

TENNESSEE HATE CRIME 2013



**Prepared By
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MARK GWYN
Director

May 20, 2014

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I would like to present the 2013 Hate Crime report. This is the annual report 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 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 www.tncrimeonline.com 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 in the state to provide the data necessary to produce this report. Our combined efforts have resulted in this annual report detailing the nature of bias-motivated crime occurrences in our state.

Sincerely,

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

Mark Gwyn
Director



Introduction

This report examines hate crimes reported to the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS) by Tennessee law enforcement agencies for the year 2013. Reporting agencies were contacted and asked to verify the accuracy of the hate crime data reported for their jurisdiction. An examination of this data revealed several trends and noteworthy facts that are detailed in the body of the report.

Bias Motivation

Hate crimes are often committed on the basis of differences in personal characteristics, such as appearance, language, nationality, or religion. But 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’s actions were bias motivated. Six bias categories are used when reporting hate crimes: Anti- Racial, Anti- Religious, Anti- Ethnicity/National Origin, Anti-Disability, Anti-Sexual, 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 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.”

Categories of Bias Codes

Anti-Racial	Anti-Religious	Anti-Sexual
White	Jewish	Male Homosexual
African American	Catholic	Female Homosexual
Asian	Protestant	Homosexual (Gay & Lesbian)
American Indian/Alaskan Native	Islamic	Bisexual
Multi-Racial Group	Other Religion	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Multi-Religious Group	
	Atheism/ Agnosticism	
Non-Specific	Anti-Ethnicity/National Origin	Anti-Disability
Unknown	Hispanic	Physical Disability
None	Other Ethnicity/National Origin	Mental Disability



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 or national origin, 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.

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 Crime in Tennessee. Crimes against persons are a count of the individual victims while crimes against property or society 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 two categories for data on ethnicity. In complying with published standards, the following racial designations are used in the hate crime data collection program: White, African American, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Multiple Races. The ethnic designations are Hispanic and Other Ethnicity/National Origin.



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 different race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, and/or ethnicity/national origin. For example, the victim was black and the offender was white.
- ❖ Bias-related verbal comments, written statements, or gestures were made by the offender, which indicated his/her bias. For example, the offender shouted out a racial epithet at the victim.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ 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 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.	



Quick Facts

- ❖ In 2013, there were 348 reported victims of 291 reported bias motivated incidents (hate crimes) in the state of Tennessee
- ❖ 25 bias motivated incidents were reported as Crimes Against Society. These incidents are not included in this report since hate crimes, by their nature, are typically committed against individuals
- ❖ Overall, the number of bias motivated victims increased 17.2% from 2012 to 2013; this increase could largely be attributed to the continued increase in the bias motivated category of “Unknown”
- ❖ Ethnicity/National Origin victim offenses nearly tripled from 25 victims in 2012 to 96 victims in 2013
- ❖ Simple Assault was the most frequently reported bias motivated offense (125) in 2013
- ❖ In 2013, the number of Damage/Destruction/Vandalism hate crime offenses increased 27.9% from the previous year
- ❖ Males (52.6%) were victimized at higher rate than females (36.8%)
- ❖ 75 victims and 76 offenders of 2013 hate crimes were juveniles (under age 18)
- ❖ 66 hate crime offenses were committed by individuals from the 18 to 24 age group
- ❖ 73.2% of Hate Crime offenders were male and 21.9% were female
- ❖ 6pm through 8:59pm was the most commonly reported time period for bias motivated crimes
- ❖ 17.9% of hate crime incidents occurred on Tuesday (the most frequently reported day of week in 2013)
- ❖ 83 bias motivated incidents were cleared by arrest in 2013
- ❖ Residence/Home was found to be the most common location type for 2013 hate crimes
- ❖ The most often documented Sexual Bias was Anti-Homosexual (Gays & Lesbians) accounting for 38.3% of all Sexual Biases in 2013



Bias Motivation Victim Analysis (2011-2013)

Bias Motivation	2013		2012		2011	
	Total Victims	% of Total Victims	Total Victims	% of Total Victims	Total Victims	% of Total Victims
Racial Bias	84	24.1%	134	45.1%	93	39.6%
Anti-White	9	2.6%	52	17.5%	18	7.7%
Anti-African American	64	18.4%	75	25.3%	70	29.8%
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0.6%	1	0.3%	1	0.4%
Anti-Asian	2	0.6%	3	1.0%	0	0.0%
Anti-Multi-Racial Group	6	1.7%	3	1.0%	4	1.7%
Anti- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ethnicity/National Origin Bias	96	27.6%	25	8.4%	15	6.4%
Anti-Hispanic	11	3.2%	10	3.4%	6	2.6%
Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin	85	24.4%	15	5.1%	9	3.8%
Religious Bias	8	2.3%	10	3.4%	14	6.0%
Anti-Jewish	4	1.1%	3	1.0%	5	2.1%
Anti-Catholic	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Anti-Protestant	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	2	0.9%
Anti-Islamic	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	3	1.3%
Anti-Multi-Religious Group	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%
Anti-Other Religion	0	0.0%	6	2.0%	3	1.3%
Sexual Bias	47	13.5%	45	15.2%	40	17.0%
Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	17	4.9%	11	3.7%	20	8.5%
Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)	7	2.0%	5	1.7%	0	0.0%
Anti-Homosexual (Gays & Lesbians)	18	5.2%	24	8.1%	17	7.2%
Anti-Heterosexual	2	0.6%	4	1.3%	3	1.3%
Anti-Bisexual	2	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Anti- Transgender	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Disability Bias	18	5.2%	11	3.7%	11	4.7%
Anti-Physical Disability	5	1.4%	1	0.3%	4	1.7%
Anti-Mental Disability	13	3.7%	10	3.4%	7	3.0%
Unknown	95	27.3%	72	24.2%	62	26.4%
Total	348	100.0%	297	100.0%	235	100.0%



Comparison of Offense Types Motivated by Bias

Property vs. Persons

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. As such, hate crime offenses are documented in one of two TIBRS categories that report crimes with individual victims: Crimes Against Persons or Crimes Against Property.

