

STATE OF TENNESSEE

**COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND
FAMILY COURT JUDGES**



2000

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

TENNESSEE COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES

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2000 TENNESSEE ANNUAL JUVENILE COURT STATISTICAL REPORT

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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 82 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
2000 ANNUAL REPORT**

As required by Tennessee Code Annotated § 37-1-506, 2000 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 TJCIS staff or other software that their individual court had obtained. All data were cleaned, edited, and analyzed to produce the 2000 Annual Report, as well as year-end and ad hoc statistical reports.

In 2000, **all of Tennessee's juvenile courts once again reported data** to TJCIS. Every Tennessee court has reported data to TJCIS for the past five 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.

Limitations of the 2000 Juvenile Court Data

There were three courts that had serious data reporting problems. Blount County has not yet reported data for the last eight months of 2000. Lincoln County only reported data for April through August 2000. Roane County did not report data for the last three months of 2000.

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 improved markedly in 2000, but still has a lot of 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.

2000 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With all of Tennessee's 98 juvenile courts participating, information regarding 80,837 children, 118,907 cases, and 144,546 referral reasons was reported to the Tennessee Juvenile Court Information System for the period between January 1, 2000 and December 31, 2000. The number of children, cases, and referral reasons each increased slightly from calendar year 1999.

During 2000, over half (52%) of the referral reasons in Tennessee's juvenile courts were for alleged delinquent offenses. Status offenses represented 20% of referral reasons, while non-offense referral reasons comprised an additional 28% 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 2000 data with those of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999, 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 2000, and in-state runaway charges remained 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 2000 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 four times more often than their female counterparts. The number of referral reasons for status offense and non-offense reasons, however, continued to vary much less with respect to gender (11,897 status offense referrals of females, 16,112 status offense referrals of males). Age statistics for 2000 showed that 15-year-olds through 18-year-olds for both genders constituted 55% of the juvenile court population (17 through 18 accounted for 25%).

Regarding race, little difference was seen between previous years' data and those of 2000. In 2000, African American and other non-white children were reported as representing 37% of the juvenile court population, while constituting only 22% of the overall juvenile population of Tennessee. Conversely, white children were reported as making up 63% of the juvenile court population, while constituting 78% of the overall juvenile population.

Law enforcement continued to be the most often cited referral source for juveniles to the courts (50.4%), while parents continued to represent the second most often cited referral source (10.7%). 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 unruly behavior and custody. The 2000 data shows schools (8.8%) as the third most often reported source, while court staff (8.5%) was the fourth and relatives (6.2%) was the fifth.

When looking at the six most frequently reported referral reasons associated with each referral source, the tables on pages 34 - 36 reveal that, in 2000, law enforcement personnel continued to appear more likely to refer juveniles for traffic complaints (39%), while unruly behavior (22%) was the most often cited reason for referral by parents. With regard to schools, truancy remained the most cited referral reason (62%), while victims continued to refer more often for theft of property (40%).

The 2000 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 303 children transferred to adult court in 1998, 94.7% were males, with 67.7% 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 52.8% of the statewide transfers. The court with the next highest number of transfers to adult court was Davidson County Juvenile Court (10.6%). Both Rutherford and Sumner County transferred eleven children each (3.6% each for a total of 7.2%). Forty-three (43) courts reported at least one transfer while 55 reported no transfers.

The number of children referred to juvenile courts for allegedly committing offenses has been relatively steady since 1995 (please see the Appendix). With a few exceptions like Assault, there has been little growth in the number of children reported as referred to the juvenile courts in Tennessee.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURTS

2000

During the reporting period between January 1, 2000 and December 31, 2000, information regarding 80,837 children was reported by the juvenile courts to the Tennessee Juvenile Court Information System (TJCIS). This number represents a statewide increase of eleven percent (11%) or 7,801 children compared to calendar year 1999. Limitations to the data not withstanding, this larger than normal increase in the number of children reported to TJCIS can be explained largely by improved data reporting by Davidson County Juvenile Court. Improved data collection efforts concerning dependency and neglect cases as well as special proceeding cases was also a factor.

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 (16,164) and Hancock County, reporting 35 children, was the county with the smallest number of children reported to be referred to juvenile court.

Please refer to the chart on pages 8-9 for a county by county listing of the numbers of children, cases, and referrals. *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."*

**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, 2000 - December 31, 2000**

	Children	Number of 2000 Cases	Referral Reasons
ANDERSON	539	863	898
BEDFORD	504	634	888
BENTON	126	146	179
BLEDSON	163	222	275
BLOUNT *	310	374	388
BRADLEY	850	1,515	1,913
CAMPBELL	282	286	286
CANNON	131	154	155
CARROLL	217	235	309
CARTER	602	1,158	1,158
CHEATHAM	634	837	942
CHESTER	240	284	313
CLAIBORNE	340	702	748
CLAY	165	346	450
COCKE	538	829	904
COFFEE	529	666	836
CROCKETT	92	116	147
CUMBERLAND	666	785	829
DAVIDSON	11,193	18,691	22,708
DECATUR	132	145	172
DEKALB	319	504	518
DICKSON	660	892	1,008
DYER	443	706	819
FAYETTE	246	319	327
FENTRESS	154	219	240
FRANKLIN	441	562	615
GIBSON	897	1,385	1,614
GILES	400	514	702
GRAINGER	451	451	471
GREENE	767	1,134	1,222
GRUNDY	378	780	834
HAMBLEN	626	1,108	1,199
HAMILTON	4,012	5,664	6,374
HANCOCK	35	46	50
HARDEMAN	419	506	748
HARDIN	239	314	350
HAWKINS	1,000	1,448	1,599
HAYWOOD	204	246	419
HENDERSON	402	552	753
HENRY	253	363	504
HICKMAN	262	395	478
HOUSTON	115	204	220
HUMPHREYS	322	625	726
JACKSON	54	57	74
JEFFERSON	647	1,093	1,222
JOHNSON	345	358	387
KNOX	3,645	5,026	6,170
LAKE	55	65	70
LAUDERDALE	690	1,028	1,163
LAWRENCE	628	723	730
LEWIS	171	194	252

**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, 2000 - December 31, 2000**

	Children	Number of 2000 Cases	Referral Reasons
LINCOLN *	87	142	143
LOUDON	634	910	1,015
MCMINN	481	612	750
MCNAIRY	574	588	621
MACON	328	487	552
MADISON	862	1,152	1,488
MARION	308	345	365
MARSHALL	547	754	942
MAURY	1,271	2,009	2,428
MEIGS	98	102	103
MONROE	432	618	690
MONTGOMERY	2,200	2,722	3,555
MOORE	52	58	61
MORGAN	166	204	233
OBION	375	481	719
OVERTON	213	247	278
PERRY	153	225	256
PICKETT	50	72	96
POLK	69	70	90
PUTNAM	900	1,331	1,632
RHEA	524	895	1,183
ROANE *	144	160	174
ROBERTSON	1,266	2,920	3,445
RUTHERFORD	1,391	1,755	2,640
SCOTT	198	266	329
SEQUATCHIE	116	151	201
SEVIER	1,587	2,841	3,688
SHELBY	16,164	22,125	26,772
SMITH	113	130	152
STEWART	122	162	197
SULLIVAN	652	885	979
SUMNER	2,197	4,118	4,927
TIPTON	308	416	625
TROUSDALE	135	164	206
UNICOI	265	376	418
UNION	283	284	325
VAN BUREN	38	44	45
WARREN	775	1,134	1,401
WASHINGTON	1,193	1,946	2,069
WAYNE	316	461	565
WEAKLEY	384	535	646
WHITE	183	216	233
WILLIAMSON	1,522	2,261	4,922
WILSON	777	1,224	1,386
JOHNSON CITY	1,102	1,477	1,920
BRISTOL	793	1,109	1,307
SULLIVAN DIV. 2	956	1,254	1,418
Total	80,837	118,907	144,546

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

2000 RACE, SEX AND AGE INFORMATION BASED ON NUMBER OF CHILDREN

The tables on pages 11-13 present the the number of children by race, sex, and age for calendar year 2000. White males, totaling 31,273 and representing 39% of the overall juvenile court population outnumbered their female counterparts, who totaled 18,926 and represented 21% of the juvenile court population. African American males, totaling 15,595 and representing 19% of the juvenile court population, outnumbered their female counterparts, who totaled 10,312 and represented 13% of the juvenile court population. These percentage data are consistent with those of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Regarding race, non-white (African American, Native American, Asian, and Mixed Race) children were reported as representing 37% of the juvenile court population, while constituting only 22% of the overall juvenile population of Tennessee. Conversely, white children, constituting 78% of the overall juvenile population, were reported as making up 63% of the juvenile court population. Those counties reporting the highest percentages of non-white children within their juvenile court population were as follows:

Davidson - 59% (non-white children represent 31.6% of the county's juvenile population) *

Fayette - 64% (non-white children represent 52.8% of the county's juvenile population) *

Haywood - 73% (non-white children represent 58.9% of the county's juvenile population) *

Madison - 59% (non-white children represent 40.5% of the county's juvenile population) *

Shelby - 77% (non-white children represent 55.3% of the county's juvenile population) *

When looking at age, the 2000 data indicated that the largest number of children continued to fall within the 15 through 16 years of age category (see chart on page 16). 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 and again in 2000, the largest category for African American females returned to the Birth to 10 years age category.

*Source: The 1990 U.S. Census Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 1, prepared by The Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, 1991.

**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, 2000 - December 31, 2000**

	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 UNKOWN	OTHER RACE SEX UNKNOWN	RACE & SEX UNKNOWN	TOTAL
ANDERSON	301	32	6	3	178	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	539
BEDFORD	225	53	0	1	190	32	3	0	0	0	0	0	504
BENTON	80	3	0	0	42	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	126
BLEDSON	107	4	3	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163
BLOUNT *	170	13	2	6	90	7	0	5	0	0	0	17	310
BRADLEY	481	37	9	17	283	12	5	3	1	0	0	2	850
CAMPBELL	163	0	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	282
CANNON	76	3	2	0	47	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	131
CARROLL	118	19	0	0	68	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	217
CARTER	313	6	3	39	200	7	1	33	0	0	0	0	602
CHEATHAM	391	14	1	3	220	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	634
CHESTER	110	34	1	1	76	17	0	1	0	0	0	0	240
CLAIBORNE	210	0	1	0	123	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	340
CLAY	112	1	0	0	50	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	165
COCKE	291	5	5	0	226	4	4	2	0	0	0	1	538
COFFEE	308	14	2	19	165	8	0	11	0	0	0	2	529
CROCKETT	44	7	1	4	30	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
CUMBERLAND	407	1	0	22	229	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	666
DAVIDSON	2,304	3,372	396	173	1,814	2,616	235	139	2	1	1	140	11,193
DECATUR	74	15	1	1	39	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	132
DEKALB	202	9	0	0	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	319
DICKSON	350	34	6	2	245	16	6	1	0	0	0	0	660
DYER	230	83	1	5	88	31	0	5	0	0	0	0	443
FAYETTE	62	91	0	1	25	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	246
FENTRESS	102	1	0	0	50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	154
FRANKLIN	264	20	2	0	134	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	441
GIBSON	212	132	6	129	126	74	3	139	1	3	1	71	897
GILES	203	49	6	0	110	26	5	0	1	0	0	0	400
GRAINGER	308	0	0	0	142	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	451
GREENE	480	7	5	4	262	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	767
GRUNDY	198	1	0	0	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378
HAMBLEN	344	23	9	13	209	17	5	5	0	0	0	1	626
HAMILTON	1,107	1,086	25	92	756	818	24	88	0	0	0	16	4,012
HANCOCK	26	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
HARDEMAN	77	138	2	56	32	50	1	18	1	1	0	43	419
HARDIN	135	3	0	0	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	239

**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, 2000 - December 31, 2000**

HAWKINS	612	6	4	6	369	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1,000
HAYWOOD	35	118	0	3	17	30	0	0	1	0	0	0	204
HENDERSON	211	28	7	0	136	12	7	1	0	0	0	0	402
HENRY	137	34	1	5	62	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	253
HICKMAN	155	1	3	0	99	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	262
HOUSTON	64	5	5	0	37	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	115
HUMPHREYS	188	13	0	4	109	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	322
JACKSON	39	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
JEFFERSON	379	11	1	11	217	2	0	11	2	0	0	13	647
JOHNSON	251	0	2	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	345
KNOX	1,425	365	11	211	910	214	5	200	1	2	3	298	3,645
LAKE	19	7	0	7	17	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	55
LAUDERDALE	203	210	4	10	130	119	2	11	0	1	0	0	690
LAWRENCE	343	8	0	54	160	14	0	42	0	0	0	7	628
LEWIS	119	2	1	0	46	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	171
LINCOLN *	48	7	0	0	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
LOUDON	360	7	15	1	248	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	634
MCMINN	268	25	6	2	159	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	481
MCNAIRY	319	46	4	0	187	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	574
MACON	215	0	2	0	106	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	328
MADISON	243	340	5	0	109	164	0	0	0	0	0	1	862
MARION	161	16	0	0	115	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	308
MARSHALL	314	37	12	1	162	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	547
MAURY	612	209	13	33	300	81	6	16	0	1	0	0	1,271
MEIGS	56	1	1	0	39	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	98
MONROE	229	21	5	0	163	11	1	1	0	0	0	1	432
MONTGOMERY	842	389	83	35	546	215	63	23	0	0	0	4	2,200
MOORE	36	1	1	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
MORGAN	92	4	1	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166
OBION	205	46	3	0	92	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	375
OVERTON	139	4	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	213
PERRY	96	16	2	0	31	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	153
PICKETT	28	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
POLK	50	0	0	1	17	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	69
PUTNAM	531	20	8	12	308	3	2	6	0	0	1	9	900
RHEA	275	11	11	2	201	12	10	2	0	0	0	0	524
ROANE *	91	0	1	0	46	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	144

**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, 2000 - December 31, 2000**

ROBERTSON	674	117	0	40	360	48	4	19	1	0	0	3	1,266
RUTHERFORD	758	123	28	0	405	71	6	0	0	0	0	0	1,391
SCOTT	129	1	0	0	67	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	198
SEQUATCHIE	78	2	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116
SEVIER	961	4	8	10	582	8	5	3	6	0	0	0	1,587
SHELBY	2,133	7,430	59	120	1,370	4,963	38	51	0	0	0	0	16,164
SMITH	68	3	0	0	38	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	113
STEWART	82	0	1	3	34	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	122
SULLIVAN	375	1	2	0	272	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	652
SUMNER	1,153	181	9	32	687	94	12	25	2	0	0	2	2,197
TIPTON	142	74	0	3	66	22	0	1	0	0	0	0	308
TROUSDALE	71	13	1	0	42	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	135
UNICOI	189	0	0	0	75	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	265
UNION	204	2	0	0	73	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	283
VAN BUREN	23	1	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
WARREN	465	16	8	0	273	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	775
WASHINGTON	703	8	19	4	430	10	19	0	0	0	0	0	1,193
WAYNE	194	8	2	2	104	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	316
WEAKLEY	198	38	1	9	116	9	3	9	1	0	0	0	384
WHITE	114	6	1	0	61	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	183
WILLIAMSON	572	89	11	28	277	35	6	26	398	37	11	32	1,522
WILSON	432	59	2	0	248	33	3	0	0	0	0	0	777
JOHNSON CITY	601	45	15	2	383	48	6	1	0	1	0	0	1,102
BRISTOL	468	11	0	0	306	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	793
SULLIVAN DIV. 2	511	45	10	0	353	31	6	0	0	0	0	0	956
													0

