

School Crime Report 2012



Prepared by Tennessee Bureau of Investigation Crime Statistics Unit



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Governor

TENNESSEE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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MARK GWYN
Director

May 9, 2013

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Tennessee Bureau of Investigation is releasing the annual School Crimes Study. This study presents the nature, volume, and extent of reported crimes on school campuses, excluding college and universities, during 2010 - 2012.

The study is based on data submitted to the TBI through the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS) program that collects data on all crimes occurring in Tennessee. All law enforcement agencies as well as colleges and universities are mandated to report crime statistics to the TBI. This study is produced from the TIBRS program and comparison statistics are included.

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



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 2010 through 2012. The study was completed by the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation's Crime Statistics Unit using data provided to the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS).

A total of 10,980 offenses were documented in TIBRS as occurring at Tennessee schools during the year 2012. This is a 12.0% decrease from the 12,477 offenses reported the previous year in 2011. Examination of 2010 through 2012 TIBRS data revealed that reported school crimes dropped 16.5% over the three year period. The year 2010 recorded the highest number of offenses at 13,151. Consistent with previous years' findings, the most frequently reported offense for 2012 was Simple Assault.

In 2012, the most frequently reported age range for Arrestees, Offenders and Victims was Under 18. The most frequently reported race for Offenders and Arrestees was African American, while White was the most often documented race for Victims. Analysis of gender data revealed that the majority of Offenders and Arrestees were Male, whereas Females were most often documented as Victims. The Arrest Type most frequently reported in 2012 was Summoned/Cited.

The most frequently reported weapon type used in an Aggravated Assault was Personal Weapons. Property categorized as Other was most frequently reported in 2012 Vandalism offenses. Marijuana was the most often seized drug type for the offense of Drug/Narcotic Violations.

Introduction

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, that particular offense is excluded from the study.

Crime in elementary and secondary schools is a concern for citizens across the state of Tennessee. It is important to understand the characteristics surrounding school crime; the offenders who reportedly commit these offenses; as well as the demographics of the victims. A better understanding of these characteristics will help law enforcement, policy makers, school administrators, and the public to properly combat and reduce the amount of crime occurring at Tennessee schools.

Situations surrounding school crime 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 school-related activities. 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. Crimes perpetrated by offenders against victims who are not instructors or students and have no other relation to the school, i.e. a drug deal committed in a campus parking lot or an assault involving multiple offenders and victims would be 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), which is a summary-based reporting system. 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

In presenting the current study, certain study parameters and methodology should be made clear. Of particular importance to the study is the TIBRS data element *Location Type*, specifically *School – Elementary/Secondary*, which identifies offenses occurring at schools. All the crime data used in the tables and analyses throughout this study were reported by law enforcement agencies as occurring at TIBRS Location Type *School – Elementary/Secondary*, which hereafter is referred to as *school(s)*, excluding colleges and universities, unless otherwise noted.

The study specifically addresses incident characteristics, offender characteristics, arrestee characteristics, offense characteristics, victim characteristics and victim to offender characteristics. It should be noted Victim, Offender, and Arrestee demographic information represents a distinct count (one for each person). There are no multiples in the demographic information though it is possible to have an individual Victim, Offender, or Arrestee for multiple offenses. As such each Victim, Offender, and Arrestee demographic information will differ from actual offense counts

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 categorized as Crimes Against Persons and Robbery. These Victim to Offender relationships may have multiples if an incident has multiple victims and offenders. Crimes Against Persons consist of the following offenses: 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.

Quick Facts

- ❖ A total of 10,980 offenses were reported by Tennessee law enforcement agencies with a School location code in 2012
- ❖ Overall, the number of crimes occurring at schools decreased 12.1% from 2011 to 2012
- ❖ Offenses categorized as Crimes Against Persons constituted the largest majority accounting for 49.5% of reported school crimes
- ❖ Simple Assault was the most frequently reported offense at 3,956 (36.3%) in 2012
- ❖ The month of February had the highest frequency of school crimes (1,481)
- ❖ Thursday was the most frequently reported day of week for school crimes in 2012 with 2,266 offenses
- ❖ In 2012, males were more likely to be Offenders (57.1%) and/or Arrestees (72.2%) while females were most often reported as Victims of school crimes (52.7%)
- ❖ The majority of offenders Suspected of Using Drugs (97.6%) committed Drug/Narcotic or Drug Equipment Violations
- ❖ Acquaintance was the most often reported Victim to Offender Relationship in 2012 at 46.9%; a total of 39 Child Victim to Offender Relationships were reported in 2012
- ❖ Summoned/Cited accounted for 62.0% of all 2012 Arrests Types with Simple Assault being the most frequently reported arresting offense at 37.9%
- ❖ Marijuana greatly outnumbered all other seized drugs at schools in 2012 accounting for 74.8% of documented drug seizures
- ❖ Of the 471 Exceptional Clearances, 68.2% (321) were documented as Victim Refused to Cooperate
- ❖ Personal Weapons (hands, feet, teeth) were the most frequently used weapon type (82.0%) in 2012
- ❖ Regardless of gender, individuals aged 13 to 15 accounted for the largest group of arrestees at schools

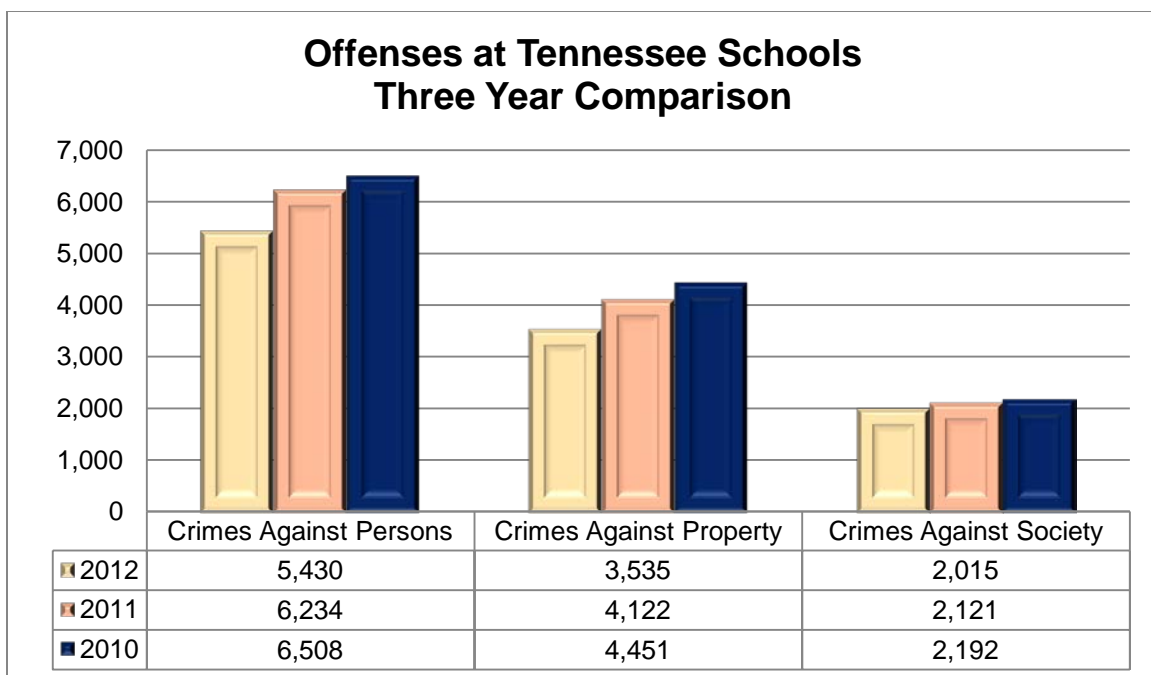
Overview of Tennessee School Crime

School crime reported in Tennessee elementary and secondary schools has shown a steady decline over the past three years. Over the study period, reported crime in Tennessee schools decreased 16.5% from 13,151 in 2010 to 10,980 in 2012. More specifically, each of the three TIBRS Group A categories have shown a year-to-year decline in reported offenses. Crimes Against Persons offenses reported in 2012 was 5,430 as compared to the 6,234 reported in 2011 accounting for a difference of -12.9%. Crimes Against Property decreased 14.2% with 3,535 offenses reported in 2012 versus 4,122 reported in 2011. Crimes Against Society offenses decreased by 5.0% from 2,121 in 2011 to 2,015 in 2012 .

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

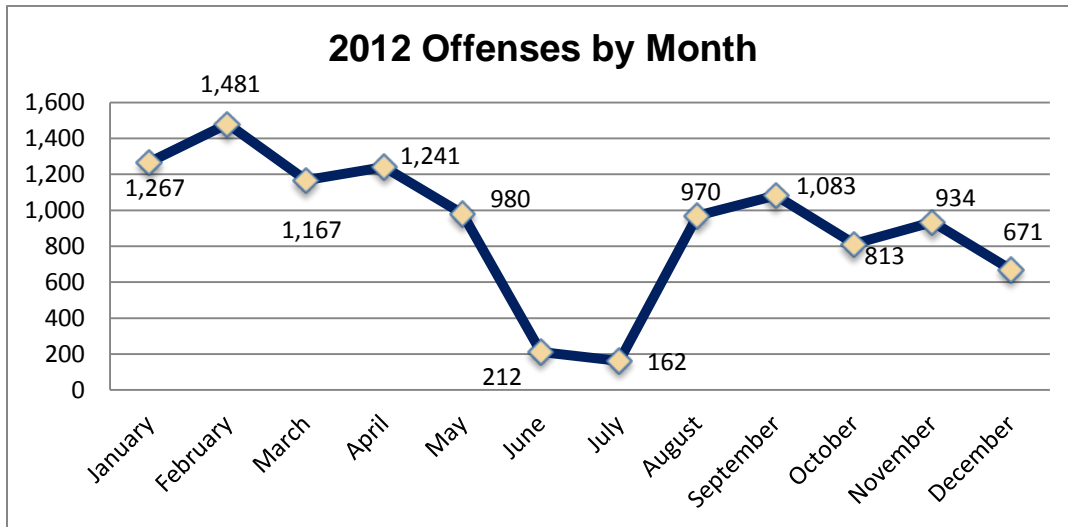
Crimes Against Property, are those crimes in which the offender’s intent is to obtain money, property, or some other benefit, e.g., Robbery, Bribery, Burglary, etc..

