

***Alameda County Probation
Department
A Look into Probation
Monthly Report***

January 2013



***Chief LaDonna M. Harris
Chief Probation Officer
400 Broadway
Oakland, California 94607
510-268-7233***

Executive Summary

This statistical report provides a brief summary of trends for adults and juveniles who have received services from the Alameda County Probation Department (ACPD) in January 2013. The purpose of this report is to promote greater understanding of the breadth and depth of services provided by the department and a snapshot of the populations we serve. This report is produced bi-monthly. The next report will be for March 2013 and be available at the end of April 2013.

This report was developed by the Alameda County Probation Department's Data Analysis Research & Reporting Team (DARRT). We welcome your feedback. For questions or comments, please feel free to contact Carissa Pappas, Management Analyst at: ProbationDataRequest@acgov.org

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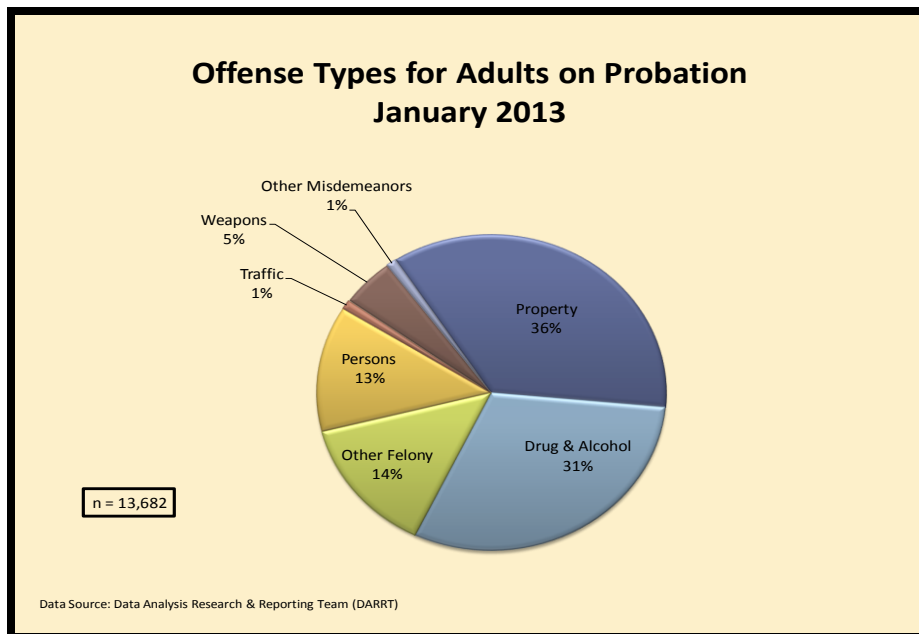
Adult Services- Probation January 2013

Figure 1

Demographics	Start of January		Cases Opened in January		Cases Closed in January		End of January		Avg. Years on Probation
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Female	2,236	17%	19	11%	8	12%	2,247	17%	3.5 Years
Male	11,274	83%	153	89%	59	88%	11,368	83%	4.5 Years
Total	13,510	100%	172	100%	67	100%	13,615	100%	4 Years
Black	6,771	50%	100	58%	26	39%	6,845	50%	4 Years
Latino	2,825	21%	30	17%	20	30%	2,835	21%	5 Years
White	2,776	21%	32	19%	16	24%	2,792	21%	4 Years
Asian	665	5%	7	4%	2	3%	670	5%	3.5 years
Other	473	4%	3	2%	3	4%	473	3%	3.5 Years
Total	13,510	100%	172	100%	67	100%	13,615	100%	4 Years

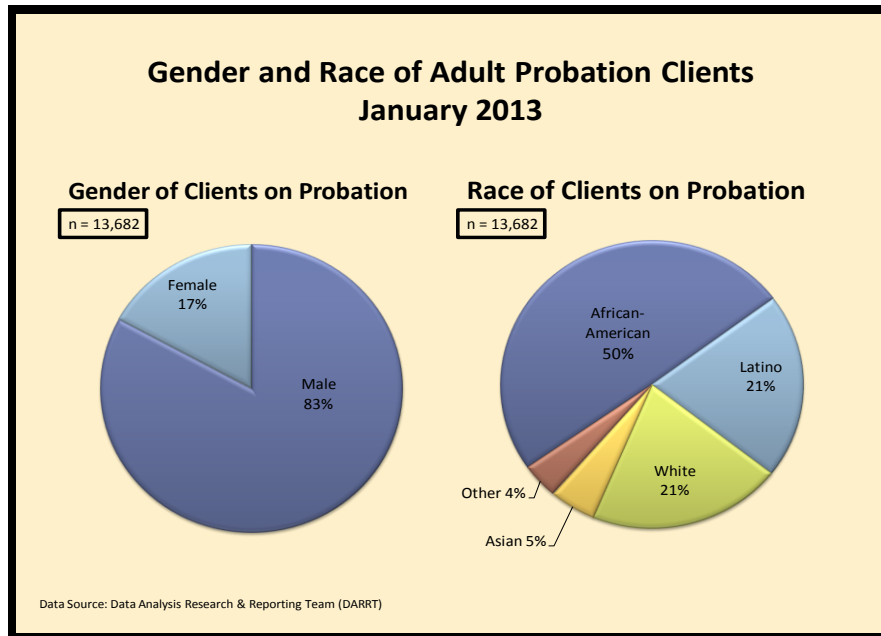
- Figure 1 displays an aggregate summary of the cases during January 2013 for adult clients. The table also displays the number of clients who are on probation at the start of the month and allows the reader to “drill down” and review the data by gender and race. On January 1st, 2013 there were 13,510 adults on probation. Throughout the month of January, there were 172 new cases opened and 67 adults released from probation. On January 31, 2013 there were 13,615 adults on probation. The average length of time on probation for adults was 4 years.

Figure 2



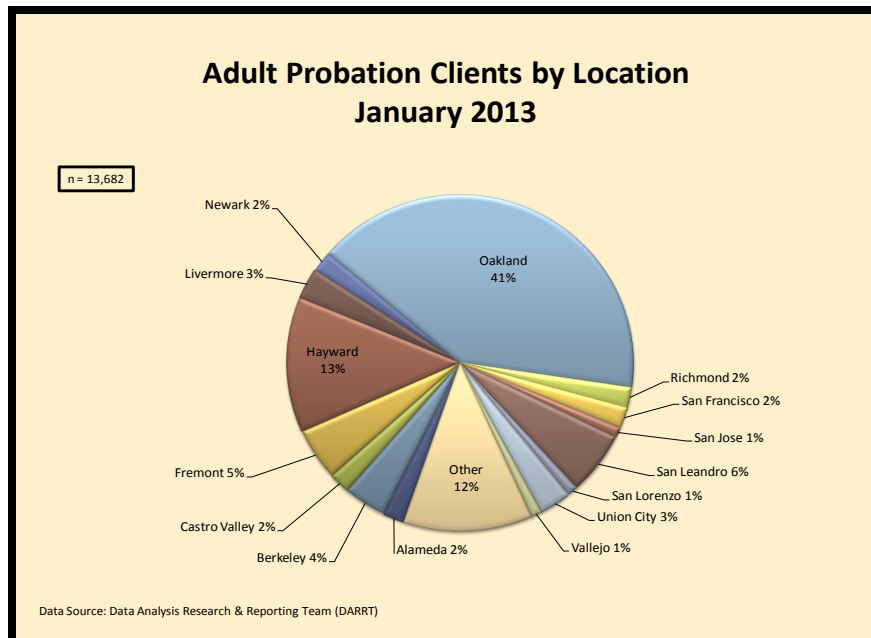
- Figure 2 displays the offense type breakdown for the total adult client population in January 2013. Over 95% of adult clients supervised are convicted felons. The majority of clients are placed on probation for a property (36%) or drug (31%) offense, while only 13% of clients were placed on probation for offenses against persons and 14% for “Other Felony” offenses.

