

2011 School Crimes Report

Prepared By:
Tennessee Bureau of Investigation
Crime Statistics Unit





Bill Haslam
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Mark Gwyn
Director

May 9, 2012

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am pleased to present to you the 2011 School Crimes Report. The Tennessee Bureau of Investigation's Crime Statistics Unit, housed within the Information Systems Division, compiles and publishes this report based upon crime statistics submitted by all law enforcement agencies across the state. The crimes are reported to the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS) which is the state's version of the FBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Mark Gwyn
Director



Executive Summary

This report 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 2009 through 2011. The report was completed by the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, Crime Statistics Unit using data provided to the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS).

A total of 12,435 total offenses were submitted as occurring at a school during the year 2011. The most frequently reported offense for 2011 was Simple Assault having 4,593 which is a decrease from 2010 by 6.2%. The month of March 2011 recorded the highest number of offenses in 2011 with a total of 1,478.

Overall, the numbers of reported school crime have dropped each year for a total decrease of 9.1% since 2009. The year 2009 recorded the highest number of offenses at 13,332. The months of June and July recorded the least number of offenses for each year of the study. From 2009 to 2011, Drug/Narcotic Violations have been the most frequently reported Crime Against Society. Drug/Narcotic offenses have remained fairly constant over the three year time period with 0% change from 2009 to 2010 and a 3.6% decrease from 2010 to 2011.

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. The most frequently reported race for Victims was White. The most frequently reported gender for Offenders and Arrestees was Male. The most frequently reported gender for Victims was Female. The most frequently reported arrest type was Summoned/Cited.

The most frequently reported weapon type used in an Aggravated Assault was Personal Weapons. The most frequently reported property category for the offense of Vandalism was Other. Marijuana was the most frequently reported 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, the offense is excluded from the study.

Crime in schools is a concern for Tennesseans. It is important to understand the characteristics surrounding school crime; the offenders who reportedly commit these offenses; and the demographics of the victims. A better understanding of these characteristics will help law enforcement, policy makers, school administrators, and the public 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.

Methodology

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

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

An additional consideration for this study is that Victim to Offender relationships are only collected for those offenses that are considered as Crimes Against Persons and Robbery. Crimes Against Persons consist of the 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

- ◆ 2.2% of all crime reported by Law Enforcement Agencies statewide for 2011 showed a location code of School.
- ◆ Simple Assault was the most frequently reported offense.
- ◆ The reported number of crimes occurring at schools decreased by 5.5% from 2010. There were 12,435 crimes reported in 2011 compared to 13,155 in 2010.
- ◆ Crimes Against Persons decreased by 4.3% from 2010 to 2011.
- ◆ Crimes Against Property decreased by 8.2% from 2010 to 2011.
- ◆ Crimes Against Society decreased by 3.6% from 2010 to 2011.
- ◆ More crimes occurred on Friday (19.9%).
- ◆ More crimes occurred between 12 pm – 1 pm (11.4%).
- ◆ Most crimes resulted in no injuries to the Victim (58.9%).
- ◆ Acquaintance was the most frequently occurring relationship between Victim and Offender (46.6%).
- ◆ The most frequently reported Arrestee gender for 2011 was Male (73.0%).
- ◆ Personal Weapons (hands, feet, teeth) were the most frequently used weapon type (76.8%) for offenses requiring a weapon entry.
- ◆ A knife was used 7.5% of the time. A firearm was used 2.3% of the time.
- ◆ The average age for Arrestees for 2011 was 16.0.
- ◆ The average age for Offenders for 2011 was 16.7. The average age excludes Unknown Offenders.
- ◆ The average age for Victims for 2011 was 21.5. The average age excludes the age of Neonate, Baby, and Unknown.

Overview of Tennessee School Crime

Number of Offenses	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
In all Locations	576,844	586,714	604,386	1,767,944
In Schools	12,435	13,155	13,332	38,922
Percent of Incidents in Schools	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%

Overall reported crime in Tennessee schools decreased 5.5%. Crimes Against Persons showed a decrease of 4.3% with 6,230 offenses reported in 2011 versus 6,509 offenses reported in 2010. Crimes Against Property decreased 8.2% with 4,090 offenses reported in 2011 versus 4,453 reported in 2010. Crimes Against Society decreased 3.6% with 2,115 offenses reported in 2011 versus 2,193 reported in 2010.

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..

For a complete listing of offenses, in the appropriate crime category, see Table 2.

