



Department of
Children's Services

Report to Governor Bill Haslam
and
The Chief Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives

Pursuant To Public Chapter 1005

January 31, 2017

Submitted by Tennessee Department of Children's Services
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Introduction

Public Chapter 1005 (Senate Bill 2584), effective July 1, 2016, requires the Commissioner of the Department of Children's Services to report to the Governor, the chief clerk of the senate, and the chief clerk of the house of representatives on probation and juvenile justice evidence-based treatment services by January 31 of each year for the previous fiscal year. This report complies with that requirement for the July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, Fiscal Year.

PC1005 specifically requests that the report contain the following:

- Probation information
 - The number of children served by state probation.
 - The number of children served by county probation as reported to the department in § 37-1-506(b).
 - The average daily cost per child served by state probation.
- Custodial information
 - The total number of children in juvenile justice placements.
 - The number of children placed in community placements.
 - The number of children placed in youth development centers.
 - The average daily cost per child placed in a community placement.
 - The average daily cost per child placed in a youth development center.
- Evidence-based services information
 - The number of children receiving evidence-based treatment services.
 - The percentage of treatment services that are evidence-based.
 - The number of children receiving prevention services.
 - The number of children receiving evidence-based prevention services.
 - A list of juvenile courts receiving prevention grants or other prevention funding from the department, the amount of funding received, and the percentage of funding being used for evidence-based prevention services.
- Recidivism and system penetration information
 - The number of children receiving probation services who entered state custody.
 - The recidivism rate for children receiving state probation services.
 - The recidivism rate for children receiving county probation services.
 - The recidivism rate for children not receiving probation services.
 - The recidivism rate for children receiving any probation services.

Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent in Tennessee

Except where noted, the data provided in this report relates only to youth adjudicated for delinquent offenses in one of the 98 juvenile courts in Tennessee or a subset of such youth.

The most recent Annual Juvenile Court Statistical Report from the Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (TCJFCJ), made available by the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), contains data from calendar year 2014. That document reports that 30,725 youth were charged with delinquent offenses. The trend data in the TCJFCJ 2014 report shows that the number of youth charged with delinquent offenses has steadily decreased steadily over the last 10 years from a high of about 44,000 in 2006-08 to the 30,725 count reported for 2014, a reduction of approximately 30%.

Probation Information

Probation services in Tennessee are primarily provided in three ways: (1) Local Probation – services funded and provided by local juvenile courts; (2) State Probation - non-custodial supervision services supervised by DCS employees and (3) Grant-funded probation - services supported by DCS-funded grants.

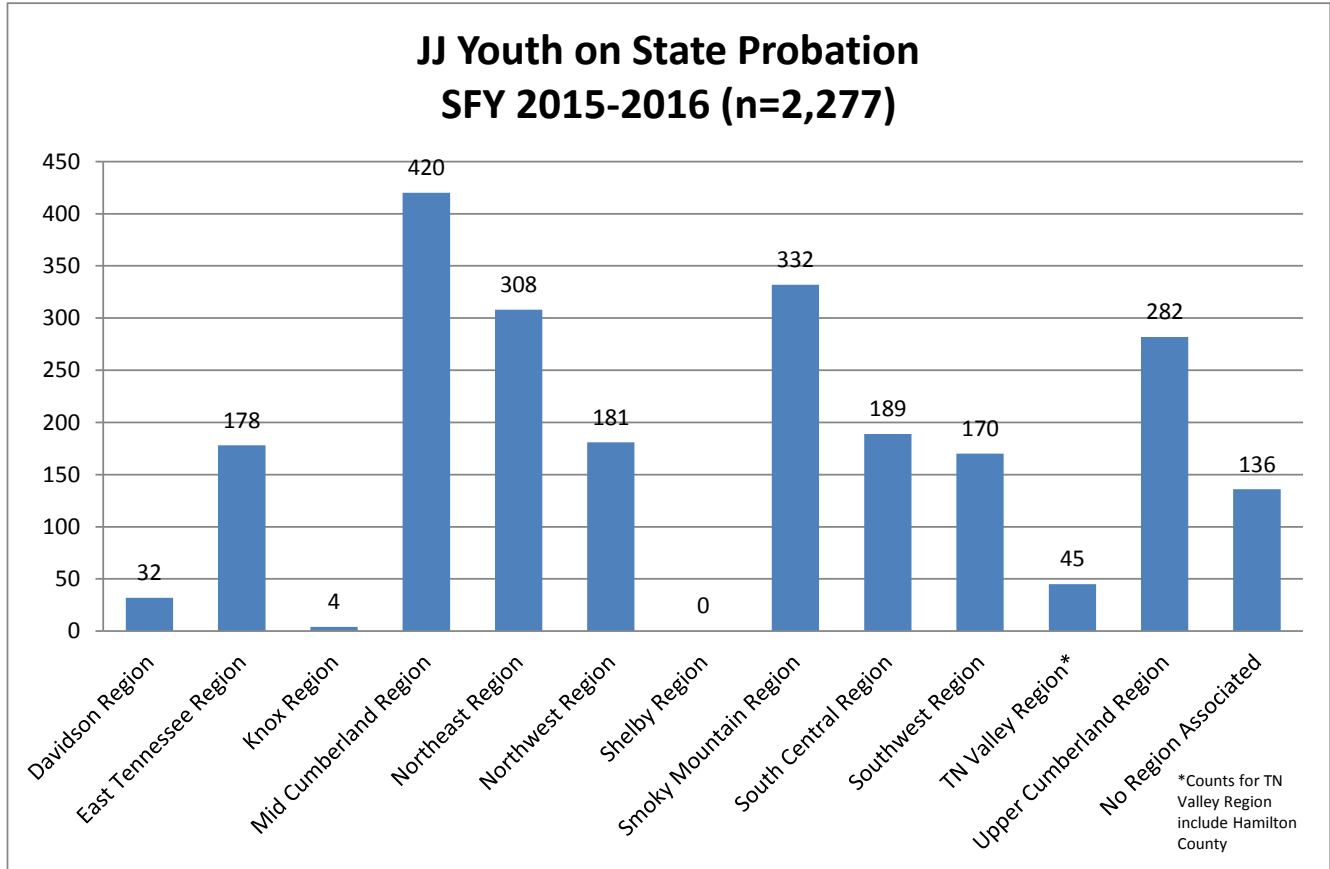
For FY 2015-16, seventy-three (73) of the 98 juvenile courts (74%) in Tennessee reported they provide locally-funded county probation services to youth adjudicated delinquent. Of those, 67 also referred some adjudicated delinquent youth to state probation with 21 also having access to DCS grant-funded probation services. The remaining six courts (Hamilton, Hardin, Meigs, Rhea, Shelby and Trousdale) did not utilize state probation, but two (Meigs and Rhea) had access to DCS grant-funded probation.