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



Three Year Comparison

	Offenses Reported			Percent Change		
	2012	2011	2010	2011 to 2012	2010 to 2011	2010 to 2012
TIBRS Group A Offenses						
Crimes Against Persons	5,430	6,234	6,508	-12.9%	-4.2%	-16.6%
Murder	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kidnaping/Abduction	17	18	16	-5.6%	12.5%	6.3%
Forcible Rape	20	20	27	0.0%	-25.9%	-25.9%
Forcible Sodomy	6	14	8	-57.1%	75.0%	-25.0%
Sexual Assault w/Object	8	15	8	-46.7%	87.5%	0.0%
Forcible Fondling	326	337	333	-3.3%	1.2%	-2.1%
Incest	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Statutory Rape	6	9	8	-33.3%	12.5%	-25.0%
Aggravated Assault	258	335	328	-23.0%	2.1%	-21.3%
Simple Assault	3,956	4,590	4,895	-13.8%	-6.2%	-19.2%
Intimidation	817	870	856	-6.1%	1.6%	-4.6%
Stalking	16	25	29	-36.0%	-13.8%	-44.8%
Crimes Against Property	3,535	4,122	4,451	-14.2%	-7.4%	-20.6%
Arson	25	17	29	47.1%	-41.4%	-13.8%
Bribery	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Burglary	335	381	458	-12.1%	-16.8%	-26.9%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	58	60	70	-3.3%	-14.3%	-17.1%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	759	915	964	-17.0%	-5.1%	-21.3%
Embezzlement	5	10	16	-50.0%	-37.5%	-68.8%
Extortion/Blackmail	1	0	3	N/A	N/A	-66.7%
Fraud - False Pretenses	13	25	34	-48.0%	-26.5%	-61.8%
Fraud - Credit Card/ATM	17	16	22	6.3%	-27.3%	-22.7%
Fraud - Impersonation	11	17	23	-35.3%	-26.1%	-52.2%
Fraud - Welfare	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fraud - Wire	1	1	2	0.0%	-50.0%	-50.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	22	39	37	-43.6%	5.4%	-40.5%
Robbery	39	65	70	-40.0%	-7.1%	-44.3%
Stolen Property Offenses	5	11	13	-54.5%	-15.4%	-61.5%
Theft - Pocket-picking	26	33	34	-21.2%	-2.9%	-23.5%
Theft - Purse-snatching	3	3	5	0.0%	-40.0%	-40.0%
Theft - Shoplifting	5	9	6	-44.4%	50.0%	-16.7%
Theft From Building	1,633	1,689	1,660	-3.3%	1.7%	-1.6%
Theft From Coin Machine	9	8	13	12.5%	-38.5%	-30.8%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	155	186	218	-16.7%	-14.7%	-28.9%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	34	81	89	-58.0%	-9.0%	-61.8%
Theft - All Other Larceny	379	556	685	-31.8%	-18.8%	-44.7%
Crimes Against Society	2,015	2,121	2,192	-5.0%	-3.2%	-8.1%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1,300	1,333	1,380	-2.5%	-3.4%	-5.8%
Drug/Narcotics Equipment Violations	310	331	280	-6.3%	18.2%	10.7%
Gambling - Betting/Wagering	10	10	18	0.0%	-44.4%	-44.4%
Gambling - Operating/Promoting	1	0	2	N/A	N/A	-50.0%
Gambling Equipment Violations	5	2	13	150.0%	-84.6%	-61.5%
Gambling - Sports Tampering	2	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pornography/Obscene Material	35	32	41	9.4%	-22.0%	-14.6%
Prostitution	1	2	1	-50.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Prostitution - Assisting/Promoting	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Weapon Law Violations	351	411	457	-14.6%	-10.1%	-23.2%
Total Group A Offenses	10,980	12,477	13,151	-12.0%	-5.1%	-16.5%



The following are findings of various time variables such as month, day of the week, and time of day during which school crimes were committed in 2012. The first four months of the year (January through April) have the highest frequencies of offenses which combine to account for 47.0% of all crimes occurring at schools. The month of February had the greatest number of reported offenses representing 13.5% of 2012 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 accounted for 1.9% of total offenses and July represented 1.5% of total offenses.

The most frequently reported day of the week for 2012 school crimes was Thursday. Approximately one in every five (20.6%) 2012 school crimes occurred on Thursday. Saturday and Sunday had the lowest number of reported offenses with 267 and 223 respectively.

Offenses by Day of Week			
Day	Year of Incident		
	2012	2011	2010
Sunday	223	236	229
Monday	1,737	2,110	2,131
Tuesday	2,143	2,379	2,427
Wednesday	2,174	2,429	2,629
Thursday	2,266	2,458	2,681
Friday	2,170	2,481	2,713
Saturday	267	384	341
Total Offenses	10,980	12,477	13,151

2012 Offenses by Time of Day									
	Total	12 AM - 3 AM	3 AM - 6 AM	6 AM - 9 AM	9 AM - 12 PM	12 PM - 3 PM	3 PM - 6 PM	6 PM - 9 PM	9 PM - 12 AM
Crimes Against Persons	5,430	45	11	951	1,701	1,924	575	162	59
Kidnaping/Abduction	17	0	0	1	3	8	5	0	0
Forcible Rape	20	1	0	4	4	5	2	2	2
Forcible Sodomy	6	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	1
Sexual Assault w/Object	8	0	0	3	1	3	1	0	0
Forcible Fondling	326	8	0	56	90	133	34	5	0
Statutory Rape	6	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1
Aggravated Assault	258	5	4	39	61	81	52	10	6
Simple Assault	3,956	22	4	669	1,296	1,455	372	101	36
Intimidation	817	8	3	170	241	233	106	42	13
Stalking	16	1	0	7	2	3	3	0	0
Crimes Against Property	3,535	167	40	674	742	870	569	330	143
Arson	25	3	1	2	8	6	2	2	1
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	335	52	16	33	22	22	80	65	45
Counterfeiting/Forgery	58	3	0	8	24	18	2	1	2
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	759	55	11	127	98	141	158	114	55
Embezzlement	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Extortion/Blackmail	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud - False Pretenses	13	2	0	0	2	4	3	2	0
Fraud - Credit Card/ATM	17	2	0	8	3	2	2	0	0
Fraud - Impersonation	11	0	1	0	6	0	3	0	1
Fraud - Wire	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	22	2	0	2	2	4	5	6	1
Robbery	39	0	2	6	10	6	6	6	3
Stolen Property Offenses	5	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
Theft - Pocket-picking	26	0	0	5	7	12	2	0	0
Theft - Purse-snatching	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Theft - Shoplifting	5	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0
Theft From Building	1,633	32	3	364	447	514	200	59	14
Theft From Coin Machine	9	0	0	0	4	2	3	0	0
Theft From Motor Vehicle	155	2	1	40	13	28	31	32	8
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	34	0	2	16	2	5	3	6	0
Theft - All Other Larceny	379	13	3	58	88	100	67	37	13
Crimes Against Society	2,015	37	2	423	744	573	127	58	51
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1,300	25	2	262	498	370	82	32	29
Drug/Narcotics Equipment Violations	310	9	0	57	118	75	28	11	12
Gambling - Betting/Wagering	10	0	0	2	3	4	1	0	0
Gambling - Operating/Promoting	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gambling Equipment Violations	5	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0
Gambling - Sports Tampering	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Pornography/Obscene Material	35	3	0	4	12	12	1	2	1
Prostitution	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Weapon Law Violations	351	0	0	96	109	112	13	13	8
Total Group A Offenses	10,980	249	53	2,048	3,187	3,367	1,271	550	253

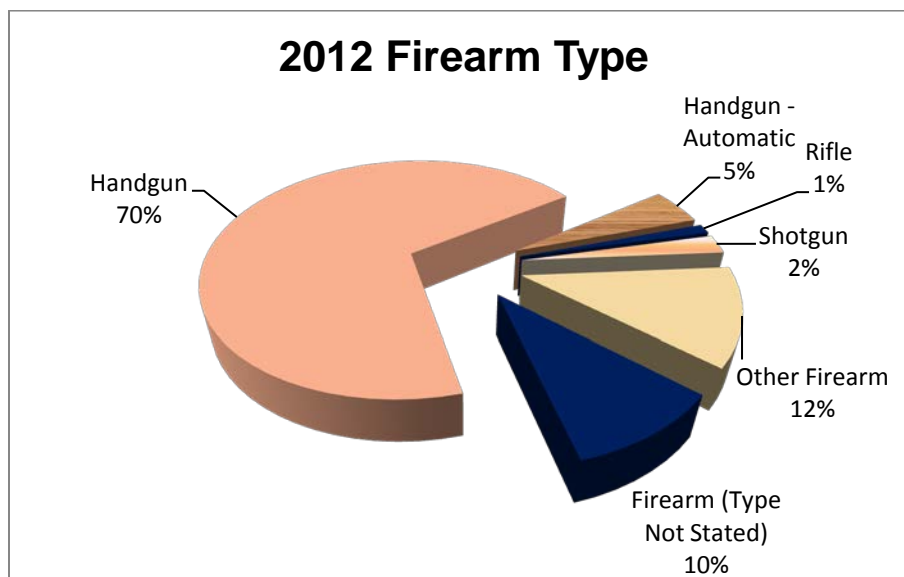
The incident time of 12 pm to 3 pm was the most frequently reported time period for offenses at schools. The least frequently reported times were between 3 am and 6 am.

