

TENNESSEE

HATE CRIME

2010



PREPARED BY
TENNESSEE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
CRIME STATISTICS UNIT





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Mark Gwyn
Director

May 5, 2011

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I would like to present the 2010 Hate Crime report. This is the annual report published by the TBI presenting information on reported crimes motivated by bias that occurred in Tennessee. The information contained in the report is based on crime statistics information submitted by law enforcement agencies in Tennessee to TBI's Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS) program. TIBRS is the state version of the FBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) program. Please see www.tncrimeonline.com for additional information.

The groups toward which bias motivated crimes may be directed are based on the national definitions and conform to the same standards used in the annual Hate Crime Report published by the FBI for the United States. Any offense may be motivated by bias. The bias motivation is an element of the offense and is not reported as a separate crime occurrence.

I am very proud of the efforts of all participating law enforcement agencies in the state to provide the data necessary to produce this report. Our combined efforts have resulted in this annual report detailing the nature of bias motivated crime occurrences in our state.

Sincerely,

Mark Gwyn
Director



Introduction

All agencies reporting a hate crime incident for 2010 were contacted and asked to verify that the agency did have a hate crime.

An “Unknown Bias” Hate Crime is a crime that demonstrates the traits of a hate crime but the investigation of the incident has not determined a specific bias motivation code/category. All agencies are urged to properly categorize these Unknown Bias incidents once the investigation is completed and a full determination has been made regarding the bias motivated category assignment of the crime incident. Incidents submitted with a bias code of “Unknown” will be counted as a hate crime in the agency’s statistics.

Bias Motivation

Because of the difficulty in ascertaining the offender’s subjective motivation, bias is to be reported only if the investigation reveals sufficient objective facts to cause a reasonable and prudent person to conclude that the offender’s actions were motivated in whole or in part, by bias against a racial, religious, ethnic/national origin, physical or mental disability, or sexual orientation group. Incidents which do not involve any facts and/or evidence indicating biased motivation on the part of the offender are to be reported as “None”.

Categories of Bias Codes

Anti-Racial

- White
- African American
- American Indian / Alaskan Native
- Asian / Pacific Islander
- Multi-Racial Group

Anti-Ethnicity / National Origin

- Hispanic
- Other Ethnicity / National Origin

Anti-Disability

- Physical Disability
- Mental Disability

Anti-Religious

- Jewish
- Catholic
- Protestant
- Islamic
- Other Religion
- Multi-Religious Group
- Atheism / Agnosticism

Anti-Sexual

- Male Homosexual
- Female Homosexual
- Homosexual (Gay and Lesbian)
- Bisexual

Non-Specific

- Unknown
- None

Methodology

The TBI collects hate crime data regarding criminal offenses that are motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias against a race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity or national origin, or disability and are committed against persons, property or society. Because motivation is subjective, it is difficult to know with certainty whether a crime was the result of the offender's bias. Moreover, the presence of bias alone does not necessarily mean that a crime can be considered a hate crime. Law enforcement investigation is crucial for accurate hate crime reporting because it must reveal sufficient evidence to lead a responsible and prudent person to conclude that the offender's actions were motivated, in whole or in part, by his or her bias. Only then can law enforcement report an incident as a hate crime.

Data Collection

According to the national data collection guidelines, a hate crime may involve multiple offenses, victims, and offenders within one incident. Counting of crimes follows the same standards used in Crime in Tennessee. Crimes against persons are a count of the individual victims. When submitting crimes against property or society, however, agencies count one offense for each distinct incident, regardless of the number of victims. Exceptions to the counting practices include a count of victims for Robbery (a property offense) and a count of motor vehicles stolen for Motor Vehicle Theft Offenses.

This report uses the minimally accepted designations for race and ethnicity as established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and published in the Federal Register. The revised standards have five minimum categories for data on race and two categories for data on ethnicity. In complying with the published standards, the following racial designations are used in the hate crime data collection program: White, African American, American Indian/Alaskan Native; Asian/Pacific Islander; and Multiple Races. The ethnic designations are Hispanic and Other Ethnicity/National Origin.

Evidence a Crime was Motivated by Bias

An important distinction must be made when reporting a hate crime. The mere fact that the offender is biased against the victim's race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, and/or ethnicity/national origin does not mean that a hate crime was involved. Rather, the offender's criminal act must have been motivated, in whole or in part by his/her bias.

Because motivation is subjective, it is difficult to know with certainty whether a crime was the result of the offenders bias. Therefore, before an incident can be reported as a

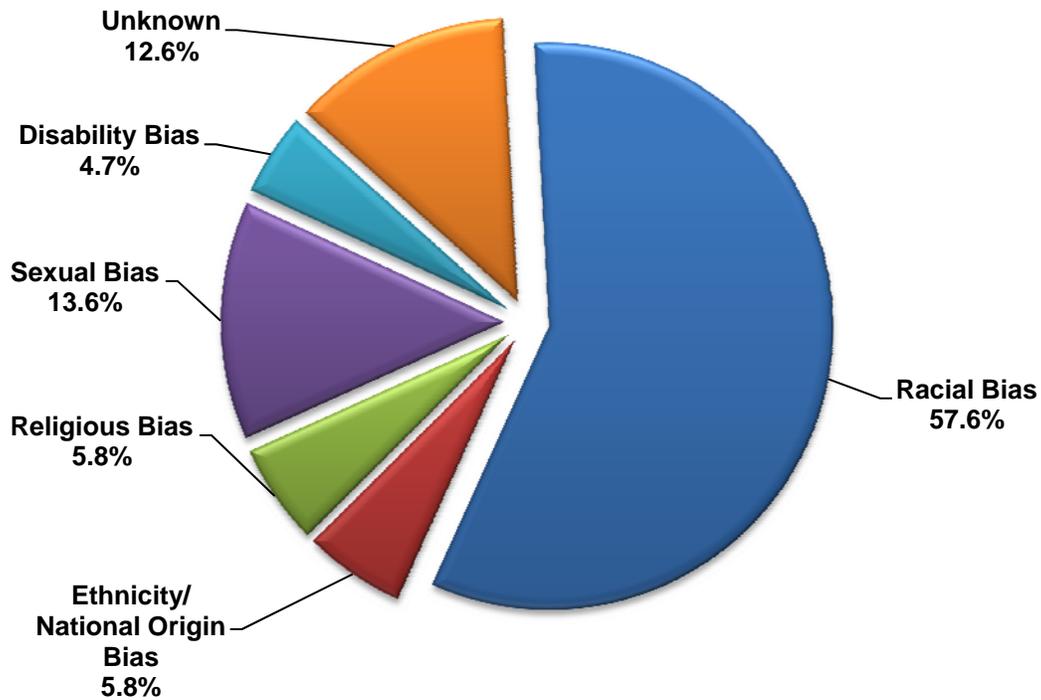
hate crime, sufficient objective facts must be present to lead a reasonable and prudent person to conclude that the offender's actions were motivated, in whole or in part, by bias. While no single fact may be conclusive, facts such as the following, particularly when combined, are supportive of a finding of bias:

