



YOLO COUNTY
NeighborhoodCourt
RESTORATIVE JUSTICE FOR A BETTER COMMUNITY
A Division of the District Attorney

Program Recidivism Study: 2017 Outcomes & Analysis

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Abstract

Neighborhood Court (NHC) is a restorative justice diversion program that offers a community based resolution process which allows participants to bypass the traditional criminal justice system and avoid a criminal conviction. The NHC resolution process seeks to address the underlying causes of misconduct by developing collaborative outcomes through a three-step conference. Participants meet face-to-face with community members to discuss the incident, identify the harms from their behavior, and find ways to repair those harms. This is formalized in an agreement between all parties; upon completion of which, the participant's charges are dismissed. With this approach, NHC seeks to more fully engage participants, and ultimately reduce the risk of recidivism for program participants by addressing the underlying causes of criminal misconduct. In this study of 640 misdemeanor-level NHC participants, only 4.8% were found to have been rearrested within one year of graduation from NHC.

Research Design

Phase 1, Data Collection: Using information from previous recidivism checks and LawSUITE¹, NHC staff compiled a spreadsheet containing the CII numbers² of every individual who participated in NHC. New CIIs were run for each individual recorded in the spreadsheet. This spreadsheet will improve the efficiency of future data collection by enabling staff to simply copy the CII numbers for past participants into the Omnixx system³ for subsequent recidivism checks.

Phase 2, Data Entry: After CII data were collected for all individuals in the sample, data were entered into spreadsheets for each year (ordered by year of the conference). These spreadsheets capture every offense recorded on the CII, allowing for analysis based on participant age, type of offense, number of offenses prior to participation in NHC, length of time to program completion, and various other factors.

Phase 3, Quality Control: CIIs were reviewed by NHC's Supervising Deputy District Attorney to ensure the accuracy of data reported. Department of Motor Vehicle records were used to verify outcomes for driving under the influence (DUI) offenses. Following this review process, statistics were compiled for this report.

Definitions of Recidivism

This study observes two definitions of recidivism; one defined as a new arrest within a certain period of time post-completion, and the other defined as receiving a new conviction within a certain period of time post-completion. The study uses checkpoints of one year and three years. The sample sizes differ between these two checkpoints.

Sample Size

The sample of NHC participants used in this report includes all program graduates who entered with a misdemeanor charge and have had at least one year pass since graduation. As such, individuals who participated in NHC in 2017 were not included in this study. For the three-year recidivism check, only

¹ LawSUITE: The Yolo County District Attorney's internal case management system.

² CII: Criminal Index Inquiry. Each individual captured in the CII system has a unique CII number. The CII database captures information on criminal offenses recorded by all law enforcement agencies in the state of California.

³ Omnixx: The software used by District Attorney staff to pull CIIs from the state's database.

individuals who graduated at least three years prior to data collection were included in the sample. Individuals who participated in NHC on separate occasions for subsequent offenses are counted as part of the sample for each separate enrollment and counted as recidivists for new arrests but not for conviction.

Only data from the CII and DMV systems are used, the results are based entirely on the data available at the time the recidivism study was conducted. For the purposes of this study, local internal data captured in LawSUITE was not used in determining recidivism. This is to ensure consistency in reporting. LawSUITE provides data for Yolo County offenses only. It would create an inaccurate bias to include locally collected data when similar data for offenses that occurred in other counties is not readily available.

The Results

The results of NHC’s 2017 recidivism check are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: NHC Program Recidivism Rate

Year	Conviction (1 yr)	Conviction (3 yr)	Arrest (1 yr)	Arrest (3 yr)
2013	2/58 (3.4%)	4/58 (6.9%)	3/58 (5.2%)	6/58 (10.3%)
2014	4/173 (2.3%)	8/140 (5.7%)	8/173 (4.6%)	15/140 (10.7%)
2015	13/219 (5.9%)	N/A	16/219 (7.3%)	N/A
2016	1/190 (0.5%)	N/A	4/190 (1.6%)	N/A
TOTAL	20/640 (3.1%)	12/198 (6%)	31/640 (4.8%)	21/198 (10.6%)

A notable increase in recidivism rates is observed between participants 3 years after program completion compared to those in the one-year checkpoint. However, it is not unexpected that this rate would increase given a larger window of time.