Weapons

In 2012, the most often used weapon in crimes at Tennessee schools was Personal Weapons as has been the trend for several years. The TIBRS category Personal Weapons includes the use of hands, feet, and teeth to harm another person. Personal Weapons accounted for 82.0% of reported weapons in 2012. The second most often reported weapon was Knife/Cutting instrument at 6.9%. Though 3,930 weapons were documented in 2012, this number is significantly lower than the 4,561 reported the previous year; a 13.8 percent decrease.

Weapon Type Used			
Weapon Type	Year of Incident		
	2012	2011	2010
Firearm - Total	82	113	92
Knife/Cutting Instrument	273	361	396
Blunt Object	54	64	78
Motor Vehicle	12	8	9
Personal Weapons	3,224	3,687	3,793
Poison	2	3	0
Explosives	7	5	0
Fire/Incendiary Device	7	8	3
Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills	0	2	1
Asphyxiation	4	0	2
Other	233	270	321
Unknown	32	40	54
Total	3,930	4,561	4,749

Of the 3,930 weapons reported in 2011, 82 were reported as some kind of Firearm. Further analysis of Firearm Types revealed that 57 (69.5%) were reported as Handgun, 10 (12.1%) were reported as Other Firearm, and 8 (9.8%) were reported as Firearm (Type Not Stated).



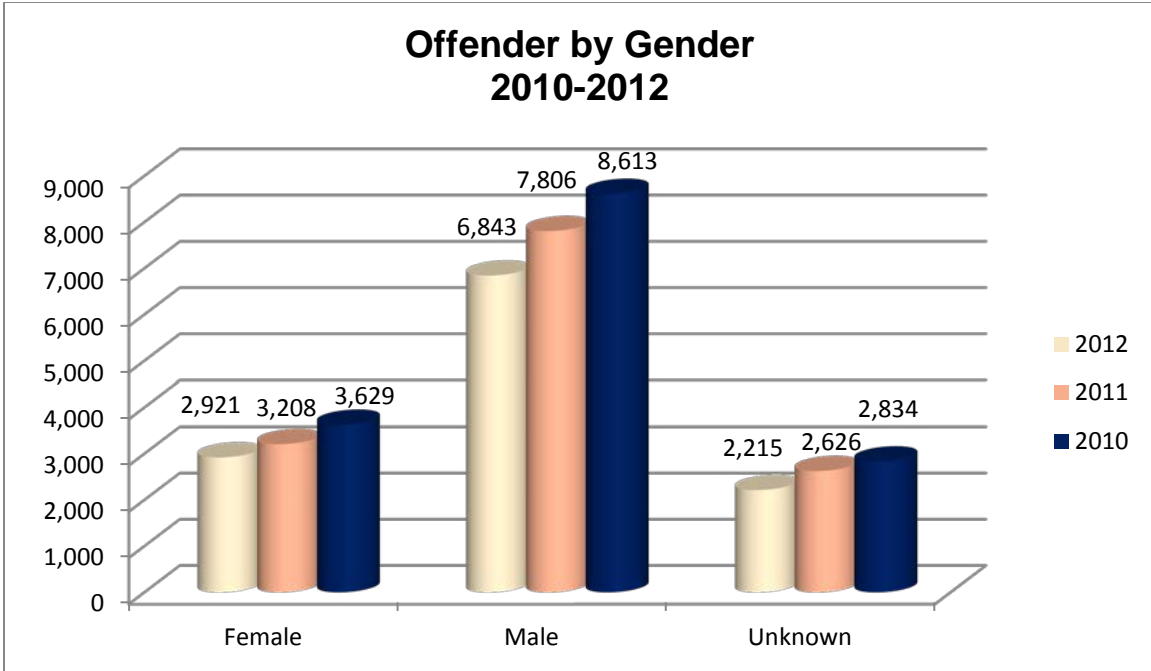
Offender Overview

Basic Offender demographic information such as gender, race, and age is collected in TIBRS. 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. Quality control tools have been established within the TIBRS program to confirm that the category of Unknown is used properly. However, 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. In such cases, nothing is known about the offender so the Unknown is not only valid, but the most appropriate category until more information is obtained.

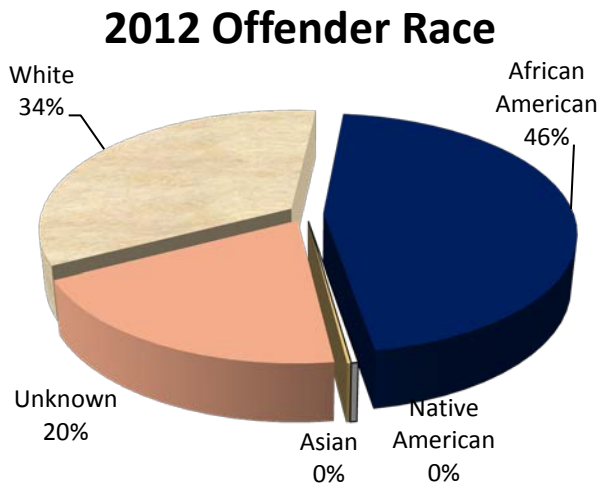
Offenders by Age by Year			
Age	Year of Incident		
	2012	2011	2010
10-12	1,094	1,072	1,244
13-15	3,624	4,067	4,419
16-17	3,015	3,351	3,819
18-24	881	1,082	1,245
25-34	245	356	339
35-44	217	222	232
45-54	104	132	138
55-64	48	45	44
65 and Over	15	10	15
Under 10	179	191	171
Unknown	2,557	3,112	3,410
Total	11,979	13,640	15,076

Note: One incident can have up to 99 Offenders. The number of offenders compared to the number of offenses will rarely match.

In an effort to identify the age or age range of individuals committing crimes at schools, offender age was examined. The results revealed that of the 9,422 offenders with known ages in 2012, 7,912 (83.8%) were under age 18. As seen in previous years, the age group with the largest number of offenders was 13 to 15 year olds in 2012. This group accounted for 38.5% of offenders with known ages. The cohort with the second highest number of offenders was the 16 to 17 age group with 32.0%.



Males comprised the greatest majority of Offenders at 57.1% as compared to 24.4% reported as Female. Male offenders of crimes committed at Tennessee schools outnumber their female counterparts by more than a two to one ratio. The remaining offenders were reported as Unknown at 18.5%.



Examination of Offender race revealed African American to be most frequently reported at 45.7% in 2012 while White was documented second most often at 34.3%. A total of 2,324 (19.4%) offenders were reported with the race of Unknown. The number of Offenders of school crimes has steadily decreased since 2010.

Offender Drug and Alcohol Characteristics

TIBRS data captures drug and alcohol characteristics for offenders. The Offender Suspected of Using table below depicts incidents in which law enforcement believed an Offender was 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.

Offender Suspected of Using 2012					
	Total Offenses	Alcohol	Drugs	Computer Equipment	Not Applicable
Crimes Against Persons					
Forcible Fondling	326	0	0	0	326
Aggravated Assault	258	3	0	0	255
Simple Assault	3,956	3	2	2	3,949
Intimidation	817	7	6	9	797
Crimes Against Property					
Burglary	335	3	1	0	331
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	759	2	1	0	756
Theft From Building	1,633	1	1	0	1,631
Theft - All Other Larceny	379	1	0	0	378
Crimes Against Society					
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1,300	11	775	2	521
Drug/Narcotics Equipment Violations	310	2	191	0	119
Weapon Law Violations	351	4	13	0	335

Eleven offenses with the highest frequency of occurrences in 2012 were examined to identify the percentage of offenders suspected of using alcohol, drugs, or computer offense during a crime. Results reveal that of these offenses, the most often cited category, with 990 offenders, was *Suspected of Using Drugs*. Unsurprisingly, the overwhelming majority (97.6%) of offenders suspected of using drugs committed Drug/Narcotic or Drug Equipment Violations. Of the 37 offenders using alcohol during a crime, 29.7% were committing Drug/Narcotic Violations; 18.9% committed Intimidation; and 10.8% were documented as committing Weapon Law Violations.

The use of computer equipment during the commission of a crime was least frequently reported in the Offender Suspected of Using section. Thirteen offenders utilized some type of computer equipment to commit a crime in 2012. Nine offenders committing Intimidation offenses utilized computer equipment accounting for the majority, 69.2%, of the offenders suspected of using computers.

Victim Overview

Just as with offenders, certain demographic information is collected for all reported victims of TIBRS offenses including (age, race, ethnicity, and gender). 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 overview. Generally, the reporting officer has an opportunity to visually see and communicate with the victim eliminating many Unknown descriptive categories.

The table below shows that the vast majority (69.0%) of reported victims in 2012 were under the age of 18 which is similar to the profile of Tennessee school crime 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, 45 – 54, and 55 – 64. These age ranges could be presumed, given the elementary/secondary school setting, to represent school staff, faculty, and/or parents. However, the TIBRS program does not collect the Victim’s occupation which could potentially give insight into the role of adult victims documented as being over age 24 with regards to the school setting. Only the location identified as School – Elementary/Secondary, as discussed in the Methodology section, is captured providing the school as the incident location.

Overall, the number of Victims decreased by 14.0% from 2011 to 2012 which supports the findings for decrease in the number of 2012 school crimes reported.

