Additional Documents List
City Council Special Meeting
September 7, 2022

Item No.	Agenda Item Description	Distributor	Document
09.	**APPROVAL OF PREPAID WARRANTS**	Ken Louie, Interim Deputy City Manager – Finance	Memos providing corrections.
12.	**APPROVAL OF 2023 CITY COUNCIL MEETING SCHEDULE**	Mark Jimenez, Management Assistant	Memo providing updates
13.	**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING REMOTE TELECONFERENCE MEETINGS**	Alma Medina, Senior Management Analyst	Memo providing corrections
19.	**REVIEW OF FINANCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**	Ken Louie, Interim Deputy City Manager – Finance	Memo provides corrections
	Public Comments, Item No. 2	Yolanda Chavez, Interim City Clerk Records Specialist	Attached are public comments.

City of South Pasadena
Finance Department

Memo

Date: September 7, 2022

To: The Honorable City Council

Via: Arminé Chaparyan, City Manager

From: Ken Louie, Interim Deputy City Manager - Finance

Re: Warrants Item 9 – LA County Fire Dept. Invoice #0365705

On page 9-52 regarding the payment to Los Angeles County Fire, the description should read "Service Facility Yard.." instead of "Service ~~Facirliry~~ Yard..".

Memo

Date: September 7, 2022

To: The Honorable City Council

Via: Arminé Chaparyan, City Manager *DLM fw AC*

From: Ken Louie, Deputy City Manager - Finance

Re: Warrants Item 9 – Water Bonds Payment Description

On page 9-70, with regards to the payment to the vendor The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., the description for the payment of principal on the Water Bonds is misspelled. It should read:

"…..Refunding Bonds – Principal…"

Memo

Date: September 7, 2022

To: The Honorable City Council

Via: Arminé Chaparyan, City Manager *DCM fir AC*

From: Mark Jimenez, Management Assistant

Re: Item 12 – Approval of 2023 City Council Meeting Schedule

This memo provides further adjustments to Item 12:

Please see the revised 2023 City Council Meeting Schedule attached. In preparation for the City's Spring Break schedule of events, the first meeting in April is proposed to be cancelled. Staff will be ready to host a special meeting on Wednesday, April 12, 2023, should one be required. In the attachment, the updated information is highlighted in red.

CITY OF SOUTH PASADENA
REVISED 2023 CITY COUNCIL MEETING SCHEDULE

City Council Meeting Date	Notes
January 4, 2023	**CANCELLED Due to Winter Holiday Closure**
January 18, 2023	
February 1, 2023	
February 15, 2023	
March 1, 2023	
March 15, 2023	
April 5, 2023	**CANCELLED Due to Spring Break**
April 19, 2023	
May 3, 2023	
May 17, 2023	
June 7, 2023	
June 21, 2023	
July 5, 2023	**CANCELLED Due to preceding Fourth of July Holiday**
July 19, 2023	
August 2, 2023	**CANCELLED Due to Council Directive from 6/19/2013 City Council Meeting: No Council Meeting the First Week of August**
August 16, 2023	
September 6, 2023	
September 20, 2023	
October 4, 2023	
October 18, 2023	
November 1, 2023	
November 15, 2023	
December 6, 2023	
December 20, 2023	

Memo

Date: September 7, 2022

To: The Honorable City Council

Via: Arminé Chaparyan, City Manager *DVM TV RC*

From: Alma Medina, Senior Management Analyst

Re: Item 13 – Resolution Authorizing Remote Teleconference Meetings of the Legislative Bodies of the City

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Please note corrections to Item 13 Staff Report. All references of October 15, 2022, are corrected to read "October 7, 2022."

Please note the following corrections to Item 13 Attachment – City Council Resolution.

"**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF SOUTH PASADENA, CALIFORNIA,
AUTHORIZING REMOTE TELECONFERENCE MEETINGS OF
THE LEGISLATIVE BODIES OF THE CITY OF SOUTH PASADENA
FOR THE PERIOD OF SEPTEMBER 16, 2022 THROUGH OCTOBER ~~15~~ 7,
2022, PURSUANT TO BROWN ACT PROVISIONS**"

SECTION 4. Effective Date of Resolution. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption and shall be effective until the earlier of ~~September 15~~ October 7, 2022, or such time the City Council adopts a subsequent resolution in accordance with Government Code section 54953(e)(3) to extend the time during which the legislative bodies of the City of South Pasadena may continue to teleconference without compliance with paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of section 54953.

City of South Pasadena
Finance Department

Memo

Date: September 7, 2022

To: The Honorable City Council

Via: Arminé Chaparyan, City Manager   *DKM for AC*

From: Ken Louie, Interim Deputy City Manager - Finance

Re: Policies and Procedures Item 19 – Update of Title

At the City Council meeting August 17, 2022, the City Council approved the reclassification of the Accounting Manager position to the Deputy Finance Director/Controller. This change and any related changes will observed in the final version of the Policies and Procedures.

Public Comment
September 7, 2022
Item No. 2

From:	IRIS LIN ████████████████
Sent:	Thursday, August 18, 2022 10:29 PM
To:	City Council Public Comment
Subject:	Peacock removal

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of South Pasadena. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi
I support removal of peacock. I live on diamond Street. we start seeing the peacocks coming to our area this year. they are expanding their territory. As you know, they poo everywhere on our ground or walkway.
Please help to remove them. thank you

Iris Lin

Yolanda Chavez

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of South Pasadena. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

I believe a few peacocks would be ok, however there are way to many in our neighborhood of the Altos de Monterey now. They are constantly causing traffic issues on Via del Rey and Camino Lindo, especially to and from school. They disturb the school sessions with the loud noises, as well. Not to mention the mess that they make. They are beautiful, but some need to be removed. I also have noticed many new babies are running around , too:) Personally, I would not want to harm any of them while driving and sometimes it is a close call :(Sincerely, Ann Marie Piersol

Sent from my iPhone

Yolanda Chavez

From:	Josh Albrektson ███████████████
Sent:	Thursday, August 25, 2022 5:50 PM
To:	City Council Public Comment
Subject:	Next city council meeting public comment

We should follow Los Angeles' lead and not renew Mills Act tax breaks after ten years. The purpose of the Mills Act was to help historic homes get repairs. If someone has a tax break that long it has outlived its use and it is just cost the city money that is going to a rich homeowner.

https://therealdeal.com/la/2022/08/24/reform-of-historic-property-taxes-could-impact-residential-brokers/amp/

Sent from my iPhone

Yolanda Chavez

Councilmembers,

I'm astonished by the appalling quality of city streets, and by the absence of public discussion about the decaying infrastructure of a city that we appear to have stopped maintaining. I again attach a couple of photos of examples I've noticed recently, along with a greatest hit from my last album. Streets like this damage cars. Functioning cities don't look like this. A functioning city council would notice.

The very capable and transparent city manager has offered to meet with me to discuss the quality of the streets and the plan for fixing them. I appreciate that invitation, but I declined it. We need a **public** discussion at a council meeting about a city government that has allowed infrastructure to decay. I'm baffled by the silence of a community that sees its streets crumbling, but my impression at this late point is that The People of the Lawn Sign™ are so busy trading symbols and hunting their Great Orange Whale that they no longer have time to engage with physical reality. Nevertheless, reality exists, and our streets are shit.

Pictures follow.

Chris Bray
Grace Dr.

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Yolanda Chavez

Hello,

I'm a homeowner here in South Pasadena, and I know that there is a plan to remove the peacocks. Is there a way we can stop this plan? I don't believe many people support the idea - it seems to be a loud minority. Speaking with people and following the issue on social media, one can see that there is a strong opposition to removing them.

Please advise on how we can stop this plan to remove these beautiful birds.

Sincerely,
Stephanie Stein

From:	██████████████████████
Sent:	Sunday, September 4, 2022 1:47 PM
To:	CCO
Subject:	Peafowl Ejection

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of South Pasadena. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear South Pasadena's City Council,

Greetings to the members of the city's council. First off, I would like to introduce myself. My name is ████████████ and I am a freshman at South Pasadena Senior High School (if this is presented, please keep my name anonymous). I am writing this to discuss what I think is a very important issue. As I was browsing through our newspaper, the South Pasadenan, one article in particular really caught my attention. The title read, "Letter to the Editor: Peafowl - Peacocks in South Pasadena Scheduled to be Ejected" (Bee Simpson, South Pasadenan). This stunned me. As someone who lives on the hill where the peafowls reside, I see them almost every day. This letter is my opinion on this possible ejection.

Peafowls, or peacocks, have been in South Pasadena for over 100 years, and they have definitely claimed their role in our city. These beauties add lots of personality to our hill. If they are removed, there certainly will not be positive feedback. Citizens have been complaining about how they are obnoxiously loud. That is the least of our problems with wildlife. Coyotes are loud too; why aren't they being treated like peacocks? They're just as much of a "disturbance" as peacocks are, if not, worse. Peacocks use their calls as a way to mate, as well as to alert others about a disturbance in the environment, such as a predator. The city is planning on hiring Raptor Events, which is a company that extracts the peacocks from their environments and places them into so-called "sanctuaries". The locations have not been disclosed. I find this a bit suspicious. This company takes these animals into captivity, even if they are perfectly healthy. A service that this company offers is to take their animals to children's birthday parties, and they use them as decorations. These peacocks may be living the rest of their lives in these "sanctuaries", which is a huge shift from being in the wild to being held captive. The peacocks may lose all skills that they currently have to survive on their own, so when they

are potentially released again, they won't survive. Additionally, how do we know how safe these captivity sites are? We can be putting a whole population's life in danger if this ejection is passed.

Rather than removing these beautiful creatures as a whole, enforcing stricter regulations would be more ethical. A few more rules on what not to do with peacocks would be much better than citizens having to pay $250 dollars for the removal of EACH peacock. For example, prohibiting people from feeding them all the time. This is actually bad for the peacocks, because then they might become dependent on us for food, which would become bad for both the human and the peacock. These peacocks are a true blessing to have in our community. Taking them away takes away the beauty of the Monterey Hills hill.

I really hope you take this letter into consideration before removing these stunning creatures as a whole. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

███████████

South Pasadena Resident

From:	William Kelly █████████████
Sent:	Monday, September 5, 2022 9:02 PM
To:	City Council Public Comment
Subject:	Part 1 of Care First General Public Comment for 9-7-22 City Council Meeting
Attachments:	CF Press Release 8-10-22 (SPPD Data Analysis Report).pdf; CF-PoliceDataAnalysisSummary.pdf

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside of the City of South Pasadena. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Note: *Due to the large size of the file attachments, Care First is submitting two emails, each with attachments, as one general public comment. Please include the attachments sequentially in the Council agenda packet after this email. Thanks.*

Dear Councilmembers & City Staff:

Care First South Pasadena hopes you will thoroughly review the attached materials analyzing South Pasadena Police Department activities based on 116,000 dispatch records over a five-year period and arrest reports over a ten-year period. We ask, as an initial step, that the Council direct staff to add a presentation and discussion of the data analysis to the Public Safety Commission's agenda for the October meeting.

Care First obtained the records through the California Public Records Act and turned them over to Occidental College Professors Seva Rodnyansky and Jorgen Harris for detailed and professional analysis. In a nutshell, the analysis shows that:

- Latinx/Hispanic individuals make up 54% of arrestees, while only making up 21% of the City's population;
- Black individuals make up 12% of arrestees, while only making up 2% of the City's population;
- Arrests and dispatches have fallen over the periods analyzed, while police expenditures have gone up by 27 percent over the past five years;
- The third most common type of dispatch was in response to nuisance complaints—16,810 total, or one-sixth of all dispatches—thousands of which were described as calls about "suspicious persons;"
- There were 2,239 requests for welfare checks and 1,010 dispatches related to homeless people;
- A very small proportion of calls for service are for violent crime; and
- Dispatches to area grocery stores and pharmacies accounted for a great deal of SPPD's activity, including more than 3 percent of all dispatches to Von's alone.

Based on the analysis, Care First recommends that:

- The City's upcoming assessment of the SPPD delve into the racial disparity in arrests, and whether police expenditures are proportionate to SPPD's workload, given the drop in arrests and dispatches;
- The recently launched Mobile Crisis Response Team program be expanded commensurate with SPPD's existing workload of dispatches for welfare checks and the unhoused;
- Minor shoplifting at major chain stores be handled by private security first, as is the case in many cities, with police only responding as necessary to address more serious offenses;
- The City explore how to handle nuisance complaints using unarmed and unsworn code enforcement officers; and
- The City consider holistic realignment of the budget to spend less on policing and invest more in community services, like affordable housing, support for unhoused residents, and childcare subsidies.

Thank you for your interest in this report. Attached are a press release on the analysis, a summary, and in a second email the full report by the Occidental Professors. Also, you can watch the presentation of the analysis held at Occidental College at this link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xYxa6NzLOyY

Sincerely,
Care First South Pasadena

For Immediate Release
August 10, 2022
Contact: Helen Tran, carefirstsouthpas@gmail.com, (626) 484-9702

A Decade of SPPD Data Show Hispanics & Blacks Stopped & Arrested
At a Disproportionately High Rate in a City Largely Absent of Violent Crime

South Pasadena Police Department (SPPD) arrests Black and Hispanic people at a rate that's disproportionate to the number of the two populations residing in the city, finds an analysis by Occidental College researchers of almost ten years of police dispatch and arrest data obtained by Care First South Pasadena.

The report—*Dispatch and Arrest Trends in South Pasadena*—will be presented at an open community forum at:

> **Policing Whom? A Close Look at South Pasadena Policing**
> **7 p.m., Monday, August 15**
> Choi Auditorium, Occidental College
> 1600 Campus Road
> Los Angeles, CA 90041
> Note: Space is limited and COVID protocols will apply. Please RSVP by emailing carefirstsouthpas@gmail.com or online here. Zoom link will be provided after registration.

While 20 percent of the city's residents from 2012 through 2020 were Hispanic and just 3 percent Black, 54 percent of people SPPD arrested in the city were Hispanic and 12 percent were Black over that time.

The overwhelming number of arrests did not involve violent crimes, but traffic violations (29%), outstanding warrants, drug and alcohol crimes (15%), and mostly minor property crimes (12%).