Figure 3



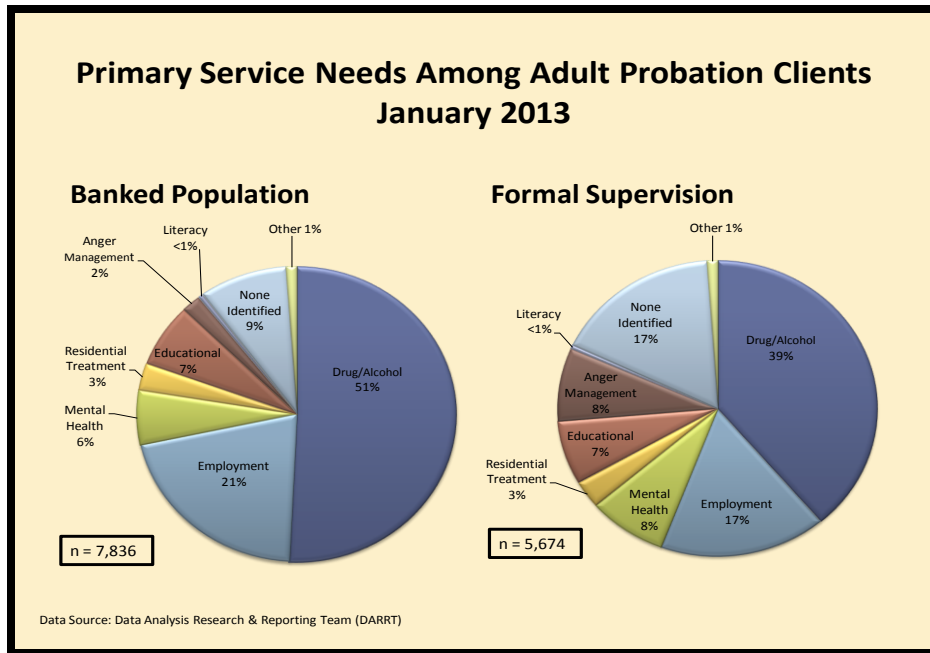
- Figure 3 displays an aggregate summary of demographic information for adult probation clients. Males account for 83% of the population, while females represent 17%. African-Americans make up half of the population, White clients account for 21% as do the Latino population. The remaining clients are Asian (5%) and “Other Races” (4%).

Figure 4



- Figure 4 displays the locations where adults on probation reside. The majority of adult clients reside in Oakland (41%) and Hayward (13%). The “Other” category includes 12% of clients who reside in small communities that make up less than one percent each of the total for that group. Please note: Figure 4 displays some cities which are not in Alameda County. Per various court orders and mandates, Alameda County Probation Department maintains jurisdiction over some probationers that reside out-of-County.

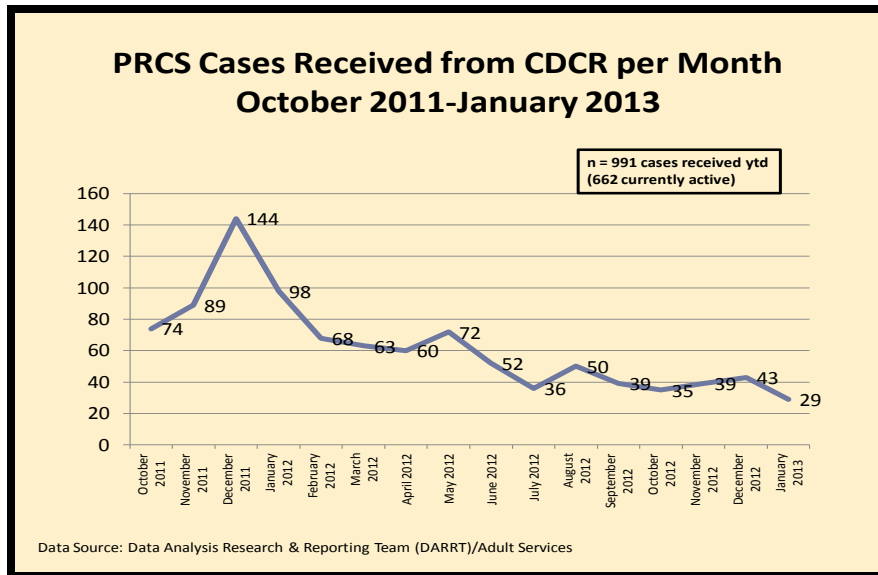
Figure 5



- During the investigation stage of the adult probation process, all adult probationers receive a brief screening for service needs. Figure 5 displays primary service needs for the Banked and Formal Supervision populations. Drug and alcohol service needs make up over half of the Banked populations' primary needs and 39% for clients under formal supervision. Employment needs also rate high for each population, 21% and 17% respectively.

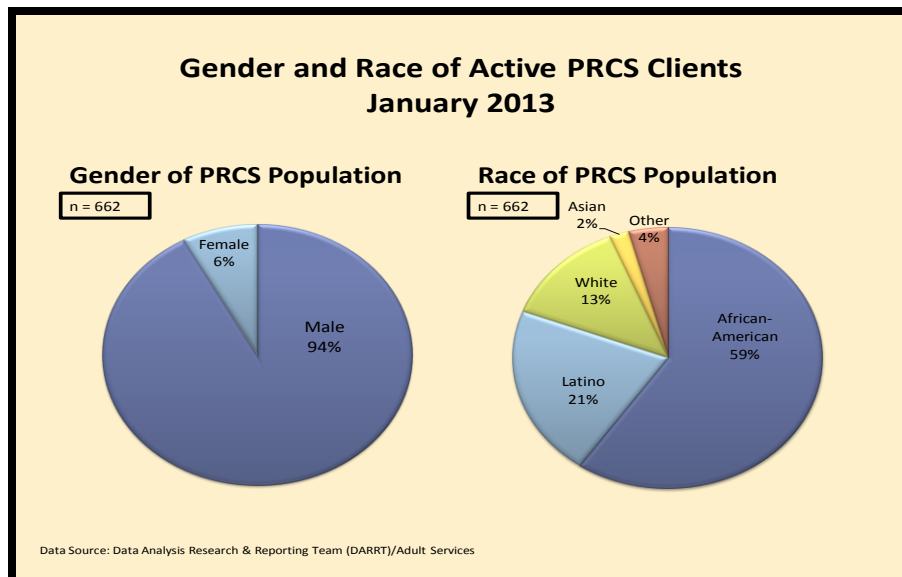
Re-Aligned Population January 2013

Figure 6



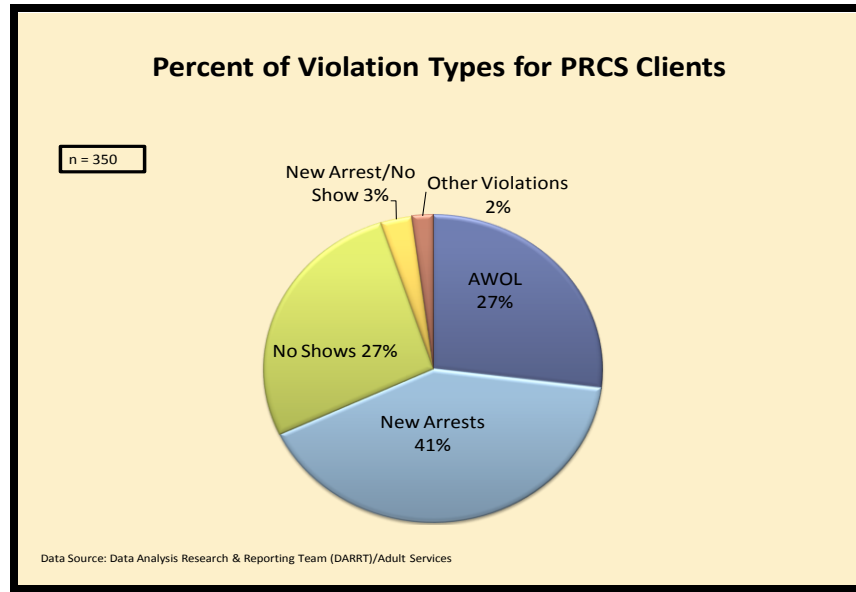
- Between October 2011 and January 2013, 991 Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) clients were released from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to Alameda County Probation Department for supervision services after the passage of AB109. Figure 6 shows the number of cases received per month. In January 2013, there were 662 active cases and the remaining 329 cases were either closed or transferred to another jurisdiction.