Total	31,273	15,595	884	1,242	18,926	10,312	544	914	418	47	17	665	80,837
		17,721				11,770				64			

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

		16479				10856				64			27399
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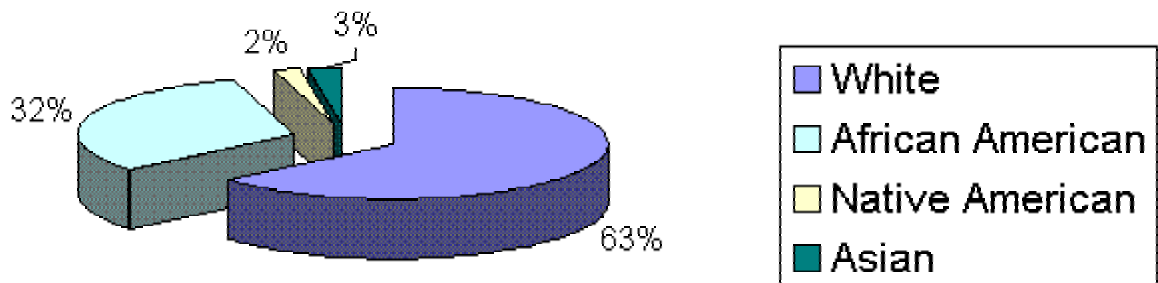
**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
Race By Sex and
Hispanic Origin By Sex
Based on Number of Children Disposed
January 1, 2000 - December 31, 2000**

	<u>Sex</u>			
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Unreported</u>	<u>Total</u>
White	31,273	18,926	414	50,613
African American	15,595	10,312	47	25,954
Native American	54	22	2	78
Asian	213	124	6	343
Mixed Race	617	398	9	1,024
Race Unknown or Not Reported	1,242	914	669	2,825
Total	48,994	30,696	1,147	80,837

Hispanic Origin

	<u>Sex</u>			
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Unreported</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hispanic	847	393	13	1,253

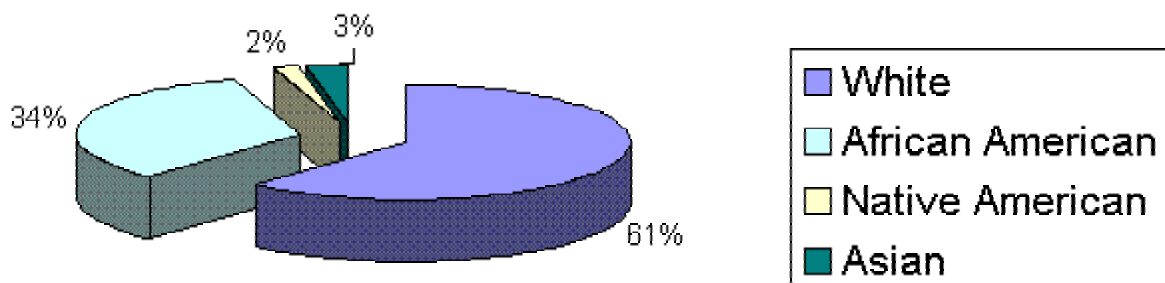
Race of Child - Males January 1, 2000 - December 31, 2000



Figures based on number of children whose case was disposed.

Figures do not reflect 669 children for whom both race and sex were unknown or not reported.

Race of Child - Females January 1, 2000 - December 31, 2000



Figures based on number of children whose case was disposed.

Figures do not reflect 669 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, 2000 - December 31, 2000**

	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	3846	3776	291	546	3630	3384	232	499	31	15	6	425	16,681
Ages 11 Through 12	1584	1286	51	76	958	874	43	65	6	1	0	54	4,998
Ages 13 Through 14	4319	2635	110	141	2898	1768	70	91	29	10	4	49	12,124
Ages 15 Through 16	11298	4595	239	255	6591	2691	131	147	180	9	2	80	26,218
Ages 17 Through 18	9964	3213	192	215	4682	1533	66	103	170	12	5	43	20,198
Ages 19 And Over	123	44	0	5	30	29	1	4	0	0	0	4	240
Unknown/Not Reported	139	46	1	4	137	33	1	5	2	0	0	10	378
Totals	31,273	15,595	884	1,242	18,926	10,312	544	914	418	47	17	665	80,837

**LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF THE CHILD AT THE TIME OF REFERRAL TO
JUVENILE COURT
2000**

Consistent with the data gathered in previous years, the chart on page 18 shows the largest numbers (34,198 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 2000 juvenile court population by race and gender categories, different living arrangement patterns can be seen (see charts on pages 19 - 20). 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" (22%) and "Unknown" (9%), followed closely by "Living With Relatives" (9%). These figures are consistent with the 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999 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 17% "Living With Relatives". "Living With Both Natural Parents" (5%) was slightly above "Unknown" (5%).

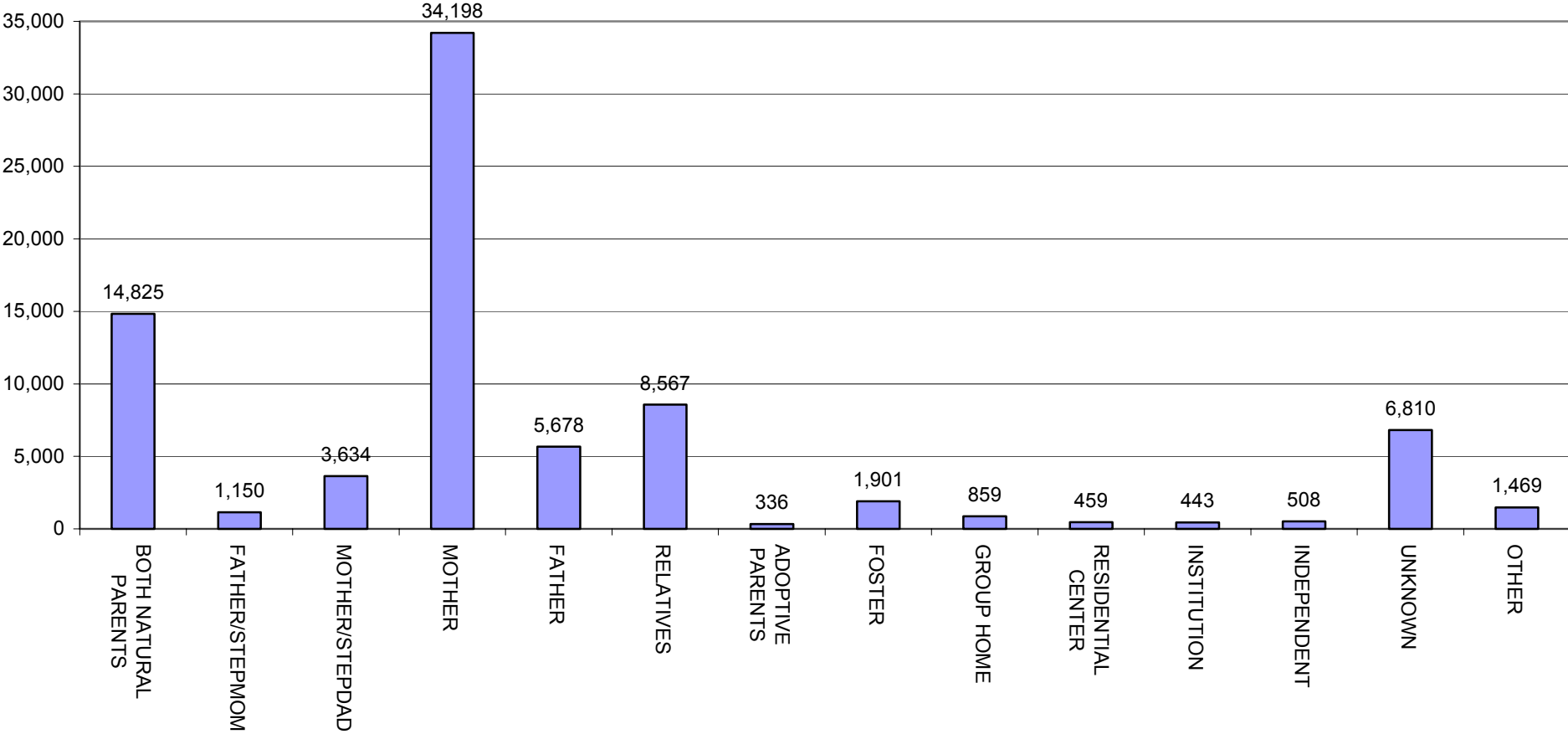
Once again, the 2000 data reflected a change from the historical trend of white males living more often with both natural parents. As in 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999, the 2000 data showed that the largest category for white males was "Living With Mother Only" with 34%. "Living With Both Natural Parents" continued to be the second most reported living arrangement for white males (26%), followed by "Unknown" (10%).

Data associated with African American males revealed that over half (56%) of African American males were reported as "Living With Mother Only" at the time of referral. This is the first time that more than half of the African American males referred to juvenile court lived with their mother only. For 15% of African American males the reported living arrangement was "Living With Relatives", followed by 5% "Living With Both Natural Parents."

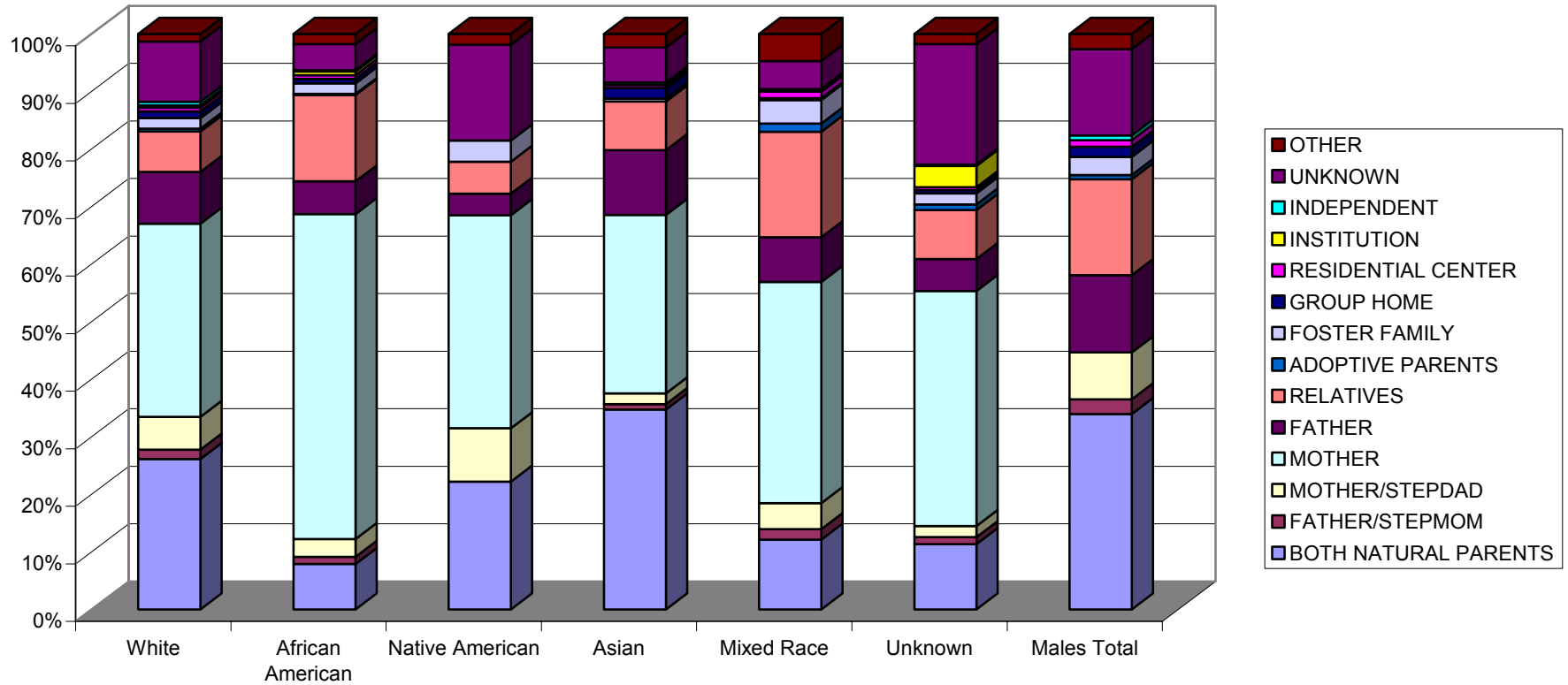
In summary, the 2000 data continued to show that most children were "Living With Their Mothers Only" at the time of referral to juvenile court. White children of both genders continued to have higher percentages of "Living With Both Natural Parents" than did African Americans, while their African American counterparts continued to have higher percentages of "Living With Relatives."

Living Arrangement Of Child At Time Of Referral

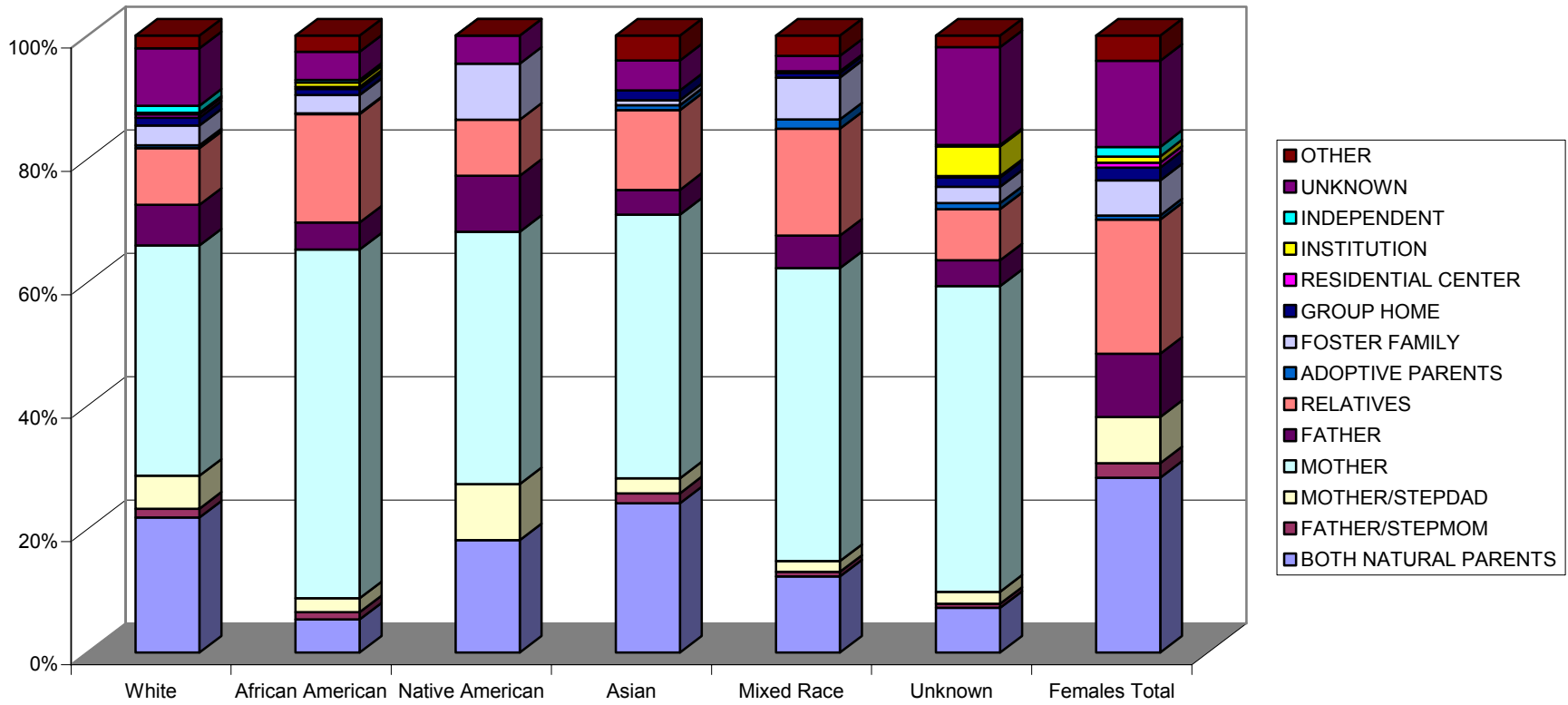
January 1, 2000 - December 31, 2000



Living Arrangement Of Child At Time Of Referral Percentage Of Males By Race January 1, 2000 - December 31, 2000



