

2022

SCHOOL CRIME IN TENNESSEE

- *SCHOOL CRIME OFFENSE BREAKDOWN*
- *VICTIM ANALYSIS*
- *OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHICS*



A PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER | CRIME STATISTICS UNIT



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DAVID B. RAUSCH
Director

December 15, 2023

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Tennessee Bureau of Investigation is releasing its annual School Crimes Study. This study presents the nature, volume, and extent of reported crimes on school campuses, excluding colleges and universities in 2022.

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 includes comparison statistics.

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 awareness that crime exists as a threat to 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.

Thank you to 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 TIBRS program.

Sincerely,

David B. Rausch
Director



INTRODUCTION

This study presents information on characteristics surrounding crime in Tennessee schools, focusing on public and private school systems, excluding colleges, universities, and technical schools. The period covered in this study is from 2020 to 2022. This study was completed by using data provided to the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS).

- This report is based on incidents submitted by law enforcement agencies.
- Since the offense of Justifiable Homicide is not considered a crime, the offense is excluded from this study.
- 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 assist law enforcement, policymakers, school administrators, and the public in developing strategies to reduce the amount of crime occurring at schools in Tennessee.
- In an effort to expedite the collection of data, TBI transitioned from monthly data submissions to weekly submissions. Since August 1, 2020, the TBI Statistical Analysis Center has been maintaining a watchful eye on the weekly crime rates and continues to do so.

Situations surrounding school crime vary based on the offender's motive and 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 the location of the offense committed. Crimes perpetrated by offenders against victims who are not school or staff and have no other relation to the school, i.e., a drug deal committed in a school parking lot or an assault involving multiple offenders and victims would be examples of such situations.

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.

TIBRS DEFINED

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.

METHODOLOGY

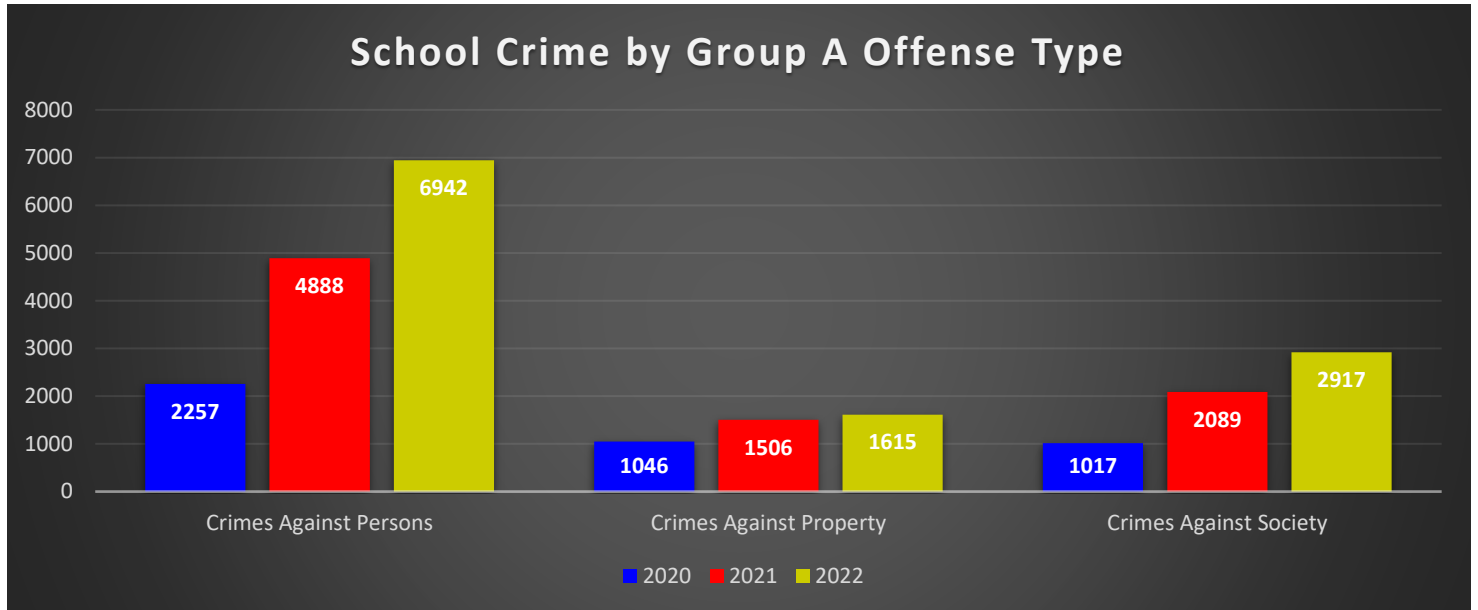
This study specifically addresses incident characteristics, offender characteristics, arrestee characteristics, offense characteristics, and victim characteristics.

QUICK FACTS

- From 2020 to 2022, a total of 24,277 crimes were reported by Tennessee law enforcement agencies with a location code of School – Elementary/Secondary.
- The overall number of reported offenses increased by 165.60% from 2020 to 2022.
- Simple Assault was the most frequently reported offense at 38.26% of reported offenses.
- The month of September had the highest number of reported crimes.
- The largest percentage of school crime happened between 12:00pm and 2:59pm, encompassing 33.40% of incidents.
- Wednesday was the most frequently reported day of the week for school crimes.
- The most commonly reported weapon type was Personal Weapons (Hands, Fists, Feet, Arms, Teeth, etc.) at 76.34%.
- Females made up 52.32% of school crime victims, while Males made up 47.28% with the remaining 0.40% reported as unknown.
- Males made up 59.47% of the school crime offender total, with Females comprising 31.62%. The remainder of offenders were categorized as either Missing (5.87%) or Unknown (3.05%).

