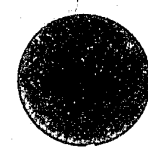


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Changes in
Status Offender Handling

by

Katherine S. Teilman

Volume III of XI

Implications of California's 1977 Juvenile Justice Reform Law

Katherine S. Teilmann and Malcolm S. Klein, Editors

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report concerns the most notorious of the provisions of California's juvenile court reform law, AB3121. This is the provision that deinstitutionalized status offenders. That is, after the law went into effect on January 1, 1977, status offenders could no longer be detained in juvenile hall prior to adjudication nor could they be placed in secure institutions post-adjudication. No exceptions ~~were made to this rule.~~ *There were no provisions for exceptions.*

The central purpose of this report will be to describe and to analyze what the result of this provision has been. That is, how have arrest patterns changed with respect to status offenders? How are status offenders handled after the law? Are they relabeled to criminal offenders or neglected children so that more control can be exercised over them? There is reason to expect quite dramatic changes in the system's handling of these youth, as the following sections will indicate.

1.1. Confusion

Counties have been riddled with confusion and misinformation about the mandates of AB3121. One police officer adamantly asserted to us that criminal offenders were converted to status offenders by AB3121. Many law enforcement officers with whom we have talked firmly believed that status offenders could no longer be arrested; others felt that referral of status offenders to court was prohibited. One county interpreted the law's encouragement of alternative services to be mandatory for status offenders. Finally, one judge we encountered was convinced that dependent/neglected juveniles could no longer be put into locked facilities as a result of AB3121. This and several other examples occurred many months after AB3121 went into effect. The startling aspect of this confusion and misinformation is that workshops and conferences were held all over the state for the purpose of disseminating information about the new law.

1.2 Problems

It is likely that any piece of legislation that calls for some modification of existing practice will run counter to the philosophic stance of some practitioners and thus will run into difficulties at the implementation stage. Ameliorative features may be added to the legislation, but at best they will reduce the difficulties, not eliminate. If a provision is unequivocally mandated, the probabilities increase that some form of the legislation will be implemented at least partially in accord with the legislature's intentions. However, such a situation is structured for conflict and evasions of intent. The deinstitutionalization provision of AB3121 epitomizes this problem. It is clearly at odds with the philosophic stances of most practitioners responsible for its implementation (in a fundamental way, not merely in a temporary way as discussed above); it is also clearly mandated. In addition, there are no positive incentives such as money for programs to foster implementation. On the basis of these factors it is reasonable to expect difficulty in implementation. There is likely to be some level of implementation since the mandate is clear and the actions of practitioners with regard to secure detention are quite visible. However, one should also expect some attempts at evasion. The primary method of evasion that seems likely is the strategy of "relabeling." That is, it is possible that offenders who would have been treated as status offenders before the law would be treated as criminal offenders or as dependent/neglected children after the law went into effect. Either of these methods would allow secure detention of the offender (this changed in 1978; now dependency cases can no longer be securely detained either).

Another likely outcome of the new law is that status offenders will be ignored by practitioners. The law did not specify that status offenders should be ignored, rather, the legislators made it quite clear that there should be some effort to delivery community-based services (or alternative programming

developed and run by the probation departments) to status offenders (as well as to less serious criminal offenders). However, inasmuch as the ability to control status offenders was effectively eliminated, it would not be surprising to find that practitioners resisted involving themselves in these cases at all. These questions will be addressed in succeeding sections.

2. METHODS

The hypotheses posed above are best addressed by studying the processing of juvenile criminal cases before and after the implementation of AB3121. The following paragraphs describe the sampling and data collection procedures employed toward answering questions relevant to the status offender provisions of Ab3121. Since the criminal (and juvenile) justice system is county-based, the first sampling process discussed will be the selection of counties.

2.1 County Selection

Three factors were considered in the selection of counties for study. First, the aim was to capture variation in responses to the law. It would be foolish to expect uniform reaction from 58 counties as varied as California counties. There are so many sources of such variation, some more relevant to our interests than others. To be sure that the relevant sources of variation were tapped, aggregate justice system data spanning the three years prior to Ab3121 and one-quarter following the law (the latest information available at the time) were used to identify pre- and post-Ab3121 trends. Thus, actual variation in juvenile justice practices related to AB3121 were observable. Each county was categorized based on its pre-and post-AB3121 trends. The categories then served as strata within which to sample. All major strata were represented by at least one sample county, but a few minor strata were omitted.

Maximum coverage of counties was achieved by collaboration with the California Youth Authority (CYA) which also received a grant to study the impact of AB3121. Since the Youth Authority is based in the northern county of Sacramento, CYA researchers gathered data from the northern counties of the sample.

The second consideration in county selection was county size. Some counties are so small that they could not yield a sample of offenders large enough to do meaningful analyses. There are 22 such counties. They were therefore eliminated from consideration.

The third criterion for county selection was proximity to researchers. Budget constraints demanded that travel costs be kept to a minimum. Sample counties, therefore, tend to surround Los Angeles and Sacramento Counties. The final list of counties was: Alameda, Marin, Placer, Sacramento, Solano, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Ventura.

2.2 Police Agency Selection

The issues under study here begin with police behavior. Pre- and post-Ab3121 samples of arrested juveniles were taken from police logs and followed through their experiences with the probation department and the court, although very few status offenders proceeded this far into the system.

There were two considerations in the selection of police agencies in the southern counties: (1) to represent the decision-making patterns (and their changes) to which most of the youth of the county are subject, and (2) to represent the decision-making patterns of the smaller and medium sized departments as well as the large departments in the overall pattern of the county. In each southern county, all of the major police departments were included (with the exception of one in San Bernardino County where one department's records were unsuited to our purposes). In Los Angeles County ten departments out of 80 were sampled. In San Bernardino County four departments of 14 were selected and in Ventura County five departments were used.

The criteria used for selection of police department in the northern counties were somewhat different than the criteria used by the USC team in the

south. Four criteria were used: (1) size of the department, (2) operating philosophies and policies, (3) arrest statistics, and (4) quality of the record system. In each northern county, at least two departments were included. The departments and the rationales for their selection are as follows:*

2.2.1 Sacramento County. The Sacramento Police Department and Sheriff's Department were selected for study since arrests made by these departments constituted 95 percent of all juvenile arrests in the county during 1976.

2.2.2 Placer County. Three law enforcement departments (Sheriff, Roseville Police Department, and Auburn Police Department) accounted for 85 percent of all juvenile arrests during 1976. The Roseville and Auburn departments were selected for the study due to the presence of arrest registers that allowed for ease of sample selection, the adequacy of their records systems, and their willingness to participate in the study.

2.2.3 Solano County. Three police departments were selected for study. Fairfield and Vallejo Police Departments are the two largest in Solano County; they accounted for 67 percent of all juvenile arrests in 1976. Benecia Police Department was selected as a good representative of a small police department.

2.2.4 Marin County. The two largest law enforcement departments in the county in terms of juvenile arrests were selected. These departments (San Rafael and Novato Police Departments) accounted for almost half (46 percent) of all juvenile arrests within Marin County in 1976. A third department selected--Mill Valley Police Department--was a smaller department. The three departments were different from one another in their adaptation to AB3121.

*Taken from "AB3121 Impact Evaluation Final Report": California Youth Authority, January, 1980.

2.2.5 Alameda County. Two law enforcement departments were selected in Alameda County. The Oakland Police Department, located in the northern part of the county, was selected as the single largest department; it accounted for 50 percent of all juvenile arrests in Alameda. Discussions with various law enforcement staff in this county indicated that departments in the southern part of Alameda operate differently from those in the north; they have different operating philosophies; they are farther from the Probation Department; and they have developed alternative programming for many of their cases. The Hayward Police Department, in the southern part of the county, was selected as the second study department in the county. It is the fifth largest department in the county in terms of juvenile arrests; it maintained a good record system for data collection; and it was supportive to the study.

2.3 Case Samples

The second quarter of the year prior to AB3121 and the year after AB3121 went into effect were selected for the original sampling periods. The second quarter of 1977 represented a rather early period for testing reactions to a major new piece of legislation. It was necessary, however, because any later period would not have allowed sufficient follow-up time for tracking the ultimate disposition of cases before data had to be analyzed for the report on the initial study grant. With a subsequent grant a third time period was selected in two counties (Los Angeles and Ventura) to allow a more long-term assessment of impact. This time period would have been the second quarter of 1978, but accommodations had to be made for a significant political phenomenon of that year: Proposition 13. Had the sampling period gone beyond April, 1978, significant confounding effects could have been expected. Consequently, the period of February, March, and April was selected to approximate the earlier sampling periods but avoid the impact of Proposition 13.

In each county and in each department, quotas were set for sample sizes. In the southern counties, the quotas (and samples) were stratified by status offenses, criminal offenses (analyzed in another report), and dependency cases. In Los Angeles County, the quota for status offenses was 200 per year; in the other two southern counties, the quota was 100 per year. The actual sample sizes varied somewhat from the quotas for two reasons. First, the requisite number of offenses could not always be found in the sampling period (this was especially true for status offenders in 1977 and 1978), and (2) some incidents included both status and criminal offenses and were therefore counted in both samples (for some analyses). The county quotas were proportionately divided among the police departments according to the departments' size.

The northern counties were sampled differently. Here, random samples were taken from police logs regardless of offense type. Quotas for the northern counties were 200 cases per year in all counties but Sacramento at 600 per year (the higher figure here represents the initial intention to draw larger samples early in the process and the later realization that time and budget would not allow more than 200 per year).

2.4 Law Enforcement Data Collected

Data collected at the law enforcement level fall into five categories: (1) demographics, (2) instant arrest (the offense resulting in inclusion in the sample) information, (3) instant arrest disposition information, (4) information on the quality of police investigation, and (5) prior and subsequent arrest history.

Demographic data include date of birth (for use in calculating age at instant offense), ethnicity, gender, and address. Arrest information consists of the date of the arrest, the source of referral, whether or not the juvenile was booked, all charges lodged against him (up to four), the number of counts of each charge, whether or not the youth admits the charges, and, finally, a

narrative description of the behavior in which the juvenile is said to have engaged. Disposition information includes what the police officer (usually a juvenile officer) decided to do with the case (e.g., send to probation), whether or not the police officer requested pre-trial detention for the juvenile, and the name and address of any community agency to which the youth was sent as part of the disposition. Quality of investigation information (used in Volume IV of this report) consists of the number of pages of investigation, number of prosecution witnesses and addresses, whether or not the minor was interviewed by a police officer, whether or not there was an attempt to verify the minor's story, and whether or not the victim was interviewed. For each prior and subsequent offense information was gathered, including the date of arrest (for all arrests made by that department), up to four charges, the disposition of the case, and whether or not detention was requested by the department.

Data from probation and court records were also gathered for all applicable cases. However, so few status offense cases went beyond probation intake that analyses based on probation and court decisions were not feasible.

3. Results

This section of the report will be divided into two basic subsections. The first will be concerned with the issue of how arrests of status offenders changed. That is, who continues to be arrested and who is ignored. The second section will deal with the question of relabelling. Within each subsection, results from each of the eight counties will be presented in sequence.

3.1 Arrests of Status Offenders

In this section, each of the eight counties will be described as to their total number of status offender arrests (using data provided by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics, California Department of Justice), the demographic characteristics of the arrested status offenders before and after the law change, and the nature of the precipitating offenses; i.e., whether they were pure status offense behaviors, pure criminal behaviors, or a mixture of both.

3.1.1 Los Angeles County. Figure I shows that in the two years prior to AB3121, status offense arrests were steady, if cyclical, and took a dramatic drop when the new law took effect. Arrests have continued to decrease since that time. The question that immediately arises is, what type of status offenders continue to be arrested under these new conditions?

Table 1 tests the possibility that police reacted to the law by arresting only status offenders who were chargeable on criminal offenses as well as status offenses. The table shows the relative proportions of pure status offenders and mixed offenders (offenders with both criminal and status offenses in their behavior descriptions). If police tend to ignore pure status offenders because of their inability to detain them securely, the relative proportion of pure status offenders should decrease in 1977 and 1978. In Los Angeles County, however, the opposite is the case. There is a moderate drop in the percentage of arrests where the offenders' behaviors were mixed.

Tables 2 through 4 indicate pre- and post-AB3121 changes and similarities with respect to demographic characteristics as well as prior arrests. In Los Angeles County the tables include criminal offenders and dependency cases as well as status offenses for the sake of comparison. It should be noted that curfew is always analyzed separately because its status changed with AB3121. That is, before the change in the law it was considered a criminal offense while after the law it was treated as a status offense. Since the law enforcement samples were stratified on the basis of the type of offense (criminal versus status) it had to be separated out in tables to avoid inflating status offense figures in 1976.

The tables indicate that both status offenders and dependency cases were more predominantly female after AB3121 than before. Status offenders tended to be younger, while there was no change in the prior offenses of arrestees. It is likely, then, that it is the younger girls who remain subject to arrest as status offenders.

3.1.2 San Bernardino County. Figure II shows an increase in status offense arrests prior to AB3121 and, again, a dramatic drop after the law, leaving little doubt as to the precipitant.

Table 5 indicates that the dramatic decrease in status offense arrests did not come disproportionately from pure status offenders leaving only mixed offenders. Rather, the drop came quite evenly between the two types.

Table 6 through 8 show a pattern similar to the Los Angeles County pattern. Status offenders, curfew violators, and dependency cases are more likely to be female in 1977 than in 1976. (This is true of criminal offenders as well.) In addition, status, curfew, and dependency cases are all younger on the average in 1977 compared to 1976. Finally, curfew offenders tend to have more priors in 1977.

The overall pattern of status offender arrests post-1976, then, is that pure

status offenders are not disproportionately neglected but boys and older status offenders are less at risk for arrest under AB3121.

3.1.3 Ventura County. Figure III shows the same pattern of decline in status offender arrests that we have seen previously: a steady but cyclical pattern prior to AB3121 and, in this case, and especially precipitous drop post-AB3121.

Table 9 shows a definite relative drop in arrests of juveniles with only status offense behaviors in 1977 but the trend does not last into 1978. Law enforcement may have tried the strategy of arresting only offenders that could be dealt with as criminal offenders but changed their criteria again in the second year of implementation.

Tables 10 through 12 show dependency cases to be female more often and younger as well after the law went into effect. In addition, dependency cases tended to have more priors in 1978 than in 1976. No changes can be seen for status offenders. This pattern raises the possibility that younger female status offenders were treated as dependency cases under the new law. This possibility will be pursued in later sections.

3.1.4 Alameda County. Figure IV shows a more gradual decrease in arrests for status offenders over three years and a sudden jump in 1978, decreasing over 1978 to approximately the 1975 level. This is an anomolous pattern among the counties and has no apparent explanation. The rest of the analysis will focus on the 1976-1977 change which is more usual. Table 13 reveals that the drop between 1976 and 1977 did not come from pure status offenders more than from mixed offenders.

The demographic patterns shown in Tables 14, 15, and 16 are opposite those seen in the first three counties studied. Here, status offenders are less likely to be female, less likely to be younger, and have few prior arrests. On the other hand, criminal offenders are more likely to be female and to have fewer priors.

3.1.5 Marin County. Marin County (Figure V) shows that the drop in status offense arrests began before 1977 and continues through 1978, although there is a substantial difference between 1976 and 1977.

Based on Table 17, it seems likely that a disproportionate share of the drop in status offense arrests came from pure status offenders, leaving a larger proportion of mixed offenders. Tables 18, 19, and 20 show status offenders who have been arrested in 1977 to be more likely male (although curfews are more often female), older, and more likely to have prior arrests. In Marin County, then, law enforcement seems to have concentrated on the more chronic offender, engaged in more than just status offending under AB3121. Chances are that young, first-time offenders were less likely to receive attention from law enforcement.

3.1.6 Placer County. Figure VI shows a cyclical pattern of status offense arrests pre-AB3121 with a sharp decrease with the inception of AB3121. Arrests began to climb again in early 1978 but then dropped to a new low by the end of the year.

Placer County, too, shows a disproportionate drop in arrests of pure status offenders compared to mixed offenders. While pure offenders constituted over 64 percent of status offense arrests in 1976, they constituted only 48 percent in 1977 (see Table 21). Further analyses indicate that status offenders who are arrested are more likely to be older, curfew violators are a little more likely to be female, and prior offenses are more common among all types of offenders. Placer County, in summary, shows a milder form of the pattern seen in Marin County. That is, status offenders who are somewhat more serious by virtue of showing criminal offenses in their behaviors and who have longer records are the ones more likely to be arrested under AB3121.

3.1.7 Sacramento County. Arrests of status offenders in Sacramento County show a similar trend compared to other counties, but the sharp downward slope begins in the second quarter of 1976, perhaps in anticipation of the law (the lawmakers working in very close geographical proximity!). The upward turn of the slope in late 1978 also represents a departure from the other counties.

Unlike other counties studied so far, the drop in arrests seems to have come more from mixed offenders than from pure status offenders (see Table 25). According to Tables 26, 27, and 28, all types of arrested offenders tended to have more prior arrests on their records; and status offenders as well as criminal offenders tended to be older while curfew violators tended to be younger. There were no differences in gender over time. It is, in short, a mixed picture that is difficult to interpret.