Bias motivated offenses categorized in TIBRS as Crimes Against Persons accounted for 67.1% of the total victim count with 232 offenses. Crimes Against Property bias motivated offenses accounted for 32.9% of all Hate Crimes in the state of Tennessee for 2013 with 116 victims.

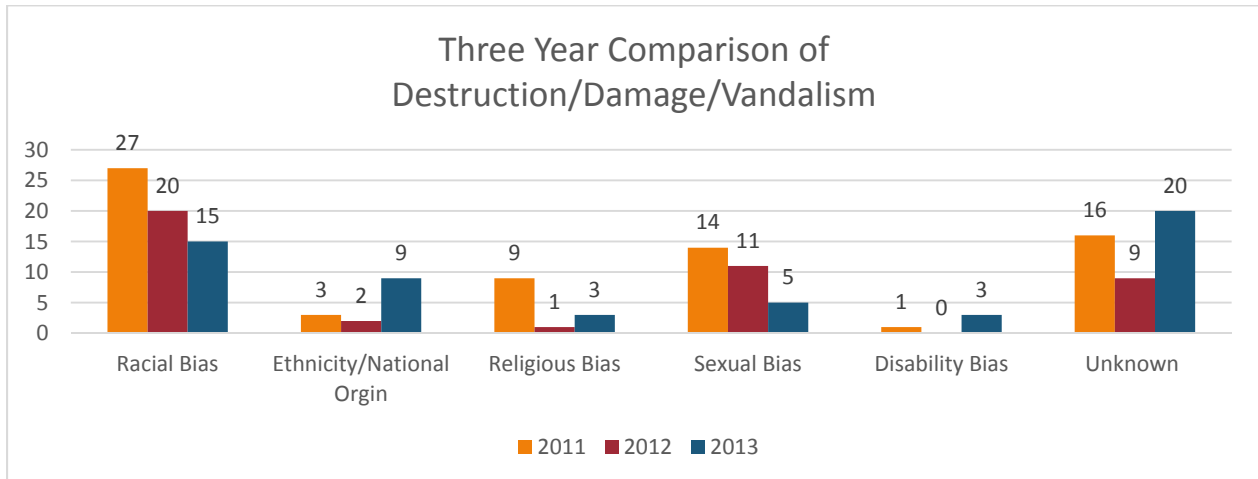
- ❖ Simple Assault made up the largest “Crimes Against Persons” offense category with 36.1% of all bias motivated victims for the year.
- ❖ Intimidation (14.1%) and Aggravated Assault (13.2%) are common bias motivated offenses against persons from year to year
- ❖ 55 victims were reported under the Destruction/Damage/Vandalism offense type, the second most frequently reported victim offense type in 2013 at 15.8%

Crimes Against Persons	
Offense Type	Victims
Forcible Rape	1
Forcible Fondling	6
Forcible Sodomy	2
Aggravated Assault	46
Simple Assault	125
Intimidation	49
Stalking	1
Statutory Rape	2
Total	232
Crimes Against Property	
Offense Type	Victims
Arson	1
Burglary	16
Counterfeiting/ Forgery	4
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	55
Embezzlement	2
Fraud – False Pretenses	2
Fraud – Impersonation	1
Robbery	10
Theft – Shoplifting	2
Theft From Building	5
Theft From Motor Vehicle	5
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	1
Theft – All Other Larceny	11
Stolen Property Offenses	1
Total	116



Crimes Against Property

The TIBRS Crimes Against Property category includes offenses such as Arson, Burglary, and Destruction/Damage/Vandalism. Destruction/Damage/Vandalism accounted for 15.8% of the reported motivated offenses against property. Over the past three years, this offense has consistently been the most frequently reported property crime when a bias motivation is present. The graph and analysis below compares bias motivated offenses for the Destruction/Damage/Vandalism category from 2011-2013.



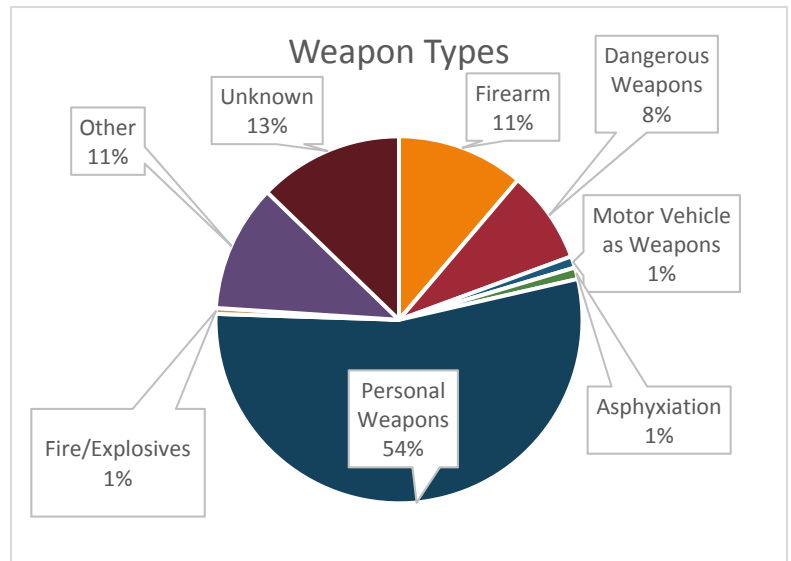
- ❖ From 2012 to 2013, bias motivated Destruction/Damage/Vandalism increased by 27.9% but there is still an overall decrease in this offense category from 2011
- ❖ Sexual Bias motivations have decreased from previous years under this offense type
- ❖ Over the past three years, Racial Bias has been the most common known motivation for Destruction/Damage/Vandalism crimes and has been steadily decreasing
- ❖ The number of Ethnicity/National Origin victims, under this offense, has tripled over the last three years increasing from 2 victims in 2012 to a total of 9 victims in 2013.