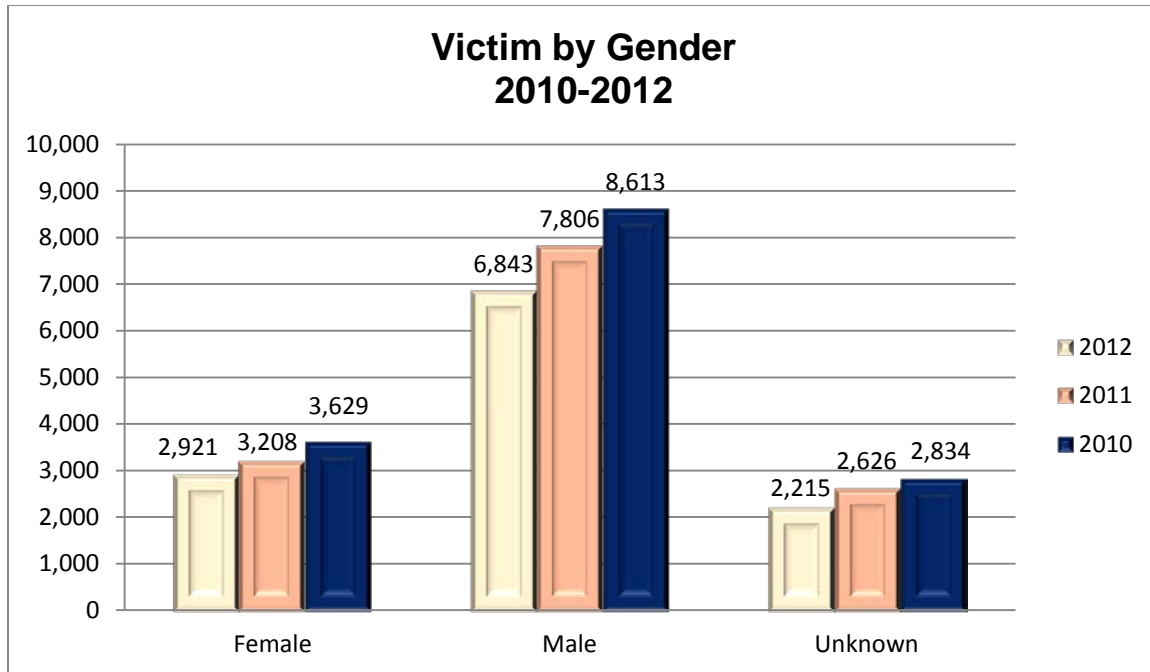
Victims by Age by Year			
Age	Year of Incident		
	2012	2011	2010
10-12	829	890	918
13-15	2,571	2,784	2,933
16-17	1,740	2,019	2,163
18-24	505	767	791
25-34	478	657	707
35-44	601	713	758
45-54	380	456	468
55-64	254	297	337
65 and Over	40	45	53
Baby	3	0	0
Neonate	0	0	1
Under 10	199	227	188
Unknown	140	149	143
Total	7,740	9,004	9,460

Note: The age of Neonate is a newborn, under 24 hours old and Baby represents a person 07 – 364 days old. The Under 18 total includes the ages of neonate and Baby.

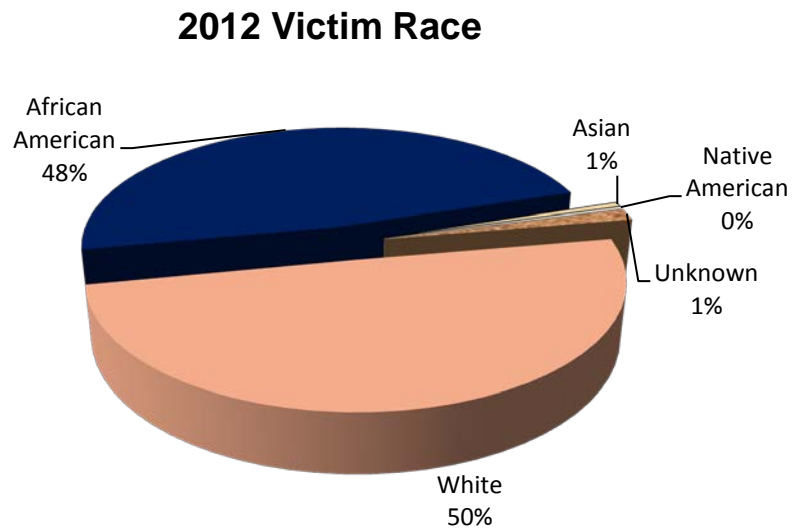
Victim Sex and Race

	Total	Sex			Race				
		Male	Female	Unknown	African American	Asian	Native American	Unknown	White
Crimes Against Persons									
Kidnaping/Abduction	17	5	12	0	7	0	0	3	7
Forcible Rape	20	0	20	0	8	0	0	2	10
Forcible Sodomy	6	4	2	0	5	0	0	0	1
Sexual Assault w/Object	8	1	7	0	2	0	0	0	6
Forcible Fondling	326	50	275	1	139	1	2	2	182
Statutory Rape	6	1	5	0	3	0	0	1	2
Aggravated Assault	258	163	93	2	98	0	0	4	156
Simple Assault	3,956	2,136	1,809	11	2,184	19	10	48	1,695
Intimidation	817	301	506	10	371	2	1	18	425
Stalking	16	1	15	0	9	0	0	0	7
Crimes Against Property									
Arson	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Burglary	47	24	21	2	14	1	0	2	30
Counterfeiting/Forgery	7	2	5	0	3	0	0	2	2
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	278	119	154	5	72	3	0	8	195
Extortion/Blackmail	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fraud - False Pretenses	9	5	4	0	3	0	0	0	6
Fraud - Credit Card/ATM	12	3	9	0	9	0	0	0	3
Fraud - Impersonation	10	3	7	0	4	1	0	0	5
Motor Vehicle Theft	18	7	11	0	8	0	0	0	10
Robbery	45	34	11	0	17	2	0	0	26
Stolen Property Offenses	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Theft - Pocket-picking	26	13	13	0	7	0	1	1	17
Theft - Purse-snatching	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Theft From Building	1,416	570	839	7	458	15	1	21	921
Theft From Motor Vehicle	157	61	96	0	40	2	0	1	114
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	31	11	20	0	12	1	0	1	17
Theft - All Other Larceny	283	113	165	5	80	4	1	9	189
Total Individual Victims	7,778	3,635	4,100	43	3,555	51	16	123	4,033

Comparison of victim gender revealed that Females were victimized at a slightly higher rate than Males accounting for 52.7% of 2012 victims in Tennessee schools. Offenses showing a large discrepancy between female and male victims are reviewed here. Females were approximately 5.5 times more likely to be victims of Forcible Fondling than Males in 2012. Additionally, victims of Intimidation offenses were most often Females (61.9%).



TIBRS school crime data shows very little variation in victim race in 2012. The two predominately reported races were African American and White which combined to account for 98.0% of all reported victim races. The remaining two percent of victim races were identified as Asian and Unknown.



Victim Injuries by Year			
Injury Type	Year of Incident		
	2012	2011	2010
Apparent Broken Bones	18	28	25
Apparent Minor Injury	1,852	2,137	2,217
Loss of Teeth	3	3	16
None	2,718	3,200	3,374
Other Major Injury	19	21	49
Possible Internal Injury	18	12	12
Severe Laceration	19	12	17
Unconsciousness	6	14	11
Total	4,653	5,427	5,721

Examination of injury types revealed that the vast majority of reported 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 a maximum of five (5) different Injury Types per Victim may be reported.

Half of the TIBRS reportable injury types decreased from 2011 to 2012 including Apparent Broken Bones (-35.7%); Apparent Minor Injury (-13.3%); Other Major Injury (-9.5%); and Unconsciousness (-57.1%). However, two of the more serious injury types, Possible Internal Injury and Severe Laceration, spiked in 2012 as compared to the previous year. The number of Possible Internal Injuries reported in school crimes increased 50.0% from 12 in 2011 to 18 in 2012. Similarly, a 58.3% increase in Severe Laceration injuries was reported.

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.

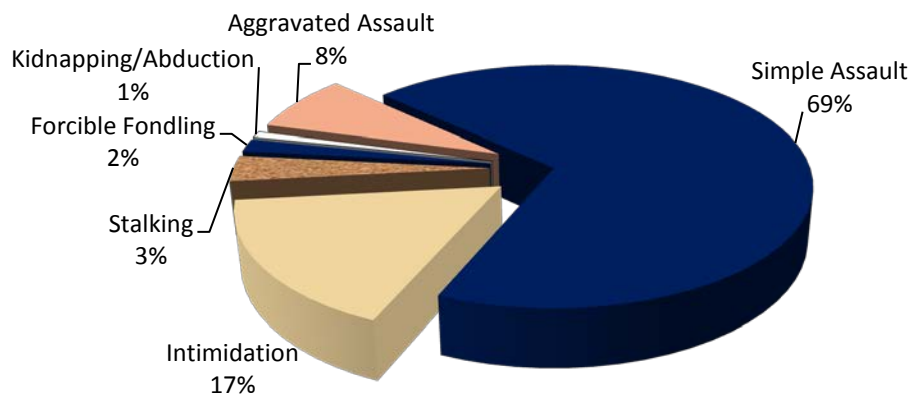
The most frequently reported Victim to Offender relationship was Acquaintance at 46.9% followed by Otherwise Known at 17.8.3% and Victim was Offender at 15.2%. The Victim was Offender is a difficult category for some to understand. Simply explained, the category of Victim was Offender is to be used in 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.