3.1.8 Solano County. Figure VIII shows a declining trend in status offense arrests prior to AB3121 with a precipitous drop occurring in the first quarter of 1977. Arrests continue to decrease in 1978, when arrests begin to approach zero.

In this county, the decrease in status offender arrests apparently came from the pure status offenders more than from the mixed offenders, at least to a moderate degree (see Table 29). Among those who were arrested, the status offenders were more likely to be male and to have more priors (see Tables 30, 31, and 32). In this county, then, law enforcement tended to focus attention (with respect to status offenders) on boys with prior records who evidenced some criminal behaviors as well as status offense behaviors; in other words, a more serious group than was characteristic of status offenders in this county in the past.

3.1.9 Summary. There seem to be two basic patterns of reaction to AB3121 with respect to arrests of status offenders, and the patterns seem to vary by geographic region. In the south, the offenders that continue to be arrested appear to be the young, female, pure status offender with fewer priors; in other words, the arrests may be a protective response to the more vulnerable types of rebellious youth. Perhaps the arrest is in response to parental worry or demands. Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties fit rather clearly into this category, while Ventura County is less clear. In Ventura County the changes in characteristics of arrested offenders took place within the dependency cases. This is slightly different than in the other two counties but still reflects an apparent protective response to the youth under AB3121.

The second response type, characteristic of Alameda, Marin, Placer, and Solano Counties (Sacramento results were mixed) concentrated more on the more serious offenders for arrest. That is, in these counties, law enforcement was more likely, after AB3121, to arrest status offenders who had also committed delinquent offenses, had more priors, were older and more likely male. This pattern probably represents a response to the frustration of AB3121: the inability to control pure status offenders. As a result, attention was focused on those offenders who could be dealt with in traditional ways by the system; offenders who had done more than just run away or disobey their parents. Offenders who had some prior record that the court would take seriously.

It seems likely that these mixed status and criminal offenders are less serious in nature than the usual criminal offenders, and would therefore not actually get to court in an areas where there was considerable court crowding and a large number of really serious cases, i.e., in the southern counties. We may speculate that these less serious mixed offenders would be more likely to go to court in the less populous northern counties so that there would be an incentive for the police to arrest and refer the mixed offender to probation.

3.2 Relabeling - Selected Counties

This portion of the relabeling analysis will focus on the selected eight counties where case file data were gathered. The first tables for each county reflect a gross analysis of the possibility of the relabeling of status offenders to criminal or dependency categories. The gross analysis is pursued first because there are enough cases to do some meaningful statistical significance tests in this method where there are not in the more refined analysis that will come later. This first analysis will examine whether offenders with status offenses in their behavior descriptions are more often charged with delinquency or dependency. For comparison sake, the same analyses are carried out for offenders with delinquency in their behavior descriptions and for those with dependency or neglect situations described in their behavior descriptions.

The second set of analyses will be more specific. It will analyze both behaviors and charges by categories of "pure" and "mixed" offenses. The third set of analyses will show what specific charges were leveled against each specific type of juveniles (e.g., runaway, incorrigible, curfew). Once again, each county will be described individually and then a summary of the counties will follow.

3.2.1 Los Angeles County. Table 33 shows that, in 1976, 74 percent of those juveniles who had status offenses in their behavior descriptions were charged with status offenses. In 1977 and 1978 the figures are 72 percent and 77 percent respectively, indicating no decrease in status offense charging where there were status offenses present. The same is true for dependency as well as curfew charges. On the other hand, where there are criminal offense behaviors described, the likelihood of criminal offense charging increases in 1977 and 1978 and, similarly, less status offense charging takes place. This pattern shows statistically significant chi squares while the others do not.

A more refined analysis is shown in Table 33. Here, cases are categorized into "pure" status offense behaviors, "pure" criminal offense behaviors, and "mixed" behaviors. Charges are divided into the same categories and are cross-tabulated with the behavior description categories. Table 34 shows that pure status offenders and pure criminal offenders are almost always charged accordingly. However, where behaviors are mixed, juveniles were charged with status offenses less often in each of the two years following AB3121, and, conversely, criminal offenses were charged more often each year. This can reasonably be interpreted as evidence of relabeling to criminal offense categories where there is behaviorally-based reason to do so. The next set of analyses examines the actual charges made against juveniles with each of three specific status offenses in their behavior descriptions: runaway, incorrigible, and curfew.

Table 35 demonstrates that, by and large, juveniles who have runaway in their behavior descriptions are charged with runaway, and this remains the same across years. Table 36 shows that when juveniles show incorrigibility in their behavior, they are more often charged with runaway and with dependency in 1978, although this pattern does not emerge in 1977. Finally, when there is evidence of curfew violation, juveniles are more apt to be charged with property offenses, and drug offenses post-AB3121 (in both years).

There is, in Los Angeles County, then, evidence that youths who show mixed behaviors were usually treated as status offenders in 1976 and were more likely to be treated as criminal offenders or as dependency cases in 1977 and 1978. These patterns show most in cases of incorrigibility (often treated as dependency) and when there has been a curfew violation in which case actual charges may include property and drug crimes.

3.2.2 San Bernardino County. Table 38 indicates that where there are status offenses in behavior descriptions, offenders are more likely to be charged with criminal offenses and less likely to be charged with status offenses. This pattern is statistically significant at the .005 level. The same pattern emerges in the more specific analyses represented in Table 39. Here we see the pattern of pure offenders being charged as expected while mixed offenders are more often charged only with criminal offenses and less often with only status offenses.

Table 40 indicates that when a juvenile offender has runaway in her behavior description, charges of property crimes, misdemeanor theft and dependency are more likely to ensue after AB3121 than before. At the bottom of the table the charging ratios show an increase in the number of non-runaway charges in the years following AB3121. Table 41 shows that incorrigible behaviors are more likely to result in drug, runaway, and dependency charges post-AB3121, with the overall charging ratio showing an increase in non-incorrigibility charges in 1977 compared to 1976. Finally, in Table 42 we see that curfew violations are more likely to produce drug or dependency charges. However, the overall ratio of non-curfew charges to total charges shows very little increase in 1977. In general, however, San Bernardino shows a definite pattern of relabeling mixed offenders to criminal or dependency cases. Specifically, criminal offenses are most likely to be property, misdemeanor theft, and drug charges.

3.2.3 Ventura County. In Table 43 we can see that youth with status offenses in their behavior descriptions were more apt to be charged with criminal offenses and less likely to be charged with status offenses (a statistically significant trend) in 1977 than in 1976 but that this trend did not hold into 1978. The more detailed analysis represented by Table 44 shows similar results but not exactly the same as the results of Table 43. Once again, pure offenders of either type are charged according to expectation based on their behaviors. And, again, mixed

offenders are treated differently after AB3121 than before. In 1977 mixed offenders were charged with pure criminal offenses much more often than in 1976; in 1978 the trend was moderated but still present.

It is clear from Tables 45, 46, and 47 that the specific categories of mixed offender relabeling are diverse since no clear pattern presents itself. From these tables, of course, we cannot tell which of the cases are pure status offenders and which are mixed, making patterns more difficult to identify. Unfortunately, tables with even more specificity would have impossibly small numbers in them and would, therefore, not be very informative.

In summary, Ventura County shows some tendency for status-offense-to criminal-offense relabeling in the case of mixed offenders. The specific nature of the relabeling is diverse and cannot be identified. The trend was quite strong in 1977 compared to 1976 but less strong in 1978.

3.2.4 Alameda County. Alameda County shows a pattern in both Tables 48 and 49 that is similar to the southern counties analyzed so far. In Table 48 youths with status offense behaviors are considerably more likely to be charged with criminal offenses and much less likely to be charged with status offenses. The pattern is mirrored in the cases where there are criminal offenses in the behavior descriptions. Likewise, Table 49 shows that pure offense types are charged accordingly while mixed offenders are less often charged with status offenses, are more often charged with pure criminal offenses and more often charged with both status and criminal offenses.

Tables 50, 51, and 52 show that when there are runaway behaviors present juveniles are more likely to be charged with property, drug, and "other" charges in 1977, but the most striking fact is the dramatic drop in the number of runaway cases in 1977 compared to 1976. When there are curfew violations, more "other"

charges are made in 1977. When there are incorrigible behaviors described, the accompanying charges are more likely to be property charges and drug charges. Overall, in all three types of status offense behaviors, the ratio of non-run-aways, incorrigible, or curfew behaviors respectively, to total charges increased post-AB3121.

In summary for Alameda County, there is clear evidence of the relabeling of mixed offenders to criminal offenders to a degree not present before the law went into effect. The most likely criminal charges are property, drug, and "other" charges.

3.2.5 Marin County. Table 53 indicates that status offense behaviors are a little more often associated with criminal charges post-AB3121 than pre-AB3121. The same is true of curfew behaviors. In Table 54 the trend is more specifically described as mixed offenders more often being charged with mixed offenses. That is, when behaviors are mixed, charges are not pure criminal charges but status offense charges as well. Tables 55, 56, and 57 show that where runaway behaviors are present property charges are more likely in 1977; where incorrigible behaviors are present, there is a tendency for charges to be more toward person and drug charges although the numbers are awfully small in all of the cells of this table. There is also slight evidence of dependency charging in 1977.

Marin County trends can be summarized as the relabeling of mixed offenses in the past. The specific nature of the relabeling seems to be toward person and drug charges.

3.2.6 Placer County. Table 58 does not evidence strong patterns. In fact there is a slight pattern contradicting patterns seen in other counties among status offense behaviors. Criminal offense charging is actually down slightly among these types in 1977. However, Table 59 gives a very different picture. Here, as usual, pure offenders are charged accordingly; but mixed offenders are much more likely to be charged as pure criminal offenders or as mixed offenders.

According to Table 60, these trends are most likely accounted for by runaways who are more likely in 1977 to be charged with property, misdemeanor theft, and "other" charges. Curfew violators and incorrigibles show no changes.

Placer County can be said to evidence the relabeling of mixed criminal and status offenders to pure and mixed charges. This is most likely to happen with runaways who may be charged with various property crimes.

3.2.7 Sacramento County. Sacramento County is similar to Placer County in that the gross analysis represented by Table 63 does not show relabeling patterns (with the exception of curfew cases) while the more specific analysis does. Table 64 shows that mixed behaviors are more likely to yield pure criminal charges and more mixed charges. As always, pure behaviors yield pure charges. Tables 65, 66, and 67 show no strong patterns. There is some tendency for youth with runaway behaviors to be charged with misdemeanor theft, curfew, and "other." There are only slightly more on-runaway charges proportionately in 1977 compared to 1976. There is a little more chance of being charged with non-curfew charges when curfew has been violated behaviorally. The specific charges are likely to be person, drug, or "other" charges but these changes are small. Incorrigible behaviors are not more likely to result in criminal charges, in fact, they are more likely than ever to result in incorrigibility charges in 1977.

There is some evidence, then, that the usual relabeling of mixed offenders has occurred in Sacramento County, although the trends are not strong or large.

3.2.8 Solano County. Table 68 indicates that juveniles who have status offenses in their behavior descriptions are more likely in 1977 to be charged with criminal charges. Table 69 corroborates this finding. Where there are mixed behaviors, 1977 charges are almost assured to be criminal charges rather than status offense charges. Tables 70, 71, and 72 make it clear that the most probable source of

the relabeling is runaways who are likely to be charged with property and "other" offenses after AB3121. Incurrible and curfew violators do not show the same pattern.

3.2.9 Summary. It is interesting that in every county studied there is evidence of the relabeling of mixed status and criminal offenders based on the specific combination tables. In almost every county the gross analysis reflected this pattern and showed statistical significance. Finally, on the issue of very specific charges that result from relabeling, the most prevalent criminal charges leveled against youth with status offense behaviors are property crimes, misdemeanor theft, and drug charges. In all cases the numbers in the tables are small, but the consistency of the patterns over counties is impressive and difficult to ignore. This hardly amounts to a serious indictment of law enforcement in these counties since the scope is small and since the criminal charging occurs only where there are criminal behaviors present--there is never a case where a juvenile shows only status offense behaviors but is charged with criminal offenses. The criminal charges may indeed be warranted by behavior, yet it is not insignificant that prior to AB3121, it is clear that these same mixed offenders would have been treated as status offenders--a less serious and stigmatizing category than "criminal offender."

3.3 Relabeling - Other Data

The immediately preceding analysis focused mainly on the issue of the relabeling of youth who would have been treated as status offenders before the new law, to the category of "criminal offenders." There were a few hints that some relabeling to the category of "dependent/neglected" also took place in some counties; however, this was not the focus of that section. Here the central issue will be the latter form of relabeling. Two sets of data will be brought to bear on the issue. First, a statewide survey was conducted to question

welfare department administrators and probation officers where they are in charge of neglected/dependent children. Second, data from the California Judicial Council were available to us for all counties. From these data we can learn what the trends in dependency petitions and dependency detention hearings have been before and after AB3121 went into effect. Data from the eight counties under study here will be observed.

3.2.1 Welfare Survey. A questionnaire was mailed to the welfare departments in each county in the state (58). However, welfare departments do not always have jurisdiction over dependency and neglect cases. In fact, in at least 20 counties the probation department serves this function. Of the 51 counties that responded to our questionnaire, 31 gave jurisdiction of dependency and neglect cases to the welfare or social services department while 20 assigned the function to the probation department. In 13 of the counties where probation handles dependency cases, both departments responded to our questionnaire. The following questions are the ones relevant to this analysis:

1. In your judgment, has petition filings of (dependency) cases been affected by AB3121? If yes, in what way?
2. From your observation, are some petitions being filed as (dependency) cases which would formerly (before AB3121) have been filed as (status offense) cases?
If yes, what percentage of the total number of (dependency) cases is this? If yes, what are the reasons for this change?
3. Are you aware of any problems that have developed in handling dependent youth as a result of AB3121? (Open ended question.)

In addition, data on numbers of petitions filed on dependency cases over the previous four years were requested. Predictably, most counties were unable to respond to this request. The quantitative results of Questions 1 and 2 are shown in Figure III-9

The majority of welfare department respondents said that there has been an increase in petitions resulting from AB3121, and that some youngsters who would previously have been classified as status offenders are now classified as dependency cases. Figure III-10 shows that there is a wide range of estimates of the extent of the difference, with the majority of those indicating relabeling estimating between a 1 percent and 10 percent increase in petitions in 1977 over 1976. Some respondents felt that the change was appropriate while others did not. Those who felt it was appropriate often saw the welfare system acting as a sort of "caulking" in the cracks to keep youth in need of help from slipping through. Respondents offered explanations for why the juvenile justice system is handling some cases in this way. The reasoning was, if you don't have the ultimate authority to deal with problem youngsters, why bother to try?

Referrals to welfare are made at various levels of the system, some respondents indicating that judges will sometimes dismiss a status offense petition with a recommendation that it be refiled as a dependence case. Of course, referrals can come from police or probation as well.

Those who oppose the trend cited a number of difficulties they are now facing for the first time. Most of the difficulties center on housing problems. Several respondents felt that it was unfair to the more purely neglected children who had been placed in foster homes with status offenders whose behavior was more problemated.

Other respondents said that it is very hard on foster parents to be faced with these rebellious children. They don't know how to handle them and end up feeling terribly inadequate as a result of the experience. Respondents fear losing some of their foster homes.

Finally, some respondents indicated that status offense-type cases take considerably more time, a commodity already at a premium and being stretched to

the limit. One small-county respondent said that smaller counties were hurt more than larger counties because they have so few resources to begin with.

3.2.2 Judicial Council Data

Figures IX through XVI reflect the trends in dependency detention hearings between 1976 and 1978 for the eight counties. There is no need to discuss each county separately as only three of the counties show changes post-AB3121. The strongest trend is seen in Los Angeles County where there is a very substantial increase in dependency detention hearings after AB3121 went into effect, continuing through 1978 when it became impossible (by law) to lock up dependency cases. However, there may well be more institutional beds for children labeled dependent/neglected than for those labeled status offenders. It is not difficult to understand, then, why such relabeling would continue even when the locks were removed from institutional doors.

Alameda County shows a similar but somewhat more equivocal trend, followed by San Bernardino County with the weakest upward trend that can still be identified as such. It is interesting that the two counties showing the strongest tendencies toward dependency relabeling are two of the three largest counties in the state (Santa Clara County has actually edged past Alameda in population but only barely). One speculation is that status-offender-to delinquent-offender relabeling is likely to be less "profitable" in large urban counties where the court calendar is crowded with very serious and violent cases. In these counties, status offenders who are treated as criminal offenders are less likely to have very serious records or very serious criminal offenses than are most juveniles who are traditionally treated as criminal offenders in these counties. These new cases, then, are not likely to make it to court or to detention centers when they are subject to comparison with the more serious criminal offenders. The dependency route may seem especially appealing in these counties for this reason.

4. SUMMARY

This report has been concerned primarily with two questions: (1) how have status offenses arrest patterns changed after AB3121? (2) what types of juvenile have been affected by the changes? and (3) have status offenders been relabeled to other categories such as "criminal offender" or "dependent/neglected child." Of course the question of whether or not status offenders were removed from locked institutions is an important question, it required little analysis to answer. Our data collection revealed no case of a juvenile arrested purely for a status offense being securely detained. Further, it would have been of interest to analyze changes in court handling as well as law enforcement. However, so few status offenders traveled that far into the system that no meaningful analyses were possible. In all counties, fewer than five status offenders were sent to court in the 1977 sample.