Crimes Against Persons

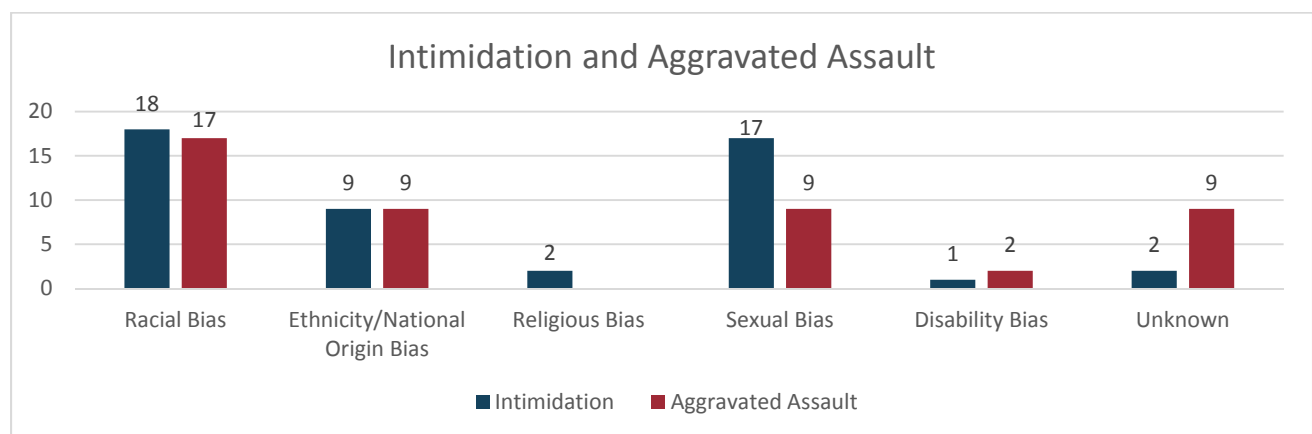
Bias motivated crimes against persons increased 24.1% from 2012 to 2013. This increase could be attributed to the increase in number of victims in the offense category of Simple Assault which more than doubled from the previous year. 45.6% of the 125 simple assault offenses from 2013 occurred in the Ethnicity/National Origin bias category.

Several types of weapons were utilized in violent bias motivated crimes. Of the 196 weapons reported, the most commonly reported was Personal Weapons (54.1%) which includes the use of hands, feet, teeth etc. to inflict injury. Firearms and Other were reported at 11.2% each. The weapon type of Other is considered a nontraditional weapon. Examples would include pepper spray, a taser, etc. The Dangerous Weapons category (8%) includes blunt objects and knives/cutting instruments. The chart (upper right) details Weapon Types used in Bias Motivated offenses.



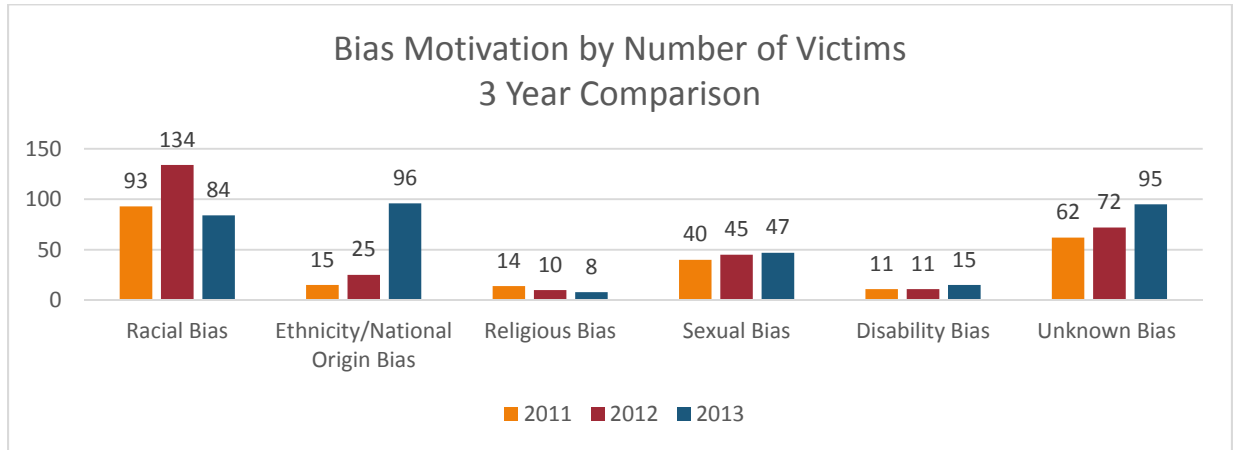
TIBRS defines the offense of Intimidation as “unlawfully placing another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.” Forty-nine such bias motivated Intimidation offenses were reported in 2013, a 33.8% decrease from 2012. Aggravated assault was another common offense against persons, resulting in 46 victims for the year, a slight increase from the 44 victim count in 2012.

