2013

SCHOOL CRIME REPORT

TBI

TENNESSEE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Mark Gwyn
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June 3, 2014

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 2011 - 2013.

The study is based on data submitted to the TBI through the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS) program, which 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

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 23 crime categories made up of 50 specific crimes called Group A offenses. Additionally, arrests are reported for 10 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 that 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. Therefore 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, Statutory Rape, Commercial Sex Acts, and Involuntary Servitude.

For clarification, in the tables containing demographic data for Race, column headers were abbreviated to the following: Amer. Indian/AK Nat. – American Indian/Alaskan Native and Nat. HI/Other Pac. Is. – Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander.

Quick Facts

❖ A total of 9,741 offenses were reported by Tennessee law enforcement agencies with a School location code in 2013.

❖ Overall, the number of crimes occurring at schools decreased 11.5% from 2012 to 2013.

❖ Offenses categorized as Crimes Against Persons constituted the largest majority accounting for 49.1% of reported school crimes.

❖ Simple Assault was the most frequently reported offense at 3,496 (35.9%) in 2013.

❖ The month of April had the highest frequency of school crimes (1,176).

❖ Wednesday was the most frequently reported day of week for school crimes in 2013 with 1,999 offenses.

❖ In 2013, males were more likely to be Offenders (56.5%) and/or Arrestees (72.0%) while females were most often reported as Victims of school crimes (53.4%).

❖ The majority of offenders Suspected of Using Drugs (95.5%) committed Drug/Narcotic or Drug Equipment Violations.

❖ Acquaintance was the most often reported Victim to Offender Relationship in 2013 at 46.4%; a total of 29 Child Victim to Offender Relationships were reported in 2013.

❖ Summoned/Cited accounted for 52.5% of all 2013 Arrests Types with Simple Assault being the most frequently reported arresting offense at 37.2%.

❖ Marijuana greatly outnumbered all other seized drugs at schools in 2013 accounting for 79.2% of documented drug seizures.

❖ Of the 664 Exceptional Clearances, 66.1% (439) were documented as Victim Refused to Cooperate.

❖ Personal Weapons (hands, feet, teeth) were the most frequently used weapon type (78.3%) in 2013.

❖ Regardless of gender, individuals aged 13 to 15 accounted for the largest group of arrestees at schools.
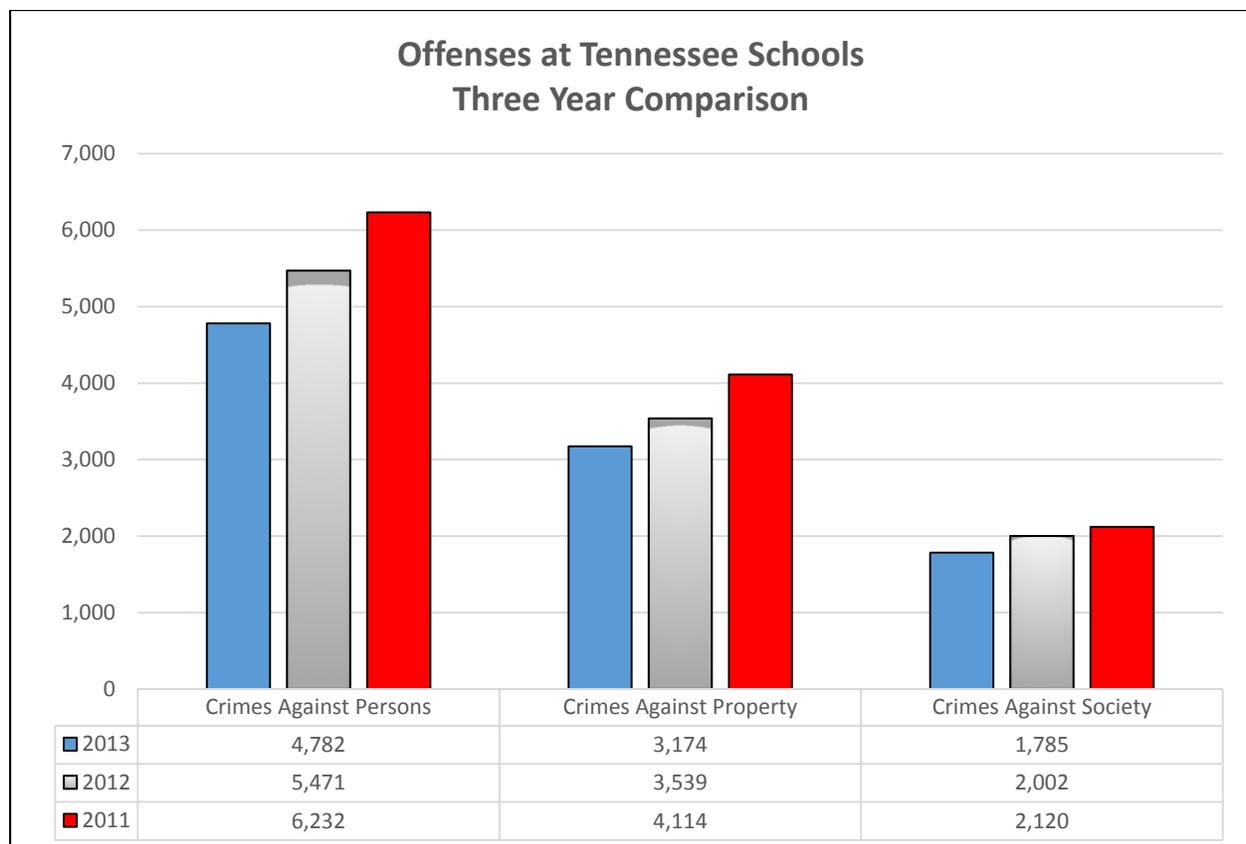
Overview of Tennessee School Crime

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 21.9% from 12,466 in 2011 to 9,741 in 2013. More specifically, each of the three TIBRS Group A categories have shown a year-to-year decline in reported offenses. There were 4,782 Crimes Against Persons offenses reported in 2013 compared to the 5,471 reported in 2012, accounting for a difference of -12.6%. Crimes Against Property decreased 10.3% with 3,174 offenses reported in 2013 versus 3,539 reported in 2012. Crimes Against Society offenses decreased by 10.8% from 2,002 in 2012 to 1,785 in 2013.

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.

Offenses at Tennessee Schools
Three Year Comparison

	Crimes Against Persons	Crimes Against Property	Crimes Against Society
2013	4,782	3,174	1,785
2012	5,471	3,539	2,002
2011	6,232	4,114	2,120

Three Year Comparison

TIBRS Group A Offenses	Offenses Reported			Percent Change		
	2013	2012	2011	2012 to 2013	2011 to 2012	2011 to 2013
Crimes Against Persons	**4,782**	**5,471**	**6,232**	**-12.6%**	**-12.2%**	**-23.3%**
Murder	2	0	1	N/A	-100.0%	100.0%
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kidnaping/Abduction	13	17	18	-23.5%	-5.6%	-27.8%
Forcible Rape	23	21	20	9.5%	5.0%	15.0%
Forcible Sodomy	11	5	14	120.0%	-64.3%	-21.4%
Sexual Assault w/Object	1	11	15	-90.9%	-26.7%	-93.3%
Forcible Fondling	286	332	338	-13.9%	-1.8%	-15.4%
Incest	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Statutory Rape	3	7	9	-57.1%	-22.2%	-66.7%
Aggravated Assault	208	261	335	-20.3%	-22.1%	-37.9%
Simple Assault	3,496	3,975	4,588	-12.1%	-13.4%	-23.8%
Intimidation	716	826	870	-13.3%	-5.1%	-17.7%
Stalking	23	16	24	43.8%	-33.3%	-4.2%
Commercial Sex Acts	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crimes Against Property	**3,174**	**3,539**	**4,114**	**-10.3%**	**-14.0%**	**-22.8%**
Arson	13	25	17	-48.0%	47.1%	-23.5%
Bribery	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Burglary	217	334	380	-35.0%	-12.1%	-42.9%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	54	57	60	-5.3%	-5.0%	-10.0%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	560	756	914	-25.9%	-17.3%	-38.7%
Embezzlement	11	5	9	120.0%	-44.4%	22.2%
Extortion/Blackmail	5	1	0	400.0%	N/A	N/A
Fraud - False Pretenses	12	15	25	-20.0%	-40.0%	-52.0%
Fraud - Credit Card/ATM	3	17	16	-82.4%	6.3%	-81.3%
Fraud - Impersonation	11	11	17	0.0%	-35.3%	-35.3%
Fraud - Welfare	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fraud - Wire	2	1	1	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	10	22	38	-54.5%	-42.1%	-73.7%
Robbery	43	37	64	16.2%	-42.2%	-32.8%
Stolen Property Offenses	9	5	11	80.0%	-54.5%	-18.2%
Theft - Pocket-picking	38	25	33	52.0%	-24.2%	15.2%
Theft - Purse-snatching	0	3	3	-100.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Theft - Shoplifting	3	5	8	-40.0%	-37.5%	-62.5%
Theft From Building	1,690	1,647	1,687	2.6%	-2.4%	0.2%
Theft From Coin Machine	7	9	8	-22.2%	12.5%	-12.5%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	125	152	186	-17.8%	-18.3%	-32.8%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	22	33	81	-33.3%	-59.3%	-72.8%
Theft - All Other Larceny	339	379	556	-10.6%	-31.8%	-39.0%
Crimes Against Society	**1,785**	**2,002**	**2,120**	**-10.8%**	**-5.6%**	**-15.8%**
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1,084	1,295	1,334	-16.3%	-2.9%	-18.7%
Drug/Narcotics Equipment Violations	289	304	331	-4.9%	-8.2%	-12.7%
Gambling - Betting/Wagering	6	10	10	-40.0%	0.0%	-40.0%
Gambling - Operating/Promoting	0	1	0	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
Gambling Equipment Violations	3	5	2	-40.0%	150.0%	50.0%
Gambling - Sports Tampering	1	2	0	-50.0%	N/A	N/A
Pornography/Obscene Material	65	36	32	80.6%	12.5%	103.1%
Prostitution	0	1	2	-100.0%	-50.0%	-100.0%
Prostitution - Assisting/Promoting	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Purchasing Prostitution	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Weapon Law Violations	337	348	409	-3.2%	-14.9%	-17.6%
Total Group A Offenses	**9,741**	**11,012**	**12,466**	**-11.5%**	**-11.7%**	**-21.9%**

