

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

September 2012



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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 September 2012. 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 November 2012 and be available at the end of December 2012.

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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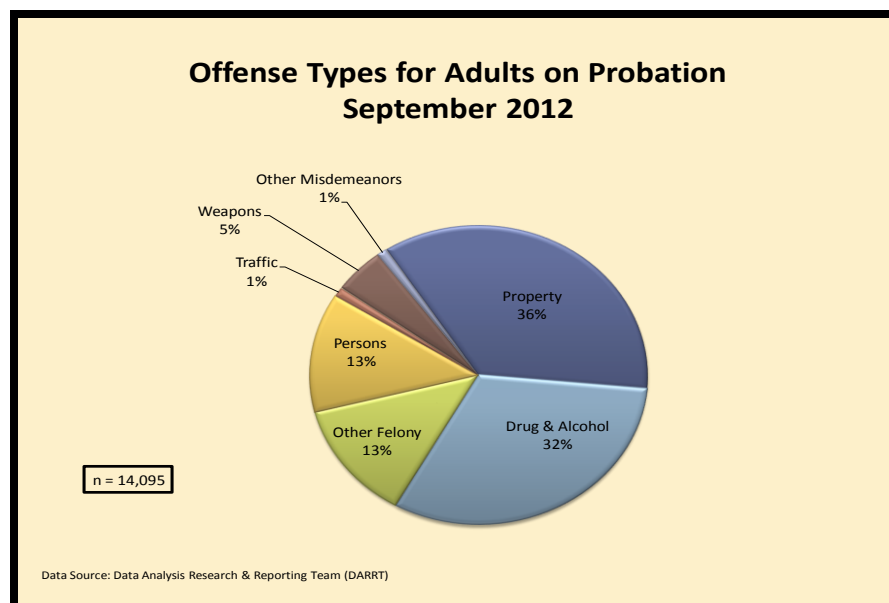
Adult Services- Probation September 2012

Figure 1

Demographics	Start of September		Cases Opened in September		Cases Closed in September		End of September		Avg. Years on Probation
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Female	2,348	17%	29	15%	4	8%	2,373	17%	3 Years
Male	11,559	83%	159	85%	48	92%	11,670	83%	4 Years
Total	13,907	100%	188	100%	52	100%	14,043	100%	4 Years
Black	7,012	50%	96	51%	24	46%	7,084	50%	4 Years
Latino	2,875	21%	41	22%	11	21%	2,905	21%	4 Years
White	2,859	21%	39	21%	13	25%	2,885	21%	3 Years
Asian	677	5%	7	4%	3	6%	681	5%	7.5 Years
Other	484	4%	5	3%	1	2%	488	4%	<1 Year
Total	13,907	100%	188	100%	52	100%	14,043	100%	4 Years

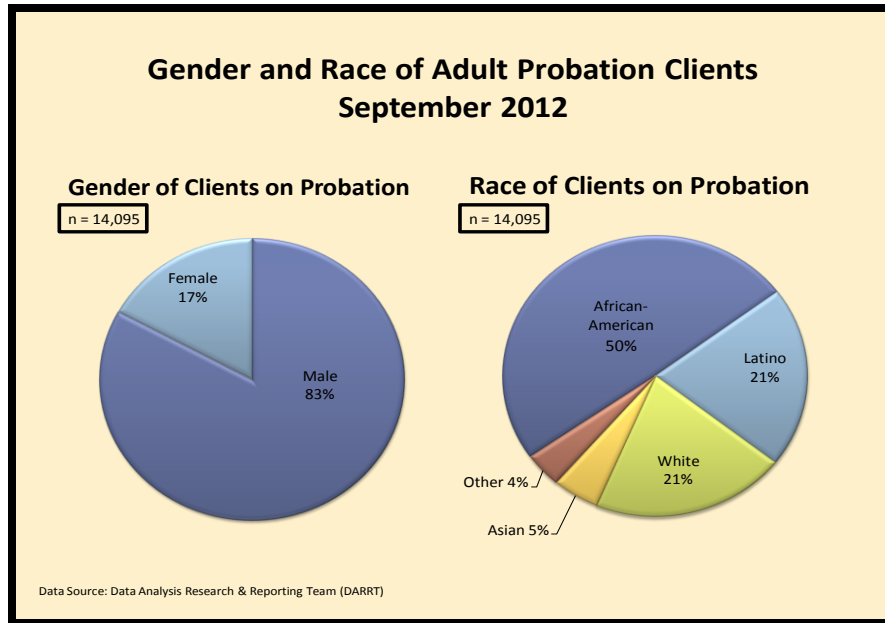
- Figure 1 displays an aggregate summary of the cases that were opened during September 2012 for adult clients. The table also displays the number of clients who are on probation at the start of the month and allows the reader to “drill down” and review the data by gender and race. On September 1st, 2012 there were 13,907 adults on probation. Throughout the month of September, there were 188 new cases opened and 52 adults released from probation. On September 30, 2012 there were 14,043 adults on probation. The average length of time on probation for adults was 4 years.

Figure 2



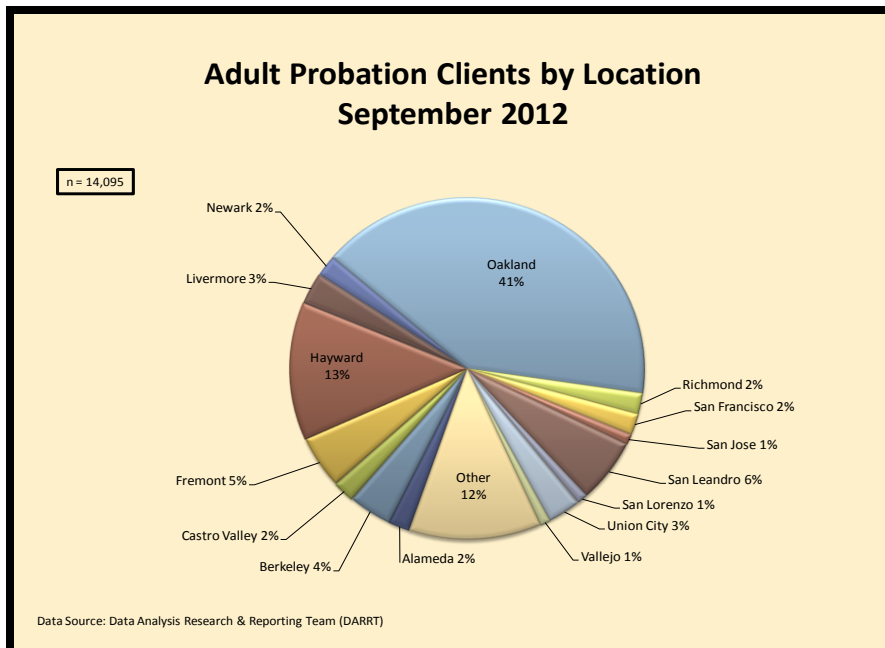
- Figure 2 displays the offense type breakdown for the total adult client population in September 2012. Over 95% of adult clients supervised are convicted felons. The majority of clients are placed on probation for a property (36%) or drug (32%) offense, while only 13% of clients were placed on probation for offenses against persons and “Other Felony” offenses.