Of the 25 courts that did not provide county probation services to adjudicated delinquent youth, 23 sent youth to state probation with 8 of those also having access to DCS grant-funded probation. One court (Giles) contracted with a private provider for juvenile probation, and one (Clay) did not provide county probation or utilize state probation, but had access to DCS grant-funded probation (see Appendix A for a table showing the probation services used by each county.)

Youth Served by State Probation

A total of 2,277 individual youth received state probation services during FY15-16. Table 1 shows this total broken out by DCS regions. (See Appendix B for a breakdown by each county.)

Figure 1: The Number of Juvenile Justice (JJ) Youth on State Probation in FY 2016 by DCS Region



Average Daily Cost per Child Served by State Probation

The cost of state probation services is primarily driven by personnel expenses for the staff who provide and supervise those services. DCS periodically collects random time samples from relevant staff to determine how their time is allocated. Using that data, the average daily cost per child for state probation services during FY2015-16 has been estimated at \$23.19.

For probation services funded by DCS grants, the average daily cost per child served can be calculated by dividing the amount of the grant by the total number of service days to the youth served. That yields an average daily cost for DCS grant-funded probation of \$7.99. Note, however, that this figure is based on the grant funds provided by DCS. Local courts supplement this amount with additional resources so the total average daily cost including the local contribution is more than \$7.99, but local expense data are not available so the total cost per child cannot be estimated.

Youth Served by County Probation

PC 1005, which requires DCS to provide this report, also amended Tennessee Code § 37-1-506 to instruct the clerk of each juvenile court operating county probation programs to furnish data on the youth served by those programs. Those data are to include the names and birthdates of all youth receiving county probation services and the length of probation for each. There is no other source of systematic, statewide data regarding locally-funded probation services.

In July 2016, pursuant to PC 1005, DCS asked each court to provide this information from whatever data sources they had available by September 1. Because somewhat different definitions of juvenile probation are used in different courts, the following definition was provided:

Cases in which the youth is adjudicated delinquent or placed on a judicial diversion and is placed on formal/court-ordered supervision with a juvenile court Youth Services Officer/Probation Officer, DCS Family Service Worker (FSW) and/or private contractor and through the utilization of a supervision plan/Rules of Probation is provided with case management supervision, monitoring of court ordered conditions, and resource linkage.

The quality and format of the data provided in response to the DCS request varied across the 73 courts that provide locally-funded county probation services. The data presented in Table 1 below shows youth served by county probation anytime during FY 2016.

