

TROUBLING STATISTICS*

- 70% of suspended youth are chronically truant in the previous 6 months.
- 97% of expelled youth are chronically truant in the previous year.
- 90% of youth in detention for delinquent acts were truant.
- 25% of all expelled youth will be in youth corrections within 1 year.

IMPACT OF EDUCATION ON SALARIES, WELFARE & INCARCERATION **

- Education and Earnings:

- High School graduates earn 74% more than dropouts
- College graduates earn 256% more than dropouts
- Post Graduates earn 389% more than dropouts

- Education and Welfare:

- High School dropouts are 85% *more likely* to be on welfare
- College graduates are 78% *less likely* to be on welfare
- Post graduates are 81% *less likely* to be on welfare

- Education and Incarceration:

- High School dropouts are 14% *more likely* to be incarcerated than those with high school diploma
- College graduates are 87% *less likely* to be incarcerated than those with high school diploma
- Post graduates are 91% *less likely* to be incarcerated than those with high school diploma

* National Center for School Engagement

** Campaign for College Opportunity

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PACT PARTNERS AGAINST CHRONIC TRUANCY

A PILOT PROGRAM
SPONSORED BY THE
SACRAMENTO COUNTY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
ANNE MARIE SCHUBERT



Seek Justice, Serve Justice, Do Justice

Message from Anne Marie Schubert

The effects of truancy on our children and community are well known. Research shows:

- Students who are truant are more likely to be on welfare and unemployed;
- Students who are truant are less likely to seek higher education;
- High School dropouts who are employed earn significantly lower salaries;
- Truancy is a gateway to crime;
 - * Nearly 80% of our prison population is comprised of dropouts.
 - * Juvenile crime is directly linked to children who are truant.
 - * Students who are truant are more likely to be involved in gang activity.
- Truancy is a more accurate predictor of alcohol and drug use than GPA;
- The economic losses as a result of truancy are staggering.

As District Attorney, I am committed to reducing truancy in our community. Through early intervention, we can help parents understand the truancy laws and the effects of truancy on their children and our society. If this intervention program fails to improve attendance, I am committed to prosecuting parents for violating truancy laws.

District Attorney Anne Marie Schubert

WHAT ARE THE TRUANCY LAWS?

Compulsory attendance is the law in California from age 6 until the age of 18. (Education Code [E.C.] Section 482600)

A student who has three unexcused absences or three tardies or absences of more than 30 minutes, or any combination thereof, without valid excuse is considered legally truant. A student who has six unexcused absences or six tardies or absences of more than 30 minutes, or any combination thereof, is considered habitually truant and may be referred to the district attorney's office for legal action. (E.C. 48262)

Parents are required to compel the attendance of the student at school. Parents who fail to meet this obligation may be subject to prosecution. (E.C. 48260.5)

WHAT ARE THE CRIMINAL CHARGES THAT MAY BE

- Violation of E.C. 48293 Failure to Comply with the Compulsory Education Code – an infraction
- Violation of Penal Code Section 272 Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor – a Misdemeanor

WHAT ARE THE LEGAL CONSEQUENCES?

- Violation of E.C. 48293—A fine of up to \$500, parenting classes
- Violation of Penal Code Section 272 - A fine of up to \$2500, up to one year in jail, any other conditions of probation the court deems appropriate
- Vehicle Code Section 13202.7 allows for a one year suspension or delay of the California D.L. for a habitual truant age 13-17