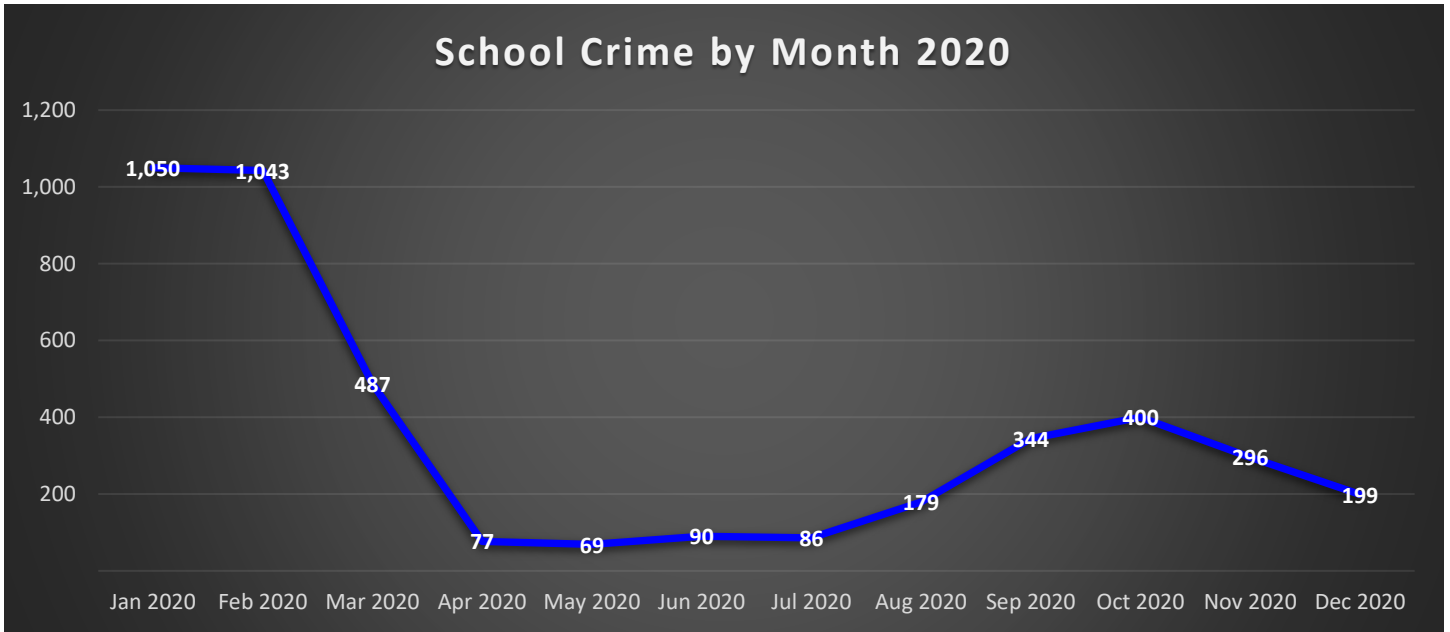
GROUP A OFFENSES

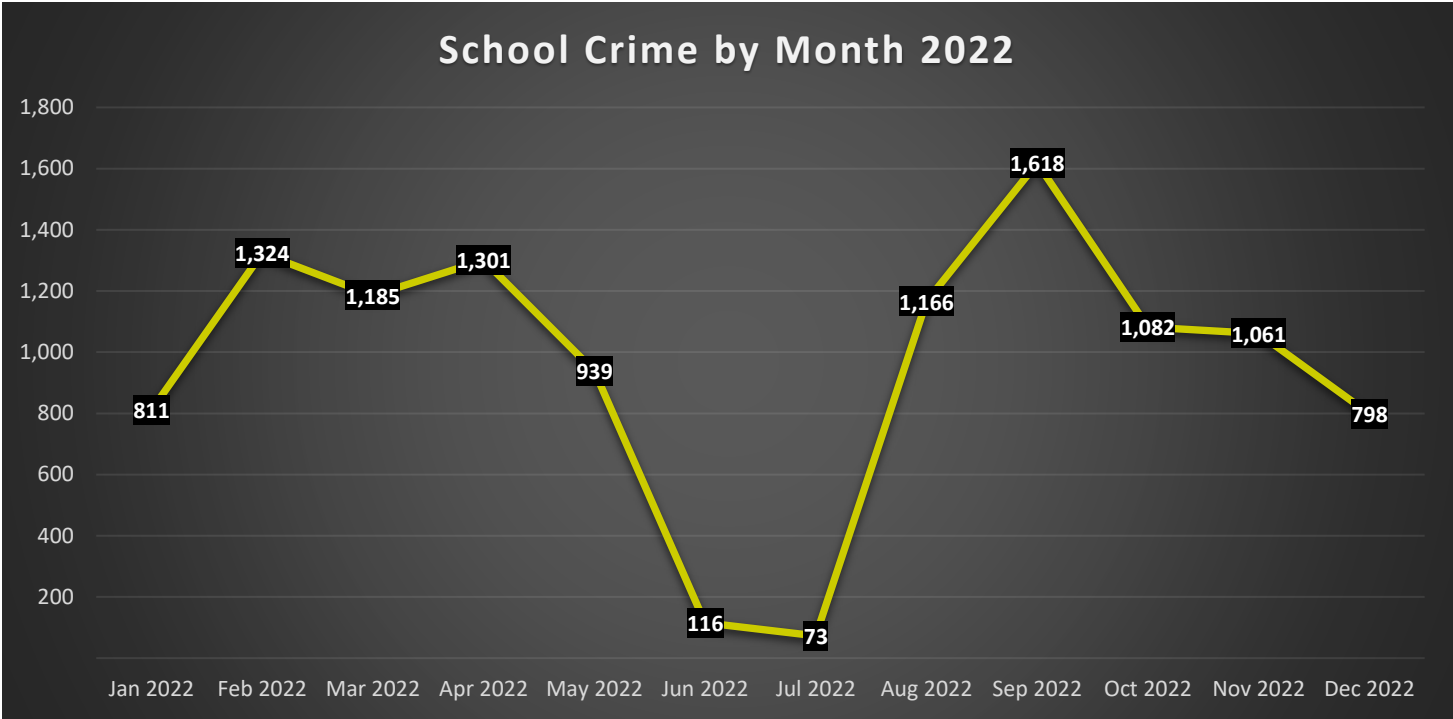
In 2022, a total of 11,474 incidents were reported as having occurred at an elementary/secondary school, showing a 35.26% increase from the reported 8,483 incidents in 2021. While this is certainly a significant increase, the numbers track with previous years during the periods of 2020 and 2021 in which schools were fully open, namely the beginning of Spring semester in 2020 and Fall semester in 2021.



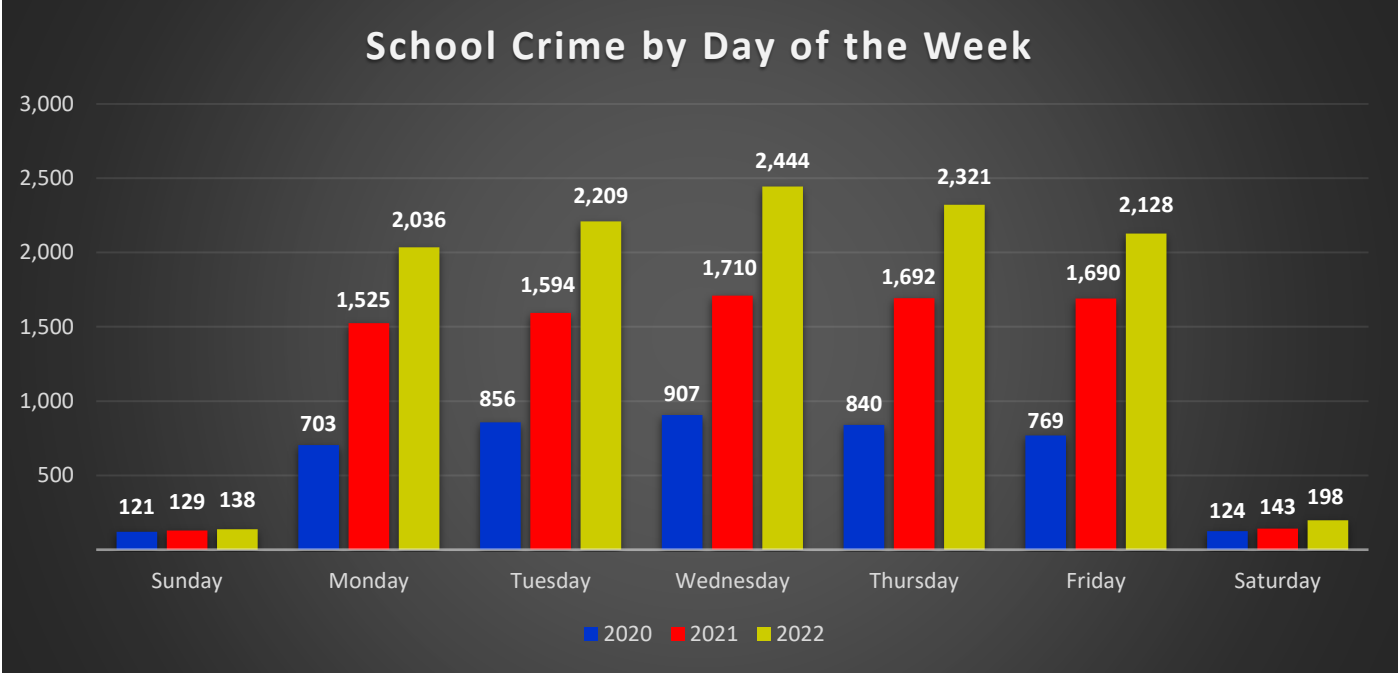
Group A Offenses are categorized into three groups, Crimes Against Persons (representing mainly violent and sex crimes such as Assault or Forcible Fondling), Crimes Against Property (representing crimes where the offense causes some sort of damage against belongings such as Theft, Fraud, or Vandalism), and Crimes Against Society (representing crimes with no immediate victim such as Drug/Narcotic Offenses or Weapons Law Violations).