Victim to Offender Relationship by Year			
Relationship	Year of Incident		
	2012	2011	2010
Homosexual Relationship	3	4	5
Relationship Unknown	592	781	1,065
Victim was Acquaintance	3,805	4,441	5,664
Victim was Babysittee (the Baby)	4	2	6
Victim was Boyfriend/Girlfriend	119	191	199
Victim was Child	39	34	49
Victim was Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend	2	0	0
Victim was Common-Law Spouse	0	0	1
Victim was Employee	3	8	14
Victim was Employer	3	2	7
Victim was Ex-Spouse	21	15	9
Victim was Friend	304	308	329
Victim was Grandchild	6	1	1
Victim was Grandparent	1	0	1
Victim was In-law	1	8	4
Victim was Neighbor	7	10	11
Victim was Offender	1,235	1,434	1,638
Victim was Other Family Member	37	35	36
Victim was Otherwise Known	1,448	1,556	1,507
Victim was Parent	20	29	29
Victim was Sibling (Brother or Sister)	40	73	62
Victim was Spouse	8	19	23
Victim was Stepchild	1	2	1
Victim was Stepparent	0	2	0
Victim was Stepsibling (Stepbrother or Stepsister)	0	1	0
Victim was Stranger	415	581	455
Total	8,114	9,537	11,116

Victim to Offender Relationships: Child and Boyfriend/Girlfriend

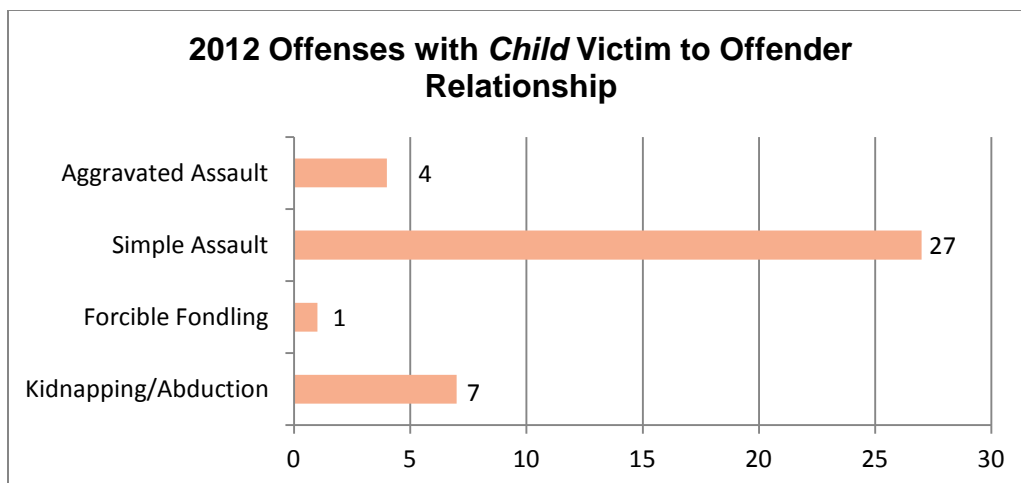
Specific offenses reported for two Victim to Offender relationships, Boyfriend/Girlfriend and Child, were examined. Findings revealed that of the 118 offenses reported in 2012 as being committed by a boyfriend or girlfriend, 97.5% were assault offenses including 9 Aggravated Assaults, 82 Simple Assaults, 20 Intimidation, and 5 Stalking.

2012 Offenses with *Boyfriend/Girlfriend* Victim to Offender Relationship



A total of 39 offenses were reported as having been committed by a parent against his/her child. When reported accurately, the Victim to Offender relationship of "Child" should represent the child as the victim and the parent as the offender. In 2012, one Forcible Fondling offense (2.6%) and seven kidnapping offenses (17.9%) were reported in the Child Victim to Offender relationship category. The remaining 68.6% of offenses committed against children when the offender was a parent were assault offenses (Aggravated Assault – 10.3%; Simple Assault – 69.2%; Intimidation – 7.7%).

2012 Offenses with *Child* Victim to Offender Relationship

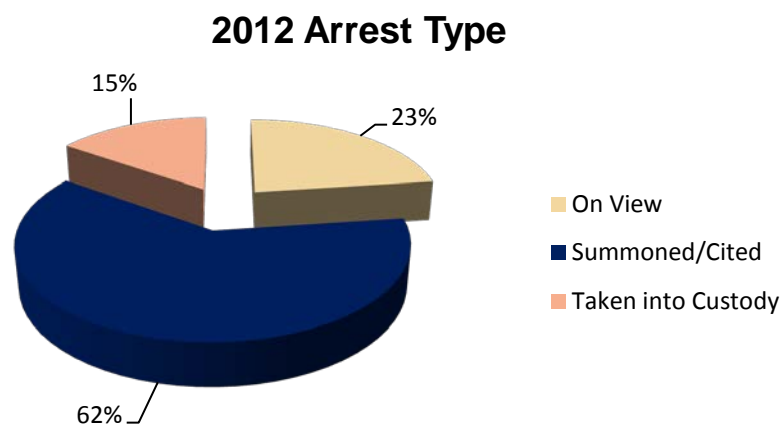


Arrests Overview

There are three types of arrests that are captured in the TIBRS program: 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.

The breakdown of reported arrest types for 2012 is depicted in the chart below.



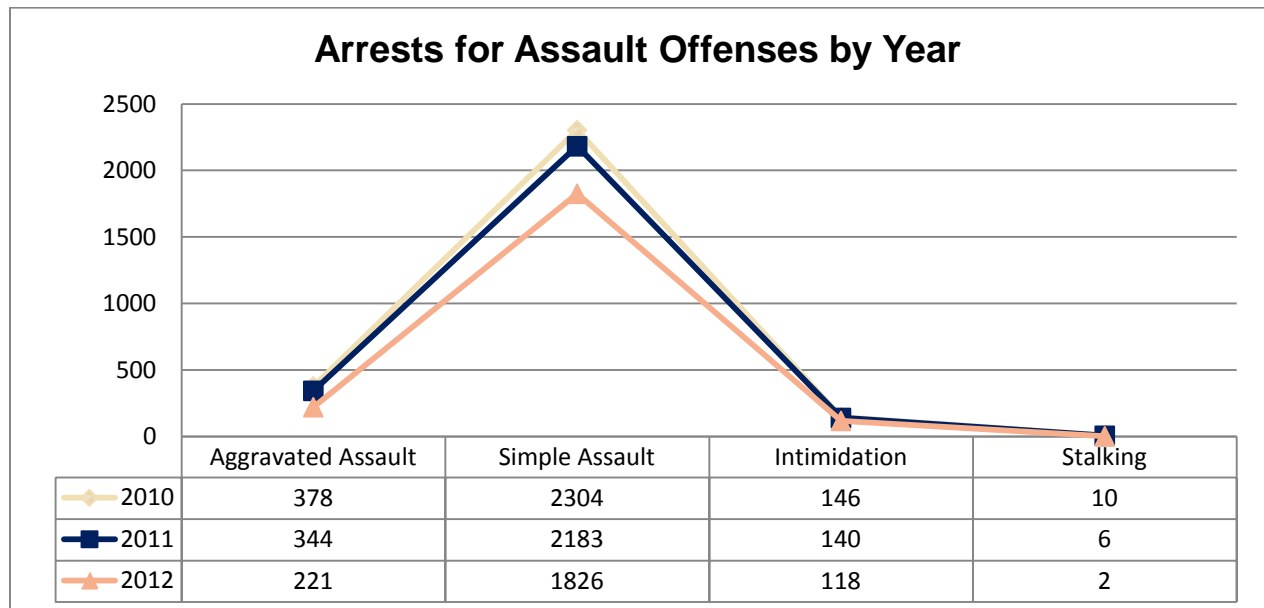
The table provided below shows the offense category for which the Arrestee was apprehended. Of the three categories (Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property and Crimes Against Society), Crimes Against Persons represented the largest category of arresting offenses at 2,228 or 47.3%. Evaluation of year-to-year changes in the number of arresting offenses shows a decrease each year since 2010. This could be seen as a positive trend seeing as the number of total crimes reported has also decreased yearly since 2010. The most frequently reported 2012 arrest offense was Simple Assault which represented 37.9% of total arrests at Tennessee schools. The second most frequently reported arrest offense was Drug/Narcotic Violations which represented 25.3% of the total arrests.

Arresting Offenses by Year: 3 Year Comparison						
Arresting Offense	Year of Incident			Percent Change		
	2012	2011	2010	2011 to 2012	2010 to 2011	2010 to 2012
Crimes Against Persons	2,228	2,773	2,924	-19.7%	-5.2%	-23.8%
Crimes Against Property	916	1,035	1,193	-11.5%	-13.2%	-23.2%
Crimes Against Society	1,672	1,814	1,971	-7.8%	-8.0%	-15.2%
Total	4,816	5,622	6,088	-14.3%	-7.7%	-20.9%

Arrests: Crimes Against Persons

Arresting Offenses by Year: Crimes Against Persons			
Arresting Offense	Year of Incident		
	2012	2011	2010
Crimes Against Persons	2,228	2,773	2,924
Murder	0	4	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Kidnaping/Abduction	2	5	3
Forcible Rape	3	3	4
Forcible Sodomy	0	7	2
Sexual Assault w/Object	1	3	1
Forcible Fondling	51	75	74
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	4	3	2
Aggravated Assault	221	344	378
Simple Assault	1,826	2,183	2,304
Intimidation	118	140	146
Stalking	2	6	10