Figure 7



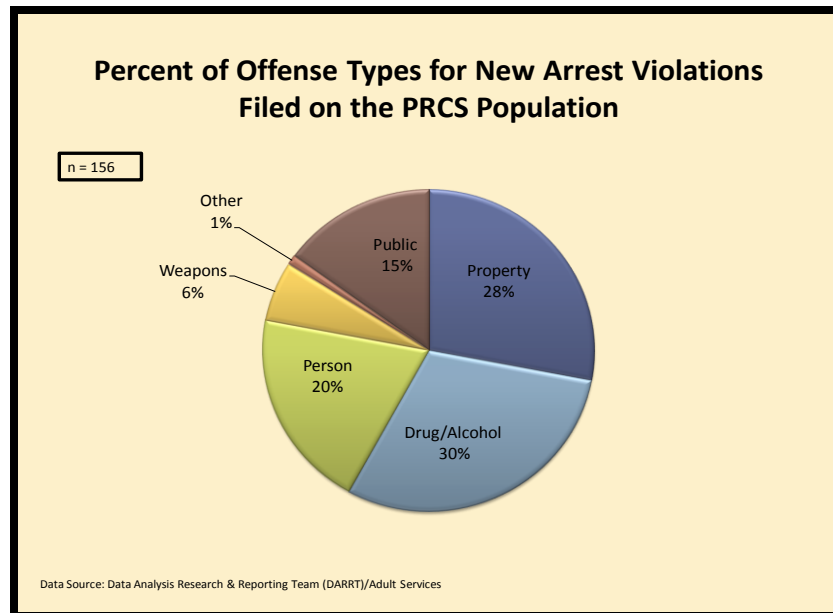
- The majority of PRCS clients released from CDCR to date are African-American males and overall, people of color account for 86% of all PRCS clients. Females make up less than 10% of the total population, while males make up over 90%.

Figure 8



- As Figure 8 shows, there have been 350 violations filed on PRCS clients in Alameda County. Out of all violations filed, the majority (41%) have been for new arrests. 27% of violations have been filed for no show status which means the client never reported to their first meeting with ACPD upon release from CDCR custody. An additional 27% of violations were filed for AWOL status which means the client stopped reporting to the ACPD sometime after their first meeting. The remaining clients who had violations filed were for a combination of a new arrest and a no show (3%) and Other Violations (2%).

Figure 9



- There have been 156 violations filed on PRCS clients for new arrests. Figure 9 shows the percent of offense types represented by the new arrests. Most new arrest violations were for drug/alcohol arrests (30%), property offenses (28%), and offenses against persons (20%). Offenses against the public made up 15% of new arrest violations, while weapons offenses accounted for 6%. Arrests in the “Other” category made up the remaining 1% of offense types. The majority of “Other” arrests were for misdemeanor offenses.

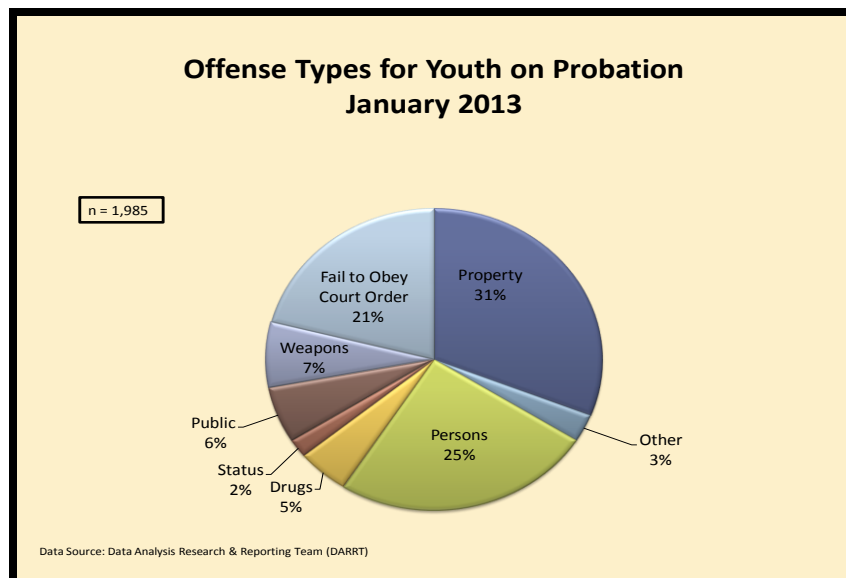
Juvenile Field Services- Probation January 2013

Figure 10

Demographics	Start of January		Cases Opened in January		Cases Closed in January		End of January		Avg. Years on Probation
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Female	341	18%	15	21%	25	19%	331	18%	1 Year
Male	1,573	82%	56	79%	106	81%	1,523	82%	1 Year
Total	1,914	100%	71	100%	131	100%	1,854	100%	1 Year
Black	1,076	56%	43	61%	64	49%	1,055	57%	1 Year
Latino	526	27%	16	23%	47	36%	495	27%	1 Year
White	168	9%	10	14%	11	8%	167	9%	1 Year
Asian	88	5%	1	1%	5	4%	84	5%	1 Year
Other	56	3%	1	1%	4	3%	53	3%	4 Months
Total	1,914	100%	71	100%	131	100%	1,854	100%	1 Year

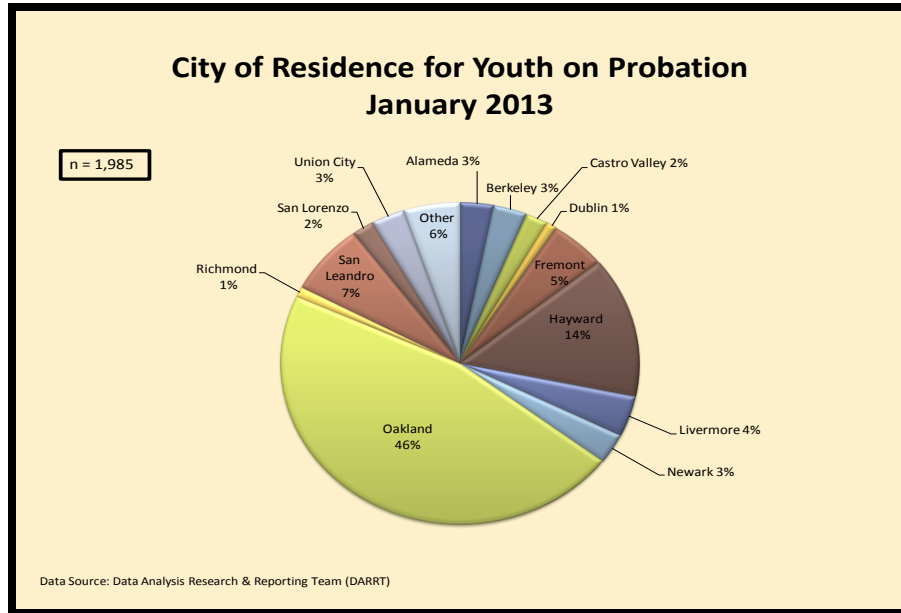
- Figure 10 displays an aggregate summary of the cases that were open in January 2013 for juvenile probationers. The table also displays the number of youth who were on juvenile probation at the start of January 2013, as well as the average length of stay for those whose cases have closed. The table allows the reader to “drill down” and review the data broken down by gender and race. On January 1, 2013 there were 1,914 youth on juvenile probation. Throughout the month of January, there were 71 youth newly placed on probation and 131 youth whose cases were closed from probation. The average length of stay for youth on juvenile probation was 1 year. *Average length of stay is only calculated for those cases that closed during the month.