1. The offender and the victim were of different race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, and/or ethnicity/national origin. For example, the victim was black and the offender was white.
2. Bias-related oral comments, written statements, or gestures were made by the offender, which indicated his/her bias. For example, the offender shouted out a racial epithet at the victim.
3. Bias-related drawings, markings, symbols, or graffiti were left at the crime scene. For example, a swastika was painted on the floor of a synagogue.
4. Certain objects, items, or things which indicate bias were used. For example, the offenders wore white sheets with hoods covering their faces or a burning cross was left in front of the victim's house.
5. The victim is a member of a racial, religious, disability, sexual-orientation, or ethnic/national origin group which is overwhelmingly outnumbered by other residents in the neighborhood where the victim lives and the incident took place. This factor loses significance with the passage of time; i.e. it is most significant when the victim first moved into the neighborhood and becomes less and less significant as time passed without incident.
6. The victim was visiting a neighborhood where previous hate crimes were committed against other members of his/her racial, religious, disability, sexual-orientation, or ethnic/national origin group and where tensions remained high against his/her group.
7. Several incidents occurred in the same locality, at or about the same time, and the victims were all of the same race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin.
8. A substantial portion of the community where the crime occurred perceived that the incident was motivated by bias.
9. The victim was engaged in activities promoting his/her race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin. For example, the victim was a member of the NAACP or participated in gay rights demonstrations.
10. The incident coincided with a holiday or a date of particular significance relating to race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin, e.g., Martin Luther King Day, Rosh Hashanah.

Quick Facts

- ✓ Total reported Hate Bias Offenses decreased 20.4% from 2009 – 2010.
- ✓ The 191 Hate Bias Offenses reported in 2010 represent 0.03% of the total Group A Offenses reported in the Crime in Tennessee Report 2010.
- ✓ Racial Bias Offenses represent 57.6% of all reported Hate Bias Offenses in 2010.
- ✓ Anti-African American Bias Offenses represents 44.5% of the Racial Bias total.
- ✓ 19.9% of all Hate Bias Offenses occurred between the evening hours of 9:00pm –11:59pm.
- ✓ 22.0% of all Hate Bias Offenses occurred on Wednesday.
- ✓ 48.2% of all Hate Bias Offenses occurred at a Residence/Home.
- ✓ Males were the victim in 51.3% of Hate Bias Offenses.
- ✓ The most frequent victim age range was 18-24 at 20.9% of all age range groups.
- ✓ From 2008-2010 Hate Bias Offenses have decreased 55.2%.

2010 Bias Motivated Offenses



In 2010, 191 Bias Motivated Offenses were reported by law enforcement agencies in Tennessee. Of the 191 Bias Motivated Offenses, 110 were classified as Racial Bias, 26 classified as Sexual Bias, 24 Unknown Bias, 11 Ethnicity / National Origin Bias, 11 Religious Bias and 9 Disability Bias.

