

State of Tennessee

**Council of Juvenile and
Family Court Judges**



2001

Annual Statistical Report

TENNESSEE COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES

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2001 TENNESSEE ANNUAL JUVENILE COURT STATISTICAL REPORT

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of this effort by the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth.*

Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

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JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN TENNESSEE

Tennessee's juvenile courts operate under the basic philosophy of striving to assure that each child coming before the court receives the opportunity for appropriate physical, mental, and moral development. The courts endeavor to facilitate this opportunity through consideration of each child's case on its individual merits while adhering to three primary obligations: (1) protecting the community and society at large; (2) acting in the best interest and welfare of the child by means of protection, treatment, and rehabilitation; and (3) upholding the dignity of the law.

Tennessee is home to 98 juvenile courts with 112 juvenile court judges. Of these 98 courts, 17 are designated "Special Act" juvenile courts, while the remaining 81 are general sessions courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Each of these courts, with the exception of Bristol and Johnson City, are county-based and administered, with at least one juvenile court located in each of the state's 95 counties. While all of Tennessee's courts with juvenile jurisdiction strive to follow the procedural guidelines established by the Tennessee Rules of Juvenile Procedure, there is very little standardization with regard to juvenile court size, management, and administration. Hence, Tennessee's juvenile court system is diverse and tends to reflect the needs and preferences of the people living within a given county or community.

Jurisdiction Of The Juvenile Court

It is said that more lives are touched by juvenile courts than by any other courts. Juvenile courts deal not only with delinquency and status offenses, but also with issues of child neglect and abuse, child support, child custody, establishing parentage, visitation, and the need for a child's medical and/or mental health treatment. Juvenile courts can be seen as performing the diverse functions of a court of law, a probation department, a "jail", a nursery, a welfare agency, and a mental health agency. Tennessee's juvenile courts have jurisdiction within the following areas:

- The adjudication of children as dependent, neglected, abused, unruly, or delinquent.
- The determination of custody or the appointment of a guardian of a child.
- The termination of parental rights.
- The ordering of treatment, evaluation, and/or commitment of mentally retarded and/or mentally ill children.
- The commitment of children to the custody of the Tennessee Department of Children's Services.
- The establishment of parentage.
- The ordering and enforcement of child support for children.
- Establishing visitation for non-custodial parents.

- The enforcement of the Compulsory School Attendance Laws.
- The removal of the age restrictions on a minor's application for a marriage license.
- The giving of judicial consent to a minor's employment or enlistment in the armed services if law requires such consent.
- The giving of judicial consent to the medical treatment of a child when his/her parents or guardians are unable to do so.
- Judicial authorization of an abortion without parental consent.
- The adjudication of alleged traffic violations by persons under the age of eighteen.
- The transfer of serious delinquency cases to criminal court for trial as adults.

Pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated § 37-1-159, the juvenile court is a Court of Record. It may enforce its orders in any way in which a court of equity may enforce its orders and decrees, including by imprisonment and by fine for contempt.

Juvenile Court Professional Staff

The dedication of the juvenile court staff is crucial to the functioning of the juvenile court. The typical juvenile court professional staff is comprised of the Juvenile Court Judge, the Referee (primarily in the larger courts), the Youth Services Officers or Probation Officers, and the Juvenile Court Clerk.

The Juvenile Court Judge must be 30 years old, licensed to practice law (unless elected to the post prior to 1982, or the county has no qualified attorney), a resident of his/her district for one year, and elected by the people. In addition to his/her judicial duties, the Judge is the chief administrator of the court and is seen as having the following attributes: (1) learned in the law; (2) possessing administrative ability and experience; (3) maintaining a broad acquaintance with modern social problems affecting children and youth; and (4) having a realistic understanding of children and their behavior in relation to their total life needs.

The Referee is appointed by the Judge, and may be directed to hear any case or class of cases. He or she must be licensed to practice law and has the same authority and powers as the Judge to issue process and to conduct proceedings. Referees are generally appointed when the court's juvenile justice population is greater than one Judge can cover, or when a commitment is probable and the Judge is not an attorney.

The Youth Services Officer (YSO) and Probation Officer (PO) are officials of the court and are essential to the functioning of the judicial process, as well as to the welfare of the children within the juvenile justice system. Their duties include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Juvenile Court Intake
- Pre-hearing Investigations
- Referral
- Supervision
- Detention Screenings
- Counseling
- Record Keeping

The Juvenile Court Clerk is the record keeping and records management backbone of the juvenile court. The clerk maintains separate minutes, dockets, and legal records of all matters pertaining to juvenile court proceedings as required by law. Juvenile court clerks also collect all fees, fines, and court costs assessed by the juvenile court.

Juvenile Court Process

In Tennessee, the basic juvenile court process is comprised of three central phases: (1) Intake, (2) Adjudication, and (3) Disposition.

Juvenile court intake is a process through which the court reviews information in order to determine whether it has the authority to intervene in a child's life and in what manner it will administer its authority. The components of the intake process are referral to intake, detention screening, and assessment of how to handle the complaint. Referral to intake involves the filing of a complaint by law enforcement, parents, or other individuals or agencies requesting the court to exercise its authority. If the complainant requests detention, the intake officer performs a detention screening to determine if there is probable cause (legal sufficiency) that the child committed the alleged offense and is subject to detention in accordance with statute. Lastly, an assessment is made to determine if the complaint should be excluded, if informal adjustment (a voluntary agreement between the intake officer, the child and the parents) should be pursued, or if a petition should be filed.

In most instances, if a petition is filed, the case goes into the adjudicatory phase. In this phase the case is heard by the juvenile court judge or referee to determine if the allegations of the petition are true. In making its decision, the court considers only the evidence that has been formally admitted. If the allegations are not substantiated or cannot be proven, the petition will be dismissed. In those situations where the allegations are substantiated, the judge will proceed immediately or will set a later hearing to determine the appropriate outcome or disposition for the case.

The purpose of the dispositional phase is to determine an appropriate course of action regarding the child and his/her circumstances. Disposition, insofar as possible, typically attempts to meet the treatment, social, and rehabilitation needs of the child.

JUVENILE COURT DATA COLLECTION PROCESS FOR THE 2001 ANNUAL REPORT

As required by Tennessee Code Annotated § 37-1-506, 2001 data were sent to the Tennessee Juvenile Court Information System (TJCIS) by each court with juvenile jurisdiction. All ninety-eight (98) courts sent data to TJCIS electronically either on diskettes or as attachments to electronic mail. These courts either used a data entry software program provided by TCJFCJ or other software that their individual court had obtained. All data were cleaned, edited, and analyzed to produce the 2001 Annual Report, as well as year-end and ad hoc statistical reports.

In 2001, **all of Tennessee's juvenile courts once again reported data** to TJCIS. Every Tennessee court has reported data to TJCIS for the past seven years, thereby distinguishing Tennessee as having one of the relatively few juvenile court statewide databases in the country with every court reporting. All automated court systems were required to utilize data edits developed by TJCIS staff. These required data edits did not allow many incomplete or incorrectly coded records to be copied to diskette for inclusion in the TJCIS database. Data received in this fashion were mostly error free with respect to coding issues.

NOTE: It is important for the reader to understand that the TJCIS definition of case is as follows: "All referral reasons/charges reported to the court (via complaint, petition, motion, etc.) on a given day for a given child."

NOTE: It is also important to be aware that the TJCIS data is based on Date of Disposition. This is the date that the case is disposed by the Juvenile Court and could vary in length of time from the date the Referral was initially made to Court. All data in this report is based upon cases Disposed by the Juvenile Court and then Reported to TCJFCJ during the calendar year 2001.

Limitations of the 2001 Juvenile Court Data

There were three courts with data reporting problems. Humphreys County had computer problems, having reported through September. Anderson and Lincoln County have some questionable data as the categories of referrals are not consistent with other counties.

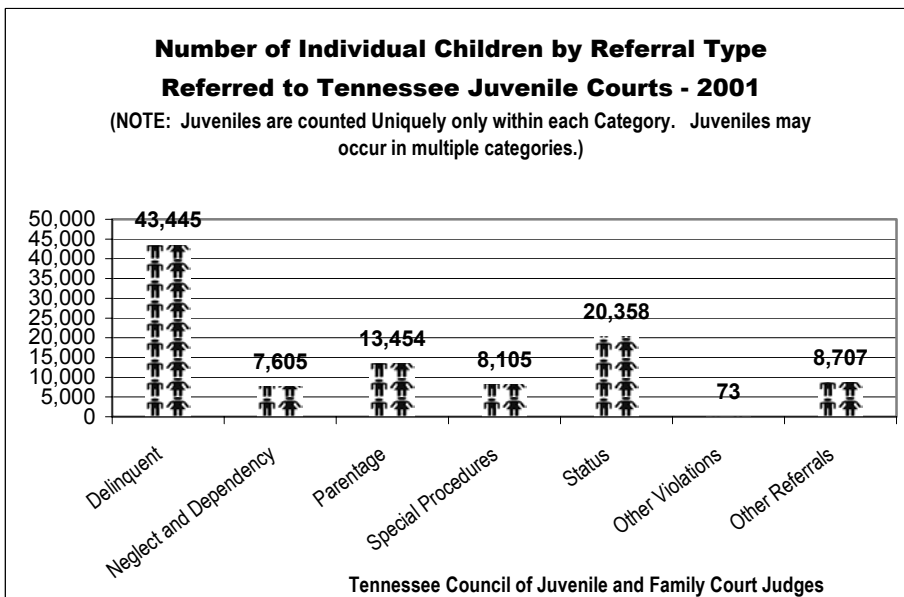
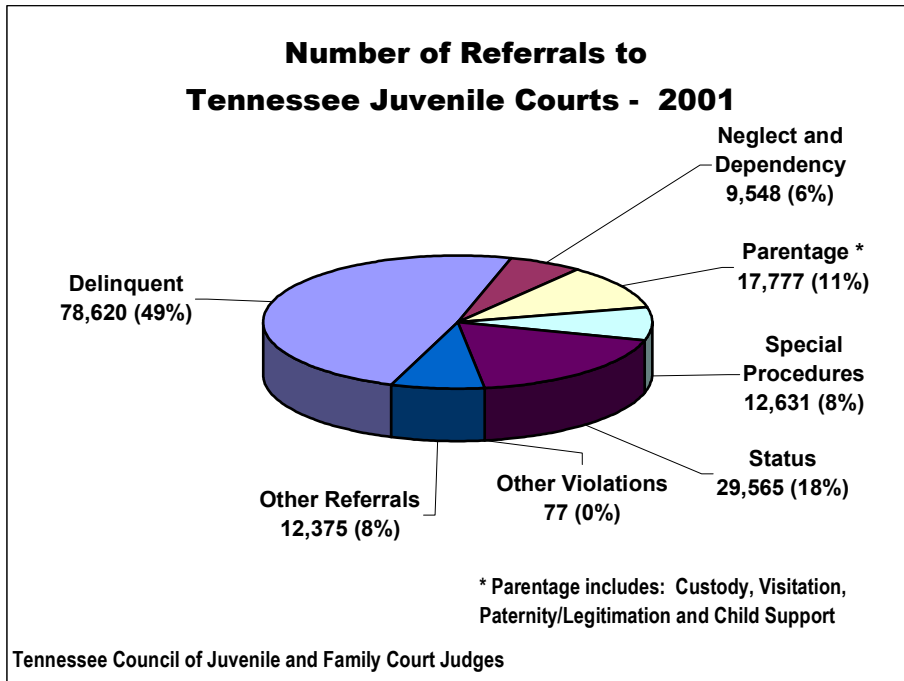
In addition to these three courts, other courts vary in the completeness of their reporting of dependency and neglect cases. Some courts do not report any dependency and neglect cases. Steps are under way to provide training and technical assistance to courts to improve this situation. The collection is continuing to improve but still has room for improvement.

It is also important to note that many juvenile courts do not hear traffic cases. In these jurisdictions, traffic cases go to the court exercising jurisdiction over adult traffic violations. Since some courts' statistics include traffic cases and some do not, one must be cautious in comparing courts with each other. Additionally, although juvenile courts handle adult cases such as contributing to the dependency or delinquency of a minor, these cases are not reported to TJCIS.

2001 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

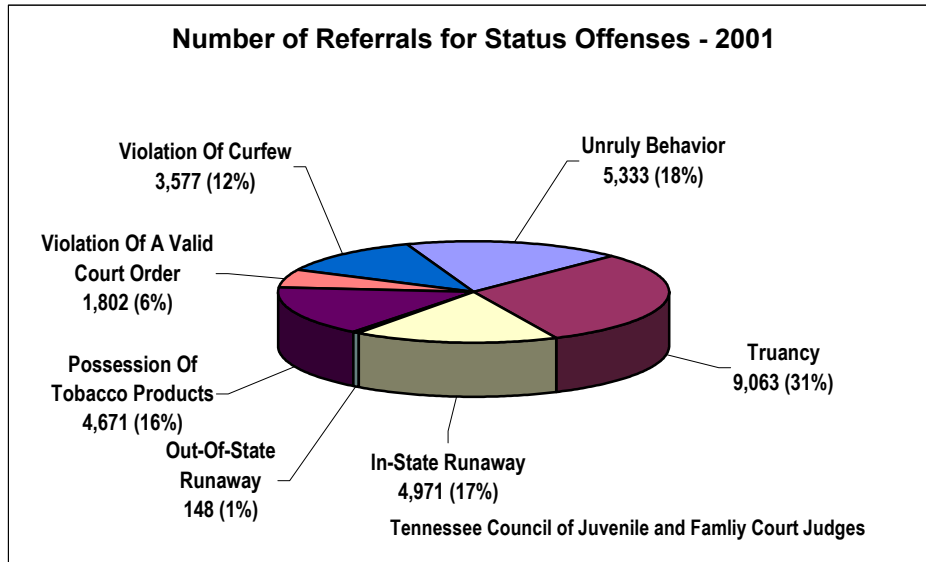
With all of Tennessee's 98 juvenile courts participating, information regarding **83,412** children, **134,618** cases, and **160,593** referral reasons was reported to the Tennessee Juvenile Court Information System for the period between January 1, 2001 and December 31, 2001. The number of children, cases, and referral reasons each increased from calendar year 2000.

During 2001, nearly half (49%) of the referral reasons in Tennessee's juvenile courts were for alleged delinquent offenses. Status offenses represented 18% of referral reasons, while non-offense referral reasons comprised an additional 33% of the total juvenile court referrals. A status offense is an offense committed by a child, that if committed by an adult, would not be considered an offense or unlawful act. An example of this is smoking when one is not legally an adult.

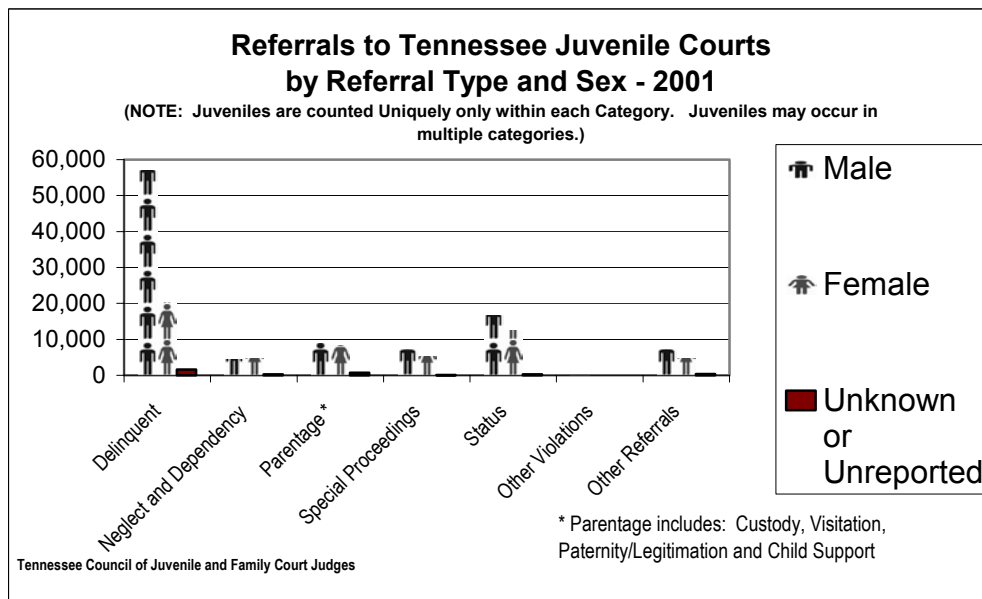


When comparing the 2001 data with those of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000, the two most commonly referred delinquent offenses continued to be traffic offenses and theft of property.