"Decisions made by the city about how to police the nonviolent offenses that make up the bulk of the South Pasadena Police Department's work have profound implications for the lives of the city's Black and Hispanic residents," concluded lead Occidental College researchers Seva Rodnyansky and Jorgen Harris in the report.

Rodnyansky, Assistant Professor of Urban and Environmental Policy at Occidental College, and Harris, Assistant Professor of Economics, analyzed more than 100,000 SPPD dispatch records

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spanning the period of 2016-2021 and thousands of arrest records spanning the period 2012-2021. Local social justice group Care First South Pasadena obtained the records through the California Public Records Act.

The Occidental research team analyzed the data on a strictly statistical basis. Care First hypothesizes that racially biased police stops and poverty, disproportionately borne by Hispanics and Blacks, may be driving the racial and ethnic disparities found in arrests.

"We hope that this report will highlight the need for more transparency at SPPD and the city," said Ella Hushagen, a Care First member who played an instrumental role in obtaining the data. "Care First calls on the city to examine what is driving racial and ethnic disparities in arrests in the upcoming independent assessment of SPPD."

"We also hope it will start a constructive community dialogue over the disparity in arrests of Hispanics and Blacks, as well as the role of the police and other, better and more cost-effective approaches to maintaining public safety," said Helen Tran, another Care First member who played a key role in obtaining the data.

For instance, the data show arrests are down 50 percent over the period 2012-2021 and dispatches are down 20 percent since 2017. Also, about 10 percent of dispatches involve welfare checks or calls related to unhoused and suspicious individuals.

Tran notes this should prompt debate about whether it's still appropriate for the city to spend $10.7 million—about one-third of the city's annual general fund budget—on police or if the city should increase social services expenditures, which today account for only $4 million, or 13% of the city's annual general fund budget.

"A better balance, including enhanced services for the unhoused and programs to enhance cost of living affordability and treat people with drug addiction, mental illness, and other behavioral challenges often associated with poverty, may be more helpful in reducing property and violent crime than investing so heavily in policing," said Alexander Aquino-Kaljakin, a Care First member.

"The city hasn't shown evidence that SPPD is actually preventing crime here. What we know with more certainty is the police respond after the fact. Moreover, SPPD's annual report shows that only 10% of the reported crimes last year were solved," added Omari Ferguson, a Care First member.

The Occidental data analysis report shows much of what police deal with are calls about minor shoplifting at local merchants, particularly chain grocery stores, and reports of suspicious people who don't fit the profile of the city's neighborhoods.

Property crimes, for instance, were dominated by thefts—with Vons grocery store being the single location to which police were most frequently dispatched—followed by thefts from motor vehicles.

The data show that arrests for serious or violent crime occur very infrequently, and overall, arrests declined in the past ten years. Violent crimes represented just 6% of arrests. Fewer than 1 in 300 dispatches resulted in felony arrests and less than 1 in 600 involved arrests for violent crimes. The data also show that arrests for both violent and non-violent crimes fell from 2012, the high water mark in the years examined in the analysis, to a record low in 2021, which researchers said was in line with neighboring Los Angeles city.

Indeed, today, nearly half of SPPD's time appears to be taken up by routine traffic stops and parking enforcement (23% of dispatches), investigating reports of suspicious activity and disturbances (13%), providing emergency and non-emergency services on and off the road (6%), conducting welfare and other checks (4%), and responding to building alarms (5%).

The researchers found only 12% of dispatches involved investigating crimes or responding to criminal activity.

"Overall, the data paint a debatable picture about the effectiveness of the city's policing model and raise questions about how wisely taxpayer funds are being directed by city management and the City Council," concluded William Kelly, a Care First member. "We hope the report will prompt the city to explore, particularly in the upcoming assessment of SPPD, how to best use taxpayer money to enhance safety and services for all."

RSVP for our August 1S community forum **Policing Whom? A Close Look at South Pasadena Policing** by emailing carefirstsouthpas@gmail.com or online here.

Care First South Pasadena is a coalition of residents working to reimagine public safety and reallocate city dollars to reflect our community's priorities. We came together in the summer of 2020 after George Floyd's murder and amid a global pandemic with a desire for a more just and inclusive community. Find us at carefirstsouthpasadena.com and on Instagram @carefirstsouthpas.

Dispatch and Arrest Trends in South Pasadena

ANALYSIS OF ARRESTS AND DISPATCHES FROM 2012 TO 2021 IN SOUTH PASADENA, CA

JUNE 2022

Seva Rodnyansky, Jorgen Harris, Jazz Henry, Delphi Drake-Mudede, Rayhon Choudhry, Alexis Martinez
OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE

Executive Summary:

1. The South Pasadena Police Department (SPPD) has reduced its rate of arrests, especially for non-violent crimes, in line with broader regional trends as reflected in the Los Angeles Police Department.

2. Despite these reductions, Blacks and Hispanics make up a much higher share of arrestees, than their population in South Pasadena.

3. Arrests of Black and Hispanic people are particularly disproportionate for non-violent crimes, relative to both their population share and even their heightened share of all arrests. Hispanics are overrepresented in Traffic Violation arrests and underrepresented in Violent Crime arrests. Blacks are overrepresented in Property Crime arrests. Further shifts away from non-violent crime arrests may continue to reduce disparities.

4. Our data are insufficient to determine how much of this overrepresentation is due to differences in police activities, differences in activities leading to arrest, and differences between the demographics of people present in South Pasadena and residents of South Pasadena.

5. The overall rate of violent crime in South Pasadena is very low, relative to surrounding communities. Felony and violent crime arrests make up a very small portion of SPPD activity.

6. Only 12% or ~13,000 SPPD dispatch activities could be actively described as directly responding to overt criminal activity.

7. Fewer than 1 in 300 dispatches result in a Felony arrest, and fewer than 1 in 600 result in arrest for a violent crime.

8. A few types of establishments account for a large plurality of police dispatches: grocery stores, parks, schools, and banks.

9. Nuisance dispatches in particular concentrate in commercial areas. Nuisance dispatch concentration does not appear to be related to neighborhood race / ethnicity shares, incomes, or home values.

Table of Contents:

Authors: Seva Rodnyansky is an Assistant Professor of Urban and Environmental Policy at Occidental College. Jorgen Harris is an Assistant Professor of Economics at Occidental College. Rayhon Choudhry and Alexis Martinez are graduates of Occidental College, and Jazz Henry and Delphi Drake-Mudede are current student at Occidental College.

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SECTION 1: ARREST AND DISPATCH TRENDS IN SOUTH PASADENA

Key Takeaways
- Arrests per resident have fallen by more than 50% from 2012-2021.
- The number of arrests per resident and change in arrests per resident in South Pasadena closely track the number and rate in Los Angeles.
- Police Dispatches per year have fallen by 20% from 2017-2021, half as quickly as arrests.
- Half of police dispatches in 2021 were requests for extra patrols & enforcement, and 26% were traffic-related. <1% of dispatches were for violent incidents.
- A majority of arrests were for traffic violations or service of warrants.
- In 2021, SPPD made 24 arrests for violent crime, representing 8% of all arrests.

This report documents trends in arrest data for South Pasadena Police Department (SPPD), which serves the city of South Pasadena, CA. The SPPD employs 33 officers to serve a city with 26,314 residents over a 3.42 square mile area. The SPPD provided scanned pdf documents with records of each arrest from 2012-2021 and each officer dispatch from 2016-2021. Statistics in the text, tables, and charts come from these SPPD data unless noted otherwise. In this report, we present a descriptive analysis of these documents.

Throughout the report, we make comparisons to publicly available arrest data from Los Angeles, CA and previously obtained arrest data from Glendale, CA.[1] Each comparison city has advantages. The Los Angeles Police Department is the largest police department in the region, and its arrest trends are thus reflective of changes in crime and enforcement over a large area. While Glendale, CA does not share a border with South Pasadena, it is, like South Pasadena an inner-ring suburb that borders Los Angeles in the Northeast Los Angeles region.

Overall rates of arrest for South Pasadena residents have closely tracked those of the City of Los Angeles from 2012 to the present. As shown in Figure 1, arrests per South Pasadena resident have declined considerably, from 41 arrests per 1000 residents in 2012 to 19 arrests per resident in 2020. Arrests per capita have closely tracked those in Los Angeles over the entire time-period, and are

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[1] See Glendale report here for more details.

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now substantially below arrests per capita in Glendale, where arrest rates did not decline until the Covid-19 Pandemic in 2020.

**Figure 1. Arrests per 1000 residents in South Pasadena, Los Angeles, and Glendale**
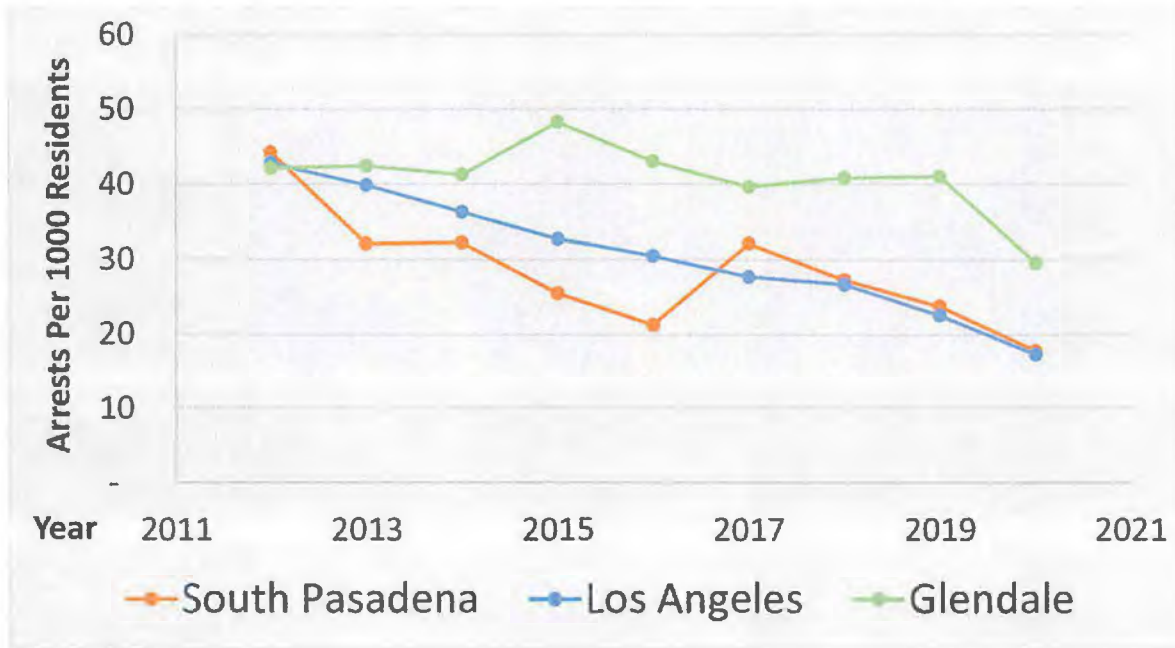
The similarity in arrest levels and trends in South Pasadena and Los Angeles may suggest that the SPPD's approach to law enforcement is broadly in line with that of the LAPD. However, if the number and severity of criminal offenses differ between the two cities, these similar arrest rates may reflect different underlying approaches to policing. We investigate this in two ways: first by examining information on police dispatches, and then by examining the level and type of charges filed for South Pasadena arrestees.

Dispatch records show citizen requests for service, officer dispatches, and other police activity. Because the SPPD provides the ID number of each arrest resulting from each dispatch, we are able to identify the police activity resulting in each arrest. All arrests are linked to a dispatch, suggesting that dispatch records are a comprehensive report of major police activity.

Figure 2 shows the number of police dispatches per year from December 2016- December 2021, alongside the number of arrests per year from 2012-2021. From 2017-2021, the number of police dispatches per year has declined by 20%, from 25,752 in 2017 to 20,525 in 2021. During this time period, the number of arrests per year has declined by 65%, from 853 to 299.

Because the number of arrests per year has fallen faster than the number of dispatches per year, the share of dispatches resulting in arrest fell by more than 50% from 2017 to 2021. Per Figure 3, 3.3% of dispatches resulted in an arrest in 2017, whereas 1.5% resulted in an arrest in 2021.

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Figure 2. SPPD Arrests and Dispatches by Year
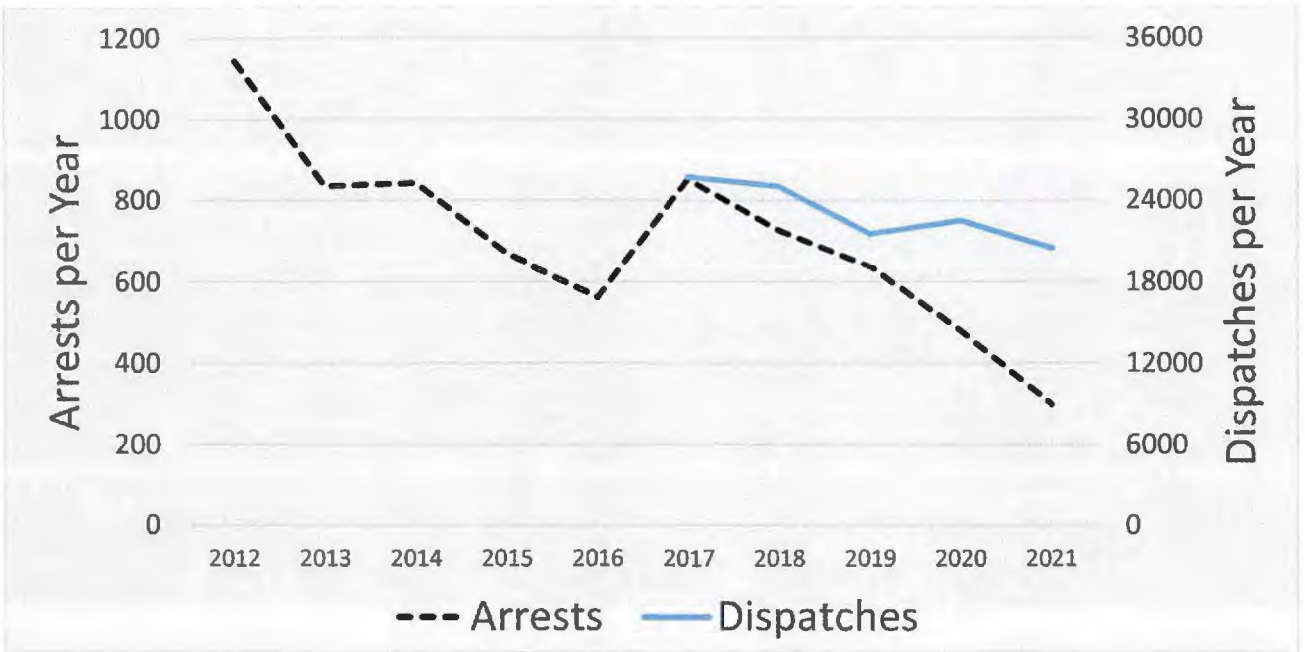
Figure 3: SPPD Arrests as a Share of Dispatches