Living Arrangement Of Child At Time Of Referral Percentage Of Females By Race January 1, 2000 - December 31, 2000



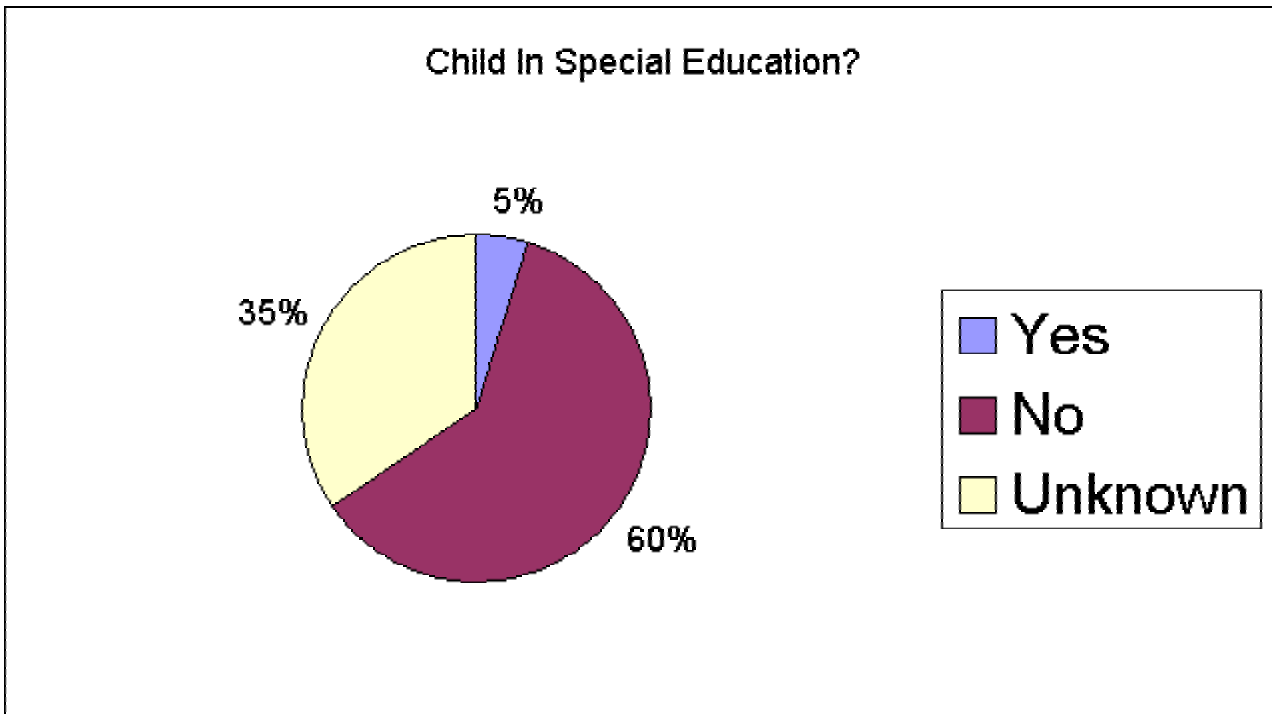
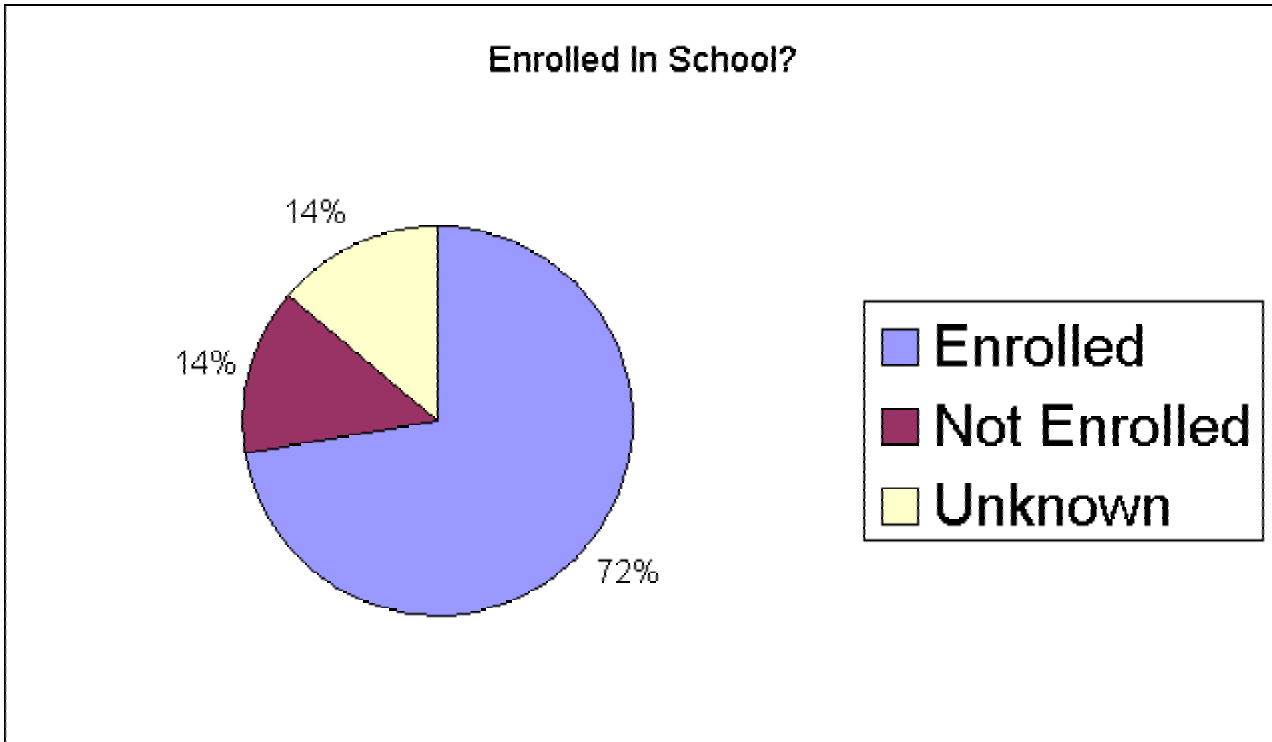
SCHOOL STATUS OF CHILDREN AT THE TIME OF REFERRAL TO JUVENILE COURT 2000

The chart on page 22 shows that, in 2000, a majority (72%) 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 2000 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, and 1999 reports.

School Status Of Child

January 1, 2000 - December 31, 2000



**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
Educational Information About Children
Based on Number of Children
January 1, 2000 - December 31, 2000**

The following school statistics pertain to the 80,837 children whose cases were processed.

2,144	Or	3%	Too Young For School
1,855	Or	2%	Finished Preschool
525	Or	1%	Finished Kindergarten
1,055	Or	1%	Finished First Grade
1,038	Or	1%	Finished Second Grade
1,128	Or	1%	Finished Third Grade
1,283	Or	2%	Finished Fourth Grade
1,885	Or	2%	Finished Fifth Grade
3,661	Or	5%	Finished Sixth Grade
5,062	Or	6%	Finished Seventh Grade
9,023	Or	11%	Finished Eighth Grade
9,549	Or	12%	Finished Ninth Grade
8,844	Or	11%	Finished Tenth Grade
6,209	Or	8%	Finished Eleventh Grade
1,148	Or	1%	Finished Twelfth Grade
138	Or	0%	Were Last Enrolled In Non-Graded Special Education
532	Or	1%	Earned Their GED
204	Or	0%	Graduated
712	Or	1%	Have Never Been In School
24,842	Or	31%	Were Unknown Or Not Reported
80,837		100%	Total
4,148	Or	5%	Were Enrolled In Special Education
48,636	Or	60%	Were Not Enrolled In Special Education
28,053	Or	35%	Were Unknown Or Not Reported
80,837		100%	Total

REFERRAL INFORMATION BY RACE, SEX, AND CLASS OF REFERRAL/OFFENSE 2000

During the reporting period between January 1, 2000 and December 31, 2000, information regarding 144,546 referral reasons disposed of by Tennessee juvenile courts was reported to the Tennessee Juvenile Court Information System. As in previous years, over half (52%) of the 2000 referral reasons disposed of by juvenile courts fell into the category of alleged delinquent offenses. Status offenses represented approximately 20% of referral reasons, while non-offense referral reasons comprised an additional 28% of the total 2000 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.

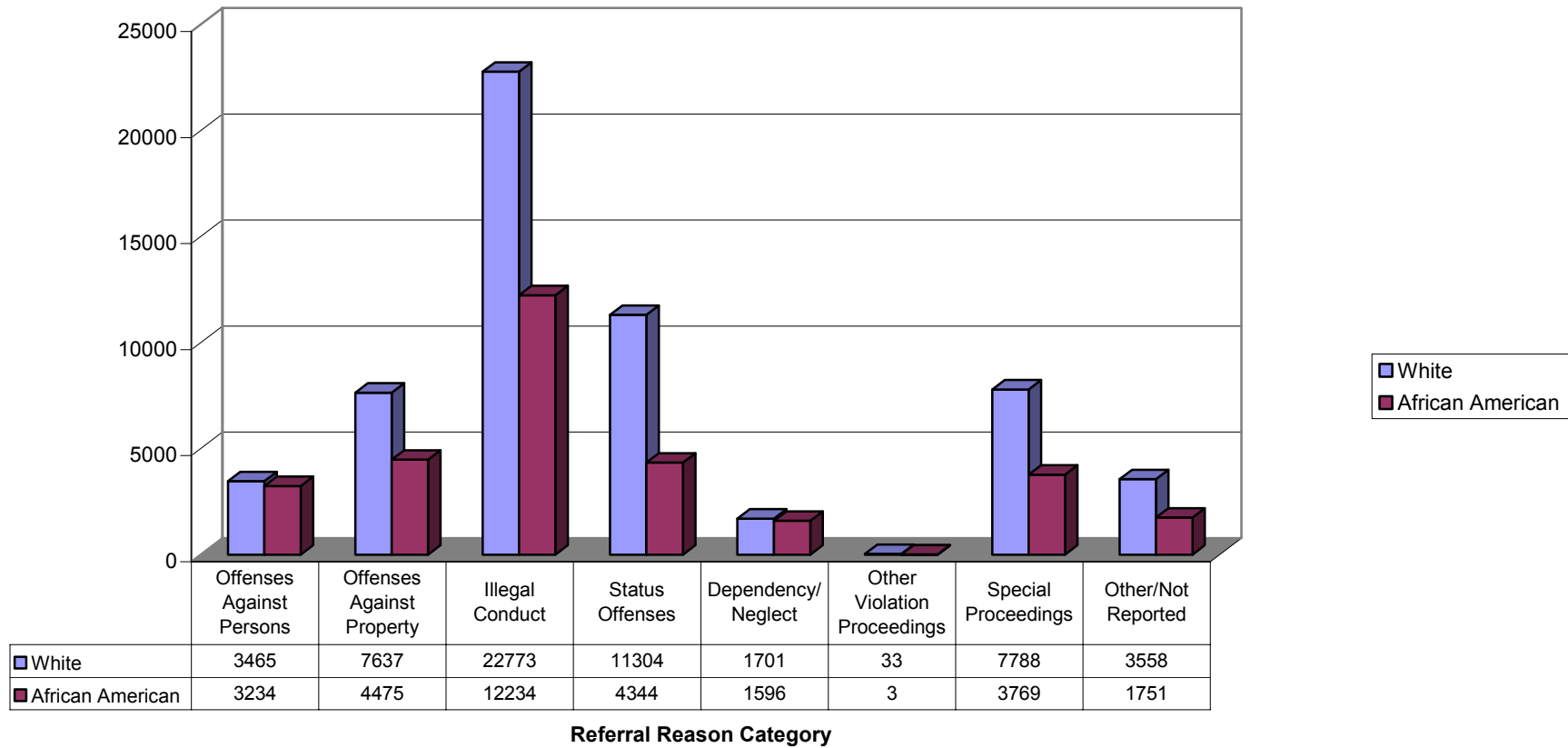
The chart on page 26 indicates that the first, second, and third most often reported classes of referral reasons for males differed by race. Among white males, the two most commonly reported classes of referral/offense were "Illegal Conduct" and "Status Offenses". Thirty-nine (39%) percent of white male referral reasons were for "Illegal Conduct" and 19% were for "Status Offenses". "Special Proceedings" represented the third most reported class of referral/offense for white male referrals at 13%, followed closely by "Offenses Against Property" (also at 13%).

Thirty-nine percent (39%) of African American male referral reasons were for Illegal Conduct. The second most reported class of referral/offense for African- American males was “Offenses Against Property” at 14%, and the third was Status Offenses, also at 14%.

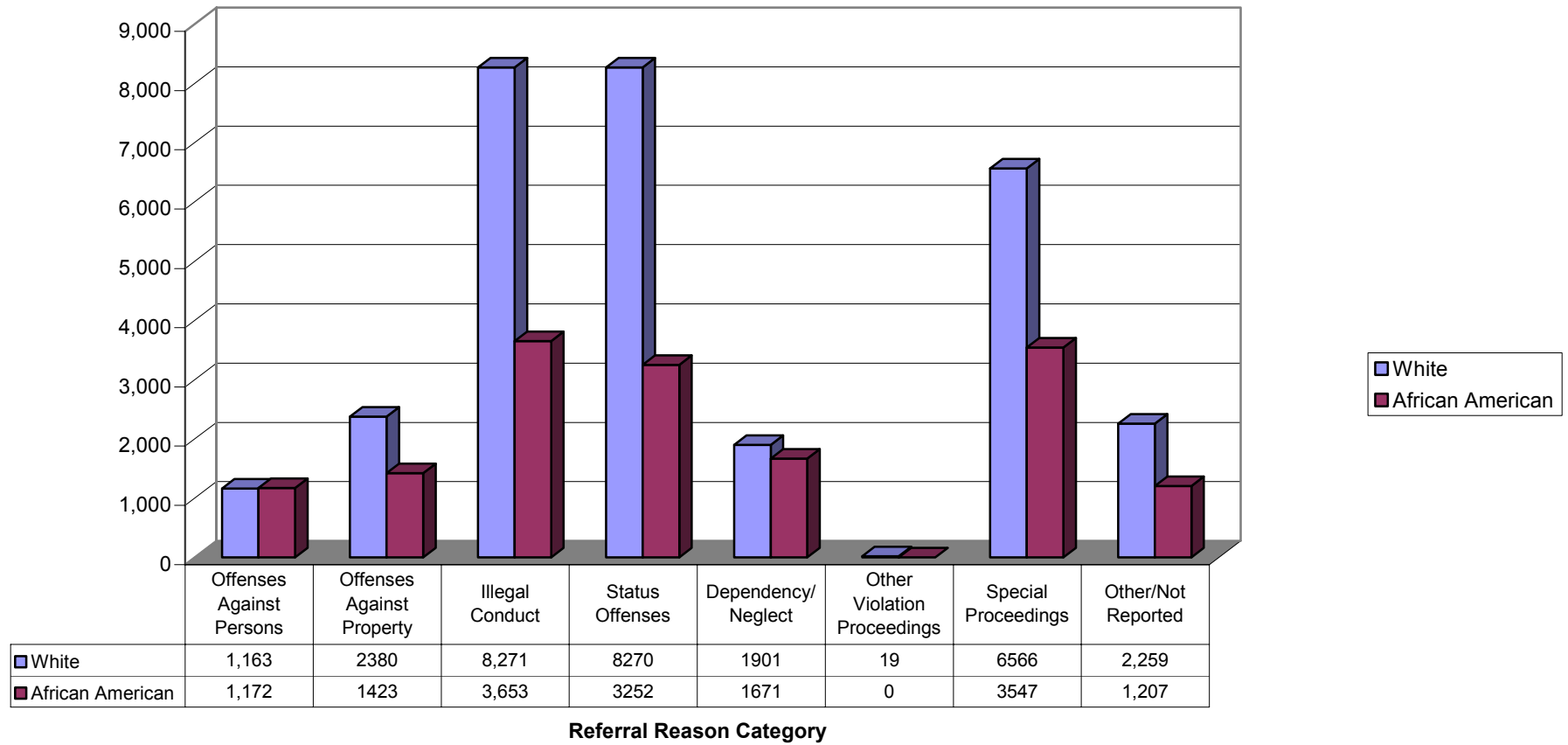
The chart on page 27 indicates that the first and second most often reported classes of referral/offenses for females also differed by race. Almost exactly equal numbers of white female referrals (27%) were for “Illegal Conduct” and “Status Offenses”. Twenty-three (23%) of African American female referral reasons were for “Illegal Conduct”. The second most often reported class for African American females was “Special Proceedings” (22%). The third most often reported class for African American females was Status Offenses” at 20%.