Truancy remained the most often-reported referral reason within the status offense category for 2001, and unruly behavior became the second most reported status offense. Referral reasons surrounding issues of dependency/neglect and custody remained the most prevalent within the non-offense category.



The 2001 data continued to reflect that males were referred to juvenile court almost twice as often as females, and were referred for alleged delinquent offenses almost three times more often than their female counterparts. The number of referral reasons for status offenses continued to vary much less with respect to gender (12,544 status offense referrals of females, 16,717 status offense referrals of males). Age statistics for 2001 showed that 15-year-olds through 18-year-olds for both genders constituted 54% of the juvenile court population (17 through 18 accounted for 23%).



Regarding race, little difference was seen between previous years' data and those of 2001. In 2001, African American and other non-white children were reported as representing 34% of the juvenile court population. Conversely, white children were reported as making up 62% of the juvenile court population.

Law enforcement continued to be the most often cited referral source for juveniles to the courts (47.3%), while parents continued to represent the second most often cited referral source (11.4%). With regard to the most frequently reported reason for referral, law enforcement personnel appeared more likely to refer juveniles for traffic complaints, while parents made referrals most often for "Other", then unruly behavior and custody were second and third most often reported referral from parents. The 2001 data shows court staff (8.8%) as the third most often reported source, while schools (8.5%) was the fourth and relatives (6.5%) was the fifth.

When looking at the six most frequently reported referral reasons associated with each referral source, the tables on pages 35 - 37 reveal that, in 2001, law enforcement personnel continued to appear more likely to refer juveniles for traffic complaints (41%), while other (19%) along with unruly behavior (19%) were the most often cited reason for referral by parents closely followed by Custody (18%). With regard to schools, truancy remained the most cited referral reason (66%), while victims continued to refer more often for theft of property (38%).

The 2001 data was analyzed to determine the number of children transferred to adult court for the alleged commitment of delinquent offenses. The data showed that, of the 283 children transferred to adult court in 2001, 88.3% were males, with 49.5% of the children being African American males. The court with the largest number of children transferred was the Shelby County Juvenile Court, which accounted for 27.9% of the statewide transfers.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURTS

2001

During the reporting period between January 1, 2001 and December 31, 2001, information regarding 83,412 children was reported by the juvenile courts to the Tennessee Juvenile Court Information System (TJCIS). This number represents a statewide increase of three percent (3%) or 2,575 children compared to calendar year 2000.

The juvenile courts reporting the largest number of children referred and disposed were Shelby County/ Memphis, Davidson County/Nashville, Hamilton County/Chattanooga, and Knox County/Knoxville. Once again, Shelby County reported the largest number of children (15,684) and Hancock County, reporting 25 children, was the county with the smallest number of children reported to be referred to juvenile court.

Please refer to the chart on pages 9-10 for a county by county listing of the numbers of children, cases, and referrals.

NOTE: The reader should note that the TJCIS definition of case is as follows: "All referral reasons/charges reported to the court (via complaint, petition, motion, etc.) on a given day for a given child."

NOTE: It is also important to be aware that the TJCIS data is based on Date of Disposition. This is the date that the case is disposed by the Juvenile. All data in this report is based upon cases Disposed by the Juvenile Court and then Reported to TCJFCJ during the calendar year 2001.

**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
Number of Children, Cases and Referral Reasons By Court
Based on Number of Reported Cases
January 1, 2001 - December 31, 2001**

	Children	Number of 2001 Cases	Referral Reasons
ANDERSON **	973	1,381	1,449
BEDFORD	471	880	1,368
BENTON	155	179	229
BLEDSON	244	350	449
BLOUNT	1,524	2,236	2,254
BRADLEY	842	2,523	2,927
CAMPBELL	499	499	499
CANNON	148	250	250
CARROLL	176	241	339
CARTER	597	1,068	1,068
CHEATHAM	685	894	993
CHESTER	132	148	175
CLAIBORNE	308	606	643
CLAY	134	247	365
COCKE	990	1,399	1,498
COFFEE	459	576	708
CROCKETT	84	132	198
CUMBERLAND	622	742	800
DAVIDSON	11,730	19,240	22,902
DECATUR	108	124	136
DEKALB	271	388	400
DICKSON	708	918	1,017
DYER	479	735	836
FAYETTE	329	347	361
FENTRESS	161	206	222
FRANKLIN	440	605	698
GIBSON	734	1,433	1,600
GILES	442	606	849
GRAINGER	469	469	556
GREENE	754	1,103	1,200
GRUNDY	355	789	881
HAMBLEN	737	1,653	1,848
HAMILTON	3,478	4,926	5,539
HANCOCK	25	31	38
HARDEMAN	386	474	758
HARDIN	246	530	573
HAWKINS	975	1,525	1,642
HAYWOOD	330	426	668
HENDERSON	545	788	985
HENRY	273	381	486
HICKMAN	275	328	385
HOUSTON	126	226	246
HUMPHREYS *	244	420	444
JACKSON	99	144	190
JEFFERSON	851	1,647	1,784
JOHNSON	167	168	168
KNOX	3,747	4,916	5,923
LAKE	89	114	122
LAUDERDALE	952	4,983	5,550
LAWRENCE	608	774	781
LEWIS	122	141	181

**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
Number of Children, Cases and Referral Reasons By Court
Based on Number of Reported Cases
January 1, 2001 - December 31, 2001**

	Children	Number of 2001 Cases	Referral Reasons
LINCOLN **	200	300	340
LOUDON	597	1,014	1,185
MCMINN	494	628	772
MCNAIRY	491	497	548
MACON	392	646	768
MADISON	672	860	1,052
MARION	398	420	435
MARSHALL	523	685	827
MAURY	1,296	2,632	2,880
MEIGS	140	149	152
MONROE	512	763	825
MONTGOMERY	1,979	2,380	3,065
MOORE	40	44	44
MORGAN	157	176	202
OBION	346	440	587
OVERTON	93	93	100
PERRY	151	232	258
PICKETT	49	66	68
POLK	54	57	73
PUTNAM	942	1,565	1,837
RHEA	386	552	655
ROANE	212	282	304
ROBERTSON	1,367	3,619	4,273
RUTHERFORD	1,094	1,343	1,957
SCOTT	187	257	326
SEQUATCHIE	102	109	125
SEVIER	1,728	3,149	4,170
SHELBY	15,684	24,934	29,324
SMITH	93	107	131
STEWART	145	198	270
SULLIVAN DIV. 1	579	790	851
SUMNER	2,164	5,077	5,822
TIPTON	286	394	553
TROUSDALE	135	162	205
UNICOI	195	265	272
UNION	353	369	410
VAN BUREN	34	49	51
WARREN	817	1,162	1,515
WASHINGTON	1,068	1,640	1,727
WAYNE	329	447	559
WEAKLEY	242	372	461
WHITE	190	339	381
WILLIAMSON	2,348	3,602	6,923
WILSON	974	1,570	1,861
JOHNSON CITY	1,117	1,807	2,392
BRISTOL	737	1,081	1,287
SULLIVAN DIV. 2	1,022	1,386	1,589
Total	83,412	134,618	160,593

* These counties only submitted data for part of the calendar year. See page 4 for details.

** Lincoln and Anderson county have questionable data due to categories of referrals in comparison with other counties

2001 RACE, SEX AND AGE INFORMATION BASED ON NUMBER OF CHILDREN

The tables on pages 12-14 present the number of children by race, sex, and age for calendar year 2001. White males, totaling 31,498 and representing 38% of the overall juvenile court population outnumbered their female counterparts, who totaled 19,694 and represented 24% of the juvenile court population. African American males, totaling 15,646 and representing 19% of the juvenile court population, outnumbered their female counterparts, who totaled 10,602 and represented 13% of the juvenile court population. These percentage data are consistent with those of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.

Regarding race, non-white (African American, Native American, Asian, and Mixed Race) children were reported as representing 34% of the juvenile court population. Conversely, white children were reported as making up 62% of the juvenile court population. Those counties reporting the highest percentages of non-white children within their juvenile court population were as follows:

Haywood - 81%

Shelby - 78%

Madison - 61%

Davidson – 60%

Fayette - 58%

When looking at age, the 2001 data indicated that the largest number of children continued to fall within the 15 through 16 years of age category (see chart on page 17). Prior to the 1994, 1995, and 1996 data, African American females historically were represented more in the Birth to 10 years of age category. In 1994, 1995, and 1996, African American females were most represented in the 15 through 16 age group. In 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and again in 2001, the largest category for African American females returned to the Birth to 10 years age category.

Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
Total Number of Children By Race And Sex By Court
Based on Number of Children
January 1, 2001 - December 31, 2001

	White Male	African American Male	Other Race Male	Male Race Unknown	White Female	African American Female	Other Race Female	Female Race Unknown	White Sex Unknown	African American Sex Unknown	Other Race Sex Unknown	Race & Sex Unknown	Total
ANDERSON **	566	106	13	3	250	32	3	0	0	0	0	0	973
BEDFORD	258	42	2	0	147	19	3	0	0	0	0	0	471
BENTON	81	2	0	0	71	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	155
BLEDSON	158	2	3	0	75	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	244
BLOUNT	747	68	15	63	516	45	22	35	1	0	1	11	1,524
BRADLEY	480	48	9	22	245	18	9	11	0	0	0	0	842
CAMPBELL	288	3	0	0	206	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	499
CANNON	82	4	3	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148
CARROLL	93	20	3	0	55	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	176
CARTER	278	6	2	51	213	3	1	43	0	0	0	0	597
CHEATHAM	420	12	0	2	249	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	685
CHESTER	66	15	1	1	32	13	3	1	0	0	0	0	132
CLAIBORNE	180	0	1	0	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308
CLAY	83	4	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134
COCKE	466	17	5	0	484	10	7	1	0	0	0	0	990
COFFEE	260	17	2	20	143	6	5	5	0	0	0	1	459
CROCKETT	46	10	1	6	16	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	84
CUMBERLAND	346	3	4	28	205	0	2	30	0	0	0	4	622
DAVIDSON	2,106	3,564	419	275	1,708	2,790	283	240	2	7	2	334	11,730
DECATUR	63	8	1	0	34	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	108
DEKALB	154	7	2	3	102	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	271
DICKSON	340	39	8	30	226	10	6	29	0	1	0	19	708
DYER	226	80	2	6	115	46	0	4	0	0	0	0	479
FAYETTE	51	112	2	17	45	75	1	15	0	2	0	9	329
FENTRESS	102	4	0	0	54	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	161
FRANKLIN	253	17	6	0	140	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	440
GIBSON	195	120	5	81	119	109	5	60	1	11	0	28	734
GILES	217	62	3	0	129	25	6	0	0	0	0	0	442
GRAINGER	306	0	0	0	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	469
GREENE	464	12	3	5	264	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	754
GRUNDY	196	0	1	0	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	355
HAMBLIN	414	45	4	10	219	34	8	3	0	0	0	0	737
HAMILTON	1,017	955	26	67	586	701	23	92	1	0	0	10	3,478
HANCOCK	17	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
HARDEMAN	90	134	1	21	46	38	0	17	0	2	1	36	386
HARDIN	146	7	0	0	87	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	246

Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
Total Number of Children By Race And Sex By Court
Based on Number of Children
January 1, 2001 - December 31, 2001

	White Male	African American Male	Other Race Male	Male Race Unknown	White Female	African American Female	Other Race Female	Female Race Unknown	White Sex Unknown	African American Sex Unknown	Other Race Sex Unknown	Race & Sex Unknown	Total
HAWKINS	611	4	1	2	350	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	975
HAYWOOD	38	134	2	0	23	118	3	1	0	11	0	0	330
HENDERSON	249	35	11	0	211	23	16	0	0	0	0	0	545
HENRY	127	37	1	3	90	11	1	3	0	0	0	0	273
HICKMAN	153	3	3	3	101	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	275
HOUSTON	62	6	5	1	46	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	126
HUMPHREYS *	129	13	4	3	89	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	244
JACKSON	63	1	0	0	34	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	99
JEFFERSON	457	8	3	39	254	5	0	25	1	0	0	59	851
JOHNSON	126	0	0	0	38	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	167
KNOX	1,436	331	15	231	954	226	8	189	1	1	0	355	3,747
LAKE	24	12	1	10	23	11	1	7	0	0	0	0	89
LAUDERDALE	255	269	7	4	180	226	9	2	0	0	0	0	952
LAWRENCE	315	12	0	52	176	8	0	37	0	0	0	8	608
LEWIS	67	6	1	1	46	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	122
LINCOLN **	115	22	1	0	49	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	200
LOUDON	360	5	0	10	220	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	597
MCMINN	298	23	7	1	154	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	494
MCNAIRY	272	23	4	0	180	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	491
MACON	245	0	2	1	136	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	392
MADISON	176	260	3	1	82	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	672
MARION	213	23	0	0	149	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	398
MARSHALL	290	37	6	1	167	17	2	3	0	0	0	0	523
MAURY	586	186	13	41	341	92	8	25	2	1	0	1	1,296
MEIGS	86	3	1	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140
MONROE	282	10	11	0	187	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	512
MONTGOMERY	737	355	69	18	516	209	58	15	0	1	0	1	1,979
MOORE	19	0	0	0	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
MORGAN	93	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	157
OBION	180	29	0	0	114	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	346
OVERTON	68	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93
PERRY	93	4	1	1	45	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	151
PICKETT	28	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
POLK	39	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
PUTNAM	549	17	4	41	300	2	4	19	1	0	0	5	942
RHEA	207	6	6	1	145	10	10	1	0	0	0	0	386
ROANE	114	10	0	0	85	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	212

**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
Total Number of Children By Race And Sex By Court
Based on Number of Children
January 1, 2001 - December 31, 2001**

	White Male	African American Male	Other Race Male	Male Race Unknown	White Female	African American Female	Other Race Female	Female Race Unknown	White Sex Unknown	African American Sex Unknown	Other Race Sex Unknown	Race & Sex Unknown	Total
ROBERTSON	724	124	2	40	387	65	3	17	1	0	0	4	1,367
RUTHERFORD	633	106	23	0	258	63	11	0	0	0	0	0	1,094
SCOTT	117	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187
SEQUATCHIE	62	1	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102
SEVIER	1,017	8	9	5	677	2	8	2	0	0	0	0	1,728
SHELBY	1,981	7,301	46	136	1,248	4,880	36	56	0	0	0	0	15,684
SMITH	61	4	0	1	22	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	93
STEWART	101	2	2	0	38	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	145
SULLIVAN DIV. 1	339	3	1	0	234	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	579
SUMNER	1,126	174	10	53	645	104	13	35	1	0	0	3	2,164
TIPTON	130	70	1	3	58	19	1	4	0	0	0	0	286
TROUSDALE	77	9	3	0	39	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	135
UNICOI	115	1	7	0	71	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	195
UNION	227	11	3	1	110	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	353
VAN BUREN	26	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
WARREN	463	18	9	0	314	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	817
WASHINGTON	605	28	10	3	398	16	5	3	0	0	0	0	1,068
WAYNE	200	16	3	0	106	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	329
WEAKLEY	129	21	3	2	70	14	0	3	0	0	0	0	242
WHITE	132	1	3	0	53	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	190
WILLIAMSON	757	131	11	50	421	59	7	31	752	70	12	47	2,348
WILSON	523	76	7	1	316	44	5	2	0	0	0	0	974
JOHNSON CITY	592	47	13	6	414	32	9	3	1	0	0	0	1,117
BRISTOL	409	19	0	0	299	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	737
SULLIVAN DIV. 2	535	46	12	0	381	39	9	0	0	0	0	0	1,022
Total	31,498	15,646	908	1,477	19,694	10,602	674	1,085	768	107	16	937	83,412

* These counties only submitted data for part of the calendar year. See page 4 for details.