The graph below reveals the frequency and specific bias motivation for Intimidation and Aggravated Assault offenses.



Hate Crime Victims

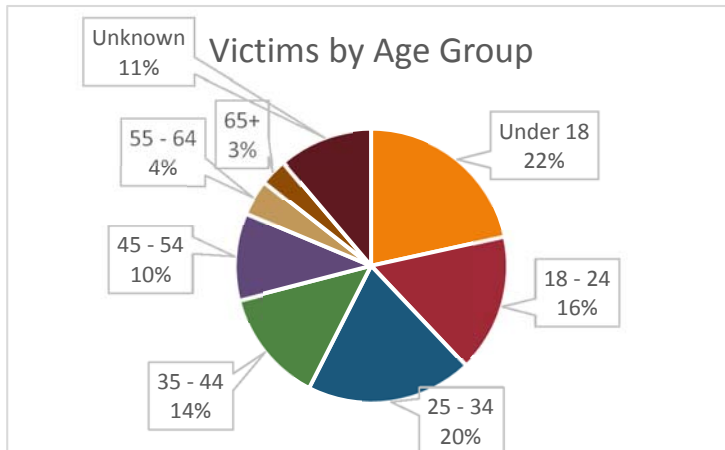
In 2013, there were a total of 348 victims. 183 of hate crime victims were male and 128 victims were female (37 victims were documented as having an unknown gender). Males (52.6%) were victimized at a higher rate than females (36.8%). The number of female victims increased 9.4% from 2012 to 2013, whereas the number of male victims did not have a significant change.



The percentage of Racial Bias victims decreased 37.3% from 134 victims in 2012 to 84 victims in 2013. Ethnicity/National Origin was the most frequent bias with 96 victims, an increase of 71 victims from 2012. There were 95 victims reported under bias category of Unknown. These offenses are thought to have characteristics of a bias motivated offense and are currently under investigation to determine a specific category.

African American/Black was the most frequently reported race for victims at 47.1% of the hate crime victims, the second most frequently reported was White at 37.4%. The race category of Asian had 10 victims and the Native American race category had 1 male victim. There were 43 reported victims with an Unknown race. Ethnicity Bias was the most frequent bias for both African American and White race categories. The race categories of Asian and African American had the highest Racial Bias percentages per victim count by

race.



- ❖ Under 18 (juveniles) was the most common victim age at 21.6%
- ❖ The age group 23-34 was the second most frequently reported with 68 victims
- ❖ 26 victims were over the age of 55
- ❖ 39 victims had an age of unknown



Juvenile Victims and Offenders

The 2013 data revealed that 75 victims of all hate crime offenses were juveniles. Juvenile data mirrors the overall hate crime data in several areas. Of note, Ethnicity/National Origin is the most commonly reported bias of Juvenile victims just as is found in adult victims. Juvenile males (52.7%) were victimized at a slightly higher rate than females (47.3%).

There were ten victims under the age of 10 (6 male, 4 female) with four of these victims reporting the bias motivation of Racial Bias. Also, African American juveniles had the highest frequency of juvenile victims (72%), they were most often targeted due to Ethnicity/National Origin Bias. There were 16 White victims, 3 Asian victims, and 2 victims with an Unknown race. No juveniles were victimized because of a Religious Bias.

Nineteen adult offenders were reported as having committed hate crimes against individuals under the age of 18. The remaining offenders of hate crimes committed against juveniles were other juveniles. There was a total of 80 offenders committing bias motivated offenses against juvenile victims, 19 were adults, 54 were juvenile and 7 were reported with an unknown age.

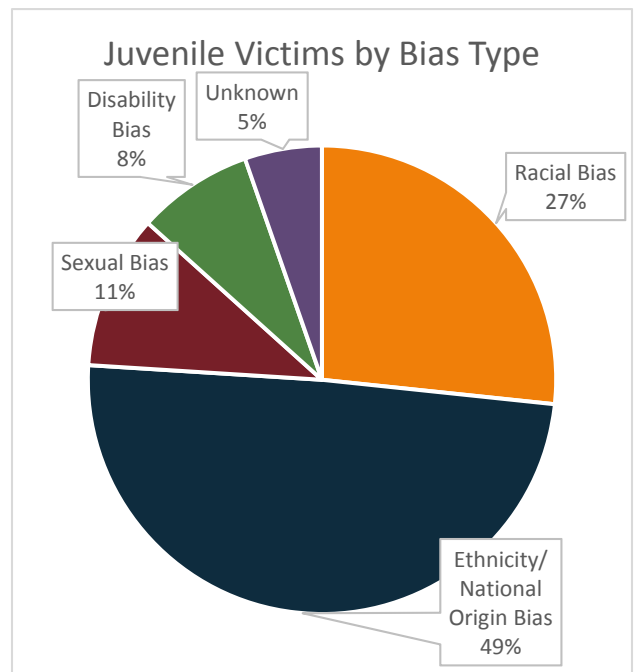
Juvenile Victims	
Offense Type	Victims
Forcible Fondling	5
Forcible Sodomy	2
Statutory Rape	2
Aggravated Assault	9
Simple Assault	45
Intimidation	9
Property Offenses	3
Total	75

Offenders Against Juvenile Victims		
Offender Age	Male	Female
Under 18	37	17
18 to 24	3	0
25 to 34	2	3
35 to 44	2	1
45 to 54	7	0
55 to 64	0	1
Total	51	22

Analysis of the TIBRS offenses committed against juveniles reveals that 60% of juvenile victims were victims of Simple Assault.