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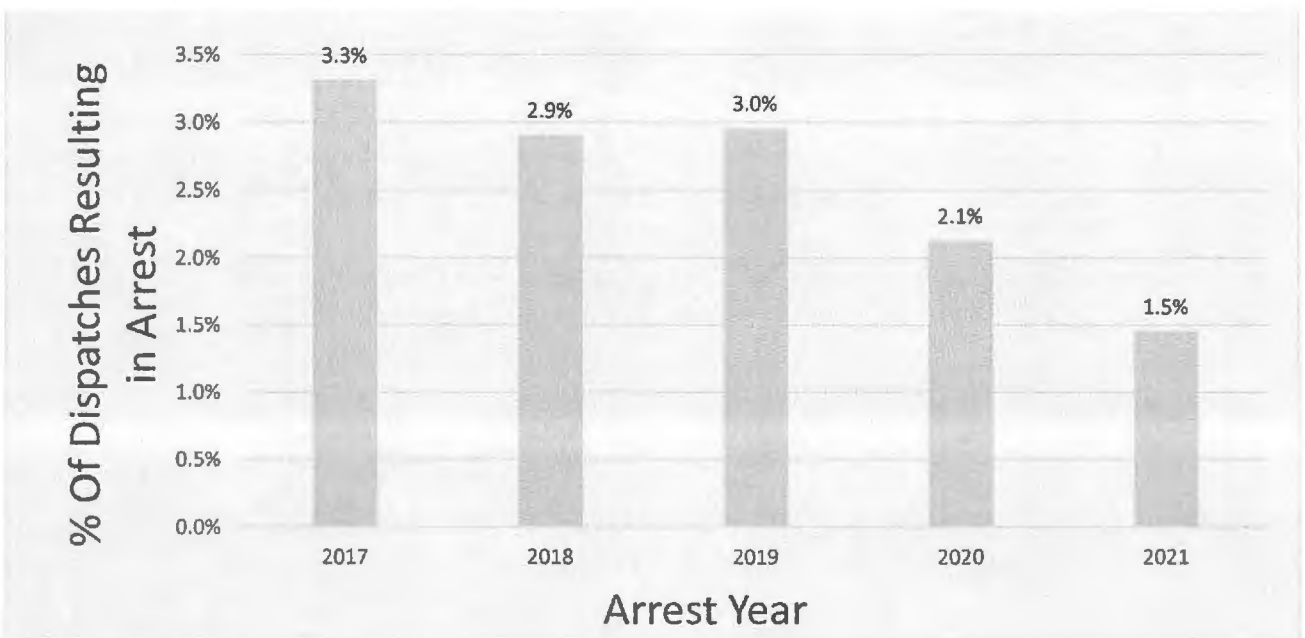
Together, these findings indicate that the reduced rate of arrest in South Pasadena from 2012 to 2021 is a consequence both of reduced police activity and a reduced likelihood of police activities resulting in arrest. However, the reduced likelihood that a police action results in arrest has been substantially larger than the reduction in police activity. In the next sections, we describe changes in the type of police dispatches and arrests in order to further understand this reduction in activity.

Section 1A: Characteristics of SPPD Dispatches

This section describes dispatches from December 2016 to 2021. We characterize each dispatch into seven types, on the basis of the description of the dispatch provided by the SPPD: Extra Patrol and Administration, Vehicle-Related, Nuisance, Property, Violent, Drug and Alcohol, and Unknown. These dispatch types are described in further detail in Section 4.

As shown in Figure 4, 46% of dispatches were categorized under Extra Patrol and Administration. These dispatches include citizen requests for additional police patrols, responses to alarms, responses to alarms and 911 hang-ups, and similar actions. Vehicle-related dispatches make up an additional 29% of all dispatches. These dispatches include traffic stops, parking enforcement, and responses to traffic collisions. Together, these two categories constitute ¾ of all dispatches.

The remaining 25% of dispatches are comprised almost entirely of responses to reported nuisances (14% of dispatches) and property-related dispatches (8% of all dispatches). Responses to nuisances are primarily reports of suspicious persons and disturbances, while property-related dispatches are predominantly reports of theft and trespass.

Lastly, violent incidents and drug offenses each make up 1% of dispatches.

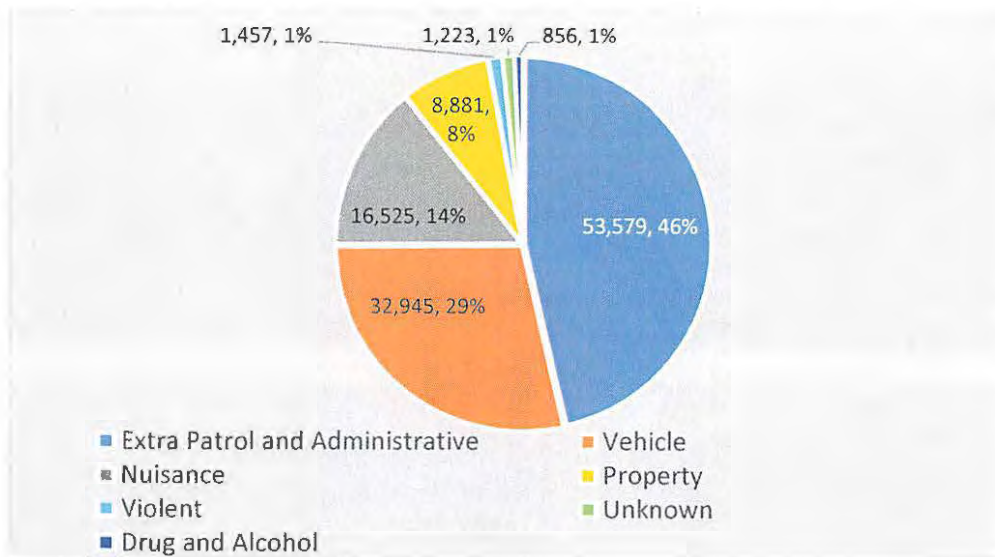**Figure 4: SPPD Dispatches by Dispatch Category December 2016-2021**

Figure 5 shows the number of dispatches in each category from 2017[2] to 2021, as well as the share of all dispatches in each category in each year. From 2017-2021, the number of dispatches decreased in all categories other than Extra Patrol and Administration. As a consequence, Extra Patrols and Administration constituted 51% of all dispatches by 2021, while constituting 42% of dispatches in 2017.

In contrast, the number of vehicle-related dispatches declined considerably, both in absolute numbers and as a share of all dispatches. While the SPPD conducted 8,634 vehicle-related dispatches in 2017, comprising 34% of all dispatches, they only conducted 5,333 vehicle-related dispatches in 2021, comprising 26% of all dispatches. Meanwhile, nuisance and property-related dispatches saw reductions in-line with overall dispatches.

Meanwhile, dispatches for violent incidents and property crime decreased at a similar rate as overall dispatches, with 29% fewer violent incident dispatches and 18% fewer property crime dispatches in 2021 than in 2017.

Thus, while the total number of dispatches has fallen by 20% over this time period, dispatches in response to specific offenses or incidents have fallen further, by 32%. This change in the makeup of police work may help to explain the reduced likelihood that a dispatch resulted in an arrest.

Figure 5: SPPD Dispatches by Category by Year 2017-2021
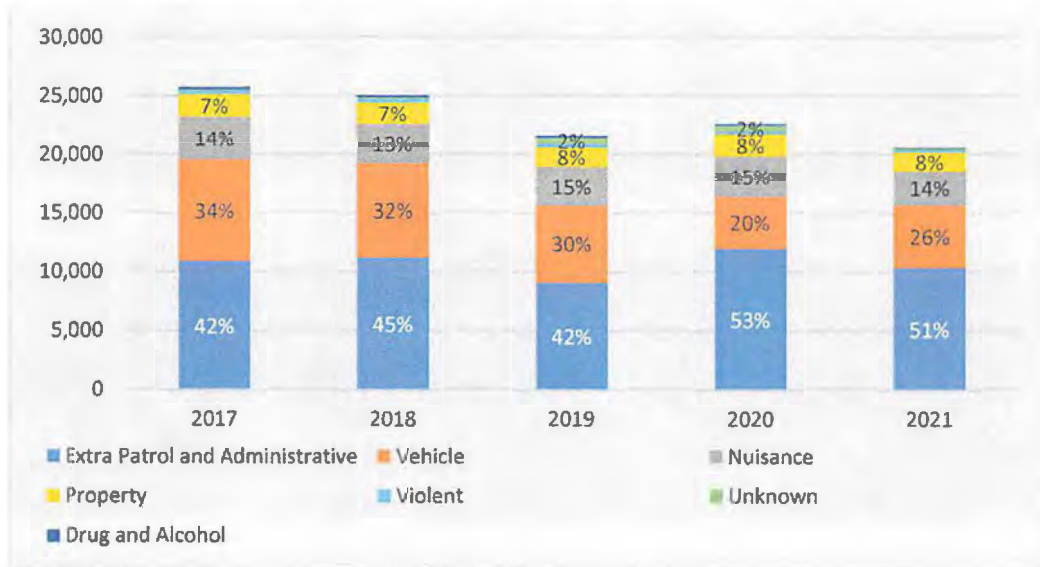
Section 1B: Characteristics of SPPD Arrests

We next examine the characteristics of arrests made by the SPPD. First, we separate arrests into misdemeanors and felonies, as shown below in Figure 6. From 2012-2021, between 10 and 15% of arrests have been for felony offenses, while the percent rose to 22% in 2021. This felony share increase was in context of an overall decrease in arrests across the time period—thus the count of felony arrests actually decreased in 2021 from 2012.

Figure 6: SPPD Arrests Count and Share by Level: 2012-2021
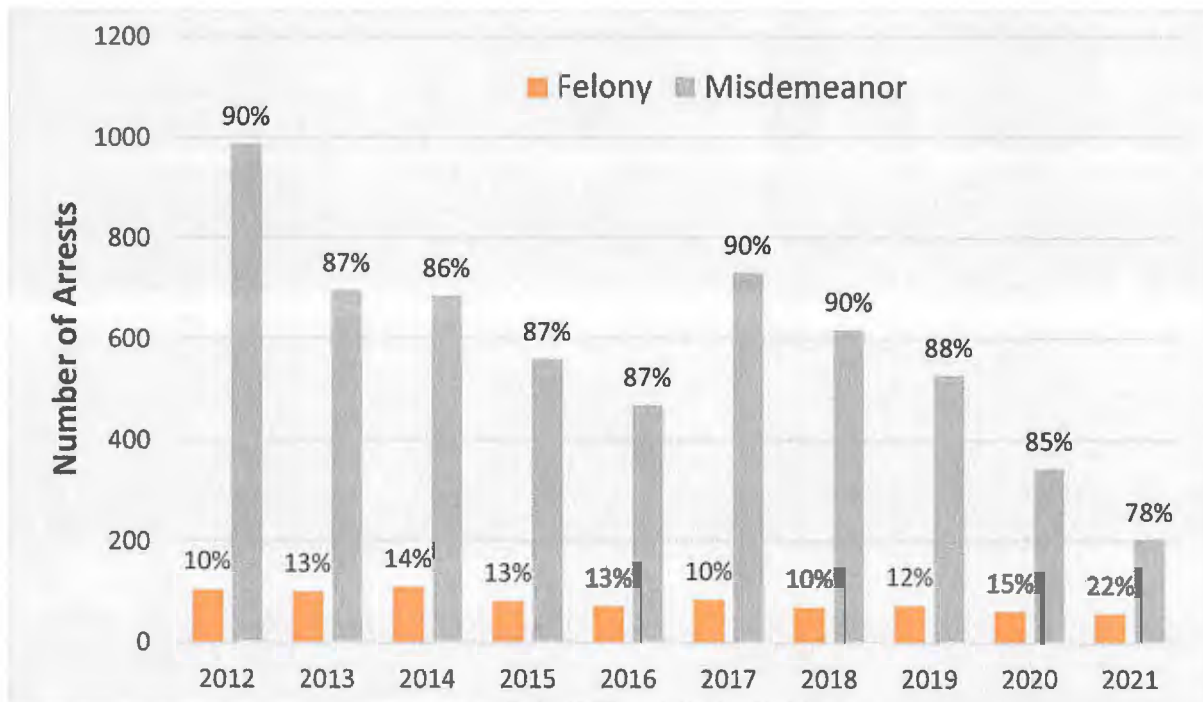
Next, we categorized SPPD arrest records based on charge codes. Arrests were categorized based on the charge code into seven categories, with the 2% of arrests that could not be categorized due to the poor image quality of arrest records provided by the SPPD recorded as "Unknown" and excluded from analysis. Arrest categories were developed in accordance with the National Incident-Based Reporting System, NIBRS, and corroborated via official language from California Legislative Information website, a charge code list utilized by law enforcement in Los Angeles County, and descriptions provided in Los Angeles City's Open Portal Arrests Data.

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As shown in Figure 7 below, Traffic Violations were the most common arrest category (29%), followed by Warrants (26%), Drug and Alcohol Crimes (15%), Property Crime (12%), Violent Crime (6%), Municipal Code Violations (1%), All Other Crimes (9%), and Unknown (2%).