Male Referrals By Race

January 1, 2000 - December 31, 2000



Female Referrals By Race January 1, 2000 - December 31, 2000



REFERRAL REASONS BY RACE AND SEX 2000

Please refer to the tables on pages 29 – 31 for 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 2000 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, in-state runaway and unruly behavior, while 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 and 2000.

When looking at race and gender, the top four specific referral reasons for white males reported in 2000 were Traffic Offenses (16%), Theft of Property (7%), “Other” (6%), and Truancy (6%). The most often reported specific referral reasons associated with African American males were Theft of Property (9%), Disorderly Conduct (8%), Traffic (7%), and Truancy (7%).

The 2000 data revealed the most often cited specific referral reasons for white females were Traffic Offenses (13%), Truancy (10%), Other (7%), and In-State Runaway (6%). Regarding African American females, the most often cited specific referral reasons in 2000 were Dependency/Neglect (10%), Disorderly Conduct (9.9%), Truancy (9.7%), and In-State Runaway (7%).

**Juvenile and Family Court Judges
2000 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	And Sex	
	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female	Female	Female	Female	Race	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	
<u>Offenses Against Persons</u>													
Criminal Homicide	14	0	1	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
First Degree Murder	26	19	0	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
Second Degree Murder	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Aggravated Rape	11	18	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Rape Of A Child	121	110	2	9	5	9	0	0	5	0	0	0	261
Aggravated Vehicular Homicide	11	1	0	0	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	23
Especially Aggravated Robbery	14	21	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Especially Aggravated Kidnapping	8	1	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Aggravated Robbery	51	290	5	1	4	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	364
Aggravated Kidnapping	9	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Aggravated Child Abuse/Neglect	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Aggravated Sexual Battery	66	18	1	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	97
Rape	27	32	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Voluntary Manslaughter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vehicular Homicide	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Sexual Abuse Of A Child	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Other Sexual Offense	122	150	2	11	9	27	0	0	0	0	0	1	322
Aggravated Assault	522	548	24	15	108	197	3	3	8	0	1	1	1,430
Robbery	21	109	0	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	138
Criminally Negligent Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempt Against Person	26	23	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Assault	2,131	1,681	55	29	946	891	35	21	23	2	0	5	5,819
Reckless Endangerment	283	199	3	1	51	20	1	0	2	5	0	0	565
Totals	3,478	3,234	97	87	1,163	1,172	41	24	38	7	1	9	9,351
<u>Offenses Against Property</u>													
Aggravated Arson	13	6	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	25
Arson	73	34	2	3	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	128
Aggravated Burglary	512	519	9	16	46	24	0	3	2	0	0	1	1,132
Theft Of Property	3,691	2,499	94	63	1,717	1,162	30	26	57	23	3	15	9,380
Vandalism	1,919	806	39	36	305	128	5	5	5	0	0	3	3,251
Forgery	142	26	7	9	66	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	273
Worthless Checks	44	2	0	0	32	15	0	2	0	0	0	0	95
Illegal Possession/Fraudulent Use Card	46	13	1	0	26	9	0	1	5	0	0	0	101
Burglary	1,010	464	35	31	89	26	2	1	1	0	0	3	1,662
Unauthorized Use Of A Vehicle	217	91	9	4	85	27	2	2	15	0	0	0	452
Cruelty to Animals	20	15	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Totals	7,687	4,475	196	164	2,380	1,423	39	40	87	23	3	22	16,539

**Juvenile and Family Court Judges
2000 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	
	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female	Female	Female	Female	Race	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	
<u>Illegal Conduct</u>													
Sale Of Controlled Substances	149	402	5	7	23	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	611
Other Drug Offenses	1,168	372	27	15	214	30	5	6	39	0	0	1	1,877
Possession Of Controlled Substances	2,234	1,054	30	51	529	103	3	11	56	0	0	6	4,077
Criminal Attempt	62	256	4	2	11	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	351
Weapons On School Property	172	173	1	3	11	79	1	0	1	0	0	0	441
Carrying/Possession Of A Weapon	326	497	15	24	30	47	1	0	2	0	0	0	942
Evading Arrest	381	757	8	8	82	63	1	1	11	2	0	2	1,316
Escape	157	154	0	0	42	16	0	0	2	0	0	0	371
Driving Under The Influence (DUI)	284	31	1	8	63	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	388
Possession/Consumption Of Alcohol	2,532	304	42	32	946	44	8	14	25	1	3	1	3,952
Resist Stop Frisk Halt Arrest Or Search	255	317	8	8	78	79	4	2	0	0	0	0	751
Aggravated Criminal Trespass	28	44	3	3	9	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	102
Harassment	189	30	5	3	117	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	357
Failure To Appear	75	25	2	1	34	10	0	1	0	3	0	0	151
Filing A False Police Report	70	33	3	4	49	10	1	1	1	3	0	0	175
Criminal Impersonation	122	139	8	4	86	54	5	1	2	2	0	2	425
Disorderly Conduct	1,201	2,399	37	44	502	1,642	27	11	13	5	0	4	5,885
Criminal Trespass	655	900	18	18	159	169	3	5	13	0	0	0	1,940
Public Intoxication	375	198	3	12	112	44	1	3	8	0	0	2	758
Gambling	6	86	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
Traffic	8,718	1,983	178	222	3,772	515	54	38	391	14	3	39	15,927
Local Ordinances	457	252	34	6	186	75	6	1	0	0	0	1	1,018
Violation Of Wildlife Regulations	157	5	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	172
Contempt Of Court	446	301	19	97	291	249	19	99	6	4	0	51	1,582
Violation Of Probation	2,397	1,313	69	37	868	328	20	16	3	0	0	6	5,057
Violation Of Aftercare	157	209	9	0	51	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	454
Totals	22,773	12,234	529	613	8,271	3,653	161	211	573	34	6	117	49,175
<u>Status Offenses</u>													
Unruly Behavior	2,016	693	55	23	1,433	620	47	31	95	16	5	7	5,041
Truancy	2,968	1,196	54	119	2,766	912	44	94	8	0	0	11	8,172
In-State Runaway	1,176	808	21	27	1,684	1,157	44	41	26	0	0	5	4,989
Out-Of-State Runaway	51	8	3	1	107	28	5	7	1	0	0	0	211
Possession Of Tobacco Products	2,973	314	33	30	1,091	52	4	16	48	0	0	11	4,572
Violation Of A Valid Court Order	720	216	14	7	450	148	11	3	5	0	0	0	1,574
Violation Of Curfew	1,400	1,109	45	32	739	335	14	14	21	4	0	7	3,720
Totals	11,304	4,344	225	239	8,270	3,252	169	206	204	20	5	41	28,279

**Juvenile and Family Court Judges
2000 Referral Reasons By Race And Sex**

	African American			Unknown Race	African American			Unknown Race	White	African American	Other	Race	
	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 Unknown	Race Unknown	Totals
<u>Dependency/Neglect</u>													
Sexually Abused Child	13	0	0	0	49	2	0	9	0	0	0	8	81
Physically Abused Child	28	8	0	14	21	10	1	15	0	0	0	5	102
Dependency/Neglect	1,463	1,499	138	125	1,652	1,570	100	133	11	2	3	91	6,787
Termination Of Parental Rights	197	89	19	25	179	89	22	15	3	0	0	14	652
Totals	1,701	1,596	157	164	1,901	1,671	123	172	14	2	3	118	7,622
<u>Other Violation Proceedings</u>													
Violation Of Pretrial Diversion	22	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Violation Of Informal Adjustment	11	2	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Totals	33	3	0	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
<u>Special Proceedings</u>													
Judicial Review	3,116	343	24	74	1,989	162	21	102	2	1	1	19	5,854
Administrative Review	261	668	3	4	232	792	5	1	0	0	0	0	1,966
Foster Care Review	814	341	39	97	777	301	32	71	1	0	0	29	2,502
Custody	2,099	1,102	87	127	2,188	1,072	85	123	39	8	8	74	7,012
Visitation	338	267	21	24	317	247	14	24	14	3	0	26	1,295
Paternity/Legitimation	367	530	49	117	328	489	35	104	2	2	1	74	2,098
Child Support	766	513	60	183	693	477	50	167	1	3	0	116	3,029
Request For Medical Treatment	19	2	0	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Consent To Marry	8	3	0	0	34	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
Totals	7,788	3,769	283	626	6,566	3,547	242	592	59	17	10	338	23,837
Other	3,558	1,751	218	182	2,259	1,207	157	129	78	5	4	139	9,687
Totals	58,322	31,406	1,705	2,076	30,829	15,925	932	1,374	1,053	108	32	784	144,546

THE REFERRAL SOURCES OF CHILDREN TO THE JUVENILE COURT 2000

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 33 lists each referral source and its corresponding percentage of referrals. As can be seen by this table, in 2000, law enforcement remained the most often cited referral source for juveniles to the courts (50.4%), while parents continued to represent the second most often cited referral source (10.7%). The 2000 data shows schools (8.8%) as the third most often reported source, while court staff (8.5%) was the fourth and relatives (6.2%) was the fifth.

When looking at the six most frequently reported referral reasons associated with each referral source, the table on pages 34 - 36 reveals that, in 2000, law enforcement personnel continued to appear more likely to refer juveniles for traffic complaints (39%), while unruly behavior (22%) was the most often cited reason for referral by parents. With regard to schools, truancy remained the most cited referral reason (62%), while victims continued to refer more often for theft of property (40%).

Referral Source

January 1, 2000 - December 31, 2000

		Total	Percent
Law Enforcement	1	72853	50.4%
Parents	2	15395	10.7%
Relatives	3	9002	6.2%
Self	4	363	0.3%
School	5	12667	8.8%
Community Service Agency	6	88	0.1%
Department of Children's Services	7	8482	5.9%
Other State Departments	8	1182	0.8%
District Attorney	9	1014	0.7%
Court Staff	10	12335	8.5%
Social Agency	11	1247	0.9%
Other Court	12	521	0.4%
Victim	13	5146	3.6%
Child And Parent	14	318	0.2%
Hospital	15	35	0.0%
Unknown/Not Reported	77	99	0.1%
Other	99	3799	2.6%
Total		144,546	100%

Figures based on number of reported referrals disposed.

**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
2000 Six Most Frequent Referral Reasons By Source
Based On Number Of Referrals Disposed**

Referral Source Referral Reasons	Totals	Percent
Law Enforcement	39,848	
1. Traffic	15,649	39%
2. Theft Of Property	7,361	18%
3. Disorderly Conduct	5,438	14%
4. Possession/Consumption Of Alcohol	3,820	10%
5. Assault	3,802	10%
6. Possession Of Controlled Substance	3,778	9%
Parents	12,241	
1. Unruly Behavior	2,722	22%
2. Custody	2,421	20%
3. Other	2,302	19%
4. In-State Runaway	1,672	14%
5. Child Support	1,577	13%
6. Parentage	1,547	13%
Relatives	8,570	
1. Dependency/Neglect	2,942	34%
2. Custody	2,718	32%
3. Administrative Review	1,476	17%
4. Other	819	10%
5. Visitation	407	5%
6. Unruly Behavior	208	2%
Self	347	
1. Other	292	84%
2. Judicial Review	15	4%
3. Traffic	12	3%
4. Violation Of Probation	12	3%
5. Dependency/Neglect	8	2%
6. Custody	8	2%
School	11,943	
1. Truancy	7,448	62%
2. Tobacco Products	2,348	20%
3. Unruly Behavior	734	6%
4. Dependency/Neglect	589	5%
5. Other	479	4%
6. Disorderly Conduct	345	3%

**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
2000 Six Most Frequent Referral Reasons By Source
Based On Number Of Referrals Disposed**

Referral Source	Totals	Percent
Referral Reasons		
Community Services Agencies	74	
1. Dependency/Neglect	42	57%
2. Custody	11	15%
3. Violation Of Probation	8	11%
4. Judicial Review	7	9%
5. Violation Of Aftercare	3	4%
6. Unruly Behavior	3	4%
Department of Children's Services	6,486	
1. Foster Care Review	1,558	24%
2. Dependency/Neglect	1,437	22%
3. Other	1,013	16%
4. In-State Runaway	830	13%
5. Judicial Review	826	13%
6. Violation Of Probation	822	13%
Other State Department	1,093	
1. Child Support	562	51%
2. Contempt Of Court	210	19%
3. Parentage	135	12%
4. Judicial Review	107	10%
5. Violation Of Probation	46	4%
6. Other	33	3%
District Attorney	963	
1. Child Support	529	55%
2. Parentage	315	33%
3. Other	78	8%
4. Contempt Of Court	18	2%
5. Theft Of Property	12	1%
6. Judicial Review	11	1%
Court Staff	11,104	
1. Judicial Review	3,456	31%
2. Violation Of Probation	3,312	30%
3. Other	1,960	18%
4. Violation Of A Valid Court Order	1,126	10%
5. Foster Care Review	798	7%
6. Contempt Of Court	452	4%

**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
2000 Six Most Frequent Referral Reasons By Source
Based On Number Of Referrals Disposed**

Referral Source	Totals	Percent
Referral Reasons		
Social Agency	971	
1. Violation Of Probation	273	28%
2. Administrative Review	151	16%
3. Termination Of Parental Rights	149	15%
4. Dependency/Neglect	147	15%
5. Custody	143	15%
6. Other	108	11%
Other Court	295	
1. Theft Of Property	91	31%
2. Other	57	19%
3. Possession/Consumption Of Alcohol	47	16%
4. Violation Of Probation	38	13%
5. Possess Controlled	33	11%
6. Traffic	29	10%
Victim	4,176	
1. Theft Of Property	1,661	40%
2. Assault	1,308	31%
3. Vandalism	570	14%
4. In-State Runaway	220	5%
5. Criminal Trespass	209	5%
6. Aggravated Assault	208	5%
Child and Parent	279	
1. Other	83	30%
2. Assault	78	28%
3. Custody	48	17%
4. Unruly Behavior	30	11%
5. Traffic	21	8%
6. Child Support	19	7%
Hospital	43	
1. Medical Treatment	25	58%
2. Custody	9	21%
3. Other	4	9%
4. Visitation	3	7%
5. Assault	1	2%
6. Tobacco Products	1	2%

MANNER OF HANDLING THE REFERRAL 2000

After determining that a referral warrants action, the court must decide whether to process the referral formally or informally. This decision affects how the referral is handled by court staff. If the referral is to be disposed of 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 38 shows that petitions or motions were filed on 53.7% of the 2000 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 from 2000 may still be pending and do not show up in this report.