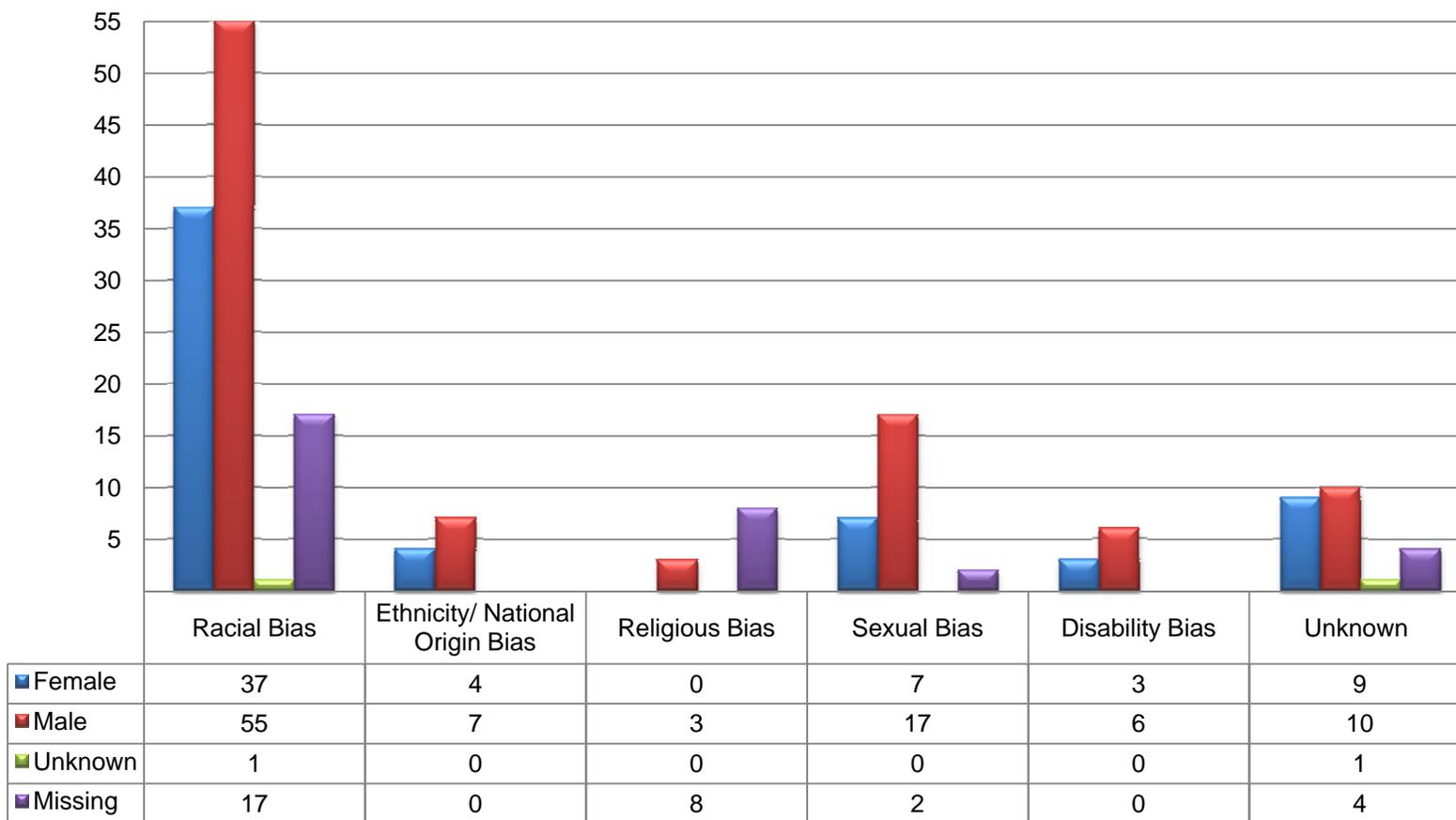
The Tennessee Bureau of Investigation contacted each law enforcement agency reporting a hate bias offense and asked them to verify each incident as being accurately reported. All crime related offenses reported to the Crime Statistics Unit of the TBI are subject to updates and can change when criminal investigations provide more detailed information in relationship to the offense under investigation. The TBI recommends visiting www.tncrimeonline.com for updated criminal offense statistics.

2008-2010 Bias Motivated Offense Analysis

Bias Motivation	2010		2009		2008	
	Total Offenses	Percentage of Total Offenses	Total Offenses	Percentage of Total Offenses	Total Offenses	Percentage of Total Offenses
Racial Bias	110	57.6%	102	42.5%	172	40.4%
Anti-White	18	9.4%	28	11.7%	38	8.9%
Anti-African American	85	44.5%	68	28.3%	121	28.4%
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0.5%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	2	1.0%	1	0.4%	6	1.4%
Anti-Multi-Racial Group	4	2.1%	4	1.7%	7	1.6%
Ethnicity/National Origin Bias	11	5.8%	19	7.9%	36	8.5%
Anti-Hispanic	8	4.2%	16	6.7%	22	5.2%
Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin	3	1.6%	3	1.3%	14	3.3%
Religious Bias	11	5.8%	21	8.8%	43	10.1%
Anti-Jewish	3	1.6%	8	3.3%	8	1.9%
Anti-Catholic	1	0.5%	1	0.4%	5	1.2%
Anti-Protestant	1	0.5%	6	2.5%	6	1.4%
Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	4	2.1%	0	0.0%	8	1.9%
Anti-Multi-Religious Group	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	3	0.7%
Anti-Other Religion	2	1.0%	5	2.1%	13	3.1%
Sexual Bias	26	13.6%	53	22.1%	61	14.3%
Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	16	8.4%	29	12.1%	26	6.1%
Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)	4	2.1%	9	3.8%	15	3.5%
Anti-Homosexual (Gays and Lesbians)	5	2.6%	14	5.8%	18	4.2%
Anti-Heterosexual	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%
Anti-Bisexual	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%
Disability Bias	9	4.7%	2	0.8%	7	1.6%
Anti-Physical Disability	4	2.1%	1	0.4%	5	1.2%
Anti-Mental Disability	5	2.6%	1	0.4%	2	0.5%
Unknown	24	12.6%	43	17.9%	107	25.1%