2013 Offenses by Month
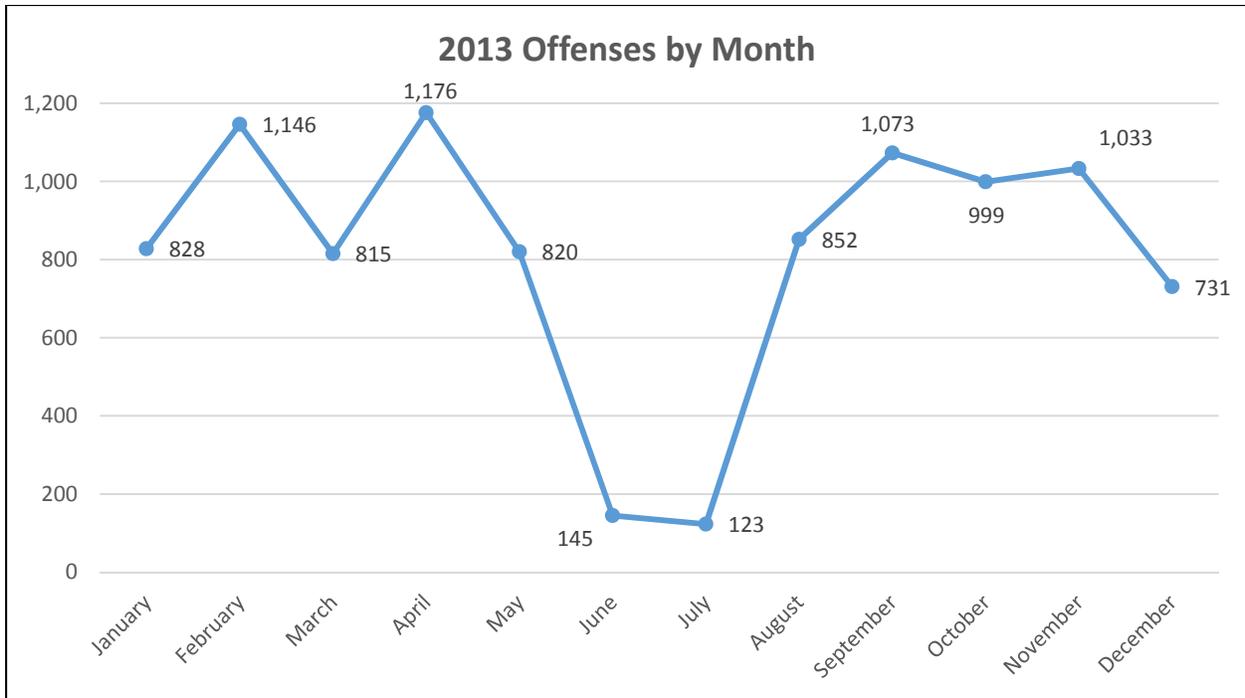
The following are findings of various time variables such as month, day of the week, and time of day during which school crimes were committed in 2013. The months of February and April have the highest frequencies of offenses which combine to account for 23.8% of all crimes occurring at schools. The month of April had the greatest number of reported offenses representing 12.1% of 2013 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 1.5% of total offenses, and July represented 1.3% of total offenses.

The most frequently reported day of the week for 2013 school crimes was Wednesday. Approximately one in every five (20.5%) 2013 school crimes occurred on Wednesday. Saturday and Sunday had the lowest number of reported offenses with 159 and 192 respectively.

Offenses by Day of Week			
	Year of Incident		
Day	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**
Sunday	159	219	233
Monday	1,657	1,750	2,109
Tuesday	1,842	2,147	2,378
Wednesday	1,999	2,183	2,427
Thursday	1,945	2,265	2,458
Friday	1,947	2,175	2,477
Saturday	192	273	384
Total Offenses	**9,741**	**11,012**	**12,466**

2013 Offenses by Time of Day

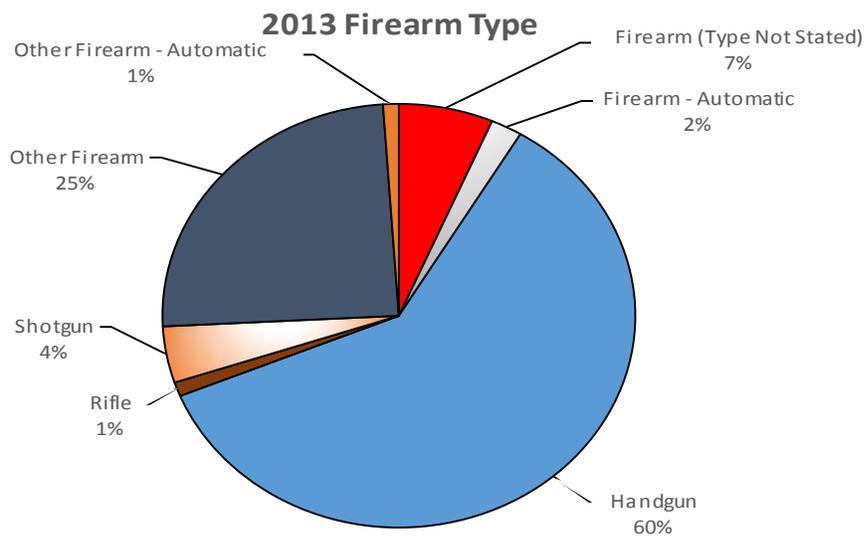|	Total	12 AM - 2:59 AM	3 AM - 5:59 AM	6 AM - 8:59 AM	9 AM - 11:59 AM	12 PM - 2:59 PM	3 PM - 5:59 PM	6 PM - 8:59 PM	9 PM - 11:59 AM
Crimes Against Persons	**4,782**	**43**	**7**	**813**	**1,455**	**1,763**	**509**	**122**	**70**
Murder	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnaping/Abduction	13	0	0	1	1	5	4	2	0
Forcible Rape	23	0	0	5	4	5	7	0	2
Forcible Sodomy	11	1	0	2	3	3	2	0	0
Sexual Assault w/Object	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Forcible Fondling	286	9	1	46	83	106	28	12	1
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	208	0	1	40	61	69	23	8	6
Simple Assault	3,496	17	2	562	1,102	1,321	370	78	44
Intimidation	716	13	3	149	195	246	72	21	17
Stalking	23	1	0	7	5	6	3	1	0
Commercial Sex Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crimes Against Property	**3,174**	**121**	**29**	**601**	**740**	**871**	**497**	**215**	**100**
Arson	13	1	1	2	5	4	0	0	0
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	217	51	14	14	20	16	28	36	38
Counterfeiting/Forgery	54	2	0	12	20	16	4	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	560	39	10	109	95	102	109	62	34
Embezzlement	11	0	0	1	4	1	4	1	0
Extortion/Blackmail	5	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0
Fraud - False Pretenses	12	2	0	2	2	4	2	0	0
Fraud - Credit Card/ATM	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Fraud - Impersonation	11	3	0	1	2	3	1	0	1
Fraud - Welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud - Wire	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	10	2	0	2	2	2	1	1	0
Robbery	43	0	0	5	5	14	12	3	4
Stolen Property Offenses	9	0	0	2	0	3	3	1	0
Theft - Pocket-picking	38	0	0	7	13	16	1	0	1
Theft - Purse-snatching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft - Shoplifting	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Theft From Building	1,690	16	4	356	477	540	225	61	11
Theft From Coin Machine	7	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0
Theft From Motor Vehicle	125	0	0	24	18	26	30	25	2
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	22	0	0	7	3	3	5	3	1
Theft - All Other Larceny	339	4	0	55	66	116	69	22	7
Crimes Against Society	**1,785**	**22**	**6**	**419**	**614**	**551**	**112**	**31**	**30**
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1,084	12	3	233	389	348	66	18	15
Drug/Narcotics Equipment Violations	289	3	2	72	96	83	15	6	12
Gambling - Betting/Wagering	6	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0
Gambling - Operating/Promoting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambling Equipment Violations	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Gambling - Sports Tampering	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Pornography/Obscene Material	65	5	0	13	16	22	7	2	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution - Assisting/Promoting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purchasing Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	337	2	1	100	107	95	24	5	3
Total Group A Offenses	**9,741**	**186**	**42**	**1,833**	**2,809**	**3,185**	**1,118**	**368**	**200**