Table 1: Self-Report: County Probation

Self Report: JJ Youth on County Probation SFY 2015-2016 (n=3,770)							
Juvenile County Court	JJ Youth on Probation	Juvenile County Court	JJ Youth on Probation	Juvenile County Court	JJ Youth on Probation	Juvenile County Court	JJ Youth on Probation
ANDERSON	20	GILES*	0	MADISON	160	SULLIVAN - DIVISION I	3
BEDFORD	31	GRAINGER*	0	MARION	3	SULLIVAN - DIVISION II	35
BENTON	21	GREENE	18	MARSHALL	51	SULLIVAN - DIVISION IV	41
BLED SOE*	0	GRUNDY	1	MAURY	52	SUMNER	37
BLOUNT	25	HAMBLEN	67	MCMINN	60	TIPTON	106
BRADLEY	68	HAMILTON	484	MCNAIRY	3	TROUSDALE	1
CAMPBELL	2	HANCOCK*	0	MEIGS	23	UNICOI*	0
CANNON	10	HARDEMAN	47	MONROE	46	UNION*	0
CARROLL	30	HARDIN	3	MONTGOMERY	155	VANBUREN*	0
CARTER	42	HAWKINS*	0	MOORE*	0	WARREN	6
CHEATHAM	32	HAYWOOD	21	MORGAN	6	WASHINGTON - JOHNSON CITY	40
CHESTER	7	HENDERSON*	0	OBION*	0	WASHINGTON COUNTY*	0
CLAIBORNE*	0	HENRY	54	OVERTON*	0	WAYNE	3
CLAY*	0	HICKMAN	18	PERRY	5	WEAKLEY	48
COCKE	42	HOUSTON	2	PICKETT*	0	WHITE*	0
COFFEE	78	HUMPHREYS	10	POLK	15	WILLIAMSON	115
CROCKETT	41	JACKSON*	0	PUTNAM*	0	WILSON	13
CUMBERLAND	20	JEFFERSON*	0	RHEA	130		
DAVIDSON	386	JOHNSON*	0	ROANE	79		
DECATUR	7	KNOX	157	ROBERTSON	11	*These Juvenile Courts self reported they did not provide county probation to adjudicated delinquent youth in the SFY 2015-2016.	
DEKALB	2	LAKE	9	RUTHERFORD	150		
DICKSON	7	LAUDERDALE	43	SCOTT*	0		
DYER	38	LAWRENCE*	0	SEQUATCHIE*	0		
FAYETTE	12	LEWIS	1	SEVIER*	0		
FENTRESS*	0	LINCOLN	14	SHELBY	328		
FRANKLIN	55	LOUDON	23	SMITH	10		
GIBSON	43	MACON	28	STEWART	16		