** Anderson and Lincoln county has questionable data due to categories of referrals in comparison with other counties

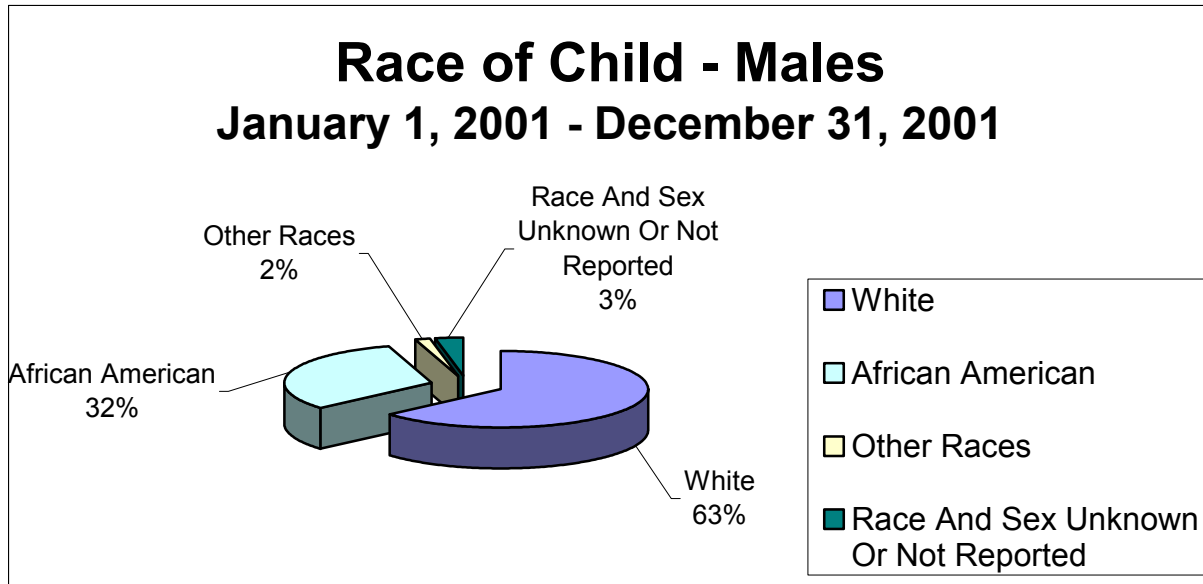
Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
Race By Sex and
Hispanic Origin By Sex
Based on Number of Children Disposed
January 1, 2001 - December 31, 2001

	<u>Sex</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Unreported</u>	
White	31,498	19,694	768	51,960
African American	15,646	10,602	107	26,355
Native American	32	30	0	62
Asian	194	135	9	338
Mixed Race	682	509	7	1,198
Race Unknown of Not Reported	1,477	1,085	937	3,499
Total	49,529	32,055	1,828	83,412

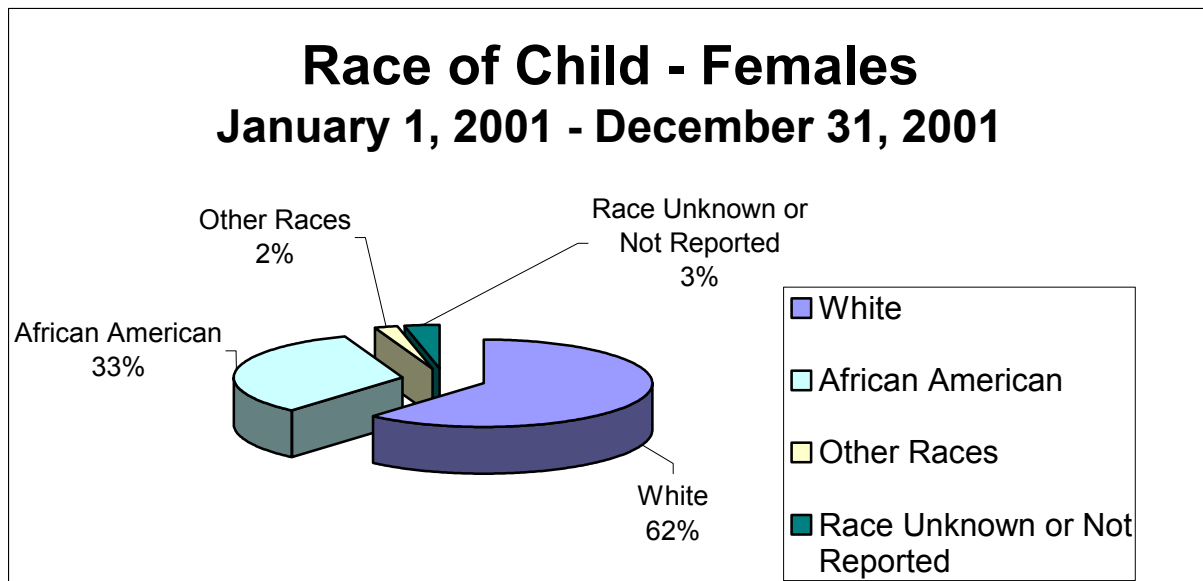
Hispanic Origin

	<u>Sex</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Unreported</u>	
Hispanic	990	523	30	1,543

Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges



Figures based on number of children whose case was disposed.
Figures do not reflect 937 children for whom both race and sex were unknown or not reported.



Figures based on number of children whose case was disposed.
Figures do not reflect 937 children for whom both race and sex were unknown or not reported.

**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
Age Group Of Children
Based on Number of Children
January 1, 2001 - December 31, 2001**

	WHITE MALE	AFRICAN AMERICAN MALE	OTHER RACE MALE	UNKNOWN RACE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	AFRICAN AMERICAN FEMALE	OTHER RACE FEMALE	UNKNOWN RACE FEMALE	WHITE SEX UNKNOWN	AFRICAN AMERICAN SEX UNKNOWN	OTHER RACE SEX UNKNOWN	RACE AND SEX UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Birth Through Age 10	4,243	4,102	315	693	4,195	3,749	301	644	31	42	6	670	18,991
Ages 11 Through 12	1,707	1,428	55	90	1,118	940	38	78	10	6	0	53	5,523
Ages 13 Through 14	4,328	2,746	120	151	2,971	1,849	95	101	41	11	1	68	12,482
Ages 15 Through 16	11,460	4,303	217	281	6,577	2,642	141	160	307	21	4	77	26,190
Ages 17 Through 18	9,252	2,895	195	242	4,580	1,345	93	86	378	27	5	50	19,148
Ages 19 And Over	165	68	2	5	55	32	0	7	0	0	0	8	342
Unknown/Not Reported	343	104	4	15	198	45	6	9	1	0	0	11	736
Totals	31,498	15,646	908	1,477	19,694	10,602	674	1,085	768	107	16	937	83,412

**LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF THE CHILD
AT THE TIME OF REFERRAL TO JUVENILE COURT
2001**

Consistent with the data gathered in previous years, the chart on page 19 shows the largest numbers (35,438 or 42%) of the children within the general juvenile court population were reported to be "Living With Their Mothers Only" at the time of referral to juvenile court. The second and third most reported living arrangements for the general juvenile court population were "Living With Both Natural Parents" (18%) and "Living With Relatives" (11%).

When examining the 2001 juvenile court population by race and gender categories, different living arrangement patterns can be seen (see charts on pages 20 - 21). White female data continued to mirror the general juvenile court population figures. This data revealed a higher percentage of "Living With Mothers Only" (37%) over "Living With Both Natural Parents" (21%) and "Unknown" (11%), followed closely by "Living With Relatives" (9%). These figures are consistent with the 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000 percentages.

Data regarding African American females continued to be reflective of a different living arrangement picture when compared to that of their white counterparts. Fifty-seven percent (57%) of African American females were reported to be "Living With Mothers Only," followed by 18% "Living With Relatives". "Living With Both Natural Parents" (5%) was the same as "Unknown" (5%).

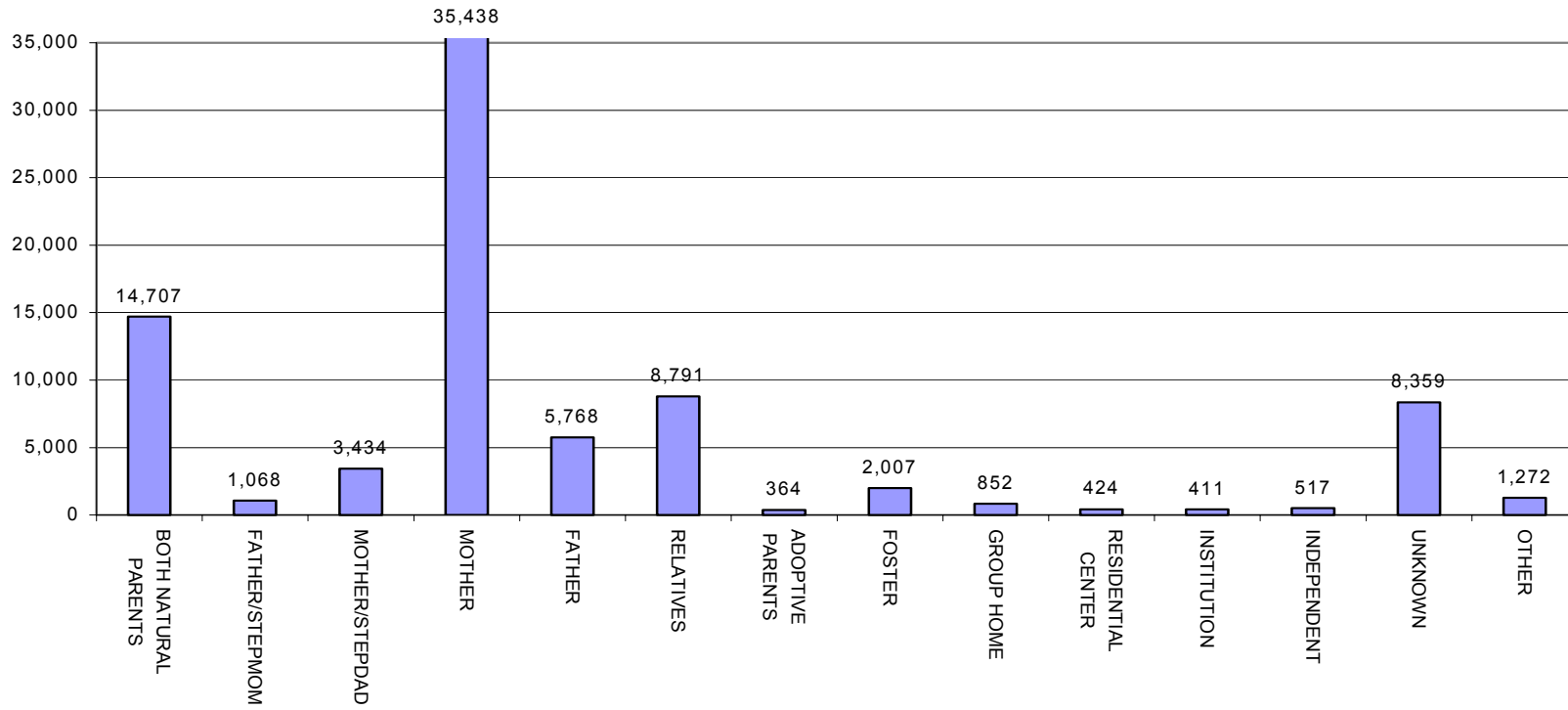
Once again, the 2001 data reflected a change from the historical trend of white males living more often with both natural parents. As in 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999, 2000 the 2001 data showed that the largest category for white males was "Living With Mother Only" with 33%. "Living With Both Natural Parents" continued to be the second most reported living arrangement for white males (25%), followed by "Unknown" (12%).

Data associated with African American males revealed that over half (57%) of African American males were reported as "Living With Mother Only" at the time of referral. This is the second time that more than half of the African American males referred to juvenile court lived with their mother only. For 14% of African American males the reported living arrangement was "Living With Relatives", followed by 8% "Living With Both Natural Parents."

In summary, the 2001 data continued to show that most children were "Living With Their Mothers Only" at the time of referral to juvenile court. White children of both genders continued to have higher percentages of "Living With Both Natural Parents" than did African Americans, while their African American counterparts continued to have higher percentages of "Living With Relatives."

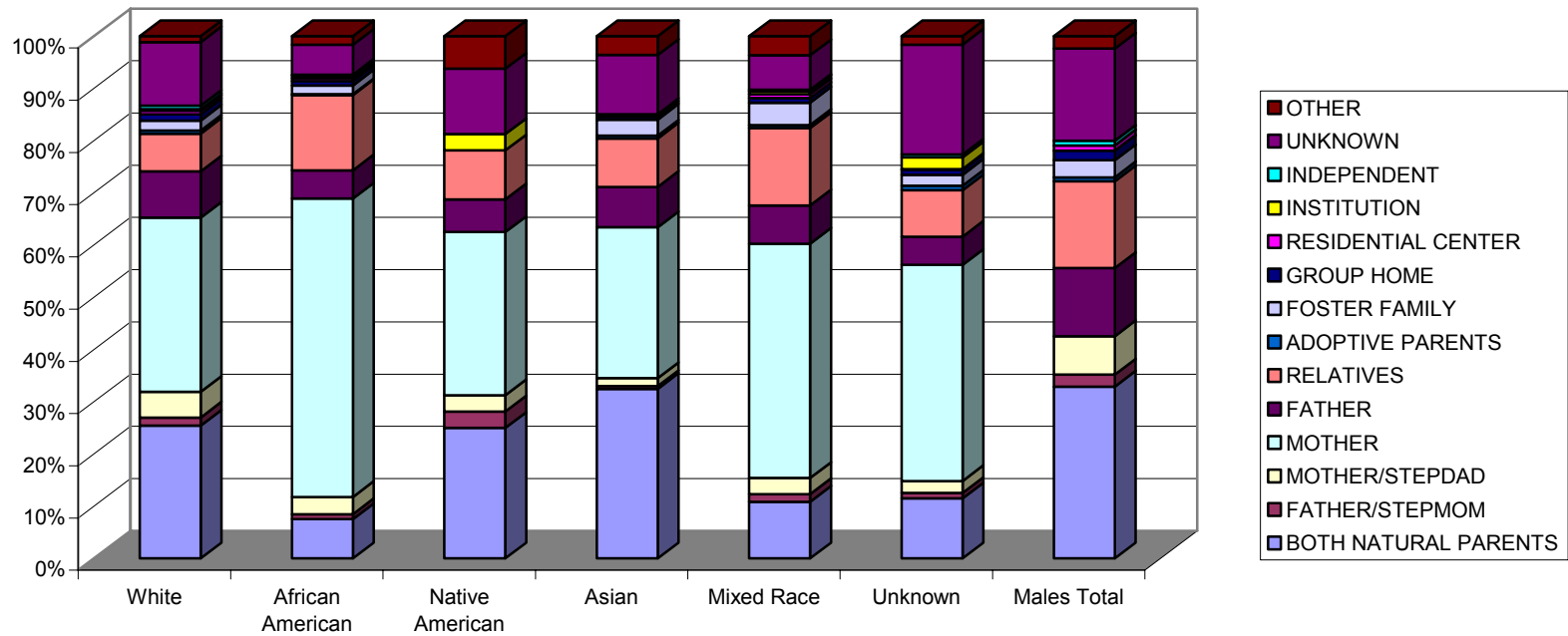
Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Living Arrangement Of Child At Time Of Referral January 1, 2001 - December 31, 2001