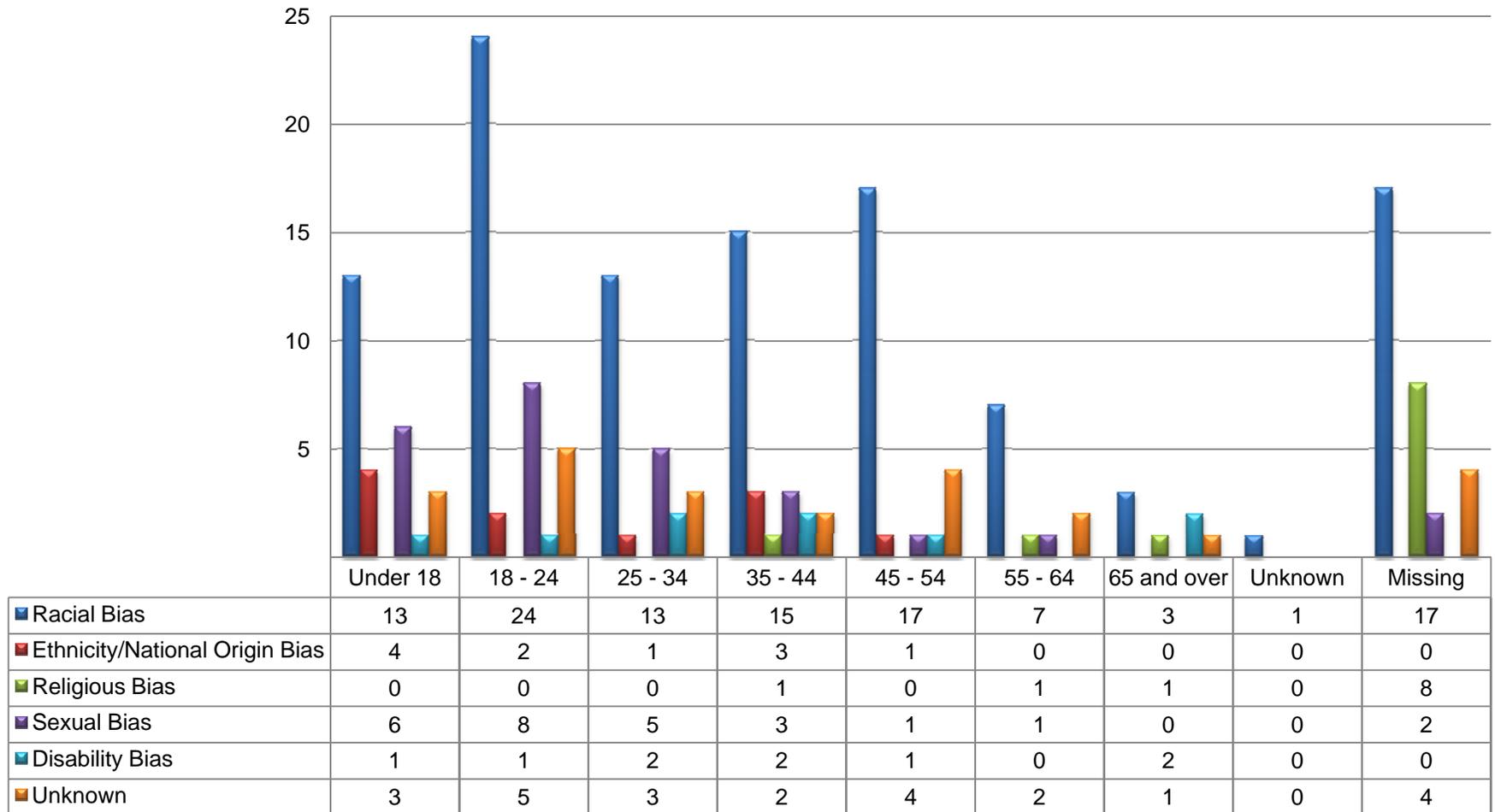
The three year analysis shows a 55.2% decrease in reported hate bias offenses from 2008 to 2010. The decline may be attributed to better relations within social cultures along with increased hate bias incident investigation by reporting law enforcement agencies. The category of Unknown Bias shows the sharpest decline in bias crimes. The decrease is contributed to law enforcement agencies actively investigating hate bias offenses in order to determine the motives of the hate offenses.

Victim Gender By Bias Type



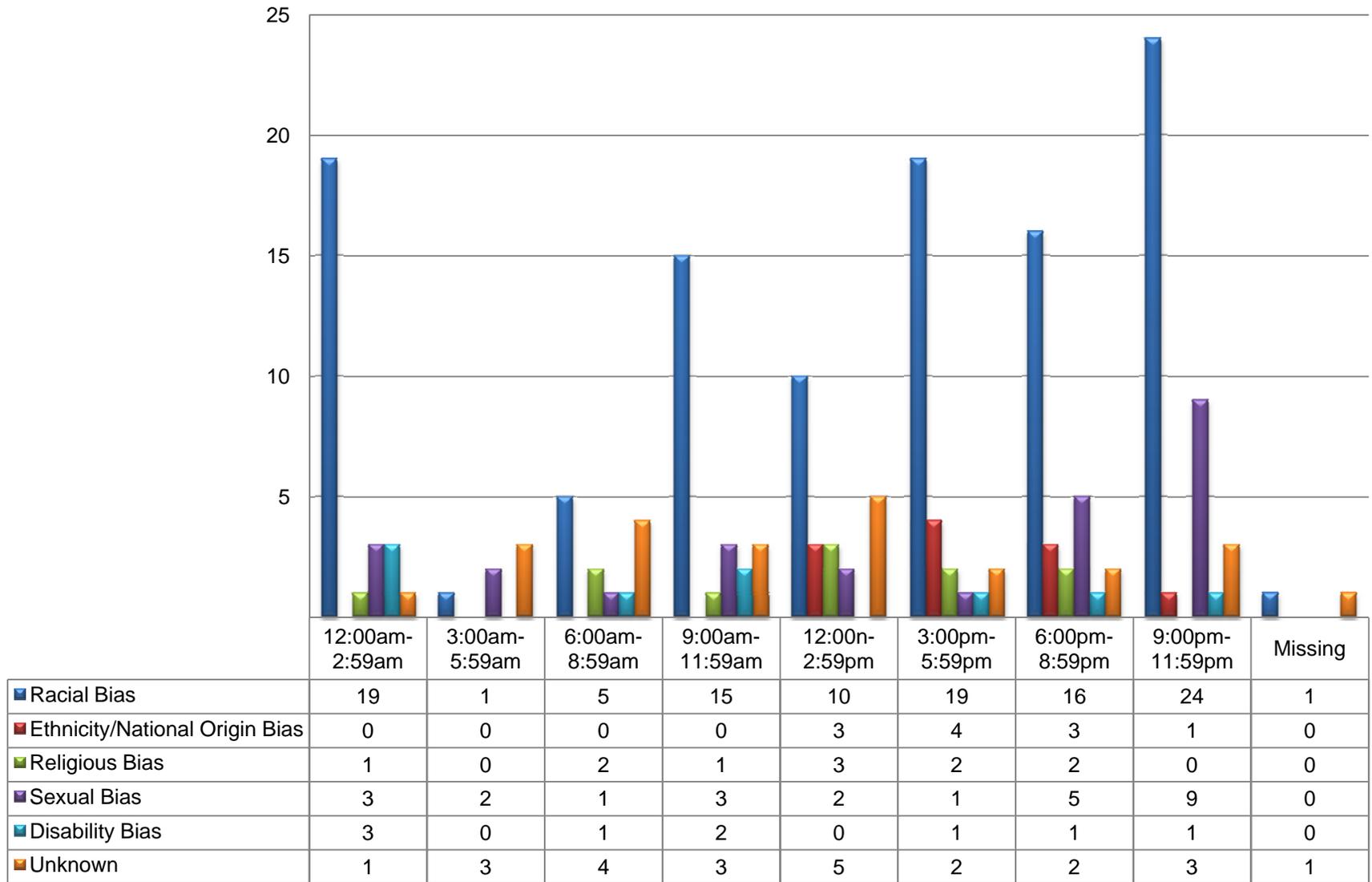
The category of Missing includes but is not limited to victims who do not have a gender which are classified as: Business, Government Buildings, Religious Organization, Society, etc.