Figure 7: SPPD Arrest Categories 2012-2021
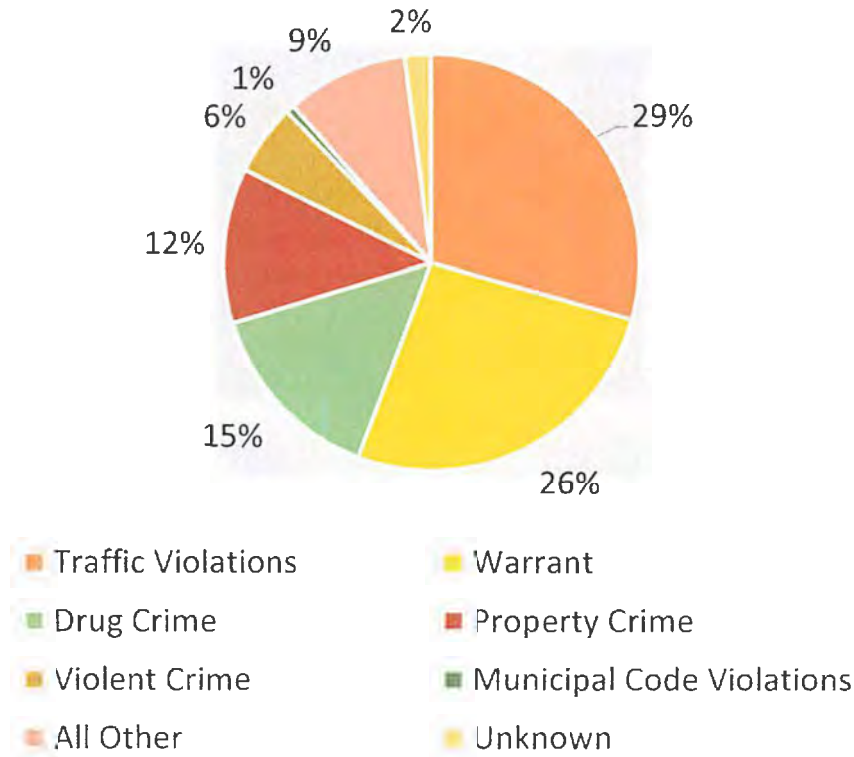
Figure 8 shows the change in the number of arrests for each of these categories from 2012 to 2019 in South Pasadena and compares it to Los Angeles.[3] As shown, the decline in South Pasadena's arrests since 2012 has come almost entirely from fewer arrests for traffic violations, drug crime, and warrants. The number of arrests for traffic violations has fallen dramatically over this time period, with only about 20% as many traffic arrests in 2021 as in 2019. Drug arrests and warrant arrests have also been substantially reduced, with only 25% as many arrests in these categories as overall. In contrast, arrests for violent and property crime have fallen much less, with 86% as many violent crime arrests and 81% as many property crime arrests in 2021 as in 2012. As a

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[3] Los Angeles data was easiest to analyze from 2012-2019; we line up South Pasadena data to 2012-2019 for comparability.

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consequence, whereas only 2% of arrests were for violent crime in 2012, more than 7% were for violent crime in 2019, despite the absolute number of violent crime arrests decreasing. Notably, the decline in arrests for violent crime is smaller than the decline in violent dispatches, while the decline in property arrests is equal to the decline in property dispatches.

These changes in arrest patterns largely mirror those seen in Los Angeles over the same time period. As in South Pasadena, arrests fell dramatically in Los Angeles for traffic violations and drug crimes, with smaller decreases in arrest for violent crimes. In Los Angeles, however, arrests for property crimes fell more than they did in South Pasadena.

Figure 8. Comparison of Arrests between 2012 and 2019 in Los Angeles and South Pasadena
Source: Los Angeles City Open Data, South Pasadena Police Department public records request

Arrests by Charge Category in 2012 and 2019

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SECTION 2: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ARRESTS AND DISPATCHES

Key Takeaways
- Fewer than 1 in 300 dispatches result in a Felony arrest, and fewer than 1 in 600 result in arrest for a violent crime.
- 89% of dispatches are for Extra Patrol & Admin, Vehicle-Related, and Nuisance. These categories are the least likely to result in any arrest.
- Fewer than 1 in 300 Nuisance dispatches, 1 in 400 Extra Patrol & Admin dispatches, and 1 in 1,600 Vehicle dispatches result in a felony arrest.
- 50% of violent arrests come from the 1% of violence-related dispatches.

In this section, we analyze the relationship between the nature of police dispatches and the arrests resulting from those dispatches. Overall, 2.4% of dispatches resulted in an arrest. However, as shown in Figure 9, the likelihood that a dispatch will result in arrest depends heavily on the nature of the dispatch. While nearly 50% of dispatches for Drug and Alcohol-related reasons result in an arrest, only 1.3% of extra patrol and administration dispatches and 1.9% of nuisance dispatches result in arrest. 9% of dispatches for violent activity result in arrests.

Some of these differences may reflect officers' decisions about how to code stops after they occur. For instance, dispatches for DUI's may have been coded as "Traffic Stops" had the officer found that a driver was not impaired after making a stop. In this case, police actions typically categorized as Extra Patrol & Admin, Traffic Stops, or Nuisance may result in arrest more often than they appear to in Figure 9. However, because these categories constitute 89% of all SPPD dispatches, Figure 9 suggests that most police activity is very unlikely to result in an arrest.

Figure 9. Share of SPPD Dispatches that Lead to Arrests by Dispatch Category: 2016-2021

The likelihood that routine police calls will result in a serious arrest is even lower. Only 0.29% of dispatches result in an arrest for a Felony offense, and only 0.16% result in an arrest for a violent crime (Misdemeanor or Felony). Most dispatches that do result in arrests for violent crime or for Felonies are coded in the "violent" category—including investigations of child abuse, elder abuse, and assaults.

As shown in Figure 10, dispatches for extra patrols, vehicle-related incidents, and nuisances very rarely result in arrests for violent crimes. Of these 3 common SPPD dispatch categories, nuisance dispatches are the most likely to result in a violent crime arrest, with only 1 in 300 dispatches doing so. These three major dispatch types are similarly unlikely to result in a Felony arrest, with Felony arrests occurring in 1 in 300 Nuisance dispatches, 1 in 400 Extra Patrol & Enforcement dispatches, and 1 in 1,600 Vehicle dispatches.

However, despite the low likelihood that any nuisance-related dispatch will result in an arrest for a violent crime, 33% of all violent crime arrests come from nuisance-related dispatches, while 50% come from the 1% of dispatches that are violence-related. Because Felony arrests are more likely to result from nonviolent dispatches, the origins of felony arrests are more dispersed. 36% result from requests for extra patrol and enforcement, 22% from property dispatches, 17% from nuisance dispatches, and 14% for violence-related dispatches.

Figure 10. Share of SPPD Dispatches that Result in Arrests for a Violent Crime or for a Felony: 2012-2021
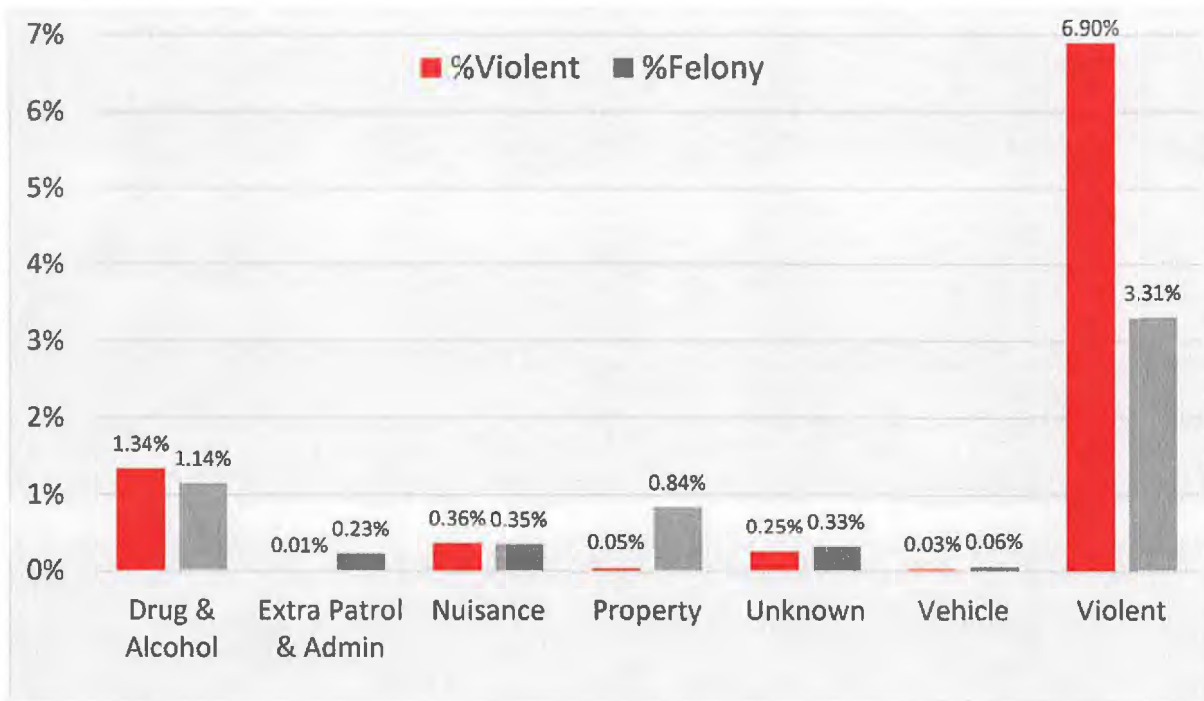
SECTION 3: DEMOGRAPHICS OF SOUTH PASADENA ARRESTS

Key Takeaways

- Black and Hispanic Arrestees are significantly overrepresented relative to South Pasadena's population, making up 12% and 54% of arrestees respectively.
- Asian and White arrestees are underrepresented relative to South Pasadena's population, making up 5% and 27% of arrestees respectively.
- Our data are insufficient to determine how much of this overrepresentation is due to differences in police activities, differences in activities leading to arrest, and differences between the demographics of people present in South Pasadena and residents of South Pasadena.
- Asian and White arrestees make up a larger share of violent arrests than of total arrests, constituting 9% and 40% of violent arrests respectively.
- Overrepresentation of Black and Hispanic Arrestees is greater in South Pasadena than in Los Angeles or Glendale.
- The Black share of arrestees has increased since 2012, while the Hispanic Share has decreased.

In this section, we compare the demographics of arrestees in South Pasadena to the demographics of the city as a whole. In order to do so, we classify South Pasadena residents by race and Hispanic origin.

South Pasadena is an inner-ring suburb of Los Angeles in the San Gabriel Valley. South Pasadena is a relatively high-income community, with a median household income of $109,927 in 2020—nearly 30% higher than neighboring Pasadena ($85,129) and more than 67% higher than the City of Los Angeles ($65,290).[4] South Pasadena is racially diverse, with large Non-Hispanic White, Asian, and Hispanic populations. The Asian and Hispanic populations of South Pasadena have increased modestly since 2010, while the White population has shrunk. In 2020, South Pasadena's population was 36% white, 34% Asian, 21% Hispanic, 2% Black, and 7% Multiracial or some other race.

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[4] Census 2020 Quick Facts:
https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/alhambracitycalifornia,pasadenacitycalifornia,losangelescitycalifornia,southpasadenacitycalifornia,US/PST045221

Our calculations show that the racial and ethnic demographics of arrestees in South Pasadena differ considerably from those of its residents (Figure 11). Black and Hispanic individuals make up 12% and 54% of arrestees respectively. Meanwhile, White and Asian individuals make up 27% and 5% of arrestees respectively. Were all arrests in South Pasadena arrests of residents, this implies that a Black resident of South Pasadena would be 6.6 times as likely as a White resident to face arrest, while a Hispanic resident would be 4 times as likely to face arrest. Meanwhile, a White resident would be 3 times as likely to face arrest as an Asian resident.[5] Because we do not observe the race of individuals who interacted with police but were not arrested, we are unable to determine whether these disparities result from racially and ethnically biased policing. Likewise, because we do not know the city of residence of arrestees, we cannot rule out the possibility that disparities in the rate of arrest are smaller for arrests of South Pasadena residents.

The overrepresentation of Black and Hispanic arrestees in South Pasadena is somewhat larger than in other parts of the Los Angeles Region. Black arrestees are overrepresented relative to residents by a factor of 4.6 in South Pasadena, 4.0 in Glendale, and 3.2 in Los Angeles. Likewise, Hispanic arrestees are overrepresented by a factor of 2.8 in South Pasadena, 2.3 in Glendale, and 1.04 in Los Angeles (representing little to no overrepresentation).[6]

Figure 11. Race/Ethnicity of South Pasadena Residents and Arrestees (2012-2020)
Source: American Community Survey, SPPD public records request

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[5] Data on where arrestees reside was not provided by SPPD, which precludes a full analysis of what proportion of arrestees were South Pasadena residents. Data from previous work in Glendale suggests that 46% of arrests that result in a booking (60% of all arrests) are of Glendale residents.
[6] See Glendale report here for more details.

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Figure 12 shows the racial and ethnic composition of South Pasadena's arrestees in each year from 2012-2021. As shown, the share of arrestees who were Black has increased over time, from 10% to 15% of arrestees, while the share of arrestees who are Hispanic has decreased from 61% to 56%. Meanwhile, the share of arrestees who were White and Asian has remained fairly stable over time. Because the total number of arrests has declined by 65% over this time period, the number of Black people arrested in 2021 is considerably smaller than the number arrested in 2012, despite the increase in the share of arrestees who were Black.