Custodial Information

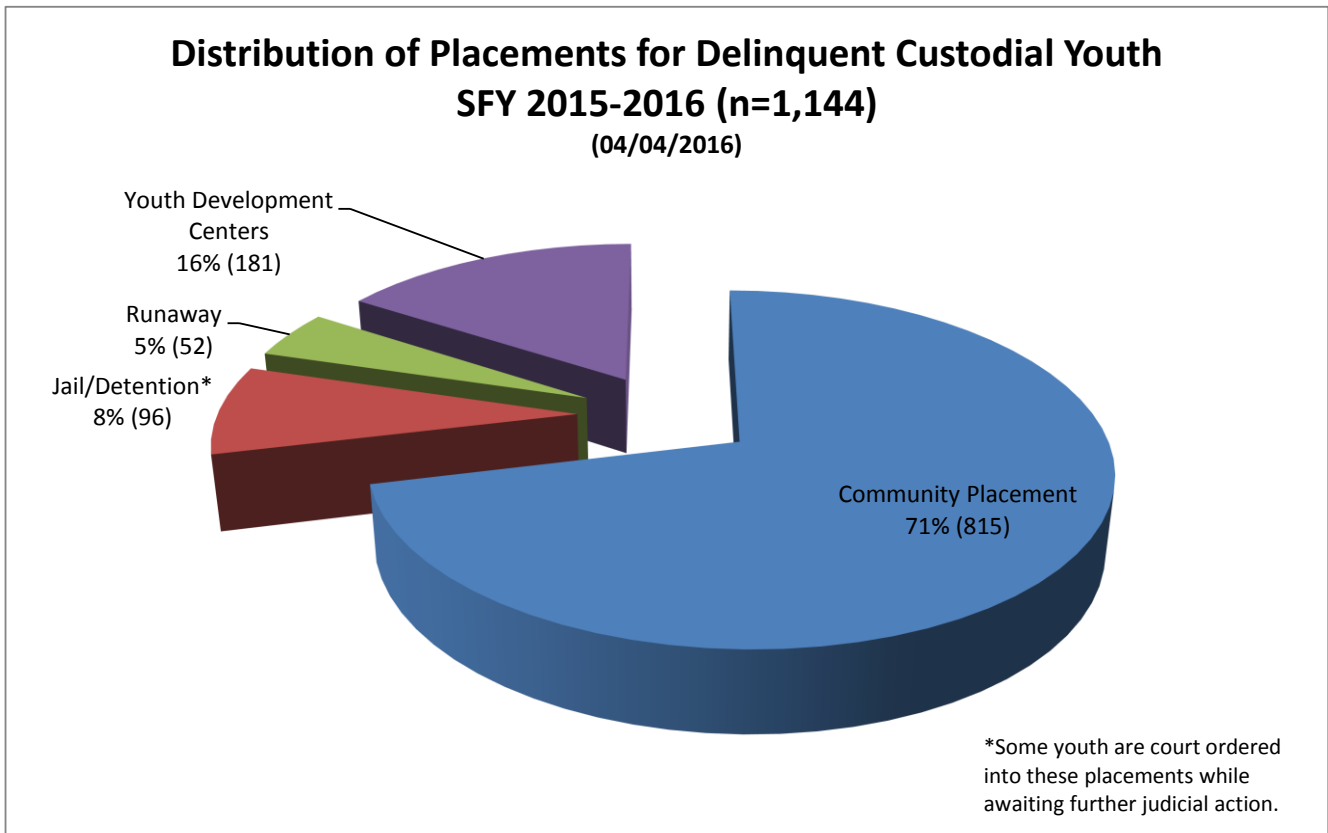
Youth in Juvenile Justice Placements

The residential services for delinquent youth in DCS' custody fall into two categories: Youth Development Center and Community-based. Three Youth Development Centers (YDCs) operated by DCS provide hardware secure residential placements with the highest level of supervision and restrictions on the behavior of the youth. For youth appropriate for a less secure residential placement, DCS currently

contracts with 28 private service agencies for community-based placements at three levels of care varying in the degree of supervision provided.¹

The number of youth in residential placements fluctuates over the course of a fiscal year. In order to provide a representative count, April 4, 2016, was selected as a typical day that avoided holidays, variations associated with the school calendar, etc. (See Figure 2 below).

Figure 2: JJ Youth in Custody on 4/4/2016



Average Daily Cost per Child in Community Placements

The average daily cost for a youth in community-based placement is specified by the approved rates paid to the providers. The average varies across the levels of supervision with Level 4 supervision the most costly and Level 2 the least costly.

Within a level of supervision, there is additional variation to accommodate specialized services, e.g., for youth with special needs. The range of daily rates within each level is as follows:

- Level 2: \$120-175
- Level 3: \$175-565
- Level 4: \$340-483

¹ DCS as a whole has four levels of placement/intensity of services provided. The three referred to here are Levels 2-4 for the agency as a whole. Level 1, typically a foster home where no additional services are needed, is generally not used by delinquent youth.

Youth in Youth Development Centers

Three YDCs were operating in FY2015-16: Mountain View, Wilder, and Woodland Hills. Of the 181 youth in residence on a representative day (4/4/16) during the fiscal year in these YDCs, 43 (24%) were in Mountain View, 107 (59%) were in Wilder, and 31 (17%) were in Woodland Hills.

Average Daily Cost per Child in a Youth Development Center

The cost per day associated with a YDC placement over the course of a fiscal year can be estimated by dividing the total cost of operating the facility by the number of days in the year. Viewed that way, the total FY2015-16 expenditure of \$31,441,818 allocated to operating the three YDCs represents a cost of \$86,142 per day.

YDC operating costs change very little with variations in the number of youth in residence. Staff and facility maintenance costs are much the same when the facility is at full capacity as when it runs at less than full capacity. From that perspective, the most informative indication of cost per day per youth is based on the number of beds rather than the number of youth who occupy them on any given day. When the occupancy rate is below capacity, the cost per youth will then be greater than the cost per bed. Table 2 reports the average daily cost in each YDC both ways, i.e., per bed and per youth (based on the average occupancy rate).

Table 2: Cost per day per bed and per youth for YDC placement

YDC	Number of beds	Cost per day per bed	Cost per day per youth ^a
Mountain View	48	613.34	676.92
Wilder	120	303.29	352.06
Woodland Hills	36	549.66	640.38
a. Based on the number of youth in residence on any given day			

Evidence-Based Services Information

Tennessee Code § 37-5-121 regarding evidence-based programs for the prevention, treatment or care of delinquent juveniles includes the following requirement:

The Department of Children's Services, and any other state agency that administers funds related to the prevention, treatment or care of delinquent juveniles, shall not expend state funds on any juvenile justice program or program related to the prevention, treatment or care of delinquent juveniles, including any service model or delivery system in any form or by any name, unless the program is evidence-based.

"Evidence-based" is defined in this legislation as a program or practice that meets the following requirements:

- The program or practice is governed by a program manual or protocol that specifies the nature, quality, and amount of service that constitutes the program; and*
- Scientific research using methods that meet high scientific standards for evaluating the effects of such programs must have demonstrated*

with two (2) or more separate client samples that the program improves client outcomes central to the purpose of the program.

DCS-Funded Evidence-Based Treatment Services

DCS-funded treatment services include those provided to youth in residential facilities (YDCs and community placements). In order to comply with the statute requiring evidence-based services, all Requests for Proposals (RFPs) for service providers include the requirement that vendors provide documentation verifying the utilization of Evidenced-Based Programming (EBP) throughout its service array.