Victim Age By Bias Type

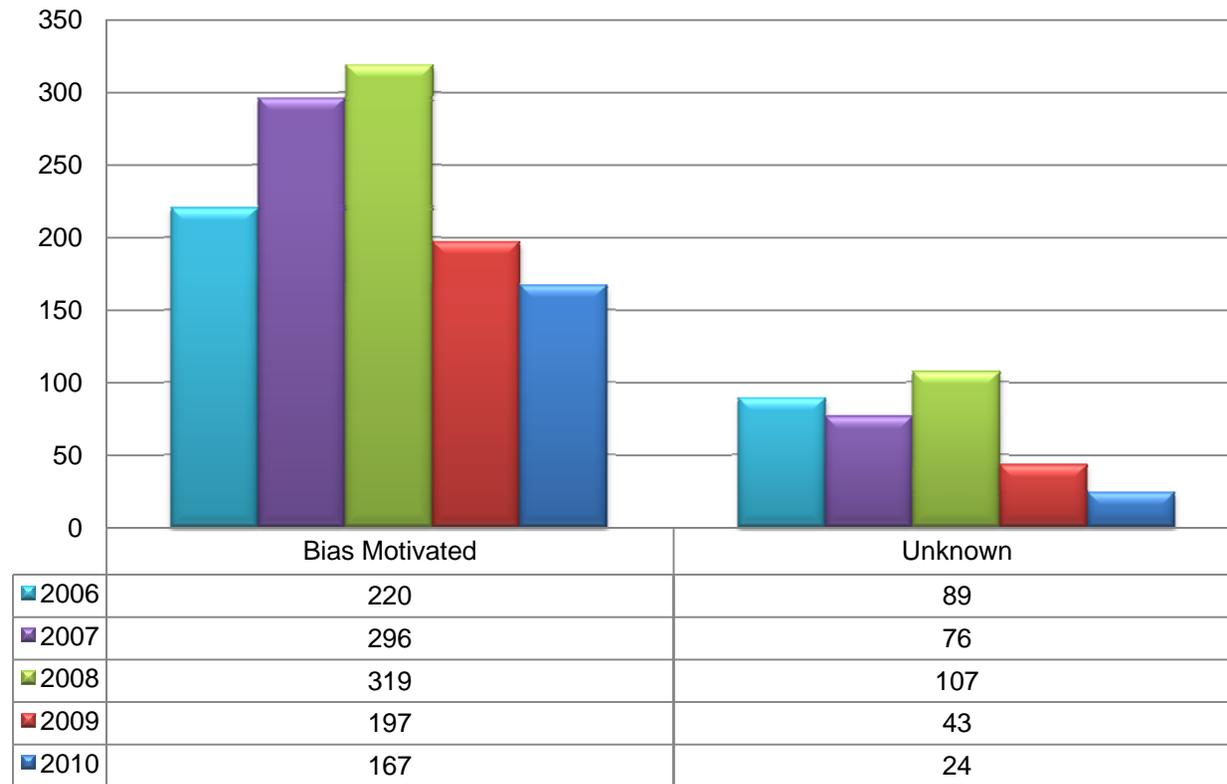


The category of Missing includes but is not limited to victims who do not have an age which are classified as: Business, Government Buildings, Religious Organization, Society, etc.