Chart 1

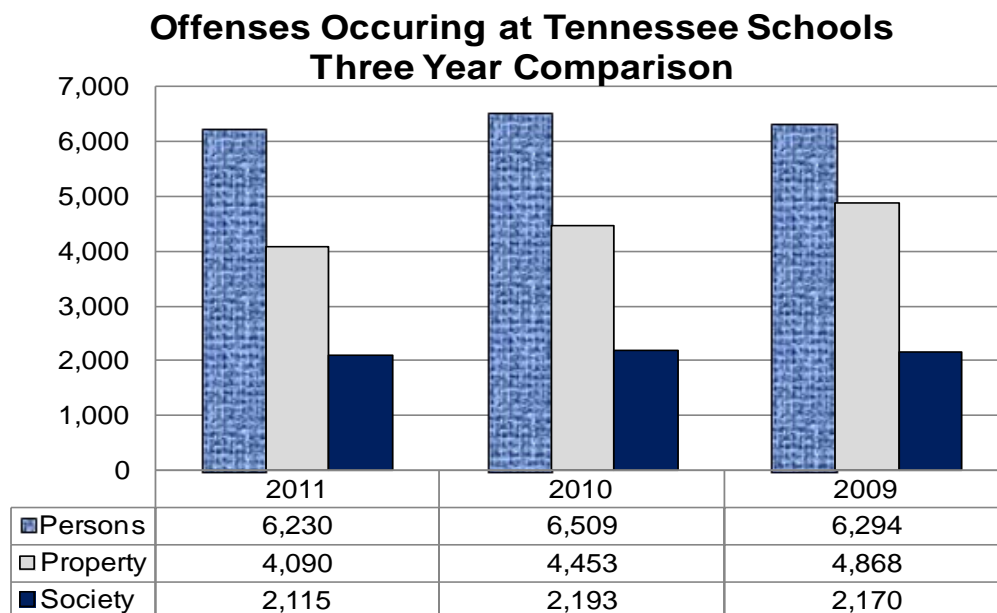


Table 2: Offenses Occurring at Tennessee Schools**Three Year Comparison**

	Offenses Reported			Percent Change		
	2011	2010	2009	2010 - 2011	2009 - 2010	2009 - 2011
TIBRS Group A Offenses						
Crimes Against Persons - Total	6,230	6,509	6,294	-4.3%	3.4%	-1.0%
Murder	1	0	1	N/A	-100.0%	0.0%
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kidnapping/Abduction	22	16	17	37.5%	-5.9%	29.4%
Forcible Rape	18	27	33	-33.3%	-18.2%	-45.5%
Forcible Sodomy	15	8	12	87.5%	-33.3%	25.0%
Sexual Assault w/Object	15	8	6	87.5%	33.3%	150.0%
Forcible Fondling	336	334	272	0.6%	22.8%	23.5%
Incest	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Statutory Rape	9	8	15	12.5%	-46.7%	-40.0%
Aggravated Assault	331	329	316	0.6%	4.1%	4.7%
Simple Assault	4,593	4,895	4,724	-6.2%	3.6%	-2.8%
Intimidation	864	855	866	1.1%	-1.3%	-0.2%
Stalking	26	29	32	-10.3%	-9.4%	-18.8%
Crimes Against Property - Total	4,090	4,453	4,868	-8.2%	-8.5%	-16.0%
Arson	17	29	38	-41.4%	-23.7%	-55.3%
Bribery	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Burglary	383	458	531	-16.4%	-13.7%	-27.9%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	54	70	63	-22.9%	11.1%	-14.3%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	912	966	1,075	-5.6%	-10.1%	-15.2%
Embezzlement	10	16	10	-37.5%	60.0%	0.0%
Extortion/Blackmail	0	3	5	-100.0%	-40.0%	-100.0%
Fraud - False Pretenses	20	34	30	-41.2%	13.3%	-33.3%
Fraud - Credit Card/ATM	15	22	12	-31.8%	83.3%	25.0%
Fraud - Impersonation	16	23	19	-30.4%	21.1%	-15.8%
Fraud - Welfare	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fraud - Wire	1	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	39	36	62	8.3%	-41.9%	-37.1%
Robbery	66	70	63	-5.7%	11.1%	4.8%
Stolen Property Offense	11	13	14	-15.4%	-7.1%	-21.4%
Theft - Pocket Picking	33	34	31	-2.9%	9.7%	6.5%
Theft - Purse Snatching	3	5	4	-40.0%	25.0%	-25.0%
Theft - Shoplifting	9	6	7	50.0%	-14.3%	28.6%
Theft from Building	1,674	1,661	1,836	0.8%	-9.5%	-8.8%
Theft from Coin Machine	7	13	15	-46.2%	-13.3%	-53.3%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	187	218	264	-14.2%	-17.4%	-29.2%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	81	89	81	-9.0%	9.9%	0.0%
Theft - All Other Larceny	552	685	708	-19.4%	-3.2%	-22.0%
Crimes Against Society - Total	2,115	2,193	2,170	-3.6%	1.1%	-2.5%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1,331	1,380	1,379	-3.6%	0.1%	-3.5%
Drug/Narcotic Equipment Violations	329	280	278	17.5%	0.7%	18.3%
Gambling-Betting/Wagering	10	18	13	-44.4%	38.5%	-23.1%
Gambling-Operating/Promoting	0	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gambling-Equipment Violation	2	13	5	-84.6%	160.0%	-60.0%
Gambling-Sports Tampering	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pornography/Obscene Materials	33	41	34	-19.5%	20.6%	-2.9%
Prostitution	3	1	3	200.0%	-66.7%	0.0%
Prostitution-Assisting/Promoting	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Weapon Law Violations	407	458	458	-11.1%	0.0%	-11.1%
Total Group A Offenses	12,435	13,155	13,332	-5.5%	-1.3%	-6.7%

In 2011, the month of March had the greatest number of reported offenses representing 11.9% of all offenses. The months of June and July had the lowest number of reported offenses. This may be due to the fact that the majority of schools were not in session during this time frame but followed the traditional school calendar of August through May. The month of June represented 1.9% of total offenses and the month of July represented 1.6% of total offenses (See Table 3).

Table 3: Offenses by Month by Year				
Month	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
January	869	1,139	1,128	3,136
February	1,330	1,314	1,493	4,137
March	1,478	1,578	1,233	4,289
April	1,371	1,574	1,588	4,533
May	1,165	1,047	1,123	3,335
June	236	269	238	743
July	205	229	270	704
August	972	924	970	2,866
September	1,426	1,606	1,491	4,523
October	1,108	1,258	1,391	3,757
November	1,340	1,404	1,454	4,198
December	935	813	953	2,701
Total Offenses	12,435	13,155	13,332	38,922

The day which resulted in the greatest number of offenses reported was Friday representing 19.9% of all offenses. Saturday and Sunday had the lowest number of reported offenses (See Table 4).

Table 4: Offenses by Day of Week				
Day	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
Sunday	236	229	287	752
Monday	2,092	2,130	2,170	6,392
Tuesday	2,385	2,433	2,598	7,416
Wednesday	2,419	2,629	2,519	7,567
Thursday	2,456	2,680	2,740	7,876
Friday	2,476	2,713	2,616	7,805
Saturday	371	341	402	1,114
Total	12,435	13,155	13,332	38,922

The incident time of 12 pm to 1 pm was the most frequently reported time for offense occurrences at 11.4%. The least frequently reported times were between 3 am and 6 am (See Table 5).

Table 5: Offenses by Time of Day				
Time of Day	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
12:00 am - 1:00 am	194	230	294	718
1:00 am - 2:00 am	70	63	74	207
2:00 am - 3:00 am	49	44	53	146
3:00 am - 4:00 am	30	57	44	131
4:00 am - 5:00 am	27	19	28	74
5:00 am - 6:00 am	18	24	23	65
6:00 am - 7:00 am	129	135	114	378
7:00 am - 8:00 am	870	866	914	2,650
8:00 am - 9:00 am	1,301	1,246	1,350	3,897
9:00 am - 10:00 am	1,061	1,125	1,068	3,254
10:00 am - 11:00 am	1,079	1,214	1,252	3,545
11:00 am - 12:00 pm	1,261	1,326	1,339	3,926
12:00 pm - 1:00 pm	1,413	1,598	1,376	4,387
1:00 pm - 2:00 pm	1,117	1,235	1,203	3,555
2:00 pm - 3:00 pm	1,343	1,377	1,456	4,176
3:00 pm - 4:00 pm	881	837	850	2,568
4:00 pm - 5:00 pm	402	416	408	1,226
5:00 pm - 6:00 pm	284	281	337	902
6:00 pm - 7:00 pm	250	268	257	775
7:00 pm - 8:00 pm	163	209	236	608
8:00 pm - 9:00 pm	174	187	239	600
9:00 pm - 10:00 pm	138	166	179	483
10:00 pm - 11:00 pm	103	137	145	385
11:00 pm - 12:00 am	74	89	91	254
Missing	4	6	2	12
Total	12,435	13,155	13,332	38,922

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

Offense Overview

Offenses reported to TIBRS may be reported as either Attempted or Completed except for Assault and Homicide offenses. All Assaults and Homicides must be reported as Completed. Table 6 shows the breakdown of Attempted offenses compared to Completed offenses.

Table 6: Offenses - Attempted vs Completed by Year				
Offenses	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
Attempted	66	78	69	213
Completed	12,369	13,077	13,263	38,709
Total	12,435	13,155	13,332	38,922

Bias Motivated Offenses

Hate crime data is collected regarding criminal offenses that are motivated by the offender's bias against race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity or national origin, or disability and are committed against persons, property, or society. Very few offenses during the study period were flagged as Hate Crimes within Tennessee schools. Offenses motivated by Anti-African American bias comprised the greatest number of reported hate crimes (See Table 7).

Table 7: Bias Motivation by Bias by Year				
Bias Type	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
Anti-Racial	7	6	6	19
African American	6	4	4	14
Multi-Racial	0	0	1	1
White	1	2	1	4
Anti-Religious	0	0	0	0
Anti-Ethnicity	0	2	0	2
Hispanic	0	2	0	2
Anti-Sexual	3	1	0	4
Gay and Lesbian	1	0	0	1
Heterosexual	1	0	0	1
Male Homosexual	1	1	0	2
Anti-Mental Disability	2	0	0	2
Anti-Physical Disability	0	0	0	0
Unknown	8	0	0	8
Total	20	9	6	35

Weapons

In 2011, the largest proportion of weapons used in offenses at Tennessee schools was Personal Weapons accounting for 76.8% which is only a slight increase from 2010 by 1.0%. The second most often reported weapon was Knife/Cutting Instrument at 7.5%.

Table 8: Weapon Type Used				
Weapon Type	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
Asphyxiation	0	2	0	2
Blunt Object	63	78	68	209
Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills	2	1	2	5
Explosives	5	0	4	9
Fire/Incendiary Device	8	3	5	16
Firearm - Total	111	92	114	317
Knife/Cutting Instrument	362	397	387	1,146
Motor Vehicle	8	9	13	30
None	242	253	149	644
Other	269	321	311	901
Personal Weapons	3,685	3,795	3,827	11,307
Poison	3	0	2	5
Unknown	40	54	56	150
Total	4,798	5,005	4,938	14,741

Of the 4,798 weapons reported in 2011, 111 were reported as Firearm. Table 9 breaks down the category of Firearm by specific type. Analysis of Firearm Types revealed that 75.7% were reported as Handgun, 9.9% were reported as Other Firearm, and 8.1% were reported as Firearm (Type Not Stated).

