



Safety and Justice Program

Does San Francisco's Community Justice Center Reduce Criminal Recidivism?

Appendix

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Published by the RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, Calif.

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Appendix

This volume provides the appendix to Beau Kilmer and Jesse Sussell, *Does San Francisco's Community Justice Center Reduce Criminal Recidivism?* Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND Corporation, RR-735-SFSC, 2014. In 2009, San Francisco opened a community court, the Community Justice Center (CJC), located in and designed to serve the Tenderloin and adjacent neighborhoods. This report examines whether the CJC reduces the risk of criminal recidivism when compared to more traditional approaches for addressing arrestees

The figures and tables that follow provide additional information about CJC participants and how we created the analytic dataset for the study.

Figure A1. Percentage of Eligible Cases Touching the CJC, by Year

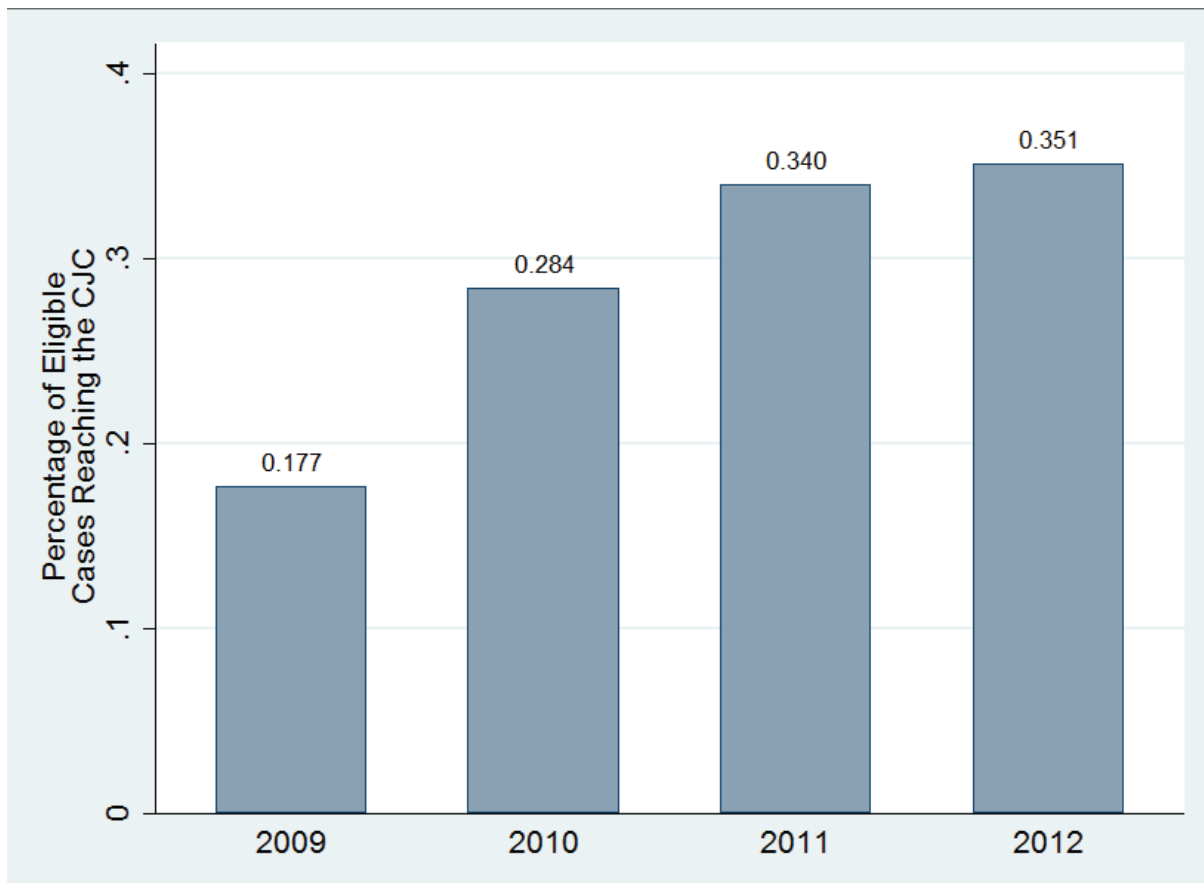


Table A1. Ten Most Frequently Occurring Charges Among Cases with at Least One Scheduled Hearing at the CJC, By Year of Arrest