All delinquent youth in DCS custody receive evidence-based treatment services either through contract provider placements or YDC placements. Some examples of evidence-based interventions currently provided by contract providers are: Functional Family Therapy (FFT), Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), Aggression Replacement Training (ART), Moral Recognition Therapy, and Thinking for a Change. The evidence-based interventions provided in the YDCs include: Aggression Replacement Training (ART), Structured Psychotherapy for Adolescents Responding to Chronic Stress (SPARCS), Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) and Teen Outreach Program™ (TOP™).

DCS-Funded Evidence-Based Prevention Services

Juvenile Court Prevention and Community Intervention Services Grants

In FY 2016, DCS Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ) awarded grants to 32 juvenile courts and community agencies that target youth at risk of entering state custody for delinquency, truancy and other status offenses. Funded services include intensive probation, educational programs that provide an effective learning environment and a continuum-of-care for at-risk students. The grants are awarded for three years, after which grantees must re-submit an application for continued funding. Currently, there are seven major program areas receiving grant funding:

- Seven (7) Custody Prevention
- Four (4) Day Treatment/ Education
- Five (5) Truancy Prevention
- Five (5) Child and Family Intervention
- Eight (8) Community Intervention Programs Providing Juvenile Probation Services
- Two (2) Aftercare Programs Providing Services to Youth Returning Home from State Custody
- One (1) Afterschool Program Providing Early Intervention Services (for 5-10 years old (kk-5th grade), at Cherokee Elementary school in Memphis)

Primary prevention services are those applied to juveniles who have not yet been adjudicated for a delinquent offense, but are deemed to be at risk to commit such offenses. In this regard, the youth served by primary prevention services differ from the other youth represented in this report, all of whom have been adjudicated delinquent. DCS also funds secondary prevention services that include adjudicated delinquents with the aim of preventing them from further delinquent activity that could result in state custody.

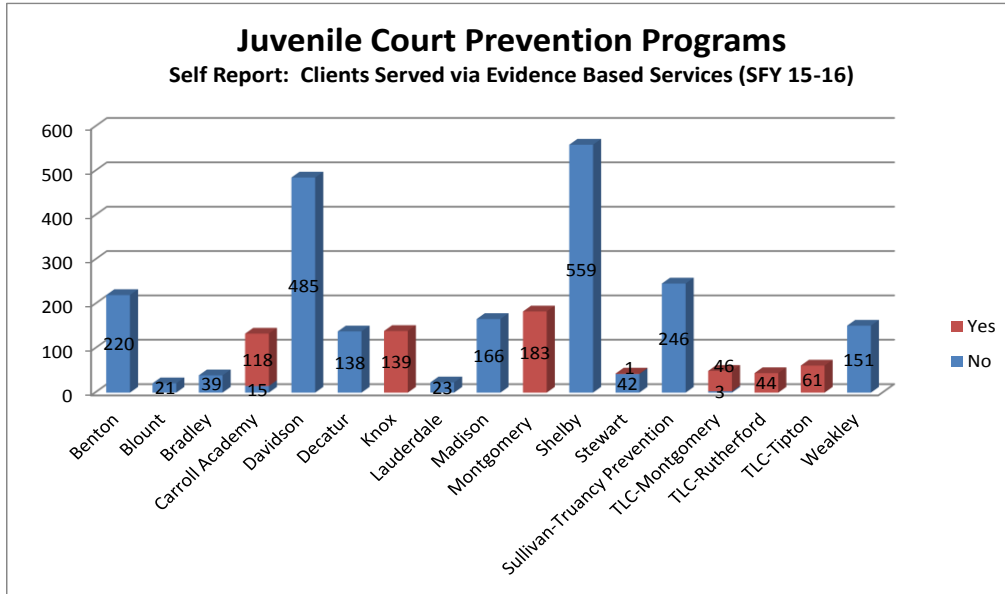
Table 3 (see below) shows the DCS-funded prevention programs in FY2015-16, the contract amounts, the counties served, and the number of youth served as provided via the grantees' Annual Reports.