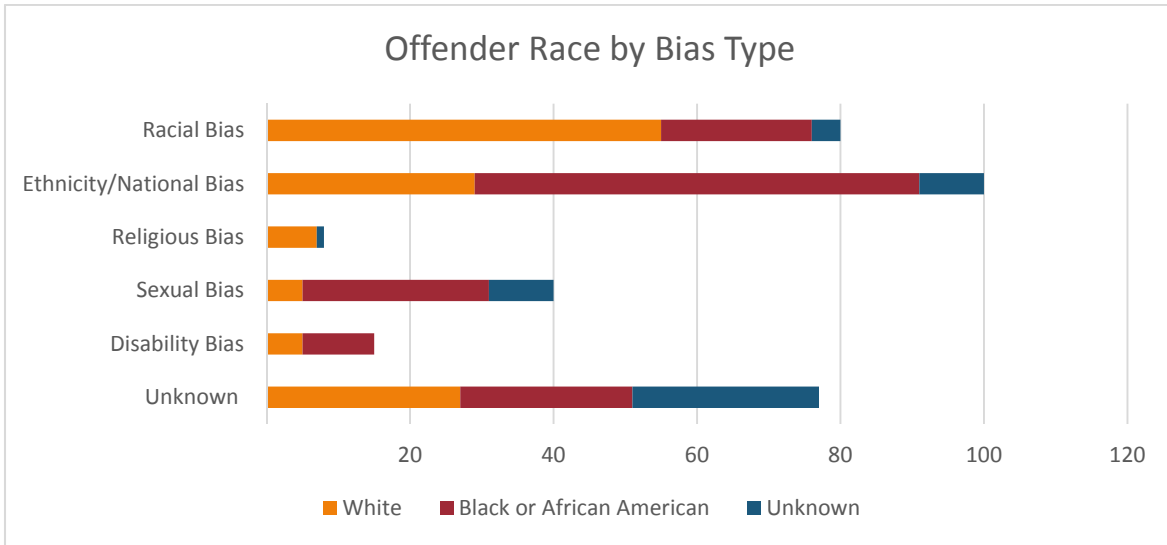
Several bias motivations were documented for the 45 reported Simple Assaults with Ethnicity/National Origin being the most common at 66.7%.

57.8% of the juvenile Simple Assault victims were male and 42.2% were female.

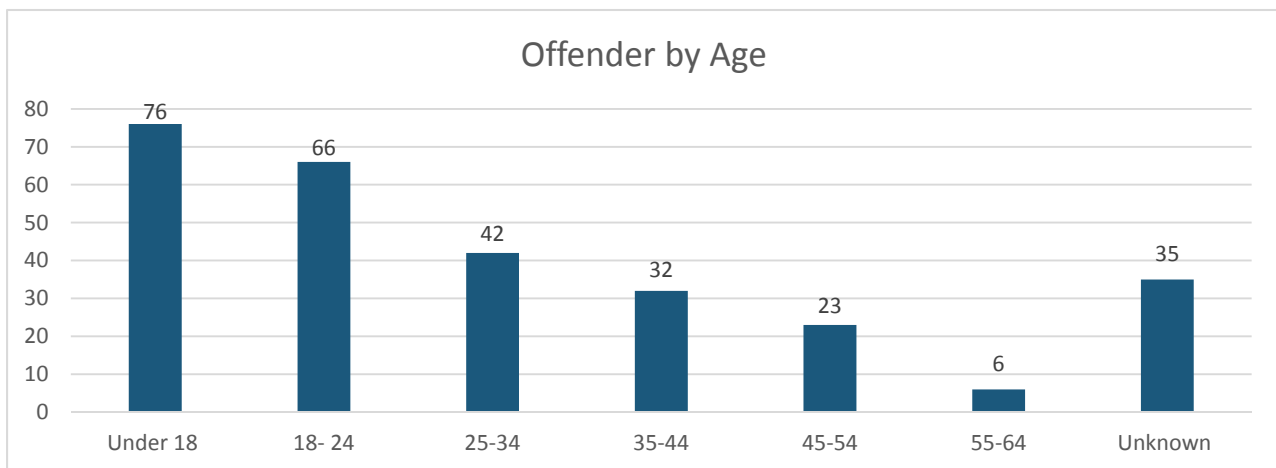


Hate Crime Offenders

Examination of 2013 offender data revealed males to be the most common perpetrators of bias motivated crimes at 73.2%. More specifically, White offenders accounted for 46.1% and African American offenders accounted for 45% of all hate crime offenders. There were 2 offenders with reported race of Asian. Only 61 hate crime offenders were female. Offenders with an unknown gender accounted for 5% of the offender data. 17 offenders were reported with an unknown age and race.