GROUP A OFFENSES BY TIME



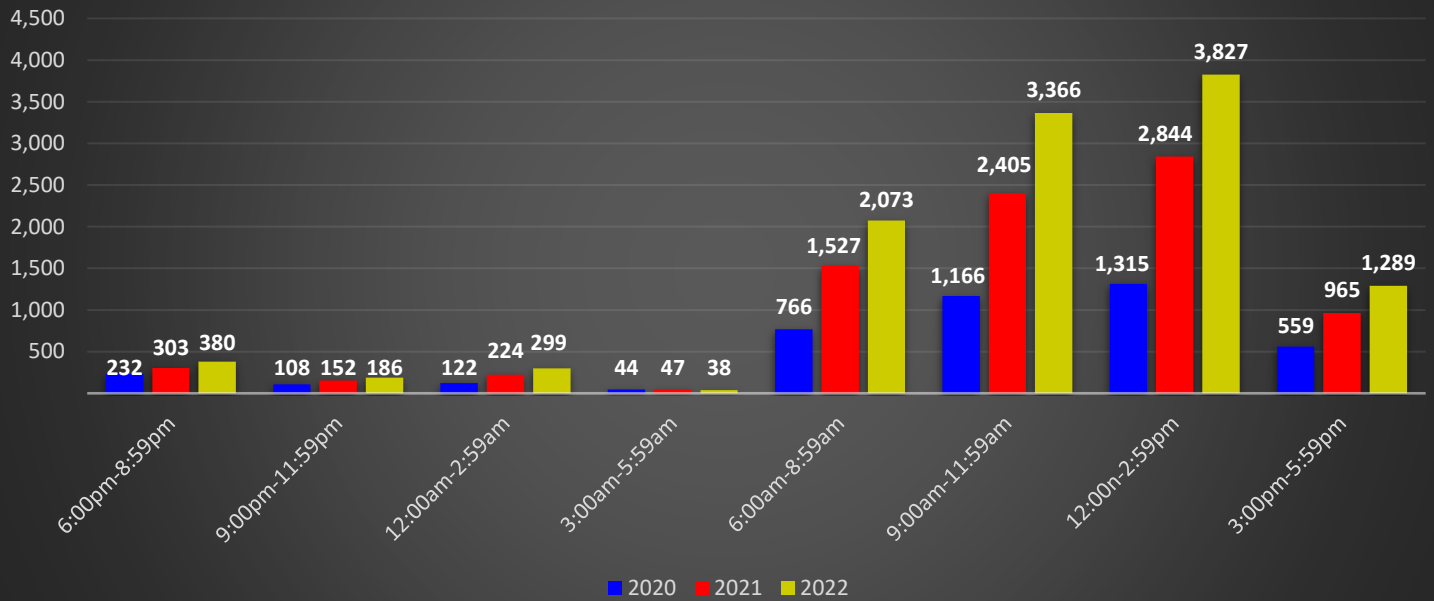


Unsurprisingly, school crime incidents correspond directly with the school year, with the most common month for a school crime incident having been reported in 2021 being September, accounting for 14.10% of incidents. September is the first full month of a typical school year. Conversely, the lowest numbers came in during July, accounting for 0.64% of incidents, which is in the middle of Summer when the number of those on school campus are minimal.



School crime incidents occur mainly during the school week when people are on campus, with Wednesday being the most common day for incidents to occur, with 21.30% of reported incidents, followed closely by Thursday and Tuesday, with 20.23% and 19.25% respectively.