	2009	2010	2011	2012 (through Sept)	Overall
1 st	372PC – 8.4% (public nuisance)	372PC – 8.1% (public nuisance)	372PC – 12.0% (public nuisance)	484A – 12.5% (petty theft)	372PC – 9.2% (public nuisance)
2 nd	647(E)PC – 8.1% (lodging w/o permission)	484A – 7.5% (petty theft)	484A – 11.9% (petty theft)	372PC – 12.4% (public nuisance)	647(E)PC – 8.4% (lodging w/o permission)
3 rd	22(A)MP – 6.0% (obstructing public way)	647(E)PC – 7.1% (lodging w/o permission)	647(E)PC – 10.6% (lodging w/o permission)	647(E)PC – 11.6% (lodging w/o permission)	484A – 7.4% (petty theft)
4 th	11364(A)HS – 4.9% (drug paraphernalia)	11364(A)HS – 5.3% (drug paraphernalia)	22(A)MP – 5.7% (obstructing public way)	22(A)MP – 6.3% (obstructing public way)	459PC – 5.1% (burglary)
5 th	459PC – 4.7% (burglary)	22(A)MP – 5.2% (obstructing public way)	459PC – 5.2% (burglary)	459PC – 5.8% (burglary)	22(A)MP – 4.9% (obstructing public way)
6 th	484A – 4.5% (petty theft)	242PC – 5.1% (battery)	242PC – 3.7% (battery)	25MP – 4.2% (remaining upon private property)	11364(A)HS – 3.7% (drug paraphernalia)
7 th	11352(A)HS – 4.3% (drug sale/ transport)	459PC – 4.2% (burglary)	11364(A)HS – 3.1% (drug paraphernalia)	242PC – 3.0% (battery)	11352(A)HS – 3.6% (drug sale/ transport)
8 th	11350(A)HS – 3.5% (drug possession)	666PC – 3.2% (petty theft w. prior)	11352(A)HS – 2.7% (drug sale/ transport)	496(A)PC – 2.7% (receiving stolen property)	242PC – 3.4% (battery)
9 th	242PC – 2.7% (battery)	11352(A)HS – 2.4% (drug sale/ transport)	496(A)PC – 2.7% (receiving stolen property)	666PC – 2.3% (petty theft w. prior)	11350(A)HS – 2.9% (drug possession)
10 th	666PC – 2.7% (petty theft w. prior)	148(A)PC – 2.1% (resisting arrest)	22(A)MP – 2.5% (obstructing public way)	11350(A)HS – 2.3% (drug possession)	496(A)PC – 2.3% (receiving stolen property)

NOTE: Listed are the ten most frequently occurring charges among cases with at least one scheduled hearing at the CJC, by year of arrest and overall. In instances of arrests with multiple charges, all charges contribute toward the distributions shown here. For example, if an individual was referred to the CJC following an arrest for petty theft and drug possession, BOTH charges would be represented in this table. The frequency of general classes of offense (such as “drug possession” or “theft”) is understated here because of the existence of multiple distinct criminal codes within each class (for example, 484(A)PC (petty theft) and 666PC (petty theft with prior).

Table A2. Most Serious Arrest Charge for Those with at Least One Scheduled Hearing at the CJC, By Year of Arrest (Percent)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Disorderly	23.6	22.7	33.0	35.0	27.7
Theft	20.5	28.2	32.5	31.6	27.5
Drug: Possession	24.3	19.2	9.4	9.2	16.6
Drug: Sale	14.1	9.0	9.4	9.1	10.6
Violent: Nonfelony	6.1	10.1	8.5	6.8	7.9
Violent: Felony	4.4	2.7	2.4	0.8	2.8
Other	7.1	8.1	4.9	7.6	6.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Figures for 2012 are through September.

Table A3: Deriving the Analytic Sample from the Initial Set of Arrests

Step	Decrement Amount	Number of Arrests in Sample
Initial administrative sample	—	201,029
Consolidate arrest records with identical individual/arrest date/arrest time	22,940	178,089
Limit to arrests occurring in defined pre- and post-periods	94,663	83,426
Limit to four dominant classes of arrest for CJC	38,146	45,280
Limit to charge-eligible (green list) cases only	14,257	31,023
Limit to arrests occurring within one of the four districts bounding the catchment area	12,866	18,157
Limit to arrests which returned matching DOJ data	4,587	13,570
Final analytic sample		13,570

Table A4: Demographic Attributes, Matched and Unmatched Subsamples from CADOJ Record Request

	Matched Records	Unmatched Records	Total
N	26,714	12,763	39,477
Black	37.5%	28.0%	34.6%
Age	35.1	35.6	35.3
Male	77.9%	72.2%	76.2%

Table A5: Demographics and Arrest-Level Attributes, by Pre/Post and Inside/Outside Catchment Area Status, Subset to Tenderloin, Northern, Southern, and Central Districts

	Pre out	Post out	Pre in	Post in	Total
N	4,504	7,986	14,073	21,231	47,794
Black	29.6%	26.9%	38.2%	39.9%	43.4%
Age	35.6	35.5	38.2	38.9	37.8
Male	82.1%	80.9%	79.0%	79.0%	79.6%
Arrest class					
Other	21.1%	19.3%	11.7%	14.2%	15.0%
Violent: Felony	14.4%	12.1%	8.5%	10.1%	10.3%
Violent: Nonfelony	6.6%	8.2%	4.0%	5.9%	5.8%
Drug: Sale	4.0%	2.3%	19.7%	15.8%	13.6%
Drug: Possession	7.4%	5.6%	24.6%	16.2%	16.1%
Theft	13.4%	15.8%	12.3%	15.2%	14.3%
Disorderly	33.1%	36.6%	19.2%	22.6%	24.9%
Felony	37.9%	31.6%	53.7%	49.1%	46.5%

NOTE: Table calculated using “all arrests” not “first arrest for all individuals.”



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