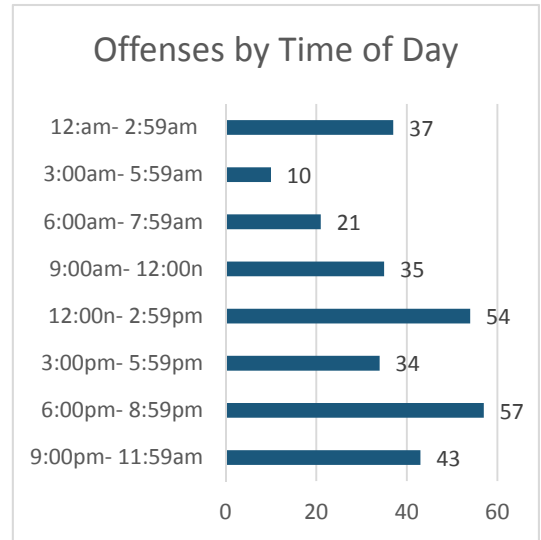
- ❖ The largest group of known offenders was the Under 18 cohort with 76 offenders.
- ❖ Offenders aged 18-24 were the next largest cohort with 23.7% of offenders
- ❖ 5% of offenders had an unknown age
- ❖ 6 offenders were over the age of 55



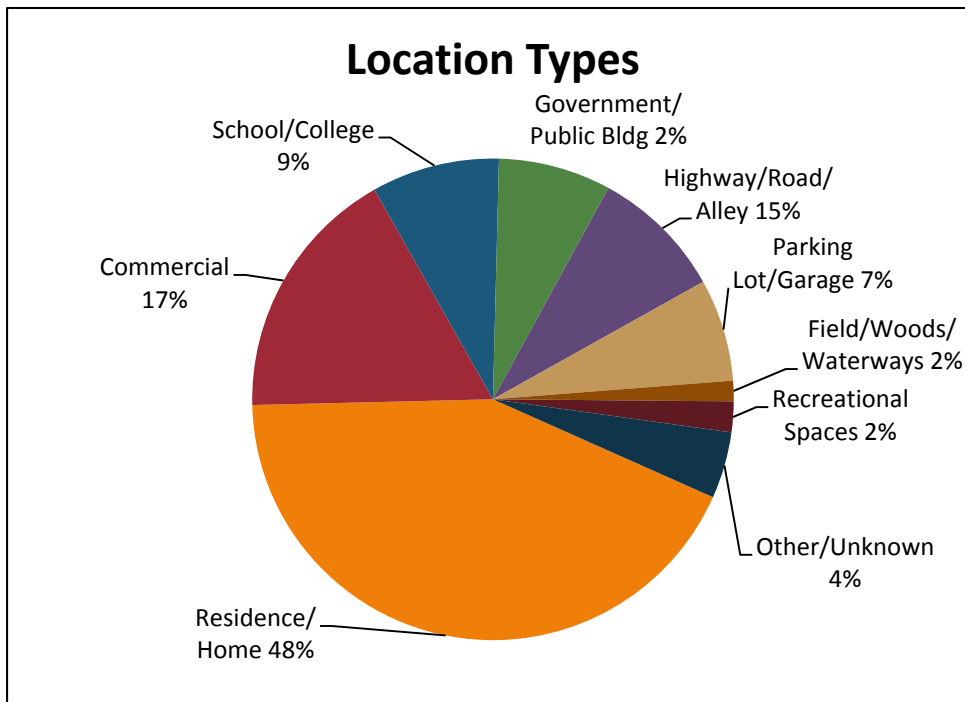
When and Where

Time of day and day of week are examined in effort to identify when hate crimes most often occur. In 2013, the results reveal very little variation in the day of the week hate crimes occur. The most common day for a hate crime incident to occur in 2013 was Tuesday at 52 incidents. Simple Assault (18 incidents) and Intimidation (10 incidents) were the most frequently reported offenses occurring on this day. Friday had the next highest frequency with 50 offenses with the most common being the offense of Simple Assault as well. Saturday had the least amount of incidents with 32. There was not much variation between the other days.

The graph (right) details the time of day when hate crime offenses occur. The majority of crimes are occurring between the hours of 6pm and 8:59pm. The time period of 12:00pm and 2:59pm had an unusually high frequency with 54 incidents. The most common crime happening between 12:00pm and 2:59pm is Simple Assault with 21 incidents.



Using TIBRS location categories, the pie chart below depicts where hate crime offenses occurred in 2013. Personal residences accounted for greatest portion of the 291 reported incident locations with 48% of the incidents. Simple Assault (33.6%), Destruction/Damage/Vandalism (16%), and Intimidation (15.2%) were the most common



offenses with Residence/Home being documented as the location where a hate crime occurred. There were no incidents with a reported location code of Transportation Facility (not included in chart) and 13 incidents had a code of Other/Unknown.

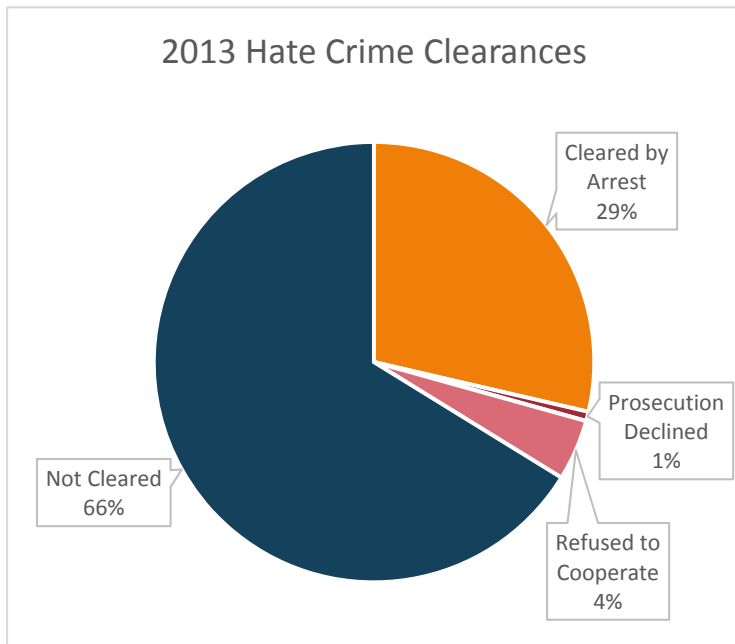


Hate Crimes by Clearance

Of the 291 hate crimes reported in 2013, 99 of those were cleared. 83 of those (83.8%) were cleared by arrest in TIBRS. Approximately 16.2% of all hate crimes were cleared exceptionally as a result of victims refusing to cooperate or prosecution declined by the district attorney. The table (right) details the number of 2013 bias motivated offenses cleared by arrest.