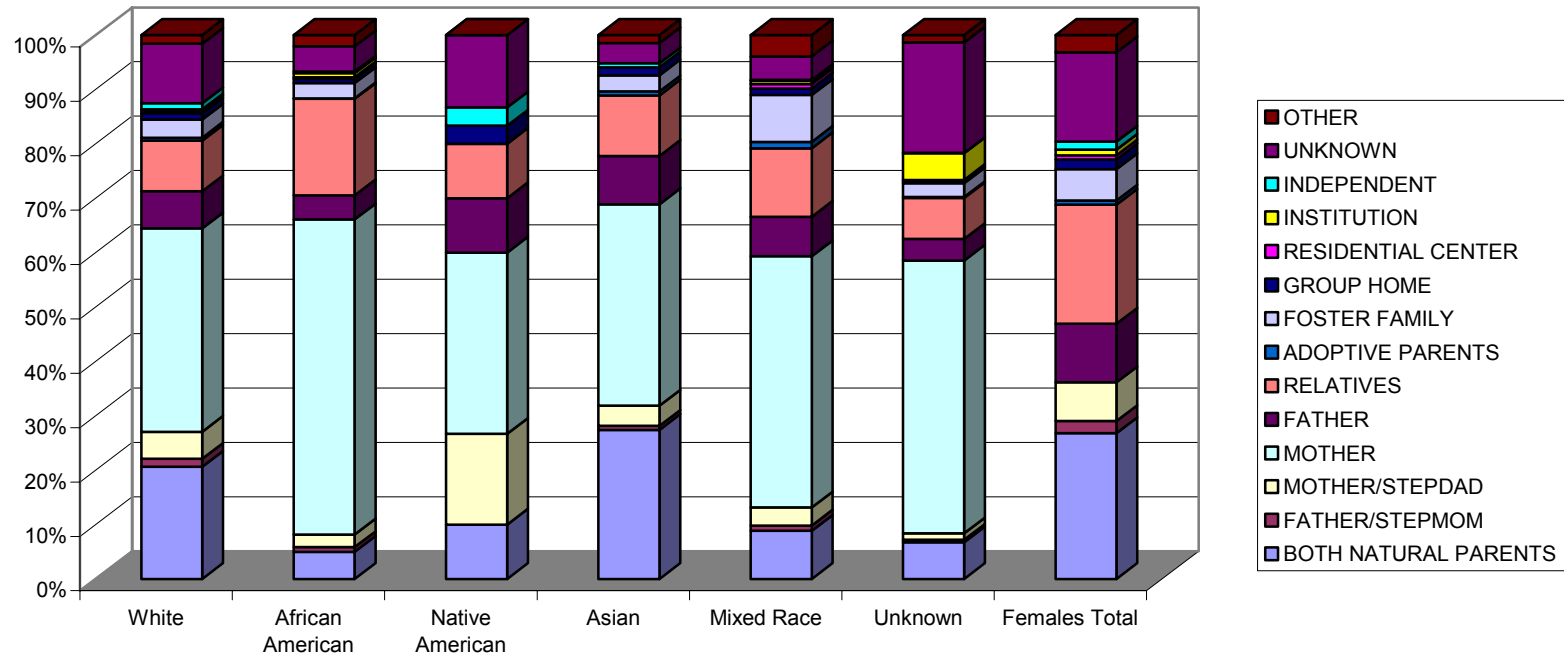
Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Living Arrangement Of Child At Time Of Referral Percentage Of Males By Race January 1, 2001 - December 31, 2001



Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Living Arrangement Of Child At Time Of Referral Percentage Of Females By Race January 1, 2001 - December 31, 2001



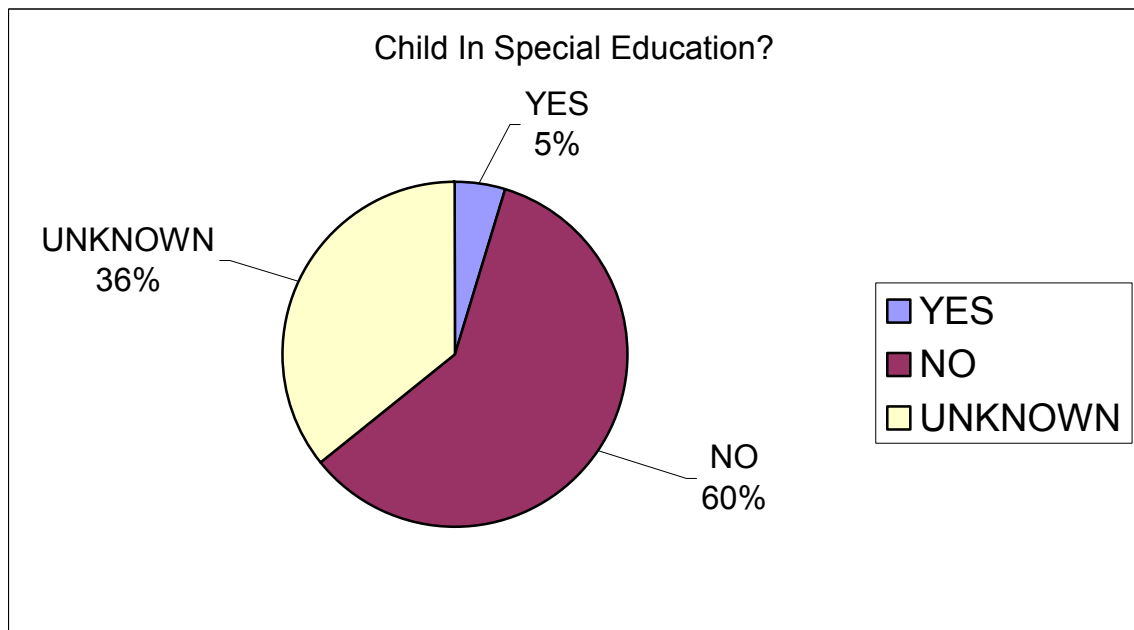
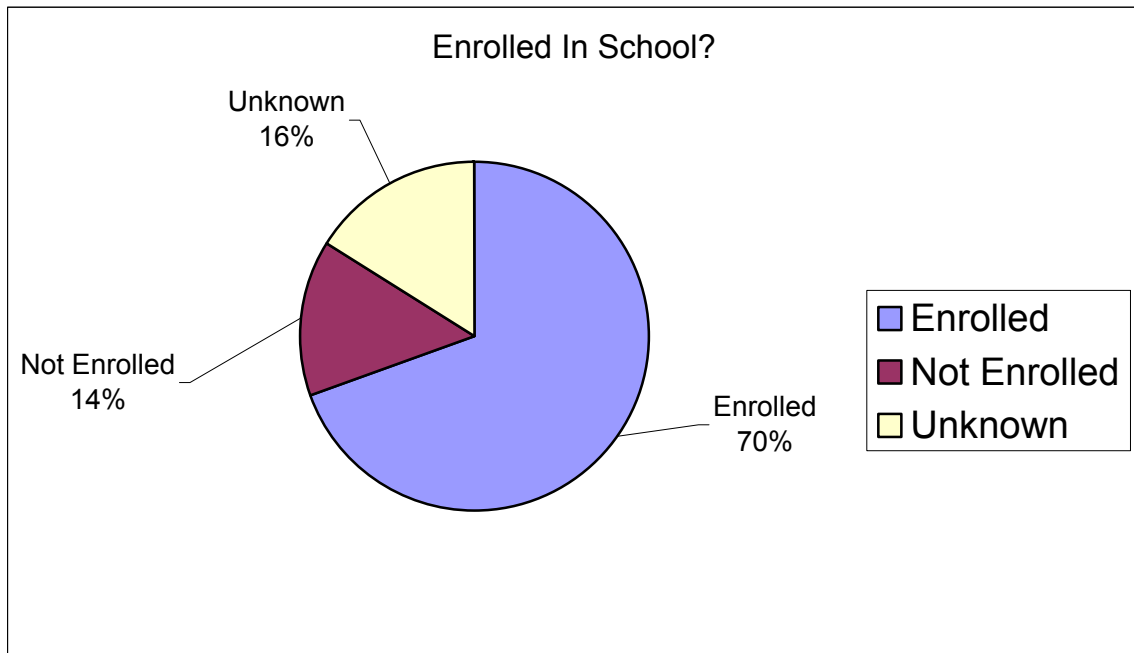
**SCHOOL STATUS OF CHILDREN AT THE TIME OF
REFERRAL TO JUVENILE COURT
2001**

The chart on page 23 shows that, in 2001, a majority (70%) of the children were reported as being formally enrolled (either full or part-time) in regular school at the time of referral to juvenile court, while 14% were reported as being out or not formally enrolled in regular school. This "out of regular school" category also included those children who had been expelled. Additionally, 5% of the general juvenile court population was reported as being enrolled in a special education curriculum at the time of referral.

Of the children whose school status was known, the 2001 data indicate that the majority of students had completed a high school grade (9th through 12th). These data are consistent with those presented in the 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000 reports.

School Status Of Child

January 1, 2001 - December 31, 2001



Figures Based On Number of Children. Unknown Includes Not Reported.

**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
 Educational Information About Children
 Based on Number of Children
 January 1, 2001 - December 31, 2001**

The following school statistics pertain to the 83,412 children whose cases were processed.

2,536	Or	3%	Too Young For School
1,773	Or	2%	Finished Preschool
604	Or	1%	Finished Kindergarten
1,003	Or	1%	Finished First Grade
1,043	Or	1%	Finished Second Grade
1,163	Or	1%	Finished Third Grade
1,327	Or	2%	Finished Fourth Grade
2,129	Or	3%	Finished Fifth Grade
3,851	Or	5%	Finished Sixth Grade
5,151	Or	6%	Finished Seventh Grade
8,807	Or	11%	Finished Eighth Grade
9,109	Or	11%	Finished Ninth Grade
8,592	Or	10%	Finished Tenth Grade
5,848	Or	7%	Finished Eleventh Grade
1,086	Or	1%	Finished Twelfth Grade
112	Or	0%	Were Last Enrolled In Non-Graded Special Education
525	Or	1%	Earned Their GED
232	Or	0%	Graduated
845	Or	1%	Have Never Been In School
27,676	Or	33%	Were Unknown Or Not Reported

83,412		100%	Total
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3,872	Or	5%	Were Enrolled In Special Education
49,721	Or	60%	Were Not Enrolled In Special Education
29,819	Or	36%	Were Unknown Or Not Reported

83,412		100%	Total
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REFERRAL INFORMATION BY RACE, SEX, AND CLASS OF REFERRAL/OFFENSE 2001

During the reporting period between January 1, 2001 and December 31, 2001, information regarding 160,593 referral reasons disposed of by Tennessee juvenile courts was reported to the Tennessee Juvenile Court Information System. Nearly half (49%) of the 2001 referral reasons disposed of by juvenile courts fell into the category of alleged delinquent offenses. Status offenses represented 18% of referral reasons, while non-offense referral reasons comprised an additional 33% of the total 2001 juvenile court referral reasons.

For the following report, the broad categories of referrals/offenses (Delinquent, Status, and Non-Offense) were broken into these classes of referrals/offenses:

Offenses Against Persons - Delinquent offenses, such as Criminal Homicide, Assault, Rape, etc., that were committed against persons.

Offenses Against Property - Delinquent offenses, such as Burglary, Arson, Vandalism, etc., that were committed against property.

Illegal Conduct - Delinquent behavior that includes such offenses as Possession or Sale of Controlled Substances, Disorderly Conduct, Criminal Trespass, etc.

Status Offenses - Offenses committed by a child, that if committed by an adult, would not be considered an offense or unlawful act. These can include such actions as Runaway, Truancy, Unruly Behavior, etc.

Dependency/Neglect Issues - Issues that affect the safety and well being of the referred child, such as Abuse, Dependency, Neglect, Termination of Parental Rights, etc. This is a non-offense category as the referred child is the "victim", not the offender.

Other Violation Proceedings - Violation of Pretrial Diversion and Violation of Informal Adjustment.

Special Proceedings - Judicial actions taken on behalf of the child or upon request of the child and parent/guardian. Such actions include Consent to Marry, Parentage Proceedings, Child Support, etc. This is also a non-offense category.

The chart on page 27 indicates that the first, second, and third most often reported classes of referral reasons for males differed by race. Among white males, the two most commonly reported classes of referral/offense were "Illegal Conduct" and "Status Offenses". Thirty-eight (38%) percent of white male referral reasons were for "Illegal

Conduct” (24% when comparing to total male referrals) and 18% were for “Status Offenses” (11% when comparing to total male referrals). “Special Proceedings” represented the third most reported class of referral/offense for white male referrals at 16% (10% when comparing to total male referrals) followed closely by “Offenses Against Property” 12% (7% when comparing to total male referrals).

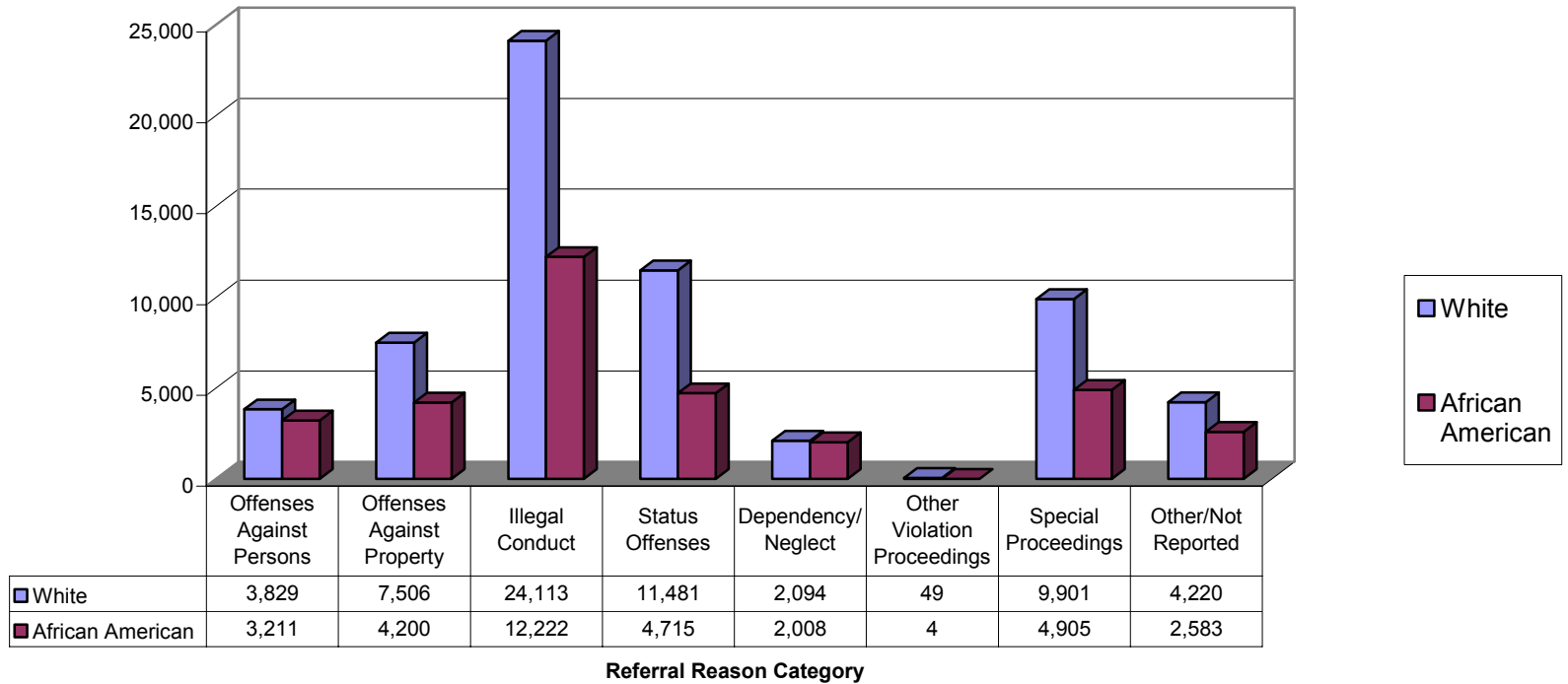
Thirty-six percent (36%) of African American male referral reasons were for Illegal Conduct (12% when comparing to total male referrals). The second most reported class of referral/offense for African American males was Special Proceedings at 14% (5% when comparing to total male referrals), and the third highest was Status Offenses at 14% (5% when comparing to total male referrals).