Figure 12. Race/Ethnicity of South Pasadena Arrestees by Year
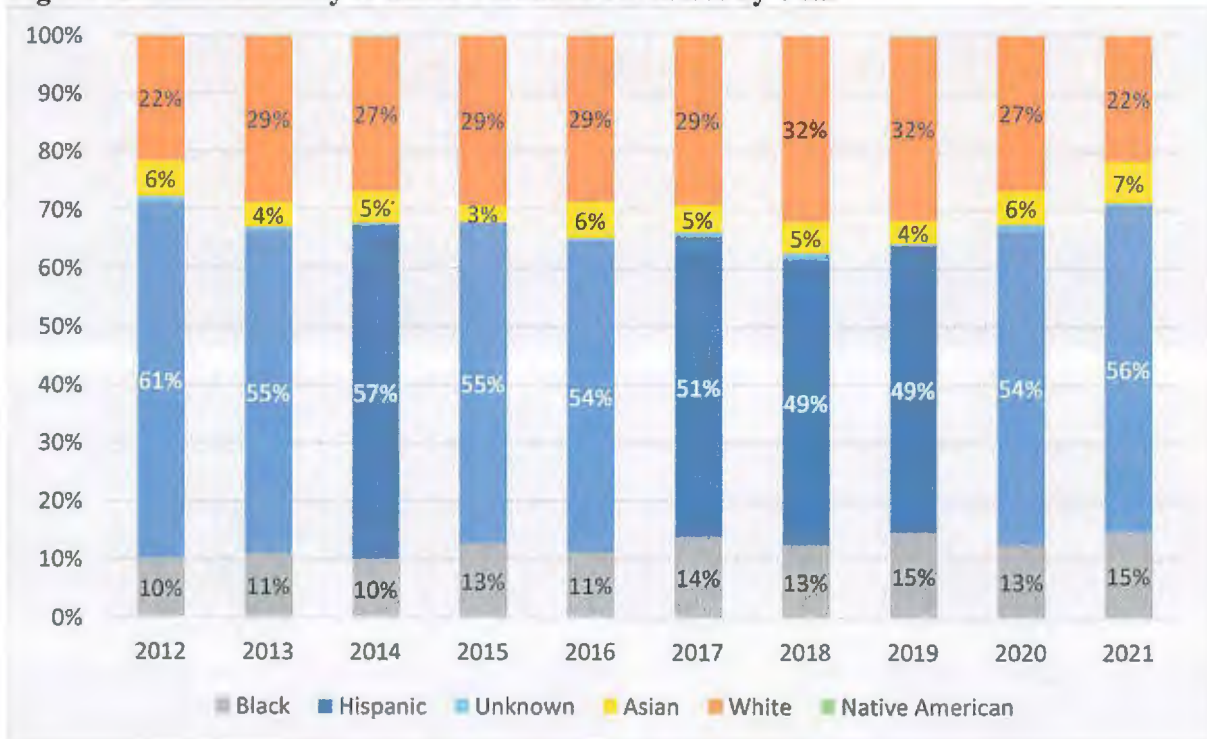
We conclude our analysis of the racial demographics of arrestees by examining the racial demographics of arrests by charge category. As shown in Figure 13, while Black and Hispanic individuals are overrepresented relative to their share of the population in all charge categories, their level of overrepresentation varies considerably by charge.

Hispanic arrestees made up 69% of all arrests for traffic violations, considerably larger than their share of the population and of their share of total arrests. In contrast, they made up only 36% of arrests for violent crime. Because SPPD arrests for traffic violations have fallen dramatically, from 43% of all arrests in 2012 to only 13% of all arrests in 2021, the decline in the share of Hispanic arrestees is due entirely to the reduction in traffic-related arrests. Indeed, the share of non-traffic arrests of Hispanic arrestees actually increased from 55% in 2012 to 61% in 2021.

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Meanwhile, Black arrestees made up 22% of arrests for property crime, far higher than their share of all arrests (12%) or their share of South Pasadena's population (3%). This Black overrepresentation in property crime arrests mirrors and amplifies previous findings in Glendale.[7] Meanwhile, only 8% of arrestees for Traffic Violations and Drug Crime are Black: considerably higher than the Black share of South Pasadena's population, but lower than the Black share of all arrests. While the increased share of Black arrestees is accounted for in part by the decline in the share of arrests targeting Drug Crime and Traffic Violations, the share of property crime arrests of Black arrestees has increased from 16% to 21%, matching the overall increase in the Black share of arrests.

In contrast, White and Asian arrestees are overrepresented, relative to their share of total arrests, in arrests for violent crime. 40% of Violent Crime arrestees are White and 9% are Asian, relative to 27% and 5% of all arrestees respectively.

Figure 13. Charge Category by Race for all South Pasadena Arrestees

Race Proportions by Charge Category	Hispanic	White	Black	Asian
Traffic Violations	69%	18%	8%	5%
Warrant	53%	27%	15%	4%
Drug Crime	53%	31%	8%	7%
Property Crime	45%	30%	22%	3%
Violent Crime	36%	40%	13%	9%
Municipal Code Violations	22%	52%	13%	11%
All Other	42%	40%	12%	5%
Unknown	45%	21%	10%	4%
Arrests for All Charges	**54%**	**27%**	**12%**	**5%**

Technical Information on Race and Ethnicity Data

In the data provided to us by the South Pasadena Police Department in October and November 2021, Hispanic origin was not identified. Instead, all arrestees of Hispanic origin were classified in police records as White. As a result, the initial data showed that 81% of arrestees were White, 12% were Black, and 5% were Asian.

The research team addressed this by imputing Hispanic origin based on the surname of each arrestee. Using census records on the ethnic composition of the 1000 most popular surnames in the United States, we classified an arrestee as "Hispanic" if more than 70% of individuals with their surname identified themselves in the Census as being of Hispanic/Latino origin (of any race). If an individual did not have an identified "Hispanic" surname, we retained the racial and

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[7] In Glendale, Blacks made up 13% of property crime arrests, 8% of total arrests, and 2% of the resident population. See Glendale report here for more details.

ethnic classifications provided by the SPPD. On average, 91% of census respondents with one of these 195 surnames identified as Hispanic/Latino. Likewise, 90% of respondents identifying as Hispanic or Latino had a "Hispanic" surname. Using a simulation procedure, we estimate that there is less than a 0.1% probability that the true share of arrestees who are Hispanic is greater than 56.5% or less than 53.5%.

After providing the research team with data on arrestees, the SPPD released the 2020-2021 Biennial Report, which included information on the racial and ethnic demographics of arrestees.[8] This report states that Hispanics made up 36% of arrestees in 2021, while our data show that Hispanic arrestees made up 54% of arrests. Care First South Pasadena requested the records underlying SPPD's reporting. The City did not provide the underlying data sets.

Age and Gender of South Pasadena's Arrestees

Figure 14 shows the age and gender of South Pasadena arrestees. Approximately ¾ of arrestees are male—a share similar to Los Angeles and Glendale. Likewise, arrestees are younger than the South Pasadena population, with 55% of arrestees under the age of 35. However, a considerable fraction of South Pasadena arrestees is middle aged, with 20% of arrestees above the age of 45. Approximately ¼ of arrestees are women across all age groups, with the exception of the small number of arrestees older than 65.

Meanwhile, the gender composition of arrestees does vary somewhat by race (Figure 15). 35% of Asian arrestees are women—a considerably greater fraction than arrestees of other races. In contrast, only 22% of Black arrestees are women.

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[8] https://www.southpasadenaca.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/29212/637842390702230000

Figure 14. Gender by Age Group for South Pasadena Arrestees (average of 2012-2021)
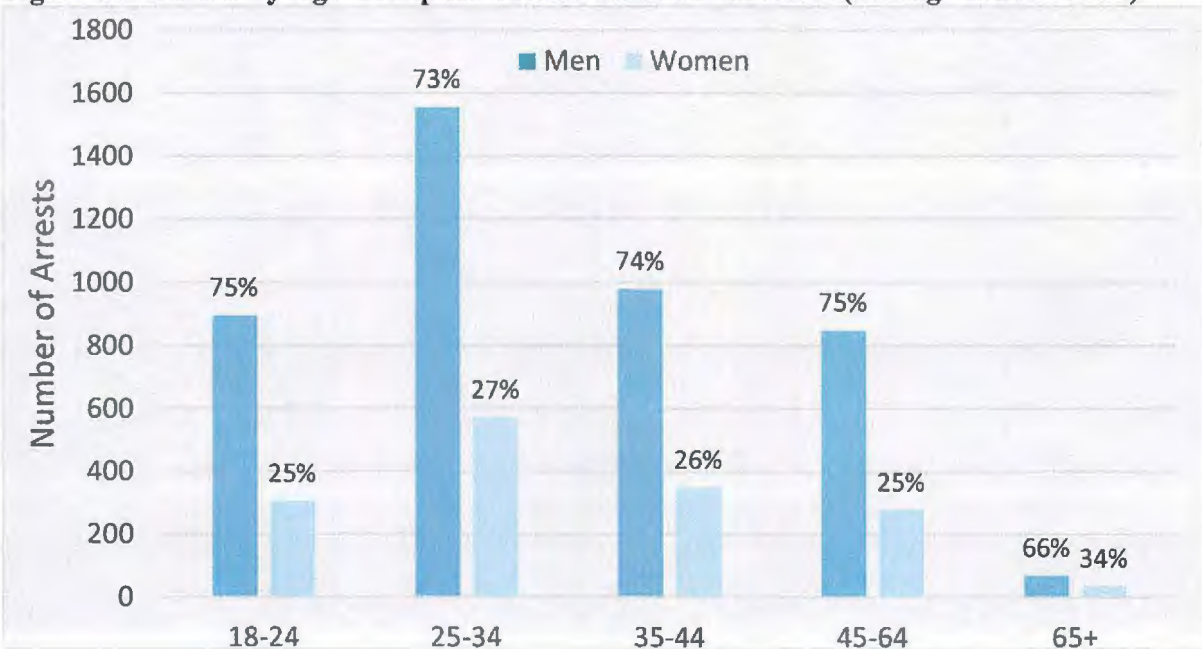
Figure 15. Gender by Race of South Pasadena Arrestees (2012-2021)

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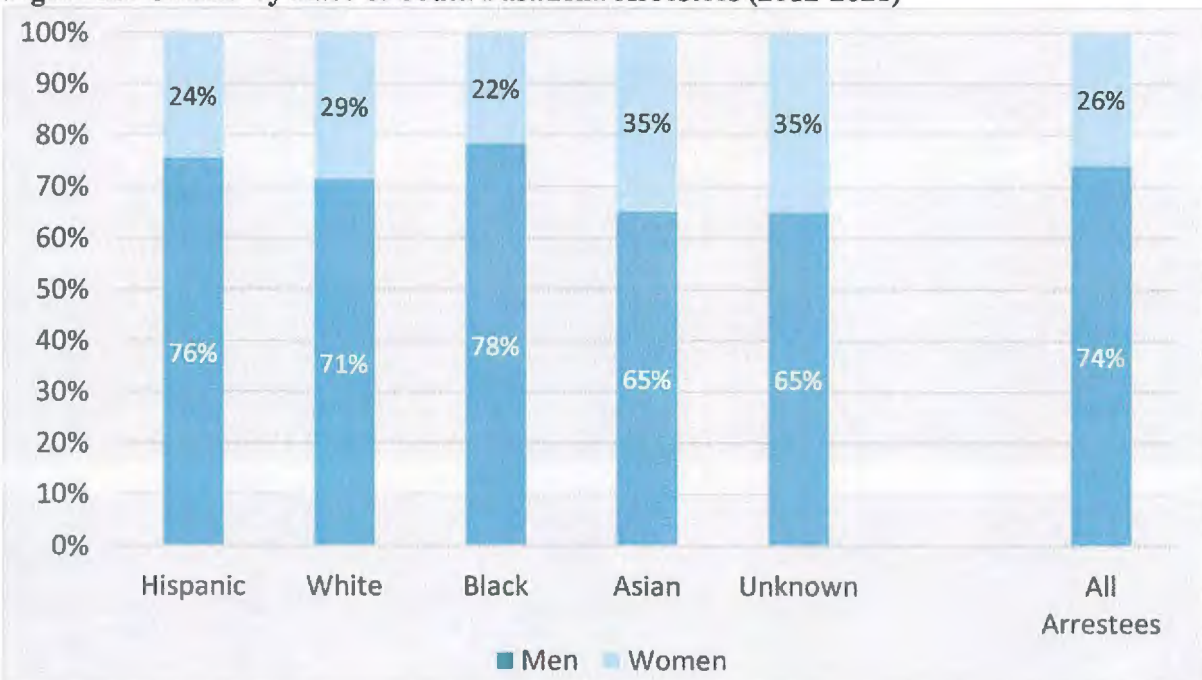
SECTION 4: COMMON SOUTH PASADENA DISPATCH CODES AND ARREST CHARGES

Key Takeaways:
- SPPD's most common arrest charges are relatively similar across races.
- SPPD is involved in a wide array of activities that make up 116,000 dispatches over 5 years.
- Nearly half of SPPDs time is taken up by (1) routine traffic stops and parking enforcement (23% of all activity), (2) investigating suspicious issues or disturbances (13%), (3) providing emergency and non-emergency assistance on and off the road (6%), (4) doing Welfare and other checks (4%), and (5) responding to building alarms (5%).
- Only 12% or ~13,000 activities could be actively described as investigating crimes or responding to criminal activity.

This section provides further detail on categories of arrests charges and dispatches reasons.

Recall, 30% of SPPD arrests are for traffic violations, 26% for warrants, 15% for drug crimes, 12% for property crimes, 6% for violent crimes, 1% for municipal code violations, 9% for all other crimes and 2% unknown (Figure 7 in Section 1).

Figure 16 deep dives into most frequent arrest charges by race, providing a total count of arrests over the study time period, and that charge's ranking within a race's top arrest charges. There are top charges in each of the main arrest categories from above (traffic violations, warrants, drug crimes, property crimes, and violent crimes). Attempted driving without a license (code 14601.1(A)VC) was the 1st or 2nd ranked charge in every race category. Driving without a license was the top arrest charge overall and for Hispanics, and 3rd for Asians. Driving Under the Influence was the top charge for Asians, and in the top 5 for Whites and Hispanics. Possession of a Controlled Substance and Attempted Felony Possession hovered toward 10-15th rank. Burglary and shoplifting were ranked 4th for Blacks. In all, top arrest charges are relatively similar across races in South Pasadena.