Figure 3



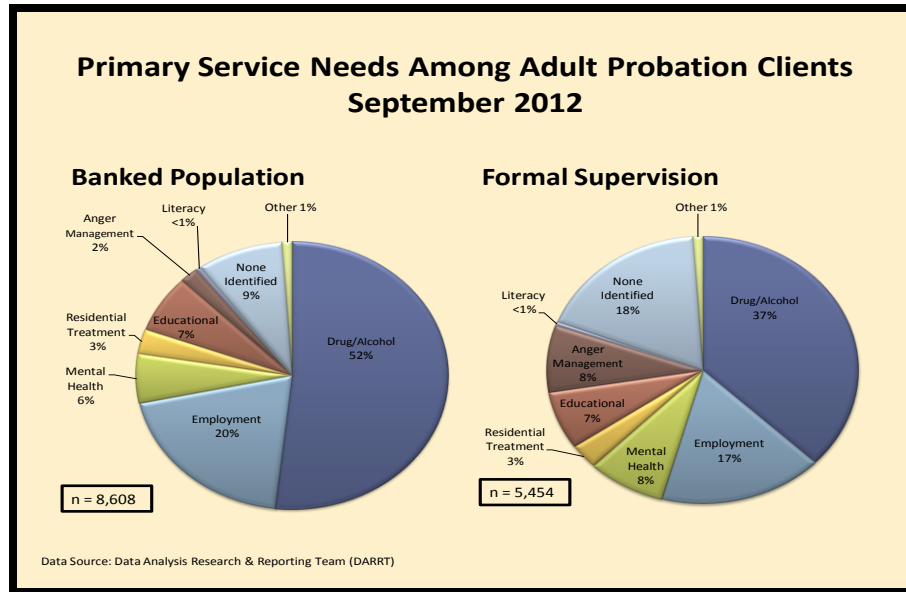
- Figure 3 displays an aggregate summary of demographic information for adult probation clients. Males account for 83% of the population, while females represent 17%. African-Americans make up half of the population, White clients account for 21% as do the Latino population. The remaining clients are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

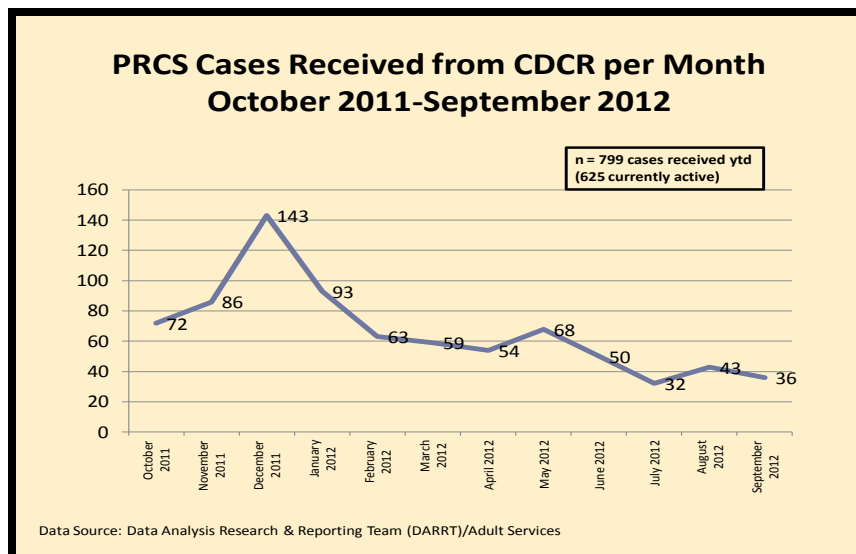
Figure 5



- 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 37% for clients under formal supervision. Employment needs also rate high for each population, 20% and 17% respectively.

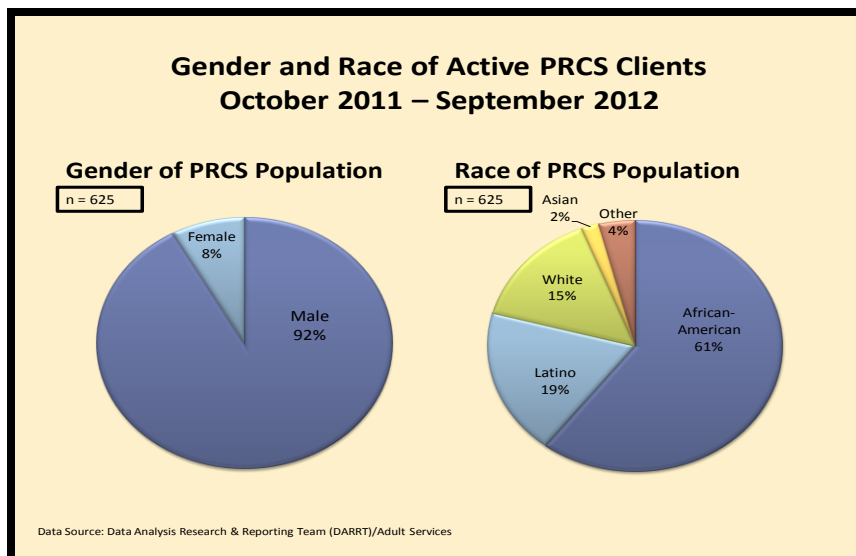
Re-Aligned Population September 2012

Figure 6



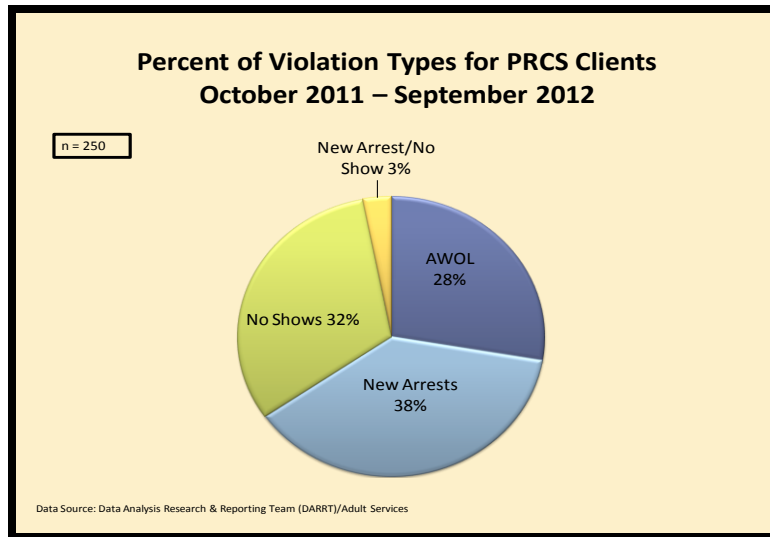
- Between October 2011 and September 2012, 799 Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) clients were released from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to Alameda County Probation Department for supervision services after the passage of AB109. Figure 6 shows the number of cases received per month. In September 2012, there were 625 active cases and the remaining 174 cases were either closed or transferred to another jurisdiction.