The chart on page 28 indicates that the first and second most often reported classes of referral/offenses for females also differed by race. The first and second most reported class of referral/offense for white female were for “Illegal Conduct” at 26% (16% when comparing to total female referrals), and “Status Offenses” at 24% (15% when comparing to total female referrals). The third most reported referral/offense for white females was “Special Proceedings” at 23% (14% when comparing to total female referrals).

The most often reported class for African American females in 2001 was “Special Proceedings” at 24% (8% when comparing to total female referrals). Like their counterparts, African American female referral reasons were near equal for “Illegal Conduct” at 22% (7% when comparing to total female referrals), and “Status Offenses” at 19% (6% when comparing to total female referrals),

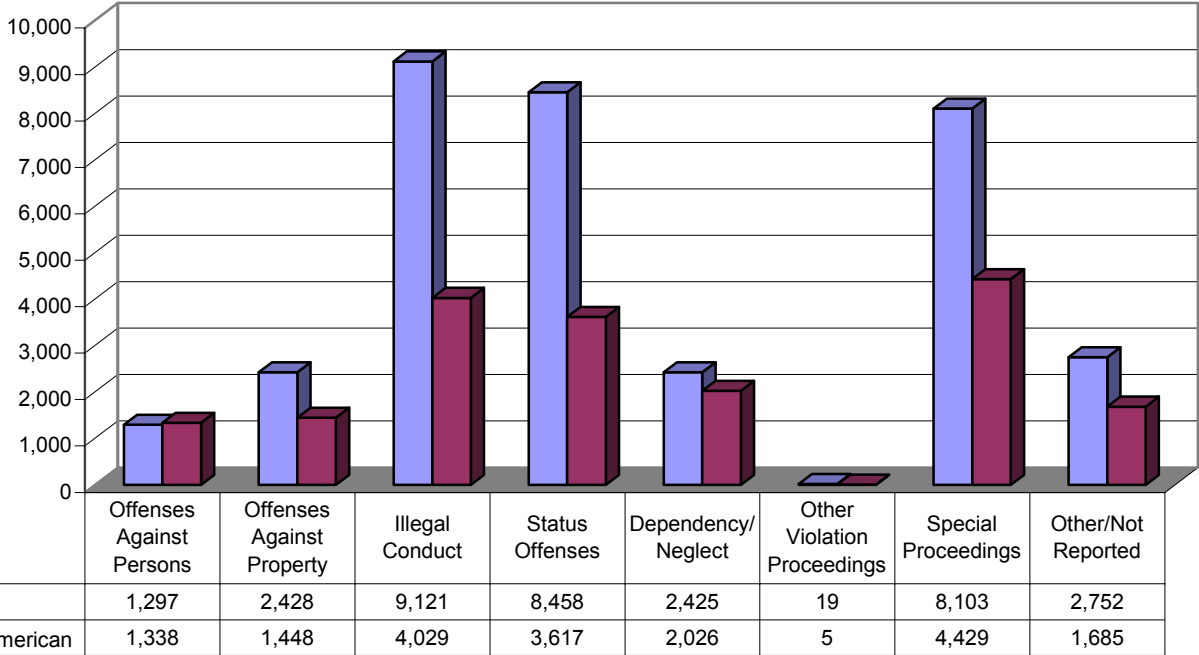
Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Male Referrals By Race January 1, 2001 - December 31, 2001



Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Female Referrals By Race
January 1, 2001 - December 31, 2001



White
 African American

Referral Reason Category

REFERRAL REASONS BY RACE AND SEX 2001

Please refer to the tables on pages 30 – 32 data regarding referral reasons by race and gender. Since these data are spread between 83 potential referral reasons, most of the percentages presented in this discussion will be small. ***It is important to note that many juvenile courts do not hear traffic cases. In these jurisdictions, traffic cases go to the court with jurisdiction for hearing adult traffic violations. It is also important to note that the category of “Unknown” includes not reported.***

The 2001 data showed the most commonly reported delinquent referral reasons to be traffic offenses, theft of property, assault, and disorderly conduct. The most often reported status offense referral reasons were truancy, unruly behavior, in-state runaway and followed closely by possession of tobacco products. Referral reasons surrounding issues of custody and dependency/neglect remained the most prevalent within the non-offense category. These data were consistent with those of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 2000 and 2001.

When looking by race and gender, the top four specific referral reasons for white males reported in 2001 were Traffic Offenses (15% of white males - 6% of the total referrals), Theft of Property (6% of white males – 2% of total referrals), Violation of Probation (4% of white males – 2% of total referrals), and assault (4% of white males – 1% of total referrals).

The most often reported specific referral reasons associated with African American males were Disorderly Conduct (8% of African American males - %2 of total referrals), Theft of Property (7% of African American males – 1% of total referrals), Assault (6% of African American males – 1% of total referrals), and Traffic (5% of African American males – 1% of total referrals).

Then looking at the 2001 data by race and gender to summarize the most often cited specific referral reasons for white females it is seen that Traffic Offenses (13% of white females – 3% of total referrals), Theft of Property (5% of white females – 1% of total referrals), and Assault (3% of white females, 0.7% of total referrals).

Regarding African American females, the most often cited specific referral reasons in 2001 were Disorderly Conduct (10% of African American females – 1% of total referrals), Theft of Property (7% of African American females - 0.8% of total referrals), and Assault (6% of African American females - 0.7% of total referrals).

**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
2001 Referral Reasons By Race And Sex**

	African			Unknown	African			Unknown	White	African	Other	Race	Totals
	White	American	Other	Race	White	American	Other	Race	Unknown	American	Race	Unknown	
<u>Offenses Against Persons</u>	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female	Female	Female	Female	Race	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	
Criminal Homicide	5	9	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
First Degree Murder	11	12	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Second Degree Murder	4	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
Aggravated Rape	9	7	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	19
Rape Of A Child	161	104	0	0	8	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	278
Aggravated Vehicular Homicide	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Especially Aggravated Robbery	12	11	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Especially Aggravated Kidnapping	7	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Aggravated Robbery	56	245	0	7	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	326
Aggravated Kidnapping	12	9	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Aggravated Child Abuse/Neglect	8	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Aggravated Sexual Battery	83	35	4	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	128
Rape	45	20	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	68
Voluntary Manslaughter	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Vehicular Homicide	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Sexual Abuse Of A Child	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
Other Sexual Offense	140	147	2	10	6	25	1	0	0	0	0	8	339
Aggravated Assault	529	426	16	28	123	168	3	5	16	0	0	1	1,315
Robbery	39	101	1	3	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	151
Criminally Negligent Homicide	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Attempt Against Person	19	17	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Assault	2,345	1,931	41	59	1,071	1,108	41	22	23	2	0	4	6,647
Reckless Endangerment	325	127	4	7	44	12	1	1	3	0	0	1	525
Totals	3,829	3,211	70	121	1,297	1,338	48	28	47	2	0	17	10,008
<u>Offenses Against Property</u>													
Aggravated Arson	18	6	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Arson	85	27	1	4	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	130
Aggravated Burglary	473	537	13	17	73	23	2	0	2	0	0	0	1,140
Theft Of Property	3,515	2,376	97	87	1,770	1,225	37	30	77	33	1	2	9,250
Vandalism	1,958	659	44	28	314	118	13	8	14	2	0	0	3,158
Forgery	137	43	3	4	56	29	7	0	0	2	0	0	281
Worthless Checks	16	11	0	0	30	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	63
Illegal Possession/Fraudulent Use Card	49	17	3	0	23	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	103
Burglary	1,073	408	32	21	61	19	3	1	6	0	0	0	1,624
Unauthorized Use Of A Vehicle	168	106	1	2	85	19	0	1	6	0	0	0	388
Cruelty to Animals	14	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Totals	7,506	4,200	194	163	2,428	1,448	65	42	105	37	1	3	16,192

**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
2001 Referral Reasons By Race And Sex**

	White Male	African American Male	Other Male	Unknown Race Male	White Female	African American Female	Other Female	Unknown Race Female	White Race	African American Unknown	Other Race Unknown	Race And Sex Unknown	Totals
<u>Illegal Conduct</u>													
Sale Of Controlled Substances	201	377	1	45	54	38	1	1	0	0	0	1	719
Other Drug Offenses	1,278	337	13	18	321	33	3	1	29	0	0	2	2,035
Possession Of Controlled Substances	2,243	994	30	41	555	85	6	2	61	14	0	4	4,035
Criminal Attempt	77	177	4	4	22	8	0	1	2	0	0	0	295
Weapons On School Property	153	198	5	14	44	87	3	0	0	0	0	0	504
Carrying/Possession Of A Weapon	284	412	6	16	32	35	0	0	2	0	0	0	787
Evading Arrest	364	657	10	13	59	50	0	0	6	0	1	2	1,162
Escape	173	152	3	8	38	24	2	0	0	0	0	0	400
Driving Under The Influence (DUI)	269	26	6	3	61	3	0	1	6	0	0	0	375
Possession/Consumption Of Alcohol	2,330	261	48	22	874	50	5	8	44	0	0	3	3,645
Resist Stop Frisk Halt Arrest Or Search	247	269	6	3	66	94	2	0	2	0	0	0	689
Aggravated Criminal Trespass	33	47	0	1	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	96
Harassment	248	28	2	4	93	19	2	1	0	0	0	0	397
Failure To Appear	85	39	3	1	27	11	1	0	1	2	0	0	170
Filing A False Police Report	89	23	3	3	59	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	189
Criminal Impersonation	147	114	13	2	98	34	1	4	1	2	0	0	416
Disorderly Conduct	1,314	2,843	43	21	549	1,775	16	15	11	12	0	3	6,602
Criminal Trespass	693	964	17	19	173	193	2	1	24	0	0	1	2,087
Public Intoxication	353	210	7	12	113	39	0	3	8	0	0	0	745
Gambling	10	110	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	125
Traffic	9,516	1,777	215	263	4,330	541	59	50	883	42	6	57	17,739
Local Ordinances	314	147	32	2	127	33	11	1	0	0	0	1	668
Violation Of Wildlife Regulations	117	4	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127
Contempt Of Court	648	448	33	115	382	435	20	60	6	20	0	51	2,218
Violation Of Probation	2,726	1,426	54	50	999	396	27	17	18	26	0	2	5,741
Violation Of Aftercare	201	182	11	1	34	22	1	1	0	0	0	1	454
Totals	24,113	12,222	567	682	9,121	4,029	162	167	1,104	118	7	128	52,420
<u>Status Offenses</u>													
Unruly Behavior	1,990	847	56	37	1,527	659	51	27	126	7	0	6	5,333
Truancy	3,144	1,389	82	106	2,986	1,116	80	120	31	3	0	6	9,063
In-State Runaway	1,119	897	27	20	1,559	1,208	57	44	29	5	3	3	4,971
Out-Of-State Runaway	29	6	4	1	81	18	6	3	0	0	0	0	148
Possession Of Tobacco Products	3,057	287	22	56	1,099	53	5	28	62	0	0	2	4,671
Violation Of A Valid Court Order	853	229	10	12	520	150	5	11	12	0	0	0	1,802
Violation Of Curfew	1,289	1,060	60	28	686	413	22	10	7	1	0	1	3,577
Totals	11,481	4,715	261	260	8,458	3,617	226	243	267	16	3	18	29,565

**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
2001 Referral Reasons By Race And Sex**

	White Male	African American Male	Other Male	Unknown Race Male	White Female	African American Female	Other Female	Unknown Race Female	White Race	African American Unknown	Other Race Unknown	Race And Sex Unknown	Totals
<u>Dependency/Neglect</u>													
Sexually Abused Child	6	0	0	0	67	4	2	2	0	0	0	8	89
Physically Abused Child	47	7	1	3	33	7	5	2	0	0	0	7	112
Dependency/Neglect	1,812	1,875	145	143	2,080	1,887	173	143	33	1	1	175	8,468
Termination Of Parental Rights	229	126	21	46	245	128	17	50	1	0	0	16	879
Totals	2,094	2,008	167	192	2,425	2,026	197	197	34	1	1	206	9,548
<u>Other Violation Proceedings</u>													
Violation Of Pretrial Diversion	27	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Violation Of Informal Adjustment	22	2	0	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Totals	49	4	0	0	19	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
<u>Special Proceedings</u>													
Judicial Review	3,640	465	31	124	2,165	227	39	75	8	1	0	22	6,797
Administrative Review	646	964	5	6	514	879	8	8	0	0	0	1	3,031
Foster Care Review	908	322	37	88	900	290	58	64	0	0	0	30	2,697
Custody	2,453	1,213	105	151	2,536	1,176	125	134	47	23	5	147	8,115
Visitation	311	321	18	34	333	281	29	40	2	1	0	33	1,403
Paternity/Legitimation	703	692	74	131	630	668	51	165	1	7	2	131	3,255
Child Support	1,203	922	63	310	979	897	62	245	1	24	2	296	5,004
Request For Medical Treatment	28	6	1	1	14	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	62
Consent To Marry	9	0	0	0	32	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	44
Totals	9,901	4,905	334	845	8,103	4,429	374	733	59	56	9	660	30,408
Other	4,220	2,583	204	203	2,752	1,685	199	162	136	20	2	209	12,375
Totals	63,193	33,848	1,797	2,466	34,603	18,577	1,271	1,572	1,752	250	23	1,241	160,593

THE REFERRAL SOURCES OF CHILDREN TO THE JUVENILE COURT 2001

Anyone perceiving a need for the court to intervene in a child's affairs can refer that child to the juvenile court. Frequently, the referral source is closely related to the reason for referral. For example schools refer truants and law enforcement officers refer children who have committed illegal acts.

The table on page 34 lists each referral source and its corresponding percentage of referrals. As can be seen by this table, in 2001, law enforcement remained the most often cited referral source for juveniles to the courts (47.3%), while parents continued to represent the second most often cited referral source (11.4%). The 2001 data shows court staff (8.8%) as the third most often reported source, while schools (8.5%) was the fourth and relatives (6.5%) was the fifth.

When looking at the six most frequently reported referral reasons associated with each referral source, the table on pages 35 - 37 reveals that, in 2001, law enforcement personnel continued to appear more likely to refer juveniles for traffic complaints (41%), while unruly behavior (19%) was the most often cited reason for referral by parents (after "Other" referrals). With regard to schools, truancy remained the most cited referral reason (66%) with "Tobacco Products" (18%) being the second most referral reason by schools. Victims continue to refer more often for theft of property (38%).

Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Referral Source

January 1, 2001 - December 31, 2001

	Total	Percent
Law Enforcement	76,034	47.3%
Parents	18,300	11.4%
Relatives	10,394	6.5%
Self	429	0.3%
School	13,620	8.5%
Community Service Agency	114	0.1%
Department of Children's Services	11,790	7.3%
Other State Departments	1,617	1.0%
District Attorney	1,369	0.9%
Court Staff	14,187	8.8%
Social Agency	1,789	1.1%
Other Court	604	0.4%
Victim	4,734	2.9%
Child And Parent	396	0.2%
Hospital	272	0.2%
Unknown/Not Reported	170	0.1%
Other	4,774	3.0%
Total	160,593	100%

Figures based on number of reported referrals disposed.