Figure 16. Arrest Categories by Race, Ranked

Charge	Charge code description	HISPANIC		WHITE		BLACK		ASIAN	
		Count	Rank	Count	Rank	Count	Rank	Count	Rank
12500(A)VC	DRIVE WITHOUT LICENSE	644	1	104	7	21	9	30	3
14601.1(A)VC	ATTEMPT DRIVING W/L	632	2	233	1	119	1	46	2
WARRANT-MISDEMEANOR BENCH WARRANT[9]		413	3	204	2	104	3	30	3
WARRANT-MISDEMEANOR		332	4	175	3	114	2	16	5
23152(A)VC	DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	328	5	162	4	34	7	60	1
647(F)PC	DISORDERLY CONDUCT:	133	6	160	5	23	8	7	9
14601.2(A)VC	DRIVING WHILE LICENSE SUSPENDED	105	7	21	14	8	15	6	10
459.5PC	SHOPLIFTING	97	8	114	6	70	4	3	13
WARRANT-FELONY		92	9	43	10	38	6	13	6
459PC	BURGLARY	73	10	41	11	70	4	4	11
11364HS	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	68	11	41	11	21	9	2	14
11377(A)HS	ATTEMPT FELONY POSSESSION	67	12	52	8	7	16	2	14
WARRANT-NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED		42	13	45	9	14	12	11	7
484(A)PC	THEFT PERSONAL PROPERTY	41	14	21	14	21	9	4	11
242PC	BATTERY/OTHER ASSAULT	18	15	24	13	9	14	8	8
211PC	ROBBERY	15	16	10	16	10	13	1	16

[9] Bench warrants are issued by judges when a defendant fails to appear in court, fails to pay court ordered fines or restitution or violates the rules of the court.

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The remainder of this section looks at the most common SPPD dispatch categories over the 5-year period from 2016 – 2021, shown in Figure 17 a-e. Recall from Figure 4 that Extra Patrol or Administrative dispatches make up nearly half of all SPPD dispatches. Another ¼ are vehicle-related. 1/6 are nuisance-related dispatches. 8% are property-related. Only 1% each are violent or drug/alcohol related.

The Extra Patrol & Enforcement dispatch category contains responses to assistance with routine policing matters triggered by several means: SPPD requesting more police by car, bike, or on foot (>24,000 instances), outside agencies requesting SPPD (~3,000 instances), alarm systems requesting SPPD (>3,000 for residential and >2,000 commercial instances), 911 calls for public assistance (>2,000 instances), and fire department or medical requesting SPPD (>1,000 instances). Another sub-category, resident-triggered SPPD requests, including Welfare and Area checks (>2,000 instances each), Business checks (~400 instances), and Citizen Flag Downs (>400 instances). Two sub-types involve enforcement of municipal regulations: code violations and ordinance violations (together >2,000 instances). Another ~1,000 instances involve outreach to the homeless. ~1,700 dispatches were for follow-up investigations. Finally, about 4,000 instances of accidental or hung-up 911 calls were recorded.

Thus, this category includes actions to respond to and follow up on perceived threats (53% of category), check threat potential (9%) and threat credibility (10%), provide emergency assistance (8%), and enforce low-level local regulations (5%).

Figure 17, a-e: SPPD Dispatches by Dispatch Category

Dispatch category: extra patrol or administrative	Category total: 54,479	Category share
EXTRAPATROL ENFORCEMENT	23,684	43%
RESIDENTIAL-AUDIBLEALARM	3,230	6%
ASSIST OUTSIDEAGENCY	2,937	5%
911 HANG-UP	2,389	4%
WELFARE CHECK	2,239	4%
COMMERCIAL-AUDIBLEALARM	2,228	4%
PUBLICASSIST	2,157	4%
AREA CHECK	2,023	4%
CITY CODE VIOLATION	1,777	3%
911 ACCIDENTAL CALL	1,756	3%
C6- FOLLOW UP INVESTIGATION	1,708	3%
ASSIST FD MEDICAL	1,337	2%
HOMELESS OUTREACH PROGRAM	1,010	2%
CITY ORDINANCE VIOLATION	867	2%
EXTRAPATROL- BICYCLE PATROL	577	1%
CITIZEN FLAG DOWN	469	1%
MISC - NON CRIMINAL	462	1%

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ASSIST FD FIRE	439	1%
EXTRAPATROL-PREDPOL	434	1%
BUSINESS CHECK	392	1%
FOOT BEAT	268	0%
WARRANT-MISD BENCH WARRANT	243	0%

Vehicle dispatches accounted for ¼ of SPPD's total. The majority of these were traffic stops (<24,000 instances or 72% of category). Parking violations were another 11% of this category (>3,500 instances). There were >2,000 instances of assisting drivers (6%) and <1,000 instances of enforcing specific injurious (4%) and non-injurious (2%) vehicular violations.

Dispatch category: vehicle	Category total: 33,405	Category share
TRAFFIC STOP	22,581	68%
PARKING ENFORCEMENT	2,456	7%
NON-INJURYTRAFFIC COLLISION	1,285	4%
VEHICLE STOP	1,178	4%
72-HOUR VIOLATION	836	3%
RECKLESS DRIVING ON HIGHWAY	560	2%
BIKETRAFFIC	440	1%
INJURYTRAFFIC COLLISION	409	1%
MOTORISTASSIST	393	1%
TRAFFIC HAZARD	369	1%
NON INJURYTRAFFIC COLLISION-HIT & RUN	365	1%
TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT	353	1%
VEHICLE REPOSSESSION REPORT	281	1%
VEHICLE BLOCKING DRIVEWAY	273	1%
EXPIRED REGISTRATION - 6 MONTHS	212	1%
DL SUSPENDED OR REVOKED	200	1%

SPPD spent about 1/6 of their time on Nuisance dispatches. About half of these included investigating suspicious persons (>5,000 instances), suspicious persons in cars (~2,400 instances), and suspicious circumstances (~1,250). Another quarter of nuisance dispatches investigated general disturbances (~3,750 instances), as well as instances of juvenile (<300), family (~250), and loud party (~250) disturbances. There were ~850 dispatches related to missing persons (~5% of category).

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Dispatch category: nuisance	Category total: 16,810	Category share
SUSPICIOUS PERSON	5,190	31%
DISTURBANCE	3,763	22%
SUSPICIOUS PERSON IN VEHICLE	2,393	14%
SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES	1,255	7%
MISSING PERSONS	643	4%
JUVENILE DISTURBANCE	282	2%
PEDESTRIAN STOP	256	2%
FAMILY DISTURBANCE	254	2%
LOUD PARTY DISTURBANCE	224	1%
LOCATE MISSING PERSON	209	1%

The most common property-type dispatch was for theft (19%) and theft from a motor vehicle (6%). Found property represented 11% of this category and trespassing was 10%. Petty crimes like vandalism and shoplifting were 3% each of this category, as was the white collar crime of fraud. More serious property dispatches included burglary (>700 instances or ~8% of category), robbery (~250 instances) and stealing cars (>200 instances).

Dispatch category: Property	Category total: 9,040	Category share
THEFT	1,031	11%
TRESPASS	884	10%
THEFT-PLAIN	728	8%
PROPERTY FOUND	510	6%
FOUND PROPERTY	440	5%
THEFT-FROM MOTOR VEHICLE	402	4%
FRAUD	309	3%
VANDALISM, MISDEMEANOR	297	3%
SHOPLIFTING	274	3%
BURGLARY-COMMERCIAL	265	3%
BURGLARY FROM MOTOR VEHICLE	261	3%
ROBBERY- PANIC/HOLD UPALARM	237	3%
THEFT/TAMPER-MOTOR VEHICLE	235	3%
GRANDTHEFTAUTO	218	2%
BURGLARY RESIDENTIAL	205	2%

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Dispatches for violent crimes are rare in South Pasadena. The most common are for abuse of children and elderly (~150 instances each). Assault-type dispatches include battery, injury, and willful harm to children with about 100 instances each, and making criminal threats with ~125 instances.

Dispatch category: violent	Category total: 1481	Category share
CHILDABUSE	151	10%
ELDERABUSE	143	10%
CRIMINALTHREATS	126	9%
BATTERY-SIMPLE NOTAGGRAVATED	114	8%
INJURING-SUFFERING	108	7%
WILFUL HARM OR INJURYTO CHILD	105	7%

Drug-related dispatches are similarly rare in South Pasadena. There were ~200 instances of DUIs, 150 drug-related dispatches, and >250 alcohol-related dispatches not involving cars.

Dispatch category: drug and alcohol	Category total: 884	Category share
DRIVING UNDERTHE INFLUENCE	196	22%
DRUGS	150	17%
Under The Influence of Alcohol	145	17%
PUBLIC INTOXICATION	123	14%

This review of top dispatch categories and particular dispatches reveals several general trends about SPPD's routine activities. First, SPPD is involved in a wide array of activities that make up these 116,000 dispatches over 5 years, much broader than regular residents may be aware. Second, nearly half of SPPDs dispatches are (1) routine traffic stops and parking enforcement (23% of all activity), (2) investigating suspicious issues or disturbances (13%), (3) providing emergency and non-emergency assistance on and off the road (6%), (4) doing Welfare and other checks (4%), and (5) responding to building alarms (5%). Third, only 12% or ~13,000 activities could be actively described as enforcing criminal code.

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SECTION 5: SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF NUISANCE DISPATCHES

Key Takeaways:

- SPPD dispatches occur most frequently near commercial establishments (grocery stores, banks, gas stations, and fast food restaurants), community facilities (schools, libraries), and parks.
- Nuisance-related dispatches cluster geographically, with the largest concentrations at the intersections of Mission St with Raymond Ave and Fair Oaks Ave near downtown South Pasadena.
- Land use is the best predictor of nuisance dispatches which are likely to occur near commercial land uses, community facilities, and some parks.
- Neighborhood level race / ethnicity shares, incomes, or home values were not associated with nuisance dispatch count.

Most police activity is spatial – it can be tied to a particular geographic location. Understanding where police activity clusters spatially and how this relates to demographic, socioeconomic, and land use characteristics of the area may provide further insight into policing patterns and trends.

We undertook two analyses to better understand the geographic nature of SPPD's dispatch activity. First, we looked at whether dispatches clustered at particular establishments by dispatch type. Second, we looked at whether nuisance dispatches were related to underlying neighborhood demographic, socioeconomic, and land use patterns. CareFirst identified nuisance dispatches as a focus for spatial analysis because they are a relatively common police activity brought about by citizen request, but rarely represent serious misconduct, with fewer than 2% of nuisance dispatches leading to arrest (see section 3). In addition, nuisance dispatches may reflect subjective assessments of callers, and thus could reflect the personal biases of individuals requesting police assistance.

The SPPD dispatch data was well suited for these two analyses, providing some address information for 99% of records. However, some records have incomplete entries (e.g., missing a building number), feature misspellings, list locations that are not easily geolocated or those that

have duplicate locations. About 32,500 records (28% of all dispatches) have an establishment description such as "Vons grocery store" or "Monterey Hills Elementary school".

The results of the establishments analysis indicate that SPPD dispatches occur most frequently in or near grocery stores, parks, transit station areas, and schools, followed by fast food restaurants, banks, gas stations, and treatment centers. Property dispatch shares are high at grocery stores and banks; nuisance dispatch shares are high at treatment centers, gas stations, banks, and fast-food locations; vehicle dispatch shares are high at certain schools and parks, and some food / grocery establishments but not others.

The nuisance dispatch analysis looks at the relationship between dispatches and neighborhood level characteristics, including population density, race / ethnicity shares, income, housing rent and value, and land use. Overall, we find that nuisance dispatch activity is most strongly related to land use, especially commercial land use, community facilities, and certain parks. This accords with the analysis of establishments by dispatch and dispatch type: treatment centers, schools, banks, gas stations, and grocery stores – all of which tend to locate in commercial or community facility land use types – showed the highest instances of nuisance dispatches. Nuisance dispatches were generally not strongly associated with the other neighborhood characteristics.

The remainder of this section provides more detail on the establishment and neighborhood characteristics analyses.

Dispatches by Establishment

The SPPD dispatch data provides details on establishments at whose locations SPPD was dispatched for a particular issue, in 28% of cases. The top 44 establishments, each of which has had at least 100 dispatches from 2016 – 2021, account for 85% of the cases for which an establishment name is provided. These are displayed in Figure 18, categorized by dispatch type.

Overall, Vons grocery store is the most common listed establishment for SPPD dispatches, with nearly 4,000 cases making up 3.4% of all SPPD dispatches over the 5 years of available data. Other grocery / pharmacy stores are ranked 6th (Pavilions), 9th (Rite Aid) 11th (Ralphs), 17th (Trader Joe's), 23rd (Bristol Farms). In total, grocery stores accounted for 6.5% of all SPPD dispatch activity. Parks are another common dispatch location, with Arroyo Park and Golf Course, Garfield Park, Eddie Park, the War Memorial, Orange Grove Park, Dog Park, and Skate Park, accounting for 5.8% of all dispatches. School buildings are another common dispatch establishment with 2.9% of all dispatches. The city library, the Gold Line rail station and its parking lot, Victor Treatment Center, and the nursing home (SP Care Center) round out the top 20 dispatch locations. The remainder of Table A includes food establishments, gas stations, retail stores, and bank branches.

Interesting trends also emerge when comparing top locations by particular dispatch categories. Recall that Extra Patrol and Administrative is the largest SPPD dispatch category (see section 1).

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Yet, certain establishments have most of their dispatches in another category, bucking the norm. For example, 83% of Victor Treatment Center and 45% of Almansor Center dispatches are nuisance-related. *Nuisance* shares are high for gas stations (Chevron, 35%; Arco, 43%), food establishments (The Barkley, 41%; McDonalds, 39%; Starbucks, 38%), and banks (Chase, 35%; Bank of the West, 34%; Bank of America, 27%; Wells Fargo, 26%). *Property* dispatch shares are high at grocery stores (Rite Aid, 31%; Vons, 20%; Pavilions, 17%; Bristol Farms, 16%; Ralph's, 12%) and banks (Bank of America, 33%; Wells Fargo, 22%; Bank of the West, 15%; Chase, 11%). *Vehicle* dispatch shares are high at two schools (Arroyo Vista Elementary, 38%; Marengo Elementary, 37%) at the Dog Park (44%) and Skate Park (22%), and at McDonald's, Starbucks, Chevron, and Bristol Farms. Drug and Alcohol dispatches are quite rare, the highest count establishment was South Pasadena High School. Violent dispatches are also quite rare, the highest count establishments were South Pasadena High School and Almansor Center.

The establishment analysis shows that dispatches do not occur randomly in space. There are multiple possibilities, which are not explored in this study, for why these establishments stand out.