Table 3: DCS-Funded Juvenile Court Prevention Grants

Counties Served	Type of Grant and Vendor	Number of Youth Served	FY 2016 Contract Amount
Primary Prevention			
Truancy Prevention			
Decatur	Decatur County Juvenile Court	179	\$54,817
Dyer	Dyersburg City Schools	104	\$68,520
Henry	Henry County Board of	135	\$48,917
Lauderdale	Lauderdale County Juvenile	46	\$68,571
Sullivan	Sullivan County Juvenile Court	249	\$53,720
	Total-Truancy Prevention	713	\$294,545
Child and Family Intervention			
Davidson	Davidson County Juvenile Court	579*	\$434,333
Davidson	Davidson County Juvenile Court	176	
Madison	Madison County Juvenile Court	1,026*	\$135,375
Madison	Madison County Juvenile Court	43	
Shelby	Memphis Shelby County	541	\$67,688
Montgomery	Montgomery County Juvenile	260	\$70,929
Stewart	Stewart County Juvenile Court	54	\$14,607
	Total-Child & Family	2679	\$722,932
Secondary Prevention			
Day Treatment/Education			
Carroll, Benton, Weakley, Henry & Montgomery	Carroll County Juvenile Court	136	\$643,884
	Montgomery County Juvenile	49	\$422,082
	Rutherford County Juvenile	43	\$417,696
	Tipton County Juvenile Court	62	\$343,970
	Total-Custody	290	\$1,827,632
Custody Prevention			
Crockett	Alamo Board of Education	40	\$54,817
Benton	Benton County Juvenile Court	264	\$92,617
Blount	Blount County Juvenile Court	21	\$98,668
Bradley	Bradley County Juvenile Court	41	\$66,581
Crockett	Crockett County Schools	120	\$68,520
Knox	Knox County Juvenile Court	154	\$183,392
Weakley	Weakley County Juvenile Court	152	\$62,747
	Total--Custody Prevention	792	\$627,342
	Grand Total, all Programs	4,474	\$3,472,451
*Denotes intakes/assessments conducted through prevention grants for youth.			

Figure 3 below shows the seventeen juvenile court programs, for which funding is directly provided to the respective juvenile court. The number of clients served via evidence-based services was provided by the courts.

Figure 3: Juvenile Court Prevention Programs



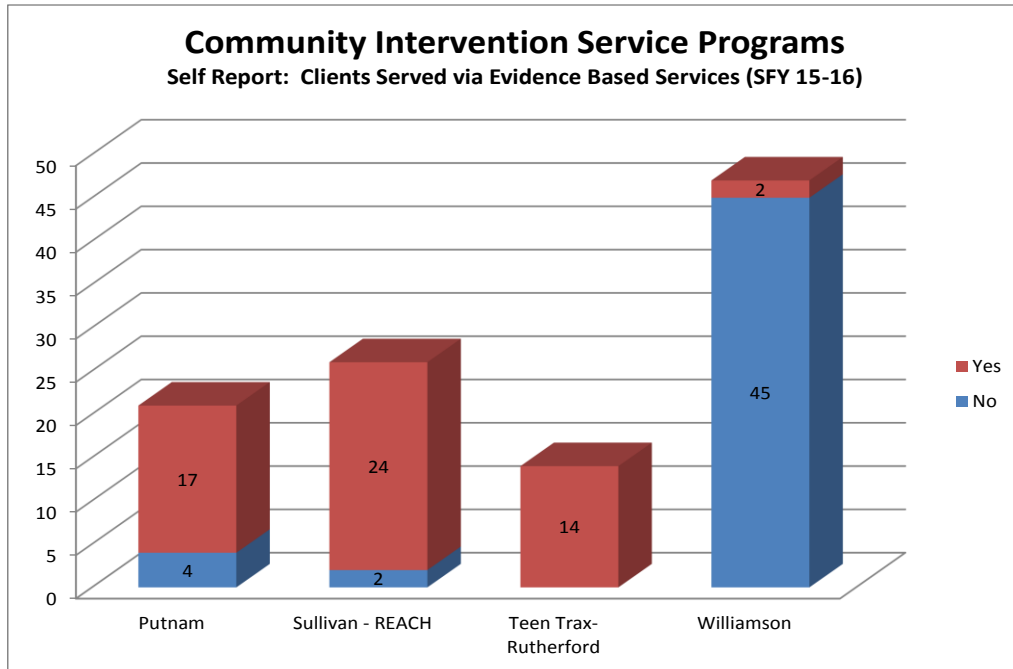
As noted above, DCS also provides grants for county probation services to some juvenile courts and Human Resource Agencies. Those grants and the number of youth served are itemized in Table 4.

Table 4: DCS Juvenile Justice Community Intervention Services Grants for Intensive Probation

Grant Recipient	Number of Youth Served	Counties Served	Grant Amount
East TN Human Resource Agency	35	Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Hamblen, Jefferson	\$146,712.00
Rutherford County Juvenile Court (Teen Trax)	14	Rutherford	\$46,448.00
Helen Ross McNabb Center (Home Base)	53	Knox, Greene, Washington, & part of Sullivan County	\$266,782.00
Putnam County Juvenile Court	21	Putnam	\$65,656.00
Southeast TN HRA	47	Franklin, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, & Rhea	\$101,064.00
Sullivan County Juvenile Court (Project REACH)	26	Sullivan	\$57,494.00
Upper Cumberland HRA	98	Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton	\$191,418.00
Williamson County Juvenile Court	47	Williamson	\$128,000.00
	341		\$1,003,574.00

Figure 4 below shows the four community intervention service programs, for which funding is directly provided to the respective juvenile court. The number of clients served via evidence-based services provided by the courts.