2013 Hate Crime Offenses Cleared	
Offense Type	Cleared
Forcible Fondling	1
Statutory Rape	1
Aggravated Assault	14
Simple Assault	53
Intimidation	9
Burglary	1
Counterfeit/Forgery	1
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	13
Robbery	3
Theft From A Building	1
Theft - All Other Larceny	2
Total	99

There are various factors that contribute to the low clearance rate of bias motivated crimes. Among other things, time of day and location in which the offense occurs could affect the availability of essential law enforcement investigation elements such as evidence, witnesses, etc. Additionally, victim fear of retaliation should also be considered when evaluating the clearance of hate crimes. Examination of the 2013 Victim to Offender relationship data reveals that 45.6% of the reported 348 victims knew their offender(s). This gives insight into the dilemma of uncooperative victims and/or witnesses law enforcement agencies potentially face when investigating crimes. The graph below details the percentage of 2013 bias motivated incidents cleared by arrest.



The offense most frequently cleared by arrest was Simple Assault accounting for 32.6% of all incidents for bias motivated offenses in 2013.



Bias by Jurisdiction

Anti- Racial Bias

Agency	Crimes Against Persons	Victim Count
Anti- African American or Black Bias		
Ashland City Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Chattanooga Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Dyersburg Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Fayetteville Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Humboldt Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Johnson City Police Department	Intimidation	1
Kingsport Police Department	Aggravated Assault	4
	Simple Assault	1
Memphis Police Department	Aggravated Assault	9
Milan Police Department	Stalking	1
Millersville Police Department	Intimidation	2
Millington Police Department	Simple Assault	4
	Intimidation	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	Aggravated Assault	2
	Simple Assault	1
	Intimidation	1
Shelby County Sheriff's Office	Aggravated Assault	1
	Simple Assault	6
Spring Hill Police Department	Simple Assault	2
	Intimidation	3
Sullivan County Sheriff's Office	Intimidation	1
Tipton County Sheriff's Office	Simple Assault	1
Tullahoma Police Department	Intimidation	1
Vanderbilt University	Intimidation	1
Anti- American Indian Bias		
Hickman County Sheriff's Office	Simple Assault	2
Anti- Asian Bias		
Marion County Sheriff's Office	Intimidation	1
Vanderbilt University	Intimidation	1
Anti-Multi-Racial Bias		
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	Intimidation	1
Memphis Police Department	Intimidation	2
Millersville Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Anti- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		
Bristol Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Anti- White Bias		
Burns Police Department	Intimidation	1
Covington Police Department	Forcible Rape	1
Franklin Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Mason Police Department	Forcible Fondling	1
Memphis Police Department	Simple Assault	1
	Intimidation	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Tipton County Sheriff's Office	Simple Assault	1



Anti- Racial Bias continued

Agency	Crimes Against Property	Victim Count
Anti- African American or Black Bias		
Athens Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Chattanooga Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
	Theft From Motor Vehicle	1
Christian Brothers University	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Collegedale Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Johnson City Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Memphis Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2
	Robbery	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Oliver Springs Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Shelby County Sheriff's Office	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Sullivan County Sheriff's Office	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	3
Vanderbilt University	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Anti- Multi- Racial Bias		
Millersville Police Department	Theft- Other Larceny	1
Shelby County Sheriff's Office	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Anti- White Bias		
Graysville Police Department	Burglary	1

Anti- Ethnicity/National Origin Bias

Agency	Crimes Against Persons	Victim Count
Anti- Hispanic or Latino Bias		
Covington Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Gatlinburg Police Department	Intimidation	1
Manchester Police Department	Aggravated Assault	2
McMinnville Police Department	Aggravated Assault	2
Memphis Police Department	Intimidation	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Pigeon Forge Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Sullivan County Sheriff's Office	Intimidation	1
Anti- Not Hispanic or Latino Bias		
Clarksville Police Department	Aggravated Assault	2
	Simple Assault	2
Covington Police Department	Aggravated Assault	2
	Simple Assault	4
	Intimidation	3



Anti- Ethnicity/National Origin Bias (continued)

Agency	Crimes Against Persons	Victim Count
Anti- Not Hispanic or Latino Bias		
Jonesborough Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
	Simple Assault	4
Knoxville Police Department	Simple Assault	2
Millington Police Department	Simple Assault	1
	Intimidation	1
Munford Police Department	Simple Assault	2
Shelby County Sheriff's Office	Forcible Fondling	3
	Statutory Rape	1
	Simple Assault	39
	Intimidation	2
Sullivan County Sheriff's Office	Forcible Fondling	1