The incident time of 12 pm to 2:59 pm was the most frequently reported time period for offenses at schools. The least frequently reported times were between 3 am and 5:59 am.
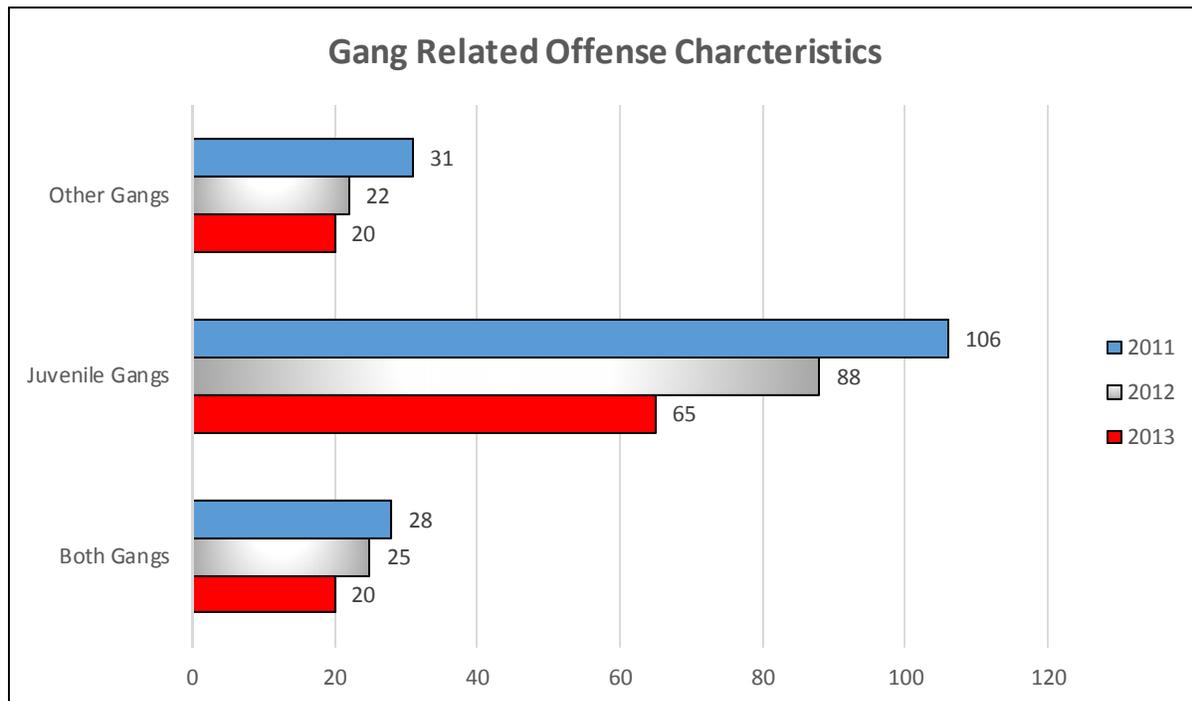
Weapons

In 2013, 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 78.3% of reported weapons in 2013. The second most often reported weapon was Knife/Cutting instrument at 7.1%. Though 3,669 weapons were documented in 2013, this number is significantly lower than the 4,117 reported the previous year; a 10.9 percent decrease.

Weapon Type Used			
	Year of Incident		
Weapon Type	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**
Firearm - Total	93	76	112
Knife/Cutting Instrument	261	271	358
Blunt Object	39	54	64
Motor Vehicle	3	12	8
Personal Weapons	2,871	3,244	3,687
Poison	4	2	3
Explosives	3	7	5
Fire/Incendiary Device	5	7	8
Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills	1	0	2
Asphyxiation	2	4	0
Other	209	234	269
Unknown	71	32	41
Total	**3,669**	**4,117**	**4,800**

Of the 3,669 weapons reported in 2013, 93 were reported as some kind of Firearm. Further analysis of Firearm Types revealed that 56 (60.2%) were reported as Handgun, 24 (25.8%) were reported as Other Firearm, and 8 (8.6%) were reported as Firearm (Type Not Stated).

2013 Firearm Type

Other Firearm - Automatic 1%
Firearm (Type Not Stated) 7%
Firearm - Automatic 2%
Other Firearm 25%
Shotgun 4%
Rifle 1%
Handgun 60%

Gang Related Offense Characteristics

Gang Related Offense Charcteristics

Other Gangs	2011: 31, 2012: 22, 2013: 20
Juvenile Gangs	2011: 106, 2012: 88, 2013: 65
Both Gangs	2011: 28, 2012: 25, 2013: 20

Ninety-four offenses were reported as gang related in 2013. The number of offenses reported as gang related has decreased yearly from 170 in 2011 to 147 in 2012 to 94 in 2013. This is a 36.1% decrease from 2012 to 2013, while the decrease from 2011 to 2013 is 44.7%. *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			
	Year of Incident		
TIBRS Group A Offenses	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**
Forcible Fondling	0	0	1
Aggravated Assault	3	7	1
Simple Assault	66	106	126
Intimidation	13	18	21
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	12	16	21
Total	**94**	**147**	**170**

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			
	Year of Incident		
Age	2013	2012	2011
10-12	925	1,097	1,073
13-15	3,421	3,625	4,067
16-17	2,573	3.034	3,353
18-24	650	845	1,073
25-34	234	252	353
35-44	197	222	222
45-54	80	107	132
55-64	41	47	45
65 and Over	7	11	10
Under 10	192	180	191
Unknown	2,295	2,582	3,105
Total	**10,615**	**12,002**	**13,624**

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 8,320 offenders with known ages in 2013, 7,111 (85.5%) 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 2013. This group accounted for 32.2% of offenders with known ages. The cohort with the second highest number of offenders was the 16 to 17 age group with 24.2%.

Offender by Gender
2011 to 2013
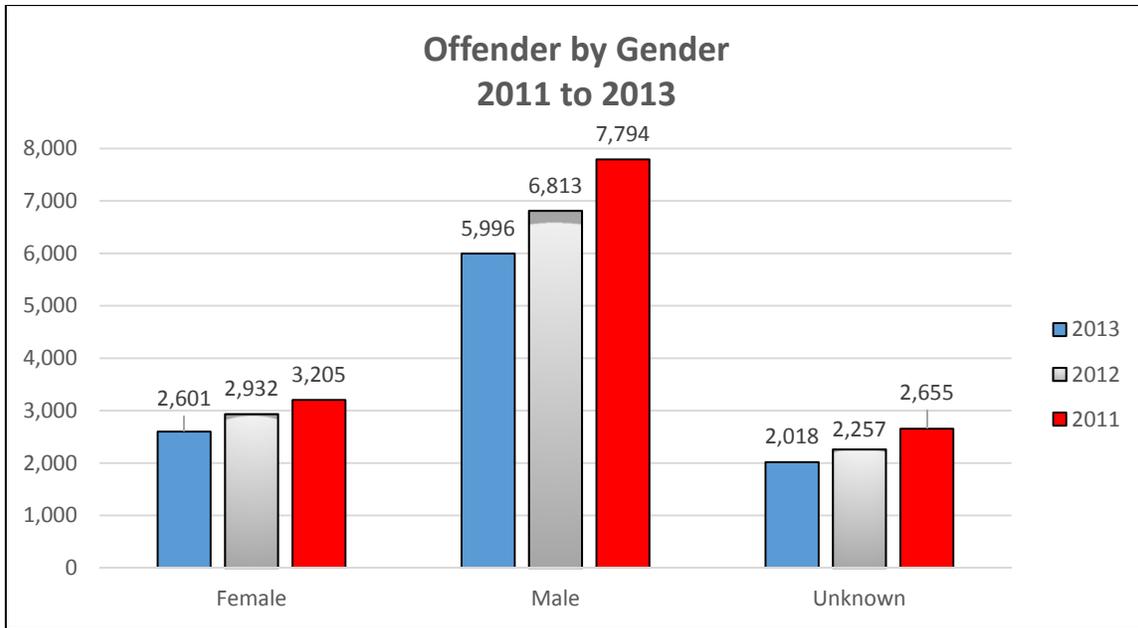
Males comprised the greatest majority of Offenders at 56.5% as compared to 24.5% reported as Female. Male offenders of crimes committed at Tennessee schools outnumber their female counterparts by more than a two to one ratio. The remaining offenders were reported as Unknown at 19.0%.

2013 Offender Race
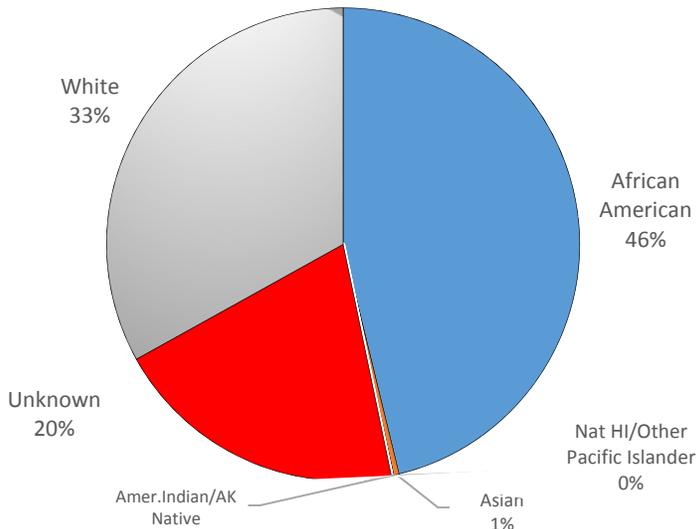
Examination of Offender race revealed African American to be most frequently reported at 46.2% in 2013 while White was documented second most often at 33.1%. A total of 2,143 (20.2%) offenders were reported with the race of Unknown. The number of Offenders of school crimes has steadily decreased since 2011.