Table 9: Firearm Type by Year				
Firearm Type	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
Firearm (Type Not Stated)	9	5	10	24
Firearm - Automatic (Type Not Stated)	1	2	1	4
Handgun	84	65	77	226
Handgun - Automatic	0	3	5	8
Rifle	4	0	5	9
Shotgun	2	2	6	10
Other Firearm	11	15	10	36
Total	111	92	114	317

Offender Overview

Basic Offender demographic information is collected in TIBRS such as gender, race and age. 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 instances, nothing is known about the offender so the Unknown demographic is all that can be reported (See Table 10).

Table 10: Offenders by Age by Year				
Age	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
Under 18	8,656	9,654	8,971	27,281
Under 10	189	171	146	506
10-12	1,066	1,244	1,043	3,353
13-15	4,060	4,417	4,228	12,705
16-17	3,341	3,822	3,554	10,717
18-24	1,072	1,248	1,086	3,406
25-34	354	340	363	1,057
35-44	216	233	277	726
45-54	130	138	108	376
55-64	46	44	38	128
65 and Over	8	15	7	30
Unknown	3,102	3,413	3,616	10,131
Total	13,584	15,085	14,466	43,135

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

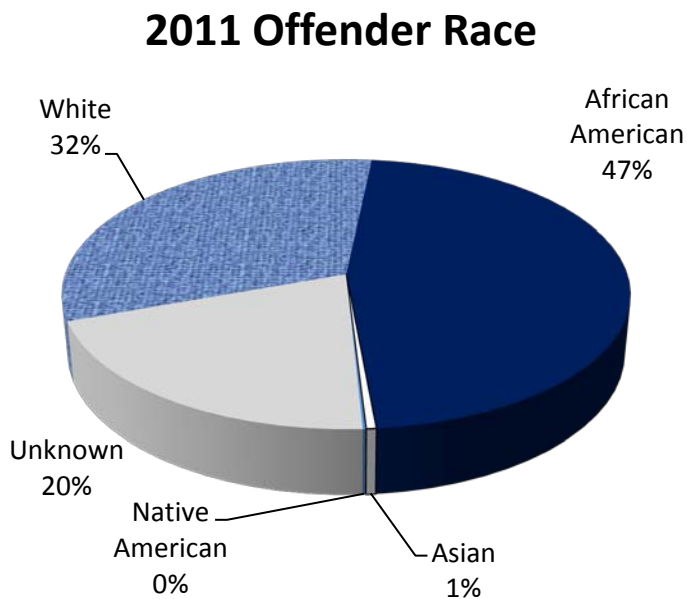
In an effort to identify the age or age range of individuals committing crimes at schools, the data element of offender age was examined. The results reveal that of the 10,482 offenders with known ages in 2011, 82.6% were under age 18. This is a slight decrease of 10.3% from the previous year. The age group with the largest number of known offenders was 13 to 15 year olds. This group accounted for 38.7% of offenders with known ages. The cohort with the second highest number of offenders was the 16-17 age group with 31.9%. Unknown was the third most frequently reported age within the three year time frame covered by the study.

Table 11: Offenders by Gender by Year				
Gender	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
Female	3,193	3,631	3,247	10,071
Male	7,781	8,620	8,019	24,420
Unknown	2,610	2,834	3,200	8,644
Total	13,584	15,085	14,466	43,135

Males comprised the greatest majority of Offenders at 57.3% compared to 23.5% reported as Female. The remaining offenders were reported as Unknown at 19.2% (See Table 11). There was a 10.0% drop overall in the number of offenders from 2010 to 2011.

Table 12: Offenders by Race by Year				
Race	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
African American	6,369	7,246	6,494	20,109
Asian	66	42	25	133
Native American	23	24	18	65
Unknown	2,752	3,031	3,362	9,145
White	4,374	4,742	4,567	13,683
Total	13,584	15,085	14,466	43,135

Chart 2



The most frequently reported offender race in 2011 was African American (46.9%). The second most frequently reported offender race was White (32.2%). A total of 2,752 (20.3%) offenders were reported as having an Unknown race. The number of Offenders decreased 10.0% from 2010 to 2011 (See Table 12). The number of Offenders increased by more than 100% from 25 in 2009 to 66 in 2011.

Drug and Alcohol Characteristics

TIBRS data captures drug and alcohol characteristics for offenders. The Offender Suspected of Using Tables (See Tables 13-15) on the following pages show whether an Offender was suspected of using alcohol, drugs, or computer equipment while committing an offense. More than one category may be chosen for each offense, so the numbers may not equal the total offense counts for each year. The large majority of incidents do not indicate use of alcohol, drugs, or computers during the study period which mirrors the trends across the state of Tennessee.

Table 13: Offender Suspected of Using 2011					
	Total Offenses	Alcohol	Drugs	Computer Equipment	Not Applicable
Crimes Against Persons					
Forcible Fondling	336	2	0	0	334
Aggravated Assault	331	2	0	0	325
Simple Assault	4,593	14	7	2	4,570
Intimidation	864	6	1	5	852
Crimes Against Property					
Burglary	383	2	1	4	376
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	912	5	1	1	905
Theft from Building	1,674	1	2	3	1,668
Theft - All Other Larceny	552	0	0	2	547
Crimes Against Society					
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1,331	16	789	0	554
Weapon Law Violations	407	5	13	0	393

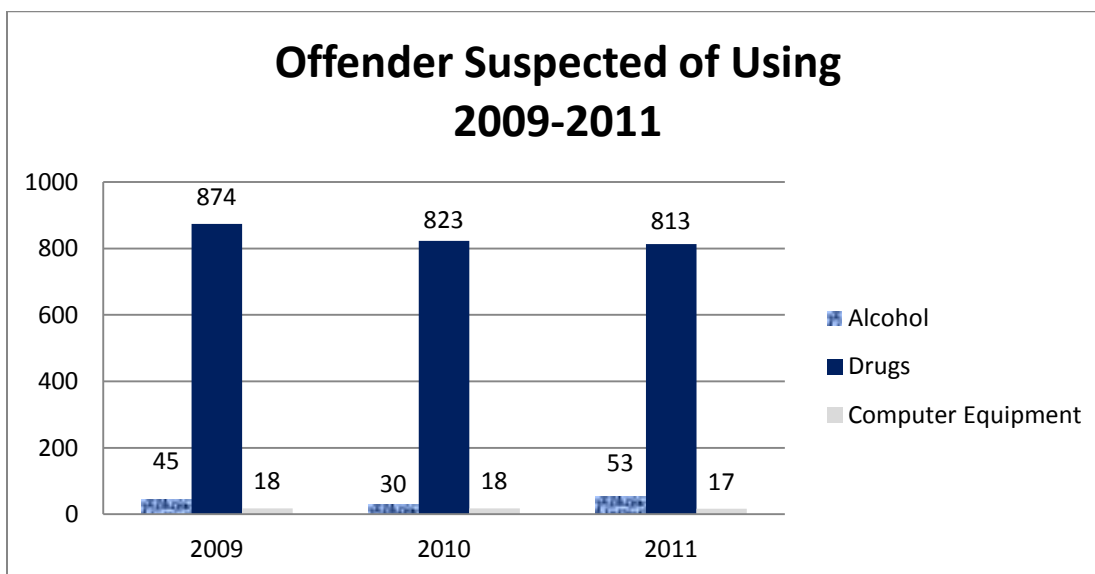
Ten offenses with the highest frequency of occurrences in 2011 were examined to identify the percentage of offenders suspected of using alcohol, drugs, or computer offense during a crime. Results reveal that of these ten offenses, drugs was most often cited in this TIBRS section with 814 offenders suspected of using drugs. Unsurprisingly, the majority (96.9%) of offenders suspected of using drugs committed Drug/Narcotic Violations. Of the 53 offenders using alcohol during a crime, 30.2 % were committing Drug/Narcotic Violations; 26.4% were charged with Simple Assault; and 11.3% were charged with Intimidation.