The first question is answered very easily with data from the Bureau of Criminal Statistics. In each of the eight counties studied, arrests of status offenders dropped very substantially after the law went into effect. The changes ranged from moderate to dramatic, with more counties leaning toward the latter than the former.

The types of juvenile offenders who are most affected by the change in levels of arrest vary with the county, and particularly by geographical region: specifically, the north and the south seem to have reacted somewhat differently. In the southern counties, there was a tendency for the police to continue to arrest status offenders who would appear vulnerable to harm by the harsh world of independence. That is, the status offenders who remain on the arrest records after AB3121 are predominantly female, younger than before, are usually pure status offenders, and have fewer prior arrests on their records. This response

pattern may be characterized as protective, probably generated by parental worries and demands.

The northern counties show a distinctly different pattern. Status offenders who continue to be arrested in spite of large decreases then to be mixed offenders, male, older, and to have more prior arrests. This may be characterized as a frustration response. That is, offenders who cannot be detained (and therefore ultimately controlled) are likely to be ignored due to the frustration of not being able to follow through in a manner satisfactory to law enforcement. Largely only offenders who might be dealt with by the court and who are detainable if necessary are still arrested.

The final question should, for the most part, be answered positively. That is, there is considerable evidence of some relabeling in both directions investigated. It should be emphasized, though, that the relabeling does not affect a large number of juvenile offenders. Relabeling to the criminal category occurs only among juveniles who exhibit some criminal behaviors. It is not applied, wholesale, to status offenders whom law enforcement wants to control. There is some evidence of this type of relabeling in every one of the eight counties, although it is stronger in some than others. The kinds of criminal offenses that are most commonly used in this relabeling are property offenses, misdemeanor theft, and drug charges.

Evidence for relabeling to the dependent/neglected category is less consistent but unmistakable in some counties. There were some signs of it throughout the analysis of law enforcement case file data, but more systematic tests included a survey of all welfare departments in the state, and detention hearing data from the California Judicial Council. The survey indicated that a majority of counties' welfare departments perceived some impact on their clientele that they traced to AB3121. They noticed an increase in behavior-problem type children in the caseloads. This caused concern among some because their foster homes

were often unable to cope with these children. Other practitioners were happy to fill the void created by AB3121 by taking these juveniles into the alternative system of the welfare departments.

Data from the California judicial Council indicates identifiable effects toward treatment as dependents in only three counties: Los Angeles, Alameda, and San Bernardino, especially the first two. It was speculated that larger counties are the more probable ones to use the dependent/neglected category since relabeling to criminal categories is less likely to result in court control of the youngsters where the courts are already quite crowded with serious cases of criminal behavior.

Table 1

Los Angeles County

Distribution of Behavior Combinations by Year
in Arrested Sample

	1976	1977	1978
Pure Status Offense Behaviors	106 58.9%	82 67.7%	58 69.0%
Mixed Status Offense and Criminal Behaviors	74 41.1%	39 32.2%	26 31.0%
Total Cases with any Status Offense Behaviors	180	121	84

Table 2

Los Angeles County

Percent of Status Offenders, Criminal Offenders & Dependency Cases

Who are Female in 1976, 1977, and 1978

WIC	1976	1977	1978
Status Offenders	46.4% (N=153)	52.6% (N=95)	70.3% (N=74)
Criminal Offenders	17.6% (N=187)	17.4% (N=219)	12.0% (N=184)
Dependency	45.8% (N=83)	65.8% (N=73)	63.2% (N=38)
Curfew	21.4% (N=56)	16.0% (N=25)	41.7% (N=12)

Table 3

Los Angeles County

Percent of Status Offenders, Criminal Offenders & Dependency Cases

Who are Fifteen Years Old or Less in 1976, 1977, and 1978

WIC	1976	1977	1978
601	58.8% (N=153)	64.9% (N=94)	70.3% (N=74)
612	48.9% (N=186)	50.9% (N=218)	48.4% (N=184)
300/600	76.8% (N=82)	69.4% (N=72)	84.2% (N=38)
Curfew	40.0% (N=55)	44.0% (N=25)	58.3% (N=12)

Table 4

Los Angeles County

Mean Number of Prior Offenses of Youths Charged With
Status Offenses, Criminal Offenses & Dependency in 1976, 1977, and 1978

WIC	1976	1977	1978
Status Offenders	1.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ (N=153)	1.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (N=95)	1.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (N=74)
Criminal Offenders	1.8 $\frac{1}{2}$ (N=187)	2.0 $\frac{1}{2}$ (N=219)	1.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ (N=184)
Dependency	.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ (N=83)	.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ (N=73)	.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ (N=38)
Curfew	.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ (N=56)	3.4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (N=25)	.4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (N=12)

Table 5

San Bernardino County

Distribution of Behavior Combinations by Year in Arrested Sample

Behavior Combination	1976	1977
601 Behaviors No 602 Behaviors	32 55.2	26 52.0
Mixed 601 and 602 Behaviors	26 44.8	24 48.0
Total Cases with any Status Offense Behaviors	58	50

Table 6

San Bernardino County

Percent of Status Offenders, Criminal Offenders & Dependency Cases
Who are Female in 1976 and 1977

	1976	1977
Status Offenders	38.9% (N=54)	44.4% (N=36)
Criminal Offenders	13.0% (N=100)	20.6% (N=102)
Dependency Cases	25.0% (N=12)	47.1% (N=17)
Curfew	20.7% (N=29)	50.0% (N=20)

Table 7

San Bernardino County

Percent of Status Offenders, Criminal Offenders & Dependency Cases
Who are Fifteen Years Old or Less in 1976 and 1977

	1976	1977
Status Offenders	45.3% (N=64)	72.2% (N=36)
Criminal Offenders	53.0% (N=100)	50.0% (N=102)
Dependency Cases	50.0% (N=12)	64.7% (N=17)
Curfew	34.5% (N=29)	55.0% (N=20)

Table 8

San Bernardino County

Mean Number of Prior Offenses of Youths Charged With
Status Offenses, Criminal Offenses & Dependency Cases in 1976 and 1977

	1976	1977
Status Offenses	.63 (N=54)	.83 (N=36)
Criminal Offenses	1.27 (N=100)	1.85 (N=102)
Dependency Cases	.75 (N=12)	.71 (N=17)
Curfew	.97 (N=29)	1.70 (N=20)

Table 9

Ventura County

Distribution of Behavior Combinations by Year in Arrested Sample

Behavior Combination	1976	1977	1978
601 Behaviors No 602 Behaviors	51 63.0%	20 46.5%	18 62.1%
Mixed 601 and 602 Behaviors	30 37.0%	23 53.5%	11 37.9%
Totals	81	43	29

Table 10

Ventura County

Percent of Status Offenders, Criminal Offenders and Dependency Cases
Who are Female in 1976, 1977, and 1978

	1976	1977	1978
Status Offenders	44.8% (N=96)	50.0% (N=34)	50.0% (N=38)
Criminal Offenders	11.3% (N=115)	15.0% (N=133)	13.9% (N=144)
Dependency Cases	50.0% (N=6)	66.7% (N=3)	80.0% (N=5)
Curfew	32.3% (N=31)	24.3% (N=37)	23.3% (N=30)

Table 11

Ventura County

Percent of Status Offenders, Criminal Offenders & Dependency Cases

Who are Fifteen Years Old or Less in 1976, 1977 and 1978

	1976	1977	1978
Status Offenders	60.4% (N=96)	73.5% (N=34)	68.4% (N=38)
Criminal Offenders	59.1% (N=115)	53.8% (N=132)	52.1% (N=144)
Dependency Cases	66.7% (N=6)	66.7% (N=3)	80% (N=5)
Curfew	35.5% (N=31)	48.6% N=37)	50% (N=30)

Table 12

Ventura County

Mean Number of Prior Offenses of Youths Charged With
Status Offenders, Criminal Offenders & Dependency Cases in 1976, 1977 and 1978

	1976	1977	1978
Status Offenders	1.47 (N=88)	1.39 (N=28)	0.92 (N=38)
Criminal Offenders	1.70 (N=106)	2.30 (N=125)	2.24 (N=144)
Dependency Cases	0.20 (N=5)	0 (N=3)	0.40 (N=5)
Curfew	1.17 (N=30)	3.00 (N=37)	2.23 (N=30)

Table 13

Alameda County

Distribution of Behavior Combinations by Year in Arrested Sample

Behavior Combination	1976	1977
Status Offense Behaviors No Criminal Offense Behaviors	61 85.9%	59 86.8%
Mixed Status Offense and Criminal Offense Behaviors	10 14.1%	9 13.2%
Total Cases with any Status Offense Behaviors		

Table 14

Alameda County

Percent of Status Offenders, Criminal Offenders & Dependency Cases
Who are Female in 1976 and 1977

	1976	1977
Status Offenders	57.8% (N=83)	42.9% (N=28)
Criminal Offenders	14.1% (N=177)	23.1% (N=251)
Dependency Cases	42.9% (N=7)	100% (N=1)
Curfew	25% (N=4)	33.3% (N=9)

Table 15

Alameda County

Percent of Status Offenders, Criminal Offenders & Dependency Cases

Who are Fifteen Years Old or Less in 1976 and 1977

	1976	1977
Status Offenders	70.4% (N=81)	40.7% (N=27)
Criminal Offenders	56.1% (N=173)	59.2% (N=250)
Dependency Cases	100% (N=4)	100% (N=1)
Curfew	25% (N=4)	50% (N=8)

Table 16

Alameda County

Mean Number of Prior Offenses of Youths Charged With
Status Offenses, Criminal Offenses & Dependency Cases in 1976 and 1977

	1976	1977
Status Offenses	1.52 (N=56)	1.04 (N=25)
Criminal Offenses	3.13 (N=115)	.8 (N=225)
Dependency Cases	.1 (N=7)	0 (N=1)
Curfew	3 (N=1)	.6 (N=8)

Table 17

Marin County

Distribution of Behavior Combinations by Year in Arrested Sample

Behavior Combination	1976	1977
Status Offense Behaviors No 602 Behaviors	29 67.4%	16 42.1%
Mixed Status Offense and Criminal Offense Behaviors	14 32.6%	22 57.9%
Total Cases with any Status Offense Behaviors	43	38

Table 18

Marin County

Percent of Status Offenders, Criminal Offenders & Dependency Cases
Who are Female in 1976 and 1977

	1976	1977
Status Offenders	41.5% (N=41)	35% (N=20)
Criminal Offenders	16.4% (N=189)	26% (N=192)
Dependency Cases	0.0% (N=0)	100% (N=1)
Curfew	21.4% (N=14)	34.2% (N=38)

Table 19

Marin County

Percent of Status Offenders, Criminal Offenders & Dependency Cases
Who are Fifteen Years Old or Less in 1976 and 1977

	1976	1977
Status Offenders	67.5% (N=40)	40% (N=20)
Criminal Offenders	66.3% (N=187)	48.9% (N=192)
Dependency Cases	0.0% (N=0)	100% (N=1)
Curfew	50% (N=14)	34.2% (N=38)

Table 20

Marin County

Mean Number of Prior Offenses of Youths Charged With
Status Offenders, Criminal Offenders & Dependency Cases
in 1976 and 1977

	1976	1977
Status Offenders	.8 (N=34)	2.59 (N=17)
Criminal Offenders	.6 (N=177)	2.46 (N=164)
. Dependency Cases	0 (N=0)	2 (N=1)
Curfew	1.15 (N=13)	1.5 (N=28)

Table 21

Placer County

Distribution of Behavior Combinations by Year in Arrested Sample

Behavior Combination	1976	1977
Status Offense Behaviors No 602 Behaviors	25 64.1%	12 44.0%
Mixed Status Offense and Criminal Offense Behaviors	14 35.9%	13 52.0%
Total Cases with any Status Offense Behaviors		

Table 22

Placer County

Percent of Status Offenders, Criminal Offenders & Dependency Cases
Who are Female in 1976 and 1977

	1976	1977
Status Offenders	54.5% (N=33)	54.5% (N=33)
Criminal Offenders	18.9% (N=164)	17.9% (N=179)
Dependency Cases	0.0% (N=0)	0.0% (N=0)
Curfew	18.8% (N=16)	24% (N=25)

Table 23

Placer County

Percent of Status Offenders, Criminal Offenders & Dependency Cases
Who are Fifteen Years Old or Less in 1976 and 1977

WIC	1976	1977
Status Offenders	72.7% (N=33)	48.5% (N=33)
Criminal Offenders	62.2% (N=164)	67.6% (N=179)
Dependency Cases	0.0% (N=0)	0.0% (N=0)
Curfew	68.8% (N=16)	16% (N=25)

Table 24

Placer County

Mean Number of Prior Offenses of Youths Charged With
Status Offenses, Criminal Offenses, & Dependency Cases in 1976 and 1977

WIC	1976	1977
Status Offenses	1.05 (N=22)	1.41 (N=27)
Criminal Offenses	1.49 (N=151)	1.67 (N=172)
Dependency Cases	0 (N=0)	0 (N=0)
Curfew	1.08 (N=12)	2.17 (N=23)

Table 25

Sacramento County

Distribution of Behavior Combinations by Year in Arrested Sample

Behavior Combination	1976	1977
Status Offense Behaviors No Criminal Offense Behaviors	32 50.8%	35 70.0%
Mixed Status Offense and Criminal Offense Behaviors	31 49.2%	15 30.0%
Total Cases with any Status Offense Behaviors		

Table 26

Sacramento County

Percent of Status Offenders, Criminal Offenders & Dependency Cases
Who are Female in 1976 and 1977

	1976	1977
Status Offenders	45.9% (N=111)	53.7% (N=95)
Criminal Offenders	22.8% (N=535)	22.4% (N=450)
Dependency Cases	0.0% (N=0)	0.0% (N=0)
Curfew	20.3% (N=74)	26.3% (N=19)

Table 27

Sacramento County

Percent of Status Offenders, Criminal Offenders & Dependency Cases
Who are Fifteen Years Old or Less in 1976 and 1977

	1976	1977
Status Offenders	70.3% (N=111)	65.9% (N=94)
Criminal Offenders	65.6% (N=535)	56% (N=448)
Dependency Cases	0.0% (N=0)	100% (N=1)
Curfew	49.3% (N=73)	57.9% (N=19)

Table 28

Sacramento County

Mean Number of Prior Offenses of Youths Charged With
Status Offenses, Criminal Offenses & Dependency Cases in 1976 and 1977

	1976	1977
Status Offenses	1.22 (N=88)	1.93 (N=80)
Criminal Offenses	1.91 (N=479)	2.18 (N=380)
Dependency Cases	0 (N=0)	0 (N=2)
Curfew	1.77 (N=66)	1.86 (N=14)

Table 29

Solano County

Distribution of Behavior Combinations by Year in Arrested Sample

Behavior Combination	1976	1977
Status Offense Behaviors No Criminal Offense Behaviors	54 23.6%	18 8.3%
Mixed Status Offense and Criminal Offense Behaviors	17 7.4%	9 4.2%
Total Cases with any Status Offense Behaviors	29	216

Table 30

Solano County

Percent of Status Offenders, Criminal Offenders & Dependency Cases
Who are Female in 1976 and 1977

	1976	1977
Status Offenders	57.9% (N=76)	47.4% (N=38)
Criminal Offenders	11.7% (N=179)	25.9% (N=204)
Dependency Cases	0.0% (N=1)	0.0% (N=0)
Curfew	26.9% (N=26)	29.4% (N=34)

Table 31

Solano County

Percent of Status Offenders, Criminal Offenders & Dependency Cases
Who are Fifteen Years Old or Less in 1976 and 1977

	1976	1977
Status Offenders	64.5% (N=76)	68.4% (N=38)
Criminal Offenders	57.5% (N=179)	62.7% (N=204)
Dependency Cases	0.0% (N=1)	0.0% (N=0)
Curfew	57.7% (N=26)	55.9% (N=34)

Table 32

Solano County

Mean Number of Prior Offenses of Youths Charged With
Status Offenses, Criminal Offenses & Dependency Cases in 1976 and 1977

	1976	1977
Status Offenses	1.46 (N=59)	1.62 (N=29)
Criminal Offenses	1.79 (N=159)	1.43 (N=185)
Dependency Cases	1.0 (N=1)	0 (N=0)
Curfew	2.37 (N=19)	.6 (N=31)

Table 33

Los Angeles County

Charge Categories Compared to Behavior Descriptions Categories:
Proportion of Each Charge Type Within Each Behavior Type

Behavior Descriptions
Categories

Charge Categories

	Status Offense			Criminal Offense			Neglect			Curfew			
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	
Status Offense	181 74%	96 72%	86 77%	22 9%	14 10%	15 13%	33 14%	19 14%	10 9%	7* 3%	5* 4%	1* 1%	P=NS
Criminal Offense	76 17%	44 9%	22 6%	299 65%	389 81%	302 89%	44 10%	13 3%	7 2%	41 9%	32 7%	9 3%	P< .005
Neglect	7 13%	10 14%	1 3%	3 6%	2 3%	0 0%	42 79%	58 82%	31 97%	1 2%	1 1%	0 0%	N too small for χ^2
Curfew	6 11%	5 18%	0 0%	6 11%	4 14%	18 67%	2 4%	2 7%	0 0%	40 74%	17 61%	9 33%	N too small for χ^2