Figure 7



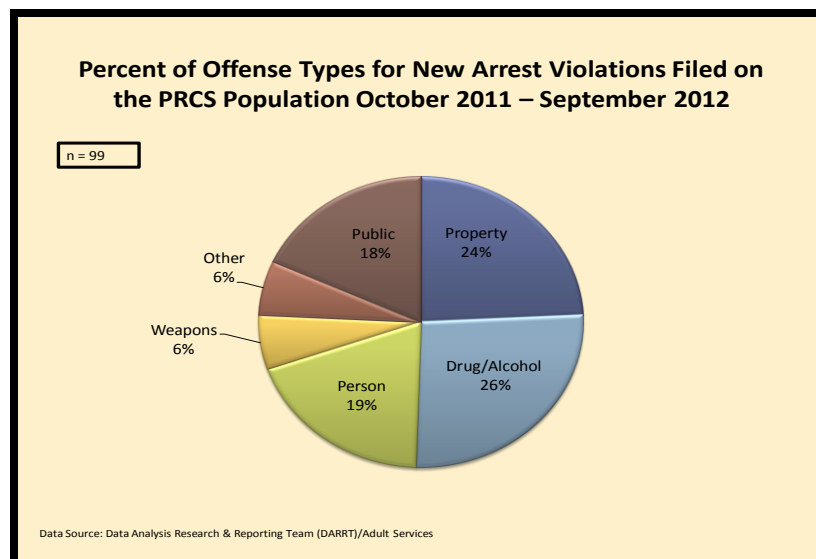
- The majority of PRCS clients released from CDCR to date are African-American males and overall, people of color account for 86% of all PRCS clients. Females make up less than 10% of the total population, while males make up over 90%.

Figure 8



- As Figure 8 shows, there have been 250 violations filed on PRCS clients in Alameda County since October 2011. Out of all violations filed, the majority (38%) have been for new arrests. 32% 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. Almost 30% of violations were filed for AWOL which means the client stopped reporting to the ACPD sometime after their first meeting. The remaining 3% of clients who had violations filed were for a combination of a new arrest and a no show.

Figure 9



- There have been 99 violations filed on PRCS clients for new arrests since October 2011. Figure 9 shows the percent of offense types represented by the new arrests. Most new arrest violations were for drug/alcohol arrests (26%), property offenses (24%), and offenses against persons (19%). Offenses against the public made up 18% of new arrest violations, while weapons offenses accounted for 6%. Arrests in the “Other” category made up the remaining 6% of offense types. The majority of “Other” arrests were for misdemeanor offenses.

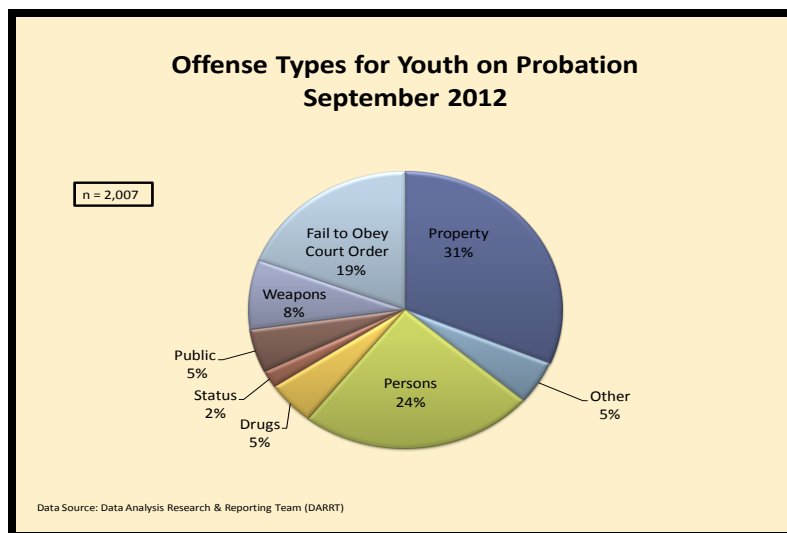
Juvenile Field Services- Probation September 2012

Figure 10

Demographics	Start of September		Cases Opened in September		Cases Closed in September		End of September		Avg. Years on Probation
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Female	349	18%	11	19%	12	17%	348	18%	1.1 Years
Male	1,600	82%	47	81%	59	83%	1,588	82%	1.4 Years
Total	1,949	100%	58	100%	71	100%	1,936	100%	1.3 Years
Black	1,095	56%	31	53%	37	52%	1,089	56%	1.4 Years
Latino	521	27%	16	28%	20	28%	517	27%	1.4 Years
White	184	9%	6	10%	10	14%	180	9%	9 Months
Asian	92	5%	2	3%	3	4%	91	5%	2.2 Years
Other	57	3%	3	5%	1	1%	59	3%	8 Months
Total	1,949	100%	58	100%	71	100%	1,936	100%	1.3 Years

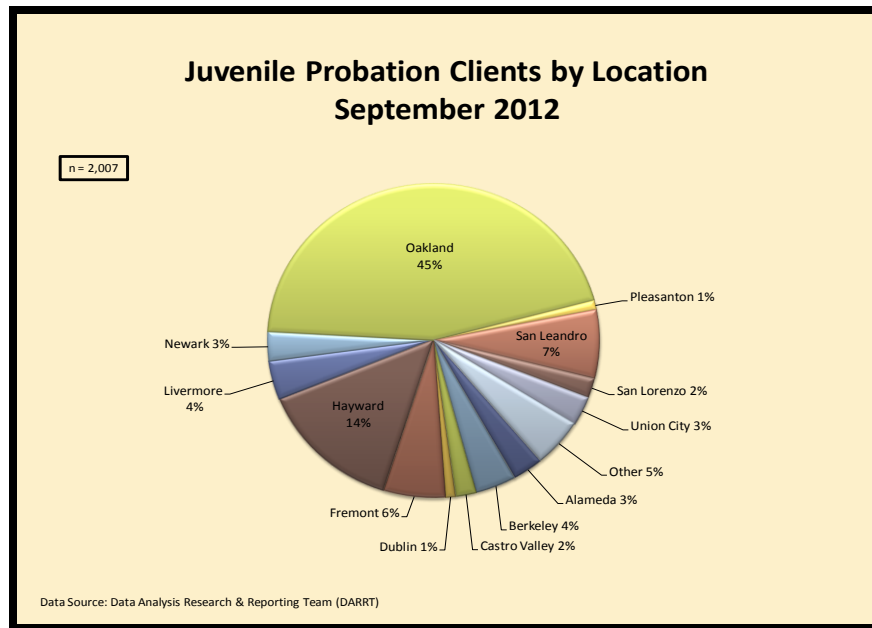
- Figure 10 displays an aggregate summary of the cases that were opened in September 2012 for juvenile probationers. The table also displays the number of youth who were on juvenile probation at the start of September 2012, as well as the average length of stay for those whose cases have closed. The table allows the reader to “drill down” and review the data broken down by gender and race. On September 1, 2012 there were 1,949 youth on juvenile probation. Throughout the month of September, there were 58 youth newly placed on probation and 71 youth whose cases were closed from probation. The average length of stay for youth on juvenile probation was 1.3 years. *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 September 2012. The majority of clients were placed on probation for a property (31%) or person offenses (24%), while 19% of clients were placed on probation for failing to obey a court order. The remaining juveniles were placed on probation for weapons offenses (8%), drug offenses and offenses against the public (5%) and status offenses (2%).

Figure 12



- Figure 12 displays the locations where juveniles on probation in Alameda County live. The majority of youth reside in Oakland (45%) and Hayward (14%). The remaining 36% of youth reside in a variety of communities throughout Alameda County. The “Other” category includes 5% of clients who reside in small communities that make up less than one percent each of the total for that group.