Table 2: NHC Program Recidivism Rate – First-Time Offenders

Year	Conviction (1 yr)	Conviction (3 yr)	Arrest (1 yr)	Arrest (3 yr)
2013	2/53 (3.7%)	4/53 (7.5%)	3/53 (5.6%)	6/53 (11.3%)
2014	4/153 (2.6%)	7/124 (5.6%)	6/153 (3.9%)	13/124 (10.5%)
2015	7/172 (4.1%)	N/A	8/172 (4.7%)	N/A
2016	1/150 (0.6%)	N/A	1/150 (0.6%)	N/A
TOTAL	14/528 (2.6%)	11/177 (6.2%)	18/528 (3.4%)	19/177 (10.7%)

Tables 2 and 3 demonstrate that the program produced lower recidivism rates for participants categorized as “first-time offenders” than for individuals with prior criminal history. For the purposes of this study, “first-time offenders” were defined as having no prior arrests on record within the state of California.

Of the 640 program participants included in the recidivism study’s sample, 488 (76.3%) of them were first-time offenders who did not recidivate at any point. These individuals had no prior offenses on record in the state of California and were not rearrested after participation in NHC.

Interestingly, while first-time offenders appear slightly less likely to be rearrested or convicted within the first year post-graduation, the rates for rearrest and conviction within three years post-graduation are equivalent to the rates for the program overall. This could call for further examination.

Table 3: NHC Program Recidivism Rate – One or More Prior Arrests

Year	Conviction (1 yr)	Arrest (1 yr)
2013	0/6 (0%)	1/6 (16.7%)
2014	0/19 (0%)	2/19 (10.5%)
2015	7/46 (15.2%)	9/46 (19.6%)
2016	0/41 (0%)	3/41 (7.3%)
TOTAL	7/112 (6.25%)	15/112 (13.4%)

Due to the small sample size of participants with one or more prior arrests in 2013 and 2014, the three-year checkpoint is not included in Table 3. Comparing the outcomes to the results for individuals with no prior offenses, we observe that program participants with a prior arrest on record appear nearly four times more likely to be rearrested and over two times more likely to receive a subsequent conviction. 17.5% of participants included in this study had a prior arrest on record.

Table 4: Number of Prior Arrests over Time – Misdemeanor Participants

Prior Arrests	2013	2014	2015	2016
0	54 (88.5%)	167 (85.2%)	195 (78.3%)	207 (75.1%)
1	6 (9.8%)	21 (10.7%)	37 (14.9%)	37 (13.4%)
2	1 (1.6%)	5 (2.6%)	8 (3.2%)	12 (4.3%)
3	0 (0%)	1 (0.5%)	5 (2%)	5 (1.8%)
4	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	7 (2.5%)
5	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.8%)	6 (2.2%)
7	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.4%)	2 (0.7%)
10	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.4%)	0 (0%)

Table 4 shows that the percentage of misdemeanor participants who meet the standard of “first-time offenders” has steadily decreased year over year. Although NHC was originally framed as a first-time offender program, NHC’s eligibility criteria only identifies convictions, not arrests, as grounds for exclusion. Thus, a number of participants with prior arrests were admitted into the program, even in the earlier years.

Table 5: Stats on Program Participants

	2013	2014	2015	2016	TOTAL
Average Age	21 years	22 years	25 years	27 years	23.75 years
Completion Rate	148/153 (96.7%)	317/343 (92.4%)	289/321 (90%)	320/344 (93%)	1074/1161 (92.5%)
Completion (Misdemeanors Only)	59/61 (96.7%)	173/196 (88.3%)	219/250 (87.6%)	252/276 (91.3%)	704/784 (89.8%)
Completion (Infractions Only)	89/92 (96.7%)	144/147 (97.9%)	70/71 (98.9%)	68/68 (100%)	372/378 (98.4%)
Misdemeanor %	39.8%	57.1%	77.8%	80.2%	67.5%
Median Time to Completion	43 days	43 days	56 days	68 days	49.5 days

Table 5 shows that the average participant age has increased year-over-year, indicating an expansion from primarily college-aged participants to a much broader range of ages. As the program has moved beyond a

first-time offender program and expanded into Woodland and West Sacramento, NHC began taking a more diverse caseload with a wider variety of qualifying offenses (see Appendix 2: Offense Type Breakdown).

From 2013-2016, 92% of Neighborhood Court participants successfully completed the program. Even though the number of misdemeanor cases increased year-over-year, the completion rate for the program overall has consistently remained at 90% or higher. The spike in 2016’s completion rate could be attributed to increased staff efforts to engage participants post-conference and encourage agreement completion. The high success rate for infraction-level offenses also inflates the overall completion rate compared to the misdemeanor-only numbers.

Although the first year and a half of NHC were fairly consistent in regards to the length of agreements and the time it took to complete them, a spike is observed in 2015 and 2016 which correlates with an increase in both the types of offenses and the number of participants with prior offenses admitted. With the increase in the complexity of NHC cases, the number of extensions granted to program participants who would otherwise be in failure status also increased—thus lengthening the median time to completion.