Citation/Tickets, which may be used by law enforcement in lieu of a petition, were issued in 11.9% of the referrals, while reviews accounted for 7.6% 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 2000, courts reported receiving and processing 120 of these acknowledgments.

Intake Actions

January 1, 2000 - December 31, 2000

	Number	Percent
Petition Filed	77,588	53.7%
Motion Filed	8,999	6.2%
Citation Processed	17,250	11.9%
Parentage Processed	120	0.1%
Judicial Review	9,854	6.8%
Administrative Review	563	0.4%
Foster Care Review	546	0.4%
Unknown/Not Reported	7,865	5.4%
Does Not Apply	17	0.0%
Other	21,744	15.0%
Total	144,546	100.0%

Figures based on number of reported referral reasons disposed.

DETENTION INFORMATION 2000

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 2000 data revealed that in 76.8% of reported cases, children were not considered for detention. In 13.16% of reported cases, however, children were considered for and detained in a juvenile detention facility. Remember that the definition of case (from page 7) 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 40 for more information.

Not Considered For Detention	91,315	76.80%
NonSecure Place	2,116	1.78%
Juvenile Detention	15,651	13.16%
Jail Complete Separation	108	0.09%
Jail Partial Separation	20	0.02%
Jail No Separation	11	0.01%
Psychiatric Hospital	129	0.11%
Unknown/Not Reported	7,835	6.59%
Other	1,722	1.45%
Total	118,907	100.00%

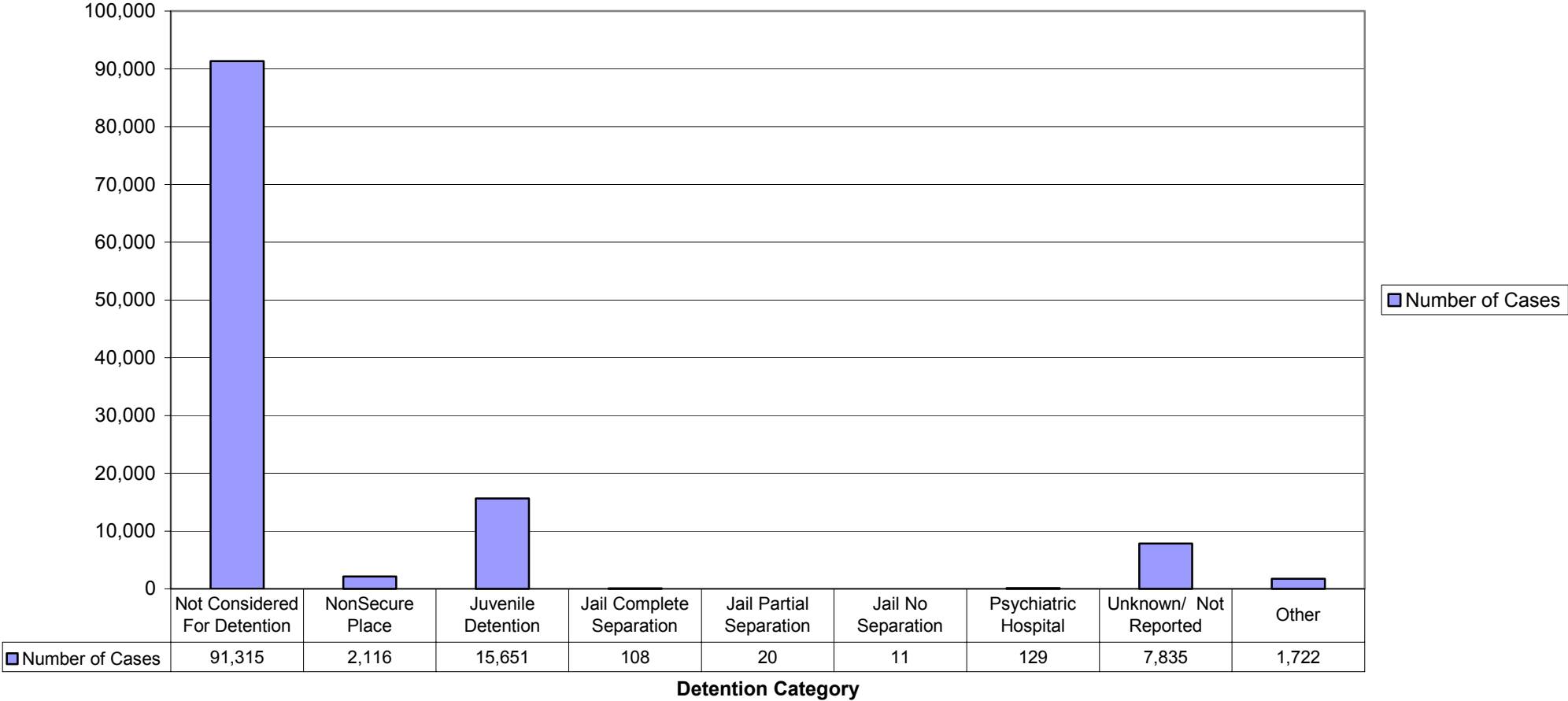
Non-secure placements provide children with shelter and supervision in a setting that enables them to continue as many normal activities as possible. Temporary Holding Resources (THRs), emergency foster homes, and shelters constitute most of the non-secure placements used by juvenile courts. The 2000 data showed 2,116 or 1.78% of the juvenile court cases resulted in placement in one of these non-secure settings.

Conversely, the 2000 data revealed 108 or 0.09% of cases resulted in children being placed in adult jails completely separated by sight and sound from all adult prisoners, and 31 or 0.03% 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 2000 data indicated that children were placed in a psychiatric hospital in lieu of juvenile detention in 129 or 0.11% of cases.

Detention Information

January 1, 2000 - December 31, 2000



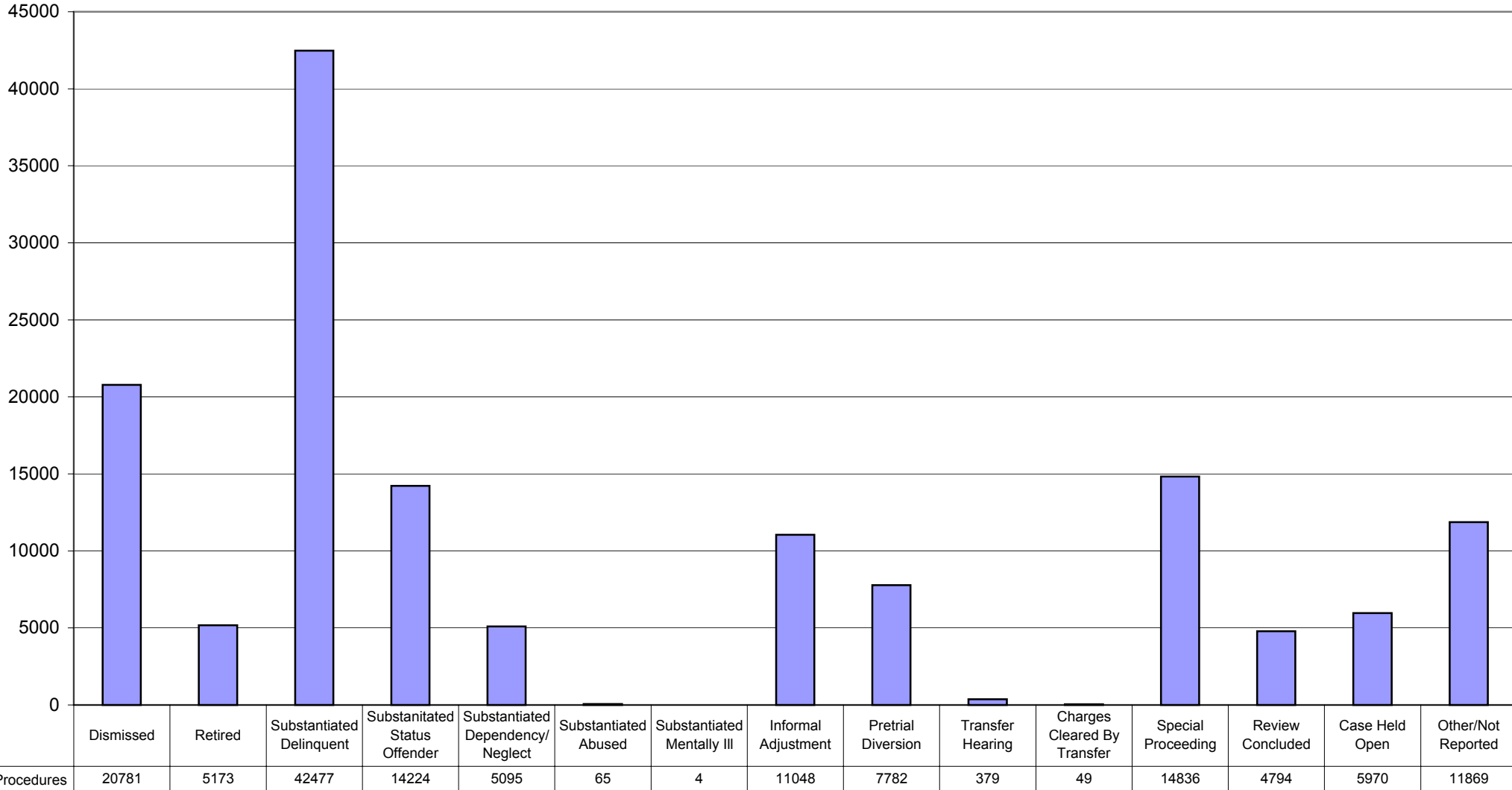
JUVENILE COURT ADJUDICATORY & DISPOSITIONAL PROCEDURES 2000

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 42 reveals that, in 2000, 7.7% of the referrals to juvenile court were processed by Informal Adjustment and 5.4% 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 43 indicates that 61.9% of the referrals to juvenile court resulted in a formal adjudicatory proceeding. The table on page 43 further shows that the formal adjudicatory proceedings resulted in 43.7% of the motions/complaints against children being substantiated, while 14.6% of motion/complaints were formally dismissed and 3.6% were retired.

Adjudicatory Procedures

January 1, 2000 - December 31, 2000



Figures based on number of referral reasons.

Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
Dispositional Procedures
Based On Number Of Reported Cases
January 2000 - December 2000

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Of the 118,907 cases disposed, the procedure used to dispose or adjust each of the 144,456 referral reasons was:

87,819 Or	60.76% Were Formally Adjudicated
11,048 Or	7.64% Were Informally Adjusted
45,679 Or	31.60% Were Otherwise Handled
144,546	100.00%

Of the 87,819 referral reasons that were disposed by formal adjudicatory proceedings:

20,781 Or	23.66% Were Dismissed
5,173 Or	5.89% Were Retired
42,477 Or	48.37% Were Substantiated Delinquent
14,224 Or	16.20% Were Substantiated Status Offender
5,095 Or	5.80% Were Substantiated Dependency/Neglect
65 Or	0.07% Were Substantiated Abused
4 Or	0.00% Were Substantiated Mentally Ill
87,819	100.00%

Of the 43,961 referral reasons that were otherwise handled:

7,782 Or	17.04% Were Pretrial Diversion
379 Or	0.83% Were Transfer Hearing
49 Or	0.11% Were Charges Cleared By Transfer
14,836 Or	32.48% Were Special Proceeding
4794 Or	10.49% Were Review Concluded
5970 Or	13.07% Were Case Held Open
11,869 Or	25.98% Were Other/Not Reported
43,961	100.0%

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**DISPOSITIONAL PROCEDURE INFORMATION BY RACE, GENDER, AND
CLASS OF REFERRAL/OFFENSE
2000**

In looking at classes of referrals/offenses across the general juvenile court population, the 2000 data reflected in the table on pages 45 - 46 continued to indicate that referrals for delinquent, status, and dependency/neglect reasons were more likely to be formally adjudicated than informally adjusted (delinquent - 79.0%, status - 78.8%, dependency/neglect - 64.9%).

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

	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	Total
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Offenses Against Persons

Formal Adjudication	2,206	2,374	48	56	731	875	27	14	8	2	1	3	6,345
Pretrial Diversion	394	265	7	10	144	160	2	4	2	1	0	2	991
Informal Adjustment	20	4	0	1	8	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	41
Other	361	120	9	5	116	33	7	4	2	1	0	2	660
Total	2,981	2,763	64	72	999	1,075	36	23	12	4	1	7	8,037

Offenses Against Property

Formal Adjudication	4,351	3,314	96	113	1,354	1,017	17	23	27	8	0	7	10,327
Pretrial Diversion	733	289	23	5	270	128	7	7	13	1	2	4	1,482
Informal Adjustment	49	11	1	1	17	12	0	1	1	0	0	1	94
Other	471	86	3	6	143	32	3	0	4	0	0	0	748
Total	5,604	3,700	123	125	1,784	1,189	27	31	45	9	2	12	12,651

Illegal Conduct

Formal Adjudication	12,697	8,310	294	273	4,406	2,604	79	78	113	5	1	21	28,881
Pretrial Diversion	1,379	490	45	27	580	208	9	12	21	1	0	9	2,781
Informal Adjustment	386	93	16	9	174	38	4	4	1	0	0	3	728
Other	2,341	461	38	121	1,018	218	23	86	219	11	3	64	4,603
Total	16,803	9,354	393	430	6,178	3,068	115	180	354	17	4	97	36,993

Status Offenses

Formal Adjudication	6,910	3,181	119	157	5,004	2,438	76	140	67	7	2	11	18,112
Pretrial Diversion	335	88	7	1	205	42	3	5	15	1	0	2	704
Informal Adjustment	81	20	4	2	56	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	172
Other	1,540	480	42	36	1,371	438	55	26	14	2	0	7	4,011
Total	8,866	3,769	172	196	6,636	2,923	136	172	97	10	2	20	22,999

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

Neglect and Abuse

	Race				Race				Race And Sex				Total	
	White	African American	Other Race	Unknown Race	White	African American	Other Race	Unknown Race	White	African American	Other Race	Unknown Race	Unknown	
	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female	Female	Female	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	

Formal Adjudication	1,071	1,104	61	101	1,141	1,189	48	109	3	0	3	97	4,927
Pretrial Diversion	23	25	0	40	21	26	0	36	0	0	0	4	175
Informal Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	599	465	95	23	737	453	77	16	6	2	0	18	2,491
Total	1,693	1,594	156	164	1,899	1,668	125	161	9	2	3	119	7,593

Violation Proceedings

Formal Adjudication	27	2	0	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
Pretrial Diversion	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Informal Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	32	3	0	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55

Special Proceedings

Formal Adjudication	1,503	1,091	51	171	1,367	1,093	42	187	7	1	3	122	5,638
Pretrial Diversion	53	36	1	5	36	52	2	6	0	0	0	0	191
Informal Adjustment	113	5	0	1	55	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	177
Other	5,855	2,575	220	398	4,835	2,342	191	354	38	13	3	198	17,022
Total	7,524	3,707	272	575	6,293	3,489	235	548	45	14	6	320	23,028

Other

Formal Adjudication	1,074	459	35	78	492	185	19	50	23	5	3	117	2,540
Pretrial Diversion	96	42	3	0	52	26	0	4	3	0	0	1	227
Informal Adjustment	9	1	2	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	19
Other	2,115	1,223	167	91	1,572	980	134	64	33	0	0	61	6,440
Total	3,294	1,725	207	169	2,120	1,192	153	118	60	5	3	180	9,226

**NUMBER OF CHILDREN TRANSFERRED TO ADULT COURT
BY COURT, RACE AND SEX
2000**

The 2000 data were analyzed to determine the number of children transferred to adult court for the alleged commission of delinquent offenses. The data reported in the table on pages 51 - 52 show that 303 children were transferred to adult court in 2000. Males (94.7%) were the overwhelming majority of transferred children. When looking at race, 67.7% of the children transferred were African American males, while their white male counterparts represented 26.4% of the overall transfers. African American females and white females each represented 2.6% (for a total of 5.3% total) of all transfers.