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 2013					
	Total Offenses	Alcohol	Drugs	Computer Equipment	Not Applicable
Crimes Against Persons					
Forcible Fondling	286	0	0	0	286
Aggravated Assault	208	0	0	1	207
Simple Assault	3,496	3	2	2	3489
Intimidation	716	1	5	10	700
Crimes Against Property					
Burglary	217	3	2	1	212
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	560	4	2	0	556
Theft From Building	1,690	1	6	3	1,680
Theft - All Other Larceny	339	1	1	1	336
Crimes Against Society					
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1,084	7	661	2	421
Drug/Narcotics Equipment Violations	289	2	151	1	137
Weapon Law Violations	337	1	12	0	325

Eleven offenses with the highest frequency of occurrences in 2013 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 842 offenders, was *Suspected of Using Drugs*. Unsurprisingly, the overwhelming majority (96.4%) of offenders suspected of using drugs committed Drug/Narcotic or Drug Equipment Violations. Of the 23 offenders using alcohol during a crime, 30.4% were committing Drug/Narcotic Violations; 17.4% were committing Vandalism; and 13.0% were documented as committing Simple Assault.

The use of computer equipment during the commission of a crime was least frequently reported in the Offender Suspected of Using section. Twenty-one offenders utilized some type of computer equipment to commit a crime in 2013. Ten offenders committing Intimidation offenses utilized computer equipment accounting for the majority, 47.6%, 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 (69.3%) of reported victims in 2013 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 35 – 44. Also notable is the number of Victims reported in the age ranges of 18 – 24, 25 – 34, 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 9.3% from 2012 to 2013, which supports the findings for the decrease in the number of 2013 school crimes reported.

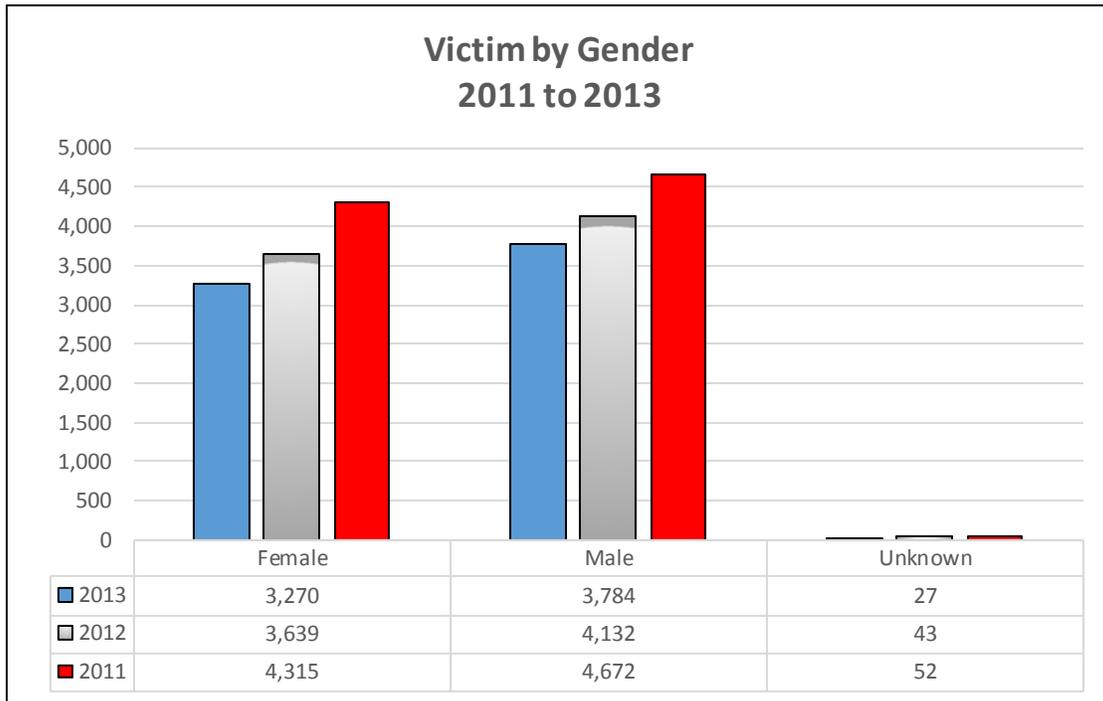| Victims by Age by Year			
	Year of Incident		
Age	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**
10-12	709	833	890
13-15	2,484	2,600	2,785
16-17	1,497	1,754	2,018
18-24	385	487	757
25-34	460	475	655
35-44	573	607	712
45-54	367	381	456
55-64	189	256	297
65 and Over	55	40	45
Baby	0	3	0
Under 10	196	200	227
Unknown	138	139	149
Total	**7,053**	**7,775**	**8,991**

Note: The age of Baby represents a person 07 – 364 days old. The Under 18 total includes the age of Baby.

Victim Sex and Race

|		Sex			Race					
	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	African American	Asian	Amer. Indian/AK Nat.	HI/Pac. Islander	Unknown	White
Crimes Against Persons										
Murder	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnaping/Abduction	13	5	8	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
Forcible Rape	23	1	22	0	10	0	0	0	1	12
Forcible Sodomy	11	4	7	0	6	0	0	0	0	5
Sexual Assault w/Object	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Forcible Fondling	286	37	249	0	114	1	1	1	3	166
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Aggravated Assault	208	132	76	0	79	1	1	0	1	126
Simple Assault	3,496	1,842	1,648	6	1,916	14	7	0	38	1,521
Intimidation	716	268	439	9	347	1	2	0	16	350
Stalking	23	4	18	1	5	0	0	0	0	18
Commercial Sex Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crimes Against Property										
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	21	16	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	19
Counterfeiting/Forgery	12	3	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	9
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	204	95	106	3	56	5	1	0	1	141
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extortion/Blackmail	6	4	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	1
Fraud - False Pretenses	10	8	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	6
Fraud - Credit Card/ATM	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Fraud - Impersonation	10	4	6	0	3	0	0	0	2	5
Fraud - Welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud - Wire	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	6	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Robbery	50	43	7	0	40	0	1	0	0	9
Stolen Property Offenses	8	4	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
Theft - Pocket-picking	38	15	23	0	11	1	0	0	0	26
Theft - Purse-snatching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft - Shoplifting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft From Building	1,512	619	888	5	559	14	3	0	28	908
Theft From Coin Machine	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Theft From Motor Vehicle	131	32	99	0	44	1	0	0	1	85
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	17	9	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	14
Theft - All Other Larceny	268	116	149	3	70	0	2	0	10	186
Total Individual Victims	7,081	3,270	3,784	27	3,290	38	18	1	101	3,633

There were two Murders reported as occurring at schools in 2013. The victims were both residents of the jurisdictions where the offense occurred. One victim was a 38 year old African American male, and the second victim was a 25 year old White male. Both offenses were submitted with an incident time in the 12 am to 2:59 am time frame, both had the weapon type of Firearm – Type Unknown, both incidents were submitted with an Unknown offender, both were not bias motivated, and the Homicide circumstances were submitted as Unknown.

Comparison of victim gender revealed that Females were victimized at a slightly higher rate than Males, accounting for 53.4% of 2013 victims in Tennessee schools. Offenses showing a large discrepancy between female and male victims are reviewed here. Females were approximately 6.7 times more likely to be victims of Forcible Fondling than Males in 2013. Additionally, victims of Intimidation offenses were most often Females (61.3%).

Victim by Gender
2011 to 2013

	Female	Male	Unknown
2013	3,270	3,784	27
2012	3,639	4,132	43
2011	4,315	4,672	52

TIBRS school crime data shows very little variation in victim race in 2013. The two predominately reported races were African American and White which combined to account for 97.8% of all reported victim races. The remaining 2.2% of victim races were identified as Asian (0.5%), American Indian/AK Native (0.3%), Native HI/Other Pacific Islander (0.0%) and Unknown (1.4%).

2013 Victim Race

African American, 46.46%

White, 51.31%

Asian, 0.54%

Amer. Indian/AK Nat., 0.25%

Nat. HI/Other Pacific Islander, 0.01%

Unknown, 1.43%
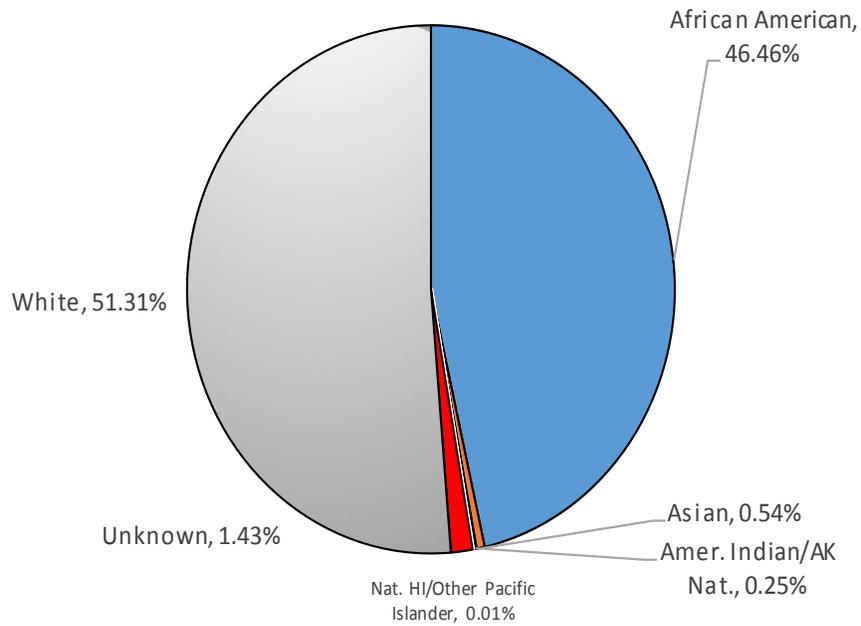
Victim Injuries by Year			
	Year of Incident		
Injury Type	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**
Apparent Broken Bones	12	18	28
Apparent Minor Injury	1,616	1,859	2,137
Loss of Teeth	6	3	4
None	2,416	2,735	3,193
Other Major Injury	14	21	21
Possible Internal Injury	6	18	11
Severe Laceration	19	18	13
Unconsciousness	10	6	14
Total	**4,099**	**4,678**	**5,421**

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.