Figure 4: Community Intervention Service Programs



Recidivism and System Penetration Information

The ultimate goal of a juvenile justice system is to provide such effective behavior change interventions and supervision to juvenile offenders that they engage in no further delinquent behavior. Recidivism rates, which is the proportion of such treated offenders who reoffend, is, therefore, the preeminent indicator of the performance of a juvenile justice system. The lower the recidivism rate, all else equal, the more effective the juvenile justice system has been for both enhancing public safety and improving the life trajectories of the youth involved.

However, recidivism is a more complex concept than it appears on the surface. First, recidivism is only a meaningful indicator of successful intervention with a juvenile offender if that offender is actually at risk to reoffend. Many of the youth who enter the juvenile justice system have done something foolish, as adolescents are wont to do, and are unlikely to reoffend irrespective of juvenile justice intervention. Indeed, there is some evidence that juvenile justice intervention can make the outcomes for low-risk youth worse instead of better. Low recidivism rates for juveniles with little risk to reoffend say nothing about the performance of the juvenile justice system for reducing delinquency.

To be informative, therefore, recidivism rates must be interpreted in the context of the risk levels of the juveniles involved. They are most meaningful for high-risk offenders when they indicate less reoffending after juvenile justice intervention than would have been expected to occur without that intervention. Risk assessment instruments, such as those used by DCS, can differentiate youth according to their risk for further delinquency, but the results of such assessments are not available comprehensively across the state for the youth adjudicated in the local courts.

A further complication in calculating recidivism rates is that there are different indicators of recidivism that carry different kinds of information. To get the best indication of the delinquent offenses youth actually engage in, researchers use confidential interviews that ask about such behavior whether or not it came to the attention of authorities. Collecting recidivism data routinely that way is not practical for a juvenile justice system, but measuring recidivism by re-arrest or recorded police contact at the law enforcement level comes closest to representing the actual delinquent behavior of the youth involved. When examined in relation to the risk for reoffending of those juveniles, re-arrest recidivism is the most direct indicator of the performance of the juvenile justice system.

Other recidivism indicators move even further away from youths' actual delinquent behavior and pick up more information about the system's response to that behavior. Recidivism measures restricted to re-adjudication, probation supervision, and state custody as subsequent events following initial system processing, for example, are indicators of this type. Though indicating that new offenses have been committed and possibly their severity, these are also indicators of the extent of system penetration resulting from those offenses—something that can be as much a function of how the system handles new offenses as it is of youths' actual delinquent behavior.

Recidivism Rates for Tennessee Juvenile Justice

In this context, it must be recognized that, because Tennessee does not have a consolidated court system, no re-arrest recidivism data are produced and compiled statewide, nor are there associated risk assessment data collected prior to recidivism. As a result, it is not possible to report recidivism in the way that is most informative about system performance. The only recidivism data available for delinquent youth at the state level are indicators of DCS involvement after some form of prior involvement with DCS services. That recidivism data, therefore, is limited to a relatively high degree of system penetration and is limited to delinquent youth known to DCS via DCS's own data system (TFACTS) and Tennessee Department of Correction (TDOC).

Recidivism by definition for DCS is:

Youth who have a DCS custody case (active or closed) with an adjudication of delinquency, subsequent to the end of a DCS custody episode that had a delinquent adjudication at its conclusion, or are committed to the TDOC subsequent to the end of a DCS custody episode that had a delinquent adjudication at its conclusion. The measure looks at recidivism events within a two year period of release from DCS custody.

These limited recidivism data show the following:

- Of the 1107 custodial youth who exited from DCS community placements in FY14, 241 (21.8%) returned to DCS and 13 (1.2%) entered TDOC custody within two years. These recidivism data are not broken out by risk as indicated by the risk assessment instrument DCS uses.
- Of the 372 custodial youth who exited from YDC placements in FY14, 33 (8.9%) returned to DCS and 31 (8.3%) entered TDOC custody within two years. These recidivism data are not broken out by risk as indicated by the risk assessment instrument DCS uses.

Appendix A

County/Court	Provide County probation to youth adjudicated delinquent.	Do not provide County probation to youth adjudicated delinquent	Assign youth adjudicated delinquent to State probation	Have access to DCS funded probation Grants for youth adjudicated delinquent
Anderson	X		X	
Bedford	X		X	
Benton	X		X	
Bledsoe		X	X	
Blount	X		X	Home Base
Bradley	X		X	X
Campbell	X		X	
Cannon	X		X	
Carroll	X		X	
Carter	X		X	
Cheatham	X		X	
Chester	X		X	
Claiborne		X	X	ETHRA
Clay		X		UCHRA
Cocke	X		X	ETHRA
Coffee	X		X	
Crockett	X		X	
Cumberland	X		X	UCHRA
Davidson	X		X	Juv Crt grant
Decatur	X		X	
DeKalb	X		X	UCHRA
Dickson	X		X	
Dyer	X		X	
Fayette	X		X	
Fentress		X	X	UCHRA
Franklin	X		X	SETHRA
Gibson	X		X	
Giles		X		Private
Grainger		X	X	ETHRA
Greene	X		X	Home Base
Grundy	X		X	
Hamblen	X		X	ETHRA
Hamilton	X			
Hancock		X	X	
Hardeman	X		X	