**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
2001 Six Most Frequent Referral Reasons By Source
Based On Number Of Referrals Disposed**

Referral Source Referral Reasons	Totals	Percent
Law Enforcement	42,386	
1. Traffic	17,302	41%
2. Theft Of Property	7,382	17%
3. Disorderly Conduct	6,033	14%
4. Assault	4,450	10%
5. Possession Of Controlled Substance	3,702	9%
6. Possession/Consumption Of Alcohol	3,517	8%
Parents	14,916	
1. Other	2,901	19%
2. Unruly Behavior	2,774	19%
3. Custody	2,738	18%
4. Child Support	2,590	17%
5. Parentage	2,249	15%
6. In-State Runaway	1,664	11%
Relatives	9,856	
1. Dependency/Neglect	3,424	35%
2. Custody	3,060	31%
3. Administrative Review	1,742	18%
4. Other	988	10%
5. Visitation	431	4%
6. Unruly Behavior	211	2%
Self	386	
1. Other	293	76%
2. Custody	33	9%
3. Violation of Probation	24	6%
4. Visitation	14	4%
5. Assault	13	3%
6. Dependency/Neglect	9	2%
School	12,621	
1. Truancy	8,282	66%
2. Tobacco Products	2,238	18%
3. Unruly Behavior	766	6%
4. Dependency/Neglect	542	4%
5. Other	397	3%
6. Disorderly Conduct	396	3%

**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
2001 Six Most Frequent Referral Reasons By Source
Based On Number Of Referrals Disposed**

Referral Source Referral Reasons	Totals	Percent
Community Services Agencies	107	
1. Dependency/Neglect	70	65%
2. Custody	16	15%
3. Judicial Review	7	7%
4. Violation of Probation	6	6%
5. Unruly Behavior	6	6%
6. Vandalism	2	2%
Department of Children's Services	9,142	
1. Dependency/Neglect	2,386	26%
2. Foster Care Review	1,762	19%
3. Other	1,682	18%
4. Judicial Review	1,375	15%
5. Violation of Probation	1,093	12%
6. Custody	844	9%
Other State Department	1,580	
1. Child Support	852	54%
2. Contempt of Court	247	16%
3. Parentage	145	9%
4. Other	133	8%
5. Violation of Probation	105	7%
6. Judicial Review	98	6%
District Attorney	1,338	
1. Child Support	783	59%
2. Parentage	376	28%
3. Other	101	8%
4. Contempt of Court	34	3%
5. Custody	23	2%
6. Judicial Review	21	2%
Court Staff	11,947	
1. Judicial Review	3,799	32%
2. Violation of Probation	3,552	30%
3. Other	1,893	16%
4. Violation of Valid Court Order	1,131	9%
5. Foster Care Review	820	7%
6. Administrative Review	752	6%

**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
2001 Six Most Frequent Referral Reasons By Source
Based On Number Of Referrals Disposed**

Referral Source Referral Reasons	Totals	Percent
Social Agency	1,254	
1. Child Support	298	24%
2. Administrative Review	240	19%
3. Violation of Probation	237	19%
4. Dependency/Neglect	182	15%
5. Termination of Parental Rights	150	12%
6. Custody	147	12%
Other Court	386	
1. Theft of Property	101	26%
2. Violation of Probation	68	18%
3. Other	68	18%
4. Possession/Consumption Of Alcohol	61	16%
5. Traffic	53	14%
6. Possession Of Controlled Substance	35	9%
Victim	3,909	
1. Theft of Property	1,496	38%
2. Assault	1,376	35%
3. Vandalism	454	12%
4. Criminal Trespassing	234	6%
5. Harassment	176	5%
6. Aggravated Assault	173	4%
Child and Parent	327	
1. Other	106	32%
2. Assault	90	28%
3. Unruly Behavior	43	13%
4. Custody	43	13%
5. Child Support	23	7%
6. Dependency/Neglect	22	7%
Hospital	271	
1. Parentage	248	92%
2. Medical Treatment	14	5%
3. Custody	4	1%
4. Assault	2	1%
5. Judicial Review	2	1%
6. Aggravated Assault	1	0%

MANNER OF HANDLING THE REFERRAL 2001

After determining that a referral warrants action, the court must decide whether to process the referral formally or informally. This decision affects the manner in which the referral is handled by court staff. If the referral is to be disposed by a judge or referee through formal adjudicatory and dispositional proceedings, then a petition outlining the charges must be filed as part of the intake process. The filing of a petition, however, does not necessarily result in a formal hearing.

The table on page 39 shows that petitions or motions were filed on 60% of the 2001 referrals. This figure is reflective of the number of petitions or motions that resulted in judicial action of some kind. Petitions that were filed but ended in an informal adjustment are explained later in this report. Some petitions filed with the Court in 2001 may still be pending and do not show up in this report (see note page 4).

Citation/Tickets, which may be used by law enforcement in lieu of a petition, were issued in 12% of the referrals, while reviews accounted for 7.5% of reported referrals.

Another way that referrals reach the juvenile court is the notification of acknowledgment of parentage forwarded to the court by the hospital where the child in question was born. In 2001, courts reported receiving and processing 287 of these acknowledgments.

Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Intake Actions

January 1, 2001 - December 31, 2001

	Number	Percent
Petition Filed	85,617	53.3%
Motion Filed	11,321	7.0%
Citation Processed	19,004	11.8%
Parentage Processed	287	0.2%
Judicial Review	10,281	6.4%
Administrative Review	965	0.6%
Foster Care Review	850	0.5%
Unknown/Not Reported	9,497	5.9%
Does Not Apply	12	0.0%
Other	22,759	14.2%
Total	160,593	100.0%

Figures based on number of reported referral reasons disposed.

DETENTION INFORMATION 2001

After receiving an offense-related referral, one of the immediate decisions the court must make is whether or not to detain the child. When the court believes that a child, referred for offense-related reasons, is in need of protection or may be a threat to the community, the court may elect to detain the child. The 2001 data revealed that in 77.87% of reported cases, children were not considered for detention. In 12.96% of reported cases, however, children were considered for and detained in a juvenile detention facility. Remember that the definition of case (from page 4) is “all referral reasons/charges reported to the court (via complaint, petition, motion, etc.) on a given day for a given child.” Please refer to the table below and the chart on page 41 for more information.

Not Considered For Detention	104,830	77.87%
NonSecure Place	3,753	2.79%
Juvenile Detention	17,446	12.96%
Jail Complete Separation	146	0.11%
Jail Partial Separation	18	0.01%
Jail No Separation	30	0.02%
Psychiatric Hospital	83	0.06%
Unknown / Not Reported	6,742	5.01%
Other	1,570	1.17%
TOTAL	134,618	100.00%

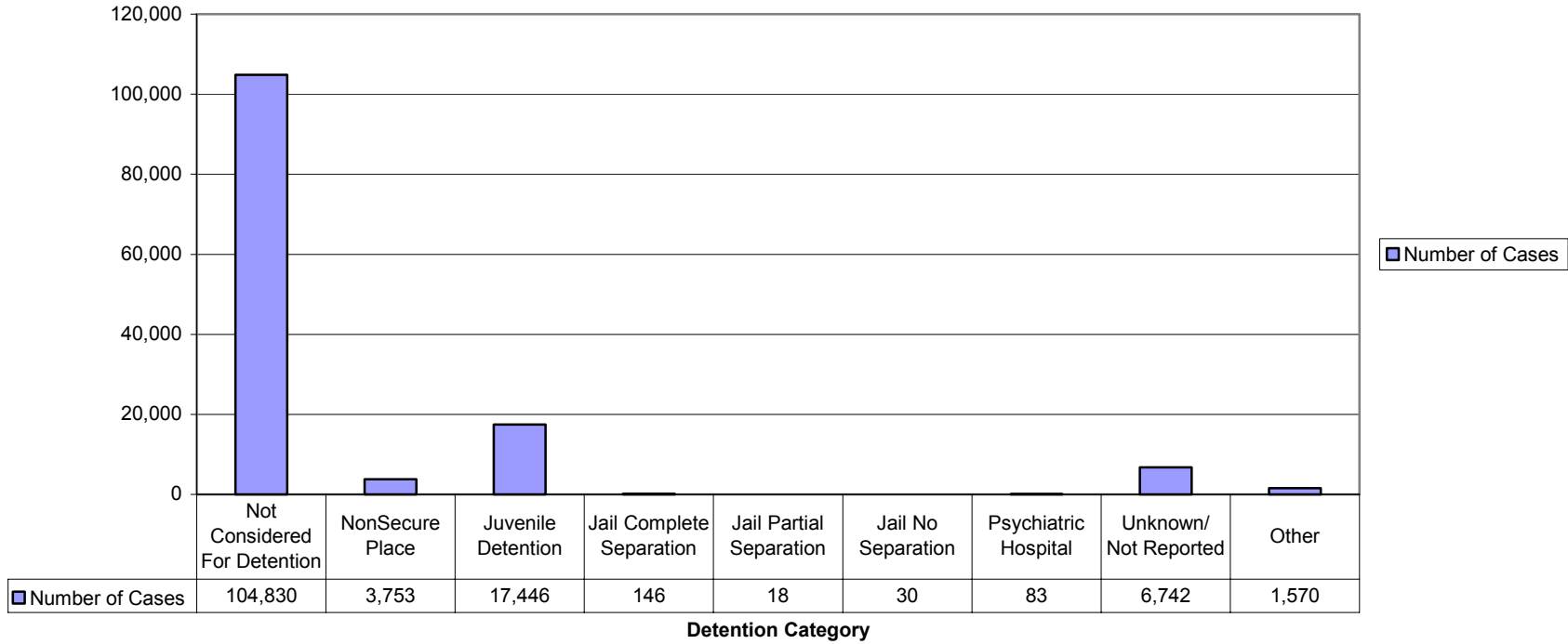
Non-secure placements provide children with shelter and supervision in a setting that enables them to continue as many normal activities as possible. Temporary Holding Resources (THRs), emergency foster homes, and shelters constitute most of the non-secure placements used by juvenile courts. The 2001 data showed 3,753 or 2.79% of the juvenile court cases resulted in placement in one of these non-secure settings.

Conversely, the 2001 data revealed 146 or 0.11% of cases resulted in children being placed in adult jails completely separated by sight and sound from all adult prisoners, and 18 or 0.01% were placed in adult jails with partial or no separation.

If the child's behavior and mental health status so warrant, he/she may be placed in a secure psychiatric hospital setting. The 2001 data indicated that children were placed in a psychiatric hospital in lieu of juvenile detention in 83 or 0.06% of cases.

Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Detention Information January 1, 2001 - December 31, 2001



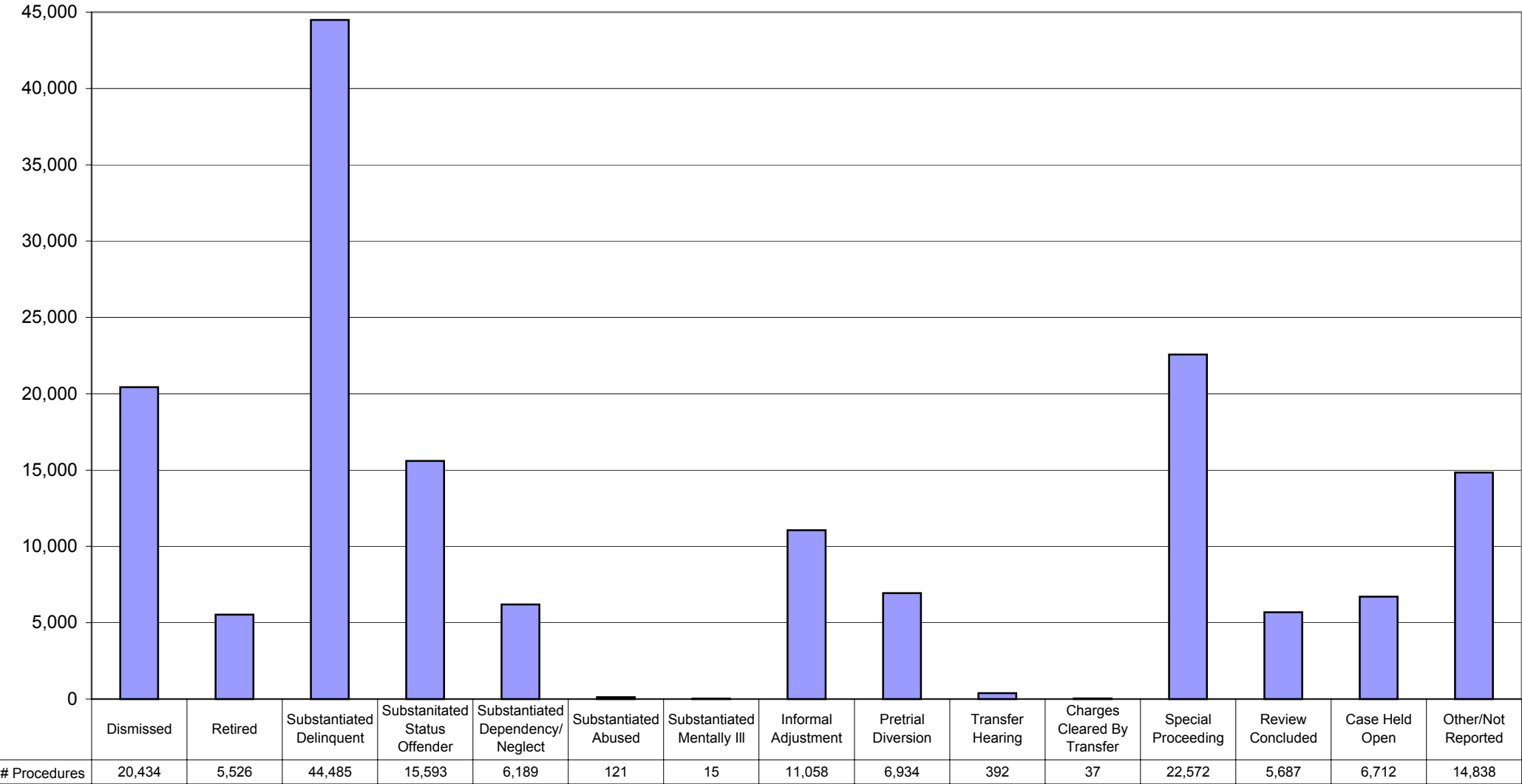
JUVENILE COURT ADJUDICATORY & DISPOSITIONAL PROCEDURES 2001

As mentioned before, after a referral is made to the juvenile court, decisions are made regarding how the court will proceed. If the decision is made to handle the referral informally, two options are open to the court; Pretrial Diversion and Informal Adjustment. These two procedures are quite similar in that they are both a voluntary agreement between the court officer, the child and the parents which addresses the problem but avoids a formal court hearing and an official finding of guilt. The difference between Pretrial Diversion and Informal Adjustment is seen in the extent to which the judge or referee is involved. Pretrial Diversion requires judicial approval of the voluntary agreement. Informal Adjustment is subject to judicial approval but does not require it prior to initiation. The chart on page 43 reveals that, in 2001, 6.9% of the referrals to juvenile court were processed by Informal Adjustment and 4.48% by Pretrial Diversion.

When the court believes that it is in the best interest of the child and/or the community, a formal adjudicatory proceeding or hearing is held regarding the child's referral to juvenile court. The adjudicatory hearing is a formal proceeding in which the judge or referee determines whether the motion made on behalf of the child, or the complaint made against the child is substantiated. If substantiation of the motion/complaint occurs, a dispositional hearing must be held either immediately or at a later date. The table on page 44 indicates that 58.8% of the referrals to juvenile court resulted in a formal adjudicatory proceeding. The table on page 44 further shows that of the formally adjudicated proceedings, 72.1% of the motions/complaints against children were substantiated, while 22% of motion/complaints were formally dismissed and 5.9% were retired.

Adjudicatory Procedures

January 1, 2001 - December 31, 2001



Figures based on number of referral reasons.

Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
 Dispositional Procedures
 Based On Number Of Reported Cases
 January 2001 - December 2001

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Of the 134,618 cases disposed, the procedure used to dispose or adjust each of the 160,593 referral reasons was:

92,363 Or	57.51%	Were Formally Adjudicated
11,058 Or	6.89%	Were Informally Adjusted
57,172 Or	35.60%	Were Otherwise Handled
160,593	100.00%	

Of the 92,363 referral reasons that were disposed by formal adjudicatory proceedings:

20,434 Or	22.12%	Were Dismissed
5,526 Or	5.98%	Were Retired
44,485 Or	48.16%	Were Substantiated Delinquent
15,593 Or	16.88%	Were Substantiated Status Offender
6,189 Or	6.70%	Were Substantiated Dependency/Neglect
121 Or	0.13%	Were Substantiated Abused
15 Or	0.02%	Were Substantiated Mentally Ill
92,363	100.00%	

Of the 57,172 referral reasons that were otherwise handled:

6,934 Or	12.13%	Were Pretrial Diversion
392 Or	0.69%	Were Transfer Hearing
37 Or	0.06%	Were Charges Cleared By Transfer
22,572 Or	39.48%	Were Special Proceeding
5,687 Or	9.95%	Were Review Concluded
6,712 Or	11.74%	Were Case Held Open
14,838 Or	25.95%	Were Other/Not Reported
57,172	100.0%	

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**DISPOSITIONAL PROCEDURE INFORMATION
BY RACE, GENDER, AND CLASS OF REFERRAL/OFFENSE
2001**

In looking at classes of referrals/offenses across the general juvenile court population, the 2001 data reflected in the table on pages 46 - 47 continued to indicate that referrals for delinquent, status, and dependency/neglect reasons were more likely to be formally adjudicated than informally adjusted (73% of delinquent referral reasons handled by formal adjudication, 68% of status offense reasons handled by formal adjudication and 65% of dependency and neglect allegations handled by formal adjudication).

**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
 Procedure Used By Class Of Referral/Offense
 By Race And Sex
 January 1, 2000 - December 31, 2000**

	Race				Race				Race And Sex				Total
	White Male	African American Male	Other Race Male	Unknown Race Male	White Female	African American Female	Other Race Female	Unknown Race Female	White Unknown	African American Unknown	Other Race Unknown	Unknown Sex	
<u>Offenses Against Persons</u>													
Formal Adjudication	2,791	2,715	48	100	880	1,066	38	24	26	2	0	14	7,704
Pretrial Diversion	227	55	5	4	112	42	1	1	1	0	0	0	448
Informal Adjustment	350	250	5	9	141	159	3	2	7	0	0	2	928
Other	461	191	12	8	164	71	6	1	13	0	0	1	928
Total	3,829	3,211	70	121	1,297	1,338	48	28	47	2	0	17	10,008

<u>Offenses Against Property</u>													
Formal Adjudication	5,578	3,688	145	125	1,456	1,089	30	29	58	28	0	2	12,228
Pretrial Diversion	493	131	13	13	489	173	17	8	0	0	0	1	1,338
Informal Adjustment	717	262	28	16	271	157	13	3	31	7	1	0	1,506
Other	718	119	8	9	212	29	5	2	16	2	0	0	1,120
Total	7,506	4,200	194	163	2,428	1,448	65	42	105	37	1	3	16,192

<u>Illegal Conduct</u>													
Formal Adjudication	16,427	10,531	395	485	5,596	3,195	93	70	626	70	6	54	37,548
Pretrial Diversion	2,995	429	57	60	1,567	230	30	32	2	0	0	18	5,420
Informal Adjustment	1,552	460	46	40	599	188	2	5	73	10	0	5	2,980
Other	3,139	802	69	97	1,359	416	37	60	403	38	1	51	6,472
Total	24,113	12,222	567	682	9,121	4,029	162	167	1,104	118	7	128	52,420

<u>Status Offenses</u>													
Formal Adjudication	7,476	3,671	164	191	5,371	2,787	107	174	196	11	3	12	20,163
Pretrial Diversion	1,645	312	27	21	1,125	254	15	30	5	0	0	3	3,437
Informal Adjustment	403	104	7	18	267	57	2	4	18	0	0	2	882
Other	1,957	628	63	30	1,695	519	102	35	48	5	0	1	5,083
Total	11,481	4,715	261	260	8,458	3,617	226	243	267	16	3	18	29,565

**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
 Procedure Used By Class Of Referral/Offense
 By Race And Sex
 January 1, 2000 - December 31, 2000**

	Race				Race				Race And Sex				Total
	White Male	African American Male	Other Race Male	Unknown Race Male	White Female	African American Female	Other Race Female	Unknown Race Female	White Unknown	African American Unknown	Other Race Unknown	Sex Unknown	
<u>Neglect and Abuse</u>													
Formal Adjudication	1,245	1,470	82	109	1,471	1,423	91	111	25	1	1	172	6,201
Pretrial Diversion	3	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Informal Adjustment	10	21	1	24	11	38	3	38	0	0	0	2	148
Other	836	517	84	59	938	564	103	48	9	0	0	32	3,190
Total	2,094	2,008	167	192	2,425	2,026	197	197	34	1	1	206	9,548

Violation Proceedings

Formal Adjudication	39	4	0	0	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
Pretrial Diversion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Informal Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	10	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Total	49	4	0	0	19	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	77

Special Proceedings

Formal Adjudication	1,621	1,166	47	178	1,256	970	52	157	8	5	4	187	5,651
Pretrial Diversion	70	13	0	3	55	8	1	1	0	0	0	1	152
Informal Adjustment	79	63	0	4	51	47	0	10	0	0	0	0	254
Other	8,131	3,663	287	660	6,741	3,404	321	565	51	51	5	472	24,351
Total	9,901	4,905	334	845	8,103	4,429	374	733	59	56	9	660	30,408

Other

Formal Adjudication	1,282	358	37	71	624	191	22	53	71	9	1	86	2,805
Pretrial Diversion	163	7	2	12	51	2	2	5	0	0	0	10	254
Informal Adjustment	113	32	11	2	46	24	1	0	7	0	0	0	236
Other	2,662	2,186	154	118	2,031	1,468	174	104	58	11	1	113	9,080
Total	4,220	2,583	204	203	2,752	1,685	199	162	136	20	2	209	12,375

**NUMBER OF CHILDREN TRANSFERRED TO ADULT COURT
BY COURT, RACE AND SEX
2001**

The 2001 data were analyzed to determine the number of children transferred to adult court for the alleged delinquent offenses. The data reported in the table below that continues through page 49 shows that 283 children were transferred to adult court in 2001. Males (88.3%) were the overwhelming majority of transferred children. When looking at race, 49.5% of the children transferred were African American males, while their white male counterparts represented 36.04% of the overall transfers. African American females represented 3.53% and white females each represented 7.77% (for a total of 11.3% total) of all transfers.

The court reporting the largest number of children transferred was Shelby County Juvenile Court, which accounted for 27.9% of the statewide transfers. The court with the next highest number of transfers to adult court was Anderson County Juvenile Court (11.3%) and Davidson County Juvenile Court (9.2%). Forty-Seven (47) courts reported at least one transfer.

**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
Total Number Of Children Transferred By Race And Sex
January 1, 2001 – December 31, 2001**

	White Male	African American Male	Other Race Male	Unknown Race Male	White Female	African American Female	Other Race Female	Unknown Race Female	Total
ANDERSON	17	2	2	0	9	2	0	0	32
BEDFORD	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BLEDSON	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BLOUNT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BRADLEY	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CAMPBELL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CARROLL	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
CHEATHAM	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
CHESTER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CLAIBORNE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CLAY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CUMBERLAND	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DAVIDSON	4	21	0	0	0	1	0	0	26
DICKSON	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DYER	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
FENTRESS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
Total Number Of Children Transferred By Race And Sex
January 1, 2001 – December 31, 2001**

	White Male	African American Male	Other Race Male	Unknown Race Male	White Female	African American Female	Other Race Female	Unknown Race Female	Total
GIBSON	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
GILES	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
GRAINGER	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
HAMBLÉN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HAMILTON	1	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	14
HARDIN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HICKMAN	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
HUMPHREYS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
JEFFERSON	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
KNOX	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
LEWIS	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
LINCOLN	11	5	0	0	6	1	0	0	23
MCMINN	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
MACON	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
MADISON	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
MAURY	2	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	9
MONROE	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
MONTGOMERY	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
PUTNAM	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ROBERTSON	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
RUTHERFORD	6	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
SEVIER	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
SHELBY	4	64	2	4	0	4	0	1	79
SULLIVAN DIV 1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SUMNER	8	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
WASHINGTON	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WAYNE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WILLIAMSON	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
JOHNSON CITY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BRISTOL	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
SULLIVAN DIV 2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	102	140	4	4	22	10	0	1	283

INDIVIDUAL DISPOSITIONAL ACTIONS BY RACE AND SEX 2001

This report looks at individual dispositional actions taken by the juvenile courts in 2001. As the data are spread between sixty-four (64) potential dispositional actions, most of the percentages presented will be small. **The users of the 2001 data should keep in mind that these figures reflect the numbers of individual dispositional actions, not necessarily the number of children disposed with these outcomes.**

NOTE: *This year the data was created so that each Juvenile was only counted "One time per Disposition Date with that particular Outcome". This will result in lower totals than past years (if comparing to previous Annual Reports), however this will reflect a more accurate number of Outcomes Referrals that were ordered per Court Hearing (Disposition Date).*

With respect to the 2001 reporting of individual dispositional actions, the table on pages 51-52 reveals that the most often reported specific dispositional choice was "Other". **Because of the uninterpretable nature of this dispositional choice, "Other" will not be included in the most often cited dispositional actions presented in the remainder of this discussion.** Of the remaining dispositional choices, "Court Costs", "Case Dismissed", and "Warned/ Counseled" were the three most often cited for the general juvenile court population.

When looking at race and gender, the top three dispositional actions associated with white males were reported to be Court Costs (13% of white males, 6% of total dispositional actions), Public Service (7% of white males, 3% of total dispositional actions), and Case Dismissed (7% of white males, 3% of total dispositional actions).

The most often reported dispositional actions associated with African American males were Warned/Counseled (11% of African American males, 2% of total dispositional actions), Case Dismissed (10% of African American males, 2% of total dispositional actions), and Court Costs (7% of African American males, 1% of total dispositional).

The three most often reported dispositional actions for white females were Court Costs (12% of white females, 3% of total dispositional actions), Case Dismissed (7% of white females, 2% of total dispositional actions), and Public Service (6% of white females, 2% of total dispositional actions).

On the other hand, the most often cited dispositional action for African American females was Warned/Counseled (12% of African American females, 1% of total dispositional actions), Case Dismissed (11% of African American females, 1% of total dispositional actions) and Court Costs (8% of African American females, 0.8% of total dispositional actions).

**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
Outcome/Dispositional Data January 1, 2001 - December 31, 2001**

<u>General Action Codes</u>	Race				Race				Race And Sex				Total
	White Male	African American Male	Other Race Male	Unknown Race Male	White Female	African American Female	Other Race Female	Unknown Race Female	White Unknown	African American Unknown	Other Race Unknown	Race And Sex Unknown	
Case Dismissed	6,347	3,604	121	222	3,614	2,398	101	156	141	17	5	141	16,867
Case Retired	1,196	559	51	42	637	205	10	22	183	7	3	15	2,930
Warned/Counseled	4,414	3,973	78	110	2,690	2,496	52	55	29	4	0	7	13,908
Held Open For Review	4,224	1,000	78	291	2,521	530	54	186	12	6	0	80	8,982
Probation To Court	4,783	2,071	100	123	2,157	721	42	63	42	6	1	13	10,122
Probation To Parents	542	148	9	9	322	82	4	3	1	2	0	0	1,122
Referred For Supervision	1,322	441	26	14	883	401	13	17	0	0	0	17	3,134
Mental Health Counseling	1,114	501	11	21	593	243	11	14	0	0	0	17	2,525
Alcohol and Drug Counseling	1,603	341	26	16	586	47	7	5	2	0	0	4	2,637
Alternative School	124	46	0	4	52	11	0	2	2	0	0	0	241
Private Agency	63	12	0	0	34	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	115
Defensive Driving School	2,394	134	34	38	1,367	65	19	13	473	20	5	24	4,586
Alcohol Safety School	420	72	3	13	137	13	1	2	0	0	0	5	666
Court Education-Based Program	850	173	19	12	466	124	17	5	0	0	0	1	1,667
Driver's License Held Informally	1,351	399	17	14	514	67	9	2	43	2	0	0	2,418
Voluntary MHMR Placement	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Private Mental Health Placement	27	1	1	1	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	37
Priv. Mental Retardation Place.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
City/County Placement	427	1,294	29	21	118	209	5	6	0	4	0	4	2,117
Relative Placement	803	1,733	33	43	787	1,686	44	44	0	1	0	23	5,197
Fine	5,848	497	75	130	2,651	220	40	75	197	14	0	8	9,755
Public Service	6,528	1,901	106	118	2,770	757	49	32	209	24	1	12	12,507
Restitution	1,708	688	48	43	467	184	16	4	12	4	0	0	3,174
Runaway Returned	318	221	13	4	327	228	27	8	0	0	0	2	1,148
No Contact Order	1,555	412	26	32	845	254	19	25	21	2	0	30	3,221
Injunction	234	95	2	3	153	80	7	3	0	0	0	0	577
House Arrest	610	386	13	9	266	70	4	3	43	10	1	1	1,416
Court Curfew	507	130	8	6	242	34	3	5	0	0	0	1	936
Dismissed From Informal	764	122	9	13	437	56	5	15	3	0	0	12	1,436
Dismissed From Diversion	269	30	1	1	142	11	0	1	1	0	0	0	456
Released From Probation	850	128	4	13	385	45	3	7	3	0	0	0	1,438
Total – General Action Codes	51,201	21,112	941	1,366	26,171	11,244	562	774	1,418	123	16	417	115,345

**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
Outcome/Dispositional Data January 1, 2001 - December 31, 2001**

<u>Formal Action Codes</u>	White	African	Other	Unknown	White	African	Other	Unknown	White	African	Other	Race And	Total
	Male	American	Race	Race	Female	American	Race	Race	Unknown	Unknown	Race	Sex	
Transferred To Adult Court	103	145	4	4	22	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	290
MHMR Involuntary Commitment	35	12	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	54
DCS Commitment - Determinate	72	58	2	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	147
DCS Commitment	1,698	1,077	45	68	957	509	41	67	13	0	0	52	4,527
DCS Commitment - Suspended	691	364	18	17	234	80	6	2	2	0	0	4	1,418
DCS Intensive Probation	140	51	4	4	49	11	1	0	2	1	0	0	263
Other Intensive Probation	600	172	7	6	187	25	3	0	1	0	0	0	1,001
DCS Probation	1,430	336	23	23	486	117	8	0	10	5	0	1	2,439
Placed Under Valid Court Order	2,650	580	64	41	1,461	339	41	19	9	1	1	5	5,211
DCS Supervision	253	32	3	14	174	18	6	6	0	0	0	0	506
Transferred To Other Juv. Court	629	99	9	16	283	34	2	4	1	2	0	0	1,079
Parental Rights Terminated	225	103	14	27	171	87	15	39	1	0	0	13	695
Parental Rights Not Terminated	7	2	0	3	10	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	26
Total – Formal Action Codes	8,533	3,031	193	223	4,051	1,236	123	141	40	9	1	75	17,656
<u>Special Proceedings</u>													
Order of Reference To DCS	202	25	6	7	163	17	5	11	0	0	0	4	440
Court Costs	11,749	2,563	305	407	5,796	1,597	187	249	211	43	1	142	23,250
Foster Care Terminated	196	33	4	8	181	26	7	10	0	0	0	2	467
Foster Care Continued	734	116	20	74	711	116	29	57	1	0	0	30	1,888
Custody Changed	2,033	822	123	139	2,101	714	135	110	18	8	4	172	6,379
Custody Unchanged	785	471	52	120	832	422	50	113	5	2	0	119	2,971
Visitation Changed	802	512	47	76	746	479	41	78	2	2	0	94	2,879
Visitation Unchanged	166	89	7	8	88	42	9	7	0	0	0	9	425
Parentage Voluntary Acknowledgment	173	24	1	1	136	7	4	4	0	0	0	0	350
Parentage Determined	234	267	31	48	255	276	24	67	2	8	1	75	1,288
Parentage Not Determined	46	72	3	9	29	41	1	4	0	2	0	14	221
Child Support Granted	655	742	61	179	633	775	54	193	3	15	2	201	3,513
Child Support Amended	341	267	35	52	307	302	24	49	2	4	0	62	1,445
Child Support Denied	13	17	0	3	7	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	47
Child Support Terminated	20	8	0	7	17	1	0	6	0	0	0	2	61
Medical Treatment Granted	45	2	0	2	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	71
Medical Treatment Denied	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Consent To Marry Granted	5	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33
Consent To Marry Denied	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Total – Special Proceedings	18,202	6,032	695	1,140	12,043	4,826	570	959	244	86	8	930	45,735
All Other Outcome Actions	11,851	6,545	445	526	7,141	3,991	333	367	550	87	7	392	32,235
TOTALS	89,787	36,720	2,274	3,255	49,406	21,297	1,588	2,241	2,252	305	32	1,814	210,971

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS DISPOSED BY

JANUARY 1, 2001 - DECEMBER 31, 2001

As mentioned earlier in this report, juvenile court cases and referrals can be disposed (depending upon the procedure used) by Judges, Referees, or Youth Services/Probation Officers. All cases resulting in a formal hearing and adjudication must be disposed by judicial staff (Judges, Referees, Special Judges). Cases that are handled informally through informal adjustment or other informal, non-judicial actions can be disposed by the court officers.