The use of computer equipment during the commission of a crime was least frequently reported in the Offender Suspected of Using section. Seventeen offenders utilized some type of computer equipment to commit a crime (from the ten offenses listed in Table 13). Five offenders committing Intimidation offenses utilized computer equipment accounting for 29.4% of the offenders suspected of using computers.

Table 14: Offender Suspected of Using 2010					
	Total Offenses	Alcohol	Drugs	Computer Equipment	Not Applicable
Crimes Against Persons					
Forcible Fondling	334	2	0	0	332
Aggravated Assault	329	2	0	0	327
Simple Assault	4,895	5	7	1	4,883
Intimidation	855	1	1	8	845
Crimes Against Property					
Burglary	458	1	1	1	455
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	966	3	2	0	962
Theft from Building	1,661	1	2	3	1,655
Theft - All Other Larceny	685	0	0	0	685
Crimes Against Society					
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1,380	12	797	0	577
Weapon Law Violations	458	3	13	0	443

Table 15: Offender Suspected of Using 2009					
	Total Offenses	Alcohol	Drugs	Computer Equipment	Not Applicable
Crimes Against Persons					
Forcible Fondling	272	0	0	0	272
Aggravated Assault	316	1	0	0	315
Simple Assault	4,724	11	15	2	4,699
Intimidation	866	6	2	6	853
Crimes Against Property					
Burglary	531	1	4	3	523
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1,075	6	2	0	1,069
Theft from Building	1,836	0	0	4	1,832
Theft - All Other Larceny	708	3	2	0	703
Crimes Against Society					
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1,379	11	836	1	537
Weapon Law Violations	458	4	13	2	440

Chart 3



Victim Overview

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. As a rule, the reporting officer has an opportunity to visually see and communicate with the victim eliminating many Unknown descriptive categories. In many situations the Offender may not be “on scene” when law enforcement arrives. And in some instances, the Victim is not able to give detailed descriptive information of the Offender.

Table 16 shows the most frequently reported age for Victims was Under 18, similar to Offenders. The second most frequently reported age range for Victims was 18 – 24. Also notable, is the number of Victims reported in the age ranges of 25 – 34, 35 – 44, and 45 – 54. These age ranges are generally school staff. However, the data collected and housed by the TIBRS program does not collect or record the Victim’s occupation. Only the location code of 22 (school), as discussed in the Methodology section, is captured providing the school as the incident location (Refer back to Table 1).

Overall, the number of Victims decreased by 5.0% from 2010 to 2011.

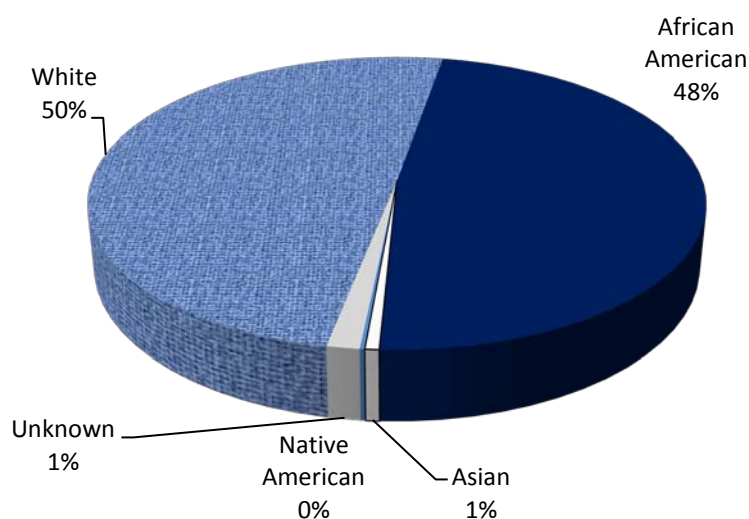
Table 16: Victims by Age by Year				
Age	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
Neonate	0	1	1	2
Baby	2	0	3	5
Under 18	5,912	6,201	6,123	18,236
Under 10	230	187	196	613
10-12	892	918	863	2,673
13-15	2,776	2,933	2,943	8,652
16-17	2,012	2,162	2,117	6,291
18-24	771	794	923	2,488
25-34	648	707	757	2,112
35-44	708	758	779	2,245
45-54	449	469	495	1,413
55-64	297	337	336	970
65 and Over	44	53	65	162
Unknown	156	143	165	464
Total	8,987	9,463	9,647	28,097

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.

Table 17: Victims by Gender by Year				
Gender	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
Female	4,637	5,003	4,951	14,591
Male	4,294	4,423	4,631	13,348
Unknown	54	36	61	151
Total	8,985	9,462	9,643	28,090

Chart 4

2011 Victim Race



Females comprised the greatest majority of Victims during the study period, with 51.6% of all Victims being Female compared to 47.8% of Victims being Male. The remaining 0.6% of Victims were reported as Unknown (See Table 17).

The most frequently reported Victim race in 2011 was White (49.6%) followed by African American (48.0%). The Victim by Race information does not reflect the same findings as the Offenders by Race (See Table 12), where the most frequently reported Offender race was African American.

Table 18: Victims by Race by Year				
Race	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
African American	4,313	4,593	4,437	13,343
Asian	57	53	53	163
Native American	20	15	4	39
Unknown	134	126	144	404
White	4,461	4,675	5,005	14,141
Total	8,985	9,462	9,643	28,090

Table 19 shows 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.

Injury Type	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
Apparent Broken Bones	29	25	24	78
Apparent Minor Injury	2,140	2,218	2,230	6,588
Loss of Teeth	3	16	11	30
None	3,198	3,374	3,146	9,718
Other Major Injury	19	50	22	91
Possible Internal Injuries	12	12	17	41
Severe Lacerations	12	17	26	55
Unconsciousness	14	11	14	39
Total	5,427	5,723	5,490	16,640

In 2011, 5,427 victim injury types were reported. Of those, 3,198 reported None as the injury type leaving 2,229 actual injury types in 2011. Apparent Minor Injury was the most frequently reported injury type accounting for 39.4% of all 2011 injuries reported at schools. The remaining injury types (omitting None) combine for a total of 89 which is 1.6% of 2011 injury types.

Examination of the Injury Type three year trends reveals a pattern of None being the most frequently reported Injury Type and Apparent Minor Injury being second most often reported. Apparent Minor Injury has decreased 4.0% during the study time frame accounting for 39.6% of Injury Types. There has been a decrease in the number of reported Possible Internal Injuries by 29.4%, Loss of Teeth by 72.7%, and Severe Lacerations by 53.8% from 2009 to 2011.