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Figure 18. SPPD Dispatches Establishment Name by Dispatch Type, for all Establishments with at least 100 Dispatches

Establishment Name	Nuisance	Property	Vehicle	Drug and Alcohol	Violent	Unknown	Extra Patrol and Administrative	All Dispatch Types	Share of all SPPD Dispatches
1) VONS	181	807	110	11	8	26	2,816	3,959	3.4%
2) ARROYO PARK	323	43	78	15	11	11	2,797	3,278	2.8%
3) SPPD HEADQUARTERS	258	256	77	23	26	22	1,196	1,858	1.6%
4) LIBRARY	165	65	10	9	8	7	1,331	1,595	1.4%
5) GARFIELD PARK	138	65	65	13	6	6	1,299	1,592	1.4%
6) PAVILIONS	109	187	60	15	3	8	720	1,102	0.9%
7) GOLDLINE STATION	82	29	8	2	5	6	954	1,086	0.9%
8) GOLDLINE PARKING STRUCTURE	46	15	38	2	0	5	876	982	0.8%
9) RITEAID	139	282	25	9	7	9	428	899	0.8%
10) SPHS	96	76	68	27	18	2	585	872	0.7%
11) RALPHS MARKET	127	100	70	10	10	10	500	827	0.7%
12) VICTOR TREATMENT CENTERS	641	68	3	0	14	5	40	771	0.7%
13) MARENGO ELEMENTARY	26	7	263	0	4	6	410	716	0.6%
14) MIDDLE SCHOOL	104	24	71	1	22	3	452	677	0.6%
15) EDDIE PARK	42	3	5	2	0	7	467	526	0.4%
16) ARROYO VISTA ELEMENTARY	15	10	193	1	6	3	280	508	0.4%
17) TRADER JOES	40	28	36	3	2	5	368	482	0.4%
18) MONTEREY HILLS ELEMENTARY	15	4	44	1	3	2	406	475	0.4%
19) ACE / OSH	39	51	54	0	3	2	287	436	0.4%
20) SOUTH PASADENA CARE CENTER	44	28	2	0	26	4	321	425	0.4%

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21) WAR MEMORIAL	36	17	13	2	1	2	305	376	0.3%
22) ORANGE GROVE PARK	79	17	3	6	10	0	260	375	0.3%
23) ARROYO SECO GOLF COURSE	84	24	11	4	5	1	198	327	0.3%
24) BRISTOL FARMS	42	50	50	1	2	7	154	306	0.3%
25) ALMANSOR CENTER	129	15	3	3	25	3	111	289	0.2%
26) MCDONALDS	108	23	63	6	7	5	64	276	0.2%
27) BANK OFAMERICA	68	85	29	1	2	1	69	255	0.2%
28) FOREMOST LIQUOR	36	14	21	9	3	3	147	233	0.2%
29) CHEVRON	79	24	39	10	3	1	70	226	0.2%
30) STARBUCKS COFFEE	83	32	32	4	2	6	61	220	0.2%
31) OCEAN LIQUOR	25	8	13	5	1	1	153	206	0.2%
32) ARCO	82	32	16	1	5	1	55	192	0.2%
33) PROSPECT MANOR	42	13	1	0	11	3	121	191	0.2%
34) DOG PARK	16	9	76	1	3	0	69	174	0.1%
35) SCHOOL DISTRICT	30	13	7	1	2	0	120	173	0.1%
36) SKATE PARK	42	6	36	2	1	3	72	162	0.1%
37) SENIOR CENTER	16	11	4	1	1	0	125	158	0.1%
38) BIG LOTS	40	26	15	3	1	0	66	151	0.1%
29) WELLS FARGO BANK	35	30	13	2	0	3	51	134	0.1%
40) HOLYFAMILY CHURCH	26	6	6	1	1	1	92	133	0.1%
41) THE BARKLEY	54	7	3	5	5	0	59	133	0.1%
42) POST OFFICE	27	19	12	0	1	4	59	122	0.1%
43) CHASE BANK	37	12	9	0	0	0	49	107	0.1%
44) BANK OF THE WEST	36	16	6	1	2	0	44	105	0.1%

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Nuisance Dispatches Mapping Analysis

SPPD logged 16,525 nuisance-related dispatches representing about 14% of all activity during the study time period. This section investigates the spatial pattern of this particular dispatch type. We focus on nuisance dispatches because they are a common police activity brought about by citizen request, but rarely represent serious misconduct, with fewer than 2% of nuisance dispatches leading to arrest (see section 3). In addition, nuisance dispatches reflect subjective assessments of callers, and thus could reflect the personal biases of individuals requesting police assistance. The most common location for nuisance dispatches are treatment centers, grocery stores, food establishments, banks, and gas stations (Table A).

The most common nuisance dispatches are investigation of disturbances and suspicious activity / persons / vehicles. As such, these are generally reported into to SPPD or seen by a beat or drive-by officer. Below, we provide a series of maps to depict whether certain neighborhood characteristics are more or less common in neighborhoods by population density, race, income, housing characteristics, and land use type.

We mapped nuisance dispatches by using dispatch location addresses provided by the SPPD data. The address data was further cleaned and processed; then address data was geocoded into latitude and longitude points on a map in ArcGIS, cross-referencing against Los Angeles County's Countywide Address Management System.[10] About 80% of nuisance dispatch locations were geocoded properly. Next, we used American Community Survey (ACS) 2020 5-year average data at the most local possible geography unit: census block group level for income and housing characteristics and census block level data for population and race / ethnicity.[11]

Map 1 presents the dispatch counts at the census block level. Larger circles indicate higher dispatch counts. Note that these counts span the whole time range of dispatch data (2016-2021). The highest clusters of nuisance dispatch activity are at the intersections of Mission St with Raymond Ave and Fair Oaks Ave near downtown South Pasadena.
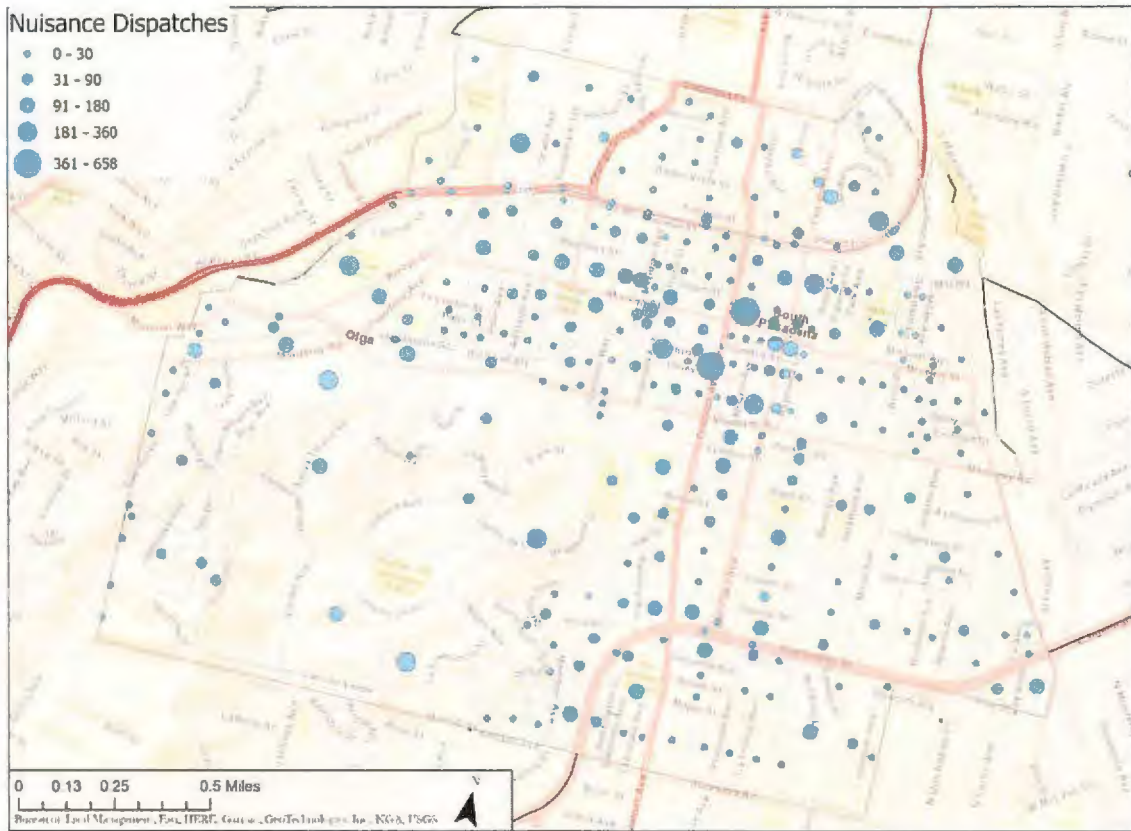
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[10] https://cams-lacounty.hub.arcgis.com/
[11] ACS data was downloaded from IPUMS NHGIS, University of Minnesota, www.nhgis.org

Map 1: SPPD Nuisance dispatch count by census block inside South Pasadena's border

Map 2 overlays nuisance dispatches on population density at the census block level. Darker shades indicate higher residential population density. While one might expect higher levels of criminal and police activity in denser neighborhoods (more people, more targets), it does not appear that dense blocks have unusually high dispatch counts.

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Map 2: Nuisance Dispatches and Population Density (persons per acre) by Census Block
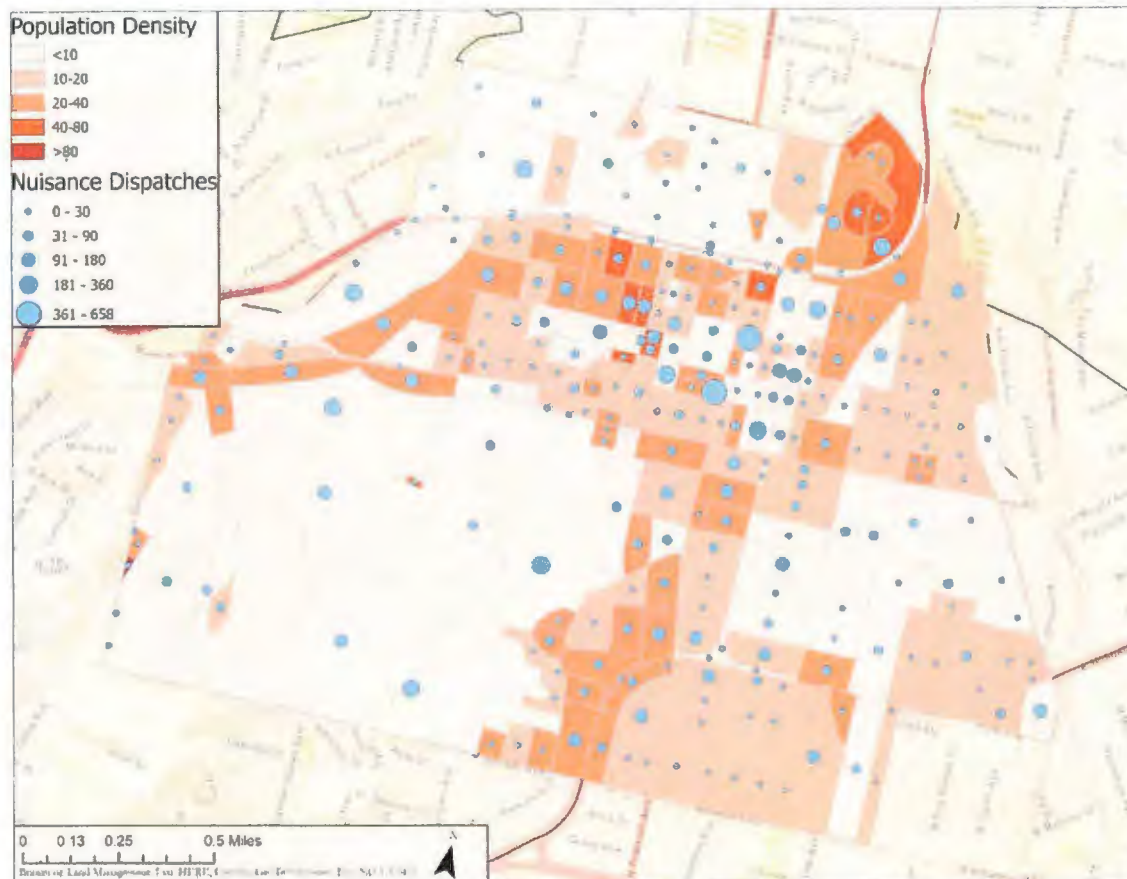
The relationship between residential density and police activity appears to be weak in part because police activity is concentrated in commercial areas and parks. Appendix Map 7 plots nuisance dispatches against South Pasadena's city land use designations at the parcel level.[12] The map shows that Commercial land uses and Community Facilities (including schools, community centers, libraries, etc.), overlap most with high nuisance dispatch areas. The Mission Street Specific Plan area also has a reasonably high level of nuisance dispatches. Some high-density residential land use areas also have moderately high nuisance dispatches, including stretches of Monterey Rd west of Orange Grove and parts of Huntington Dr. Of other residential areas, the Altos de Monterey (ADMR) specific single-family district has higher nuisance dispatches than other single-family or even medium-density multifamily areas.

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[12] Land Use shapefiles and designations were obtained from SCAG's 2019 Annual Land Use Dataset https://gisdata-scag.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets SCAG::2019-annual-land-use-dataset-alu-v-2019-2 about . South Pasadena land use codes were obtained from South Pasadena's municipal code https://www.codepublishing.com/CA/SouthPasadena/html/SouthPasadena36/SouthPasadena3602.html .

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Maps 3a-b plot nuisance dispatches against the census block-level share of Hispanic (a) and Black (b) residents. There is no clear spatial pattern that ties nuisance dispatches to tracts with high shares of either Black or Hispanic residents. Appendix maps 5a-c show similar lack of trends with Asian, Multiracial, or White populations.

