related offenses to the total reported offenses has remained somewhat constant. Both Gangs is defined as a gang that hosts both juvenile and adults and is well organized over a vast geographical area. Other Gangs represents smaller gangs that are not well known or well organized outside of a small geographical area. Small gangs may reside in small pockets of towns and their resources usually do not reach outside of that specific area (See Table 28).

Table 28: Gang Related Offenses by Gang Type by Year

Gang Type	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
Both Gangs	47	46	36
Juvenile Gangs	92	84	110
Other Gangs	14	24	41
Total	153	154	187



Bias Motivated Offense Characteristics

Hate crime data is collected regarding criminal offenses that are motivated by the offender's bias against race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity or national origin, or disability and are committed against persons, property, or society. Very few offenses during the study period were flagged as Hate Crimes. Anti-African American hate crimes comprised the greatest number with 4 offenses (See Table 29).

Bias Type	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
Anti-Racial	6	6	12
African American	4	4	9
American Indian	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0
Multi-Racial	0	1	0
White	2	1	3
Anti-Religious	0	0	6
Catholic	0	0	3
Islamic	0	0	0
Jewish	0	0	2
Multi-Religion	0	0	0
Other Religion	0	0	1
Protestant	0	0	0
Anti-Ethnicity	2	0	3
Hispanic	2	0	2
Other Ethnicity	0	0	1
Anti-Sexual	1	0	2
Bisexual	0	0	1
Female Homosexual	0	0	0
Gay and Lesbian	0	0	0
Heterosexual	0	0	0
Male Homosexual	1	0	1
Anti-Mental Disability	0	0	0
Anti-Physical Disability	0	0	1
None	13,101	13,321	13,546
Unknown	0	0	2
Total	13,110	13,327	13,572



Weapon Characteristics

For 2010, the largest proportion of the weapons used in offenses on school campuses was Personal Weapons at 75.9%. Personal Weapons are classified as hands, feet, teeth, etc. Personal Weapons are the most common weapon type in all Simple Assaults (See Table 30).

Weapon Type	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
Asphyxiation	2	0	0
Blunt Object	76	68	77
Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills	1	2	2
Explosives	0	4	5
Fire/Incendiary Device	3	5	4
Firearm - Total	91	114	126
Knife/Cutting Instrument	393	387	424
Motor Vehicle	9	13	10
None	259	149	171
Other	320	311	256
Personal Weapons	3,801	3,825	3,624
Poison	0	2	1
Unknown	56	56	44
Total	5,011	4,936	4,744

For 2010, only 91 or 1.8% of offenses were reported as involving Firearms. Out of the 91 offenses, 65 or 71.4% were reported as involving a handgun and 3 or 3.3% were reported as involving a Handgun – Automatic (See Table 31).



Table 31: Firearm Type by Year			
Firearm Type	Year of Incident		
	2010	2009	2008
Firearm (Type Not Stated)	5	10	4
Firearm - Automatic (Type Not Stated)	2	1	0
Handgun	65	77	99
Handgun - Automatic	3	5	1
Rifle	0	5	3
Shotgun	2	6	7
Other Firearm	14	10	12
Total	91	114	126

Drug and Alcohol Characteristics

The Offender Suspected of Using Tables (See Tables 32 - 34) on the following pages show whether an Offender was suspected of using alcohol, drugs, or computer equipment while committing an offense. More than one category may be chosen for each offense, so the numbers may not equal the total offense counts for each year. The large majority of incidents do not indicate use of alcohol, drugs, or computers during the study period which corresponds to the state trends as well for all locations.



Table 32: Offender Suspected of Using 2010

	Total Offenses	Alcohol	Drugs	Computer Equipment	Not Applicable
Crimes Against Persons	6,509	9	8	10	6,483
Murder	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping/Abduction	17	0	0	0	17
Forcible Rape	32	0	0	0	32
Forcible Sodomy	10	0	0	1	9
Sexual Assault w/Object	12	0	0	0	12
Forcible Fondling	337	2	0	0	335
Incest	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	7	0	0	0	7
Aggravated Assault	326	2	0	0	324
Simple Assault	4,885	4	7	1	4,874
Intimidation	856	1	1	8	846
Stalking	27	0	0	0	27
Crimes Against Property	4,421	7	10	6	4,399
Arson	28	0	1	0	27
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	457	1	1	1	454
Counterfeiting/Forgery	68	0	1	0	67
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	962	2	1	0	959
Embezzlement	13	0	0	0	13
Extortion/Blackmail	3	0	0	0	3
Fraud - False Pretenses	31	0	1	0	30
Fraud - Credit Card/ATM	23	0	0	0	23
Fraud - Impersonation	22	0	0	0	22
Fraud - Welfare	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud - Wire	2	0	0	0	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	36	0	0	0	36
Robbery	71	0	1	0	70
Stolen Property Offense	11	0	0	0	11
Theft - Pocket Picking	34	0	0	0	34
Theft - Purse Snatching	4	0	0	0	4
Theft - Shoplifting	7	1	0	1	5
Theft from Building	1,650	1	2	3	1,644
Theft from Coin Machine	13	0	0	0	13
Theft from Motor Vehicle	216	2	2	1	212
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	89	0	0	0	89
Theft - All Other Larceny	681	0	0	0	681
Crimes Against Society	2,180	17	938	5	1,228
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1,375	12	789	0	580
Drug/Narcotic Equipment Violations	275	2	135	0	139
Gambling-Betting/Wagering	18	0	0	0	18
Gambling-Operating/Promoting	1	0	0	0	1
Gambling-Equipment Violation	13	0	1	0	12
Gambling-Sports Tampering	0	0	0	0	0
Pornography/Obscene Materials	42	0	0	5	37
Prostitution	1	0	0	0	1
Prostitution-Assisting/Promoting	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	455	3	13	0	440
Total Group A Offenses	13,110	33	956	21	12,110

Note: More than one category may be chosen for each offense so number may not equal the total offense counts.