Agency	Crimes Against Property	Victim Count
Anti- Hispanic or Latino		
Tennessee Department of Safety	Counterfeiting/Forgery	1
Anti- Not Hispanic or Latino Bias		
Bristol Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Clarksville Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2
Covington Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2
Henry County Sheriff's Office	Burglary	1
	Theft From Building	1
Hickman County Sheriff's Office	Theft- Other Larceny	1
Millington Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Monterey Police Department	Stolen Property Offenses	2
Shelby County Sheriff's Office	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2
	Robbery	2

Anti- Religious Bias

Agency	Crimes Against Persons	Victim Count
Anti- Catholic Bias		
Shelby County Sheriff's Office	Simple Assault	1
Anti- Islamic Bias		
Chattanooga Police Department	Intimidation	1
Anti- Jewish Bias		
Sullivan County Sheriff's Office	Intimidation	1
Vanderbilt University	Simple Assault	1



Anti- Religious Bias (continued)

Agency	Crimes Against Property	Victim Count
Anti- Jewish Bias		
Jackson Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2
Anti- Multi- Religious Groups Bias		
Oliver Springs Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Anti- Protestant		
Robertson County Sheriff's Office	Counterfeiting/Forgery	1

Anti- Disability Bias

Agency	Crimes Against Persons	Victim Count
Anti-Physical Disability Bias		
Clarksville Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Memphis Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Shelby County Sheriff's Office	Intimidation	1
Anti-Mental Disability Bias		
Atoka Police Department	Forcible Fondling	1
Collierville Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
	Simple Assault	1
Covington Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
	Simple Assault	1
Johnson City Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Memphis Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Shelby County Sheriff's Office	Simple Assault	3

Agency	Crimes Against Property	Victim Count
Anti- Physical Disability Bias		
Covington Police Department	Robbery	2
Anti- Mental Disability Bias		
Colliverville Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Covington Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Jonesborough Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1



Anti- Sexual Bias

Agency	Crimes Against Person	Victim Count
Anti- Female Homosexual (Lesbian) Bias		
Lake County Sheriff's Office	Simple Assault	1
Memphis Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
	Simple Assault	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Shelby County Sheriff's Office	Simple Assault	1
	Intimidation	1
Shelbyville Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Anti- Male Homosexual (Gay) Bias		
Bristol Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Elizabethton Police Department	Intimidation	1
Greeneville Police Department	Intimidation	2
Jackson Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Memphis Police Department	Simple Assault	2
	Intimidation	1
Murfreesboro Police Department	Intimidation	1
Rossville Police Department	Intimidation	2
Southwest Tennessee Community College	Intimidation	1
Anti- Homosexual (Gays and Lesbians) Bias		
Clarksville Police Department	Intimidation	4
Jackson Police Department	Aggravated Assault	3
Memphis Police Department	Aggravated Assault	3
	Simple Assault	1
	Intimidation	4
Sevierville Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Anti- Heterosexual Bias		
Wartburg Police Department	Statutory Rape	1
Anti- Bisexual Bias		
Bristol Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Shelby County Sheriff's Office	Forcible Sodomy	1
Anti- Transgender		
Memphis Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1

Agency	Crimes Against Property	Victim Count
Anti- Male Homosexual (Gay) Bias		
Memphis Police Department	Robbery	1
Millersville Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Paris Police Department	Arson	1
	Robbery	1
Vanderbilt University	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1



Anti- Sexual Bias (continued)

Agency	Crimes Against Property	Victim Count
Anti- Homosexual (Gays and Lesbians) Bias		
Clarksville Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Vanderbilt University	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Anti-Heterosexual Bias		
Rhodes College	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1

Unknown Bias

Agency	Crimes Against Persons	Victim Count
Unknown Bias		
Chattanooga Police Department	Aggravated Assault	5
	Simple Assault	6
Covington Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
Elizabethton Police Department	Simple Assault	3
	Intimidation	1
Hickman County Sheriff's Office	Aggravated Assault	1
	Intimidation	1
Knoxville Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Millington Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1
	Simple Assault	1
Oak Ridge Police Department	Simple Assault	1
Scott County Sheriff's Office	Simple Assault	1
Shelby County Sheriff's Office	Forcible Sodomy	1
	Simple Assault	6
Tennessee Department of Safety	Aggravated Assault	1

Agency	Crimes Against Property	Victim Count
Unknown Bias		
Burns Police Department	Theft From Motor Vehicle	1
Chattanooga Police Department	Burglary	2
	Counterfeiting/Forgery	1
	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	5
	Fraud- Impersonation	1
	Robbery	2
	Shoplifting	2
	Theft From Building	1
	Theft From Motor Vehicle	2
All Other Theft	3	



Unknown Bias (continued)

Agency	Crimes Against Property	Victim Count
Unknown Bias		
Collierville Police Department	Burglary	2
	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
	Embezzlement	2
	Theft From Motor Vehicle	1
	All Other Theft	2
Covington Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Decatur County Sheriff's Office	Burglary	1
	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Grainger County Sheriff's Office	Burglary	1
Hamilton County Sheriff's Office	Burglary	1
Hickman County Sheriff's Office	Burglary	1
	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2
	Theft From Building	1
Jefferson City Police Department	All Other Theft	1
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	Burglary	3
Knoxville Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	4
LaVergne Police Department	Robbery	1
Lawrence County Sheriff's Office	Burglary	1
	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
	All Other Theft	1
Monteagle Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Mount Juliet Police Department	All Other Theft	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2
Niota Police Department	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
	Theft From Building	1
Scott County Sheriff's Office	Burglary	2
	Counterfeiting/Forgery	1
	Fraud- False Pretenses	2
	Theft From Building	1
	Theft of Motor Vehicle	1
Shelby County Sheriff's Office	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Southern Adventist University	All Other Theft	1