The 2001 data, as reflected in the table below, shows that 81.7% of referral reasons were disposed of by judicial staff: 52.2% by Judges and 29.5% by Referees. Youth Services/Probation Officers were reported as disposing of 15.5% of referral reasons, while 2.8% of referral reasons were reported as being disposed by Other/Not Reported.

	Total	Percent
Judge	83,837	52.2%
Referee	47,317	29.5%
YSO	24,934	15.5%
Other/Not Reported	4,505	2.8%
	<hr/>	
	160,593	100%

APPENDIX

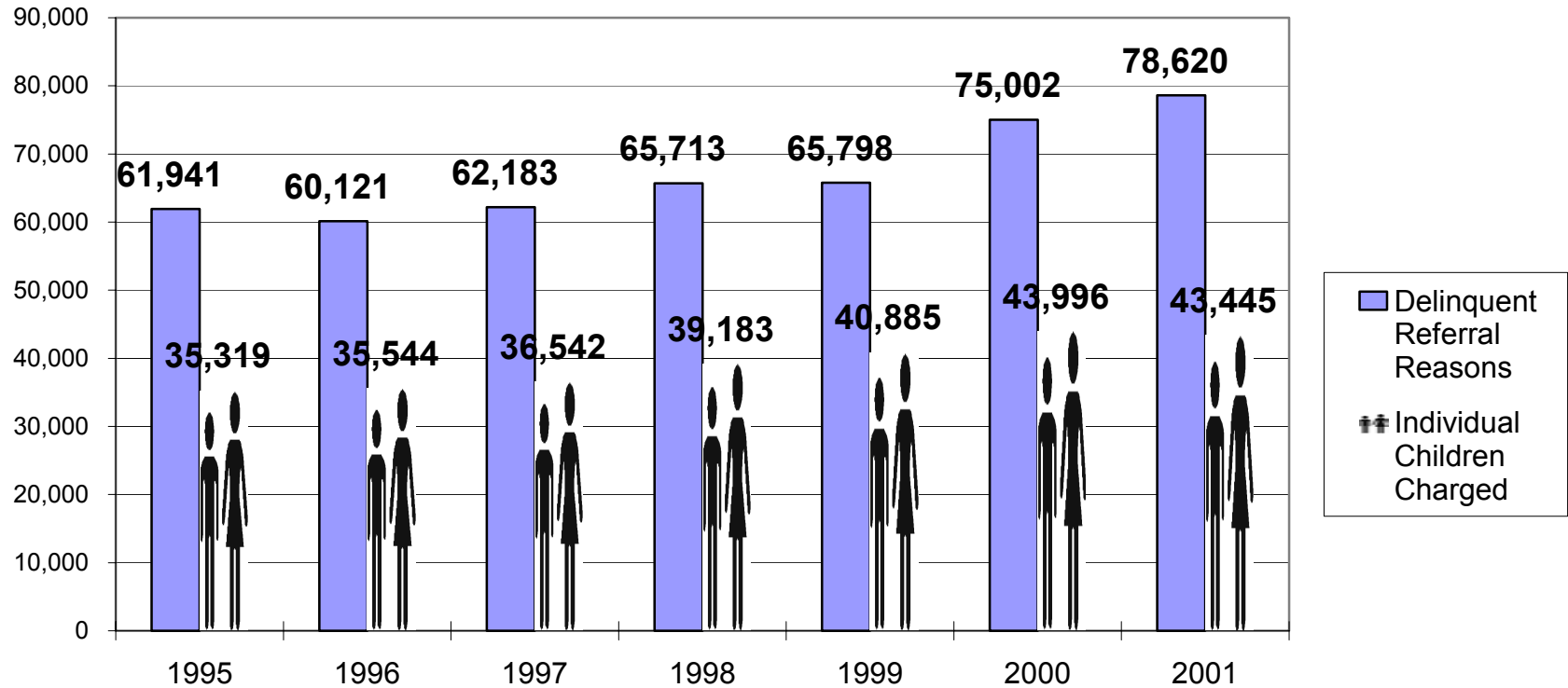
Number of Children By Referral Reason

Trends

1995 – 2001

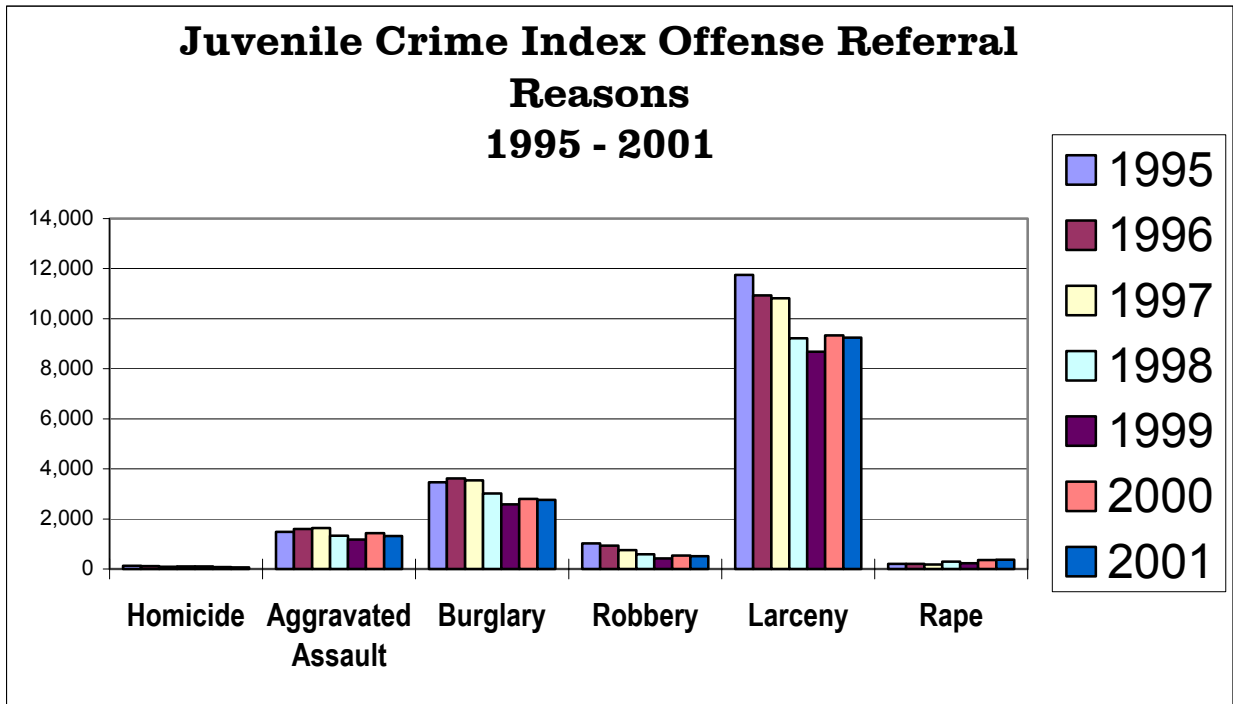
Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Delinquent Referral Reasons and Individual Children Charged 1995 - 2001



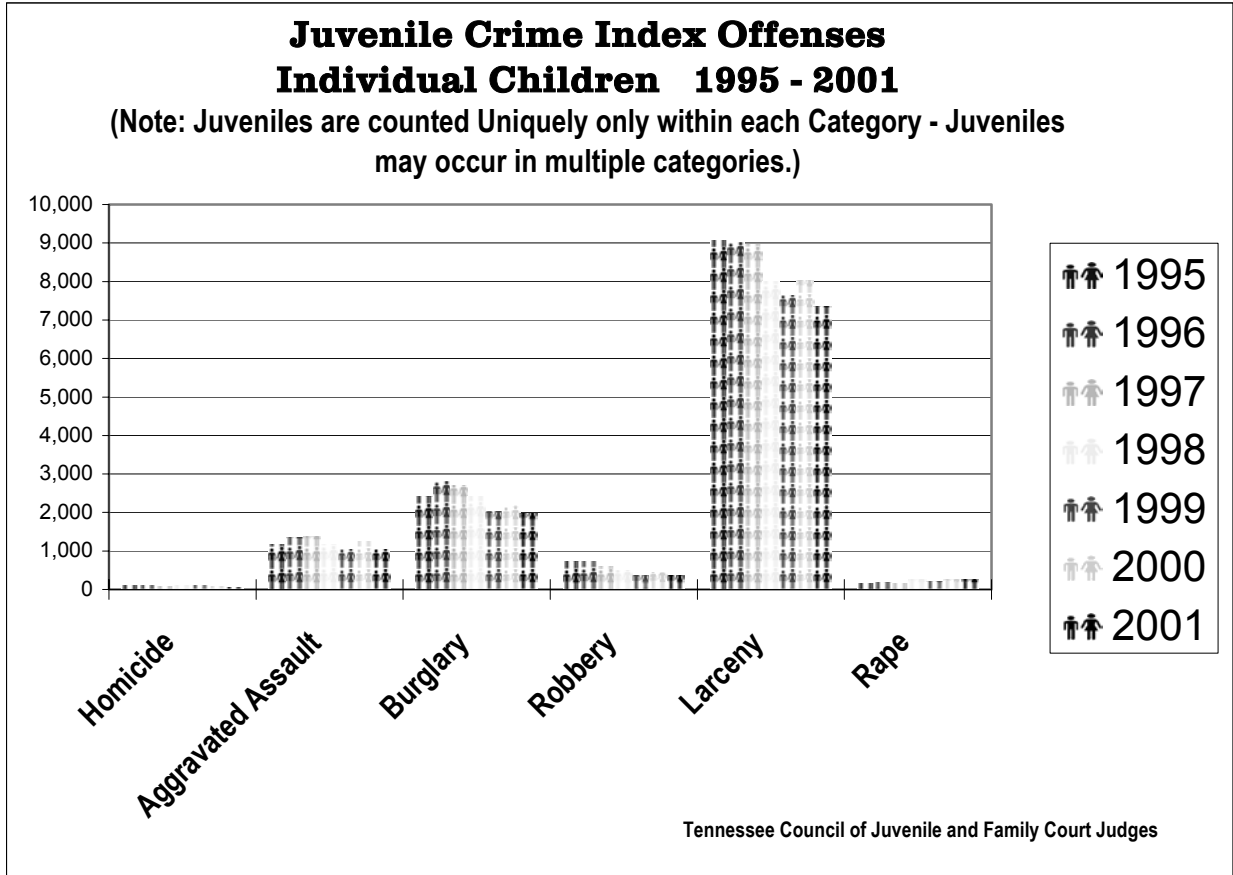
Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Homicide	128	116	91	96	108	80	61
Aggravated Assault	1,485	1,596	1,638	1,331	1,177	1,430	1,315
Burglary	3,466	3,618	3,541	3,023	2,588	2,794	2,764
Robbery	1,021	927	758	593	420	542	509
Larceny	11,756	10,936	10,811	9,218	8,682	9,330	9,250
Rape	202	207	180	288	236	358	365
Totals	18,058	17,400	17,019	14,549	13,211	14,534	14,264

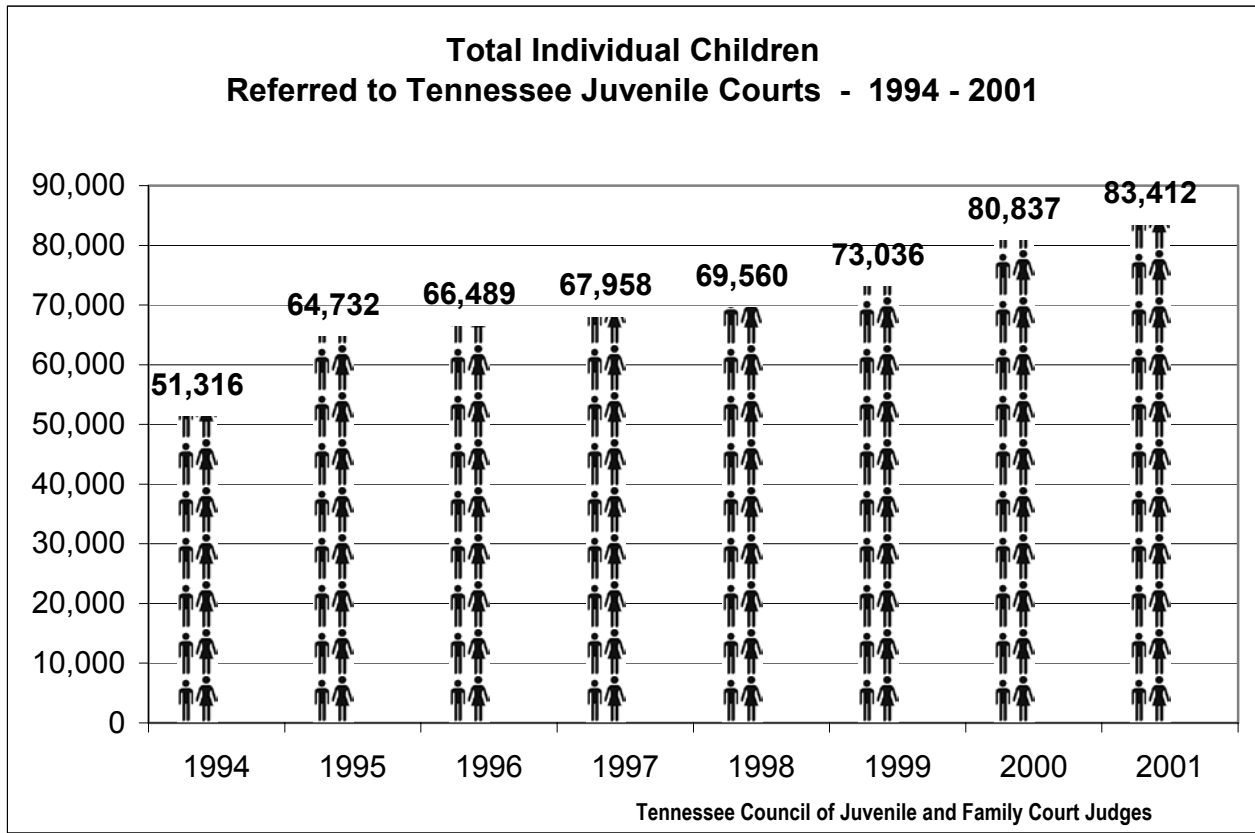
Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Homicide	115	111	83	93	107	76	54
Aggravated Assault	1,168	1,335	1,390	1,168	1,045	1,236	1,048
Burglary	2,417	2,807	2,692	2,418	2,037	2,196	1,978
Robbery	712	740	610	491	363	438	369
Larceny	9,063	9,015	8,954	7,990	7,640	8,038	7,353
Rape	161	180	153	248	204	257	253

(**Note:** Totals have been omitted intentionally. Since Juveniles can occur in multiple offense categories, they are counted only once per **that category** in this chart. Putting totals here would show false inflated numbers as juveniles could be counted twice. On *page 58* each juvenile is counted only once per the **calendar year**.)

Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges



Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