Table 6: Recidivism Rate for Participants with Greater than 50 Days to Completion

Year	Conviction (1 yr)	Conviction (3 yr)	Arrest (1 yr)	Arrest (3 yr)
2013	2/27 (7.4%)	3/27 (11.1%)	2/27 (7.4%)	3/27 (11.1%)
2014	5/82 (6.1%)	9/78 (11.5%)	8/82 (9.8%)	16/78 (20.5%)
2015	12/122 (9.8%)	N/A	15/122 (12.3%)	N/A
2016	0/103 (0%)	N/A	1/103 (1%)	N/A
TOTAL	19/334 (5.7%)	12/105 (11.4%)	26/334 (7.8%)	19/105 (18.1%)

Table 6 measures the recidivism rate for participants who took longer than the overall median completion time to successfully graduate from the program (49.5 days). The recidivism rate for these participants is universally higher across the board. It appears, the longer an individual takes to complete NHC, the greater the chance that person will recidivate. This could be due to a variety of factors; since the duration of an agreement is not predetermined, volunteers could assign lengthier assignments to more complex cases where the participant is at a higher risk of recidivism than average.

Tables 7 – 9 include a breakdown of recidivism in each of the three major cities. Neighborhood Court originally began as a pilot project in Davis; expansion began in earnest starting in 2015. Due to the small sample size of cases in Woodland and West Sacramento that satisfy the three-year benchmark, these calculations are not included.

Table 7: Program Recidivism Rate – City of Davis

<i>DAVIS</i>				
Year	Conviction (1 yr)	Conviction (3 yr)	Arrest (1 yr)	Arrest (3 yr)
2013	2/27 (7.4%)	3/27 (11.1%)	2/27 (7.4%)	3/27 (11.1%)
2014	5/82 (6.1%)	9/78 (11.5%)	8/82 (9.8%)	16/78 (20.5%)
2015	12/122 (9.8%)	N/A	15/122 (12.3%)	N/A
2016	0/103 (0%)	N/A	1/103 (1%)	N/A
TOTAL	19/334 (5.7%)	12/105 (11.4%)	26/334 (7.8%)	19/105 (18.1%)

Table 8: Program Recidivism Rate – City of West Sacramento

<i>WEST SACRAMENTO</i>				
Year	Conviction (1 yr)	Conviction (3 yr)	Arrest (1 yr)	Arrest (3 yr)
2014	0/10 (0%)	N/A	0/10 (0%)	N/A
2015	2/43 (4.7%)	N/A	3/43 (7%)	N/A
2016	0/33 (0%)	N/A	1/33 (3%)	N/A
TOTAL	2/86 (2.3%)	N/A	4/86 (4.7%)	N/A

Table 9: Program Recidivism Rate – City of Woodland

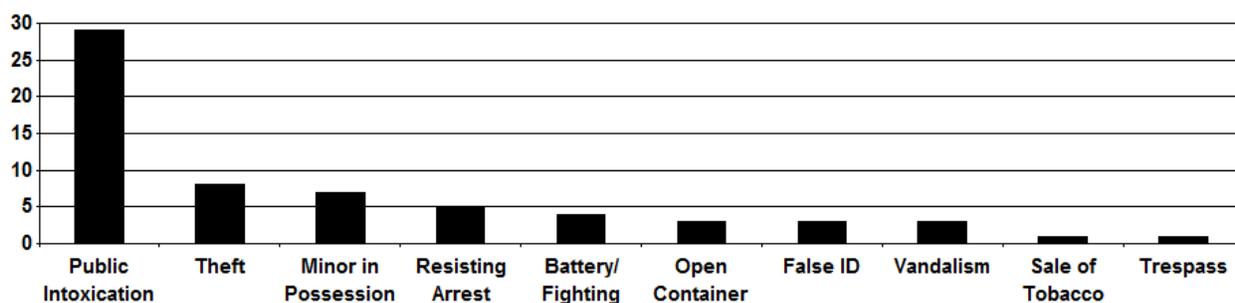
<i>WOODLAND</i>				
Year	Conviction (1 yr)	Conviction (3 yr)	Arrest (1 yr)	Arrest (3 yr)
2015	1/28 (3.6%)	N/A	1/28 (3.6%)	N/A
2016	0/37 (0%)	N/A	0/37 (0%)	N/A
TOTAL	1/65 (1.5%)	N/A	1/65 (1.5%)	N/A

However, the preliminary data in Table 8 suggests that the recidivism rate within one year for West Sacramento participants is lower than the rate in Davis.