* Category
 not used in χ^2 calculation

Table 34

Los Angeles County

Comparison of Behaviors and Charges by YearCharge Type

<u>Behavior</u> <u>Type</u>	Pure Status			Pure Criminal			Mixed Status & Criminal		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
Pure Status	77 98.7%	49 96.1%	52 100%	0 0.0%	2 3.9%	0 0.0%	1 1.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
Pure Criminal	2 1.5%	0 0.0%	1 0.8%	128 98.5%	140 98.6%	125 99.2%	0 0.0%	2 1.4%	0 0.0%
Mixed Status & Criminal	43 75.4%	21 67.7%	12 52.2%	10 17.5%	7 22.6%	8 34.8%	4 7.0%	3 7.7%	3 13.0%

Table 35

Los Angeles County

Charges on Juveniles who had RUNAWAY
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charges	1976	1977	1978
Person	0	0	1
Property	3	1	0
Drug	1 0.8%	0 0.0%	1 1.5%
Incorrigible	5 4.0%	1 1.1%	0 0.0%
Runaway	98 79.0%	72 78.3%	59 89.4%
Curfew	1 0.8%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
Other	5 4.0%	2 2.2%	0 0.0%
Neglected	11 8.9%	16 17.4%	5 7.6%
Totals	124	92	66

$$1976 \quad \frac{26}{124} = 21.0\% \text{ Non-runaway charges}$$

$$1977 \quad \frac{20}{92} = 21.7\% \text{ Non-runaway charges}$$

$$1978 \quad \frac{7}{66} = 10.6\% \text{ Non-runaway charges}$$

Table 36

Los Angeles County

Charges on Juveniles who had INCORRIGIBLE
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charges	1976	1977	1978
Person	0	0	1
Property	3 6.3%	2 14.4%	0 0.0%
Drug	1 2.1%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
Incorrigible	20 41.7%	3 23.1%	4 16.7%
Runaway	18 37.5%	5 38.5%	14 58.3%
Curfew	1 2.1%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
Other	0 0.0%	2 15.4%	0 0.0%
Neglected	5 10.4%	1 7.7%	5 20.8%
Totals	48	13	24

$$1976 \quad \frac{28}{48} = 58.3\% \text{ Non-Incorrigible charges}$$

$$1977 \quad \frac{10}{13} = 76.9\% \text{ Non-Incorrigible charges}$$

$$1978 \quad \frac{2}{24} = 8.3\% \text{ Non-Incorrigible charges}$$

Table 37

Los Angeles County

Charges on Juveniles who had CURFEW
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charges	1976	1977	1978
Property	0 0.0%	4 14.3%	9 33.3%
Misdemeanor Theft	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 3.7%
Drug	4 7.4%	1 3.6%	7 25.9%
Incorrigible	1 1.9%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
Runaway	4 7.4%	4 14.3%	0 0.0%
Curfew	40 74.1%	17 60.7%	9 33.3%
Other	3 5.6%	0 0.0%	1 0.0%
Neglected	2 3.7%	2 7.1%	0 0.0%
Totals	54	28	27

$$1976 \quad \frac{14}{54} = 25.9\% \text{ Non-curfew charges}$$

$$1977 \quad \frac{11}{28} = 39.3\% \text{ Non-curfew charges}$$

$$1978 \quad \frac{18}{27} = 66.7\% \text{ Non-curfew charges}$$

Table 38

San Bernardino County

Charge Categories Compared to Behavior Descriptions Categories:
Proportion of Each Charge Type Within Each Behavior Type by Year

<u>Behavior Descriptions Categories</u>	<u>Charge Categories</u>								
	Status Offenses		Criminal Off.		Dependency		Curfew		
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	
Status Offenses	68 76%	35 54%	11 12%	20 31%	4* 4%	7* 11%	7* 8%	3* 5%	P<.005
Criminal Offenses	25 11%	20 9%	166 71%	183 79%	10 4%	7 3%	33 14%	22 9%	P=n.s.
Dependency Cases	2 20%	3 20%	1 10%	1 7%	6 60%	10 67%	1 10%	1 7%	N too small for χ^2
Curfew	4 14%	0 0%	6 21%	5 28%	0 0%	2 11%	10 66%	11 61%	N too small for χ^2

*Not included in χ^2 calculation

Table 40

San Bernardino County

Charges on Juveniles who had RUNAWAY
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charge	1976	1977
Person	0 0.0%	1 2.9%
Property	0 0.0%	2 5.7%
Misdemeanor Theft	0 0.0%	3 8.6%
Runaway	22 61.1%	19 54.3%
Curfew	3 8.3%	2 5.7%
Incorrigible	7 19.4%	1 2.9%
Neglected	2 5.6%	5 14.3%
Totals	36	35

$$1976 \quad \frac{14}{36} = 38.9\% \text{ Non-runaway charges}$$

$$1977 \quad \frac{16}{35} = 45.7\% \text{ Non-runaway charges}$$

Table 41

San Bernardino County

Charges on Juveniles who had INCORRIGIBLE
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charge	1976	1977
Drug/Alcohol	1 7.1%	1
Runaway	0 0.0%	2 33.3%
Incorrigible	12 85.7%	1 16.7%
Neglected	1 7.1%	2 33.3%
Totals	14	6

$$1976 \frac{2}{14} = 14.3\% \text{ Non-incorrigible charges}$$

$$1977 \frac{5}{6} = 83.3\% \text{ Non-incorrigible charges}$$

Table 42

San Bernardino County

Charges on Juveniles who had CURFEW
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charge	1976	1977
Person	0 0.0%	.0 0.0%
Property	2 6.9%	0 0.0%
Drug/Alcohol	1 3.4%	3 16.7%
Runaway	2 6.9%	0 0.0%
Curfew	19 65.5%	11 61.1%
Incorrigible	1 3.4%	0 0.0%
Neglected	0 0.0%	2 11.1%
Other	4 13.8%	2 11.1%
Totals	29	18

$$1976 \quad \frac{10}{29} = 34.5\% \text{ Non-curfew charges}$$

$$1977 \quad \frac{7}{18} = 38.9\% \text{ Non-curfew charges}$$

Table 43

Ventura County

Charge Categories Compared to Behavior Descriptions Categories:
Proportion of Each Charge Type Within Each Behavior Type

Behavior Descriptions
Categories
Charge Categories

	Status Offense			Criminal Offense			Dependency Cases			Curfew			
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	
Status Offense	99 82%	28 45%	27 79%	19 16%	27 44%	5 15%	2* 2%	0* 0%	0* 0%	1* 1%	7* 11%	2* 6%	P .005
Criminal Offense	45 17%	21 9%	20 6%	196 73%	187 76%	257 80%	2* 1%	0* 0%	0* 0%	24 9%	37 15%	44 14%	P .005
Dependency Cases	3 43%	2 50%	2 25%	1 14%	0 0%	0 0%	3 43%	2 50%	5 63%	0 0%	0 0%	1 12%	N too small for χ^2
Curfew	2 7%	6 12%	4 9%	10 36%	13 26%	17 36%	1 4%	0 0%	0 0%	15 54%	31 62%	26 55%	N too small for χ^2

* Category
not used in χ^2 calculation

Table 44

Charge Type

<u>Behavior Type</u>	<u>Pure Status</u>			<u>Pure Criminal</u>			<u>Mixed Status & Criminal</u>		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
Pure Status	49 100%	14 87.5%	14 100%	0 0.0%	1 6.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 6.3%	0 0.0%
Pure Criminal	2 2.7%	2 2.6%	6 6%	71 94.7%	75 96.2%	89 89%	2 2.7%	1 1.3%	5 5%
Mixed Status & Criminal	14 48.3%	3 15.8%	5 50%	6 20.7%	12 63.2%	4 40%	9 31%	4 21.1%	1 10%

Table 45

Ventura County

Charges on Juveniles who had RUNAWAY
in Their Behavior Descriptions

Charge	1976	1977	1978
Person	0 0%	1 3.6%	0 0%
Property	2 3.5%	4 14.3%	0 0%
Misdemeanor Theft	1 1.8%	0 0%	1 5.6%
Drugs	0 0%	3 10.7%	0 0%
Incorrigible	13 22.8%	0 0%	1 5.6%
Runaway	38 66.7%	18 64.3%	16 88.9%
Curfew	1 1.8%	0 0%	0 0%
Neglected	2 3.5%	0 0%	0 0%
Totals	57	28	18

1976 $\frac{19}{57}$ = 33.3% Non-runaway charges

1977 $\frac{10}{28}$ = 35.7% Non-runaway charges

1978 $\frac{2}{18}$ = 11.1% Non-runaway charges

Table 46

Ventura County

Charges on Juveniles who had INCORRIGIBLE
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charge	1976	1977	1978
Person	1	0	0
Property	0	4	0
Drug	2 6.3%	0 0%	0 0%
Incorrigible	15 46.9%	1 10%	0 0%
Runaway	11 34.4%	1 10%	0 0%
Truancy	1 3.1%	0 0%	0 0%
Curfew	0 0%	1 10%	0 0%
Other	2 6.3%	3 30%	0 0%
Totals	32	10	0

$$1976 \quad \frac{17}{32} = 53.1\% \text{ Non-incorrigible charges}$$

$$1977 \quad \frac{9}{10} = 90\% \text{ Non-incorrigible charges}$$

Table 47

Ventura County

Charges on Juveniles who had CURFEW
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charges	1976	1977	1978
Person	1 3.6%	2 3.9%	5 10.4%
Property	3 10.7%	1 2%	4 8.3%
Drug	5 17.9%	10 19.6%	10 20.8%
Incorrigible	1 3.6%	1 2%	0 0%
Runaway	0	0	1 2.1%
Curfew	15 53.6%	31 60.8%	26 54.2%
Other	2 7.1%	6 11.8%	2 4.2%
Neglected	1 3.6%	0 0%	0 0%
Totals	28	51	48

$$1976 \quad \frac{13}{28} = 46.4\% \text{ Non-curfew charges}$$

$$1977 \quad \frac{20}{51} = 39.2\% \text{ Non-curfew charges}$$

$$1978 \quad \frac{22}{48} = 45.8\% \text{ Non-curfew charges}$$

Table 48

Alameda County

Charge Categories Compared to Behavior Descriptions Categories:
Proportion of Each Charge Type Within Each Behavior Type

<u>Behavior Descriptions Categories</u>	<u>Charge Categories</u>								
	Status Offenses		Criminal Off.		Dependency		Curfew		
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	
Status Offenses	82 95.3%	25 55.6%	4 4.7%	20 44.4%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	P<.005
Criminal Offenses	14 5.6%	11 3.2%	232 92.4%	326 95.9%	0* 0%	0* 0%	5* 1.9%	3* .9%	P=n.s.
Dependency Cases	1 14.3%	1 50%	0 0%	0 0%	6 85.7%	1 50%	0 0%	0 0%	N too small ₂ for X ²
Curfew	0 0%	3 12%	2 33.3%	13 52%	0 0%	0 0%	4 66.7%	9 36%	N too small ₂ for X ²

* category not used in χ^2 calculation

Table 49

Alameda County

Comparison of Behaviors and Charges by Year

<u>Behavior Type</u>	<u>Charge Type</u>					
	Pure Status		Pure Criminal		Mixed Status & Crim.	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Pure Status	59 98.3%	55 94.8%	1 1.7%	0 0%	0 0%	3 5.2%
Pure Criminal	3 1.9%	1 .7%	15.2 98.1%	140 97.9%	0 0%	2 1.4%
Mixed Status & Criminal	8 80%	.5 55.6%	1 10%	2 22.2%	1 10%	2 22.2%

Table 50

Alameda County

Charges on Juveniles Who had RUNAWAY
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charge	1976	1977
Person	0 0%	0 0%
Property	0 0%	1 11.1%
Misdemeanor Theft	0 0%	1 11.1%
Drug	0 0%	1 11.1%
Incorrigible	4 10.3%	0 0%
Runaway	35 89.7%	5 55.6%
Truancy	0 0%	0 0%
Curfew	0 0%	0 0%
Other	0 0%	1 11.1%
Neglected	0 0	0 0%

$$1976 \frac{4}{39} = 10.3\% \text{ Non-runaway charges}$$

$$1977 \frac{4}{9} = 44.4\% \text{ Non-runaway charges}$$

Table 51

Alameda County

Charges on Juveniles who had INCORRIGIBLE
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charge	1976	1977
Person	0 0%	0 0%
Property	2 5%	2 33.3%
Misdemeanor Theft	0 0%	0 0%
Drug	0 0%	2 33.3%
Incorrigible	33 82.5%	1 16.7%
Runaway	5 12.5%	1 16.7%
Truancy	0 0%	0 0%
Curfew	0 0%	0 0%
Other	0 0%	0 0%
Neglected	0 0%	0 0%

$$1976 \frac{7}{40} = 17.5\% \text{ Non-incorrigible charges}$$

$$1977 \frac{5}{6} = 83.3\% \text{ Non-incorrigible charges}$$

Table 52

Alameda County

Charges on Juveniles who had CURFEW
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charge	1976	1977
Person	0 0%	0 0%
Property	1 16.7%	5 20%
Misdemeanor Theft	0 0%	0 0%
Drug	0 0%	3 12%
Incorrigible	0 0%	0 0%
Runaway	0 0%	0 0%
Truancy	0 0%	0 0%
Curfew	4 66.7%	9 36%
Other	1 16.7%	8 32%
Neglected	0 0%	0 0%

$$1976 \quad \frac{2}{6} = 33.3\% \quad \text{Non-curfew charges}$$

$$1977 \quad \frac{16}{25} = 64\% \quad \text{Non-curfew charges}$$

Table 53

Marin County

Charge Categories Compared to Behavior Description Categories:
Proportion of Each Charge Type Within Each Behavior Type

<u>Behavior</u> <u>Descriptions</u> <u>Categories</u>	<u>Charge Categories</u>								
	Status Offenses		Criminal Off.		Dependency		Curfew		
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	
Status Offenses	35 77.8%	18 54.6%	10 22.2%	14 42.4%	0* 0%	1* 3%	0* 0%	0* 0%	P<.005
Criminal Offenses	10 4%	1 .3%	233 94.3%	254 94.4%	0 0%	0 0%	4 1.6%	14 5.2%	P=n.s.
Dependency Cases	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	N too small ₂ for X ²
Curfew	0 0%	1 1.5%	6 30%	26 40%	0 0%	0 0%	14 70%	38 58.5%	N too small ₂ for X ²

* category not used in X² calculation

Table 54

Marin County

Comparison of Behaviors & Charges by Year

<u>Behavior</u> <u>Type</u>	<u>Charge Type</u>					
	Pure Status		Pure Criminal		Mixed Status & Crim.	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Pure Status	29 100%	13 86.7%	0 0%	1 6.7%	0 0%	1 6.7%
Pure Criminal	6 3.8%	2 1.3%	149 95.5%	152 98.7%	1 .6%	0 0%
Mixed Status & Criminal	4 30.8%	6 27.3%	7 53.8%	10 45.5%	7 15.4%	6 27.3%

Table 55

Marin County

Charges on Juveniles who had RUNAWAY
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charge	1976	1977
Person	0 0%	0 0%
Property	0 3	3 25%
Misdemeanor Theft	0 0%	0 0%
Drug	0 0%	0 0%
Incorrigible	0 0%	0 0%
Runaway	13 100%	9 75%
Truancy	0 0%	0 0%
Curfew	0 0%	0 0%
Other	0 0%	0 0%
Neglected	0 0%	0 0%

$$1976 \frac{0}{13} = 0\% \text{ Non-runaway charges}$$

$$1977 \frac{3}{12} = 25\% \text{ Non-runaway charges}$$

Table 56

Marin County

Charges on Juveniles who had INCORRIGIBLE
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charge	1976	1977
Person	0 0%	1 25%
Property	1 10%	0 0%
Misdemeanor Theft	0 0%	0 0%
Drug	0 0%	1 25%
Incorrigible	9 90%	1 25%
Runaway	0 0%	0 0%
Truancy	0 0%	0 0%
Curfew	0 0%	0 0%
Other	0 0%	0 0%
Neglected	0 0%	1 25%

$$1976 \frac{1}{10} = 10\% \text{ Non-incorrigible charges}$$

$$1977 \frac{3}{4} = 75\% \text{ Non-incorrigible charges}$$

Table 57

Marin County

Charges on Juveniles who had CURFEW
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charge	1976	1977
Person	0 0%	2 3.1%
Property	1 5%	10 15.4%
Misdemeanor Theft	2 10%	2 3.1%
Drug	3 15%	5 7.7%
Incorrigible	0 0%	0 0%
Runaway	0 0%	0 0%
Truancy	0 0%	0 0%
Curfew	14 70%	38 58.5%
Other	0 0%	8 12.3%
Neglected	0 0%	0 0%

$$1976 \frac{6}{20} = 30\% \text{ Non-curfew charges}$$

$$1977 \frac{27}{65} = 41.5\% \text{ Non-curfew charges}$$

Table 58

Placer County

Charge Categories Compared to Behavior Description Categories:
Proportion of Each Charge Type Within Each Behavior Type