Figure 11



- Figure 11 displays the offense type breakdown for the total juvenile client population in January 2013. The majority of clients were placed on probation for a property (31%) or person offense (25%), while 21% of clients were placed on probation for failing to obey a court order. The remaining juveniles were placed on probation for weapons offenses (7%), offenses against the public (6%), drug offenses (5%), status offenses (2%), and Other offenses (3%).

Figure 12



- Figure 12 displays the locations where juveniles on probation in Alameda County live. The majority of youth reside in Oakland (46%) and Hayward (14%). The remaining 40% of youth reside in a variety of communities throughout Alameda County. The “Other” category includes 6% of clients who reside in small communities that make up less than one percent each of the total for that group.

Juvenile Services- Referrals January 2013

Figure 13

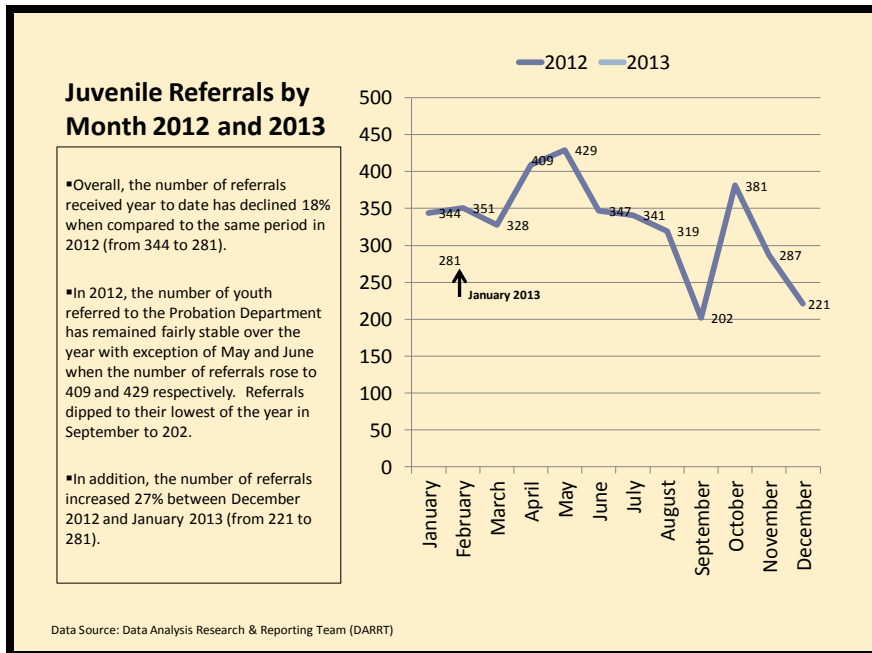
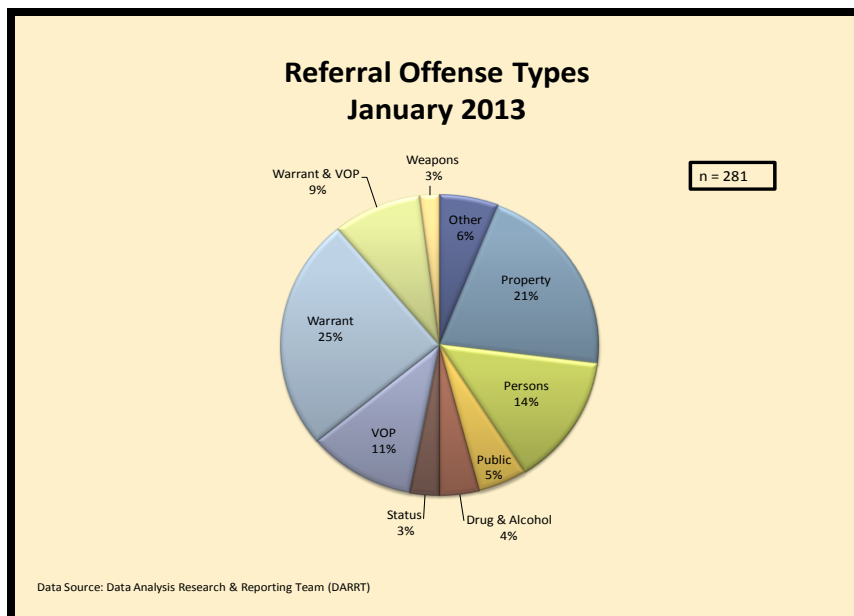
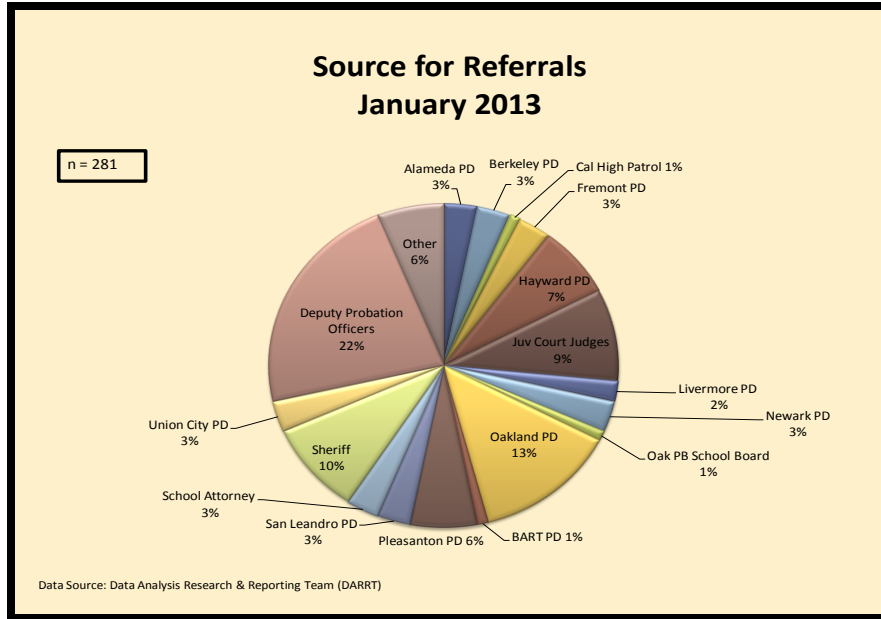


Figure 14



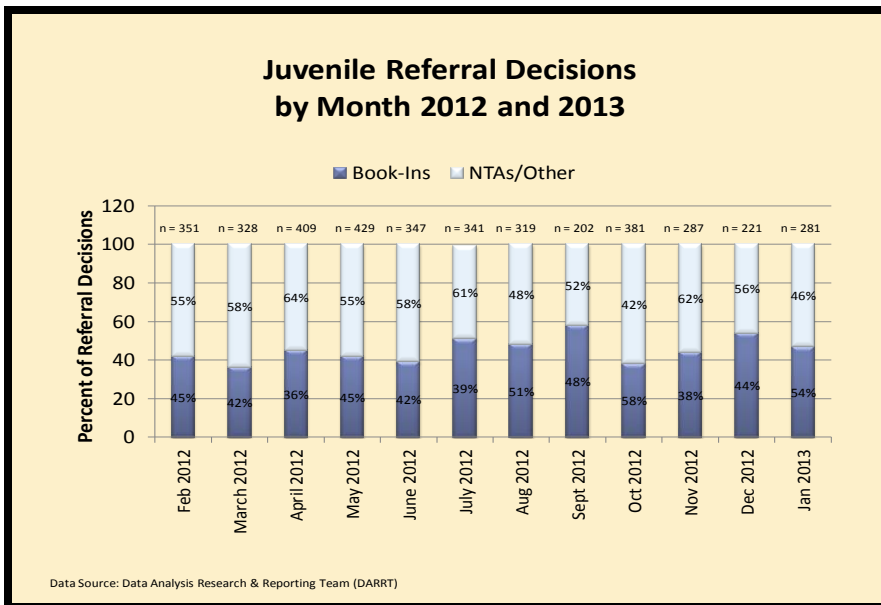
- In January 2013, referrals for warrants composed the largest portion (25%) of all juvenile referrals to ACPD. Referrals for property offenses were the next largest category (21%), followed by offenses against persons (14%), violations of probation (VOP 11%), and both a warrant and violation of probation (9%). Offenses against the public made up 5% of all referrals in January. Referrals for drug and alcohol offenses represented 4%, while the remaining referrals were made up of weapons offenses (3%), status offenses (3%) and “Other” offenses (6%). (Please refer to Figure 19 for a more detailed description of each offense type.)