While the Davis Neighborhood Court primarily serves college-aged offenders committing largely alcohol-related offenses, West Sacramento’s branch serves a much wider demographic range of participants and mainly receives referrals for theft-related offenses. Although program staff originally anticipated that this population would be more difficult, the notion that the program produces similar recidivism outcomes among these differing types of cases is encouraging. It suggests that Neighborhood Court’s approach is successfully transferrable to a wider variety of crime types than those that were commonly handled in the pilot phase. The Yolo County District Attorney’s Office has taken an incremental approach to expansion.

In future recidivism studies, we anticipate that city-by-city recidivism data will become more concrete; it is difficult to draw conclusions from a small sample size.

Table 10: NHC Offenses Among Recidivists



As shown in Table 10, Public Intoxication offenses processed through NHC show the highest risk of recidivism for program participants. Looking at the types of subsequent offenses committed by these recidivists, we observe that the most common form of recidivism is an escalation of alcohol-related issues.

(For full details on the program’s recidivists, see Appendix 1: Breakdown of Recidivist Outcomes).

Table 11: Alcohol-related NHC Offenses Leading to Subsequent DUI Offense

	2013	2014	2015	2016	TOTAL
As a % of Recidivists	3/6 (50%)	12/21 (57%)	8/21 (38.1%)	1/4 (25%)	24/52 (46%)

Among the population of participants that recidivated, Table 11 shows a very high frequency of alcohol-related offenses where participants continue to misuse alcohol and are subsequently arrested for DUI's. These types of recidivists are, by far, the most common occurrence observed in this study.

Table 12: Alcohol-related NHC Offenses Leading to Subsequent Alcohol-related Offense (DUI & Public Intoxication/Minor in Possession)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	TOTAL
As a % of Recidivists	3/6 (50%)	16/21 (76.2%)	12/21 (57.1%)	2/4 (33%)	33/52 (63.5%)

When broadening those criteria to include any subsequent alcohol-related offense, the numbers increase substantially (shown in Table 12). Although somewhat expected due to the fact that NHC's caseload has historically consisted of alcohol-related offenses due to the high rate of these offenses occurring within the city of Davis, this prompts the question of what more can be done to better serve individuals who have a high risk of recidivating due to alcohol issues.

In order to answer that question, it could be important to understand what these recidivists were assigned as part of their Neighborhood Court agreements (Table 13).

Table 13: NHC Agreement Assignments for DUI Recidivists

UC Davis ATOD Program	6/24 (25%)
Alcoholics Anonymous Meetings	5/24 (20.8%)
MADD Victim Impact Panel	1/24 (4.2%)
CFI Drug & Alcohol Class	3/24 (12.5%)
Writing Assignments	19/24 (79.2%)
CFI Goal-Directed Behavior Workbook	4/24 (16.6%)
Mental Health Counseling	2/24 (8.3%)
Other	3/24 (12.5%)

NHC currently lacks the ability to promote treatment and counseling programs in a meaningful capacity. Alcohol counseling services are currently only available to UC Davis students—an obvious gap in the availability of services. Without the ability to assess individuals for available health care services and a lack of widely-available alcohol/drug counseling in Yolo County, NHC currently does not make referrals counseling programs for non-UCD participants. Furthermore, NHC volunteers can only base outcomes on self-reported patterns of alcohol use and the contents of a police report. If an individual is unwilling to take accountability for their alcohol consumption (a common issue in problem drinkers), they may go through the entire conference without volunteers discovering the true extent of that individual's problematic drinking habits. Currently, the program only has six available options to address alcohol issues: ATOD, Alcoholics Anonymous, Al-Anon, the Center for Intervention (CFI)'s Drug and Alcohol class, the Rethinking Drinking workbook, and MADD's Victim Impact Panel.

The true success rate of the 12-step AA program is difficult to gauge. Self-reported results from AA suggest a 75% success rate. However, the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) estimates that approximately 10% of individuals who join a 12-step program actually recover. Peer reviewed studies range from as low as 5% success to as high as 31%. According to a study of AA membership surveys taken from 1968 through 1996, 81% of new members stopped attending meetings within the first month, 90% stopped attending after 90 days, and 95% stopped attending after 12 months—indicating a very low retention rate for the program. Although the UC Davis ATOD program promotes a harm reduction approach rather than an abstinence-only approach, this program is only available to students and no equivalent program exists for the general public. Educational options such as workbooks and classes are not a substitute for true treatment and counseling programs.

A 1999 study published in the Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs found that the MADD Victim Impact Panel was effective at preventing subsequent DUI offenses for individuals who had committed one prior DUI offense. Although promoting the use of MADD Victim Impact Panels in agreements may help address the issue by focusing on prevention for DUI recidivism, this is likely not a “silver bullet” solution.