The court reporting the largest number of children transferred was the Shelby County Juvenile Court, which accounted for 52.8% of the statewide transfers. The court with the next highest number of transfers to adult court was Davidson County Juvenile Court (10.6%). Both Rutherford and Sumner transferred eleven children each (3.6%). Forty-three (43) courts reported at least one transfer while 55 reported no transfers.

**Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
Total Number Of Children Transferred 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	
BEDFORD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
BLEDSON	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BRADLEY	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
CARROLL	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
CLAIBORNE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CLAY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
COFFEE	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
CROCKETT	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DAVIDSON	6	24	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
DEKALB	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
DICKSON	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DYER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
GIBSON	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
GILES	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
GRUNDY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HAMBLEN	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
HAMILTON	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
HARDEMAN	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HENRY	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
HICKMAN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HUMPHREYS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
KNOX	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
MCMINN	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
MADISON	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
MARION	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MAURY	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
MEIGS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MONTGOMERY	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
OBION	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PUTNAM	1	0	0	0	0	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, 2000 - December 31, 2000**

	African American				Other Race				Unknown 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 Race Unknown		
RHEA	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
ROBERTSON	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
RUTHERFORD	8	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
SEVIER	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
SHELBY	7	145	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160
SUMNER	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
TROUSDALE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNICOI	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
WASHINGTON	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WAYNE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WHITE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WILLIAMSON	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SULLIVAN DIV 2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	80	205	1	1	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	303
BEDFORD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

INDIVIDUAL DISPOSITIONAL ACTIONS BY RACE AND SEX 2000

This report looks at individual dispositional actions taken by the juvenile courts in 2000. As the data are spread between sixty-one (61) potential dispositional actions, most of the percentages presented will be small. **The users of the 2000 data should keep in mind that these figures reflect the numbers of individual dispositional actions, not the number of children disposed with these outcomes. Multiple cases that are disposed together can result in inflated outcomes.**

With respect to the 2000 reporting of individual dispositional actions, the table on pages 54-56 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 (13.6%), Public Service (8.1%), and Fine (7.3%). The most often reported dispositional actions associated with African American males were Case Dismissed (10.9%), Warned/Counseled (9.6%), and Probation To Court (6.8%).

The three most often reported dispositional actions for white females were Court Costs (11.5%), Case Dismissed (8.1%), and Public Service (5.9%). On the other hand, the most often cited dispositional action for African American females was Case Dismissed (13.3%). Warned/Counseled (10.6%) and Relative Placement (7.9%) were the second and third most commonly reported dispositional actions for African American females.

Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
Outcome/Dispositional Data
January 1, 2000 - December 31, 2000

	Race				Race				Race				Total
	White	African	Other	Unknown	White	African	Other	Unknown	White	African	Other	And	
	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female	Female	Female	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Sex	
<u>General Action Codes</u>													
Case Dismissed	6,859	4,524	137	224	4,001	2,860	90	152	77	4	1	106	19,035
Case Retired	1,303	479	28	43	691	204	12	26	92	3	6	5	2,892
Warned/Counseled	4,565	3,976	91	113	2,890	2,278	54	54	23	1	0	10	14,055
Held Open For Review	4,221	1,143	79	240	2,603	577	50	221	4	3	2	88	9,231
Probation To Court	5,527	2,802	126	177	2,335	809	31	55	12	0	1	16	11,891
Probation To Parents	643	180	9	12	350	71	3	4	0	0	0	1	1,273
Referred For Supervision	1,505	575	28	17	884	454	9	13	7	0	0	1	3,493
Mental Health Counseling	1,139	497	18	28	626	230	9	17	1	0	0	5	2,570
Alcohol and Drug Counseling	1,890	516	40	32	610	60	4	8	1	0	0	2	3,163
Alternative School	177	34	0	7	83	10	3	1	3	0	0	0	318
Private Agency	64	9	4	4	36	13	0	0	1	0	0	1	132
Defensive Driving School	2,367	155	30	32	1,264	81	19	7	200	8	3	16	4,182
Alcohol Safety School	486	113	4	6	153	24	3	2	0	0	0	4	795
Court Education-Based Program	889	176	16	11	429	105	15	7	1	0	0	0	1,649
Driver's License Held Informally	1,516	507	14	22	439	81	5	1	29	2	0	3	2,619
Voluntary MHMR Placement	6	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Private Mental Health Placement	18	3	1	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	37
Priv. Mental Retardation Place.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
City/County Placement	570	2,182	41	38	140	301	2	15	0	0	0	11	3,300
Relative Placement	775	1,673	41	36	770	1,704	30	44	0	0	0	17	5,090
Fine	6,973	865	155	174	2,866	385	37	74	119	5	0	14	11,667
Public Service	7,742	2,511	152	114	2,926	761	48	36	128	12	4	21	14,455
Restitution	2,171	840	44	47	507	154	5	6	4	1	0	5	3,784
Runaway Returned	268	222	12	4	412	265	29	4	1	0	0	1	1,218
No Contact Order	1,752	515	25	28	870	244	14	24	27	1	2	16	3,518
Injunction	260	104	3	3	135	79	0	1	0	0	0	1	586
House Arrest	804	252	19	21	267	64	10	4	61	5	0	0	1,507
Court Curfew	561	171	6	9	228	44	2	3	1	0	0	0	1,025
Dismissed From Informal	671	106	6	23	375	41	2	10	0	0	0	14	1,248
Dismissed From Diversion	213	19	2	8	90	10	0	2	0	0	0	1	345
Released From Probation	724	133	9	16	268	45	2	7	3	2	0	0	1,209

Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Outcome/Dispositional Data

January 1, 2000 - December 31, 2000

	African American Male			Other Race Male			Unknown Race Male			African American Female			Other Race Female			Unknown Race Female			Race And Sex	Total			
	White Male	African American Male	Other Race Male	White Male	African American Male	Other Race Male	White Male	African American Male	Other Race Male	White Female	African American Female	Other Race Female	White Female	African American Female	Other Race Female	White Female	African American Female	Other Race Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Total
Formal Action Codes																							
Transferred To Adult Court	180	218	6	1	21	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	451
MHMR Involuntary Commitment	26	2	1	0	7	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
DCS Commitment - Determinate	82	118	7	1	37	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	261
DCS Commitment	2,113	1,598	68	82	1,102	589	39	75	18	1	3	27	18	1	3	27	18	1	3	27	18	1	5,715
DCS Commitment - Suspended	911	573	15	19	251	85	5	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1,867
DCS Intensive Probation	202	100	6	5	36	17	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	368
Other Intensive Probation	640	220	3	6	151	32	1	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,058
DCS Probation	1,612	376	23	27	431	87	5	1	5	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,568
Placed Under Valid Court Order	2,781	557	68	31	1,525	385	42	24	26	1	0	7	26	1	0	7	1	0	0	7	0	0	5,447
DCS Supervision	242	40	2	5	181	27	3	10	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	515
Tranferred To Other Juv. Court	770	136	13	13	333	42	5	8	4	1	0	4	4	1	0	4	1	0	0	4	0	4	1,329
Parental Rights Terminated	161	76	18	22	143	79	21	15	3	0	0	11	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	11	0	549
Parental Rights Not Terminated	2	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Special Proceedings																							
Order of Reference To DCS	179	31	6	6	138	26	3	6	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	397
Court Costs	13,055	2,721	297	384	5,666	1,445	120	239	117	12	3	79	117	12	3	79	12	3	117	12	3	79	24,138
Foster Care Terminated	129	8	3	6	115	11	2	9	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	285
Foster Care Continued	581	87	8	66	567	93	11	73	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	1,523
Custody Changed	2,117	1,596	155	123	2,046	848	102	121	15	3	2	95	15	3	2	95	3	2	15	3	2	95	7,223
Custody Unchanged	678	385	40	87	643	363	43	96	0	1	1	69	0	1	1	69	1	1	0	1	1	69	2,406
Visitation Changed	594	398	34	56	601	405	28	71	3	2	1	46	3	2	1	46	2	1	3	2	1	46	2,239
Visitation Unchanged	76	97	11	19	75	84	8	19	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	4	394
Parentage Voluntary Acknowledgment	24	2	1	0	15	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Parentage Determined	183	247	26	48	177	227	13	43	1	2	0	38	1	2	0	38	2	0	1	2	0	38	1,005
Parentage Not Determined	26	35	4	7	13	46	3	7	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	147
Child Support Granted	596	626	53	110	541	600	46	95	2	3	0	89	2	3	0	89	3	0	2	3	0	89	2,761
Child Support Amended	214	228	11	48	191	221	15	51	3	1	0	33	3	1	0	33	1	0	3	1	0	33	1,016
Child Support Denied	10	17	2	0	11	11	4	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	61
Child Support Terminated	27	2	0	5	18	4	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	63
Medical Treatment Granted	90	5	0	0	25	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124
Medical Treatment Denied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consent To Marry Granted	7	1	0	0	33	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
Consent To Marry Denied	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
All Other Outcome Actions	11,025	5,700	2	437	6,972	3,829	287	274	325	33	10	271	325	33	10	271	33	10	325	33	10	271	29,165
TOTALS	95,995	41,485	2,023	3,104	49,334	21,568	1,300	2,054	1,325	109	39	1,193	1,325	109	39	1,193	109	39	1,325	109	39	1,193	219,529

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS DISPOSED BY

JANUARY 1, 2000 - DECEMBER 31, 2000

As mentioned earlier in this report, juvenile court cases and referrals can be disposed of (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 of by judicial staff (Judges, Referees, Special Judges). Cases that are handled informally through informal adjustment or other informal, non-judicial actions can be disposed of by the court officers.

The 2000 data, as reflected in the table below, shows that 81% of referral reasons were disposed of by judicial staff: 50% by Judges and 31% by Referees. Youth Services/Probation Officers were reported as disposing of 15% of referral reasons, while 4% of referral reasons were reported as being disposed by Other/Not Reported.

	Total	Percent
Judge	72,014	50%
Referee	45,115	31%
YSO	21,865	15%
Other/Not Reported	5,552	4%
	<hr/>	
	144,546	100%

APPENDIX

Number of Children By Referral Reason

Trends

1995 – 2000

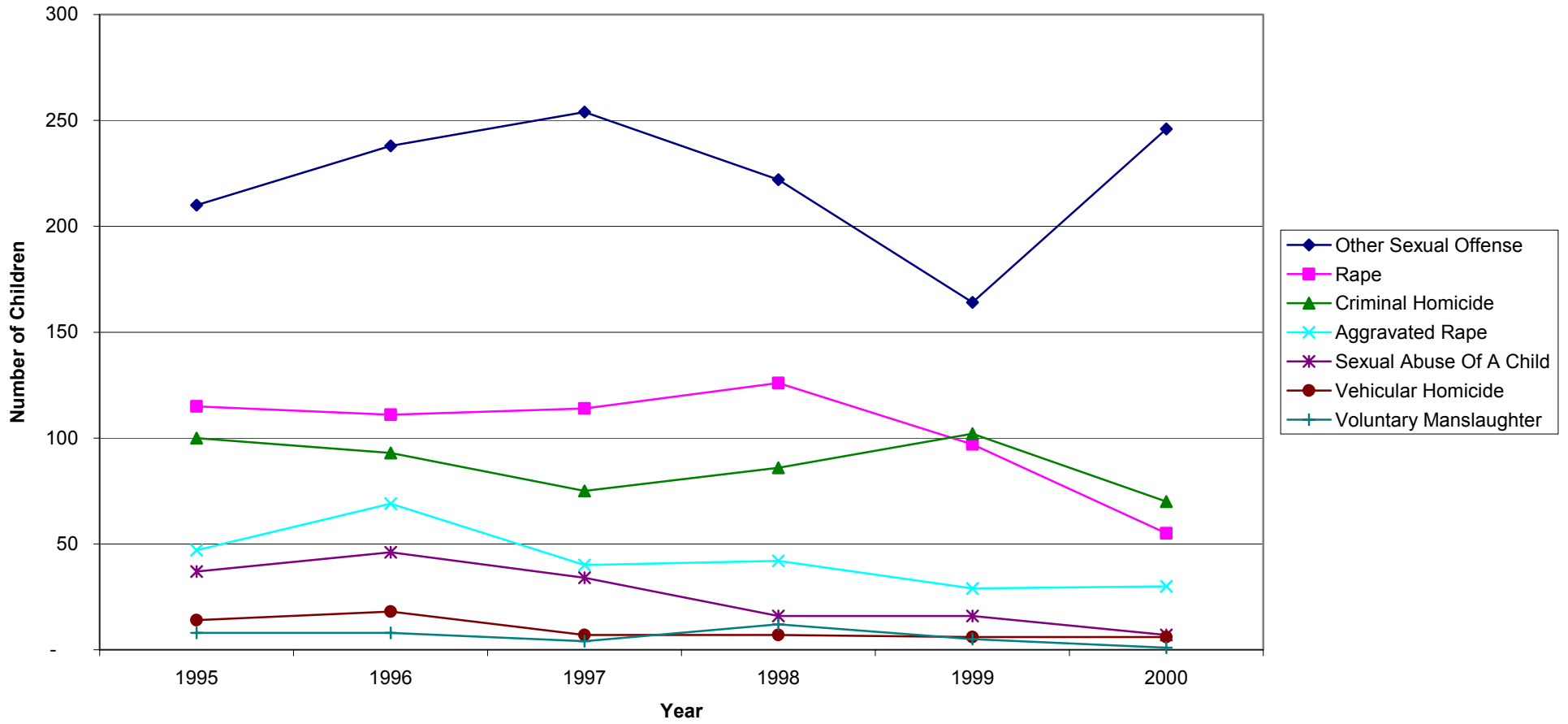
Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
Number of Children By Referral Reason 1995 - 2000
(Data Based On Cases Concluded)