Figure 15



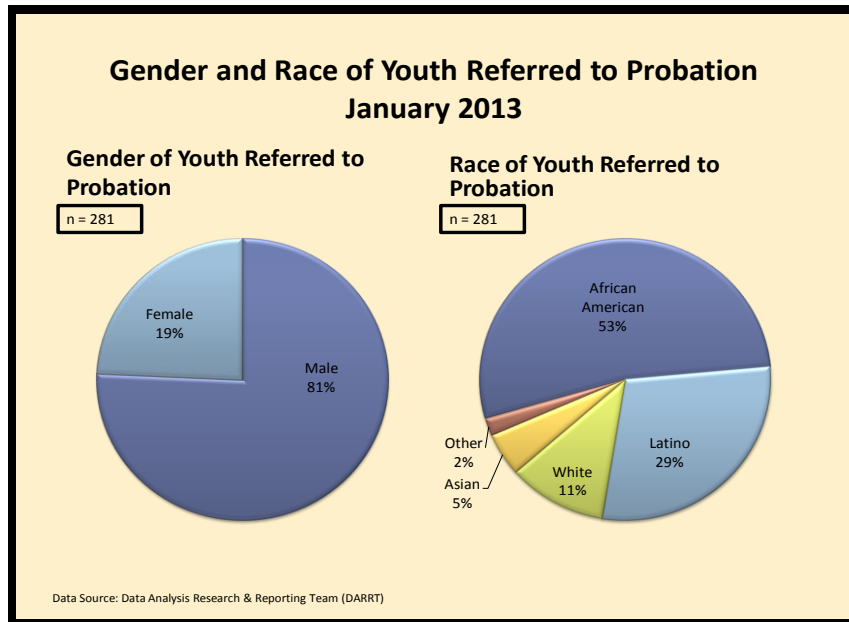
- Police and Sheriffs were responsible for approximately 65% of all referrals in January 2013. Deputy Probation Officers were responsible for 22% of referrals. The “Other” category includes 6% of small community police departments that make up less than one percent each of the total for that group.

Figure 16



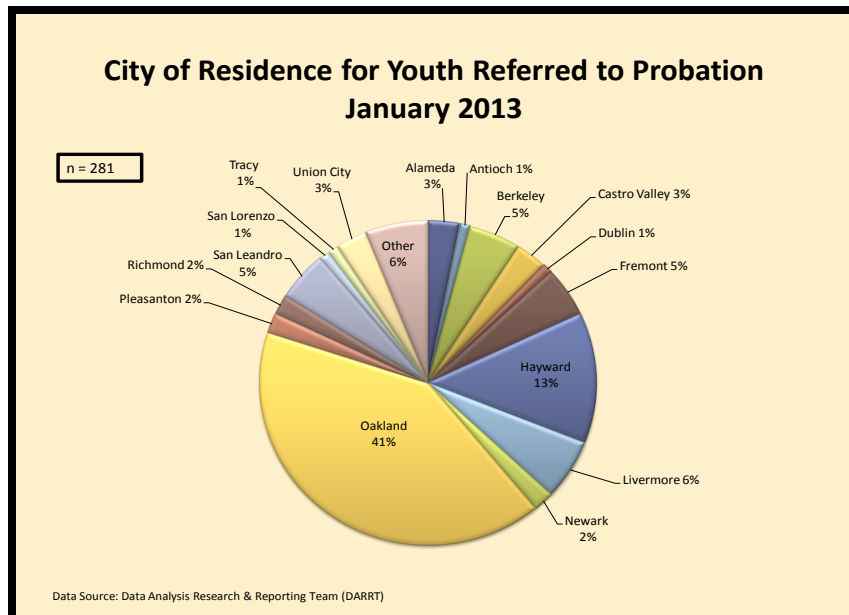
- In 2012, the number of youth referred to ACPD has remained fairly stable over the year with the exception of April and May when the number of referrals rose to 409 and 429 respectively. September saw the lowest number of referrals received (202). The number of referrals dropped again (23%) in December to 221 from 287 in November. In addition, the percent of youth who were booked into Juvenile Hall after being referred to Probation was lower each month with the exception of August, October, and January 2013. Youth who are not booked into Juvenile Hall are given a Notice to Appear (NTA) in Court and released.

Figure 17



- Figure 17 displays an aggregate summary of demographic information for youth referred to probation. Males account for 81% of the population, while females represent 19%. African-Americans make up over half of the population, Latino clients account for 29%, while White clients make up 11% of the population. The remaining clients are Asian (5%) and “Other Races” (2%).

Figure 18



- Figure 18 displays the locations where juveniles referred to probation in Alameda County live. The majority of youth reside in Oakland (41%) and Hayward (13%). The remaining 46% of youth reside in a variety of communities throughout Alameda County. The “Other” category includes 6% of clients who reside in small communities that make up less than one percent each of the total for that group.

Figure 19

Juvenile Referrals by Race and Sex January 2013								
Persons Offenses	All Youth	Males	Females	White	Afr-Amer	Latino	Asian	Other
Robbery	18	18	0	1	13	3	1	0
Misdemeanor Assault	12	9	3	3	7	0	0	2
Felony Assault or Battery	3	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Murder	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rape	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Threaten	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total Persons Referrals	38	35	3	5	25	5	1	2
% of Total Persons Referrals	100%	92%	8%	13%	66%	13%	3%	5%
Property Offenses	All Youth	Males	Females	White	Afr-Amer	Latino	Asian	Other
Burglary	21	17	4	2	13	6	0	0
Petty Theft	13	7	6	4	3	3	3	0
Auto Theft	8	7	1	1	3	3	1	0
Theft	6	5	1	1	1	3	1	0
Receiving Stolen Property	4	3	1	0	2	1	1	0
Vandalism	3	3	0	1	0	2	0	0
Trespassing	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Arson	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total Property Referrals	58	45	13	9	23	20	6	0
% of Total Property Referrals	100%	78%	22%	16%	40%	34%	10%	0%
Offenses Against the Public	All Youth	Males	Females	White	Afr-Amer	Latino	Asian	Other
Obstruction of Justice	13	9	4	4	4	4	1	0
Weapons Offenses	8	7	1	1	3	3	1	0
Total Public Referrals	21	16	5	5	7	7	2	0
% of Total Public Referrals	100%	76%	24%	24%	33%	33%	10%	0%
Drug & Alcohol Offenses	All Youth	Males	Females	White	Afr-Amer	Latino	Asian	Other
Drug Possession	8	7	1	0	6	2	0	0
Drug Distribution	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Possession of Alcohol	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total Drug & Alcohol Referrals	11	10	1	1	6	3	1	0
% of Total Drug & Alcohol	100%	91%	9%	9%	55%	27%	9%	0%
Status Offenses	All Youth	Males	Females	White	Afr-Amer	Latino	Asian	Other
Truancy	8	4	4	4	0	1	0	3
Total Status Referrals	8	4	4	4	0	1	0	3
% of Total Status Referrals	100%	50%	50%	50%	0%	13%	0%	38%
"Other" Types of Referrals	All Youth	Males	Females	White	Afr-Amer	Latino	Asian	Other
Failure to Appear	36	28	8	3	23	8	2	0
Violation of Probation	32	26	6	1	15	14	1	1
Warrant & VOP Filed	25	22	3	2	16	7	0	0
Warrants-Placement Runaway	16	12	4	1	10	5	0	0
Transfer to Another City	13	11	2	0	12	1	0	0
Warrants	10	8	2	0	7	3	0	0
Warrants-GPS Failure	6	5	1	0	3	3	0	0
Courtesy Hold	4	3	1	1	3	0	0	0
Warrants-Camp Sweeney	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total "Other" Referrals	145	118	27	8	89	44	3	1
% of Total "Other" Referrals	100%	81%	19%	6%	61%	30%	2%	1%
Total Referrals	281	228	53	32	150	80	13	6
% of Total Referrals	100%	81%	19%	11%	53%	28%	5%	2%