Recommendations:

- Implement a front-end assessment tool for alcohol-related offenses to gauge the severity of alcohol use. Although this method still relies on self-reporting, a formalized process may assist in improving agreement outcomes by crafting better recommendations for volunteers.
- Screen participants for health coverage (private insurance/Medi-Cal) and assist with linkages to outpatient treatment programs when appropriate. In cases where the participant lacks health care, help connect them with Medi-Cal if eligible.
- Emphasis on harms-reduction approaches may prove more likely to promote meaningful change in young people than programs that promote abstinence. Search for new agreement options that utilize this approach.
- Explore funding options for an Alcohol & Drug Specialist classification to provide additional services in-house, or perhaps in partnership with HHSA.
- Promote the use of the MADD Victim Impact Panel in agreements for alcohol-related offenses, especially in cases where the participant has a prior DUI offense.
- Provide additional training to volunteers regarding alcoholism and abuse; currently NHC only provides supplemental training to educate volunteers on the UCD ATOD program and AA.

Table 14: Agreement Item Summary – Non-Alcohol Offenses

Writing Assignments	9/11 (81.8%)
CFI Goal-Directed Behavior Workbook	2/11 (18%)
Community Service	2/11 (18%)
Counseling	1/11 (9%)
HHSA/Social Worker Referral	3/11 (27.3%)
Alcoholics Anonymous Meetings*	1/11 (9%)
Other	2/11 (18%)

* Assigned in Petty Theft case where participant stole alcohol in addition to food.

As observed among the alcohol-related offenses, NHC Panelists assign writing assignments (typically a research paper, reflective essay, or apology letter) at a high rate (Table 14). Although volunteers seek to make these assignments germane to the nature of the criminal misconduct, these assignments do not appear to be very effective in combating recidivism for higher-risk individuals.

Theft (8 recidivists) is the most common offense for recidivists. The types of subsequent crimes vary; one person went from Petty Theft to a DUI; three of them continued to steal; one person was charged with domestic violence; one person got disturbing the peace; one person was convicted for driving on a suspended license; and one received a conviction for possession of controlled substance.

Recommendations:

- Develop a supplemental training course to educate volunteers about alternative agreement items to diversify outcomes, with an emphasis on identifying and addressing the participant's needs in order to combat recidivism.
- Continue expanding the list of potential agreement items with as many potential services as possible; provide continuing education to volunteers about how these services work and when they would be potentially applicable.
- Decrease the frequency of agreements where writing assignments are the only agreement item.

Conclusions

The NHC program continues to show positive success. With a 92% completion rate, Neighborhood Court has resolved over 1,400 cases and counting at the time of this publication. This report does identify several factors that indicate a higher risk of recidivism in certain crime categories and suggests various policy changes to enhance the program's benefits for those participants.

The independent study conducted by Metrics Analytics & Consulting in 2016 found similar results: a 4% rate of rearrest within the first year post-completion. This new study, utilizing the same method developed by Metrics Analytics & Consulting, builds upon the original research by incorporating multiple definitions of recidivism and adding a three-year checkpoint. The results of this study reinforce the findings of the original work performed by Metrics Analytics & Consulting, and both have found that this restorative justice approach shows promising potential as an alternative to the traditional criminal justice system.

In the traditional criminal justice system, the conversation focuses around the questions of "who did what" and "what do they deserve." Restorative justice reframes that discussion by instead asking "who was harmed" and "what can be done to repair those harms." These harms include consequences to the individual, any direct victims, and the community as a whole. Neighborhood Court aims to give participants the opportunity to move forward in a positive direction. By participating in the program, participants avoid a criminal conviction. Individuals with no prior offenses receive a second chance to avoid creating a criminal record entirely.

As Neighborhood Court continues to expand, providers must remain conscious that the increasing complexity of case types and participant backgrounds necessitates an ever-strengthening foundation. To that end, staff must continue to explore new resources for agreements that can better address the needs of program participants and the community as a whole.