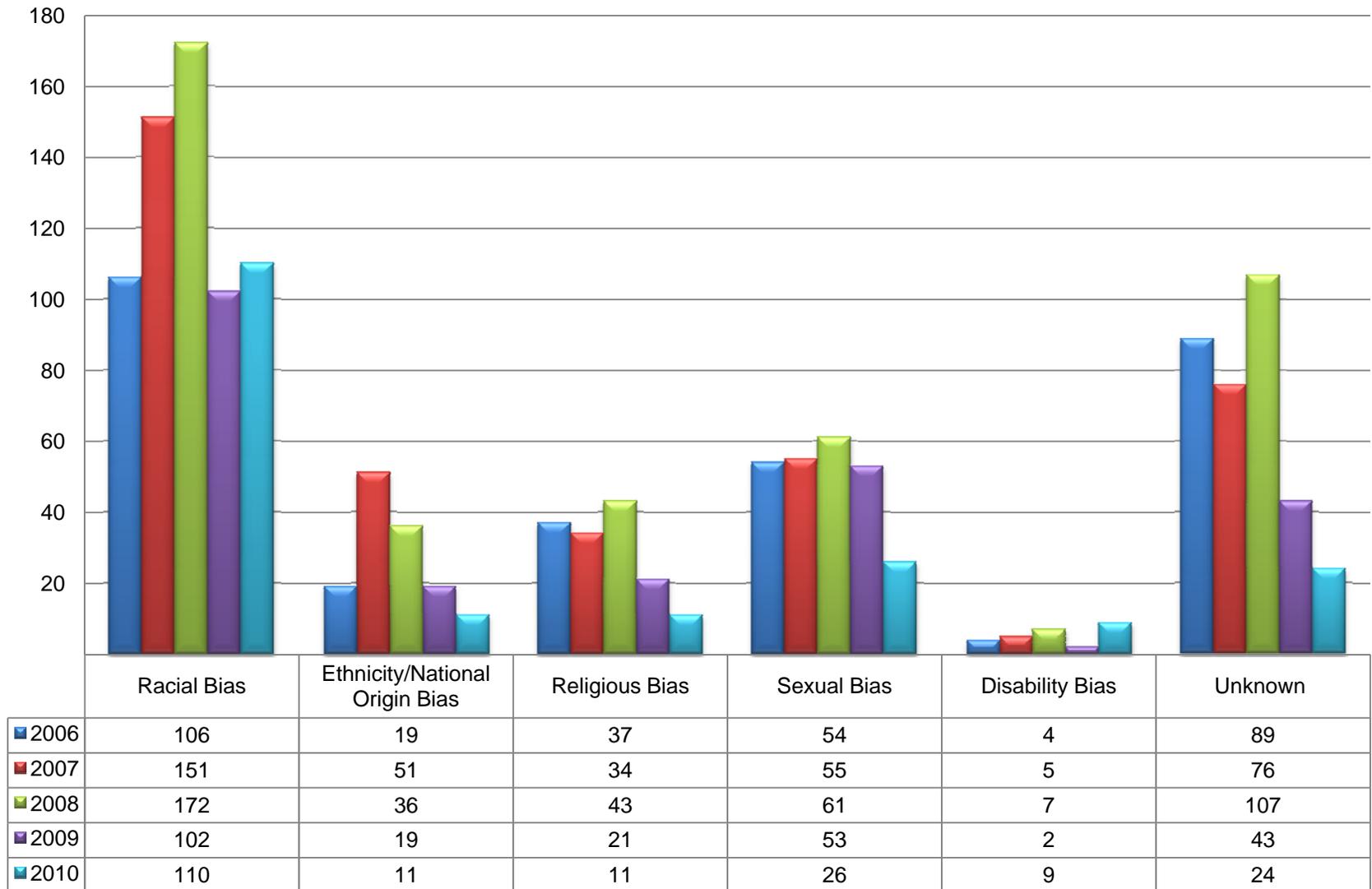
2010 Bias Motivated Offenses By Time Of Day



Five Year Trend Of Known And Unknown Bias Offenses



Five Year Trend Of Bias Motivated Offenses



2010 Anti-African American Bias With Offense Type

Jurisdiction	Offense Type							Total
	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation	Arson	Burglary	Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism	Theft - Shoplifting	
Alcoa Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Anderson County Sheriff's Department	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brownsville Police Department	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Cheatham County Sheriff's Department	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Clarksville Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cleveland Police Department	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Collierville Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Columbia Police Department	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Cookeville Police Department	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
Covington Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cross Plains Police Department	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Decatur County Sheriff's Department	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	5
Dickson Police Department	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Franklin Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Gallatin Police Department	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Hamilton County Sheriff's Department	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	6
Hendersonville Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Johnson City Police Department	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kingsport Police Department	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Lawrenceburg Police Department	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lexington Police Department	1	0	3	1	0	2	0	7
Madisonville Police Department	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Maury County Sheriff's Department	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Memphis Police Department	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
Memphis Shelby County Airport Authority Police	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

2010 Anti-African American Bias With Offense Type Continued

Jurisdiction	Offense Type							Total
	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation	Arson	Burglary	Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism	Theft - Shoplifting	
Middle Tennessee State University	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Morristown Police Department	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Murfreesboro Police Department	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Nashville Metro Police Department	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	7
Red Bank Police Department	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	4
Shelbyville Police Department	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Smithville Police Department	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Smyrna Police Department	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Soddy Daisy Police Department	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Spring Hill Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Stewart County Sheriff's Department	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Vanderbilt University	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	11	14	25	1	1	32	1	85

2010 Anti-Asian Pacific Islander Bias With Offense Type

Jurisdiction	Offense Type	
	Burglary	Total
Bolivar Police Department	2	2
Total	2	2

2010 Anti-White Bias With Offense Type

Jurisdiction	Offense Type						Total
	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation	Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism	Fraud - False Pretenses	Robbery	
Hamilton County Sheriff's Department	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Johnson City Police Department	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Memphis Police Department	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
Rutherford County Sheriff's Department	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Smyrna Police Department	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Soddy Daisy Police Department	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sumner County Sheriff's Department	0	7	0	1	0	0	8
Union City Police Department	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	3	11	1	1	1	1	18

2010 Anti-American Indian Bias With Offense Type

Jurisdiction	Offense Type	
	Simple Assault	Total
Oakland Police Department	1	1
Total	1	1

2010 Anti-Multi Racial Bias With Offense Type

Jurisdiction	Offense Type	
	Intimidation	Total
Lexington Police Department	3	3
Washington County Sheriff's Department	1	1
Total	4	4

2010 Anti-Hispanic Bias With Offense Type

Jurisdiction	Offense Type			
	Aggravated Assault	Intimidation	Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism	Total
Columbia Police Department	0	1	0	1
Johnson City Police Department	0	2	0	2
Memphis Police Department	1	0	0	1
Nashville Metro Police Department	0	1	0	1
Spring Hill Police Department	0	0	1	1
Westmoreland Police Department	0	2	0	2
Total	1	6	1	8

2010 Anti-Other Ethnicity Bias With Offense Type

Jurisdiction	Offense Type			
	Aggravated Assault	Intimidation	Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism	Total
Chattanooga Police Department	1	0	0	1
Cookeville Police Department	0	0	1	1
Memphis Police Department	0	1	0	1
Total	1	1	1	3

2010 Anti-Mental Disability Bias With Offense Type

Jurisdiction	Offense Type				Total
	Simple Assault	Burglary	Robbery	Theft - All Other Larceny	
Chattanooga Police Department	1	1	1	0	3
Germantown Police Department	0	0	0	1	1
Memphis Police Department	1	0	0	0	1
Total	2	1	1	1	5