<u>Behavior</u> <u>Descriptions</u> <u>Categories</u>	<u>Charge Categories</u>								
	Status Offenses		Criminal Off.		Dependency		Curfew		
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	
Status Offenses	23 71.9%	23 79.3%	8 25%	5 17.2%	0* 0%	0* 0%	1* 3.1%	1* 3.4%	P .005
Criminal Offenses	8 3.7%	2 .9%	203 93.9%	189 92.2%	0 0%	0 0%	5 2.3%	14 6.8%	P=n.s.
Dependency Cases	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	N too small ₂ for X ²
Curfew	2 11.8%	1 4.5%	7 41.2%	6 27.3%	0 0%	0 0%	8 47%	15 68.2%	N too small ₂ for X ²

* category not used in X² calculation

Table 59

Placer County

Comparison of Behaviors & Charges by Year

<u>Behavior Type</u>	<u>Charge Type</u>					
	Pure Status		Pure Criminal		Mixed Status & Crim.	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Pure Status	24 100%	11 91.7%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Pure Criminal	1 .9%	0 0%	114 99.1%	95 100%	0 0%	0 0%
Mixed Status & Criminal	9 75%	0 0%	2 16.7%	8 72.7%	1 8.3%	3 27.3%

Table 60

Placer County

Charges on Juveniles who had RUNAWAY
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charge	1976	1977
Person	0 0%	0 0%
Property	1 7.1%	1 6.3%
Misdemeanor Theft	0 0%	1 6.3%
Drug	0 0%	0 0%
Incorrigible	1 7.1%	1 6.3%
Runaway	12 85.7%	12 75%
Truancy	0 0%	0 0%
Curfew	0 0%	0 0%
Other	0 0%	1 6.3%
Neglected	0 0%	0 0%

$$1976 \frac{2}{14} = 14.3\% \text{ Non-runaway charges}$$

$$1977 \frac{4}{16} = 25\% \text{ Non-runaway charges}$$

Table 61

Placer County

Charges on Juveniles who had INCORRIGIBLE
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charge	1976	1977
Person	0 0%	0 0%
Property	0 0%	0 0%
Misdemeanor Theft	1 20%	0 0%
Drug	0 0%	0 0%
Incorrigible	4 80%	3 100%
Runaway	0 0%	0 0%
Truancy	0 0%	0 0%
Curfew	0 0%	0 0%
Other	0 0%	0 0%
Neglected	0 0%	0 0%

1976 $\frac{1}{5}$ = 20% Non-incorrigible charges

1977 $\frac{0}{0}$ = 0% Non-incorrigible charges

Table 62

Placer County

Charges on Juveniles who had CURFEW
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charge	1976	1977
Person	1 5.9%	1 4.5%
Property	5 29.4%	3 13.6%
Misdemeanor Theft	0 0%	1 4.5%
Drug	2 11.8%	0 0%
Incorrigible	0 0%	0 0%
Runaway	0 0%	1 4.5%
Truancy	0 0%	0 0%
Curfew	8 47.1%	15 68.2%
Other	1 5.9%	1 4.5%
Neglected	0 0%	0 0%

$$1976 \frac{9}{17} = 52.9\% \text{ Non-curfew charges}$$

$$1977 \frac{7}{22} = 31.8\% \text{ Non-curfew charges}$$

Table 63

Sacramento County

Charge Categories Compared to Behavior Description Categories:Proportion of Each Charge Type Within Each Behavior Type

<u>Behavior</u> <u>Descriptions</u> <u>Categories</u>	<u>Charge Categories</u>								
	Status Offenses		Criminal Off.		Dependency		Curfew		
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	
Status Offenses	61 60.4%	89 74.2%	33 32.7%	29 24.2%	0* 0%	0* 0%	7* 6.9%	2* 1.7%	P .005
Criminal Offenses	33 4.9%	32 4.4%	570 86.1%	668 92.6%	0* 0%	0* 0%	59 8.9%	21 2.9%	P=n.s.
Dependency Cases	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 100%	0 0	0 0	N too small ₂ for X ²
Curfew	5 7.2%	5 9.8%	23 33.3%	33 64.7%	0* 0%	0* 0%	41 59.4%	13 25.5%	N too small ₂ for X ²

x category not used in X² calculation

Table 64

Sacramento County

Comparison of Behaviors & Charges by Year

<u>Behavior</u> <u>Type</u>	<u>Charge Type</u>					
	Pure Status		Pure Criminal		Mixed Status & Crim.	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Pure Status	31 100%	32 96.9%	0 0%	0 0%	1 3%	0 0%
Pure Criminal	0 0%	0 0%	191 98.9%	203 100%	2 1%	0 0%
Mixed Status & Criminal	10 34.5%	3 21.4%	13 44.8%	7 50%	6 20.7%	4 28.6%

Table 65

Sacramento County

Charges on Juveniles who had RUNAWAY
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charge	1976	1977
Person	3 8.8%	5 8.8%
Property	1 2.9%	1 1.8%
Misdemeanor Theft	0 0%	2 3.5%
Drug	1 2.9%	1 1.8%
Incorrigible	4 11.8%	3 5.3%
Runaway	25 73.5%	39 68.4%
Truancy	0 0%	0 0%
Curfew	0 0%	2 3.5%
Other	0 0%	4 7.0%
Neglected	0 0%	0 0%

$$1976 \frac{9}{34} = 26.5\% \text{ Non-runaway charges}$$

$$1977 \frac{18}{57} = 31.6\% \text{ Non-runaway charges}$$

Table 66

Sacramento County

Charges on Juveniles who had INCORRIGIBLE
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charge	1976	1977
Person	2 16.7%	1 2.7%
Property	2 16.7%	1 2.7%
Misdemeanor Theft	0 0%	0 0%
Drug	0 0%	1 2.7%
Incorrigible	5 41.7%	26 70.3%
Runaway	3 25%	4 10.8%
Truancy	0 0%	1 2.7%
Curfew	0 0%	0 0%
Other	0 0%	3 8.1%
Neglected	0 0%	0 0%

$$1976 \frac{7}{12} = 58.3\% \text{ Non-incorrigible charges}$$

$$1977 \frac{11}{37} = 29.7\% \text{ Non-incorrigible charges}$$

Table 67

Sacramento County

Charges on Juveniles who had CURFEW
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charge	1976	1977
Person	7 10.1%	6 11.8%
Property	8 11.6%	4 7.8%
Misdemeanor Theft	0 0%	0 0%
Drug	6 8.7%	8 15.7%
Incorrigible	1 1.4%	1 2%
Runaway	2 2.9%	2 3.9%
Truancy	0 0%	0 0%
Curfew	41 59.4%	13 25.5%
Other	4 5.8%	17 33.3%
Neglected	0 0%	0 0%

$$1976 \quad \frac{28}{69} = 40.6\% \text{ Non-curfew charges}$$

$$1977 \quad \frac{38}{51} = 74.5\% \text{ Non-curfew charges}$$

Table 68

Solano County

Charge Categories Compared to Behavior Description Categories:
Proportion of Each Charge Type Within Each Behavior Type

<u>Behavior Descriptions Categories</u>	<u>Charge Categories</u>								
	Status Offenses		Criminal Off.		Dependency		Curfew		
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	
Status Offenses	80 87.9%	23 67.6%	7 7.7%	10 29.4%	2* 2.2%	0* 0%	2* 2.2%	1* 2.9%	P<.005
Criminal Offenses	18 6.7%	8 4.3%	235 88%	166 88.8%	0* 0%	0* 0%	14 5.2%	13 6.9%	P=n.s.
Dependency Cases	1 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	N too small ₂ for X ²
Curfew	4 7.4%	0 0%	23 42.6%	7 19.4%	1 1.9%	0 0%	26 48.1%	29 80.6%	N too small ₂ for X ²

* category not included in X² calculation

Table 69

Solano County

Comparison of Behavior Types & Charge Types by Year

<u>Behavior Type</u>	<u>Charge Type</u>					
	Pure Status		Pure Criminal		Mixed Status & Crim.	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Pure Status	49 98%	15 100%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%
Pure Criminal	0 0%	1 .6%	125 99.2%	165 98.8%	1 .8%	1 .6%
Mixed Status & Criminal	7 43.8%	0 0%	8 50%	9 100%	1 6.3%	0 0%

Table 70

Solano County

Charges on Juveniles who had RUNAWAY
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charge	1976	1977
Person	0 0%	0 0%
Property	0 0%	3 17.6%
Misdemeanor Theft	0 0%	0 0%
Drug	0 0%	0 0%
Incorrigible	4 8.9%	0 0%
Runaway	39 86.7%	12 70.6%
Truancy	0 0%	0 0%
Curfew	2 4.4%	1 5.9%
Other	0 0%	1 5.9%
Neglected	0 0%	0 0%

45 17

$$1976 \frac{6}{45} = 13.3\% \text{ Non-runaway charges}$$

$$1977 \frac{5}{17} = 29.4\% \text{ Non-runaway charges}$$

Table 71

Solano County

Charges on Juveniles who had INCORRIGIBLE
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charge	1976	1977
Person	1 4%	0 0%
Property	1 4%	0 0%
Misdemeanor Theft	1 4%	0 0%
Drug	0 0%	1 33.3%
Incorrigible	18 72%	2 66.7%
Runaway	4 16%	0 0%
Truancy	0 0%	0 0%
Curfew	0 0%	0 0%
Other	0 0%	0 0%
Neglected	0 0%	0 0%

25

3

1976 $\frac{7}{25}$ = 28% Non-incorrigible charges

1977 $\frac{1}{3}$ = 33.3% Non-incorrigible charges

Table 72

Solano County

Charges on Juveniles who had CURFEW
in their Behavior Descriptions

Charge	1976	1977
Person	1 1.9%	0 0%
Property	6 11.1%	4 11.1%
Misdemeanor Theft	5 9.3%	0 0%
Drug	7 13%	3 8.3%
Incorrigible	0 0%	0 0%
Runaway	2 3.7%	0 0%
Truancy	0 0%	0 0%
Curfew	26 48.1%	29 80.6%
Other	6 11.1%	0 0%
Neglected	1 1.9%	0 0%

54

36

$$1976 \quad \frac{28}{54} = 51.9\% \text{ Non-curfew charges}$$

$$1977 \quad \frac{7}{36} = 19.4\% \text{ Non-curfew charges}$$

FIGURE I
Number of Status Offense Arrests
by Quarter for 1975 through 1978
Los Angeles County

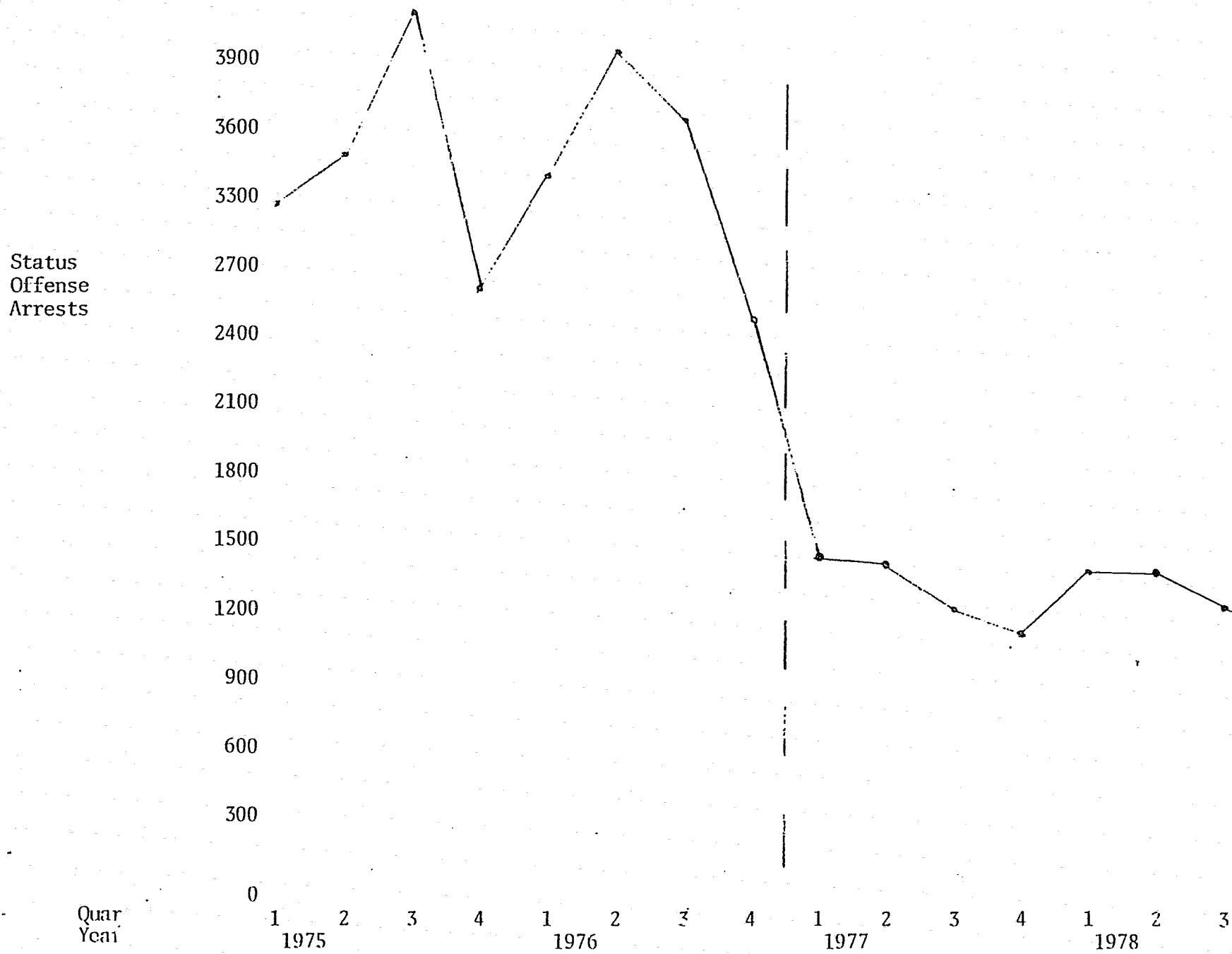
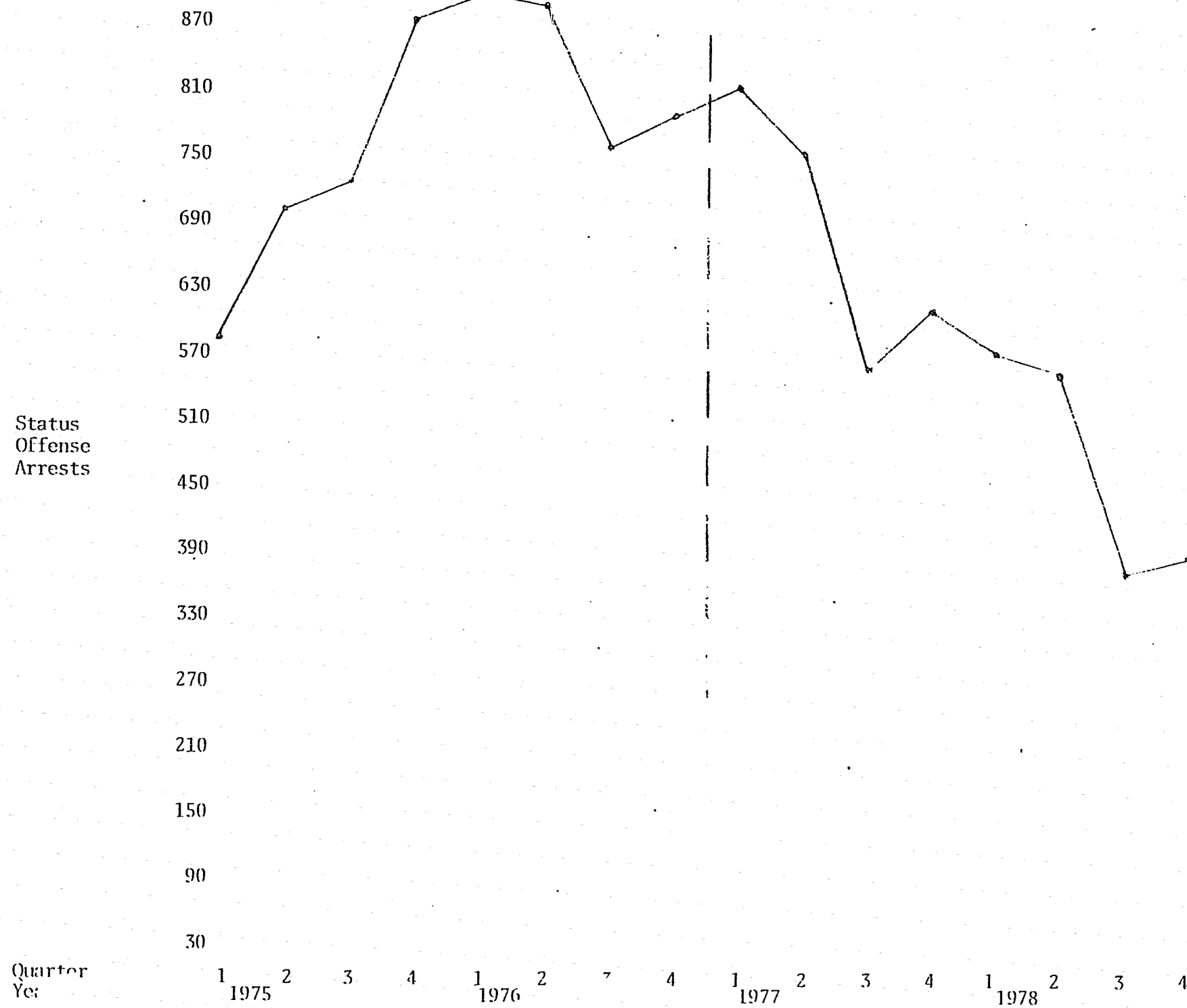