Juvenile Services- Referrals September 2012

Figure 13

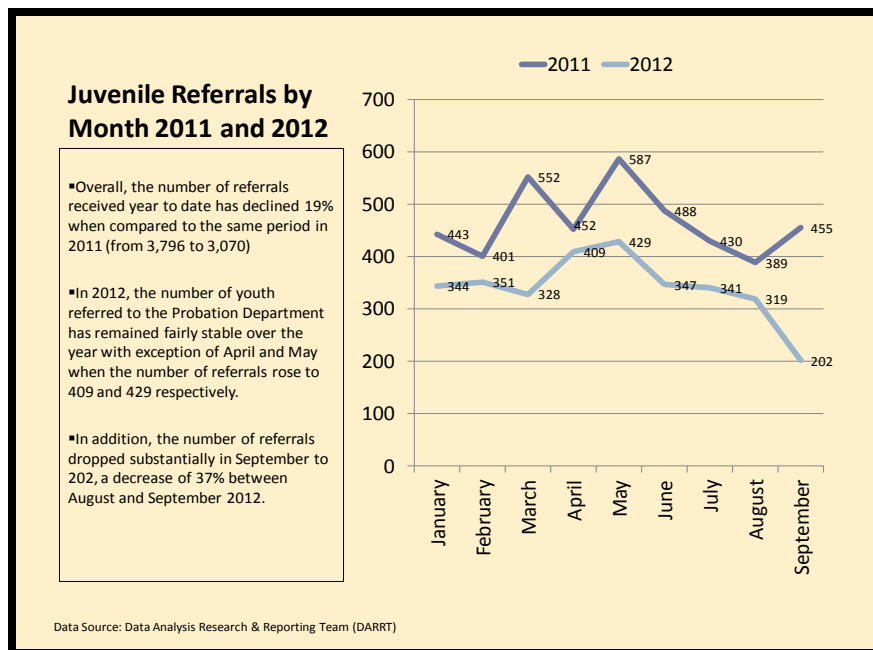
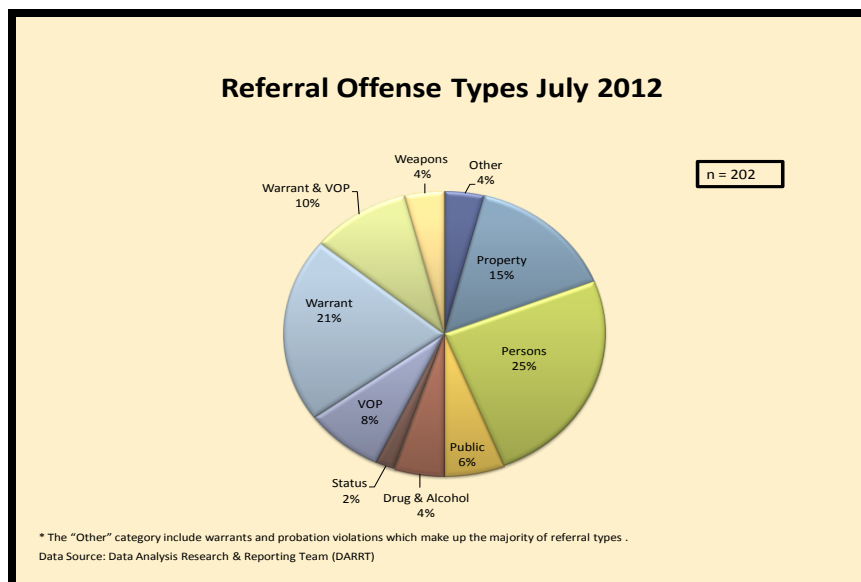
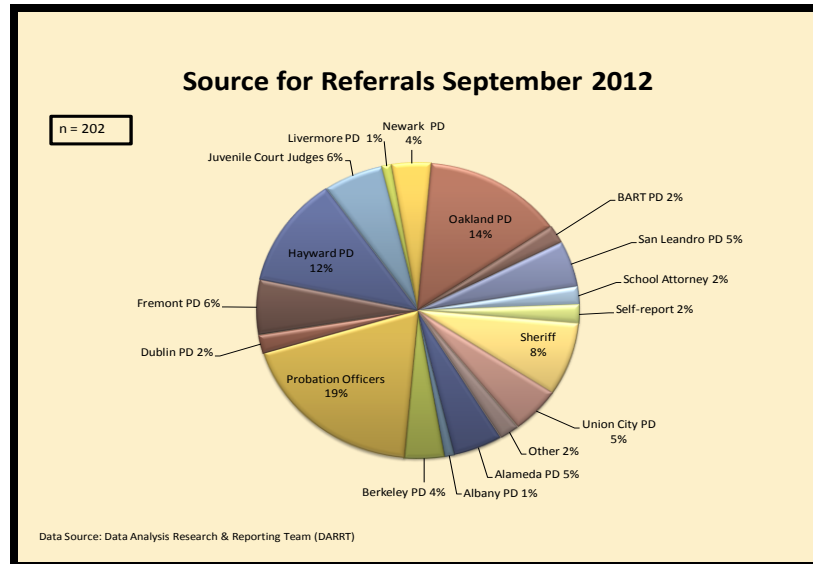


Figure 14



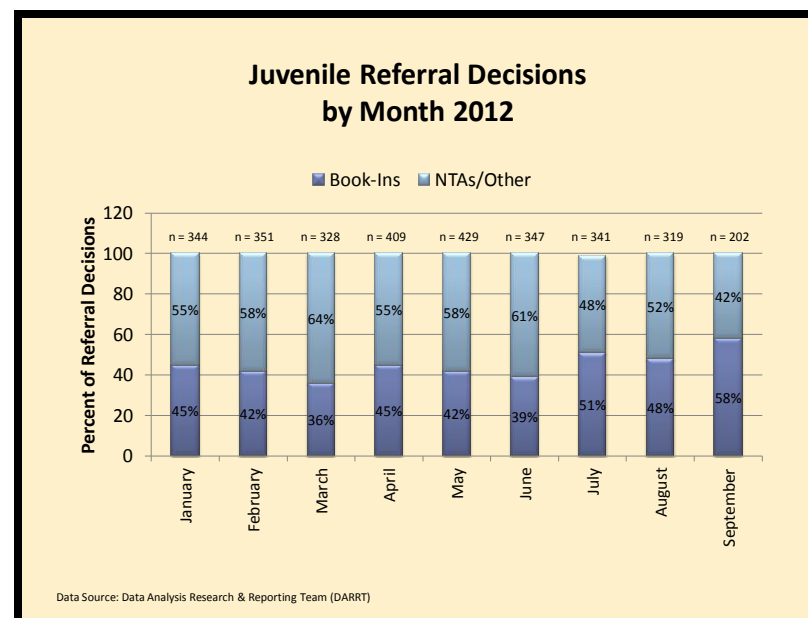
- In September 2012, offenses against persons referrals composed the largest portion (25%) of juvenile referrals to ACPD. Referrals for warrants were the next largest category (21%), followed by property offenses (15%), and both a warrant and violation of probation (10%). Straight violations of probation accounted for 8% of all referrals, drug and alcohol and weapons offenses represented 4%, while the remaining referrals were made up of status offenses (2%) and "Other" offenses (4%). (Please refer to Figure 18 for a more detailed description of each offense type.)