Juvenile Facilities and Alternatives to Detention January 2013

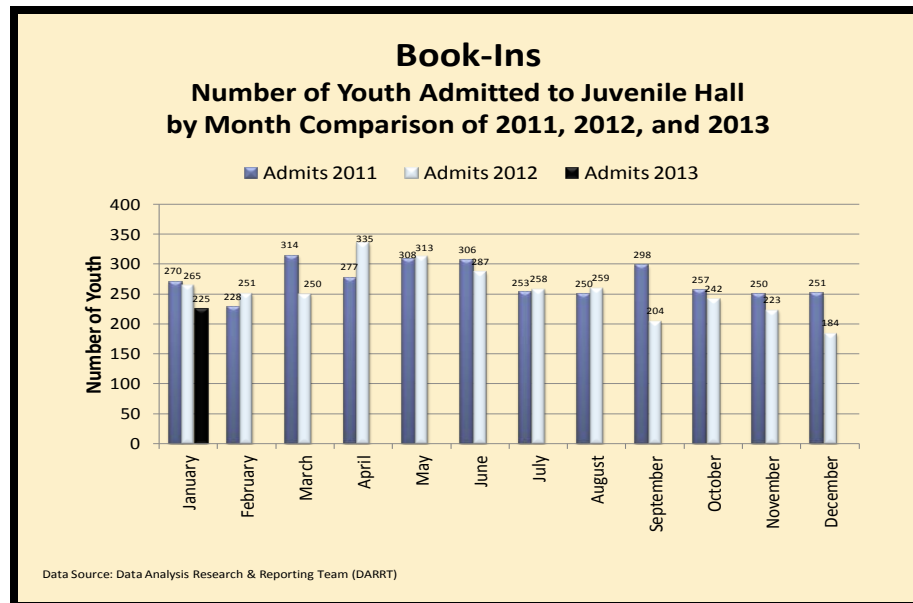
Juvenile Hall

Figure 20

Demographics	Start of January		Book-Ins for January		Releases in January		End of January		Avg. Length of Stay
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Female	28	16%	30	13%	41	18%	17	10%	23 Days
Male	147	84%	195	87%	187	82%	155	90%	25 Days
Total	175	100%	225	100%	228	100%	172	100%	25 Days
Black	110	63%	134	60%	134	59%	110	64%	26 Days
Latino	37	21%	64	28%	60	26%	41	24%	15 Days
White	14	8%	16	7%	18	8%	12	7%	20 Days
Asian	11	6%	10	4%	15	7%	6	3%	51 Days
Other	3	2%	1	<1%	1	<1%	3	2%	41 Days
Total	175	100%	225	100%	228	100%	172	100%	25 Days

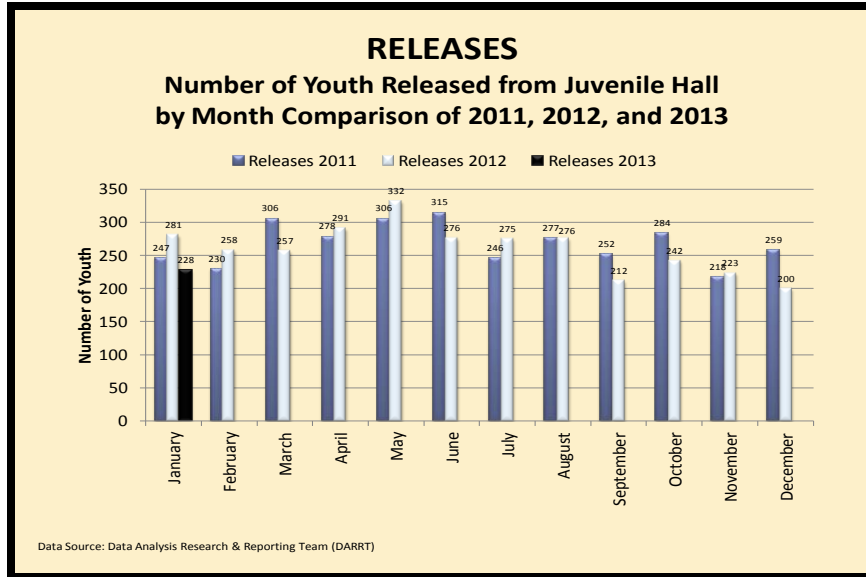
- Figure 20 displays an aggregate summary of youth who were admitted/released to secure detention in January 2013. The table also displays the number of youth who were detained at the start of the month, as well as the average length of stay. The table allows the reader to “drill down” and review the data broken down by gender and race. On January 1, 2013 there were 175 youth at Juvenile Hall. Throughout the month of January, there were 225 new admissions and 228 releases from the facility. On January 31, 2013 there were 172 youth at Juvenile Hall. The average length of stay for youth in the Hall was 25 days.

Figure 21



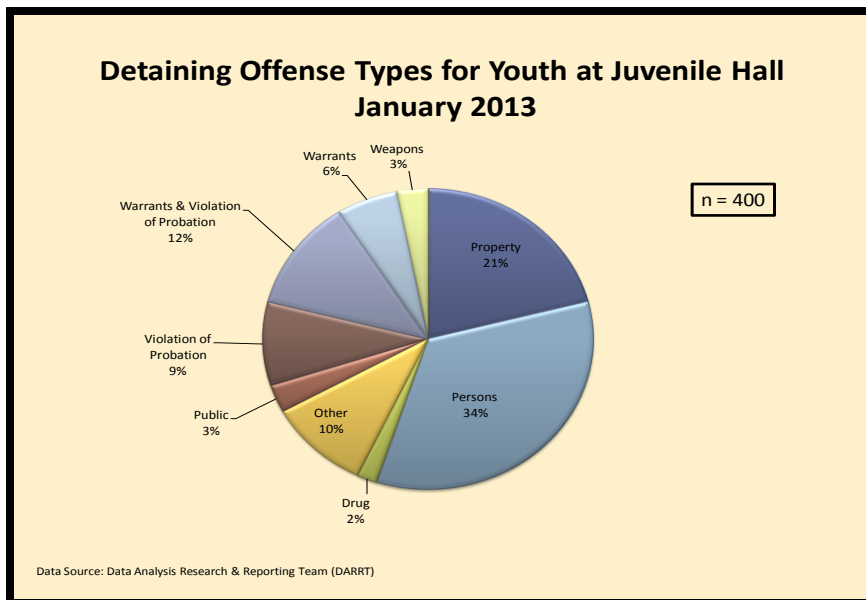
- Figure 21 displays a summary of the number of youth who were admitted per month at Juvenile Hall during calendar years 2011, 2012, and 2013. The number of youth booked into Juvenile Hall continued to decrease in January 2013 to 225 (down 17% from January 2011 when 270 youth were booked into the Hall and down 15% from January 2012 when 265 youth were admitted).

Figure 22



- Figure 22 displays a summary of the number of youth who were released per month from Juvenile Hall during calendar years 2011, 2012, and 2013. The number of youth released in January 2013 decreased from the previous two years (down 8% from January 2011 when 247 youth were released from the Hall and down 19% from January 2012 when 281 youth were released from Juvenile Hall).

Figure 23



- The majority of juveniles held in the Alameda County Juvenile Hall were detained for offenses against persons (34%). Property offenses made up 21% of detaining offense types, followed by a combination of warrants and violations of probation (12%), while 9% of youth were detained for straight violations of probation only. The remaining youth were detained for warrants (6%), weapons offenses (3%), offenses against the public (3%), drug/alcohol offenses (2%), and "Other" offenses (10%). (Please refer to Figure 24 for a more detailed description of each offense type.)