2010 Anti-Physical Disability Bias With Offense Type

Jurisdiction	Offense Type		
	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Total
Rockwood Police Department	0	3	3
Tennessee Bureau of Investigation	1	0	1
Total	1	3	4

2010 Anti-Protestant Bias With Offense Type

Jurisdiction	Offense Type		
	Burglary	Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism	Total
Hamilton County Sheriff's Department	1	1	2
Total	1	1	2

2010 Anti-Other Religion Bias With Offense Type

Jurisdiction	Offense Type		
	Aggravated Assault	Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism	Total
Jackson Police Department	0	1	1
Memphis Police Department	1	0	1
Total	1	1	2

2010 Anti-Islamic Bias With Offense Type

Jurisdiction	Offense Type		
	Simple Assault	Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism	Total
Memphis Police Department	1	0	1
Rutherford County Sheriff's Department	0	2	2
Stewart County Sheriff's Department	0	1	1
Total	1	3	4

2010 Anti-Jewish Bias With Offense Type

Jurisdiction	Offense Type		
	Simple Assault	Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism	Total
Chattanooga Police Department	0	1	1
Knox County Sheriff's Department	0	1	1
Lewis County Sheriff's Department	1	0	1
Total	1	2	3

2010 Anti-Catholic Bias With Offense Type

Jurisdiction	Offense Type	
	Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism	Total
Oak Ridge Police Department	1	1
Total	1	1

2010 Anti-Bisexual Bias With Offense Type

Jurisdiction	Offense Type	
	Simple Assault	Total
Mount Carmel Police Department	1	1
Total	1	1

2010 Anti-Homosexual Gays And Lesbians Bias With Offense Type

Jurisdiction	Offense Type			Total
	Simple Assault	Intimidation	Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism	
Bradley County Sheriff's Department	0	1	0	1
Hamblen County Sheriff's Department	0	0	1	1
Kingsport Police Department	0	0	1	1
Memphis Police Department	1	0	0	1
Murfreesboro Police Department	1	0	0	1
Total	2	1	2	5

2010 Anti-Female Homosexual Bias With Offense Type

Jurisdiction	Offense Type		
	Intimidation	Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism	Total
Cookeville Police Department	0	1	1
Dickson Police Department	2	0	2
Manchester Police Department	0	1	1
Total	2	2	4

2010 Anti-Male Homosexual Bias With Offense Type

Jurisdiction	Offense Type					Total
	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation	Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism	Theft From Motor Vehicle	
Cleveland Police Department	1	1	0	0	0	2
Dickson Police Department	0	2	0	0	1	3
Dyersburg Police Department	0	2	0	0	0	2
Greenbrier Police Department	0	0	1	2	0	3
Hendersonville Police Department	0	0	1	0	0	1
Memphis Police Department	0	2	0	1	0	3
Nashville Metro Police Department	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pigeon Forge Police Department	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	2	8	2	3	1	16

2010 Unknown Bias With Offense Type

Jurisdiction	Offense Type							
	Murder	Forcible Rape	Forcible Fondling	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation	Burglary	Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism
Alamo Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Alexandria Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bolivar Police Department	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Carroll County Sheriff's Department	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chattanooga Metro Airport Public Safety Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chattanooga Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cross Plains Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gates Police Department	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardeman County Sheriff's Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jackson State Community College	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Jefferson City Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jefferson County Sheriff's Department	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jonesborough Police Department	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Knoxville Police Department	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macon County Sheriff's Department	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mount Carmel Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oak Ridge Police Department	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Spring Hill Police Department	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Van Buren County Sheriff's Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Watauga Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	1	3	2	4	1	5

2010 Unknown Bias With Offense Type Continued

Jurisdiction	Offense Type				
	Theft From Building	Theft - All Other Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Stolen Property Offenses	Total
Alamo Police Department	0	0	0	0	2
Alexandria Police Department	0	0	0	0	1
Bolivar Police Department	0	0	0	0	1
Carroll County Sheriff's Department	0	0	0	0	1
Chattanooga Metro Airport Public Safety Department	1	0	0	0	1
Chattanooga Police Department	0	0	0	0	1
Cross Plains Police Department	0	0	0	0	1
Gates Police Department	0	0	1	0	2
Hardeman County Sheriff's Department	0	0	0	0	1
Jackson State Community College	0	0	0	0	2
Jefferson City Police Department	0	0	0	0	1
Jefferson County Sheriff's Department	0	0	0	0	1
Jonesborough Police Department	0	0	0	0	1
Knoxville Police Department	0	0	0	0	1
Macon County Sheriff's Department	0	0	0	0	1
Mount Carmel Police Department	1	0	0	0	1
Oak Ridge Police Department	0	0	0	0	1
Spring Hill Police Department	0	0	0	0	2
Van Buren County Sheriff's Department	0	0	0	1	1
Watauga Police Department	0	1	0	0	1
Total	2	1	1	1	24

2010 Bias With Offense Type By Location - Statewide

Type Of Location	Residence/Home	Air/Bus/ Train Terminal	Bar/ Night Club	Commercial/ Office Building	Convenience Store	Grocery/ Supermarket	Hotel/ Motel/Etc.
Bias Motivation							
Racial Bias	51	1	1	3	1	0	3
Anti-White	10	0	1	0	0	0	2
Anti-African American	34	1	0	3	1	0	1
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Multi-Racial Group	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity/National Origin Bias	5	0	0	0	0	1	0
Anti-Hispanic	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religious Bias	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Anti-Jewish	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Catholic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Protestant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Other Religion	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sexual Bias	11	0	1	0	0	0	1
Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	6	0	1	0	0	0	1
Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Homosexual (Gays and Lesbians)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Bisexual	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability Bias	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Physical Disability	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Mental Disability	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	15	1	0	0	1	0	0