Appendix 1: Breakdown of Recidivist Outcomes

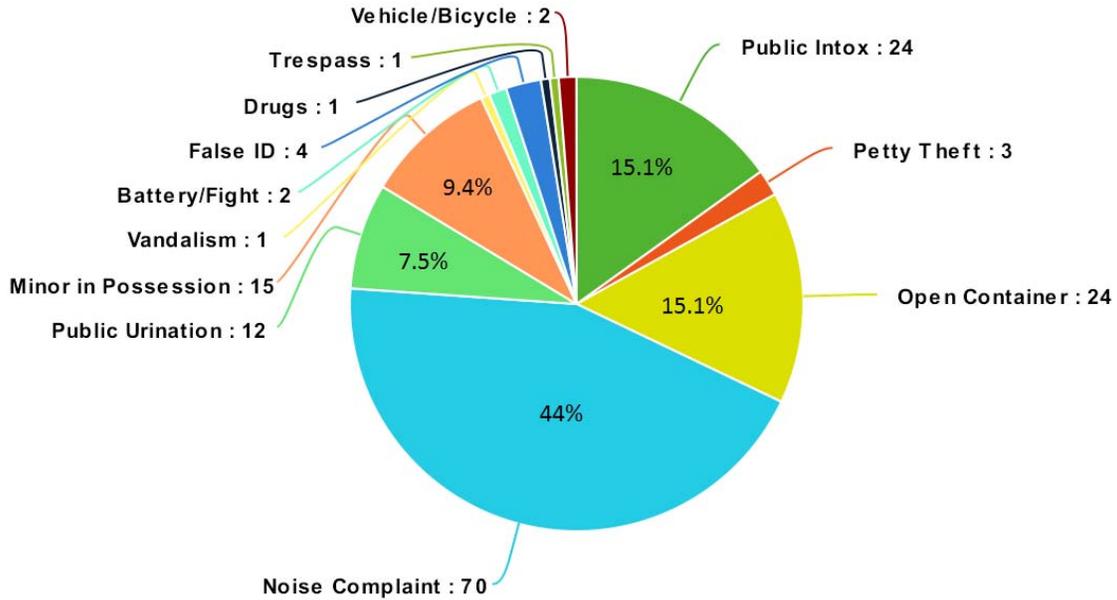
Subject ID	NHC Offense	Subsequent Offense(s)	# of Prior Arrests
01	Open Container	DUI (convicted)	0
02	Public Intoxication	DUI (convicted)	0
03	Public Intoxication	DUI (convicted)	0
04	Possession of False ID	Petty Theft (convicted)	0
05	Battery	Rape (charge dismissed)	0
06	Minor in Possession	Domestic Violence (charge dismissed)	1
07	Minor in Possession	Battery, Hate Crime (no outcome recorded)	0
08	Public Intoxication	DUI (convicted)	0
09	Public Intoxication	Public Intoxication (dismissed); Drug DUI, Possession of Controlled Substance (no outcome recorded); Domestic Violence (no outcome recorded)	0
10	Public Intoxication, Possession of False ID	DUI (convicted)	0
11	Petty Theft	DUI (convicted)	0
12	Public Intoxication	DUI (no outcome recorded)	0
13	Open Container	DUI (convicted)	0
14	Petty Theft, Minor in Possession, Possession of False ID	DUI (charge dismissed)	0
15	Vandalism (alcohol-related)	Provide Alcohol to a Minor (diverted)	0
16	Fighting in Public (alcohol-related)	DUI (convicted)	0
17	Public Intoxication, Resisting Arrest	DUI (convicted)	0
18	Resisting Arrest, Fighting in Public	DUI, Open Container in Vehicle (convicted)	0
19	Sale of Tobacco to a Minor	Public Intoxication (diverted)	0
20	Public Intoxication, Resisting Arrest	DUI (charge dismissed); second DUI (convicted)	0
21	Minor in Possession	DUI (convicted)	0
22	Public Intoxication	DUI (convicted)	0
23	Public Intoxication	Public Intoxication, Possession of False ID (diverted)	0
24	Public Intoxication	Petty Theft (diverted)	0

Subject ID	NHC Offense	Subsequent Offense(s)	# of Prior Arrests
25	Public Intoxication	DUI (convicted); second DUI (no outcome recorded)	1
26	Public Intoxication	Public Intoxication (dismissed)	1
27	Public Intoxication	Assault (no outcome recorded)	3
28	Vandalism, Public Intoxication, Trespassing	Public Intoxication (diverted)	0
29	Public Intoxication	DUI (convicted)	0
30	Public Intoxication	Public Intoxication, Possession of False ID (diverted)	0
31	Public Intoxication (x4)	Elder Abuse, Assault (convicted)	0
32	Public Intoxication	Domestic Violence (convicted)	0
33	Public Intoxication, Resisting Arrest	DUI (convicted)	0
34	Petty Theft	Driving on a Suspended License (convicted)	0
35	Public Intoxication	DUI (convicted)	0
36	Public Intoxication	Possession of a Controlled Substance, Public Intoxication (no outcome recorded)	0
37	Vandalism, Minor in Possession	Possession of a Controlled Substance, Resisting Arrest (dismissed); Exhibit Deadly Weapon—Not Firearm (convicted)	0
38	Petty Theft	Domestic Violence (dismissed)	0
39	Public Intoxication	DUI (convicted)	0
40	Public Intoxication (x2), Minor in Possession, Resisting Arrest	Public Intoxication (diverted)	1
41	Public Intoxication	DUI (convicted)	1
42	Public Intoxication	DUI (convicted)	1
43	Petty Theft	Petty Theft (dismissed); DUI (convicted)	1
44	Petty Theft	Disturbing the Peace (convicted)	1
45	Public Intoxication	DUI (convicted)	1
46	Public Intoxication	Drug DUI (convicted); Domestic Violence (dismissed); Domestic Violence (no outcome recorded)	1
47	Minor in Possession	Driving on a Suspended License (convicted)	3