Figure 15



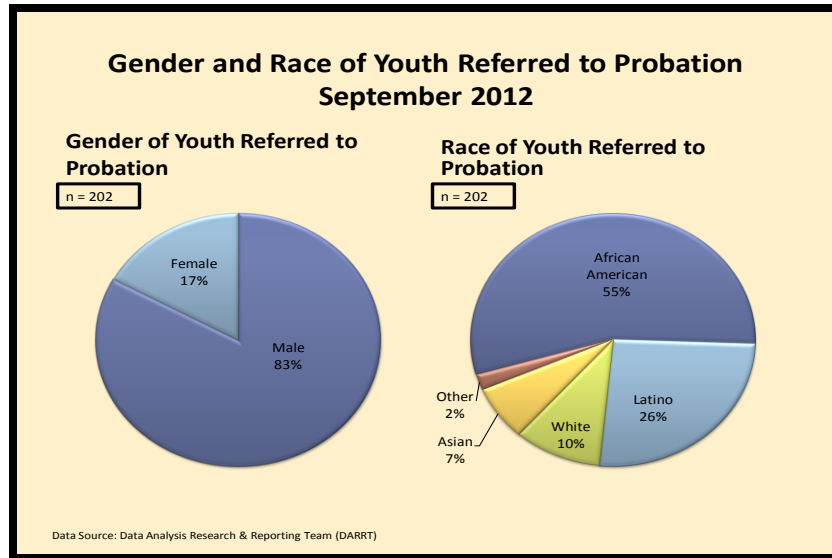
- Police and Sheriffs were responsible for approximately 76% of all referrals in September 2012. Deputy Probation Officers were responsible for 18% of referrals. The “Other” category includes 2% of small community police departments that make up less than one percent each of the total for that group.

Figure 16



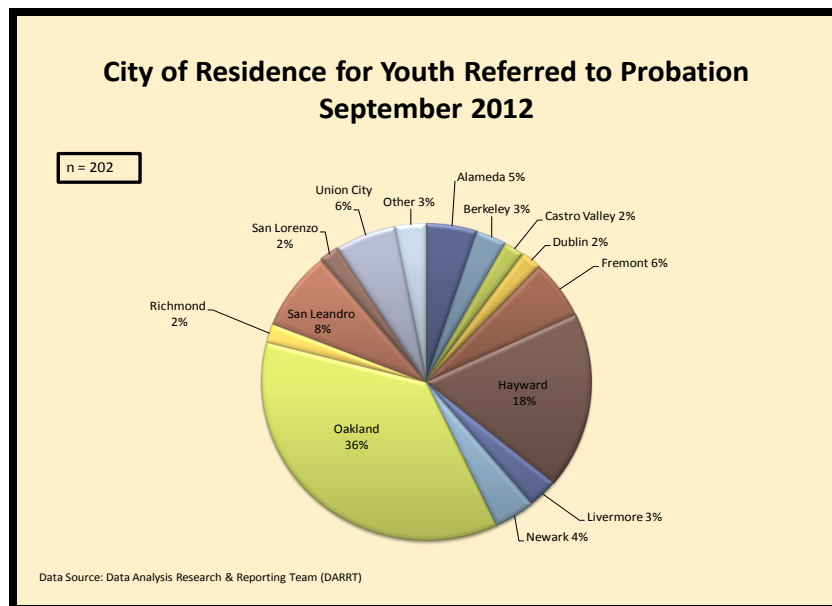
- In 2012, the number of youth referred to ACPD has remained fairly stable over the year with the exception of April and May when the number of referrals rose to 409 and 429 respectively. The number of referrals dropped substantially (37%) in September to 202, from August when 319 referrals were received. 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 July and September when overall referrals were lower. Youth who are not booked into Juvenile Hall are given a Notice to Appear (NTA) in Court and released.

Figure 17



- Figure 16 displays an aggregate summary of demographic information for youth referred to probation. Males account for 83% of the population, while females represent 17%. African-Americans make up over half of the population, Latino clients account for 26%, while White clients make up 10% of the population. The remaining clients are Asian (7%) and “Other Races” (2%).

Figure 18



- Figure 17 displays the locations where juveniles referred to probation in Alameda County live. The majority of youth reside in Oakland (36%) and Hayward (18%). The remaining 46% of youth reside in a variety of communities throughout Alameda County. The “Other” category includes 3% 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 September 2012								
Persons Offenses	All Youth	Males	Females	White	Afr-Amer	Latino	Asian	Other
Robbery	25	23	2	1	16	4	1	3
Misdemeanor Assault	9	3	6	2	3	4	0	0
Felony Assault or Battery	8	6	2	2	3	2	1	0
Sex Offenses	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Rape	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Carjacking	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Threaten	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Murder	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total Persons Referrals	51	41	10	6	25	13	4	3
% of Total Persons Referrals	100%	80%	20%	12%	49%	25%	8%	6%
Property Offenses	All Youth	Males	Females	White	Afr-Amer	Latino	Asian	Other
Burglary	17	17	0	1	9	5	2	0
Petty Theft	4	3	1	0	2	1	0	1
Receiving Stolen Property	4	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Auto Theft	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Grand Theft	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Vandalism	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Theft	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Trespassing	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total Property Referrals	31	28	3	2	19	7	2	1
% of Total Property Referrals	100%	90%	10%	6%	61%	23%	6%	3%
Offenses Against the Public	All Youth	Males	Females	White	Afr-Amer	Latino	Asian	Other
Obstruction of Justice	9	7	2	1	5	3	0	0
Weapons Offenses	7	6	1	0	5	2	0	0
Prostitution	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Gang Offenses	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total Public Referrals	19	14	5	1	12	5	1	0
% of Total Public Referrals	100%	74%	26%	5%	63%	26%	5%	0%
Drug & Alcohol Offenses	All Youth	Males	Females	White	Afr-Amer	Latino	Asian	Other
Drug Distribution	6	4	2	0	1	3	2	0
Drug Possession	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total Drug & Alcohol Referrals	9	6	3	2	2	3	2	0
% of Total Drug & Alcohol	100%	67%	33%	22%	22%	33%	22%	0%
Status Offenses	All Youth	Males	Females	White	Afr-Amer	Latino	Asian	Other
Truancy	4	2	2	0	1	3	0	0
Total Status Referrals	4	2	2	0	1	3	0	0
% of Total Status Referrals	100%	50%	50%	0%	25%	75%	0%	0%
"Other" Types of Referrals	All Youth	Males	Females	White	Afr-Amer	Latino	Asian	Other
Warrant & VOP Filed	21	18	3	2	12	6	1	0
Failure to Appear	19	17	2	0	15	2	2	0
Violation of Probation	17	13	4	5	6	5	1	0
Warrants-Placement Runaway	13	12	1	1	9	3	0	0
Warrants	6	5	1	0	3	2	1	0
Warrants-GPS Failure	4	4	0	0	2	2	0	0
Transfer to Another City	3	2	1	0	3	0	0	0
Other Offenses	3	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Courtesy Hold	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Warrants-Camp Sweeney	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total "Other" Referrals	88	76	12	9	53	21	5	0
% of Total "Other" Referrals	100%	86%	14%	10%	60%	24%	6%	0%
Total Referrals	202	167	35	20	112	52	14	4
% of Total Referrals	100%	83%	17%	10%	55%	26%	7%	2%