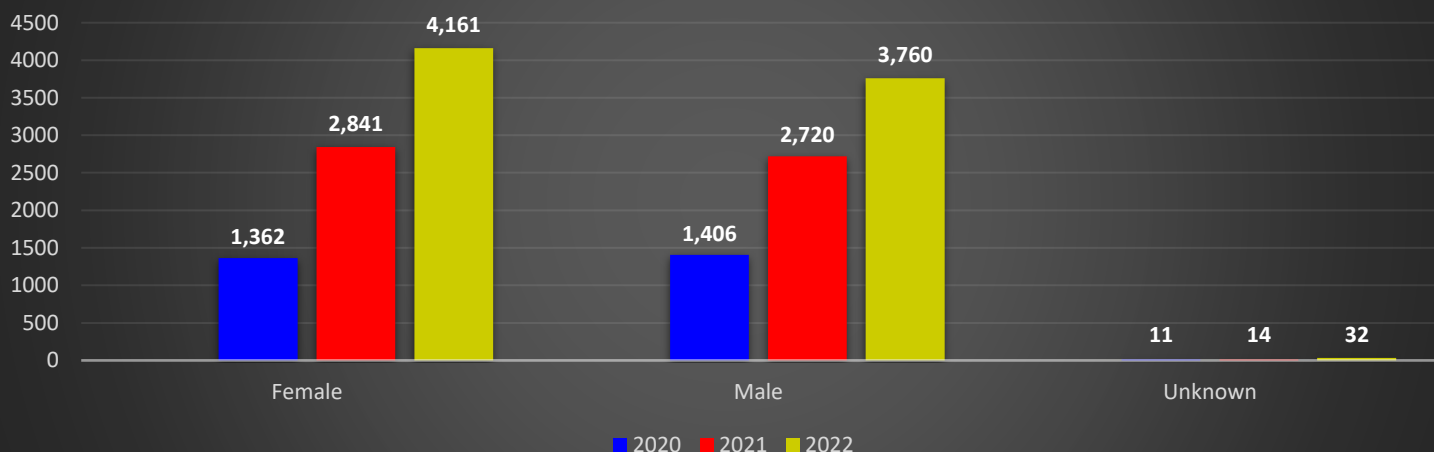
School Crime by Time of Day



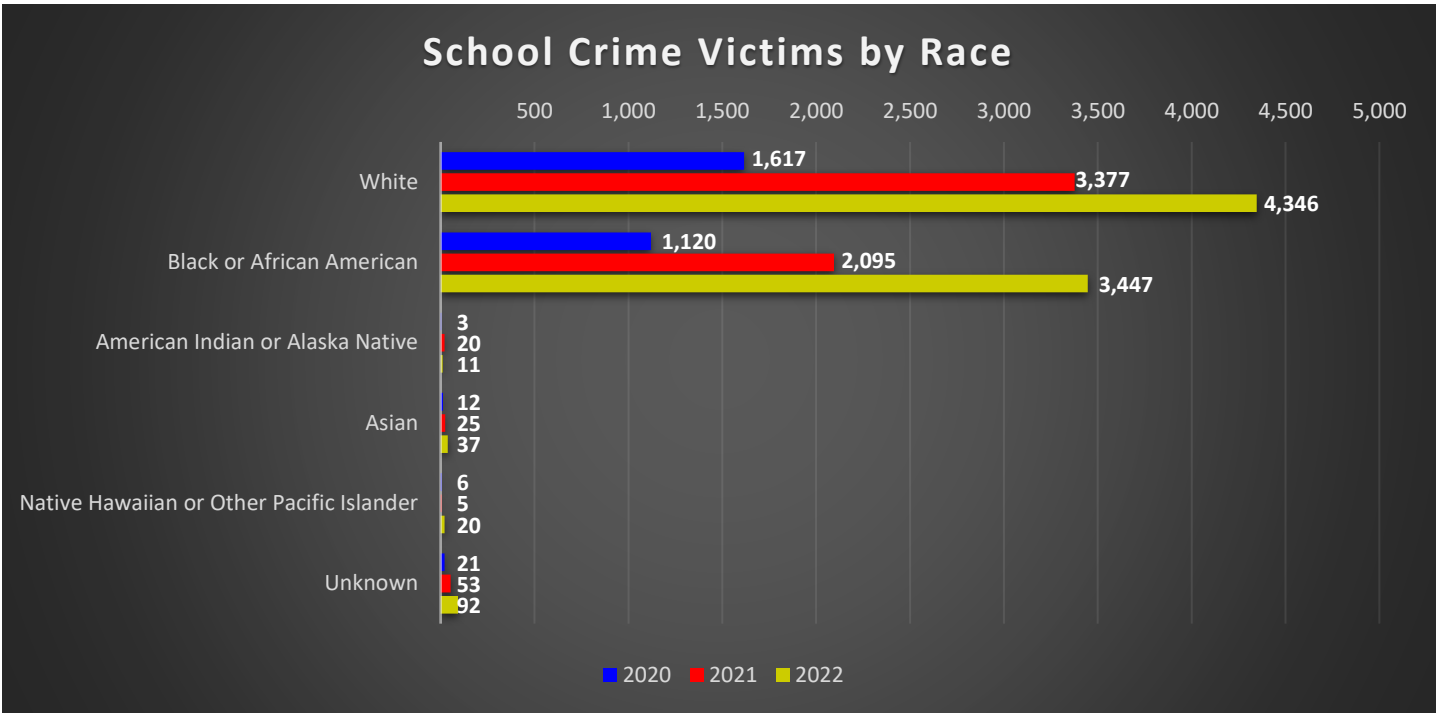
Similar to the other reported aspects regarding times in which school crimes were reported, time of day directly correlates with the time of day that school is in session. The majority of reported incidents are shown to have occurred around midday with 12:00pm-2:59pm accounting for 33.40% of incidents, and 9:00am-11:59am accounting for 29.38% of incidents. Conversely, the night and early morning show almost no incidents, with 3:00am-5:59am accounting for only 0.33% of incidents.

VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

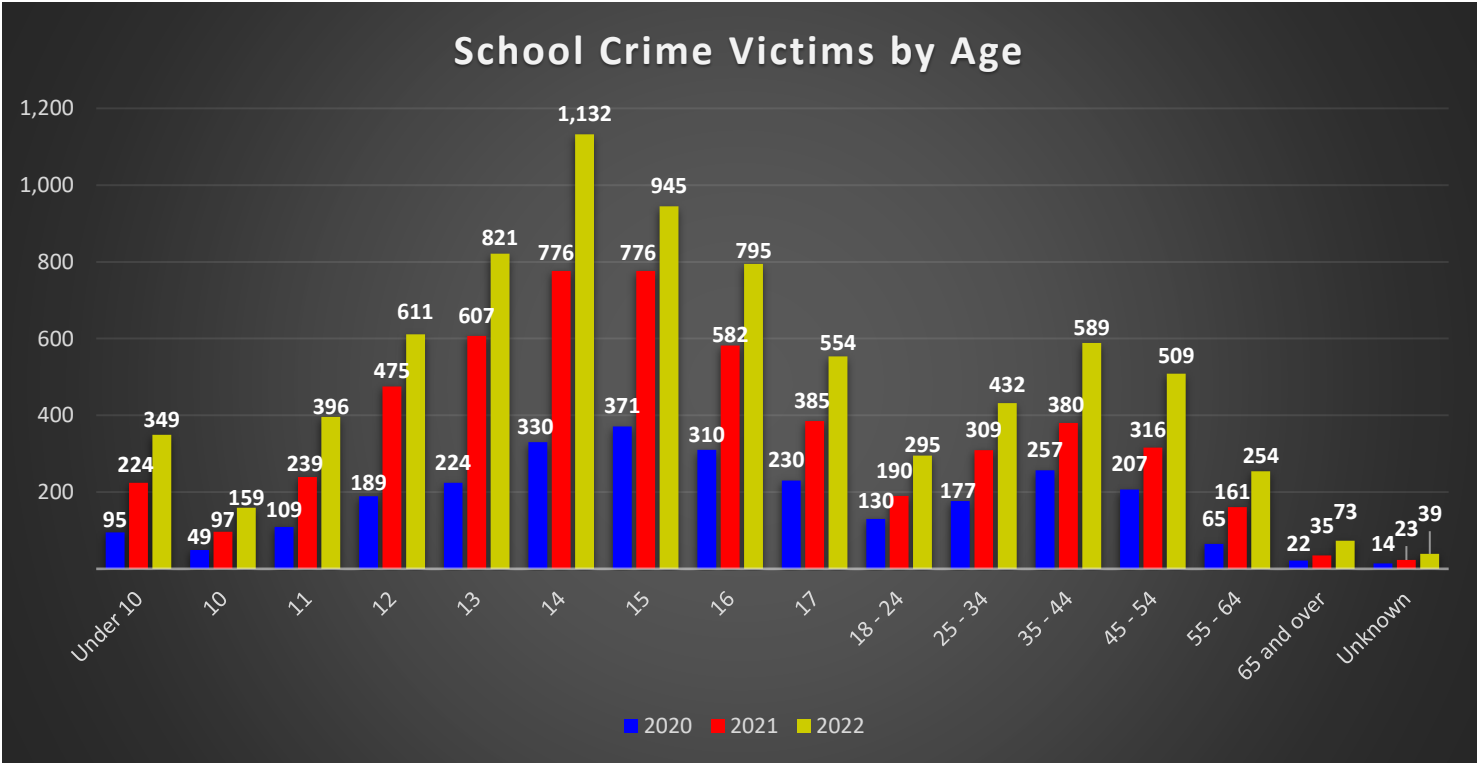
School Crime Victim by Sex



When looking at school crime victims by sex, the rates between Males and Females were similar year to year, with Females making up 52.32% of incident victims, and Males making up 47.28%, with the remaining being listed as Unknown.