Five of the eight TIBRS reportable injury types decreased from 2012 to 2013 including Apparent Broken Bones (-33.3%); Apparent Minor Injury (-13.1%); and Other Major Injury (-33.3%). However, three injury types, Loss of Teeth, Unconsciousness and Severe Laceration, increased in 2013. The number of Loss of Teeth Injuries reported in school crimes increased 100.0% from three in 2012 to six in 2013. Similarly, a 66.7% increase in the Injury Type Unconsciousness was reported.
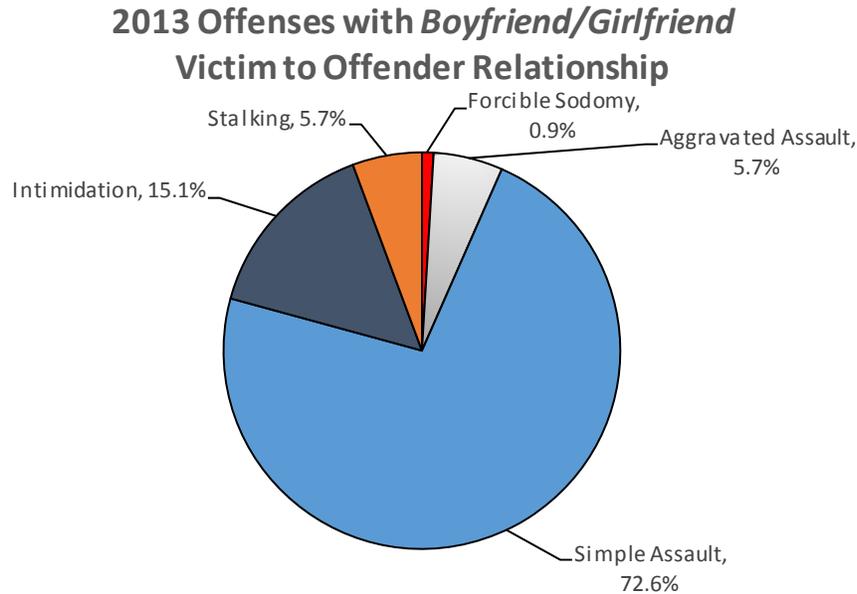
Victim to Offender Relationship

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 46.3% followed by Otherwise Known at 21.7% and Victim was Offender at 11.9%. 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			
	Year of Incident		
Relationship	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**
Homosexual Relationship	8	2	4
Relationship Unknown	444	594	779
Victim was Acquaintance	3,313	3,836	4,444
Victim was Babysittee (the Baby)	2	4	2
Victim was Boyfriend/Girlfriend	106	117	190
Victim was Child	29	39	34
Victim was Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend	0	2	0
Victim was Common-Law Spouse	0	0	0
Victim was Employee	4	3	8
Victim was Employer	5	3	2
Victim was Ex-Spouse	11	21	15
Victim was Friend	377	309	308
Victim was Grandchild	4	6	1
Victim was Grandparent	2	1	0
Victim was In-law	2	2	8
Victim was Neighbor	8	7	10
Victim was Offender	851	1,243	1,434
Victim was Other Family Member	39	37	35
Victim was Otherwise Known	1,549	1,454	1,553
Victim was Parent	17	20	29
Victim was Sibling (Brother or Sister)	23	40	73
Victim was Spouse	8	8	19
Victim was Stepchild	3	1	2
Victim was Stepparent	0	0	2
Victim was Stepsibling (Stepbrother or Stepsister)	1	0	1
Victim was Stranger	342	407	557
Total	**7,148**	**8,156**	**9,510**

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 106 offenses reported in 2013 as being committed by a boyfriend or girlfriend, 99.1% were assault offenses including 6 Aggravated Assaults, 77 Simple Assaults, 16 Intimidation, and 6 Stalking.

2013 Offenses with *Boyfriend/Girlfriend* Victim to Offender Relationship

- Stalking, 5.7%
- Intimidation, 15.1%
- Forcible Sodomy, 0.9%
- Aggravated Assault, 5.7%
- Simple Assault, 72.6%

A total of 29 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 2013, there were six Kidnapping/Abduction offenses (20.7%) reported in the Child Victim to Offender relationship category. The remaining 79.3% of offenses committed against children when the offender was a parent were assault offenses (Aggravated Assault – 6.9%; Simple Assault – 65.5%; Intimidation – 6.9%).

2013 Offenses with *Child* Victim to Offender Relationship

| Offense	Count
Intimidation	2
Simple Assault	19
Aggravated Assault	2
Kidnapping/Abduction	6
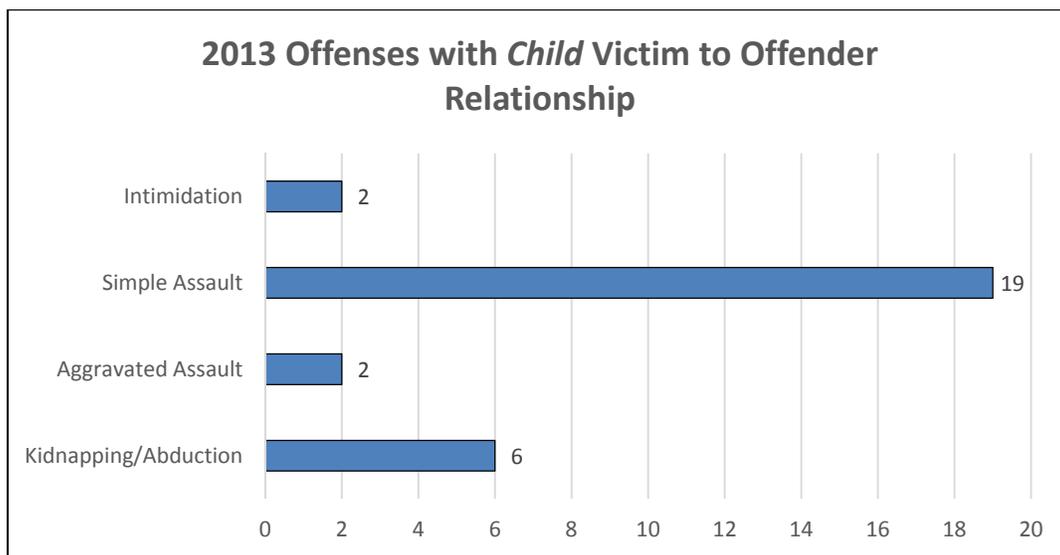
Arrests Overview

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 2013 is depicted in the chart below.
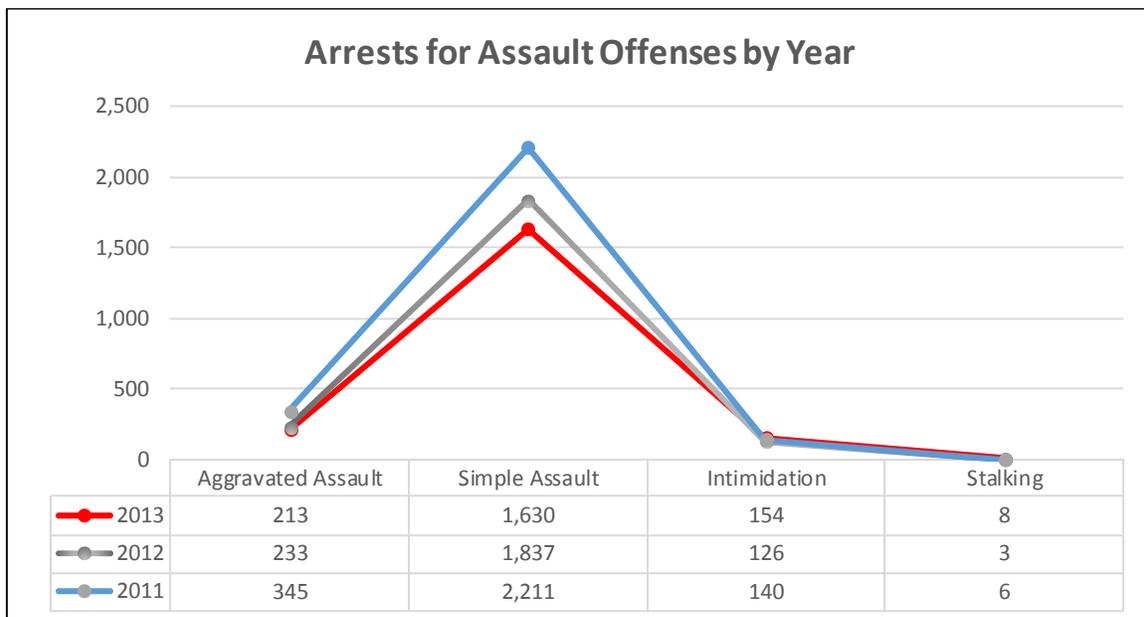
2013 Arrest Type
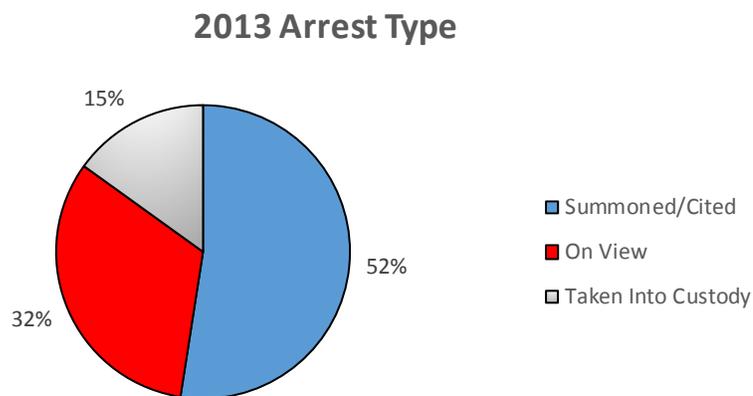
The table provided below shows the offense category for which the Arrestee was apprehended. Of the three categories (Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property and Crimes Against Society), Crimes Against Persons represented the largest category of arresting offenses at 2,065 or 47.1%. Evaluation of year-to-year changes in the number of arresting offenses shows a decrease each year since 2011. This could be seen as a positive trend since the number of total crimes reported has also decreased yearly since 2011. The most frequently reported 2013 arrest offense was Simple Assault, which represented 37.2% of total arrests at Tennessee schools. The second most frequently reported arrest offense was Drug/Narcotic Violations, which represented 23.0% of the total arrests.