Victim to Offender Relationship

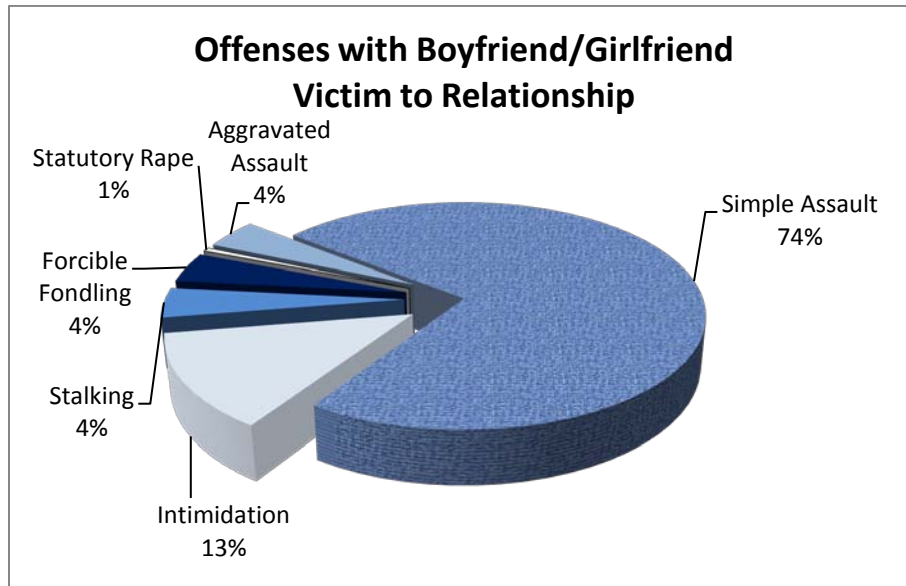
Table 20 represents the reported relationship(s) between the victim and the offender(s). The Victim to Offender Relationship may help to understand and possibly determine why an offense occurred. The reported numbers for Victim to Offender Relationships represent a count of relationships and not victims. 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 4,439 or 46.6% followed by Otherwise Known at 1,553 or 16.3% and Victim was Offender at 1,436 or 15.1%. The relationship category of Victim was Offender is sometimes difficult to understand. Simply explained, the category of Victim was Offender is to be used in cases where all of the participants in the incident were victims and offenders of the same offense, such as domestic disputes where both husband and wife are charged with assault (TIBRS Data Collection Manual, 9th Edition March 2009, Page 44, Nashville) (See Table 20).

Table 20: Victim to Offender Relationship by Year				
Relationship	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
Acquaintance	4,439	5,668	4,848	14,955
Babysittee	2	6	4	12
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	190	199	179	568
Child	35	49	40	124
Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend	1	0	7	8
Common-Law Spouse	0	1	0	1
Employee	8	14	9	31
Employer	2	7	6	15
Ex-Spouse	17	9	24	50
Friend	307	329	378	1,014
Grandchild	1	1	2	4
Grandparent	0	1	3	4
Homosexual	4	5	3	12
In-law	7	4	5	16
Neighbor	10	11	17	38
Victim was Offender	1,436	1,638	1,237	4,311
Other Family Member	35	36	61	132
Otherwise Known	1,553	1,509	1,878	4,940
Sibling	73	62	62	197
Spouse	18	23	17	58
Stepchild	2	1	5	8
Stepparent	2	0	3	5
Stepsibling	1	0	0	1
Stranger	581	455	472	1,508
Unknown	780	1,063	625	2,468
Parent	29	29	22	80
Total	9,533	11,120	9,907	30,560

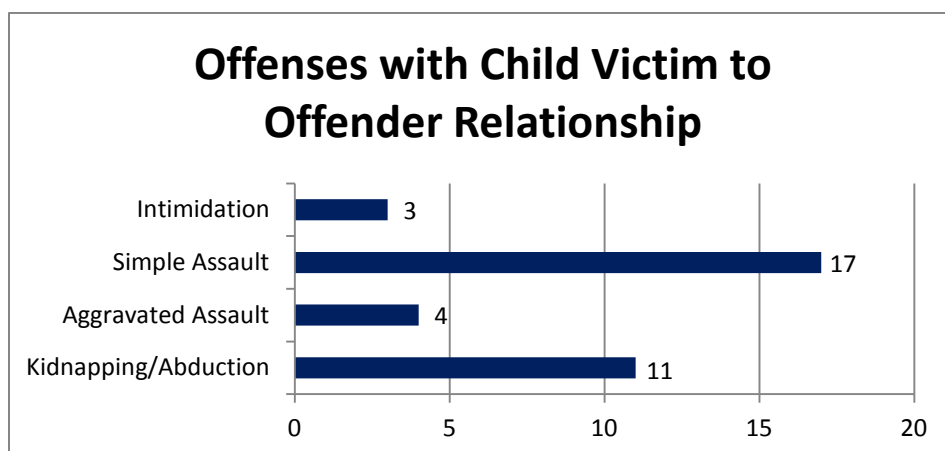
Specific offenses reported for two Victim to Offender relationships, Boyfriend/Girlfriend and Child, were examined. Findings revealed that of the 189 offenses reported as being committed by a boyfriend or girlfriend, 95.2% were assault offenses including 8 Aggravated Assaults, 139 Simple Assaults, 25 Intimidation, and 8 Stalking.

Chart 5



A total of 35 offenses were reported as being 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 2011, eleven kidnapping offenses (31.4%) 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 – 4; Simple Assault – 17; Intimidation – 3).

Chart 6



Arrestee 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. (TIBRS Data Collection Manual, 9th Edition March 2009, Pages 34 – 35, Nashville).

Chart 7

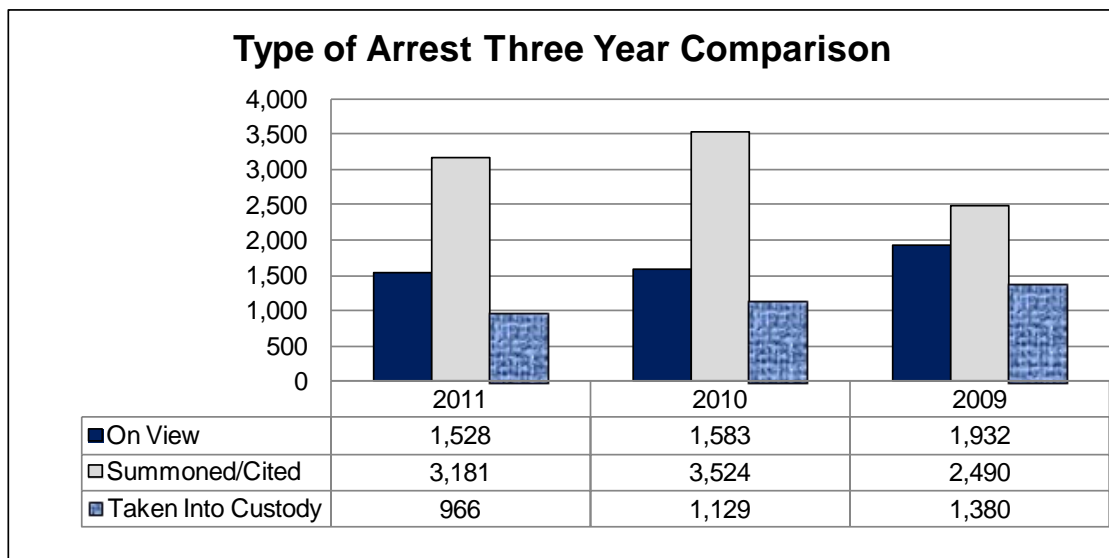


Table 21 represents all arresting offenses broken up into one of three TIBRS categories. Of the three categories – Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property and Crimes Against Society, Crimes Against Persons represented the largest category of arresting offenses at 2,751 or 49.4%.

Table 21: Arresting Offenses by Year			
Arresting Offense	Year of Incident		
	2011	2010	2009
Crimes Against Persons	2,751	2,926	2,688
Crimes Against Property	1,027	1,192	1,093
Crimes Against Society	1,792	1,973	1,893
Total	5,570	6,091	5,674

The most frequently reported 2011 arrest offense was Simple Assault which represented 38.9% of total arrests at Tennessee schools. The second most frequently reported arrest offense was Drug/Narcotic Violations which represented 22.8% of the total arrests.

Table 22: Arresting Offenses by Year			
	Year of Incident		
Crimes Against Persons	2011	2010	2009
Total	2,751	2,926	2,688
Murder	4	0	1
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Kidnapping/Abduction	6	3	7
Forcible Rape	2	4	5
Forcible Sodomy	7	2	3
Sexual Assault w/Object	3	1	1
Forcible Fondling	73	75	47
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	3	2	7
Aggravated Assault	338	380	187
Simple Assault	2,169	2,304	2,267
Intimidation	140	145	159
Stalking	6	10	4

Note: Arresting Offenses represents a count of arrestees for an offense. This is not a count of offenses or victims.