Referral Reason	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1998-1999 Percent Change	2000	1999-2000 Percent Change	1995-2000 Percent Change
<i>Offenses Against Persons</i>									
Criminal Homicide	100	93	75	86	102	19%	70	-31%	-30%
Aggravated Rape	47	69	40	42	29	-31%	30	3%	-36%
Aggravated Robbery	520	496	428	326	217	-33%	282	30%	-46%
Rape	115	111	114	126	97	-23%	55	-43%	-52%
Voluntary Manslaughter	8	8	4	12	5	-58%	1	-80%	-88%
Vehicular Homicide	14	18	7	7	6	-14%	6	0%	-57%
Assault	4,244	4,379	4,611	4,618	4,911	6%	5,087	4%	20%
Sexual Abuse Of A Child	37	46	34	16	16	0%	7	-56%	-81%
Other Sexual Offense	210	238	254	222	164	-26%	246	50%	17%
Aggravated Assault	1,172	1,336	1,399	1,168	1,044	-11%	1,236	18%	5%
Robbery	205	258	189	180	109	-39%	128	17%	-38%
<i>Offenses Against Property</i>									
Arson	216	186	159	163	103	-37%	118	15%	-45%
Aggravated Burglary	829	1,005	1,080	1,060	892	-16%	979	10%	18%
Theft Of Property	9,063	9,017	8,970	8,021	7,630	-5%	8,030	5%	-11%
Vandalism	2,533	2,723	2,458	2,120	2,423	14%	2,822	16%	11%
Forgery	199	219	199	184	164	-11%	201	23%	1%
Worthless Checks	55	58	41	29	50	72%	44	-12%	-20%
Illegal Poss./Fraud. Use Of Credit/Debit Cards	76	72	74	74	78	5%	78	0%	3%
Burglary	1,677	1,901	1,711	1,437	1,207	-16%	1,308	8%	-22%
Unauthorized Use Of A Vehicle	304	325	280	345	362	5%	402	11%	32%
Cruelty To Animals	59	29	37	34	50	47%	37	-26%	-37%

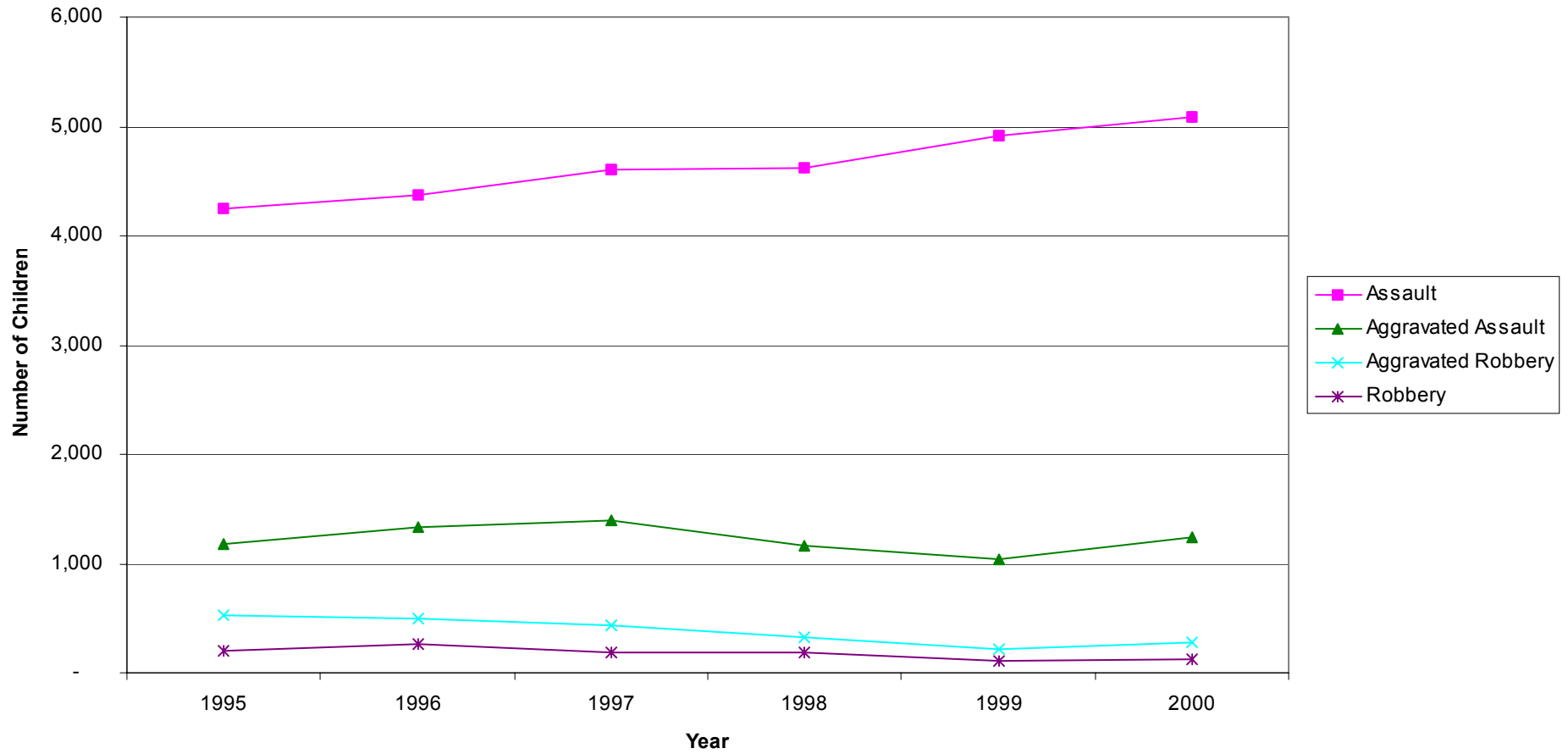
Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
Number of Children By Referral Reason 1995 - 2000
(Data Based On Cases Concluded)

Referral Reason						1998-1999			1999-2000	1995-2000
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change	2000	Percent Change	Percent Change	
<i>Illegal Conduct</i>										
Sale Of Controlled Substances	834	811	796	675	536	-21%	528	-1%	-37%	
Other Drug Offenses	1,680	2,004	2,107	1,565	1,565	0%	1,654	6%	-2%	
Possession Of Controlled Substances	1,706	2,016	2,347	3,040	3,108	2%	3,706	19%	117%	
Criminal Attempt	516	509	452	383	258	-33%	315	22%	-39%	
Carrying Weapons On School Property	652	557	436	488	389	-20%	407	5%	-38%	
Unlawful Carrying/Possession Of A Weapon	995	881	843	984	848	-14%	854	1%	-14%	
Evading Arrest	1,086	1,267	1,176	1,123	1,011	-10%	1,170	16%	8%	
Escape	132	163	217	331	209	-37%	313	50%	137%	
Driving Under The Influence (DUI)	334	352	345	369	379	3%	363	-4%	9%	
Possession/Consumption Of Alcohol	2,330	2,378	2,375	3,233	3,409	5%	3,517	3%	51%	
Resisting Stop, Frisk, Halt, Arrest, Or Search	569	529	614	620	567	-9%	697	23%	22%	
Aggravated Criminal Trespass	248	287	146	58	123	112%	94	-24%	-62%	
Harassment	248	317	294	316	305	-3%	327	7%	32%	
Failure To Appear	60	79	68	96	135	41%	133	-1%	122%	
Disorderly Conduct	3,304	3,454	4,040	4,430	4,654	5%	5,217	12%	58%	
Criminal Trespass	1,643	1,570	1,850	1,741	1,670	-4%	1,785	7%	9%	
Public Intoxication	722	717	853	637	644	1%	720	12%	0%	
Gambling	109	86	130	135	144	7%	78	-46%	-28%	
Traffic	9,740	8,783	9,629	10,262	11,025	7%	12,119	10%	24%	
Local Ordinances	910	659	485	588	631	7%	922	46%	1%	
Violation Of Wildlife Resource Regulations	141	124	90	183	113	-38%	136	20%	-4%	
<i>Status Offenses</i>										
Ungovernable/Unruly Behavior	4,548	4,490	3,838	3,564	3,765	6%	4,232	12%	-7%	
Truancy	6,882	6,925	6,832	7,491	8,270	10%	7,428	-10%	8%	
In-State Runaway	3,965	4,155	3,778	3,636	3,548	-2%	3,973	12%	0%	
Out-Of-State Runaway	304	270	182	136	178	31%	206	16%	-32%	
Violation Of Curfew	2,354	2,337	2,720	2,820	2,968	5%	3,460	17%	47%	
Violation Of Probation	2,127	2,225	2,274	2,620	2,938	12%	3,498	19%	64%	
Violation Of Aftercare	194	206	190	247	255	3%	357	40%	84%	
Violation Of A Valid Court Order	896	753	849	415	1,048	153%	1,275	22%	42%	

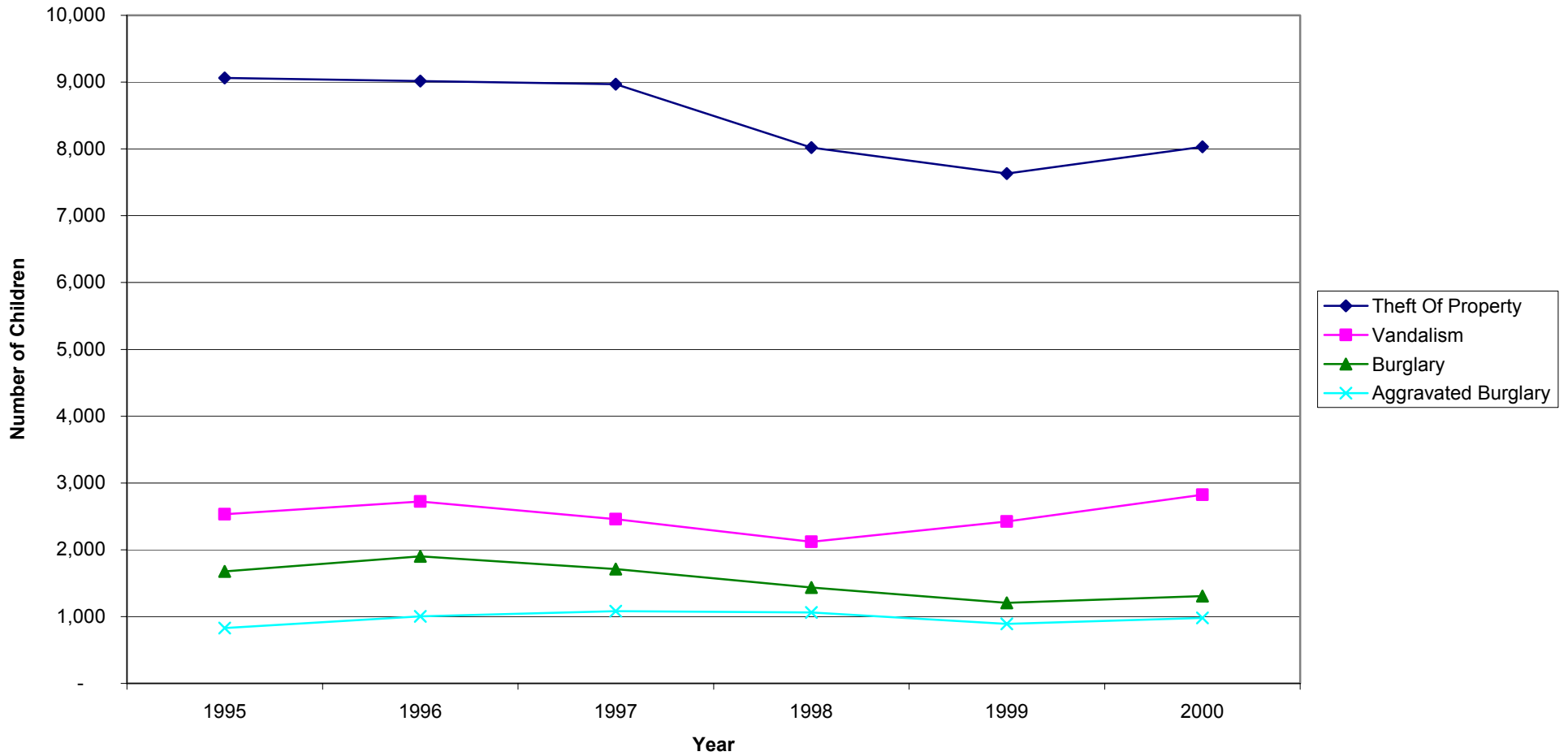
Offenses Against Persons 1995 - 2000
(Data Based On Cases Concluded)



Offenses Against Persons 1995 - 2000 (Data Based On Cases Concluded)

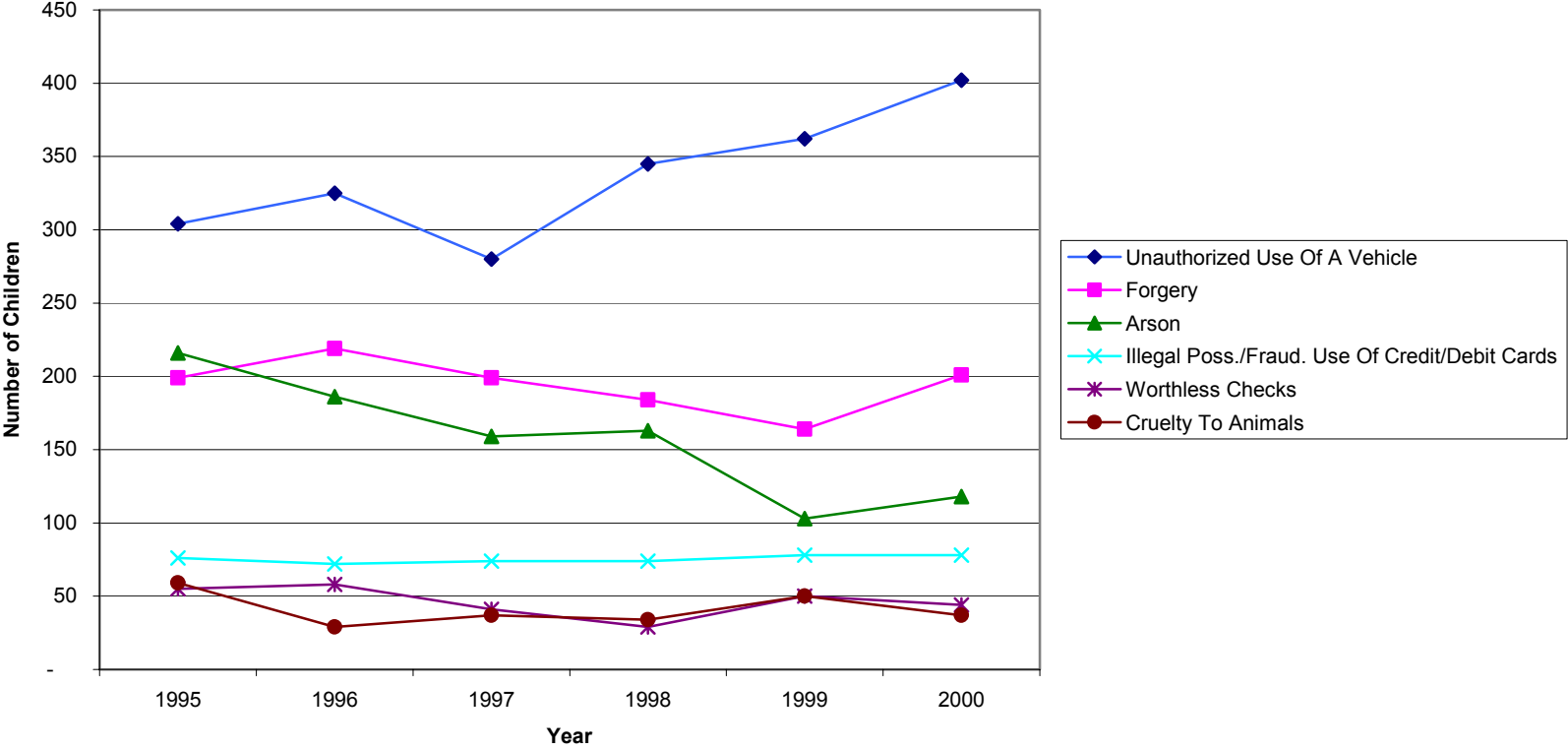


Offenses Against Property 1995 - 2000
(Data Based On Cases Concluded)