Figure 24

Most Serious Detaining Offense for all Youth at Juvenile Hall by Race and Sex January 2013								
Persons Offenses	All Youth	Males	Females	White	Afr-Amer	Latino	Asian	Other
Robbery	71	60	11	2	57	8	3	1
Misdemeanor Assault	15	12	3	1	11	2	0	1
Felony Assault or Battery	12	10	2	1	8	3	0	0
Sex Offenses	12	12	0	1	9	0	1	1
Murder	9	9	0	1	4	4	0	0
Carjacking	6	6	0	0	5	0	1	0
Threaten	6	6	0	1	5	0	0	0
Kidnapping	5	5	0	0	4	1	0	0
Rape	4	4	0	0	2	2	0	0
Total Persons Referrals	140	124	16	7	105	20	5	3
% of Total Persons Referrals	100%	89%	11%	5%	75%	14%	4%	2%
Property Offenses	All Youth	Males	Females	White	Afr-Amer	Latino	Asian	Other
Burglary	40	37	3	5	16	12	7	0
Auto Theft	20	18	2	1	13	5	1	0
Receiving Stolen Property	8	8	0	0	4	3	1	0
Grand Theft	4	3	1	0	3	1	0	0
Vandalism	3	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Petty Theft	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Fraud	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Arson	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Trespass	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total Property Referrals	82	74	8	9	38	26	9	0
% of Total Property Referrals	100%	90%	10%	11%	46%	32%	11%	0%
Offenses Against the Public	All Youth	Males	Females	White	Afr-Amer	Latino	Asian	Other
Weapons Offenses	13	12	1	1	2	8	2	0
Obstruction of Justice	5	3	2	3	1	0	0	1
Prostitution	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
Participation in Gang	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total Public Referrals	21	16	5	5	4	9	2	1
% of Total Public Referrals	100%	76%	24%	24%	19%	43%	10%	5%
Drug & Alcohol Offenses	All Youth	Males	Females	White	Afr-Amer	Latino	Asian	Other
Drug Distribution	7	5	2	0	4	3	0	0
Drug Possession	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Total Drug & Alcohol Referrals	9	7	2	0	6	3	0	0
% of Total Drug & Alcohol	100%	78%	22%	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%
"Other" Types of Referrals	All Youth	Males	Females	White	Afr-Amer	Latino	Asian	Other
Warrant & VOP Filed	47	36	11	4	29	13	1	0
Violation of Probation	34	27	7	3	19	11	1	0
Transfer to Another City	32	30	2	1	22	8	1	0
Warrants-GPS Failure	7	5	2	0	4	3	0	0
Warrants- Home Supervision Failure	6	3	3	0	6	0	0	0
Warrants-Camp Sweeney	5	5	0	0	3	2	0	0
Courtesy Hold	5	4	1	1	3	0	1	0
Warrants-Failure to Appear	4	4	0	0	3	0	1	0
Other	4	4	0	0	1	3	0	0
Accessory	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Warrants	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Warrants-Placement Runaway	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total "Other" Referrals	148	121	27	9	91	43	5	0
% of Total "Other" Referrals	100%	82%	18%	6%	61%	29%	3%	0%
Total Referrals	400	342	58	30	244	101	21	4
% of Total Referrals	100%	86%	14%	8%	61%	25%	5%	1%

Juvenile Detention Alternatives January 2013

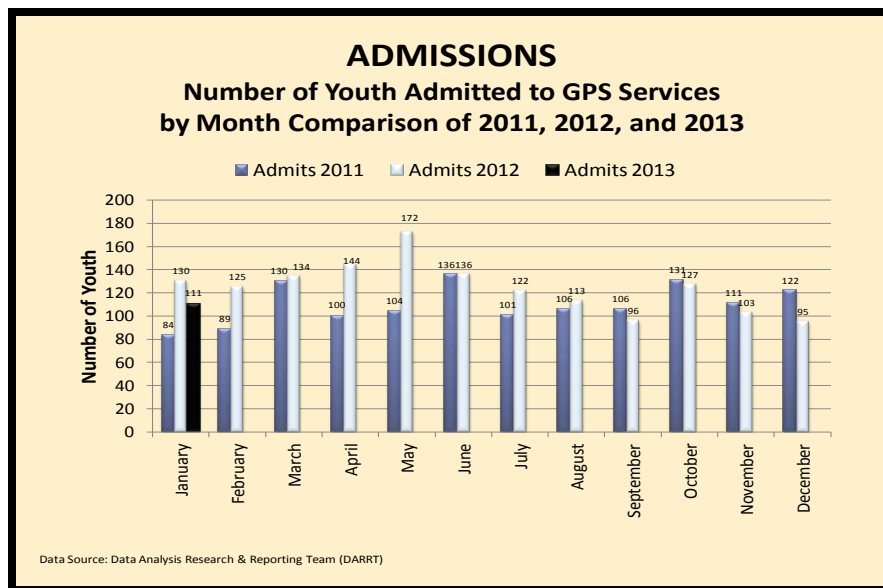
GPS Monitoring

Figure 25

Demographics	Start of January		Admits in January		Releases in January		End of January		Avg. Length of Stay
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Female	32	17%	20	18%	21	21%	31	15%	54 Days
Male	161	83%	91	82%	80	79%	172	85%	52 Days
Total	193	100%	111	100%	101	100%	203	100%	52 Days
Black	110	57%	65	59%	61	60%	114	56%	47 Days
Latino	59	31%	33	30%	29	29%	63	31%	54 Days
White	19	10%	9	8%	6	6%	22	11%	56 Days
Asian	4	2%	4	4%	4	4%	4	2%	112 Days
Other	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	0%	0%	107 Days
Total	193	100%	111	100%	101	100%	203	100%	52 Days

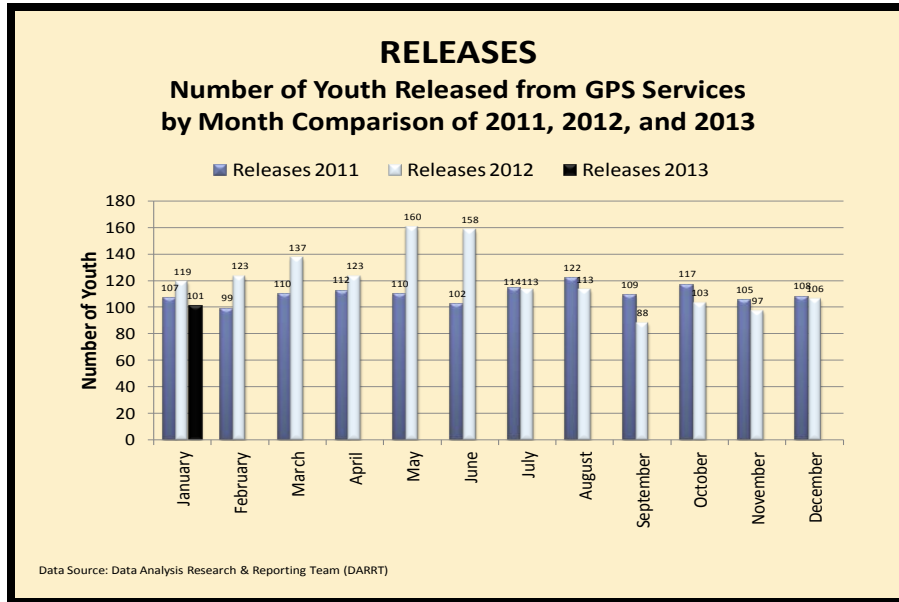
- Figure 25 displays an aggregate summary of youth who were admitted/released in the Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) detention alternative program in January 2013. The table also displays the number of youth who were in GPS at the start of the month, as well as the average length of stay for those who have closed out of the program. The table allows the reader to “drill down” and review the data broken down by gender and race. On January 1, 2013 there were 193 youth in the GPS program. Throughout the month of January, there were 111 youth newly placed in the program and 101 youth released from the program. The average length of stay for youth in the program was 52 days.