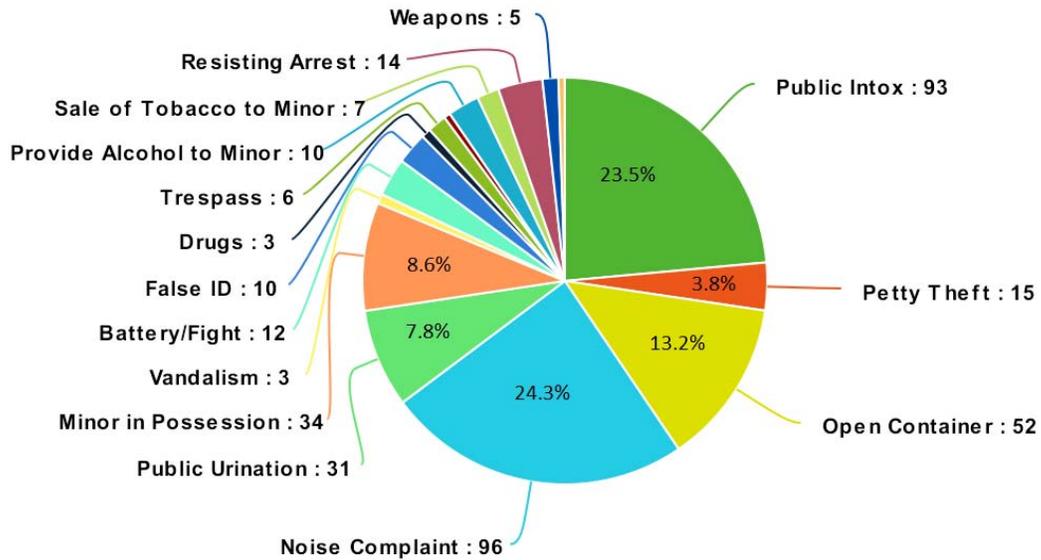
Subject ID	NHC Offense	Subsequent Offense(s)	# of Prior Arrests
48	Petty Theft	Defrauding an Innkeeper (no outcome recorded)	10
49	Public Intoxication	Public Intoxication, Resisting Arrest (convicted)	0
50	Open Container	Domestic Violence, Destroying a Wireless Device (dismissed)	1
51	Battery (alcohol-related)	DUI (no outcome recorded)	3
52	Petty Theft	Possession of a Controlled Substance (dismissed); Petty Theft (no outcome recorded); Petty Theft (convicted); Petty Theft (no outcome recorded)	3