Juvenile Facilities and Alternatives to Detention September 2012

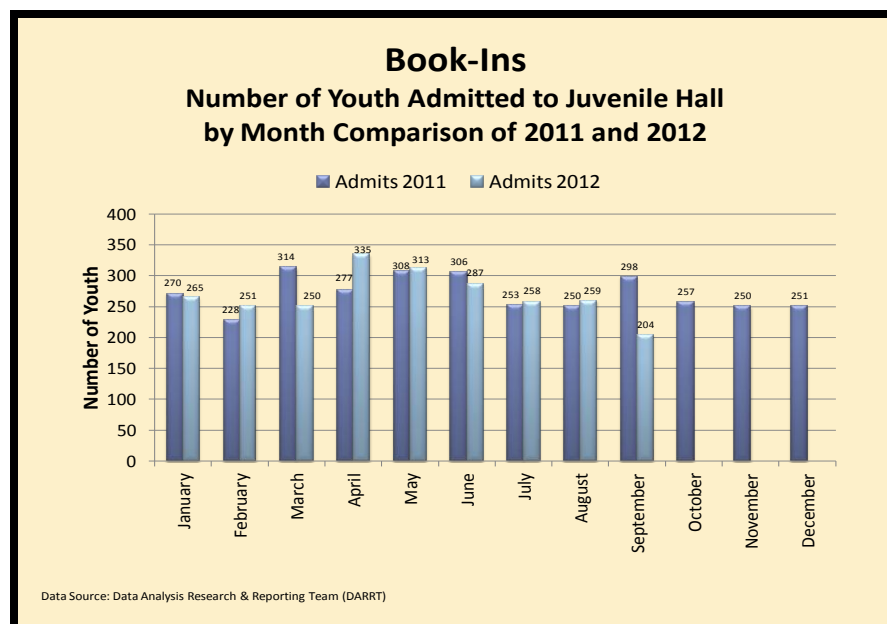
Juvenile Hall

Figure 20

Demographics	Start of September		Book-Ins for September		Releases in September		End of September		Avg. Length of Stay
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Female	26	13%	40	20%	43	20%	23	12%	15 Days
Male	173	87%	164	80%	169	80%	168	88%	26 Days
Total	199	100%	204	100%	212	100%	191	100%	24 Days
Black	131	66%	117	57%	124	58%	124	65%	26 Days
Latino	44	22%	50	25%	52	25%	42	22%	23 Days
White	16	8%	18	9%	20	9%	14	7%	18 Days
Asian	6	3%	12	6%	12	6%	6	3%	15 Days
Other	2	1%	7	3%	4	2%	5	3%	14 Days
Total	199	100%	204	100%	212	100%	191	100%	24 Days

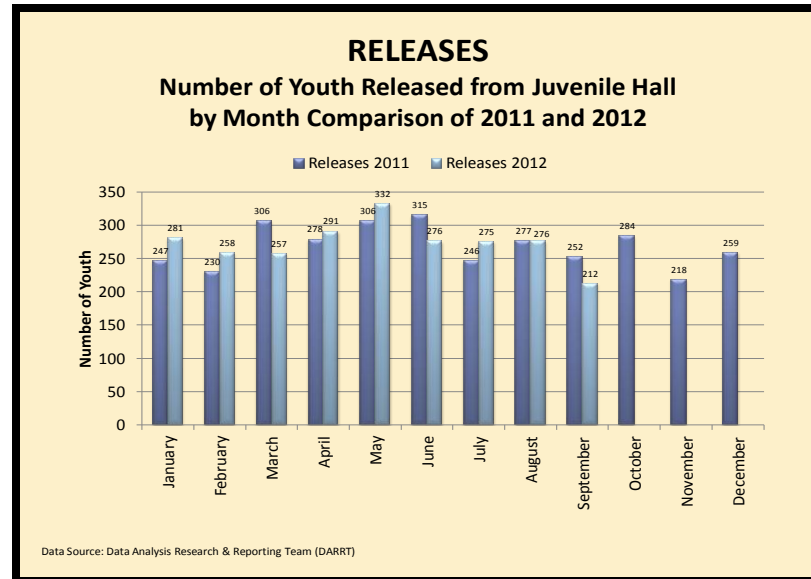
- Figure 19 displays an aggregate summary of youth who were admitted/released to secure detention in September 2012. The table also displays the number of youth who were detained at the start of the month, as well as the average length of stay. The table allows the reader to “drill down” and review the data broken down by gender and race. On September 1, 2012 there were 199 youth at Juvenile Hall. Throughout the month of September, there were 204 new admissions and 212 releases from the facility. On September 30, 2012 there were 191 youth at Juvenile Hall. The average length of stay for youth in the Hall was 24 days.

Figure 21



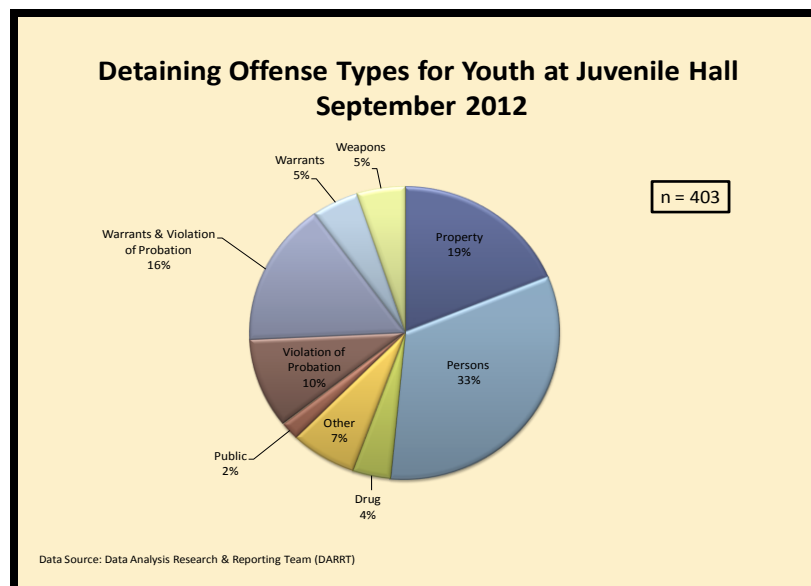
- Figure 20 displays a summary of the number of youth who were admitted per month at Juvenile Hall during calendar year 2011 and 2012.

Figure 22



- Figure 21 displays a summary of the number of youth who were released per month from Juvenile Hall during calendar year 2011 and 2012.