Examination of arresting offenses categorized as Crimes Against Persons revealed that 2011 school violence data did not vary much from the patterns seen in previous years. There were 4 murders reported in 2011 as compared to none in 2010. The number of Forcible Fondling, Statutory Rape, as well as Intimidation offenses showed little change from 2010 to 2011. Some fluctuation can be seen in the number of offenses reported such as Forcible Sodomy, which has increased more than 100% from 2009 to 2011, and Aggravated Assault which decreased 11.1% from 2010 to 2011 (See Table 22).

Table 23: Aggravated Assault Weapon Type Used			
Weapon Type	Year of Incident		
	2011	2010	2009
Firearm (Type Not Stated)	2	0	5
Firearm - Automatic	0	1	0
Handgun	20	9	18
Handgun - Automatic	0	0	2
Shotgun	1	0	1
Other Firearm	1	0	2
Knife/Cutting Instrument	63	68	48
Blunt Object	46	53	46
Motor Vehicle	8	9	12
Personal Weapons	78	81	88
Poison	2	0	2
Explosives	0	0	1
Fire/Incendiary Device	8	2	4
Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills	2	1	1
Asphyxiation	0	2	0
Other	67	68	72
Unknown	1	4	4
None	0	1	3
Total	299	299	309

In 2011, 338 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 (See Table 23).

Results reveal that of the 299 Weapon Types reported, Personal Weapons was the most common at 26.1%. This is consistent with the trend from 2009-2011 revealing Personal Weapons as the most frequent Weapon Type: 78 in 2011, 81 in 2010, and 88 in 2009. 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 21.1%; Blunt Objects accounting for 15.4%; and Handgun accounting for 6.7% of 2011 weapons used in Aggravated Assaults. These statistics are vital when assessing the presence of weapons in Tennessee schools in relation to violent crimes.

Table 24: Arresting Offenses by Year			
Crimes Against Property	Year of Incident		
	2011	2010	2009
Total	1,027	1,192	1,093
Arson	6	25	16
Bribery	0	1	0
Burglary	203	188	191
Counterfeiting/Forgery	18	27	20
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	216	219	210
Embezzlement	1	7	0
Extortion/Blackmail	0	2	0
Fraud - False Pretenses	12	6	10
Fraud - Credit Card/ATM	1	0	5
Fraud - Impersonation	9	10	8
Fraud - Welfare	0	0	0
Fraud - Wire	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	10	9	22
Robbery	45	64	45
Stolen Property Offenses	9	16	11
Theft - Pocket Picking	12	15	9
Theft - Purse Snatching	2	1	0
Theft - Shoplifting	47	54	20
Theft from Building	276	331	365
Theft from Coin Machine	1	1	0
Theft from Motor Vehicle	10	18	14
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	2	3	8
Theft - All Other Larceny	147	195	139

Table 24 shows 3 years of data on Crimes Against Property reported at schools. The most frequently reported arresting offense in the Crimes Against Property category is Theft from a Building accounting for 26.9% of Crimes Against Property and 5.0% of all arresting offenses in 2011. Destruction/Damage/Vandalism is the next frequently reported at 21.0% of Crimes Against Property and 3.9% of all arresting offenses. Arson offenses significantly decreased in 2011 to 6 as compared to the 25 reported in 2010, which is a 76.0% decrease.

Three Year Trends

- The number of Counterfeiting/Forgery offenses went down 33.3% in 2011 from 2010.
- Robbery offenses reported decreased 29.7% from 64 in 2010 to 45 in 2011.

Offenses categorized as Destruction/Damage/Vandalism were examined to identify the types of property being reported as vandalized at schools. Table 25, below, details several of the property categories reported in Vandalisms. In 2011, property in the “Other” category was most often cited as vandalized. Automobile vandalism, though second in reported vandalized property, decreased in 2011 by 12.3%.

Table 25: Destruction, Damage, Vandalism by Category			
Year of Incident			
Category	2011	2010	2009
Automobiles	222	253	274
Bicycles	1	1	2
Buses	16	21	15
Clothes/Furs	8	8	11
Computer Hardware/Software	32	17	22
Consumable Goods	6	8	6
Household Goods	37	26	26
Office Equipment	16	10	14
Other	298	315	329
Other Motor Vehicles	5	2	6
Radios/TVs/VCRs	11	13	17
Structures - Commerical	47	42	64
Structures - Other	41	60	56
Structures - Other Dwellings	6	5	7
Structures - Public	195	175	217
Structures - Single Occupancy	7	21	14
Structures - Storage	15	7	11
Trucks	10	10	15
Vehicle Parts/Accessories	15	20	45

Three Year Trends:

- Vandalism of Radios/TVs/VCRs has been on the decline with a percent change of 35.3% since 2009.
- Automobile vandalisms reported have also shown a consistent decrease from 2009 to 2011 by 19.0%.
- Vandalism of structures has fluctuated over the years with Structures – Public being most frequently reported type of structure damaged or vandalized every year.
- The number of Computer Hardware/Software reported as being damaged increased by 88.2% from 17 in 2010 to 32 in 2011.

Table 26: Arresting Offenses by Year			
Crimes Against Society	Year of Incident		
	2011	2010	2009
Total	1,792	1,973	1,893
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1,284	1,393	1,371
Drug/Narcotic Equipment Violations	125	107	102
Gambling - Betting/Wagering	25	39	13
Gambling - Operating/Promoting	0	1	0
Gambling - Equipment Violation	0	6	0
Gambling - Sports Tampering	0	0	0
Pornography/Obscene Materials	10	14	12
Prostitution	3	1	3
Prostitution - Assisting/Promoting	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	345	412	392

Of the offenses categorized under Crimes Against Society, Drug/Narcotic Violations greatly outnumber all other offenses each year from 2009 to 2011. In 2011, 71.7% of all Crimes against Society committed at schools were Drug/Narcotic Violations. The remaining 28.3% are distributed across the remaining Crimes Against Society offenses. The second most frequently reported offense is Weapon Law Violations, which in 2011 accounted for 19.3% of Crimes Against Society. Gambling – Betting/Wagering offenses at schools decreased 35.9% from 39 in 2010 to 25 in 2011.