Appendix 2: Offense Type Breakdown

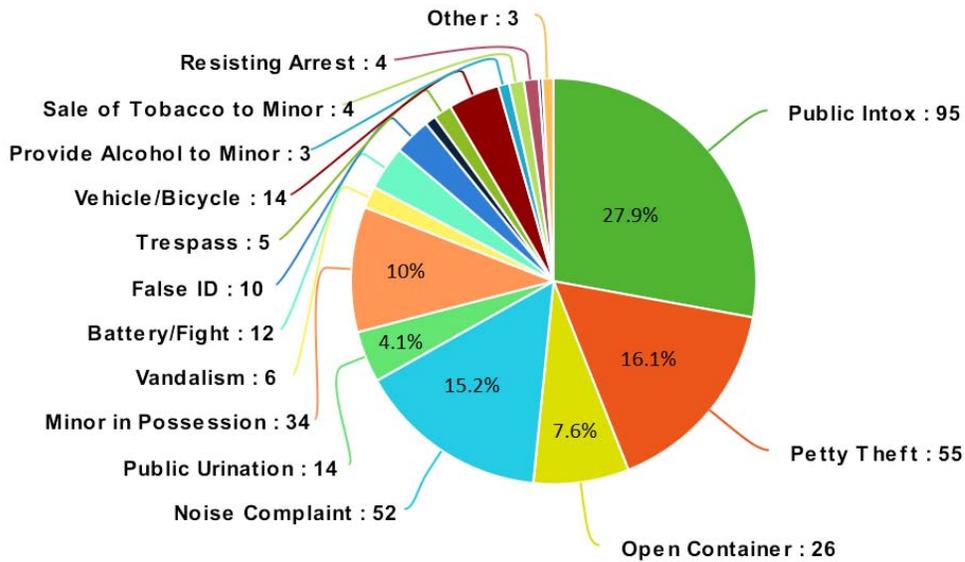
2013 NHC Offenses



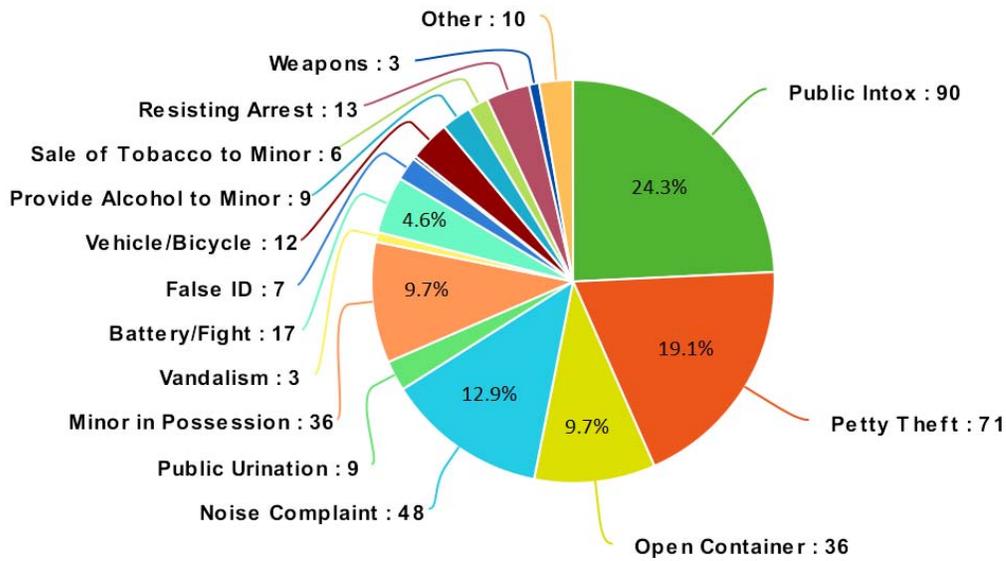
2014 NHC Offenses



2015 NHC Offenses



2016 NHC Offenses



Appendix 3: Offense Type Breakdown (Raw Data)

	DPD '16	UCD '16	ETC. '16	DPD '15	UCD '15	ETC. '15 D	DPD '14	UCD '14	ETC. '14	DPD '13	UCD '13
Public Intox.	49	15	1	67	13	0	75	18	0	24	0
Petty Theft	6	3	0	4	0	0	5	2	0	2	1
Open Container (Misdemeanor)	1	20	0	0	27	0	1	28	0	0	12
Open Container (Infraction)	10	4	0	6	5	0	16	7	0	7	5
Public Urination	8	1	0	14	0	0	31	0	0	11	1
Noise Complaint	48	0	0	52	0	0	96	0	0	68	2
Minor in Possession	12	9	10	12	15	4	24	3	7	9	6
Provide Alcohol to a Minor	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	0
Vandalism	2	0	0	5	1	0	3	0	0	1	0
Sale of Tobacco Under 21	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0
Resisting Arrest	8	2	0	3	1	0	13	1	0	0	0
Battery/Fight	12	2	0	7	3	0	12	0	0	2	0
False ID	5	1	1	6	4	0	4	0	6	4	0
Weapons	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
Drugs	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Trespass	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	1	0	1	0
Vehicle/ Bicycle	4	0	0	5	1	0	2	1	0	1	1
Other	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
TOTALS	171	60	16	185	72	6	299	64	15	131	28

	WSPD '16	ETC. '16 WS	WSPD '15	ETC. '15 WS	WSPD '14	WPD '16	ETC.'16 W	WPD '15	ETC. '15 W
Public Intox.	3	0	1	0	0	20	2	13	1
Petty Theft	42	0	39	0	8	20	0	11	1
Open Container (Infraction)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor in Possession	0	4	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
Provide Alcohol to a Minor	1	1	3	0	1	0	4	0	0
Vandalism	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Battery/Fight	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sale of Tobacco Under 21	0	0	1	0	2	0	7	0	1
Resisting Arrest	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
False ID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle/Bicycle	3	1	3	1	0	1	3	4	0
Weapons	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Trespass	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0
TOTALS	55	7	53	4	11	47	20	31	3