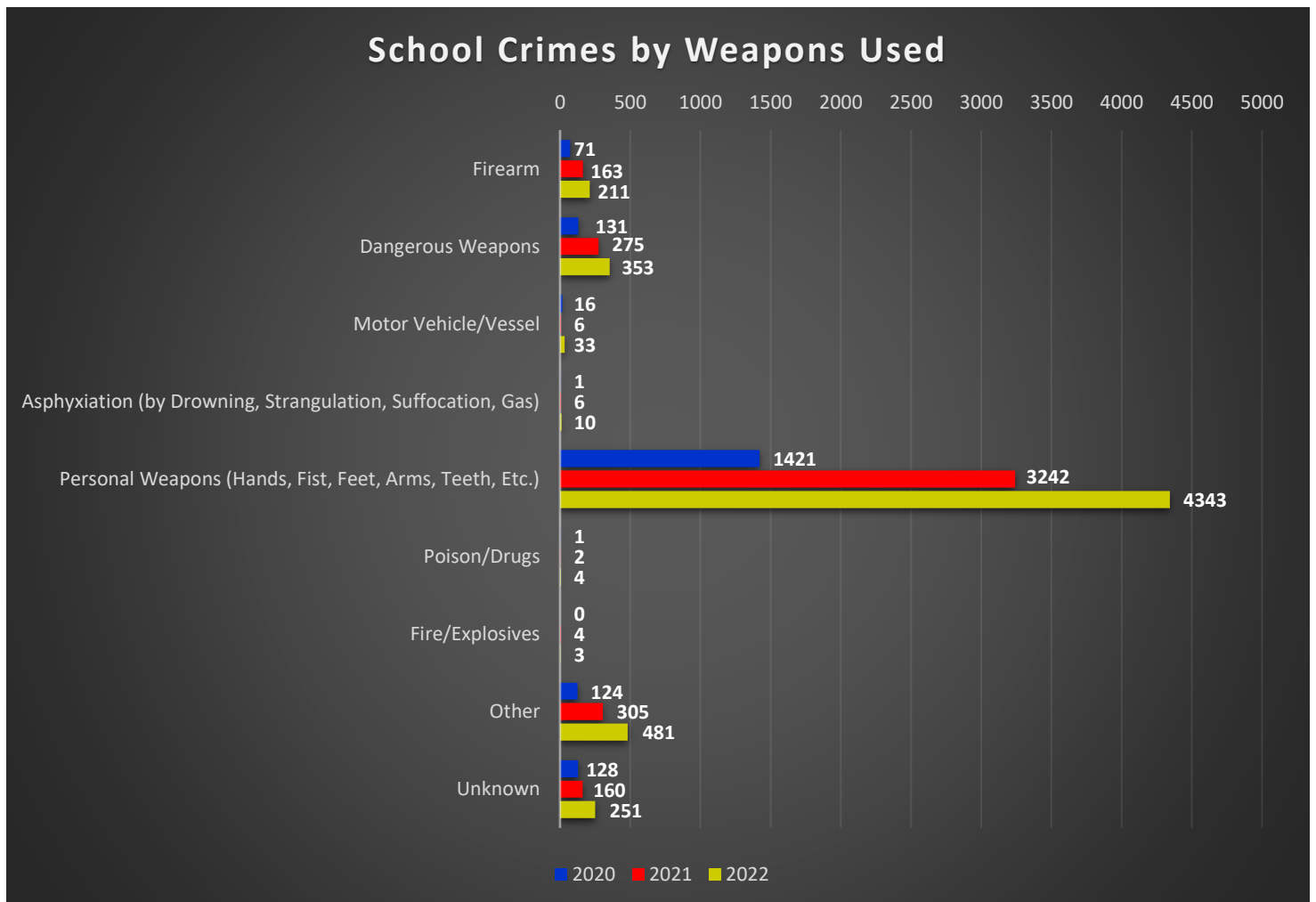
While examining the race of reported school crime victims, the vast majority fall into the categories of either White, at 54.65% of reported victims, and Black or African American, making up 43.34% of reports. The remainder is split between the groups American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and those categorized as Unknown.



The last victim characteristic examined was age which shows something approximating a bell curve among student aged victims, with ages 14 and 15 representing the peak of the curve, accounting for 14.23% and

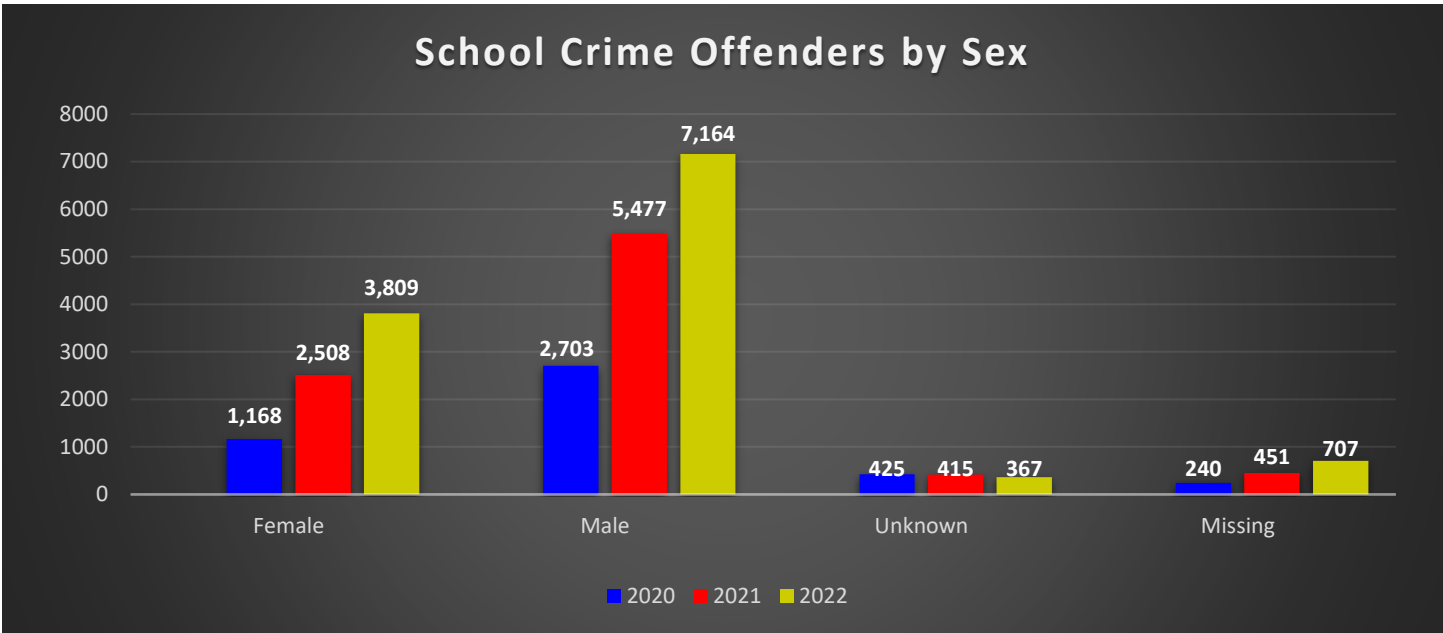
11.88% of reported school crime victims respectively. Victims aged 18 or older or were listed as Unknown made up 27.55% of reported victims.