County/Court	Provide County probation to youth adjudicated delinquent.	Do not provide County probation to youth adjudicated delinquent	Assign youth adjudicated delinquent to State probation	Have access to DCS funded probation Grants for youth adjudicated delinquent
Hardin	X			
Hawkins		X	X	
Haywood	X		X	
Henderson		X	X	
Henry	X		X	
Hickman	X		X	
Houston	X		X	
Humphreys	X		X	
Jackson		X	X	UCHRA
Jefferson	X		X	ETHRA
Johnson		X	X	
Knox	X		X	Home Base + Innerchange
Lake	X		X	
Lauderdale	X		X	
Lawrence		X	X	
Lewis	X		X	
Lincoln	X		X	
Loudon	X		X	
Macon	X		X	UCHRA
Madison	X		X	Juv Crt grant
Marion	X		X	SETHRA
Marshall	X		X	
Maury	X		X	
McMinn	X		X	SETHRA
McNairy	X		X	
Meigs	X			SETHRA
Monroe	X		X	
Montgomery	X		X	Juv Crt grant
Moore		X	X	
Morgan	X		X	
Obion		X	X	
Overton		X	X	UCHRA
Perry	X		X	
Pickett		X	X	UCHRA
Polk	X		X	
Putnam		X	X	Juv Crt grant

Rhea	X			SETHRA
Roane	X		X	

County/Court	Provide County probation to youth adjudicated delinquent.	Do not provide County probation to youth adjudicated delinquent	Assign youth adjudicated delinquent to State probation	Have access to DCS funded probation Grants for youth adjudicated delinquent
Robertson	X		X	
Rutherford	X		X	Juv Crt grant (Teen Trax)
Scott		X	X	
Sequatchie		X	X	
Sevier		X	X	
Shelby	X			
Smith	X		X	UCHRA
Stewart	X		X	
Sullivan, Div I City of Bristol	X		X	
Sullivan, Div II Kingsport	X		X	Juv Crt grant (Project Reach)
Sullivan, Div IV	X		X	
Sumner	X		X	
Tipton	X		X	
Trousdale	X			
Unicoi		X	X	
Union		X	X	
Van Buren		X	X	
Warren	X		X	UCHRA
Washington		X	X	Home Base
Washington- Johnson City	X		X	
Wayne	X		X	
Weakley	X		X	
White		X	X	
Williamson	X		X	Juv Crt grant
Wilson	X		X	

Appendix B

JJ Youth on State Probation by County SFY 2015-2016 (n=2,277)					
Disposition County	JJ Youth on Probation	Disposition County	JJ Youth on Probation	Disposition County	JJ Youth on Probation
Anderson	48	Hamilton	0	Morgan	2
Bedford	44	Hancock	11	Obion	61
Benton	4	Hardeman	30	Overton	6
Bledsoe	0	Hardin	1	Perry	3
Blount	40	Hawkins	4	Pickett	4
Bradley	17	Haywood	8	Polk	2
Campbell	36	Henderson	9	Putnam	77
Cannon	12	Henry	4	Rhea	1
Carroll	4	Hickman	8	Roane	16
Carter	4	Houston	4	Robertson	6
Cheatham	16	Humphreys	3	Rutherford	83
Chester	9	Jackson	2	Scott	21
Claiborne	19	Jefferson	24	Sequatchie	2
Clay	7	Johnson	21	Sevier	139
Cocke	48	Knox	4	Shelby	0
Coffee	15	Lake	5	Smith	2
Crockett	8	Lauderdale	53	Stewart	8
Cumberland	29	Lawrence	26	Sullivan (3 courts)	146
Davidson	32	Lewis	2	Sumner	118
Decatur	1	Lincoln	15	Tipton	14
DeKalb	16	Loudon	17	Trousdale	0
Dickson	19	Macon	11	Unicoi	51
Dyer	25	Madison	32	Union	11
Fayette	4	Marion	5	Van Buren	7
Fentress	13	Marshall	32	Warren	66
Franklin	12	Mauzy	22	Washington (2 courts)	45
Gibson	29	McMinn	18	Wayne	6
Giles	0	McNairy	9	Weakley	7
Grainger	7	Meigs	0	White	30
Greene	26	Monroe	27	Williamson	68
Grundy	4	Montgomery	51	Wilson	78
Hamblen	55	Moore	0	(blank)	136