Figure 23



- The majority of juveniles held in the Alameda County Juvenile Hall were detained for offenses against persons (33%). Property offenses made up 19% of detaining offense types, followed by a combination of warrants and violations of probation (16%), while 10% of youth were detained for violations of probation only. The remaining youth were detained for weapons offenses (5%), warrants (5%), drug/alcohol offenses (4%), offenses against the public (2%), and “Other” offenses (7%). (Please refer to Figure 23 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 September 2012								
Persons Offenses	All Youth	Males	Females	White	Afr-Amer	Latino	Asian	Other
Robbery	61	55	6	3	44	11	1	2
Felony Assault or Battery	41	24	17	6	17	16	2	0
Murder	8	8	0	0	6	2	0	0
Sex Offenses	5	5	0	0	1	1	1	2
Carjacking	5	5	0	0	2	0	3	0
Threaten	4	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Rape	4	4	0	0	3	1	0	0
Kidnapping	3	3	0	0	2	1	0	0
Hit & Run Death	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total Persons Referrals	132	109	23	10	78	33	7	4
% of Total Persons Referrals	100%	83%	17%	8%	59%	25%	5%	3%
Property Offenses	All Youth	Males	Females	White	Afr-Amer	Latino	Asian	Other
Burglary	38	35	3	3	26	7	2	0
Auto Theft	21	18	3	1	13	7	0	0
Receiving Stolen Property	5	5	0	2	2	1	0	0
Grand Theft	4	2	2	0	3	0	1	0
Vandalism	4	3	1	1	3	0	0	0
Petty Theft	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Theft	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Possession of Burglary Tools	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total Property Referrals	75	66	9	7	49	16	3	0
% of Total Property Referrals	100%	88%	12%	9%	65%	21%	4%	0%
Offenses Against the Public	All Youth	Males	Females	White	Afr-Amer	Latino	Asian	Other
Weapons Offenses	19	18	1	1	13	3	2	0
Obstruction of Justice	5	4	1	0	3	2	0	0
Prostitution	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Gang Offenses	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total Public Referrals	29	23	6	1	20	6	2	0
% of Total Public Referrals	100%	79%	21%	3%	69%	21%	7%	0%
Drug & Alcohol Offenses	All Youth	Males	Females	White	Afr-Amer	Latino	Asian	Other
Drug Distribution	11	10	1	1	4	3	1	2
Drug Possession	3	3	0	2	1	0	0	0
Driving while Intoxicated	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total Drug & Alcohol Referrals	15	14	1	3	5	3	1	3
% of Total Drug & Alcohol	100%	93%	7%	20%	33%	20%	7%	20%
"Other" Types of Referrals	All Youth	Males	Females	White	Afr-Amer	Latino	Asian	Other
Warrant & VOP Filed	63	55	8	6	33	21	3	0
Violation of Probation	41	33	8	6	25	7	1	2
Transfer to Another City	25	21	4	0	20	4	1	0
Warrants-GPS Failure	5	1	4	0	5	0	0	0
Warrants- Home Supervision Failure	4	3	1	0	3	1	0	0
Warrants-Camp Sweeney	4	4	0	0	3	1	0	0
Warrants-Placement Runaway	3	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Warrants-Failure to Appear	3	1	2	0	3	0	0	0
Courtesy Hold	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Accessory	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Escape	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Violation of a Protective Order	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total "Other" Referrals	152	125	27	13	96	36	5	2
% of Total "Other" Referrals	100%	82%	18%	9%	63%	24%	3%	1%
Total Referrals	403	337	66	34	248	94	18	9
% of Total Referrals	100%	84%	16%	8%	62%	23%	4%	2%

Juvenile Detention Alternatives September 2012

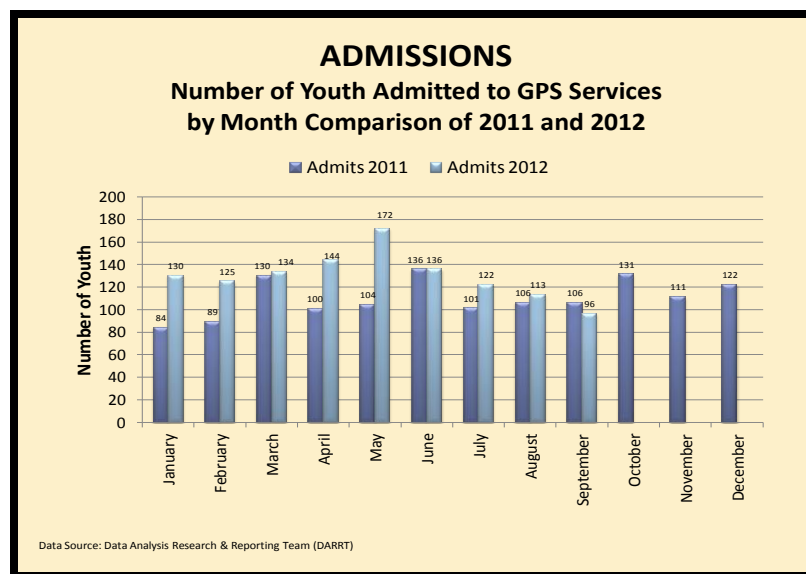
GPS Monitoring

Figure 25

Demographics	Start of September		Admits in September		Releases in September		End of September		Avg. Length of Stay
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Female	31	17%	29	30%	18	20%	42	22%	36 Days
Male	154	83%	67	70%	70	80%	151	78%	50 Days
Total	185	100%	96	100%	88	100%	193	100%	47 Days
Black	108	58%	51	53%	59	67%	100	52%	50 Days
Latino	51	28%	27	28%	19	22%	59	31%	40 Days
White	15	8%	9	9%	5	6%	19	10%	45 Days
Asian	7	4%	5	5%	3	3%	11	6%	42 Days
Other	4	2%	4	4%	2	2%	4	2%	41 Days
Total	185	100%	96	100%	88	100%	193	100%	47 Days

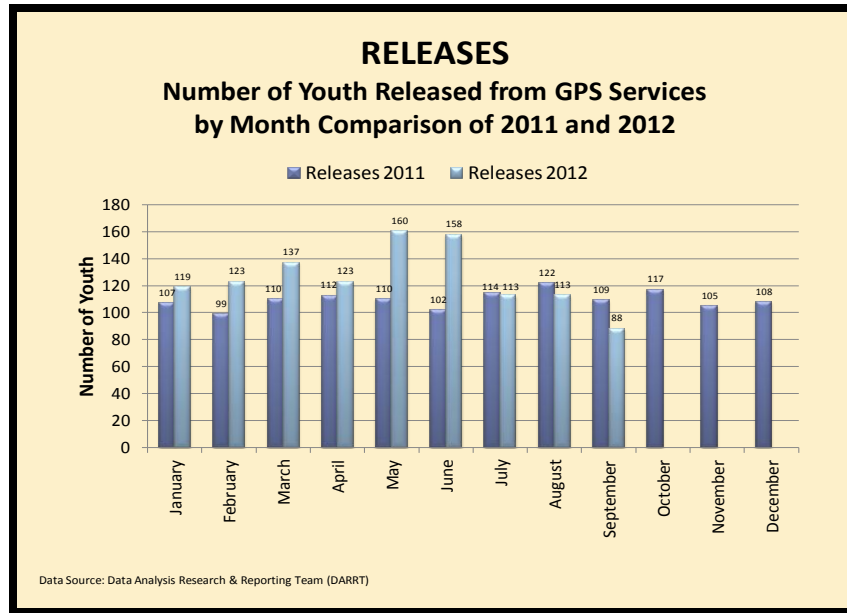
- Figure 24 displays an aggregate summary of youth who were admitted/released in the Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) detention alternative program in September 2012. The table also displays the number of youth who were in GPS at the start of the month, as well as the average length of stay for those 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 September 1, 2012 there were 185 youth in the GPS program. Throughout the month of September, there were 96 youth newly placed in the program and 88 youth released from the program. The average length of stay for youth in the program was 47 days.

Figure 26



- Figure 25 displays a summary of the number of youth who were admitted per month to the GPS program during calendar year 2011 and 2012.

Figure 27



- Figure 26 displays a summary of the number of youth who were released per month from the GPS program during calendar year 2011 and 2012.