Arresting Offenses by Year: 3 Year Comparison						
	Year of Incident			**Percent Change**		
Arresting Offense	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2012 to 2013**	**2011 to 2012**	**2011 to 2013**
Crimes Against Persons	2,065	2,263	2,805	-8.7%	-19.3%	-26.4%
Crimes Against Property	857	959	1,073	-10.6%	-10.6%	-20.1%
Crimes Against Society	1,465	1,739	1,830	-15.8%	-5.0%	-19.9%
Total	**4,387**	**4,961**	**5,708**	**-11.6%**	**-13.1%**	**-23.1%**

Arrests: Crimes Against Persons

Arresting Offenses by Year: Crimes Against Persons			
	Year of Incident		
Arresting Offense	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**
Crimes Against Persons	**2,065**	**2,263**	**2,805**
Murder	0	0	4
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Kidnaping/Abduction	2	2	5
Forcible Rape	7	3	3
Forcible Sodomy	2	0	7
Sexual Assault w/Object	0	1	3
Forcible Fondling	48	53	78
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	1	5	3
Aggravated Assault	213	233	345
Simple Assault	1,630	1,837	2,211
Intimidation	154	126	140
Stalking	8	3	6
Commercial Sex Acts	0	0	0
Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0

Examination of arresting offenses categorized as Crimes Against Persons revealed that 2013 school violence data did not vary much from the patterns seen in previous years. There were no arrests for the two offenses of Murder reported in 2013. The offense of Kidnapping/Abduction included in the Crimes Against Persons category remained the same from 2012 to 2013 at two. While the offenses of Aggravated Assault and Simple Assault continue to decline, the offenses of Intimidation and Stalking experienced increases for the year 2013.

Arrests for Assault Offenses by Year

	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation	Stalking
2013	213	1,630	154	8
2012	233	1,837	126	3
2011	345	2,211	140	6

In 2013, 208 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 197 Weapon Types reported in 2013 Aggravated Assaults, Personal Weapons was the most common at 35.5%. This is consistent with previous years' trends revealing Personal Weapons as the most frequent Weapon Type: 70 in 2013, 79 in 2012, and 78 in 2011. 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 17.3%; Blunt Objects accounting for 14.2%; and Handgun accounting for 5.1% of 2013 weapons used in Aggravated Assaults. These statistics are vital when assessing the presence of weapons in Tennessee schools in relation to violent crimes.

Weapons Used in Aggravated Assaults

	Knife/Cutting Instrument	Blunt Object	Motor Vehicle	Personal Weapons	Handgun	Other
2013	34	28	3	70	10	40
2012	35	31	11	79	10	64
2011	63	47	8	78	20	69
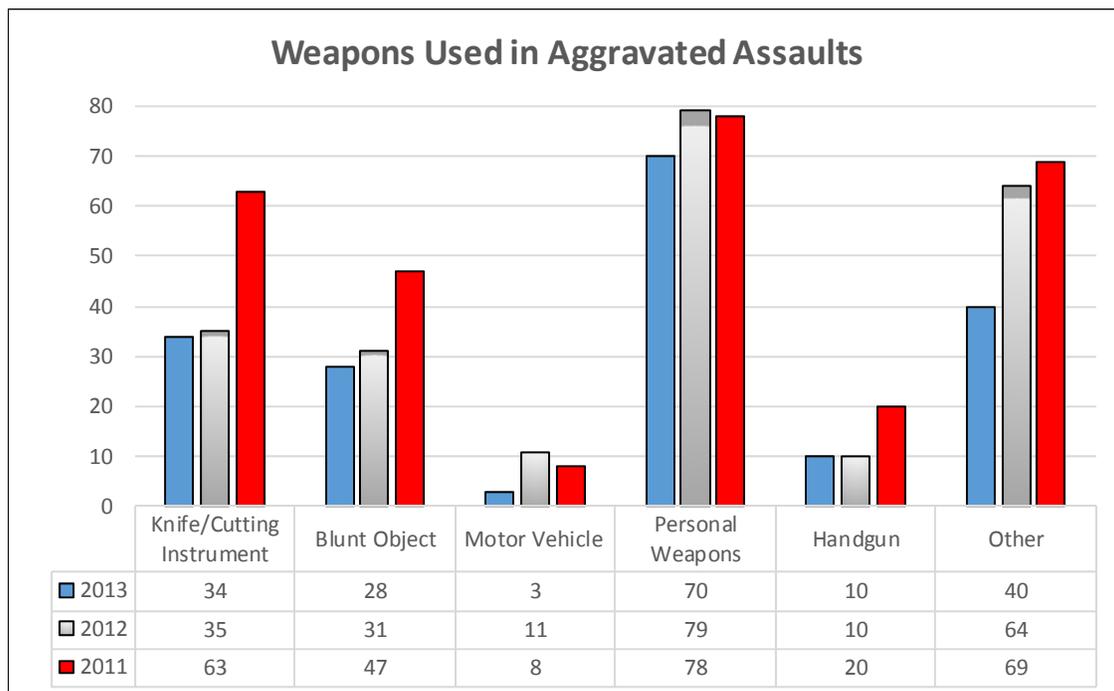
The following weapons were also used in Aggravated Assaults; however, they are not included in the chart above: Other Firearm (2), Poison (4), Explosives (1), Fire/Incendiary Device (2), Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills (1), and Asphyxiation (2).

Arrests: Crimes Against Property

Arresting Offenses by Year: Crimes Against Property			
	Year of Incident		
Arresting Offense	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**
Crimes Against Property	**857**	**959**	**1,073**
Arson	6	18	10
Bribery	0	0	0
Burglary	127	181	213
Counterfeiting/Forgery	13	14	20
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	164	189	227
Embezzlement	2	0	3
Extortion/Blackmail	0	0	0
Fraud - False Pretenses	9	6	12
Fraud - Credit Card/ATM	3	1	1
Fraud - Impersonation	5	6	9
Fraud - Welfare	0	0	0
Fraud - Wire	1	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	3	11
Robbery	41	20	45
Stolen Property Offenses	15	17	9
Theft - Pocket-picking	3	7	12
Theft - Purse-snatching	1	1	3
Theft - Shoplifting	28	29	49
Theft From Building	242	301	282
Theft From Coin Machine	1	19	2
Theft From Motor Vehicle	17	4	12
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	2	0	2
Theft - All Other Larceny	174	143	151

The most frequently reported arresting offense in the Crimes Against Property category is Theft From a Building accounting for 28.2% of Crimes Against Property and 5.5% of all arresting offenses in 2013. Destruction/Damage/Vandalism is the next most frequently reported at 19.1% of Crimes Against Property and 3.7% of all arresting offenses. Arson offenses decreased 66.7% in 2013 to six, as compared to the 18 reported in 2012.

Robbery arrests increased 105.0% in 2013. Arrests for Theft from Motor Vehicle offenses increased more than four fold in 2013 from the previous year. Reported Motor Vehicle Thefts at Tennessee schools remained the same from 2012 to 2013 at three.

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 2013, property in the "Other" category was most often cited as vandalized. Automobile vandalism, though second in reported vandalized property, has decreased yearly since 2011 by 43.3%.