SCHOOL CRIMES BY WEAPON TYPE

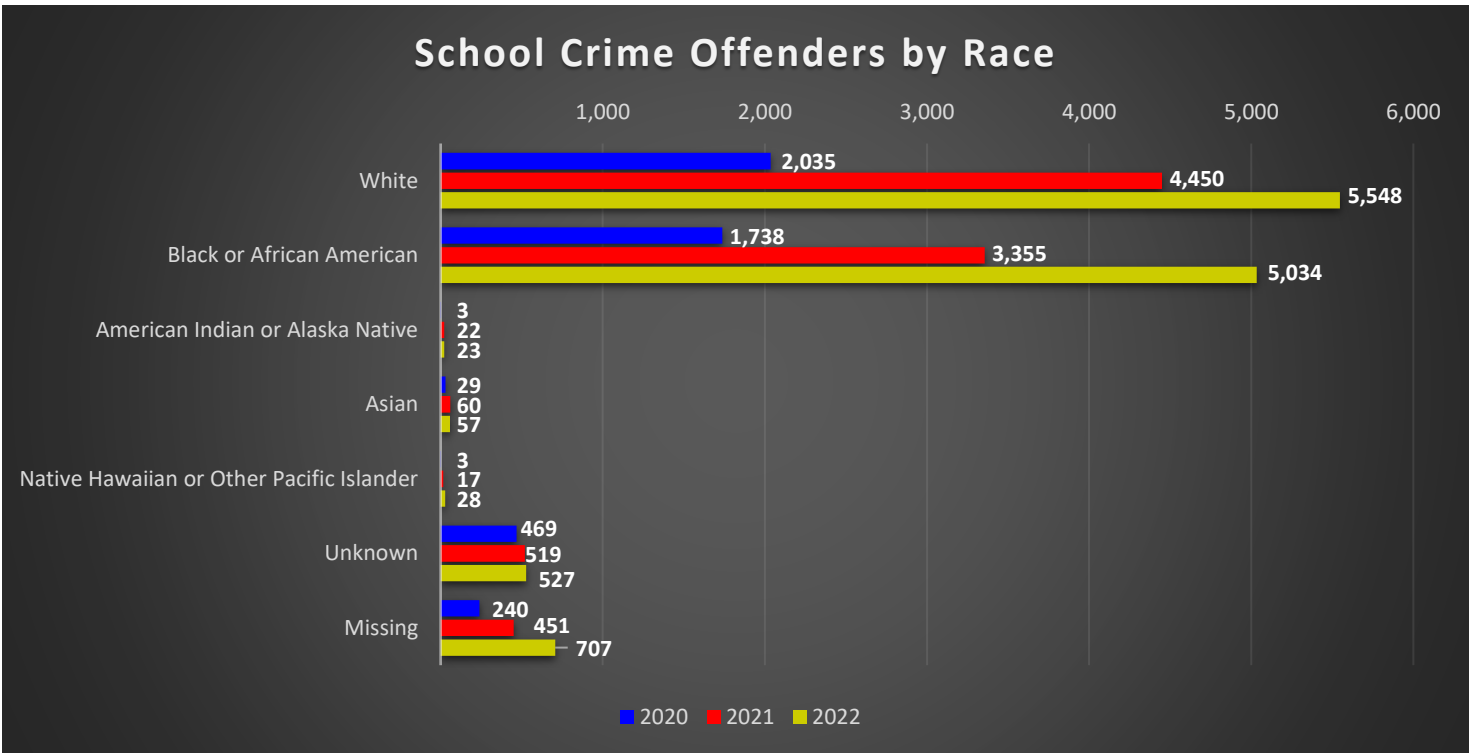


When looking at weapons reported to have been used in school crime offenses, the vast majority are shown to be of the category Personal Weapons, making up 76.34% of reported weapons. Behind that were those weapons categorized as Other, meaning that they could not fit cleanly into one of the more defined categories, with 8.45% of reported weapons.

OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHICS

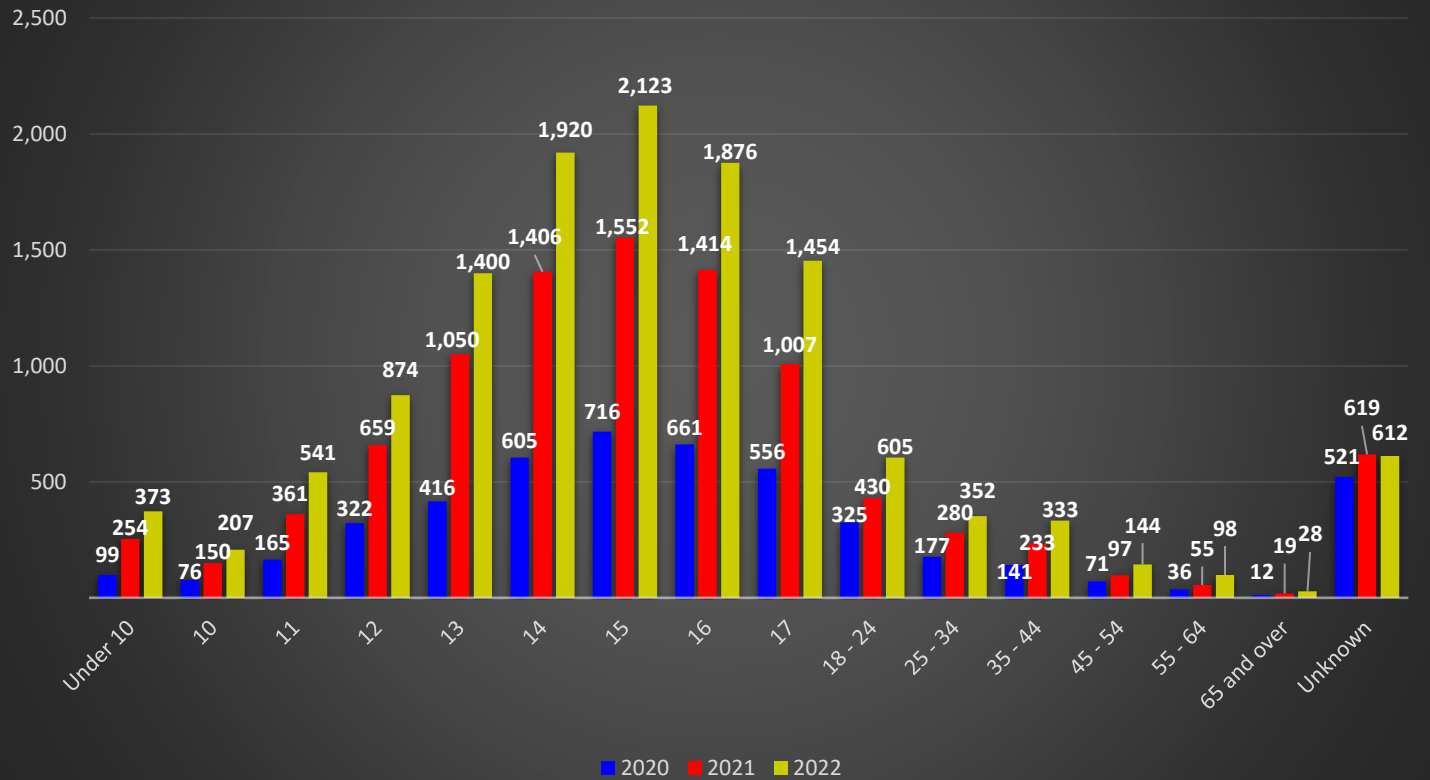


When looking at offender data for school crime offenses, offenders categorized as Male made up nearly double the amount of reported offenders compared to Female, accounting for 59.47% and 31.62% of reported offenders respectively. The remaining 8.92% of school crime offenders were reported as either Unknown, or the data was missing.



School crime offenders categorized as White made up the majority of reported race demographics with 46.53% of reported race demographics. Black or African American made up the other large portion of reported offender races, at 42.22%.

School Crime Offenders by Age



Offenders in School Crimes showed reported ages in similar proportions to reported victims. Again, ages 14 and 15 have the highest number of reports with 14.84% and 16.41% of reported offenders. A more noticeable difference in victim and offender demographics comes with those 18 and older/Unknown, where those groups make up a much smaller proportion of offenders at 16.79%.

SCHOOL CRIME CLEARANCES

SCHOOL CRIME CLEARANCES						
CATEGORY	CLEARANCES			PERCENT CHANGE		
	2020	2021	2022	2020 to 2021	2021 to 2022	2020 to 2022
Cleared by Arrest	1,976	3,956	4,712	100.20%	19.11%	138.46%
Death of Offender	0	1	0	-	-100.00%	0%
Prosecution Declined	200	433	453	116.50%	4.62%	126.50%
In Custody of Other Jurisdiction	1	5	4	400.00%	-20.00%	300.00%
Victim Refused to Cooperate	220	596	666	170.91%	11.74%	202.73%
Juvenile/No Custody	169	317	345	87.57%	8.83%	104.14%
Total Crime Clearances	2,566	5,308	6,180	106.86%	16.43%	140.84%

Note: Any percentage marked with a dash (-) denotes an infinite increase, which cannot be represented.

Between 2020 and 2022, a total of 14,054 of 24,277 reported school crime incidents were cleared either by arrest or through exceptional means, resulting in a 57.89% clearance rate. Of these clearances, 75.74% were Cleared by Arrest, with the remaining 24.26% being Exceptional Clearances.

In 2022 in particular, 53.86% of the 11,474 reported school crime incidents were reported as having been cleared by arrest or exceptional means, with those 6,180 clearances being broken down into being 76.25% being cleared by arrest, and the remaining 23.75% being exceptional clearances.

An offense is cleared exceptionally when an element beyond law enforcement control prevents a physical arrest. All four of the following must be met in order to clear an offense by exceptional means:

1. The investigation must have established the identity of at least one offender. This means the agency knows at least one offender's sex, race, age, ethnicity, and resident status.
2. Sufficient probable cause must have been developed to support the arrest, charging, and prosecution of the offender.
3. The exact (present) location of the offender must be known so that an arrest could be made.
4. There must be a reason outside of law enforcement control which prevents arrest.

Within 2022 exceptional incident clearances, the most common type reported was Victim Refused to Cooperate, making up 45.37% of exceptional clearance reports.

A point to remember regarding clearance statistics is in a multiple offense incident, the exceptional clearance of any one offense involved clears the entire incident. An incident cannot be cleared exceptionally when an arrest has been made in connection with the incident because the incident would then be cleared by arrest.

SUMMARY

From 2020 to 2022, 24,277 crimes were reported by Tennessee law enforcement agencies with a location code of School – Elementary/Secondary. The overall number of offenses showed a 165.50% increase since 2020. Simple assault was the most frequently reported offense type at 38.26%. September had the highest reported amount of school crimes. The most frequently reported time of day for school crimes to occur was 12:00pm – 2:59pm at 33.40% of incidents with Wednesday being the most common day for crimes to occur. School crime victims tended to be female, making up 52.32% of victims. The most common race of victims was White at 54.65%. School crime offenders were generally Male at 59.47% with the most common race reported being White at 46.53%. In 2022, 53.86% of school crimes were reported to have been cleared either by arrest or by exceptional means.

TIBRS Group A

Offense Definitions

Animal Cruelty – Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly taking an action that mistreats or kills any animal without just cause, such as torturing, tormenting, mutilation, maiming, poisoning, or abandonment. Included are instances of duty to provide care, e.g., shelter, food, water, care if sick or injured; transporting or confining an animal in a manner likely to cause injury or death; causing an animal to fight with another; inflicting excessive or repeated unnecessary pain or suffering, e.g., uses objects to beat or injure an animal. This definition does not include proper maintenance of animals for show or sport; use of animals for food, lawful hunting, fishing or trapping.

Arson – To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.

Assault Offenses – An unlawful attack by one person on another.

Aggravated Assault – 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.

Simple Assault – An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor 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.

Intimidation – To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Stalking – To intentionally and repeatedly follow or harass another person in such a manner as would cause that person to be in reasonable fear of being assaulted, suffering bodily injury or death.

Bribery – The offering, giving, receiving or soliciting of anything of value (i.e., a bribe, gratuity or kickback) to sway the judgment or action of a person in a position of trust or influence.

Burglary/Breaking and Entering – The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.

Counterfeiting/Forgery – The altering, copying or imitation of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or the selling, buying or possession of an altered, copied or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property – To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Drug/Narcotic Offenses – The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use.

Drug/Narcotic Violations – The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.

Drug Equipment Violations – The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics.

Embezzlement – The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody or control.

Extortion/Blackmail – To unlawfully obtain money, property, or any other thing of value, either tangible or intangible, through the use or threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or social standing or through other coercive means.

Fraud Offenses – The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or surrender a legal right.

False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game – The intentional misrepresentation of existing facts or conditions, or the use of some other deceptive scheme or device to obtain money, goods, or other things of value.

Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud – The unlawful use of a credit or debit card or automatic teller machine for fraudulent purposes.

Impersonation – Falsely representing one's identity or position, and acting in the character or position thus unlawfully assumed, to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage, enjoy some right or privilege, or subject another person or entity to an expense, charge, or liability which would not have otherwise been incurred.

Welfare Fraud – The use of deceitful statements, practices or devices to unlawfully obtain welfare benefits.