Figure 26



- Figure 26 displays a summary of the number of youth who were admitted per month to the GPS program during calendar years 2011, 2012, and 2013.

Figure 27



- Figure 27 displays a summary of the number of youth who were released per month from the GPS program during calendar years 2011, 2012, and 2013.

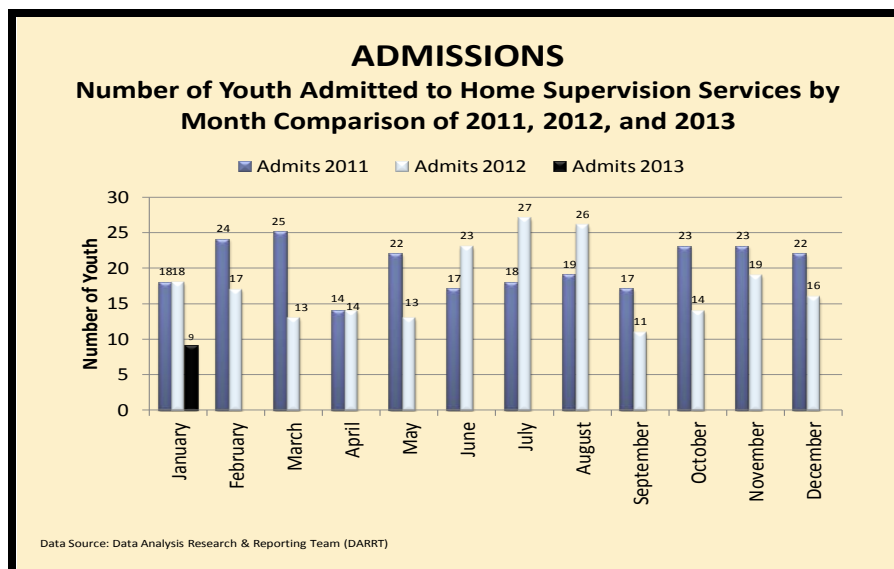
Home Supervision Program

Figure 28

Demographics	Start of January		Admits in January		Releases in January		End of January		Avg. Length of Stay
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Female	8	16%	4	44%	2	15%	10	21%	58 Days
Male	43	84%	5	56%	11	85%	37	79%	100 Days
Total	51	100%	9	100%	13	100%	47	100%	94 Days
Black	26	51%	7	78%	6	46%	27	57%	86 Days
Latino	13	25%	2	22%	3	23%	12	26%	47 Days
White	9	18%	0	0%	4	31%	5	11%	140 Days
Asian	2	4%	0	0%	0	0%	2	4%	---
Other	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	---
Total	51	100%	9	100%	13	100%	47	100%	94 Days

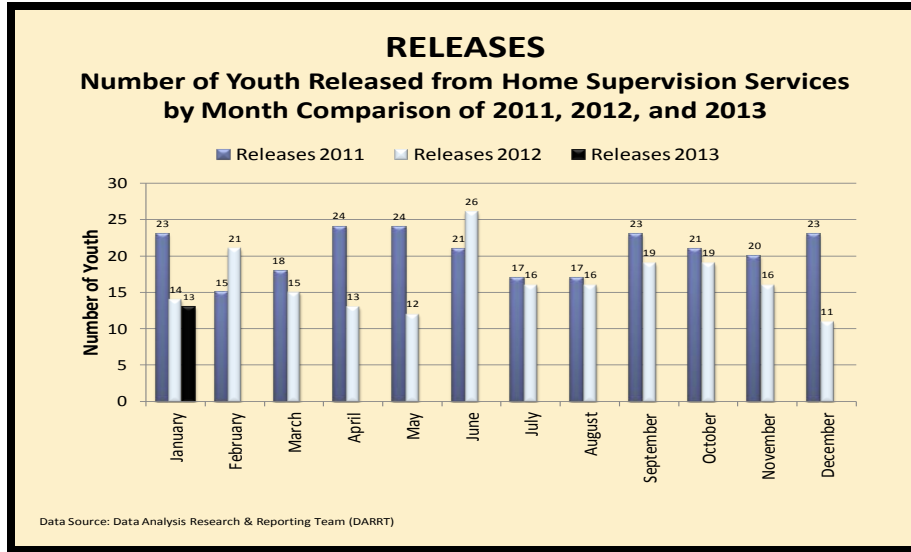
- Figure 28 displays an aggregate summary of youth who were admitted/released in the Home Supervision (HS) detention alternative program in January 2013. The table also displays the number of youth who were in HS at the start of January 2013, as well as the average length of stay. The table allows the reader to “drill down” and review the data broken down by gender and race. On January 1, 2013 there were 51 youth in the Home Supervision program. Throughout the month of January, there were 9 youth newly placed in the program and 13 youth released from the program. The average length of stay for youth in the program was 94 days.

Figure 29



- Figure 29 displays a summary of the number of youth who were admitted per month to the HS program during calendar years 2011, 2012, and 2013.

Figure 30



- Figure 30 displays a summary of the number of youth who were released per month from the Home Supervision program during calendar years 2011, 2012, and 2013.

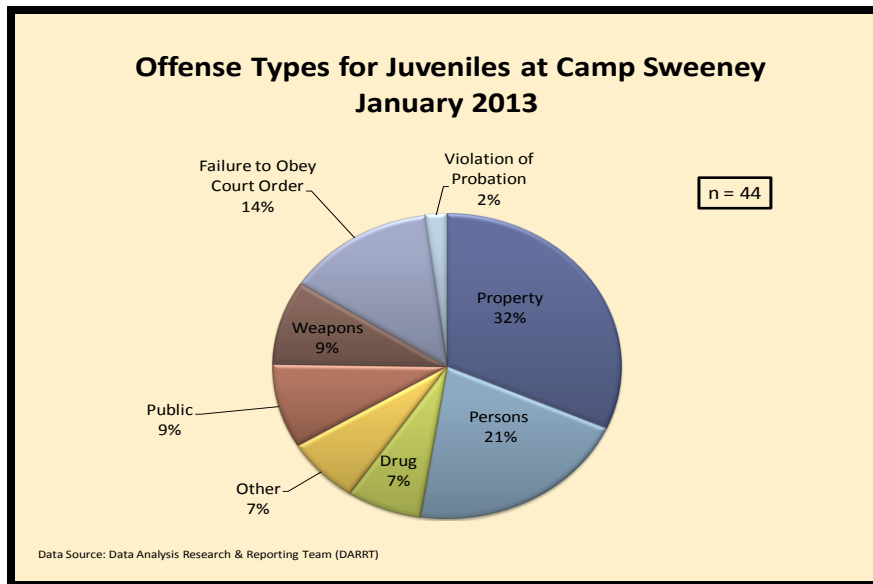
Camp Sweeney January 2013

Figure 31

Demographics	Start of January		Admits in January		Releases in January		End of January	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	31	100%	13	100%	6	100%	38	100%
Total	31	100%	13	100%	6	100%	38	100%
Black	18	58%	8	62%	4	67%	22	58%
Latino	9	29%	2	15%	1	17%	10	26%
White	2	6%	1	8%	1	17%	2	5%
Asian	2	6%	2	15%	0	---	4	11%
Other	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Total	31	100%	13	100%	6	100%	38	100%

- Figure 31 displays an aggregate summary of youth who were admitted/released to Camp Sweeney in January 2013. The table also displays the number of youth who were placed at the start of the month. The table allows the reader to “drill down” and review the data broken down by gender and race. On January 1, 2013 there were 31 youth at Camp Sweeney. Throughout the month of January, there were 13 new admissions and 6 releases from the facility. On January 31, 2013 there were 38 youth at Camp Sweeney.

Figure 32



- The majority of juveniles placed at Camp Sweeney in January 2013, were adjudicated for property offenses (32%). Persons offenses made up the next largest category (21%), failure to obey a court order accounted for 14%, while 9% of youth were ordered to Camp Sweeney as a result of an offense against the public and weapons offenses. The remaining youth were at Camp Sweeney for drug/alcohol offenses (7%), violations of probation (2%), and “Other” offenses (7%).