FIGURE II. Number of Status Offense Arrests by Quarter for 1975 through 1978 - San Bernardino County



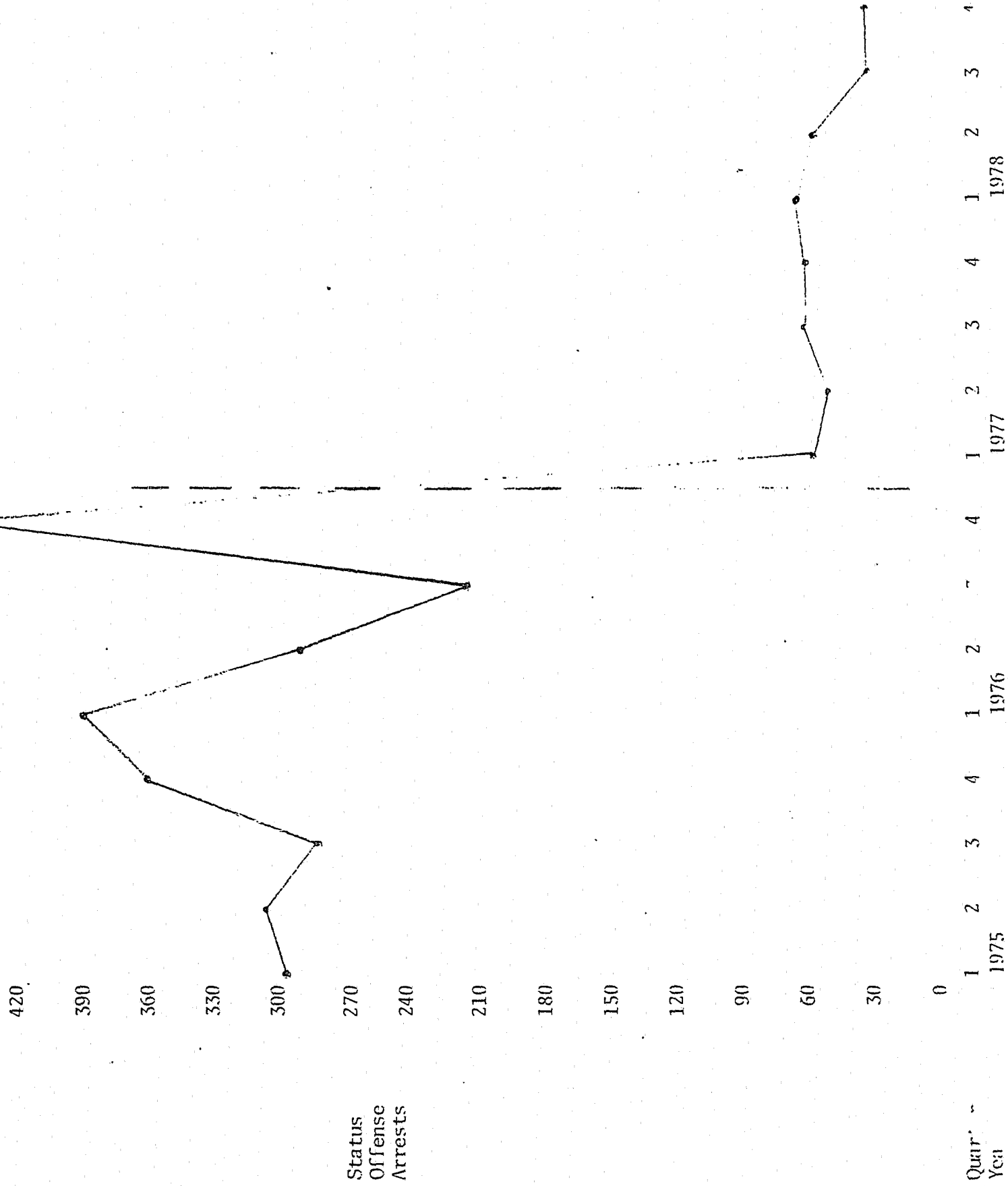


FIGURE IV
Number of Status Offense Arrests
by Quarter for 1975 through 1978
Alameda County

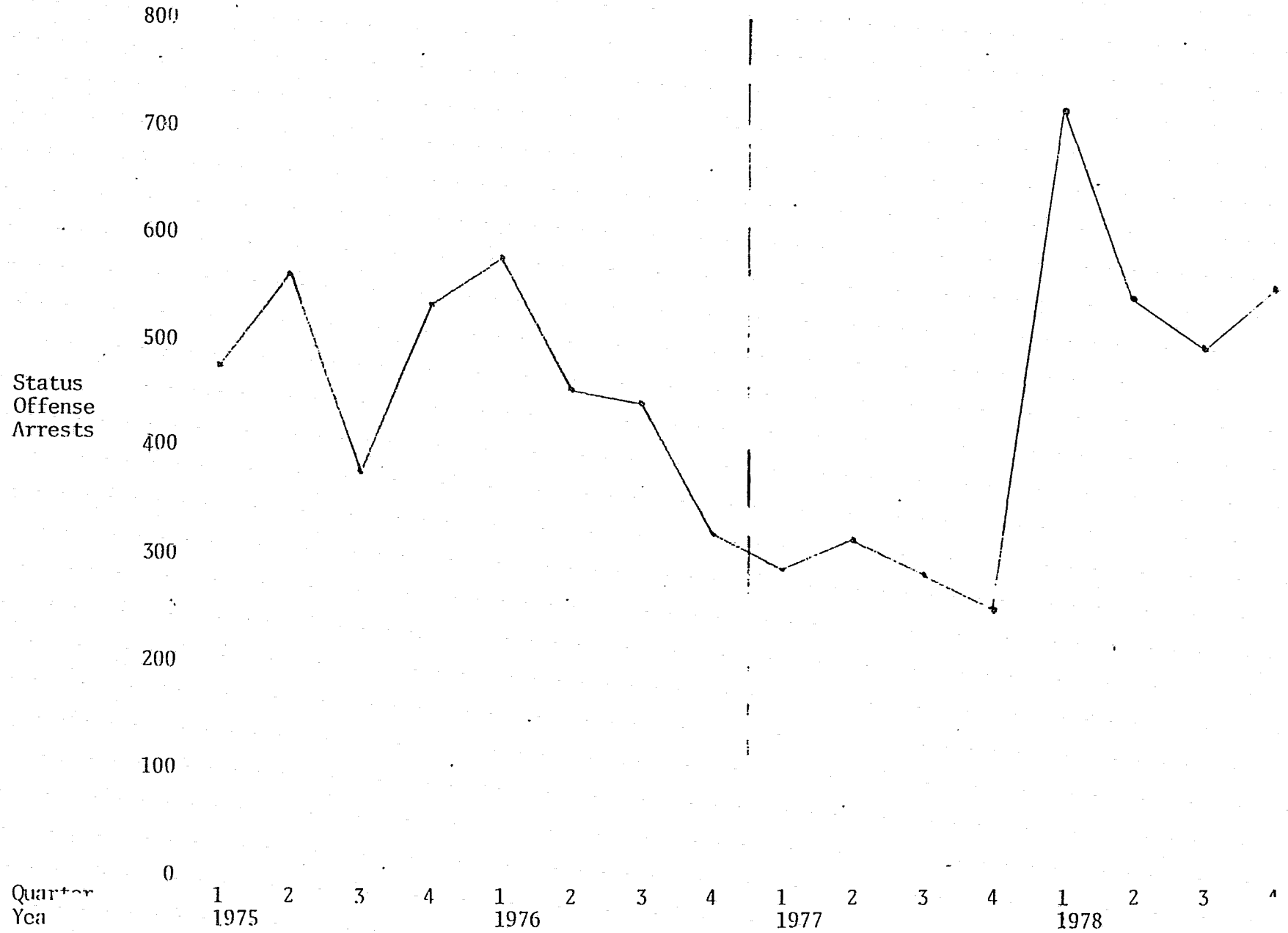


FIGURE V
Number of Status Offense Arrests
by Quarter for 1975 through 1978
Marin County

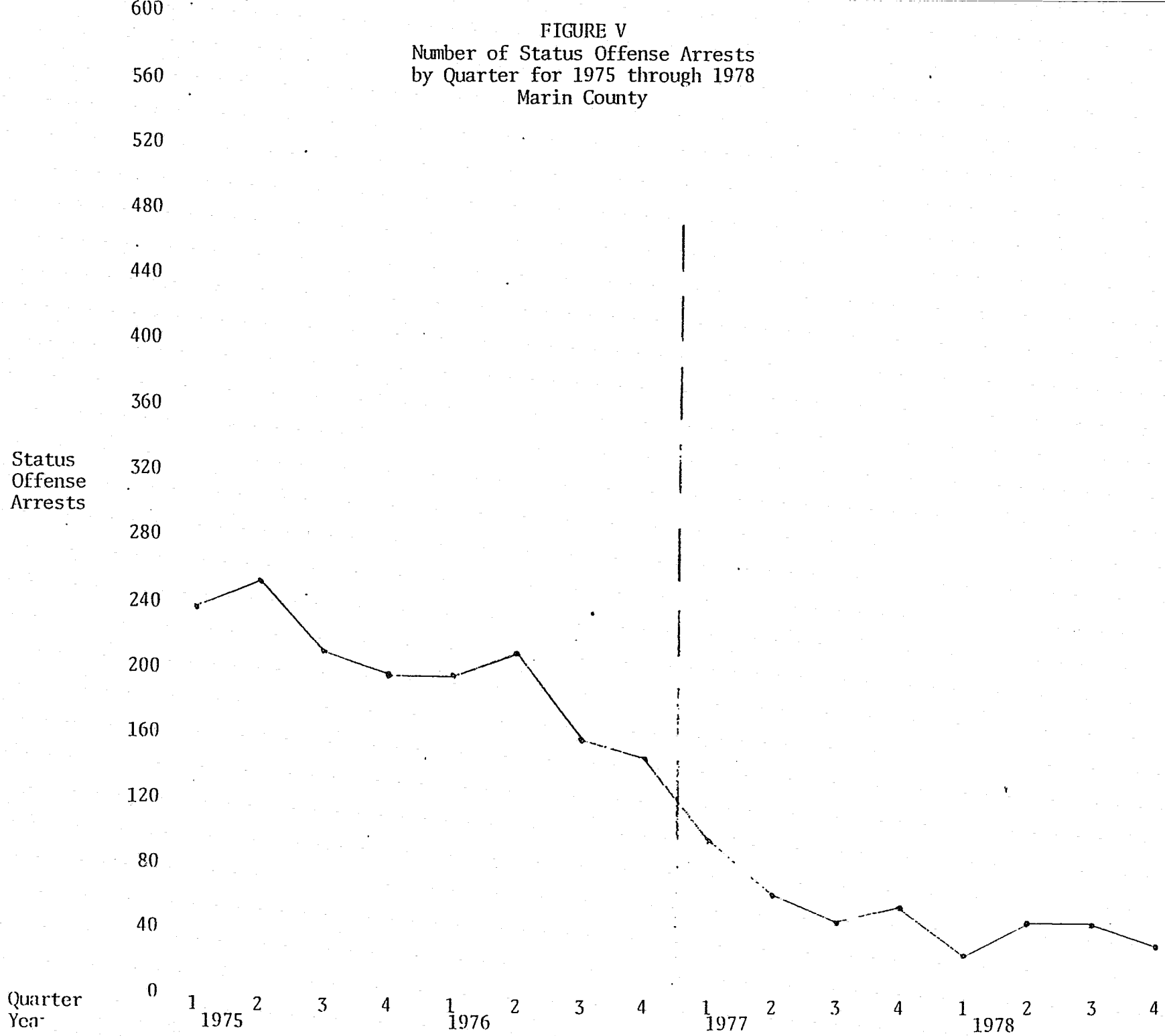


FIGURE VI
Number of Status Offense Arrests
by Quarter for 1975 through 1978
Placer County

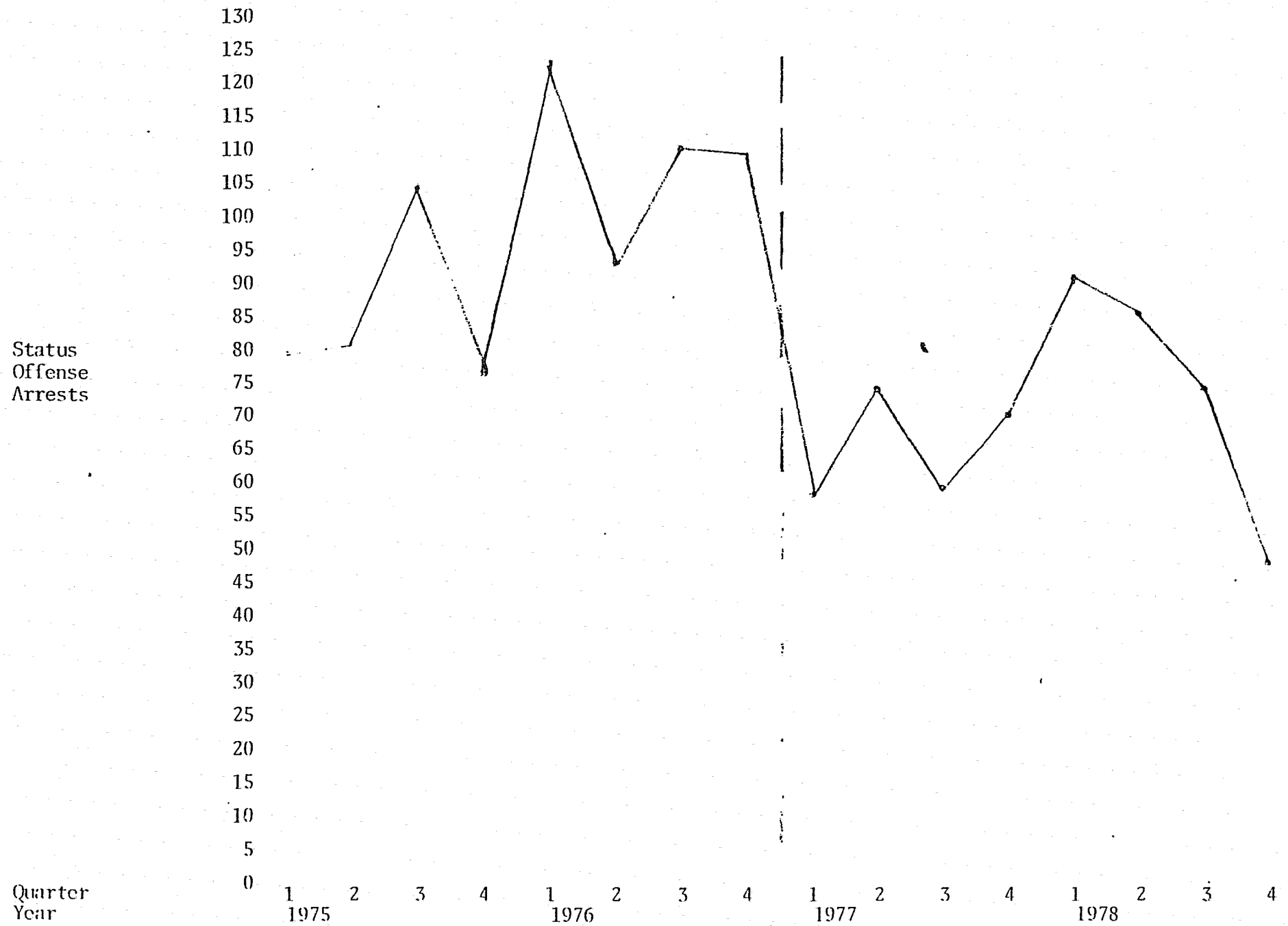


FIGURE VII
Number os Status Offense Arrests
by Quarter for 1975 through 1978
Sacramento County