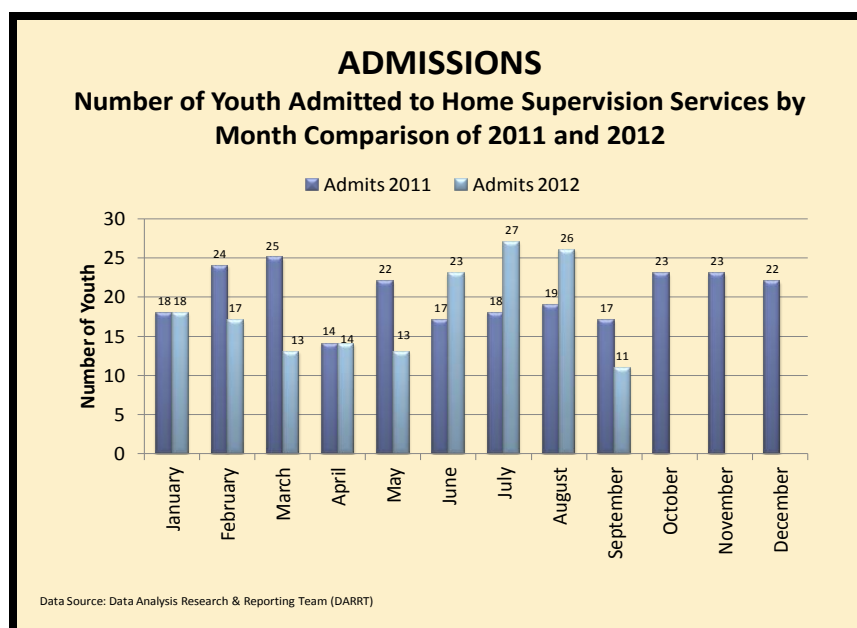
Home Supervision Program

Figure 28

Demographics	Start of September		Admits in September		Releases in September		End of September		Avg. Length of Stay
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Female	14	26%	5	46%	10	53%	9	20%	49 Days
Male	40	74%	6	55%	9	47%	37	80%	41 Days
Total	54	100%	11	100%	19	100%	46	100%	45 Days
Black	34	63%	7	64%	11	58%	30	65%	43 Days
Latino	7	13%	2	18%	2	11%	7	15%	50 Days
White	10	19%	2	18%	5	26%	7	15%	42 Days
Asian	2	4%	0	---	1	5%	1	2%	77 Days
Other	1	2%	0	---	0	---	1	2%	---
Total	5	100%	11	100%	19	100%	46	100%	45 Days

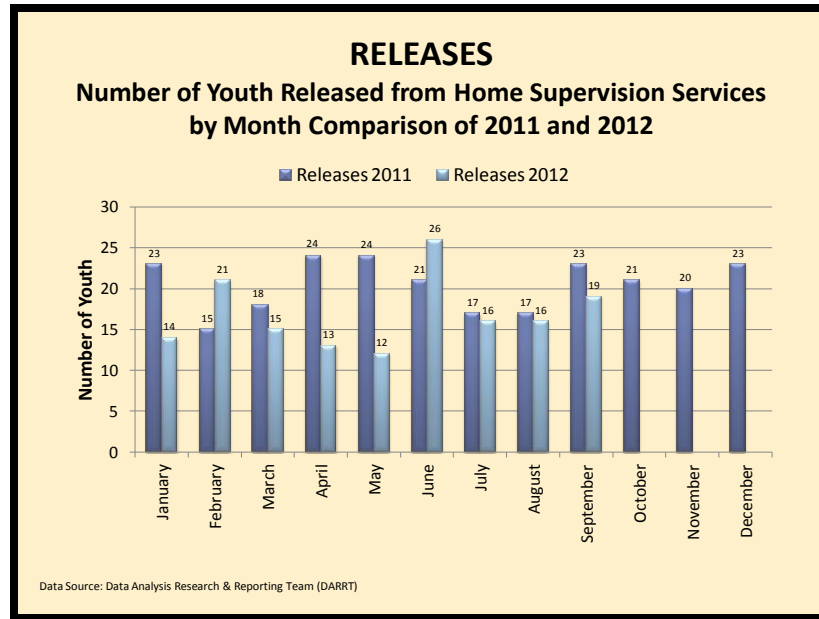
- Figure 27 displays an aggregate summary of youth who were admitted/released in the Home Supervision (HS) detention alternative program in 2012. The table also displays the number of youth who were in HS at the start of September 2012, as well as the average length of stay. The table allows the reader to “drill down” and review the data broken down by gender and race. On September 1, 2012 there were 54 youth in the Home Supervision program. Throughout the month of September, there were 11 youth newly placed in the program and 19 youth released from the program. The average length of stay for youth in the program was 45 days.

Figure 29



- Figure 28 displays a summary of the number of youth who were admitted per month to the HS program during calendar year 2011 and 2012.

Figure 30



- Figure 29 displays a summary of the number of youth who were released per month from the HS program during calendar year 2011 and 2012.

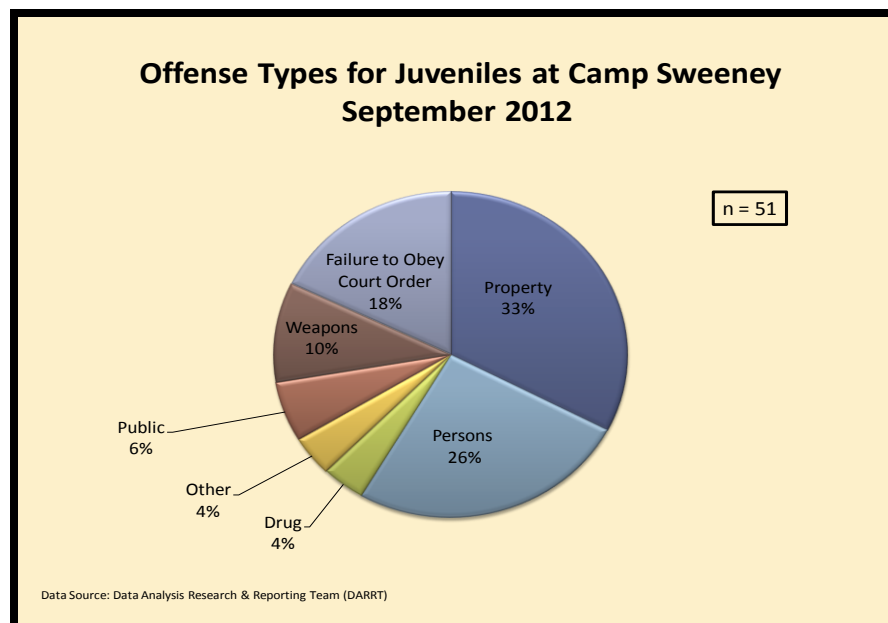
Camp Sweeney September 2012

Figure 31

Demographics	Start of September		Admits in September		Releases in September		End of September	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	40	100%	11	100%	7	100%	44	100%
Total	40	100%	11	100%	7	100%	44	100%
Black	25	63%	6	55%	3	43%	28	64%
Latino	13	33%	2	18%	4	57%	11	25%
White	1	2%	1	9%	0	---	2	5%
Asian	1	2%	2	18%	0	---	3	7%
Other	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Total	40	100%	11	100%	7	100%	44	100%

- Figure 30 displays an aggregate summary of youth who were admitted/released to Camp Sweeney in September 2012. 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 September 1, 2012 there were 40 youth at Camp Sweeney. Throughout the month of September, there were 11 new admissions and 7 releases from the facility. On September 30, 2012 there were 44 youth at Camp Sweeney.

Figure 32



- The majority of juveniles ordered to Camp Sweeney in September 2012, were adjudicated for property offenses (33%). Persons offenses made up the next largest category (26%), while 18% of youth were ordered to Camp Sweeney as a result of failing to obey a court order. The remaining youth were at Camp Sweeney for weapons offenses (10%), offenses against the public (6%), drug/alcohol offenses (4%) and “Other” offenses (4%).