2010 Bias With Offense Type By Location – Statewide Continued

Type Of Location	Restaurant	Service/ Gas Station	Specialty Store (TV, Fur, etc.)	School/ College	Church/ Synagogue/ Temple	Government/ Public Building
Bias Motivation						
Racial Bias	1	0	1	9	1	4
Anti-White	0	0	0	2	0	0
Anti-African American	1	0	1	7	1	4
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Multi-Racial Group	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity/National Origin Bias	0	0	0	2	0	0
Anti-Hispanic	0	0	0	2	0	0
Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religious Bias	0	0	0	0	5	0
Anti-Jewish	0	0	0	0	1	0
Anti-Catholic	0	0	0	0	1	0
Anti-Protestant	0	0	0	0	1	0
Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	0	0	0	0	1	0
Anti-Other Religion	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sexual Bias	0	1	0	1	0	1
Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	0	0	0	1	0	1
Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Homosexual (Gays and Lesbians)	0	1	0	0	0	0
Anti-Bisexual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability Bias	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Physical Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Mental Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	2	1	0

2010 Bias With Offense Type By Location – Statewide Continued

Type Of Location	Jail/ Prison	Construction Site	Highway/ Road/ Alley	Parking Lot/ Garage	Field/ Woods	Lake/ Waterway	Other/ Unknown
Bias Motivation							
Racial Bias	1	2	17	8	2	1	3
Anti-White	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Anti-African American	0	2	15	8	2	1	3
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Multi-Racial Group	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity/National Origin Bias	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Anti-Hispanic	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Religious Bias	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Anti-Jewish	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Anti-Catholic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Protestant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Anti-Other Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Bias	0	0	3	3	1	0	3
Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	0	0	3	2	1	0	0
Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Anti-Homosexual (Gays and Lesbians)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Anti-Bisexual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability Bias	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Anti-Physical Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Mental Disability	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	1	2	0	0	1

TIBRS Group A Offense Definitions

1. Arson (200)

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

2. Assault Offenses

Definition – An unlawful attack by one person upon another.

A. Aggravated Assault (13A)

Definition – 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.

B. Simple Assault (13B)

Definition – 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.

C. Intimidation (13C)

Definition – 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.

D. Stalking (13D)

Definition – 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.

3. Bribery (510)

Definition – The offering, giving receiving or soliciting of any thing 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.

4. Burglary/Breaking and Entering (220)

Definition – The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.

5. Counterfeiting/Forgery (250)

Definition – 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.

6. Vandalism Intentional Destruction/Damage of Property (290)

Definition – 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.

7. Drug/Narcotic Offenses

Definition – 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.

A. Drug/Narcotic Violations (35A)

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

B. Drug Equipment Violations (35B)

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

8. Embezzlement (270)

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

9. Extortion/Blackmail (210)

Definition – 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.

10. Fraud Offenses

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

A. False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game (26A)

Definition – 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.

B. Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud (26B)

Definition – The unlawful use of a credit or debit card or automatic teller machine for fraudulent purposes.

C. Impersonation (26C)

Definition – 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.

D. Welfare Fraud (26D)

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

E. Wire Fraud (26E)

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

11. Gambling Offenses

Definition – 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.

A. Betting/Wagering (39A)

Definition – 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.

B. Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling (39B)

Definition – To unlawfully operate, promote or assist in the operation of a game of chance, lottery or other gambling activity.

C. Gambling Equipment Violations (39C)

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

D. Sports Tampering (39D)

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

12. Homicide Offenses

A. Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter (09A)

Definition – The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

B. Negligent Manslaughter (09B)

Definition – The killing of another person through negligence.

C. Justifiable Homicide (09C)

Definition – 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 and is not included in an agency's crime counts. Justifiable Homicide is not considered a crime.

13. Kidnapping/Abduction (100)

Definition – 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.

14. Larceny/Theft Offenses

Definition – The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another person.

A. Pocket-Picking (23A)

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

B. Purse Snatching (23B)

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

C. Shoplifting (23C)

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

D. Theft from a Building (23D)

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

E. Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Device (23E)

Definition – A theft from a machine or device which is operated or activated by the use of coins.

F. Theft from Motor Vehicle (23F)

Definition – The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked.

G. Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories (23G)

Definition – 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.

H. All Other Larceny (23H)

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

15. Motor Vehicle Theft (240)

Definition – The theft of a motor vehicle.

16. Pornography/Obscene Material (370)

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

17. Prostitution Offenses

A. Prostitution (40A)

Definition – To unlawfully engage in sexual relations for profit.

B. Assisting or Promoting Prostitution (40B)

Definition – 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.

18. Robbery (120)

Definition – The taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstance 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.

19. Sex Offenses, Forcible

A. Forcible Rape (11A)

Definition – 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.

B. Forcible Sodomy (11B)

Definition – 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.

C. Sexual Assault With An Object (11C)

Definition – 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.

D. Forcible Fondling (11D)

Definition – 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.

20. Sex Offenses, Nonforcible

Definition – Unlawful, Nonforcible sexual intercourse.

A. Incest (36A)

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

B. Statutory Rape (36B)

Definition – 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 than the victim for an offense to be classified as Statutory Rape.

21. Stolen Property Offense (280)

Definition – 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.

22. Weapon Law Violations (520)

Definition – 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 eleven 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.

1. Bad Checks (90A)

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

2. Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations (90B)

Definition – 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.

3. Disorderly Conduct (90C)

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

4. Driving Under the Influence (90D)

Definition – 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.

5. Drunkenness (90E)

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

6. Family Offense, Nonviolent (90F)

Definition – 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.

7. Liquor Law Violations (90G)

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

8. Peeping Tom (90H)

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

9. Runaway (90I)

Definition – A person under 18 years of age who has left home without the permission of his/her parent(s) or legal guardian.

10. Trespass of Real Property (90J)

Definition – To unlawfully enter land, a dwelling or other real property.

11. All Other Offenses (90Z)

Definition – 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.