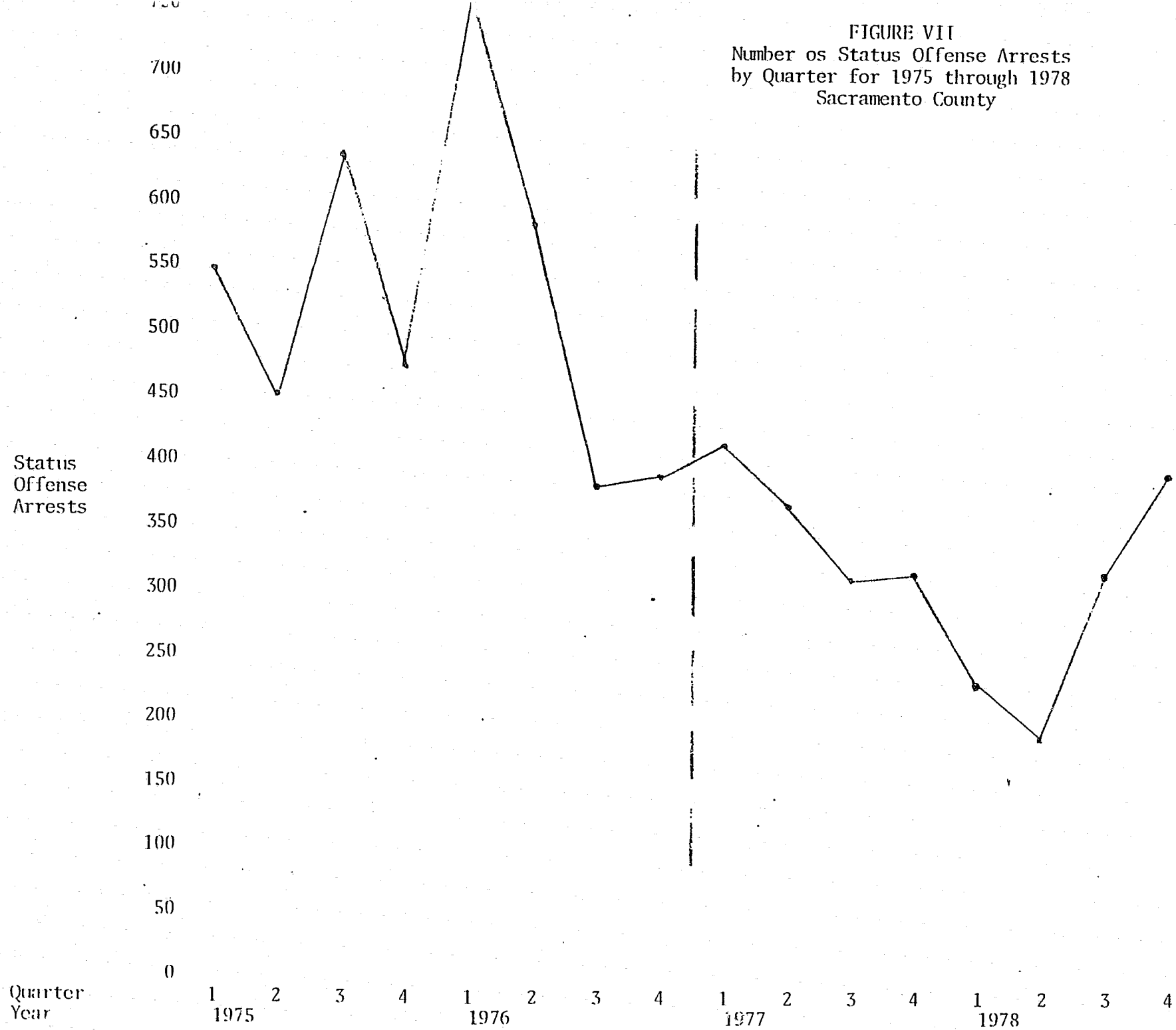


FIGURE VIII
Number of Status Offense Arrests
by Quarter for 1975 through 1978
Solano County

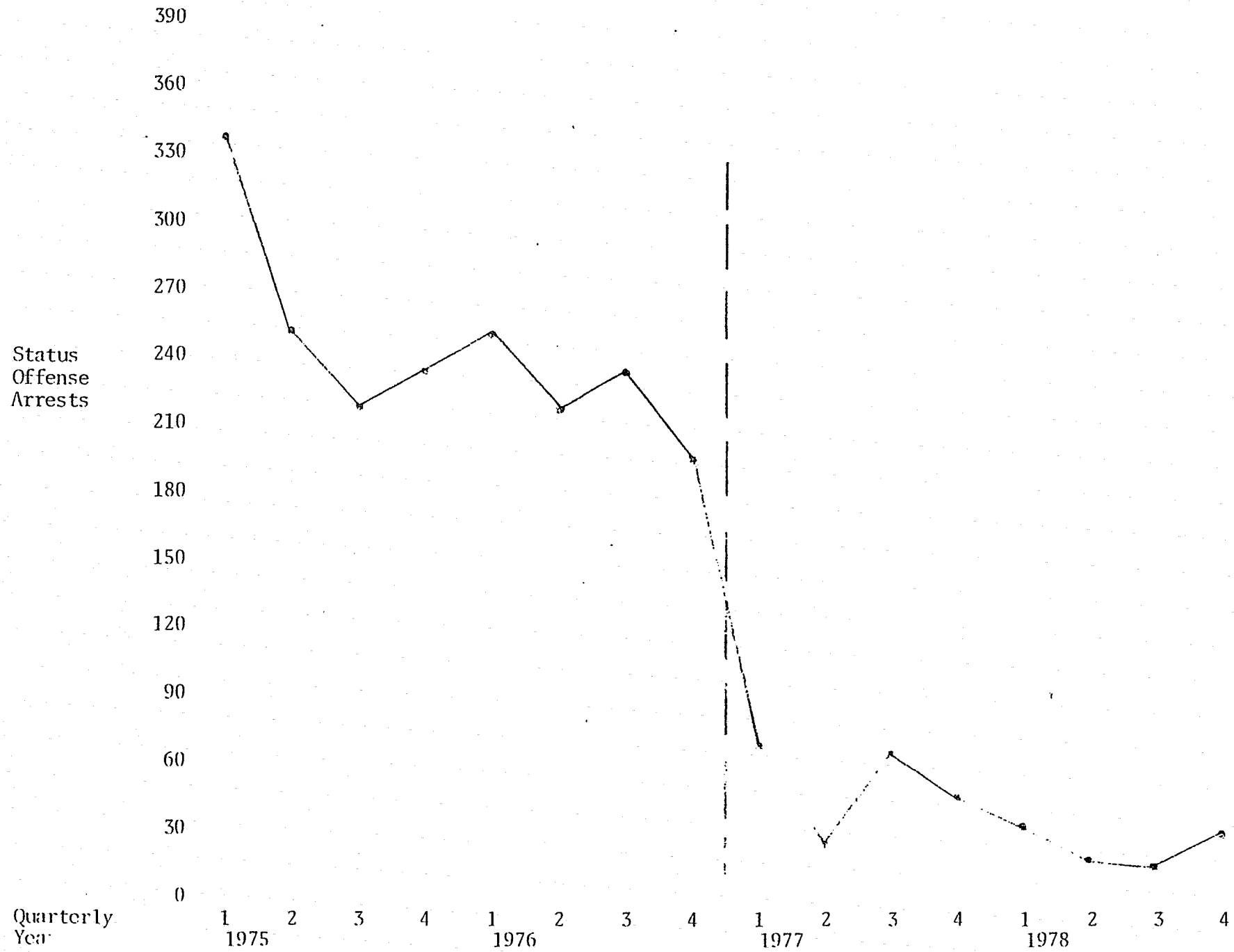


FIGURE IX
 Number of Dependency Detention Hearings
 by Month for 1976 through 1978
 Los Angeles County

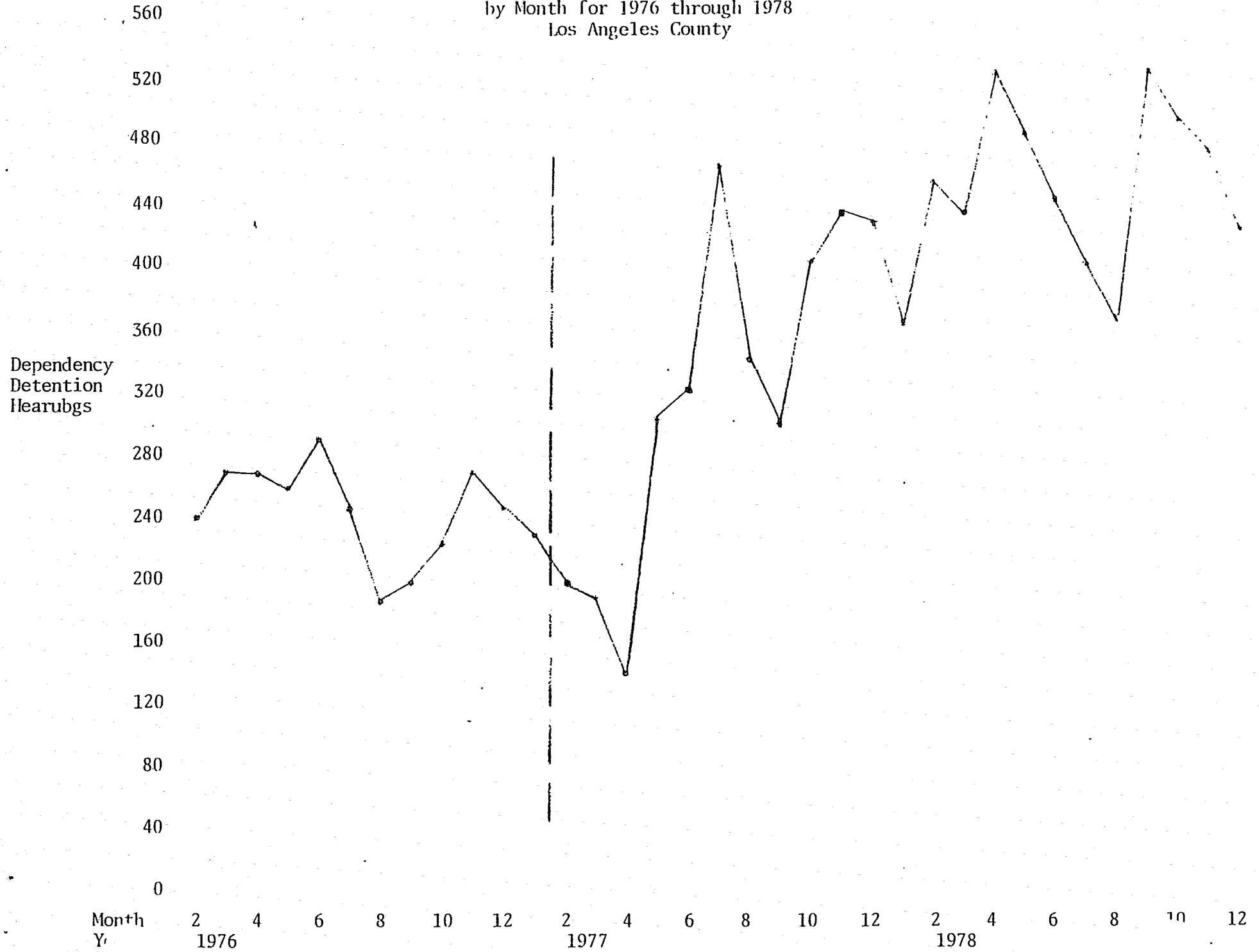


FIGURE X
 Number of Dependency Detention Hearings
 by Month for 1976 through 1978
 San Bernardino County

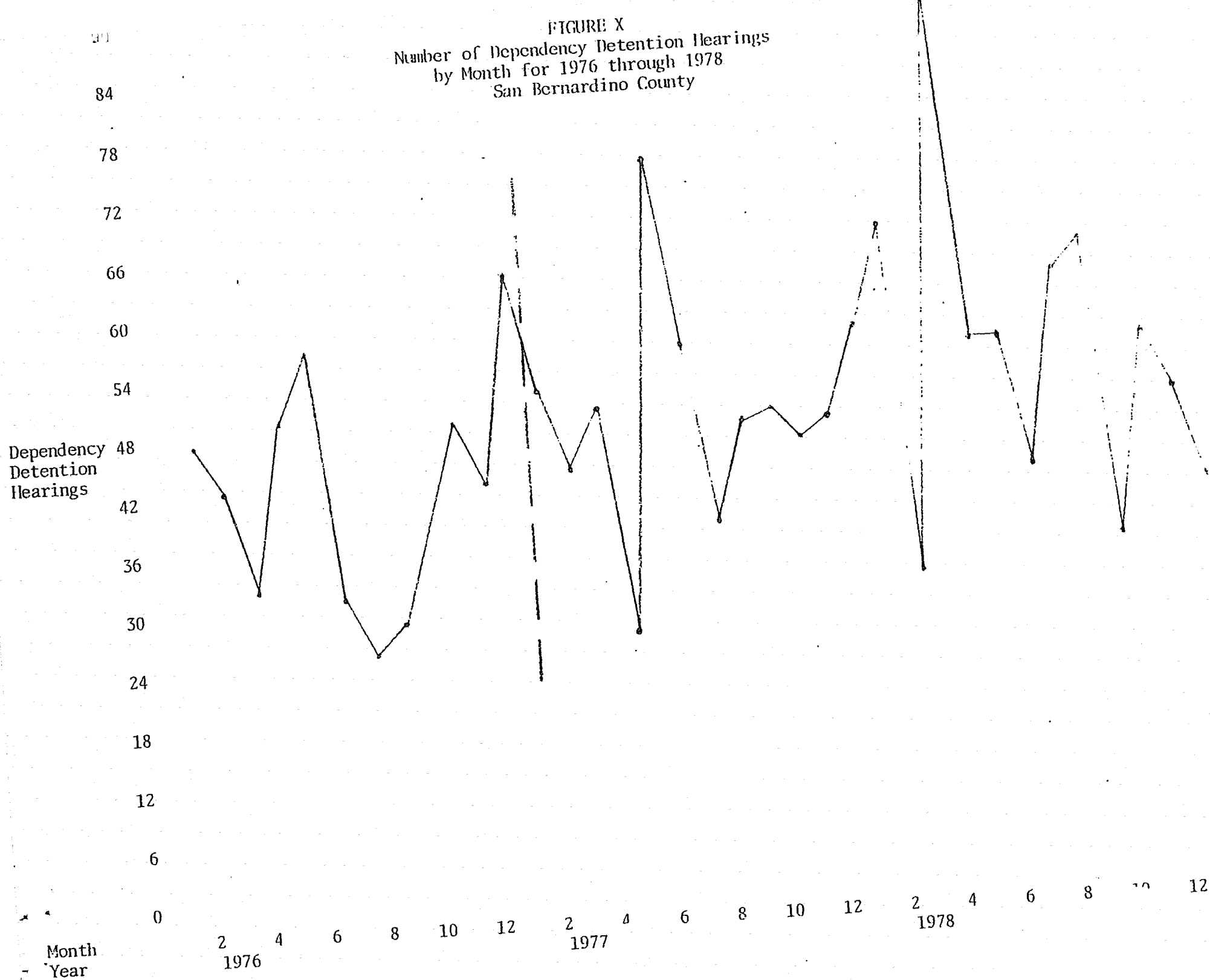


FIGURE XI
Number of Dependency Detention Hearings
by Month for 1976 through 1978
Ventury County

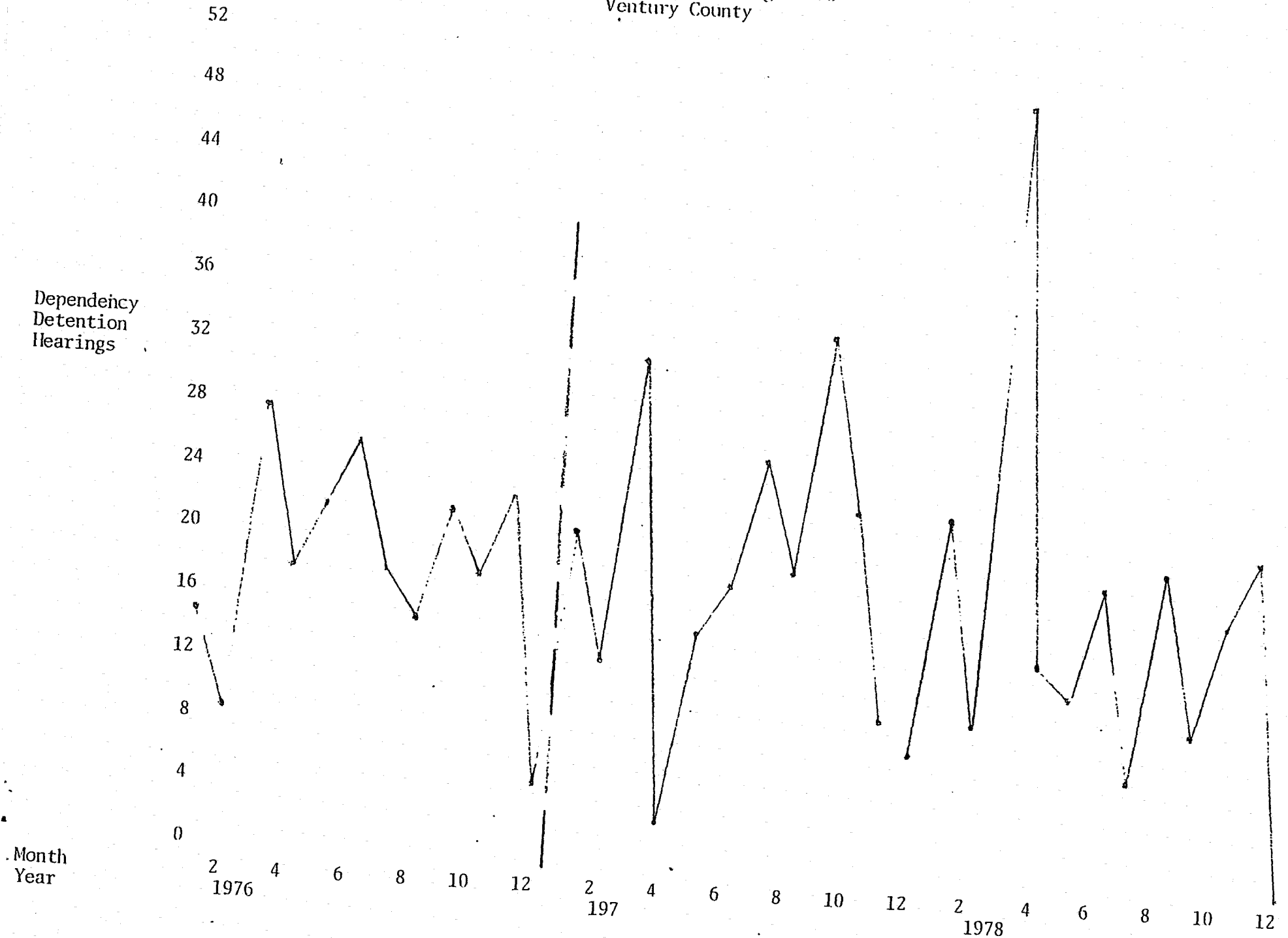


FIGURE XII
 Number of Dependency Detention Hearings
 by Month for 1976 through 1978
 Alameda County