Chart 8

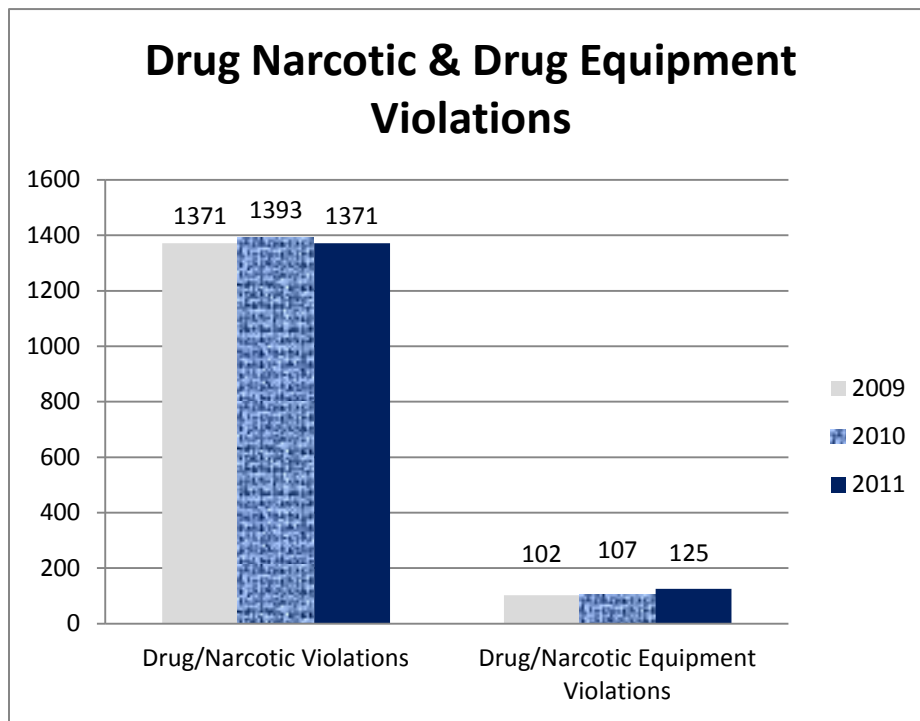


Table 27: Seized Drugs by Year			
Drug	Year of Incident		
	2011	2010	2009
"Crack" Cocaine	8	8	16
Over 3 Drug Types	1	1	1
Amphetamines/Methamphetamines	9	15	13
Barbiturates	10	4	7
Cocaine	9	1	4
Hashish	1	2	1
Heroin	0	2	0
LSD	0	1	0
Marijuana	998	1,065	1,026
Morphine	6	4	6
Opium	0	3	1
Other Depressants (Glutethimide, Quaaludes, etc.)	43	43	42
Other Drugs (Antidepressants, Tranquilizers, etc.)	133	120	147
Other Hallucinogens (BMDA, DMT, Mescaline, Peyote, etc.)	14	4	2
Other Narcotics (Codeine, Demerol, Dilaudid, Methadone, etc.)	112	117	142
Other Stimulants (Adipex, Fastine, Benzadrine, etc.)	16	18	14
PCP	0	0	0
Unknown Type Drug	14	25	15

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 and Seized Drugs are not comparable (See Table 27).

A total of 1,374 drugs were reported as seized on school property in 2011. For the past three years, Marijuana has been the most frequently seized drug. In 2011, Marijuana accounted for 72.6% 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 9.7% of 2011 drug seizures.

Trends in Drug Seizures:

Drugs seized in the category "Other Narcotics" which includes Codeine, Demerol, and Methadone has decreased yearly from 142 in 2009 to 117 in 2010 and 112 in 2011 for a total decrease of 21.1%.

The amount of drugs categorized as "Other Hallucinogens" increased from 2 in 2009 to 14 in 2011, a 600% increase. No changes occurred in the reported number of drug type "Other Depressants" seized from 2010 to 2011.

Arrestee Demographics

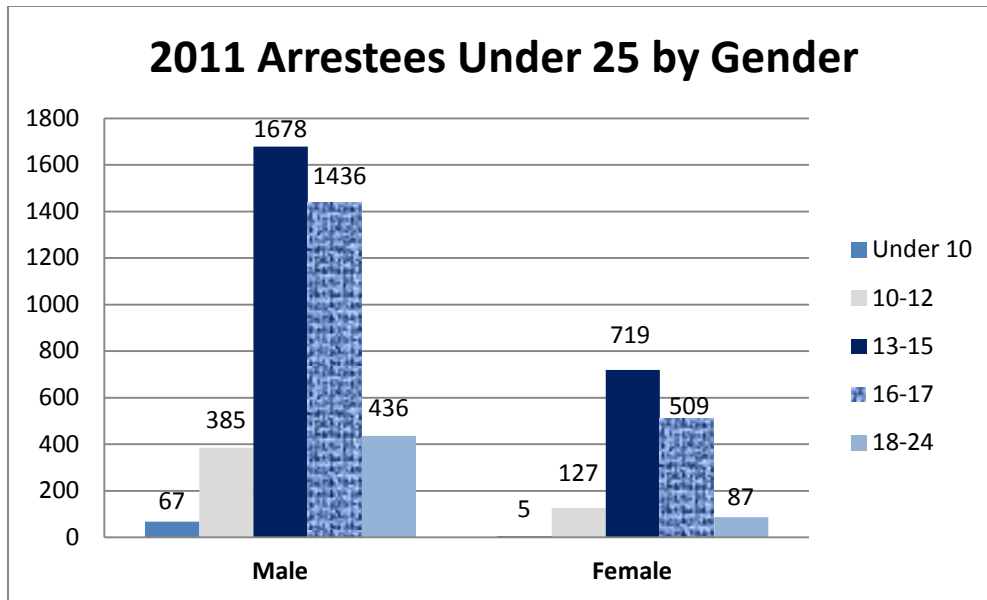
Table 28 displays the reported age or age ranges for arrestees. Of the 5,675 total arrestees in 2011, 86.8% were reported as having an age Under 18. Arrestees in the age range of 18-24 were the next most frequently reported at 14.5%. Only one arrestee was reported as having an age of 65 and Over in 2011 accounting for less than one percent of all arrestees.

Table 28: Arrestees by Age by Year				
	Year of Incident			
Age	2011	2010	2009	3-Year Total
Under 18	4,926	5,396	5,019	15,341
Under 10	72	51	33	156
10-12	512	567	449	1,528
13-15	2,397	2,554	2,389	7,340
16-17	1,945	2,224	2,148	6,317
18-24	523	613	555	1,691
25-34	107	105	117	329
35-44	64	74	67	205
45-54	38	36	34	108
55-64	16	8	9	33
65 and Over	1	4	1	6
Total	5,675	6,236	5,802	17,713

Males comprised the greatest majority of Arrestees at 73.0% as compared to the 27.0% of female arrestees. These results reflect the 3 year arrestee trend of males outnumbering females at a ratio of approximately 3 to 1 (See Table 29).

Table 29: Arrestees by Gender by Year				
	Year of Incident			
Gender	2011	2010	2009	3-Year Total
Female	1,531	1,711	1,553	4,795
Male	4,144	4,525	4,249	12,918
Total	5,675	6,236	5,802	17,713

Chart 9



There were 5,377 arrestees reported as being under age 25 in 2011. Analysis of this cohort revealed that regardless of gender, age range 13 to 15 accounted for the most arrestees (males – 31.2%; females – 13.4%). The male to female arrestee ratio is approximately 3 to 1 with 3,935 males as compared to 1,442 females. The two smallest age groups are Under 10 and 18-24 which, combined, account for 11.1% of arrestees. Refer to Chart 9 above.

Race	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
African American	3,006	3,499	3,058	9,563
Asian	34	28	17	79
Native American	15	15	10	40
Unknown	30	37	21	88
White	2,590	2,657	2,696	7,943
Total	5,675	6,236	5,802	17,713

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.

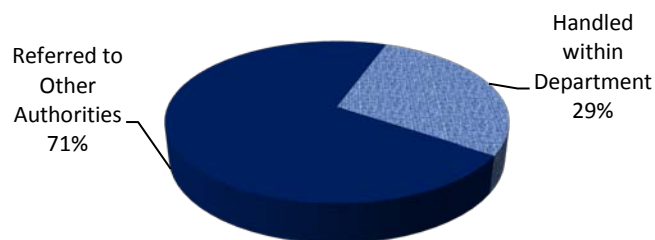
The juvenile disposition types are:

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.