Destruction, Damage, Vandalism by Category			
Category	2013	2012	2011
Alcohol	0	0	1
Automobiles	127	185	224
Bicycles	1	0	1
Building Supplies	5	0	0
Buses	12	9	16
Camping/Hunting/Fishing Equipment/ Supplies	1	0	0
Chemicals	1	0	0
Clothes/Furs	5	10	8
Computer hardware/Software	13	25	32
Consumable Goods	0	2	6
Crops	1	0	0
Farm Equipment	0	1	1
Heavy Equipment	2	4	2
House Goods	21	15	37
Jewelry/Precious Metals	0	0	2
Law Enforcement Equipment	1	0	0
Lawn/Yard/Garden Equipment	4	0	0
Merchandise	3	1	1
Metals - Non Precious	1	0	0
Musical Instruments	1	2	0
Office Equipment	10	12	16
Other	152	215	298
Other Motor Vehicles	2	4	6
Photographic/Optical Equipment	2	1	0
Portable Electronic Communications	8	2	0
Purses/Handbags/Wallets	2	1	1
Radios/TVs/VCRs	5	9	11
Recordings-Audio/Visual	1	0	1
Recreational/Sports Equipment	5	3	0
Special	1	0	0
Structures - Commerical	15	27	47
Structures - Industrial/Manufacturing	1	1	0
Structures - Other	28	37	42
Structures - Other Dwellings	3	7	7
Structures - Public	127	187	194
Structures - Single Occupancy	5	9	7
Structures - Storage	5	6	15
Tools	0	3	2
Trucks	12	9	10
Vehicle Parts/Accessories	17	16	13
Total	600	803	1,001

Arrests: Crimes Against Society

Arresting Offenses by Year: Crimes Against Society			
	Year of Incident		
Arresting Offense	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**
Crimes Against Society	**1,465**	**1,739**	**1,830**
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1,009	1,278	1,315
Drug/Narcotics Equipment Violations	148	125	131
Gambling - Betting/Wagering	14	21	25
Gambling - Operating/Promoting	0	1	0
Gambling Equipment Violations	4	5	0
Gambling - Sports Tampering	0	0	0
Pornography/Obscene Material	26	24	10
Prostitution	0	1	2
Prostitution - Assisting/Promoting	0	0	0
Purchasing Prostitution	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	264	284	347

Of the offenses categorized under Crimes Against Society, Drug/Narcotic Violations greatly outnumber all other offenses each year from 2011 to 2013. In 2013, 68.9% of all Crimes against Society arresting offenses at schools were for Drug/Narcotic Violations. The second most frequently reported arresting offense is Weapon Law Violations, which in 2013 accounted for 18.0% of Crimes Against Society. Arrests for Drug/Narcotic Equipment Violations at schools increased 18.4% from 2012 to 2013.
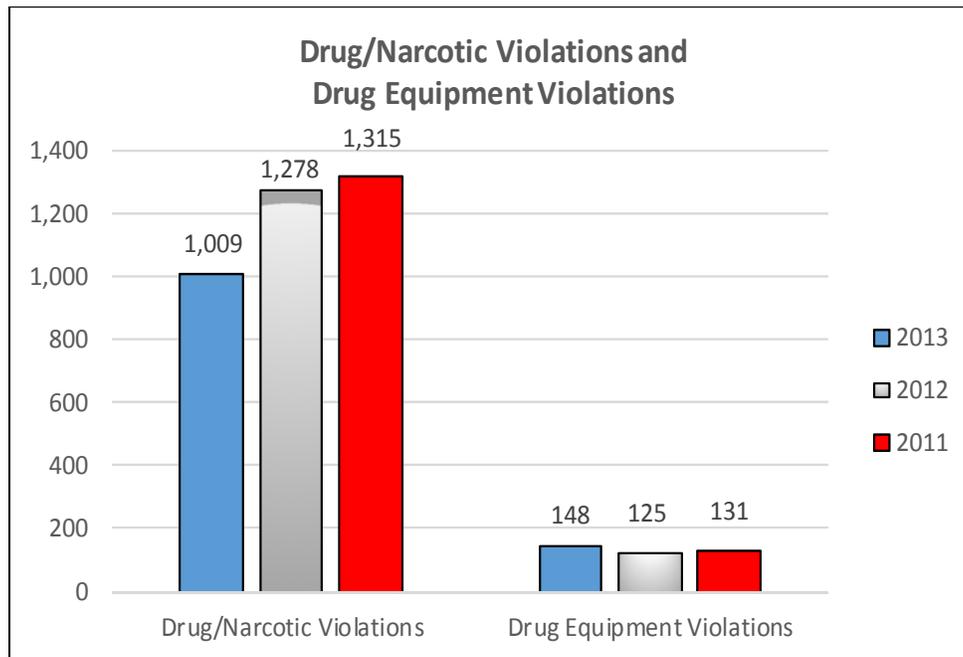
Seized Drugs by Year			
Drug	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**
"Crack" Cocaine	6	4	8
Additional Drug Types Beyond the two already reported	0	1	1
Amphetamines	14	10	9
Barbituates	3	6	10
Cocaine	11	6	9
Hashish	1	0	1
Heroin	0	1	0
LSD	2	1	0
Marijuana	881	998	1,001
Methamphetamine	1	0	0
Morphine	7	2	6
Opium	1	1	0
Other Depressants (Glutethimide, Quaaludes, etc.)	16	38	43
Other Drugs (Antidepressants, Tranquilizers, etc.)	76	116	132
Other Hallucinogens (BMDA, DMT, Mescaline, Peyote, etc.)	5	8	14
Other Narcotics (Codeine, Demerol, Dilaudid, Methadone, etc.)	59	113	112
Other Stimulants (Adipex, Fastine, Benzadrine, etc.)	20	21	16
PCP	0	0	0
Unknown Type Drug	10	12	13
Total	**1,113**	**1,338**	**1,375**

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, therefore the total number of Drug/Narcotic offenses is not comparable to the Seized Drugs totals.

In 2013, there were no reported seizures of the drug types Heroin or PCP. Of the 1,113 instances of drug seizures on school property in 2013, Marijuana was the most frequently seized drug and has been the most frequently seized drug for the past three years. In 2013, Marijuana accounted for 79.2% 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 6.8% of 2013 drug seizures.
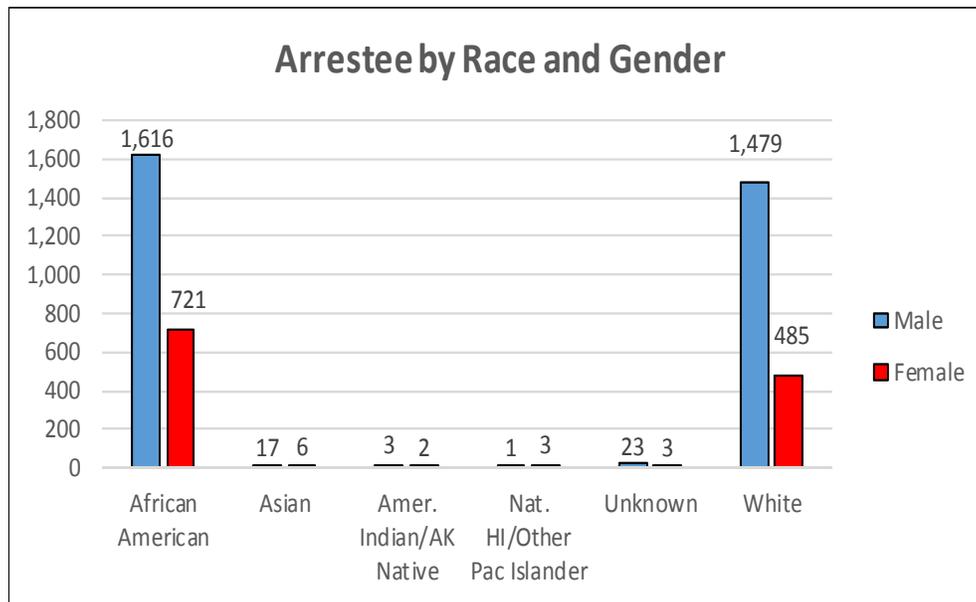
Drugs seized in the category "Other Narcotics" which includes Codeine, Demerol, and Methadone decreased 47.3% from 112 in 2011 to 59 in 2013. The amount of drugs categorized as "Other Hallucinogens" decreased 37.5% from eight in 2012 to five in 2013.

Arrestee Overview

The table below displays the reported age or age ranges for arrestees. Of the 4,359 total arrestees in 2013, 89.1% were reported as having an age Under 18. Arrestees in the age range of 18-24 were the next most frequently reported at 7.5%. There was one arrestee was reported as having an age of Unknown in 2013.

2013 Arrestee Gender by Age		
	Gender	
Age	Male	Female
10-12	351	109
13-15	1,288	607
16-17	1,077	388
18-24	275	54
25-34	39	22
35-44	26	27
45-54	19	3
55-64	5	4
65 and Over	0	0
Under 10	58	6
Unknown	1	0
Total	**3,139**	**1,220**

Males comprised the greatest majority of Arrestees at 72.0% as compared to the 28.0% of female arrestees. These results reflect the three year arrestee trend of males outnumbering females at a ratio of more than two to one.

Arrestee by Race and Gender

Race	Male	Female
African American	1,616	721
Asian	17	6
Amer. Indian/AK Native	3	2
Nat. HI/Other Pac Islander	1	3
Unknown	23	3
White	1,479	485

There were 4,213 arrestees reported as being under age 25 in 2013. Analysis of this cohort revealed that regardless of gender, the age range of 13-15 accounted for the most arrestees (males – 30.6%; females – 14.4%). The male to female arrestee ratio is greater than 2 to 1 with 3,049 males as compared to 1,164 females. The two smallest age groups are Under 10 and 18 to 24 which, combined, account for 9.3% of arrestees.