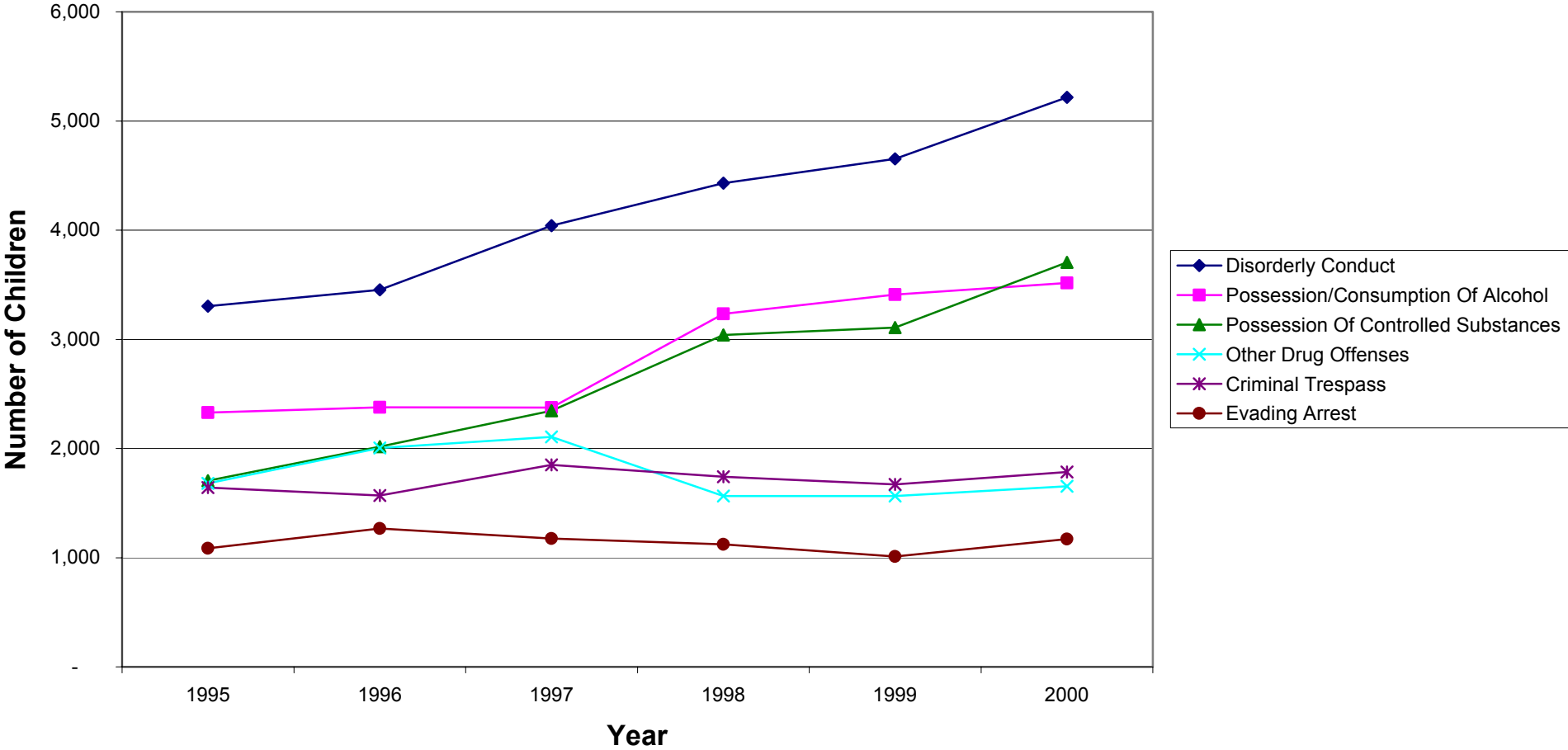
Offenses Against Property 1995 - 2000

(Data Based On Cases Concluded)



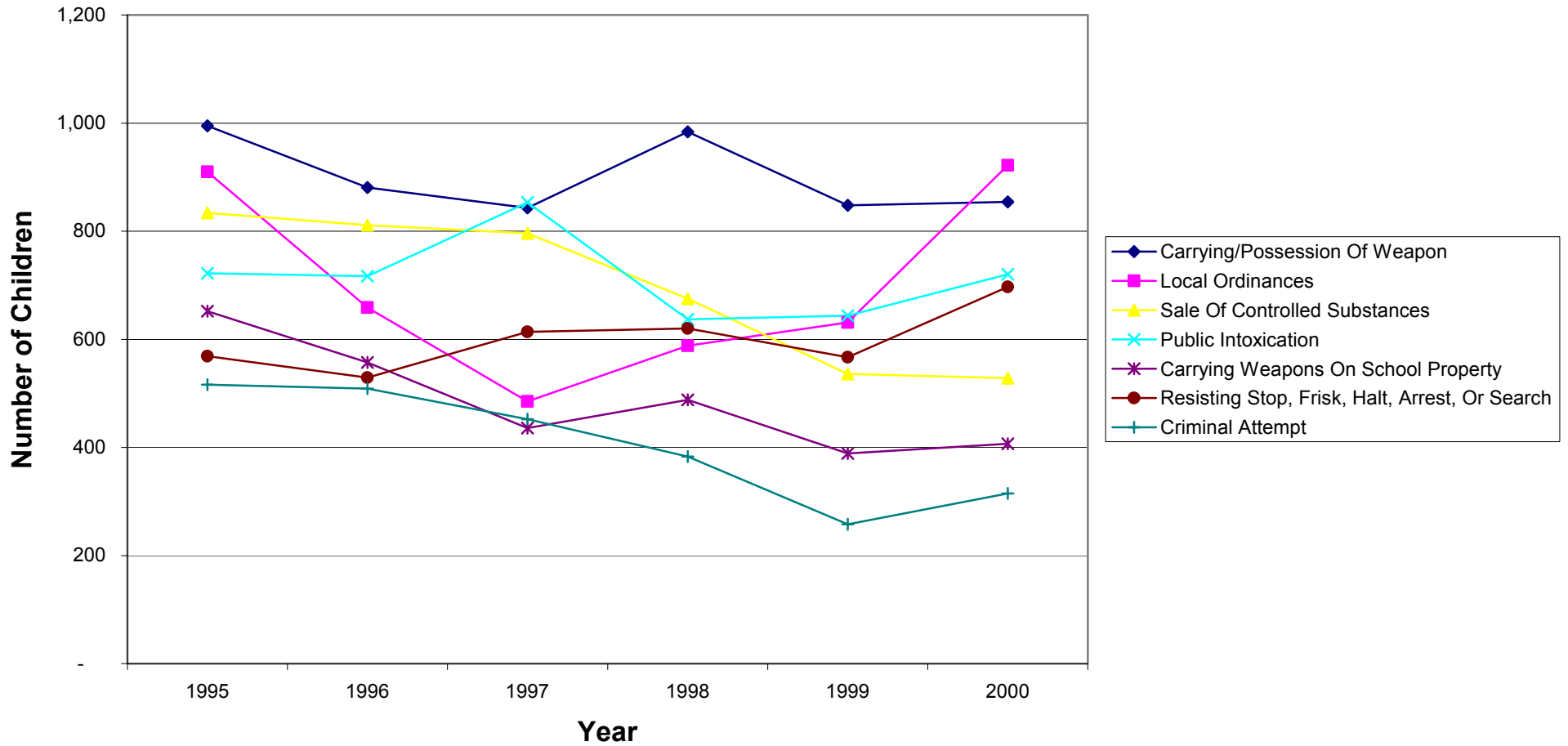
Illegal Conduct 1995 - 2000

(Data Based On Cases Concluded)

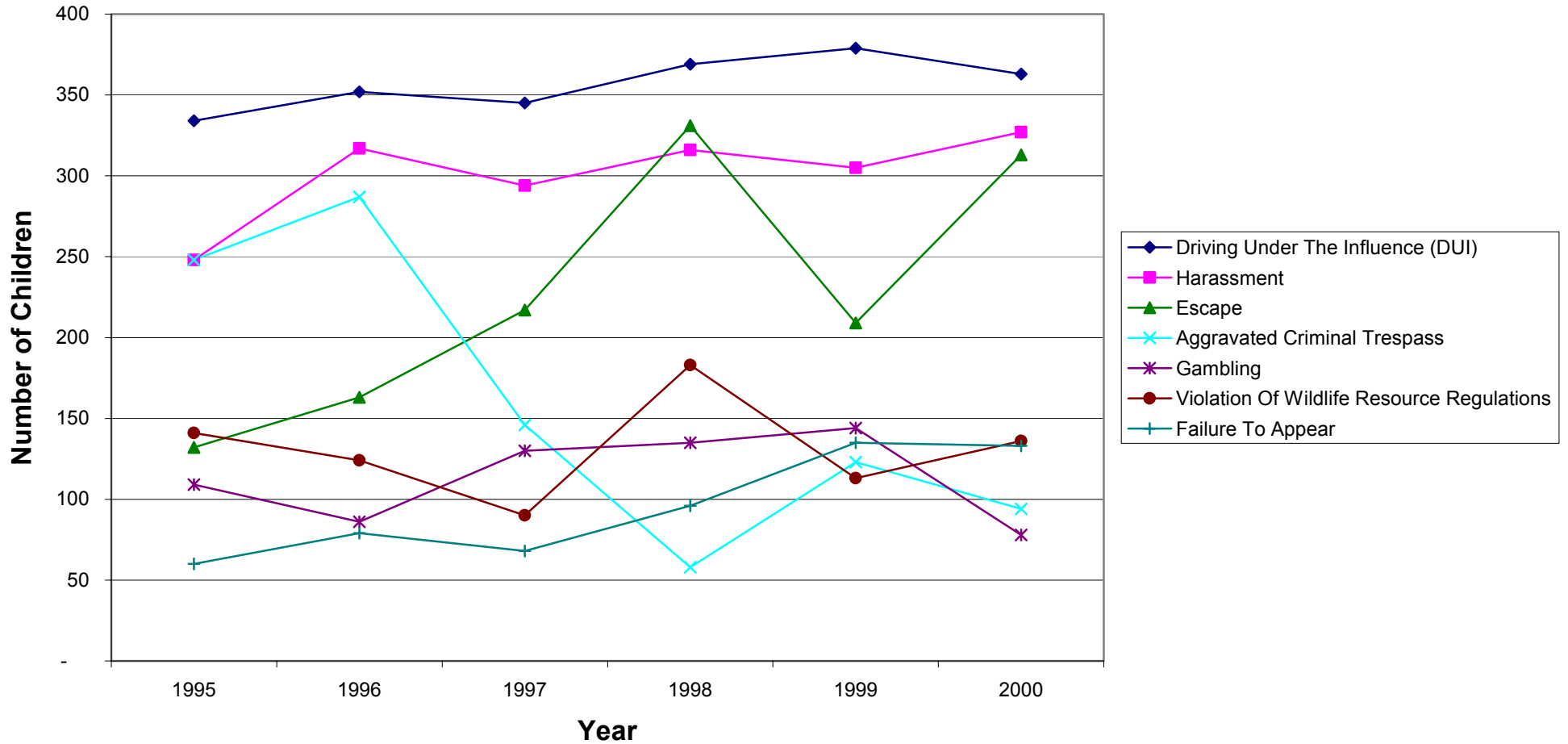


Illegal Conduct 1995 - 2000

(Data Based On Cases Concluded)

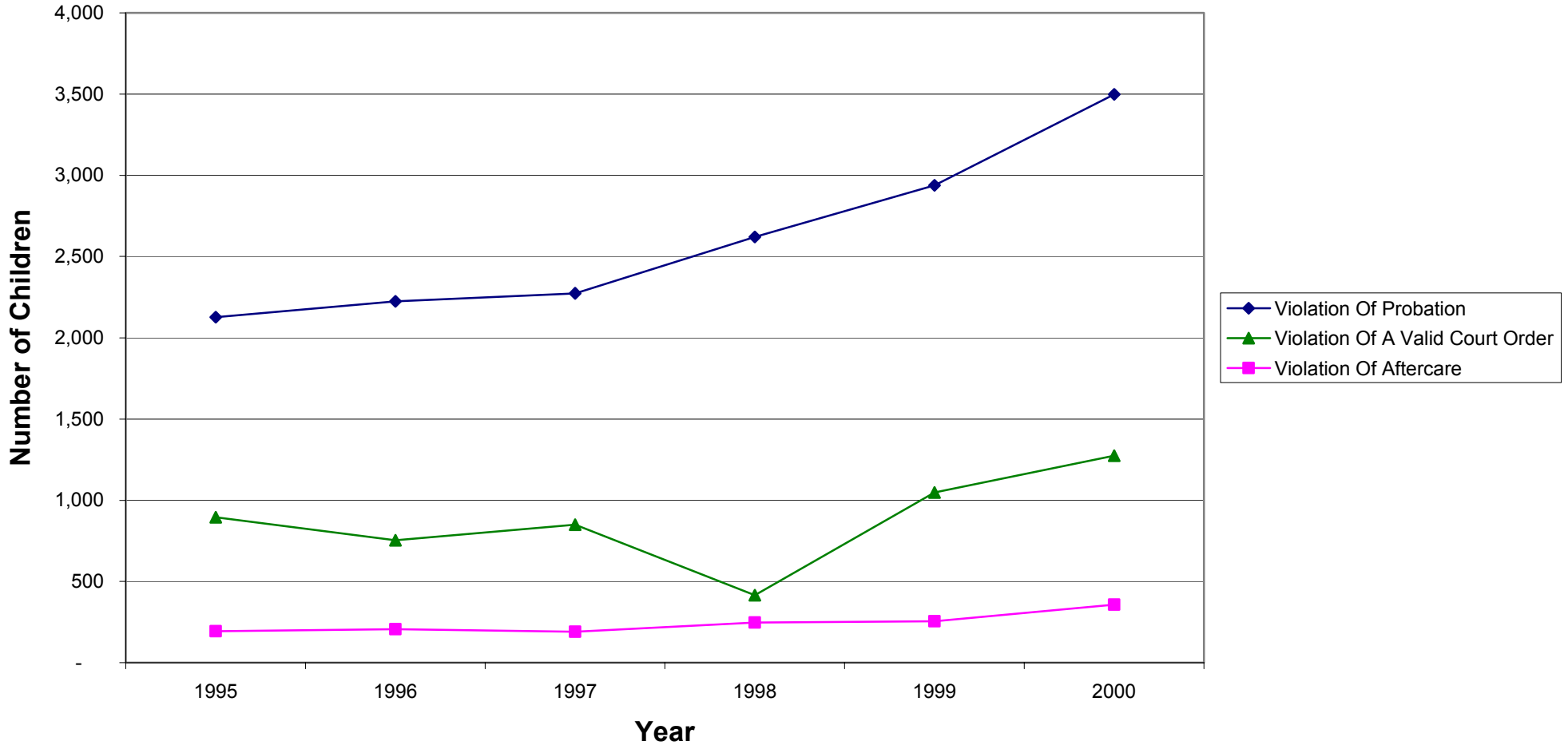


Illegal Conduct 1995 - 2000
(Data Based On Cases Concluded)



Violation Proceedings 1995 - 2000

(Data Based On Cases Concluded)



Status Offenses 1995 - 2000
(Data Based On Cases Concluded)