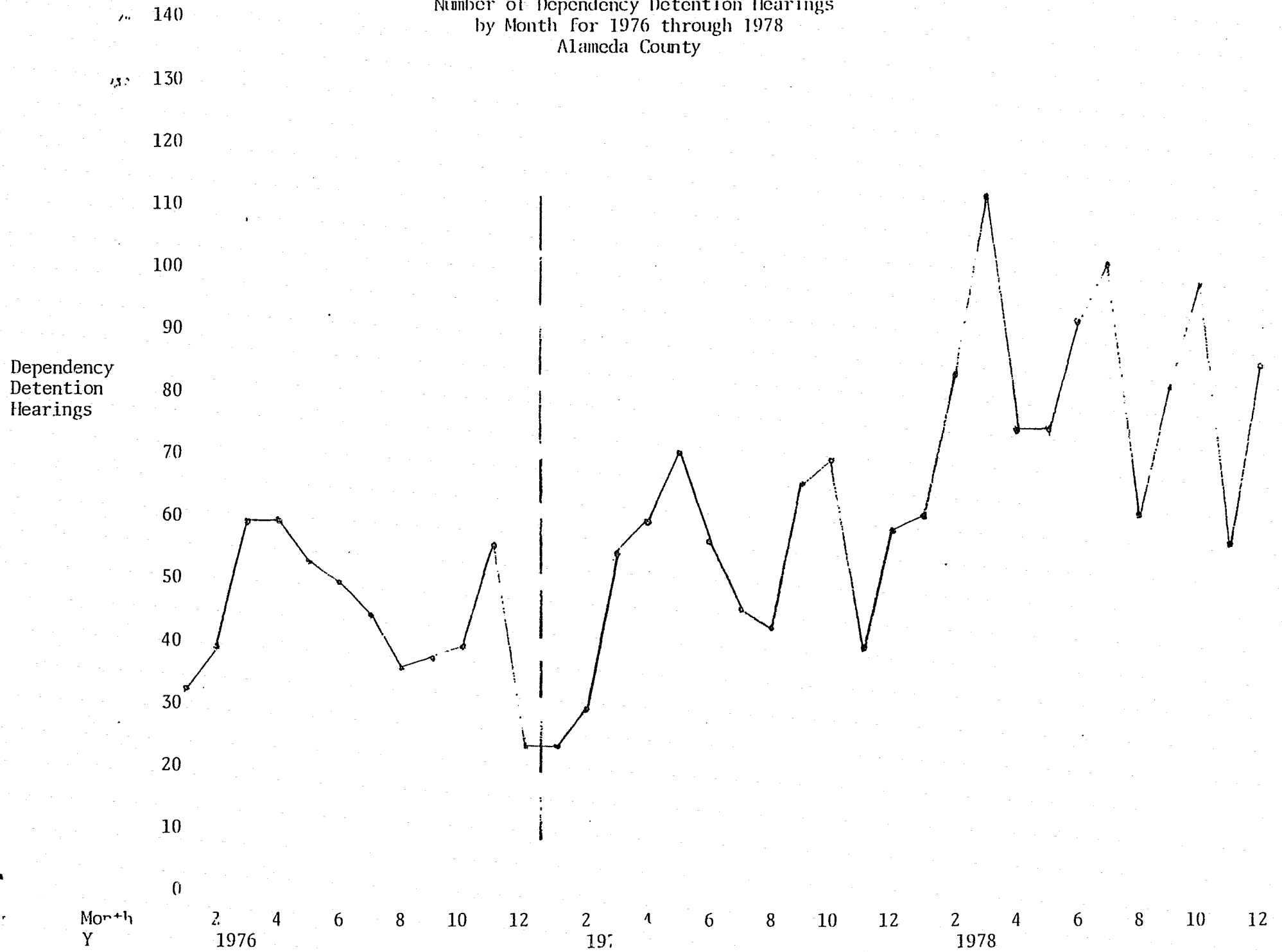


FIGURE XIII
 Number of Dependency Detention Hearings
 by Month for 1976 through 1978
 Marin County

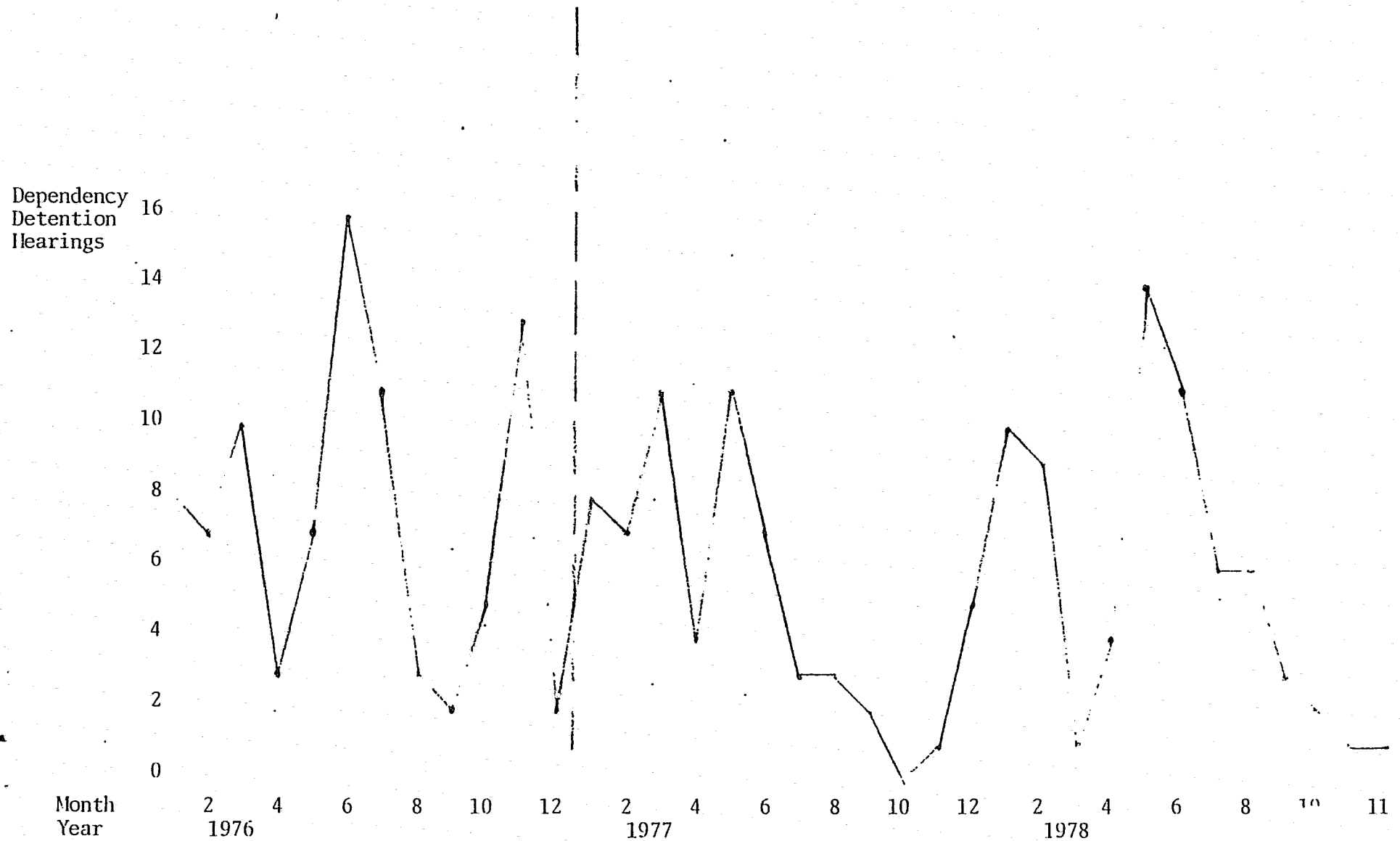


FIGURE XV
 Number of Dependency Detention Hearings
 by Month for 1976 through 1978
 Sacramento County

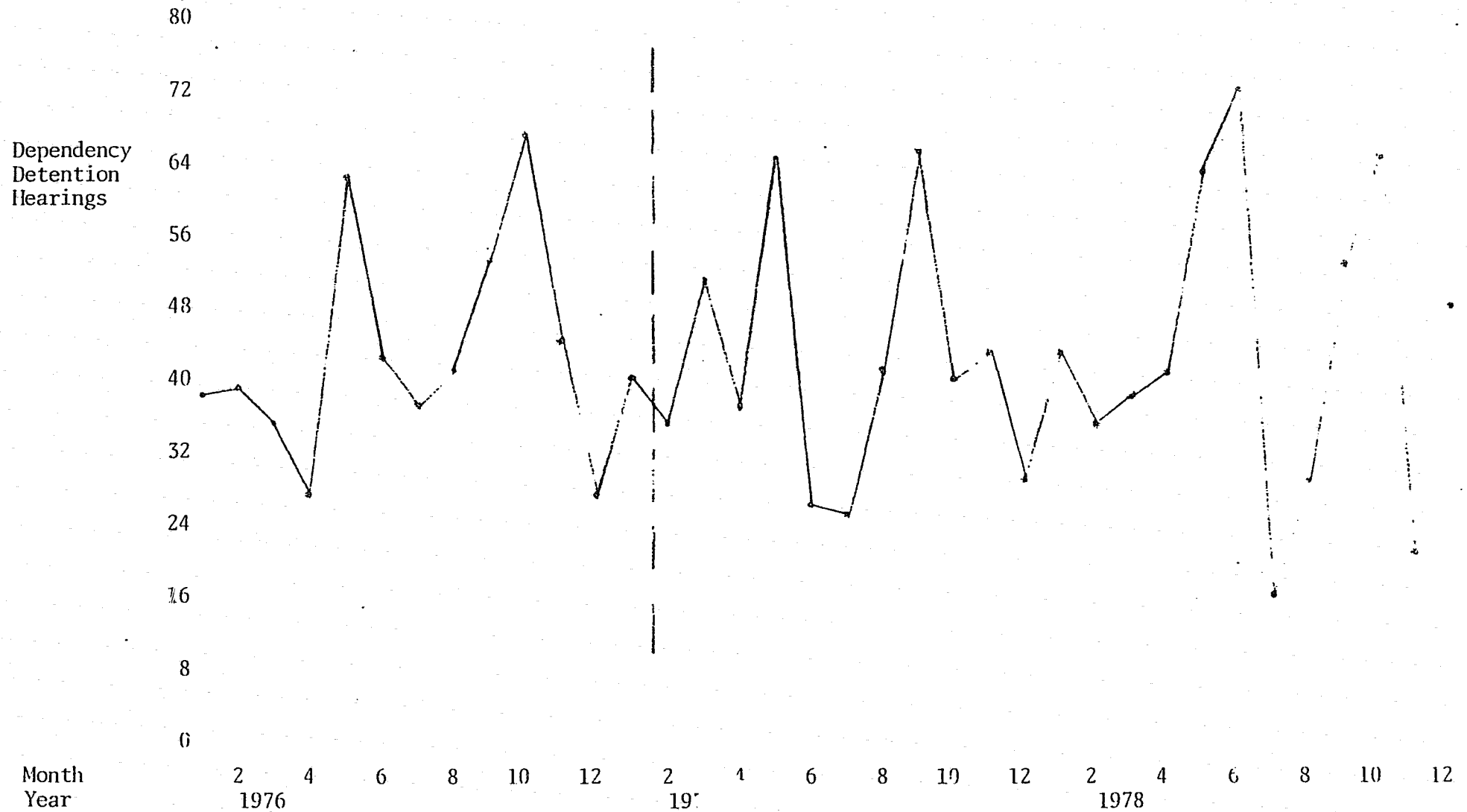


FIGURE XVI
Number of Dependency Detention Hearings
by Month from 1976 through 1978
Solano County

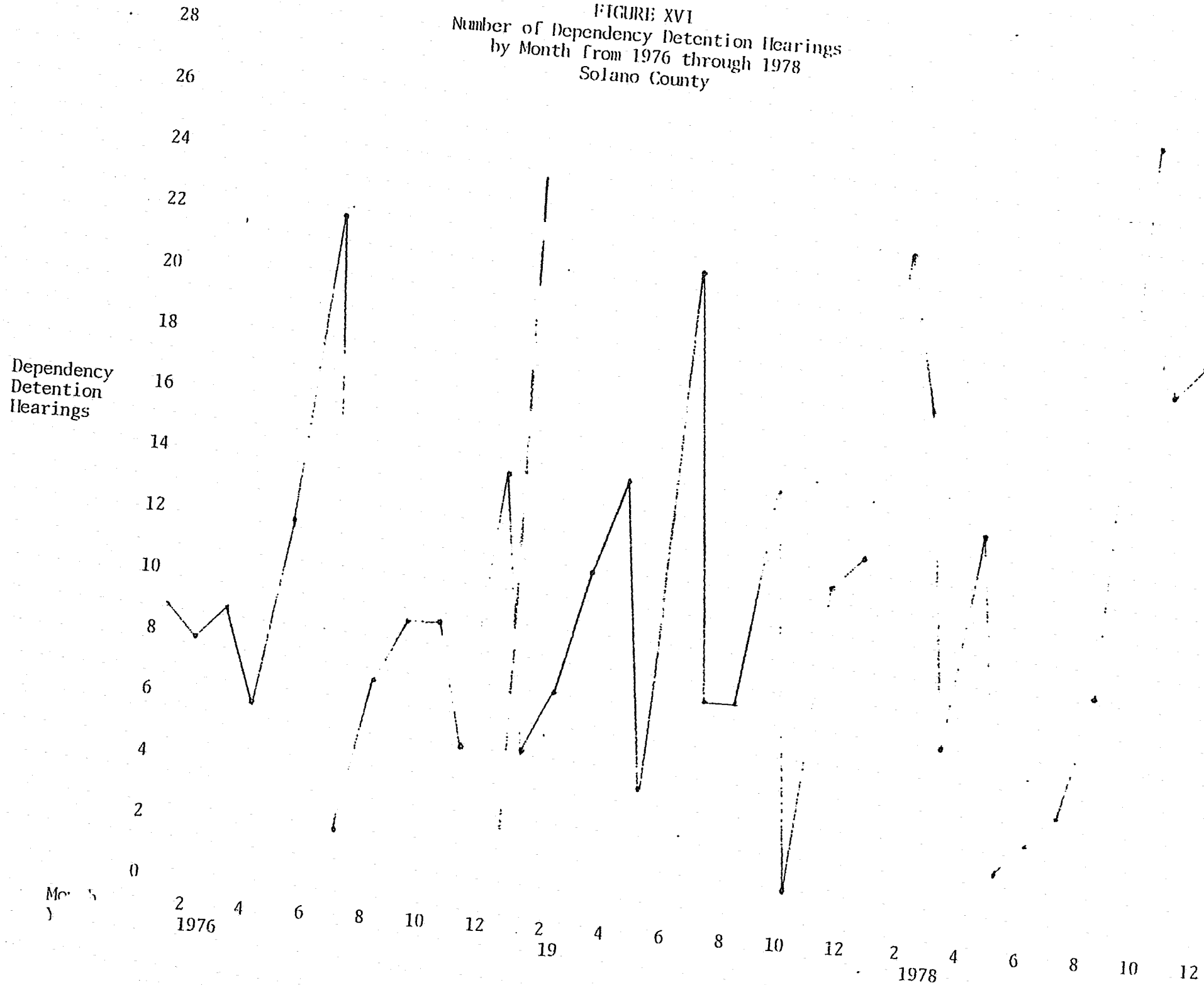


TABLE 73

Responses to Survey Questions Concerning the Possible Impact of AB3121
on Dependency and Neglect Petitions Broken Down by Type of Respondent

<u>Question</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
Are dependency petitions affected?			
Welfare	24 (53%)	18 (39%)	4 (9%)
Probation	3 (17%)	13 (73%)	2 (11%)
Are dependency petitions filed now where status offense petitions would have been in the past?			
Welfare	29 (63%)	12 (26%)	1 (11%)
Probation	6 (33%)	11 (61%)	1 (6%)

TABLE 74

Distribution of Perceived Percent Increases in
Dependency Petition Filing Due to AB3121

<u>Estimated Percent Increase</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
0 - 1%	4
1 - 5%	8
5 - 10%	7
10 - 20%	3
20 - 50%	2
Unknown	3