Wire Fraud – The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of a fraudulent activity.

Identity Theft – Wrongfully obtaining and using another person's personal data (e.g., name, date of birth, Social Security number, driver's license number, credit card number).

Computer Hacking/Invasion – Wrongfully gaining access to another person's or institution's computer software, hardware, or networks without authorized permissions or security clearances.

Gambling Offenses – To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake; possess or transmit wagering information; manufacture, sell, purchase, possess or transport gambling equipment, devices or goods; or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage.

Betting/Wagering – To unlawfully stake money or something else of value on the happening of an uncertain event or on the ascertainment of a fact in dispute.

Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling – To unlawfully operate, promote or assist in the operation of a game of chance, lottery or other gambling activity.

Gambling Equipment Violations – To unlawfully manufacture, sell, buy, possess or transport equipment, devices and/or goods used for gambling purposes.

Sports Tampering – To unlawfully alter, meddle in or otherwise interfere with a sporting contest or event for the purpose of gaining a gambling advantage.

Homicide Offenses

Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter – The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter – The killing of another person through negligence.

Justifiable Homicide – The killing of a perpetrator of a serious criminal offense by a peace officer in the line of duty; or the killing, during the commission of a serious criminal offense, of the perpetrator by a private individual.

** Justifiable homicide is not an actual offense, is not considered a crime and is not included in an agency's crime counts.*

Negligent Vehicular Manslaughter – The negligent killing of another person by the driver of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs. Not included in this category are deaths of persons due to their own negligence; accidental deaths resulting from non-alcohol or drug related negligence (i.e. distracted driving such as tuning a car radio, talking on a phone, texting, etc.); and other accidental traffic fatalities. Victims in this category may include people inside or outside of the offender's vehicle (passengers, pedestrians, bicyclists, etc.).

Human Trafficking Offenses

Commercial Sex Acts – Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.

Involuntary Servitude – The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such person(s) by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts).

Kidnapping/Abduction – The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against his/her will, or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian.

Larceny/Theft Offenses – The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another person.

Pocket-Picking – The theft of articles from another person’s physical possession by stealth where the victim does not become immediately aware of the theft.

Purse Snatching – The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person.

Shoplifting – The theft, by someone other than an employee of the victim, of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

Theft from Building – A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or of which the offender has legal access.

Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Device – A theft from a machine or device which is operated or activated by the use of coins.

Theft from Motor Vehicle – The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked.

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories – The theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle or necessary for its operation.

All Other Larceny – All thefts which do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above.

Motor Vehicle Theft – The theft of a motor vehicle.

Pornography/Obscene Material – The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing, sale, purchase or possession of sexually explicit material, e.g., literature, photographs, etc.

Prostitution Offenses

Prostitution – To unlawfully engage in sexual relations for profit.

Assisting or Promoting Prostitution – To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution.

Purchasing Prostitution – To purchase, or trade, anything of value for commercial sex acts.

Robbery – The taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence, and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.

Sex Offenses, Forcible – Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Rape – The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sodomy – Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sexual Assault With An Object – To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Fondling – The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sex Offenses, Nonforcible – Unlawful, Nonforcible sexual intercourse.

Incest – Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape – Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Note: By Tennessee Statute the victim must be between ages 13-17 and the offender must be at least four years older for an offense to be classified as Statutory Rape.

Stolen Property Offense – Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc.

Weapon Law Violations – The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This category includes violations such as the manufacture, sale or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc., silencers; and furnishing deadly weapons to minors.

TIBRS Group B Offense Definitions

There are ten Group B offense categories and they encompass all of the crimes which are not Group A offenses, with the exception of most traffic offenses which TIBRS does not collect information on.

Bad Checks – Knowingly and intentionally writing and/or negotiating checks drawn against insufficient or nonexistent funds.

Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations – The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.

Disorderly Conduct – Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community or shock the public sense of morality.

Driving Under the Influence – Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

Drunkenness – To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired.

Family Offense, Nonviolent – Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) which threaten the physical, mental or economic well-being or morals of another family member and which are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault, Incest, Statutory Rape, etc.

Liquor Law Violations – The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages.

Peeping Tom – To secretly look through a window, doorway, keyhole or other aperture for the purpose of voyeurism.

Trespass of Real Property – To unlawfully enter land, a dwelling or other real property.

All Other Offenses – All crimes which are not Group A offenses and not included in one of the specifically named Group B crime categories listed above.

Includes: Contempt of Court, Failure to Appear, Violation of Probation / Parole.

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

Bias Motivation	Data element collecting hate or bias motivated crime information.
CJIS	Criminal Justice Information Services
CSC	Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Support Center – TBI unit responsible for day to day operations of Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System Program.
Element	A component or part of any given criminal incident.
Exceptional Clearance	An incident is cleared by exceptional means when circumstances beyond law enforcement control prevents a physical arrest. The offender is known as is his/her location.
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
Group A Offense	Twenty-four classification of crime categories comprised of 54 separate criminal offenses.
Group B Offense	Ten classifications of activities that violate state statutes or local ordinances that are reported to TIBRS when an arrest is made.
Incident	An incident is defined as all offenses committed by one or more offenders acting in concert and occurring at the same time and place.
Incident Number	A number used to uniquely identify an incident at a reporting agency.
LEOKA	Law Enforcement Officer Killed or Assaulted – a national program that collects information on any incidents involving an assault or killing of a law enforcement official.
Multiple Arrest Indicator	A field used if investigation determines that the current arrestee committed other unsolved crimes and will be charged with those crimes.
NIBRS	National Incident Based Reporting System – the FBI’s system to collect crime statistics information in an incident-based format.
Offense	Criminal Activity that has been identified and reported to TIBRS in the established format.
ORI Number	A 9-character number used as an agency identifier assigned by the FBI.
RAC	Reporting Agency Coordinator – the person designated to be the local agency contact for the TIBRS program.

Glossary of Terms and Definitions (continued)

Summary System	A system of reporting eight index crimes to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting system. The system collects information in the aggregate or summary format instead of incident based. Only the most serious crime in an incident is reported.
TBI	Tennessee Bureau of Investigation
TIBRS	Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System – the state system for collection of crime statistics information in an incident-based format.
TCA	Tennessee Code Annotated
UCR	Uniform Crime Reporting – the national system for collection of crime statistics based upon standard offense definitions.

Units of Count – Offense

The units of count principles are based upon FBI practices and conform to national standards for counting offenses.

Crimes Against Persons – Homicide, Assaults, Sex Offenses (forcible and non-forcible), Kidnapping, Human Trafficking. Each victim equals one offense. Example – an incident involving an aggravated assault with two victims will be counted as two aggravated assaults.

Crimes Against Property – Each offense counts as one occurrence with the exception of Motor Vehicle Theft which is the count of the number of vehicles stolen.

Crimes Against Society – Each offense counts as one occurrence. Example – one drug narcotic violation counts as one offense.

Units of Count – Clearances

The units of count for clearances are based upon FBI practices and conform to national standards for counting clearances. Example – one arrest or exceptional clearance will clear all offenses in the incident.

Updated statistics may be found at <https://crimeinsight.tbi.tn.gov/>



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