Chart 10

2011 Juvenile Arrestee Disposition



Disposition	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
Handled within Department	1,420	1,546	1,201	4,167
Referred to Other Authorities	3,506	3,850	3,818	11,174
Total	4,926	5,396	5,019	15,341

Referred to Other Authorities

**Table 32: Juvenile Arrestees by Age by Year
(Referred to Other Authorities)**

Year of Incident

Age	2011	2010	2009	3-Year Total
6	7	3	2	12
7	10	5	7	22
8	13	5	6	24
9	15	20	7	42
10	29	42	21	92
11	89	79	100	268
12	213	243	210	666
13	393	407	369	1,169
14	596	618	586	1,800
15	725	832	870	2,427
16	781	816	904	2,501
17	635	780	736	2,151
Total	3,506	3,850	3,818	11,174

**Table 33: Juvenile Arrestees by Gender
(Referred to Other Authorities)**

Year of Incident

Gender	2011	2010	2009	3-Year Total
Female	916	1,084	1,020	3,020
Male	2,590	2,766	2,798	8,154
Total	3,506	3,850	3,818	11,174

**Table 34: Juvenile Arrestee by Race by Year
(Referred to Other Authorities)**

Year of Incident

Race	2011	2010	2009	3-Year Total
African American	1,750	2,080	2,008	5,838
Asian	19	16	13	48
Native American	11	7	8	26
Unknown	13	12	13	38
White	1,713	1,735	1,776	5,224
Total	3,506	3,850	3,818	11,174

Handled within the Department

Table 35: Juvenile Arrestees by Age by Year (Handled within Department)				
Age	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
6	2	1	2	5
7	3	2	0	5
8	8	7	2	17
9	14	8	7	29
10	23	34	6	63
11	45	69	36	150
12	113	100	76	289
13	174	162	138	474
14	253	220	195	668
15	256	315	231	802
16	288	343	274	905
17	241	285	234	760
Total	1,420	1,546	1,201	4,167

Table 36: Juvenile Arrestees by Gender (Handled within Department)				
Gender	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
Female	444	453	361	1,258
Male	976	1093	840	2,909
Total	1,420	1,546	1,201	4,167

Table 37: Juvenile Arrestee by Race by Year (Handled within Department)				
Race	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
African American	900	990	674	2,564
Asian	8	11	4	23
Native American	4	7	1	12
Unknown	15	23	4	42
White	493	515	518	1,526
Total	1,420	1,546	1,201	4,167

Clearances Overview

There are two ways to clear an offense. The offense can be Cleared by Arrest or Cleared by Exceptional Means. An offense is cleared exceptionally when an element beyond law enforcement control prevents a physical arrest. The identity and location of the offender must be known by law enforcement (See Table 38).

Offenses	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
Total Offenses	12,435	13,155	13,332	38,922
Cleared by Arrest	5,486	5,941	5,502	16,929
Cleared by Exceptional Means	510	577	700	1,787
Not Cleared	6,439	6,637	7,130	20,206

Table 39 provides information for the different reasons Exceptional Clearance were used from 2009 to 2011.

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

Clearance	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
Death of Offender	3	2	0	5
Prosecution Declined	104	136	159	399
Extradition Denied	0	0	0	0
Victim Refused to Cooperate	365	374	444	1,183
Juvenile/No Custody	38	65	97	200
Total	510	577	700	1,787

The largest category of Exceptional Clearances is Victim Refused to Cooperate at 64.5%. For an offense to be cleared in this manner, the victim must clearly state to law enforcement that they will not cooperate in the prosecution process for the offense in which they are involved. Table 40 details the TIBRS offenses for which victims refused to cooperate with law enforcement in the prosecution of the offender(s).

Table 40: Victim Refused to Cooperate by Offense**Three Year Comparison**

	Offenses Reported			Percent Change		
	2011	2010	2009	2010 to 2011	2009 to 2010	2009 to 2011
TIBRS Group A Offenses						
Crimes Against Persons	308	300	344	2.7%	-12.8%	-10.5%
Kidnaping/Abduction	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forcible Rape	4	0	2	N/A	N/A	100.0%
Sexual Assault w /Object	0	0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forcible Fondling	49	37	46	32.4%	-19.6%	6.5%
Aggravated Assault	17	17	18	0.0%	-5.6%	-5.6%
Simple Assault	193	206	216	-6.3%	-4.6%	-10.6%
Intimidation	43	40	58	7.5%	-31.0%	-25.9%
Stalking	2	0	1	N/A	N/A	100.0%
Crimes Against Property	53	68	95	-22.1%	-28.4%	-44.2%
Burglary	1	1	4	0.0%	-75.0%	-75.0%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0	0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	10	13	19	-23.1%	-31.6%	-47.4%
Embezzlement	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fraud - False Pretenses	0	1	4	N/A	-75.0%	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	1	N/A	N/A	0.0%
Robbery	4	4	7	0.0%	-42.9%	-42.9%
Theft - Pocket-picking	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Theft - Shoplifting	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Theft From Building	27	36	40	-25.0%	-10.0%	-32.5%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Theft - All Other Larceny	9	12	16	-25.0%	-25.0%	-43.8%
Crimes Against Society	4	6	5	-33.3%	20.0%	-20.0%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1	0	1	N/A	N/A	0.0%
Drug/Narcotic Equipment Violations	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pornography/Obscene Material	1	1	2	0.0%	-50.0%	-50.0%
Weapon Law Violations	2	5	1	-60.0%	400.0%	100.0%
Total Group A Offenses	365	374	444	-2.4%	-15.8%	-17.8%

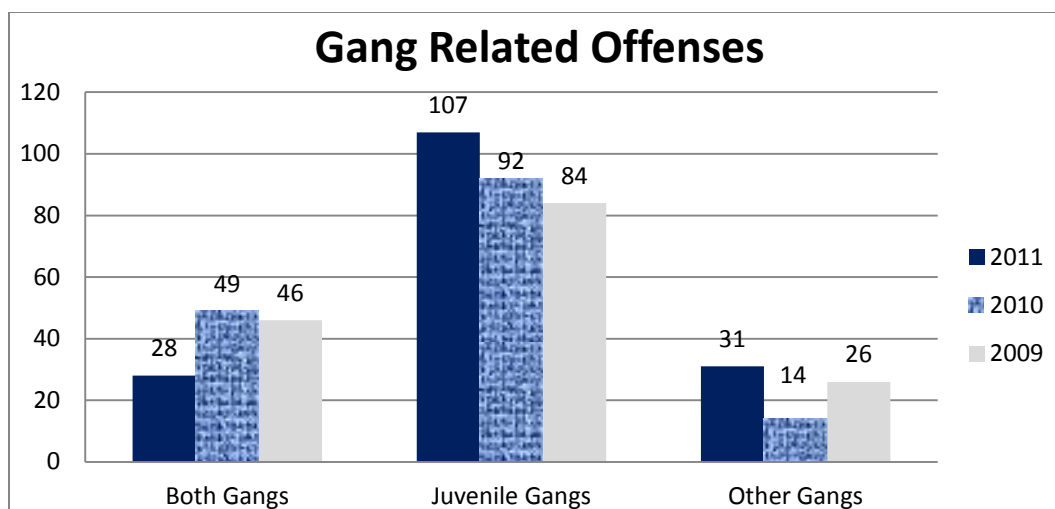
Identifying the types of offenses cleared exceptionally via Victim Refused to Cooperate specifically addresses what and how many crimes are resolved in this manner. Four of the eighteen victims of Forcible Rape refused to cooperate in the prosecution process in 2011 accounting for 22.2% of Forcible Rape offenses. For the past 3 years, the offense having the highest number of victims refusing to cooperate is Simple Assault. In 2011, simple assault victims made up 53.7% of all victims refusing to cooperate. However, the number of simple assault victims refusing to cooperate is down 10.6% since 2009. Another offense showing reduced numbers of uncooperative victims is Destruction/Damage/Vandalism which has dropped a total of 47.4% from 2009 to 2011.

Gang Related Offense Characteristics

Gang Type	Year of Incident			3-Year Total
	2011	2010	2009	
Both Gangs	28	49	46	123
Juvenile Gangs	107	92	84	283
Other Gangs	31	14	26	71
Total	166	155	156	477

TIBRS captures gang information relevant to crimes in Tennessee. When accurately reported, this data gives valuable insight into the presence and influence of gang activity on criminal offenses across the state. Gang information was examined for the current study. Three Gang Types were identified in school crimes. Juvenile Gangs are composed of only juveniles and have minimum organization. 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 (See Table 41).

Chart 11



One hundred sixty-six offenses were reported as gang related in 2011. The proportion of gang related offenses to the total reported offenses has remained somewhat constant. In 2011, 64.5% of gang-related crimes reported at schools were identified as being committed by Juvenile Gangs. This particular type of gang has increased the number of criminal offenses committed at schools each year since 2011 for an increase of 29.7% since 2009. Other Gangs were reported in 18.7% of offenses while Both Gangs were identified in experienced 16.9% of school crimes.