2013 Arrestees Under Age 25

	Under 10	10 - 12	13 - 15	16 - 17	18 - 24
Male	58	351	1,288	1,077	275
Female	6	109	607	388	54
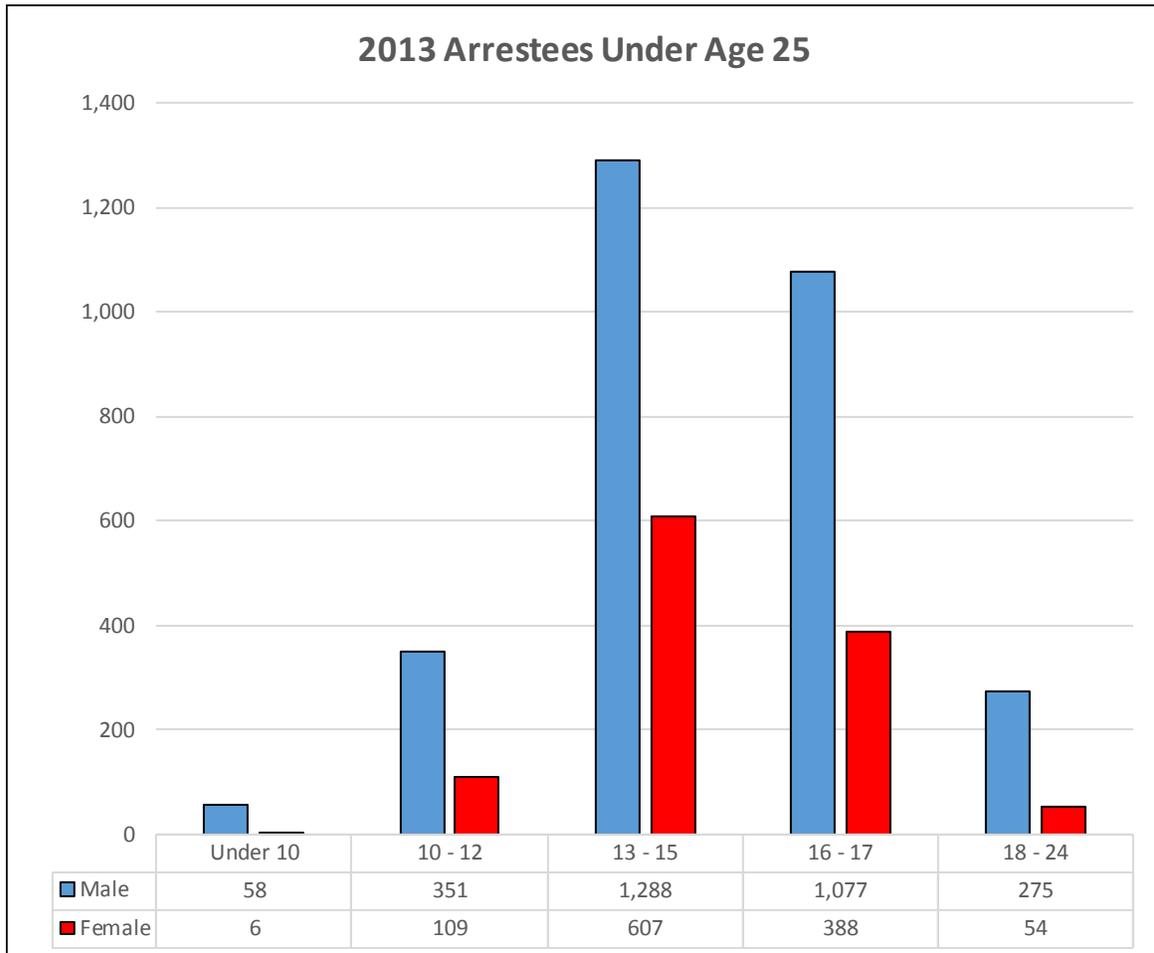
Juvenile Arrestee Overview

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 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.

2013 Juvenile Arrestee Disposition

Handled Within Department, 27%

Referred to Other Authorities, 73%
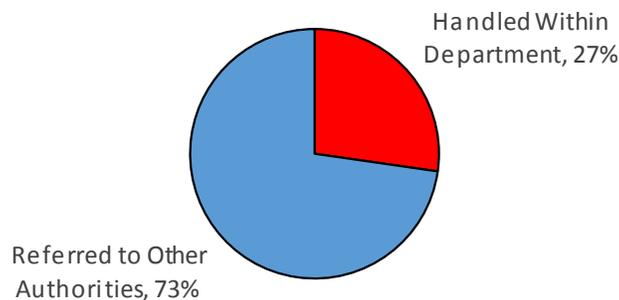
Juvenile Arrestees by Disposition by Year			
	Year of Incident		
Disposition	2013	2012	2011
Handled within Department	1,059	1,181	1,388
Referred to Other Authorities	2,825	3,136	3,473
Total	**3,884**	**4,317**	**4,861**

Arrestee Sex and Race Juvenile

| | Total | Sex | | Race | | | | | |
		Male	Female	Black/Afric Amer.	Asian	Amer. Indian/AK Nat.	Nat. HI/Other Pac. Is.	Unknown	White
Crimes Against Persons									
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnaping/Abduction	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Forcible Rape	6	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Forcible Sodomy	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault w/Object	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Fondling	38	34	4	18	1	0	0	0	19
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	188	122	66	115	1	0	0	1	71
Simple Assault	1,518	880	638	967	5	2	1	5	538
Intimidation	140	90	50	81	1	0	1	0	57
Stalking	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Commercial Sex Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crimes Against Property									
Arson	5	3	2	2	0	0	0	1	2
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	86	85	1	51	0	0	0	0	35
Counterfeiting/Forgery	8	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	141	121	20	62	0	0	0	1	78
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extortion/Blackmail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud - False Pretenses	6	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	2
Fraud - Credit Card/ATM	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fraud - Impersonation	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fraud - Welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud - Wire	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Robbery	37	37	0	37	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property Offenses	13	12	1	10	0	0	0	0	3
Theft - Pocket-picking	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Theft - Purse-snatching	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Theft - Shoplifting	22	17	5	20	0	0	0	0	2
Theft From Building	214	162	52	114	4	0	0	0	96
Theft From Coin Machine	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Theft From Motor Vehicle	10	8	2	1	0	0	0	1	8
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft - All Other Larceny	155	121	34	97	0	0	1	1	56
Crimes Against Society									
Drug/Narcotic Violations	870	725	145	339	9	3	0	11	508
Drug/Narcotics Equipment	132	104	28	20	0	0	0	1	111
Gambling - Betting/Wagering	12	12	0	8	0	0	0	3	1
Gambling - Operating/Promoting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambling - Equipment Violations	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Gambling - Sports Tampering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pornography/Obscene Material	25	14	11	13	0	0	0	0	12
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution - Assisting/Promoting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purchasing Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	239	192	47	141	1	0	0	0	97
Total Group A Offenses	3,884	2,774	1,110	2,115	22	5	3	25	1,714

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			
	Year of Incident		
Clearance Type	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**
Cleared by Arrest	4,293	4,819	5,538
Cleared by Exceptional Means	664	502	542
Not Cleared	4,784	5,691	6,386
Total	**9,741**	**11,012**	**12,466**

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 draws the most questions. 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			
	Year of Incident		
Clearance Type	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**
Death of Offender	0	1	3
Prosecution Declined	145	96	112
In Custody of Other Agency/Jurisdiction	0	0	0
Victim Refused to Cooperate	439	342	379
Juvenile/No Custody	80	63	48
Total	**664**	**502**	**542**

The largest category of Exceptional Clearances is Victim Refused to Cooperate at 66.1%. 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. 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

TIBRS Group A Offenses	Offenses Reported			Percent Change		
	2013	2012	2011	2012 to 2013	2011 to 2012	2011 to 2013
Crimes Against Persons	**364**	**272**	**322**	**33.8%**	**-15.5%**	**13.0%**
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	1	4	0.0%	-75.0%	-75.0%
Forcible Sodomy	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sexual Assault w /Object	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forcible Fondling	41	46	55	-10.9%	-16.4%	-25.5%
Incest	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Aggravated Assault	15	13	17	15.4%	-23.5%	-11.8%
Simple Assault	222	156	199	42.3%	-21.6%	11.6%
Intimidation	84	54	44	55.6%	22.7%	90.9%
Stalking	1	2	2	-50.0%	0.0%	-50.0%
Commercial Sex Acts	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crimes Against Property	**70**	**67**	**53**	**4.5%**	**26.4%**	**32.1%**
Arson	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bribery	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Burglary	1	3	1	-66.7%	200.0%	0.0%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	18	11	10	63.6%	10.0%	80.0%
Embezzlement	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extortion/Blackmail	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fraud - False Pretenses	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fraud - Credit Card/ATM	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fraud - Impersonation	0	1	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	0	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Robbery	2	2	4	0.0%	-50.0%	-50.0%
Stolen Property Offenses	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Theft - Pocket-picking	2	1	0	100.0%	N/A	N/A
Theft - Purse-snatching	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Theft - Shoplifting	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Theft From Building	39	39	27	0.0%	44.4%	44.4%
Theft From Coin Machine	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Theft From Motor Vehicle	1	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	5	7	10	-28.6%	-30.0%	-50.0%
Crimes Against Society	**5**	**3**	**4**	**66.7%**	**-25.0%**	**25.0%**
Drug/Narcotic Violations	2	0	1	N/A	N/A	100.0%
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	3	3	1	0.0%	200.0%	200.0%
Prostitution	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Prostitution - Assisting/Promoting	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Purchasing Prostitution	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Group A Offenses	**439**	**342**	**379**	**28.4%**	**-9.8%**	**15.8%**

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. In 2013, Simple Assault victims made up 61.0% of all offenses resolved using this clearance. For the last three years, Simple Assault had the highest number of victims refusing to cooperate. The number of Simple Assault victims refusing to cooperate increased 42.3% from 2012. Another offense showing increased numbers of uncooperative victims is Intimidation which has increased a total of 55.6% from 2012 to 2013.

2013 Crimes Against Persons
Victim Refused to Cooperate

Stalking, 0.3%

Forcible Rape, 0.3%

Forcible Fondling, 11.3%

Intimidation, 23.1%

Aggravated Assault, 4.1%

Simple Assault, 61.0%