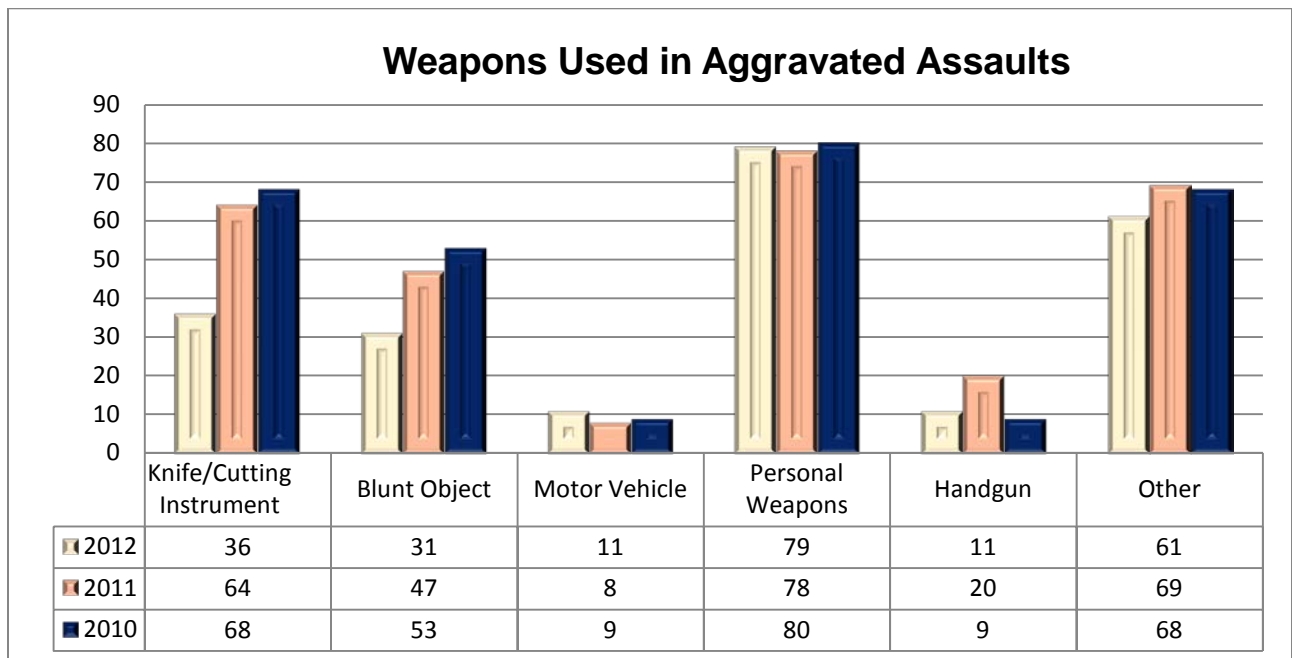
Examination of arresting offenses categorized as Crimes Against Persons revealed that 2012 school violence data did not vary much from the patterns seen in previous years. No murders reported in 2012 as compared to four in 2011. Each offense included in the Crimes Against Persons category showed a decrease in reported crimes from 2011 to 2012 except for one. Reported Forcible Rape offenses remained the same from 2011 to 2012 at three. All four TIBRS assault offenses (Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, Intimidation, and Stalking) have shown a steady decline since 2010.



In 2012, 258 Aggravated Assault offenses were reported as occurring at schools. TIBRS defines Aggravated Assault as *an unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness*. Weapon Type or Force utilized in Aggravated Assault offenses was examined.

Results reveal that of the 245 Weapon Types reported in 2012 Aggravated Assaults, Personal Weapons was the most common at 32.2%. This is consistent with previous years' trends revealing Personal Weapons as the most frequent Weapon Type: 79 in 2012, 78 in 2011, and 80 in 2010. Personal Weapons are defined as the use of hands, feet, and teeth to inflict injury.

Additional findings for Weapon Type reveal Knife/Cutting Instrument as accounting for 14.7%; Blunt Objects accounting for 12.7%; and Handgun accounting for 4.5% of 2012 weapons used in Aggravated Assaults. These statistics are vital when assessing the presence of weapons in Tennessee schools in relation to violent crimes.



Arrests: Crimes Against Property

Arresting Offenses by Year: Crimes Against Property			
Arresting Offense	Year of Incident		
	2012	2011	2010
Crimes Against Property	916	1,035	1,193
Arson	18	6	25
Bribery	0	0	1
Burglary	166	203	188
Counterfeiting/Forgery	14	18	27
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	187	216	219
Embezzlement	0	3	7
Extortion/Blackmail	0	0	2
Fraud - False Pretenses	4	12	6
Fraud - Credit Card/ATM	1	1	0
Fraud - Impersonation	6	9	10
Fraud - Welfare	0	0	0
Fraud - Wire	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	10	9
Robbery	19	45	64
Stolen Property Offenses	17	9	16
Theft - Pocket-picking	12	12	15
Theft - Purse-snatching	1	3	1
Theft - Shoplifting	28	48	54
Theft From Building	290	274	332
Theft From Coin Machine	18	2	1
Theft From Motor Vehicle	3	12	18
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	0	2	3
Theft - All Other Larceny	129	150	195

The most frequently reported arresting offense in the Crimes Against Property category is Theft from a Building accounting for 31.7% of Crimes Against Property and 6.0% of all arresting offenses in 2012. Destruction/Damage/Vandalism is the next frequently reported at 20.4% of Crimes Against Property and 3.9% of all arresting offenses. Arson offenses tripled in 2012 to 18 as compared to the 6 reported in 2011.

Robbery arrests decreased 57.8% in 2012. This is fairly consistent with the three year showing Robbery decreasing significantly each year since 2010. Arrests for Theft from Coin Machine offenses increased more than four fold in 2012 from the previous year. Only three Motor Vehicle Thefts were reported at Tennessee schools in 2012, which is down from the ten offenses reported in 2011.

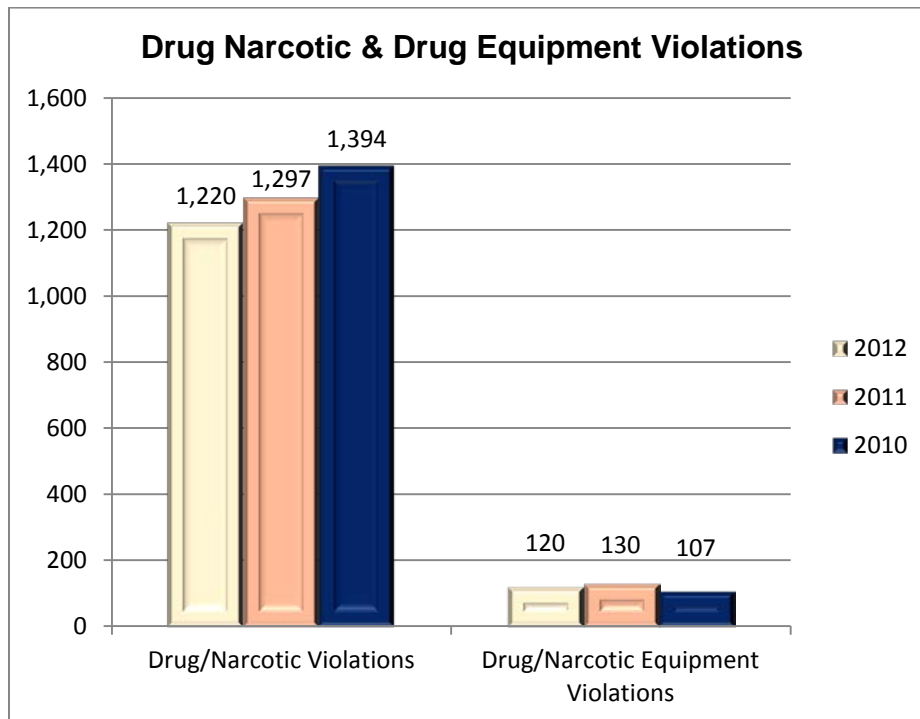
Offenses categorized as Destruction/Damage/Vandalism were examined to identify the types of property being reported as vandalized at schools. The table below details several of the property types reported in Vandalisms. In 2012, property in the “Other” category was most often cited as vandalized. Automobile vandalism, though second in reported vandalized property, has decreased yearly since 2010 by 24.6%.

Destruction, Damage, Vandalism by Category			
Category	2012	2011	2010
Alcohol	0	1	0
Automobiles	190	224	252
Bicycles	0	1	1
Buses	9	16	21
Clothes/Furs	10	8	8
Computer hardware/Software	25	32	17
Consumable Goods	2	6	8
Farm Equipment	1	1	2
Heavy Equipment	4	2	4
House Goods	15	37	26
Jewelry/Precious Metals	0	2	0
Merchandise	1	1	2
Money	0	0	1
Musical Instruments	2	0	0
Nonnegotiable Instruments	0	0	1
Office Equipment	12	16	10
Other	214	298	315
Other Motor Vehicles	4	6	2
Pending Inventory	0	0	6
Photographic/Optical Equipment	1	0	0
Portable Electronic - Communications	2	0	0
Purses/Handbags/Wallets	1	1	1
Radios/TVs/VCRs	9	11	13
Recordings-Audio/Visual	0	1	3
Recreational Vehicles	0	0	1
Recreational/Sports Equipment	2	0	0
Structures - Commercial	28	47	42
Structures - Industrial/Manufacturing	1	0	1
Structures - Other	37	42	60
Structures - Other Dwellings	7	7	5
Structures - Public	186	195	175
Structures - Single Occupancy	9	7	21
Structures - Storage	6	15	7
Tools	3	2	0
Trucks	9	10	9
Vehicle Parts/Accessories	16	13	20
Total	806	1,002	1,034

Arrests: Crimes Against Society

Arresting Offenses by Year: Crimes Against Society			
Arresting Offense	Year of Incident		
	2012	2011	2010
Crimes Against Society	1,672	1,814	1,971
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1,220	1,297	1,394
Drug/Narcotics Equipment Violations	120	130	107
Gambling - Betting/Wagering	21	25	39
Gambling - Operating/Promoting	1	0	1
Gambling Equipment Violations	5	0	6
Gambling - Sports Tampering	0	0	0
Pornography/Obscene Material	23	10	14
Prostitution	1	2	1
Prostitution - Assisting/Promoting	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	281	350	409

Of the offenses categorized under Crimes Against Society, Drug/Narcotic Violations greatly outnumber all other offenses each year from 2010 to 2012. In 2012, 72.9% of all Crimes against Society committed at schools were Drug/Narcotic Violations. The second most frequently reported offense is Weapon Law Violations, which in 2012 accounted for 16.8% of Crimes Against Society. Arrests for Pornography/Obscene Material offenses at schools more than doubled in 2012 to 23 as compared to 10 in 2011.