Table 33: Offender Suspected of Using 2009

	Total Offenses	Alcohol	Drugs	Computer Equipment	Not Applicable
Crimes Against Persons	6,293	20	17	8	6,252
Murder	1	0	0	0	1
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping/Abduction	17	0	0	0	17
Forcible Rape	33	2	0	0	31
Forcible Sodomy	12	0	0	0	12
Sexual Assault w/Object	6	0	0	0	6
Forcible Fondling	272	0	0	0	272
Incest	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	15	0	0	0	15
Aggravated Assault	316	1	0	0	315
Simple Assault	4,723	11	15	2	4,698
Intimidation	866	6	2	6	853
Stalking	32	0	0	0	32
Crimes Against Property	4,863	11	13	15	4,826
Arson	38	1	1	0	36
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	531	1	4	3	523
Counterfeiting/Forgery	63	0	1	6	56
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1,074	6	2	0	1,068
Embezzlement	9	0	0	0	9
Extortion/Blackmail	5	0	0	0	5
Fraud - False Pretenses	30	0	0	2	28
Fraud - Credit Card/ATM	12	0	0	0	12
Fraud - Impersonation	19	0	0	0	19
Fraud - Welfare	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud - Wire	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	62	0	0	0	62
Robbery	63	0	1	0	62
Stolen Property Offense	14	0	0	0	14
Theft - Pocket Picking	31	0	1	0	30
Theft - Purse Snatching	4	0	0	0	4
Theft - Shoplifting	7	0	0	0	7
Theft from Building	1,834	0	0	4	1,830
Theft from Coin Machine	15	0	0	0	15
Theft from Motor Vehicle	264	0	1	0	263
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	81	0	0	0	81
Theft - All Other Larceny	707	3	2	0	702
Crimes Against Society	2,171	20	1,014	11	1,134
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1,379	11	835	1	538
Drug/Narcotic Equipment Violations	279	4	166	1	109
Gambling-Betting/Wagering	13	0	0	0	13
Gambling-Operating/Promoting	0	0	0	0	0
Gambling-Equipment Violation	5	0	0	0	5
Gambling-Sports Tampering	0	0	0	0	0
Pornography/Obscene Materials	34	0	0	7	27
Prostitution	3	1	0	0	2
Prostitution-Assisting/Promoting	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	458	4	13	2	440
Total Group A Offenses	13,327	51	1,044	34	12,212

Note: More than one category may be chosen for each offense so number may not equal the total offense counts.



Table 34: Offender Suspected of Using 2008

	Total Offenses	Alcohol	Drugs	Computer Equipment	Not Applicable
Crimes Against Persons	6,157	20	24	3	6,111
Murder	2	0	0	0	2
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping/Abduction	19	0	0	0	19
Forcible Rape	27	1	0	0	26
Forcible Sodomy	12	0	0	0	12
Sexual Assault w/Object	12	0	0	0	12
Forcible Fondling	247	0	1	0	246
Incest	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	13	0	0	0	13
Aggravated Assault	366	0	1	0	365
Simple Assault	4,512	12	11	0	4,489
Intimidation	924	7	11	3	904
Stalking	23	0	0	0	23
Crimes Against Property	5,241	12	14	7	5,210
Arson	27	0	0	0	27
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	564	5	6	1	553
Counterfeiting/Forgery	78	1	0	1	76
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1,304	4	2	1	1,297
Embezzlement	17	0	0	0	17
Extortion/Blackmail	2	0	0	0	2
Fraud - False Pretenses	41	0	0	0	41
Fraud - Credit Card/ATM	25	0	0	0	25
Fraud - Impersonation	18	0	1	0	17
Fraud - Welfare	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud - Wire	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	64	0	0	0	64
Robbery	61	0	0	0	61
Stolen Property Offense	13	0	0	0	13
Theft - Pocket Picking	33	0	0	0	33
Theft - Purse Snatching	2	0	0	0	2
Theft - Shoplifting	15	0	0	0	15
Theft from Building	1,856	0	1	4	1,851
Theft from Coin Machine	32	0	0	0	32
Theft from Motor Vehicle	283	0	0	0	283
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	125	0	1	0	124
Theft - All Other Larceny	681	2	3	0	677
Crimes Against Society	2,174	16	937	5	1,225
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1,380	10	777	0	601
Drug/Narcotic Equipment Violations	286	1	142	0	144
Gambling-Betting/Wagering	6	0	0	0	6
Gambling-Operating/Promoting	0	0	0	0	0
Gambling-Equipment Violation	3	0	1	0	2
Gambling-Sports Tampering	0	0	0	0	0
Pornography/Obscene Materials	15	0	0	5	10
Prostitution	3	0	0	0	3
Prostitution-Assisting/Promoting	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	481	5	17	0	459
Total Group A Offenses	13,572	48	975	15	12,546

Note: More than one category may be chosen for each offense so number may not equal the total offense counts.