Seized Drugs by Year			
Drug	2012	2011	2010
"Crack" Cocaine	4	8	8
Additional Drug Types Beyond the two already reported	1	1	1
Amphetamines/Methamphetamines	10	9	15
Barbituates	6	10	4
Cocaine	7	9	1
Hashish	0	1	2
Heroin	1	0	2
LSD	1	0	1
Marijuana	1,004	1,000	1,065
Morphine	2	6	4
Opium	1	0	3
Other Depressants (Glutethimide, Quaaludes, etc.)	38	43	43
Other Drugs (Antidepressants, Tranquilizers, etc.)	115	132	120
Other Hallucinogens (BMDA, DMT, Mescaline, Peyote, etc.)	9	14	4
Other Narcotics (Codeine, Demerol, Dilaudid, Methadone, etc.)	109	112	118
Other Stimulants (Adipex, Fastine, Benzadrine, etc.)	22	16	18
PCP	0	0	0
Unknown Type Drug	12	13	25
Total	1,342	1,374	1,434

Drug/Narcotic Violations have consistently, over the past 3 years, accounted for the most frequently reported Crimes Against Society offense at schools. Further examination of types of drugs seized on school property identifies specific, illicit drugs and the frequency at which they are seized. It should be noted that more than one drug type can be reported as property seized in a Drug/Narcotic Violation so that the total number of Drug/Narcotic offenses is not comparable to the Seized Drugs totals.

A total of 1,342 drugs were reported as seized on school property in 2012. For the past three years, Marijuana has been the most frequently seized drug. In 2012, Marijuana accounted for 74.8% of all seized drugs at Tennessee schools. The drug type of "Other Drugs," which includes anti-depressants and tranquilizers, was the second most frequently reported making up 8.6% of 2012 drug seizures.

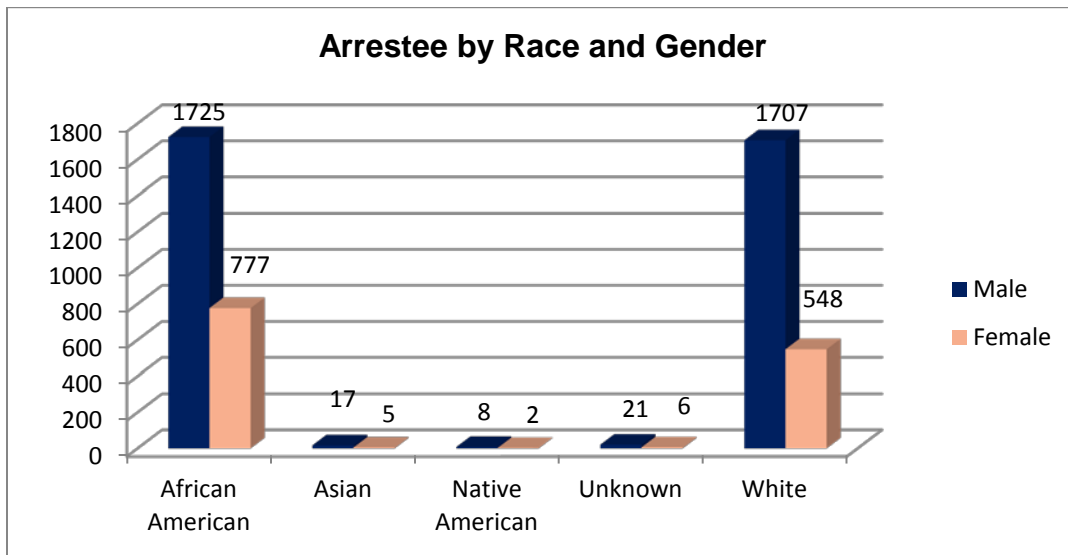
Drugs seized in the category "Other Narcotics" which includes Codeine, Demerol, and Methadone has decreased yearly from 118 in 2010 to 112 in 2011 and 109 in 2012 for a total percent decrease of 7.6%. The amount of drugs categorized as "Other Hallucinogens" decreased 35.7% from 14 in 2011 to 9 in 2012.

Arrestee Overview

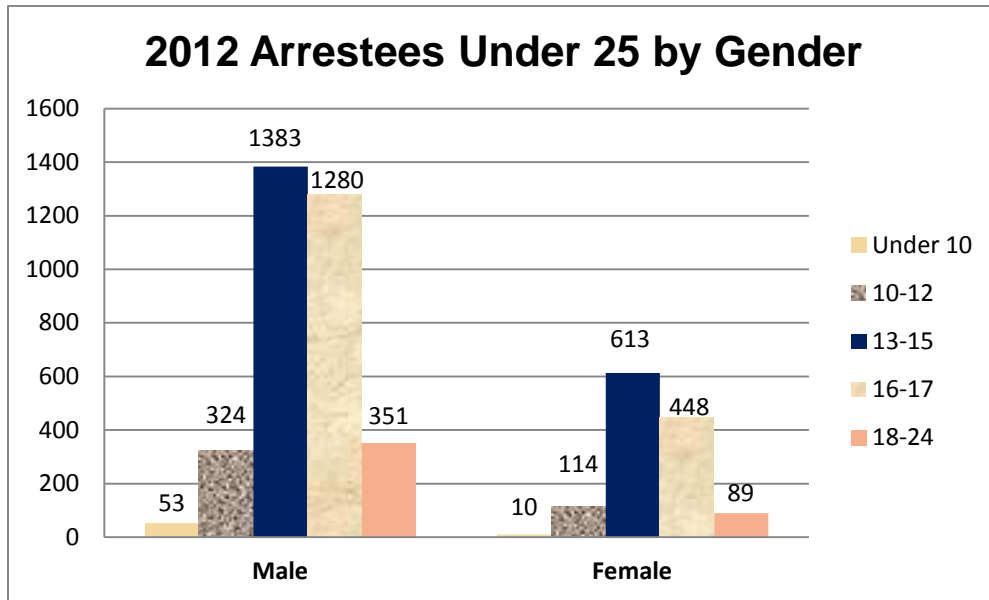
The table below displays the reported age or age ranges for arrestees. Of the 4,816 total arrestees in 2012, 78.4% were reported as having an age Under 18. Arrestees in the age range of 18-24 were the next most frequently reported at 9.1%. Only one arrestee was reported as having an age of 65 and Over in 2011 accounting for less than one percent of all arrestees.

2012 Arrestee Gender by Age		
Age	Gender	
	Male	Female
10-12	324	114
13-15	1,383	613
16-17	1,280	448
18-24	351	89
25-34	42	24
35-44	26	29
45-54	11	7
55-64	6	4
65 and Over	1	0
Under 10	53	10
Unknown	1	0
Total	3,478	1,338

Males comprised the greatest majority of Arrestees at 72.2% as compared to the 27.8% of female arrestees. These results reflect the 3 year arrestee trend of males outnumbering females at a ratio of approximately 3 to 1.



There were 4,665 arrestees reported as being under age 25 in 2012. Analysis of this cohort revealed that regardless of gender, age range 13-15 accounted for the most arrestees (males – 29.6%; females – 13.1%). The male to female arrestee ratio is greater than 2 to 1 with 3,391 males as compared to 1,274 females. The two smallest age groups are Under 10 and 18 to 24 which, combined, account for 10.8% of arrestees.



Juvenile Arrestee Overview

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.

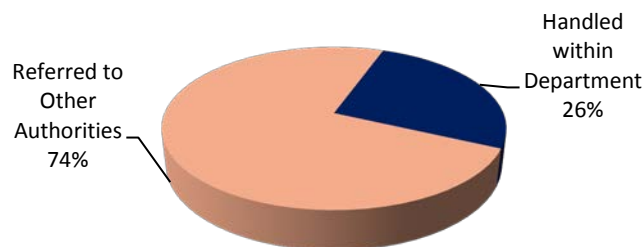
When reporting an arrestee under age 18, agencies are also required to report the disposition of arrestee under 18. The information to be reported in this category relates to law enforcement disposition of juveniles (age 17 or younger only) who are taken into custody or arrested. An adult is usually 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 waiver of juvenile court.

The juvenile disposition types are:

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.

2012 Juvenile Arrestee Disposition



Juvenile Arrestees by Disposition by Year			
Disposition	Year of Incident		
	2012	2011	2010
Handled within Department	1,135	1,419	1,547
Referred to Other Authorities	3,180	3,531	3,850
Total	4,315	4,950	5,397

Juvenile Arrestee Sex and Age

	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	10 and under	11-13	14-17
Crimes Against Persons						
Forcible Rape	1	1	0	0	1	0
Forcible Fondling	49	44	5	0	19	30
Aggravated Assault	193	126	67	13	51	129
Simple Assault	1,701	1,035	666	40	321	1,340
Intimidation	103	74	29	3	34	66
Stalking	1	1	0	0	0	1
Crimes Against Property						
Arson	15	13	2	0	3	12
Burglary	103	89	14	7	26	70
Counterfeiting/Forgery	9	9	0	0	2	7
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	155	132	23	13	38	104
Fraud - False Pretenses	2	0	2	1	0	1
Fraud - Impersonation	5	3	2	0	2	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	1	1	0	0	2
Robbery	15	15	0	0	0	15
Stolen Property Offenses	13	12	1	1	2	10
Theft - Pocket-picking	12	12	0	0	5	7
Theft - Purse-snatching	1	0	1	0	1	0
Theft - Shoplifting	25	20	5	0	9	16
Theft From Building	261	189	72	3	58	200
Theft From Coin Machine	14	6	8	0	0	14
Theft - All Other Larceny	108	82	26	3	24	81
Crimes Against Society						
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1,056	867	189	7	156	893
Drug/Narcotics Equipment Violations	94	78	16	0	9	85
Gambling - Betting/Wagering	19	19	0	0	1	18
Gambling - Operating/Promoting	1	1	0	0	0	1
Gambling Equipment Violations	4	4	0	0	3	1
Pornography/Obscene Material	19	13	6	0	3	16
Weapon Law Violations	244	194	50	26	73	145
Total Group A Offenses	4,225	3,040	1,185	117	841	3,267

Clearances Overview

There are two ways to clear an offense in the TIBRS program. 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.

Offenses by Clearance Type by Year			
Clearance Type	Year of Incident		
	2012	2011	2010
Cleared by Arrest	4,723	5,538	5,942
Cleared by Exceptional Means	471	538	578
Not Cleared	5,786	6,401	6,634
Total	10,980	12,477	13,154

The table below provides information for the different reasons Exceptional Clearance were used during the time frame covered by the study.

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.

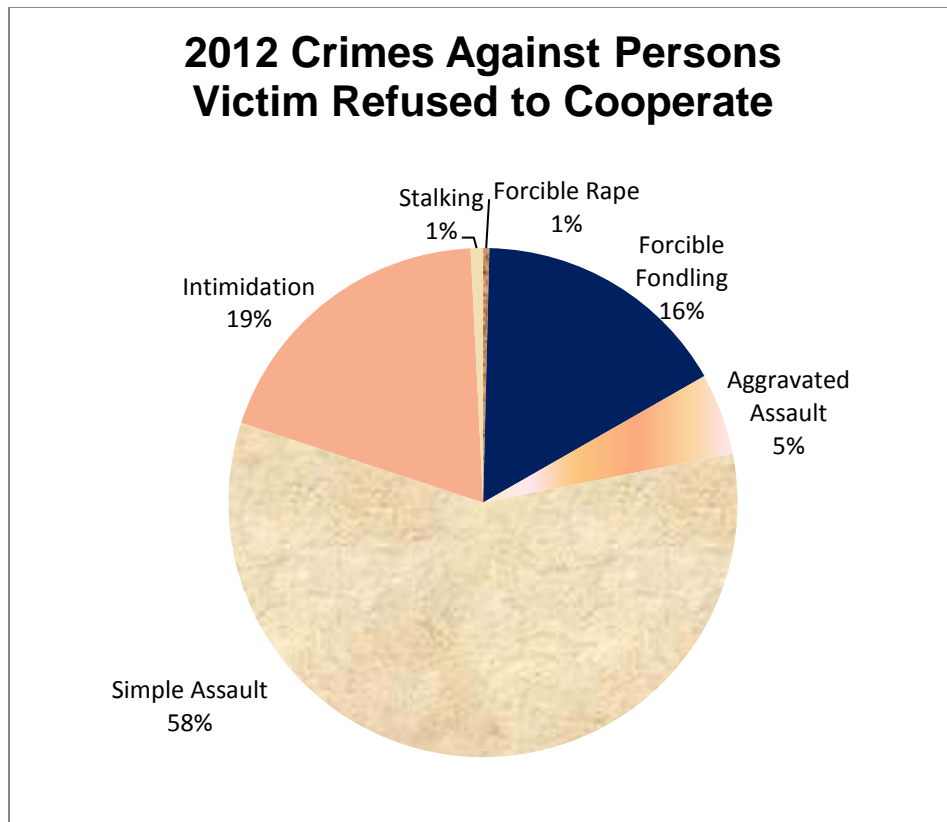
Exceptional Clearance by Type by Year			
Clearance Type	Year of Incident		
	2012	2011	2010
Death of Offender	1	3	2
Prosecution Declined	91	112	136
Extradition Denied	0	0	0
Victim Refused to Cooperate	321	380	375
Juvenile/No Custody	58	43	65
Total	471	538	578

The largest category of Exceptional Clearances is Victim Refused to Cooperate at 68.2%. 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 table on the following page details the TIBRS offenses for which victims refused to cooperate with law enforcement in prosecution of the offender(s).

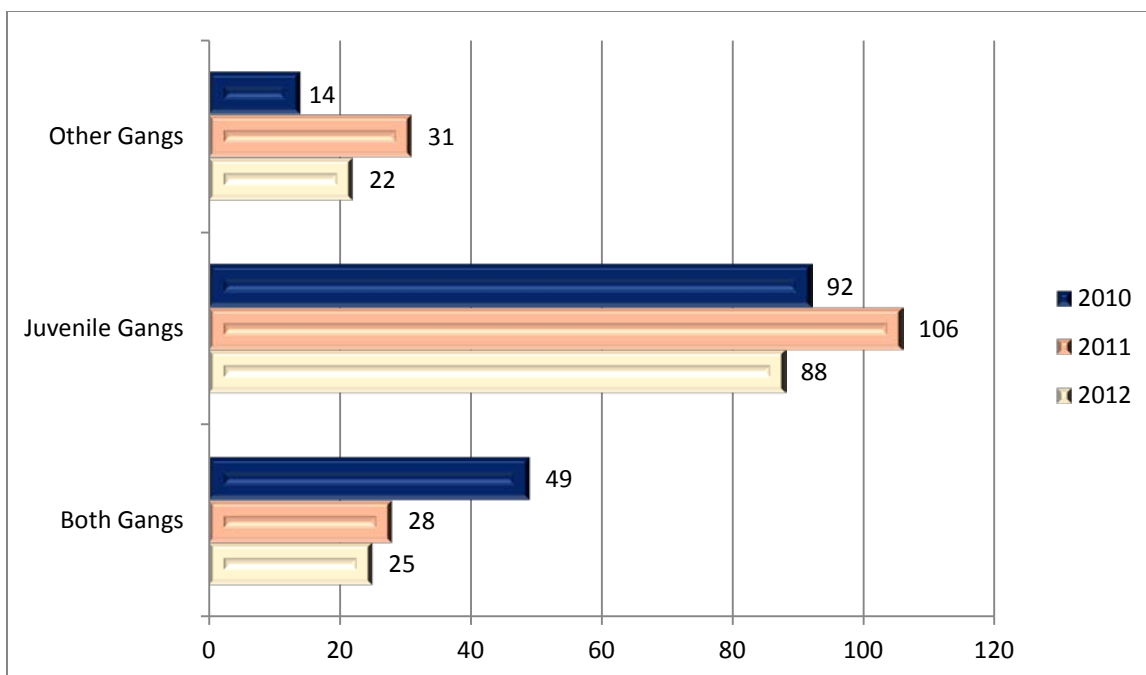
Victim Refused to Cooperate by Offense: 3 Year Comparison

	Offenses Reported			Percent Change		
	2012	2011	2010	2011 to 2012	2010 to 2011	2010 to 2012
TIBRS Group A Offenses						
Crimes Against Persons	251	322	300	-22.0%	7.3%	-16.3%
Murder	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kidnaping/Abduction	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forcible Rape	1	4	0	-75.0%	N/A	N/A
Forcible Sodomy	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sexual Assault w/Object	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forcible Fondling	41	55	37	-25.5%	48.6%	10.8%
Incest	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Aggravated Assault	13	17	17	-23.5%	0.0%	-23.5%
Simple Assault	146	199	206	-26.6%	-3.4%	-29.1%
Intimidation	48	44	40	9.1%	10.0%	20.0%
Stalking	2	2	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A
Crimes Against Property	68	54	69	25.9%	-21.7%	-1.4%
Arson	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bribery	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Burglary	2	1	1	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	13	10	14	30.0%	-28.6%	-7.1%
Embezzlement	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extortion/Blackmail	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fraud - False Pretenses	1	0	1	N/A	N/A	0.0%
Fraud - Credit Card/ATM	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fraud - Impersonation	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fraud - Welfare	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fraud - Wire	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	1	0	100.0%	N/A	N/A
Robbery	2	4	4	-50.0%	0.0%	-50.0%
Stolen Property Offenses	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Theft - Pocket-picking	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Theft - Purse-snatching	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Theft - Shoplifting	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Theft From Building	38	27	36	40.7%	-25.0%	5.6%
Theft From Coin Machine	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Theft From Motor Vehicle	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Theft - All Other Larceny	8	10	12	-20.0%	-16.7%	-33.3%
Crimes Against Society	2	4	6	-50.0%	-33.3%	-66.7%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drug/Narcotics Equipment Violations	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gambling - Betting/Wagering	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gambling - Operating/Promoting	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gambling Equipment Violations	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gambling - Sports Tampering	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pornography/Obscene Material	2	1	1	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prostitution	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Prostitution - Assisting/Promoting	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Weapon Law Violations	0	2	5	N/A	-60.0%	N/A
Total Group A Offenses	321	380	375	-15.5%	1.3%	-14.4%

Further examination into the types of offenses cleared exceptionally via Victim Refused to Cooperate specifically addresses what and how many crimes are resolved in this manner. One of the eighteen victims of Forcible Rape refused to cooperate in the prosecution process in 2012 which is an improvement from the four uncooperative victims reported in 2011. For the past 3 years, the offense having the highest number of victims refusing to cooperate is Simple Assault. In 2012, simple assault victims made up 45.5% of all Victims Refused to Cooperate. However, the number of simple assault victims refusing to cooperate is down 26.6% from the previous year. Another offense showing reduced numbers of uncooperative victims is Forcible Fondling which has dropped a total of 25.5% from 2011 to 2012.



Gang Related Offense Characteristics



One hundred thirty-five offenses were reported as gang related in 2012. 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 in towns and their resources usually do not reach outside of that specific area.

Gang Related Offenses Occurring at Tennessee Schools			
TIBRS Group A Offenses	Year of Incident		
	2012	2011	2010
Forcible Fondling	0	1	1
Aggravated Assault	7	1	1
Simple Assault	106	126	146
Intimidation	18	21	23
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	16	21	23
Total	147	170	170