Map 3: Nuisance dispatch count overlaid on race / ethnicity shares at the census block level

A. Hispanic
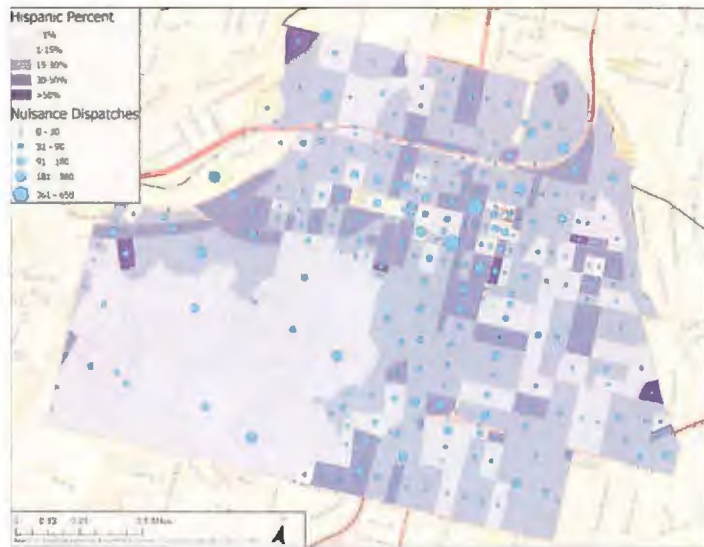
B. Black
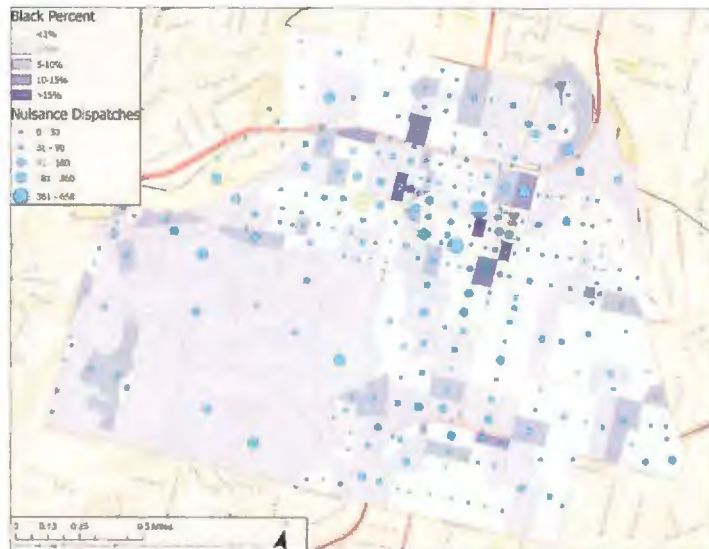
Map 4 shows nuisance dispatches overlayed on the share of high income neighborhoods, those with household income over $200,000 annually. Income statistics (as well as housing market statistics) are aggregated at the census block group for the Census and American Community Surveys, hence Map 4 shows a higher level of aggregation than Maps 2 and 3.

Block groups with few high-income households are somewhat more likely to have high or medium dispatch counts. Block groups with relatively low median income (<$105,000) also tended to have more nuisance dispatches (Appendix Map 6a).

Housing prices (rent or value) also do not seem related to nuisance dispatch activity. Appendix Maps 6b and 6c map the median monthly gross rent (rent plus utilities) for rental units and median home value for owner-occupied units at the block group level. High nuisance dispatch count blocks are located neither high home values nor low home values area. Lower rent areas tend (below median, which in South Pasadena is below $1800 / month) to garner slightly higher counts of nuisance dispatches, but they tend to be nearer to commercial districts, which per the land use map attain higher nuisance dispatch counts.

Map 4: Nuisance dispatch count and High Income Household Share (>$200K)

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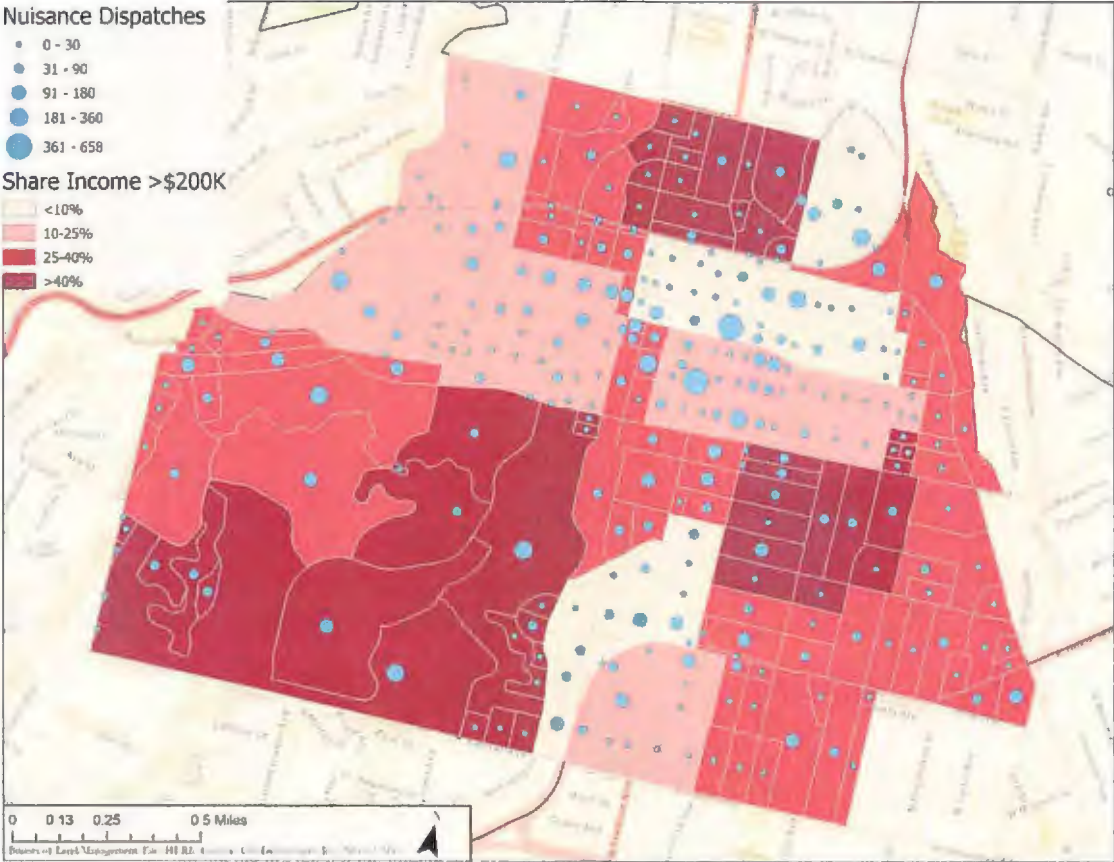
SECTION 6: CONCLUSION

Over the past 10 years, the South Pasadena Police Department has significantly reduced the number of people arrested, in line with the reduction in arrests in the city of Los Angeles. Reductions in arrest have been particularly large for traffic violations and drug crimes— nonviolent crimes for which Hispanic and Black individuals are disproportionately arrested. Despite these changes, 94% of arrests conducted in South Pasadena target nonviolent offenses, only 1 in 600 police dispatches result in an arrest for a violent offense, and only 1 in 300 result in an arrest for a felony. Thus, a large majority of police activity in South Pasadena involves assisting with or following up on non-violent incidents that do not involve serious criminal activity.

How the city of South Pasadena responds to non-violent, non-serious incidents has profound implications for racial inequality in the city. Black and Hispanic individuals make up less than ¼ of South Pasadena's residents, but account for more than 2/3 of arrestees. As a result, decisions made by the city about how to police the nonviolent offenses that make up the bulk of the South Pasadena Police Department's work has profound implications for the lives of the city's Black and Hispanic residents.
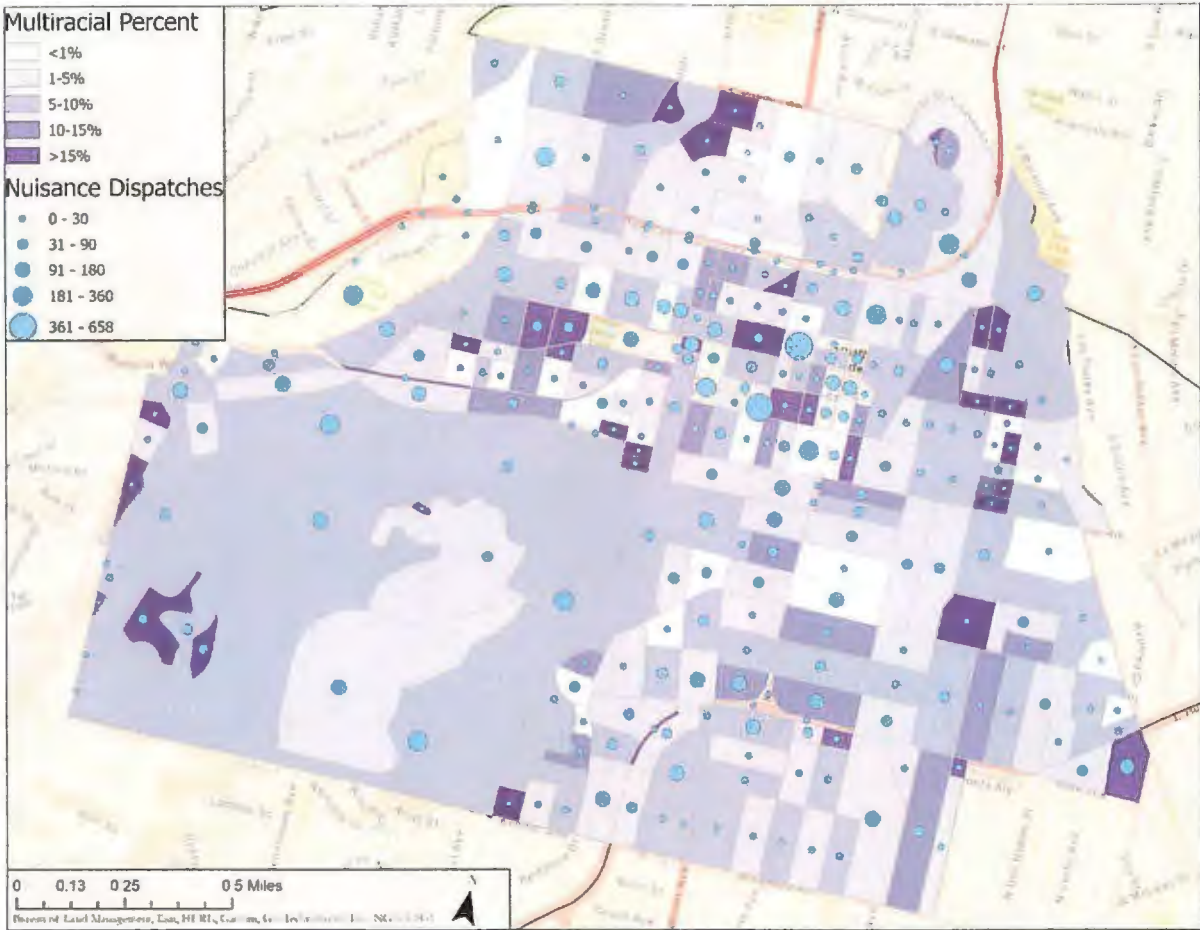
APPENDIX

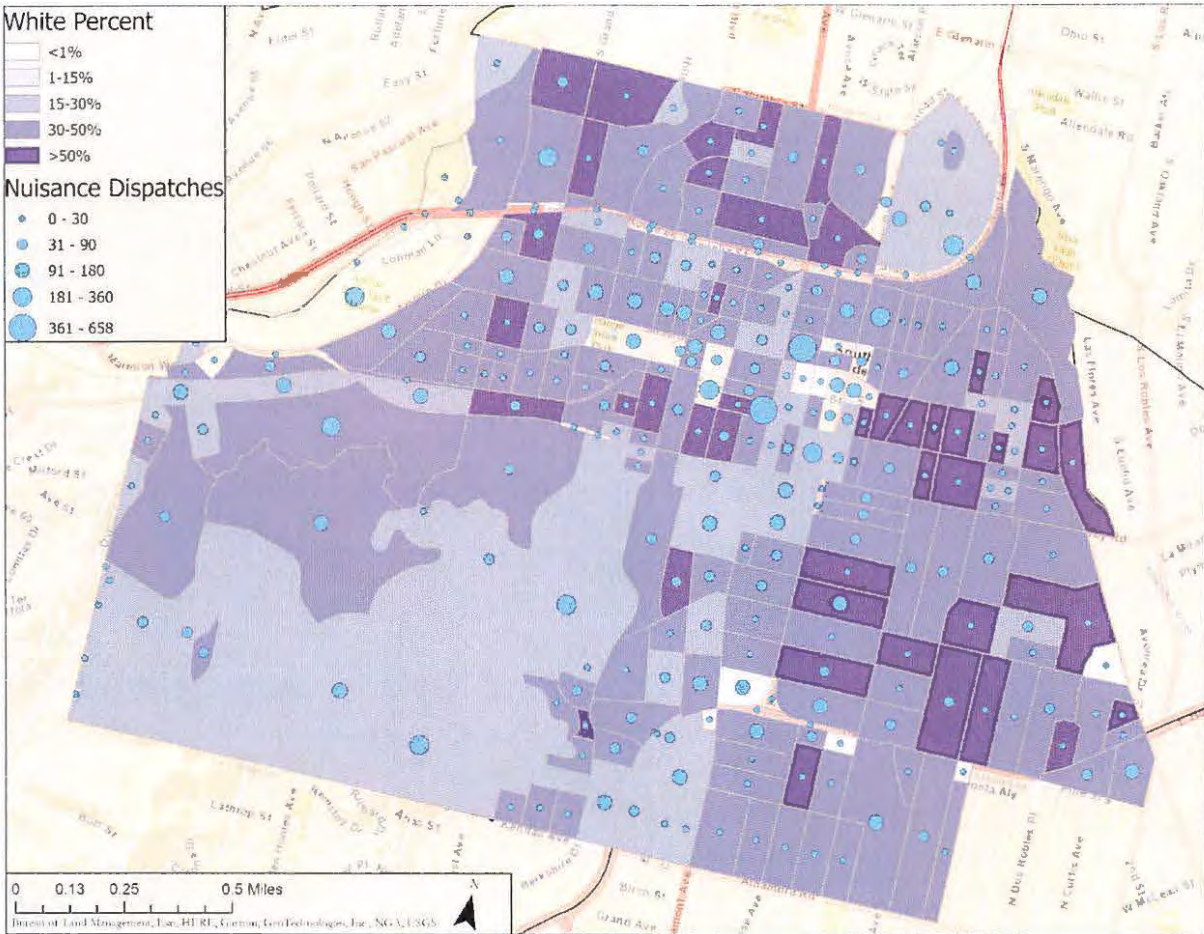## Map 5: Nuisance circles overlaid on race shares (census blocks)
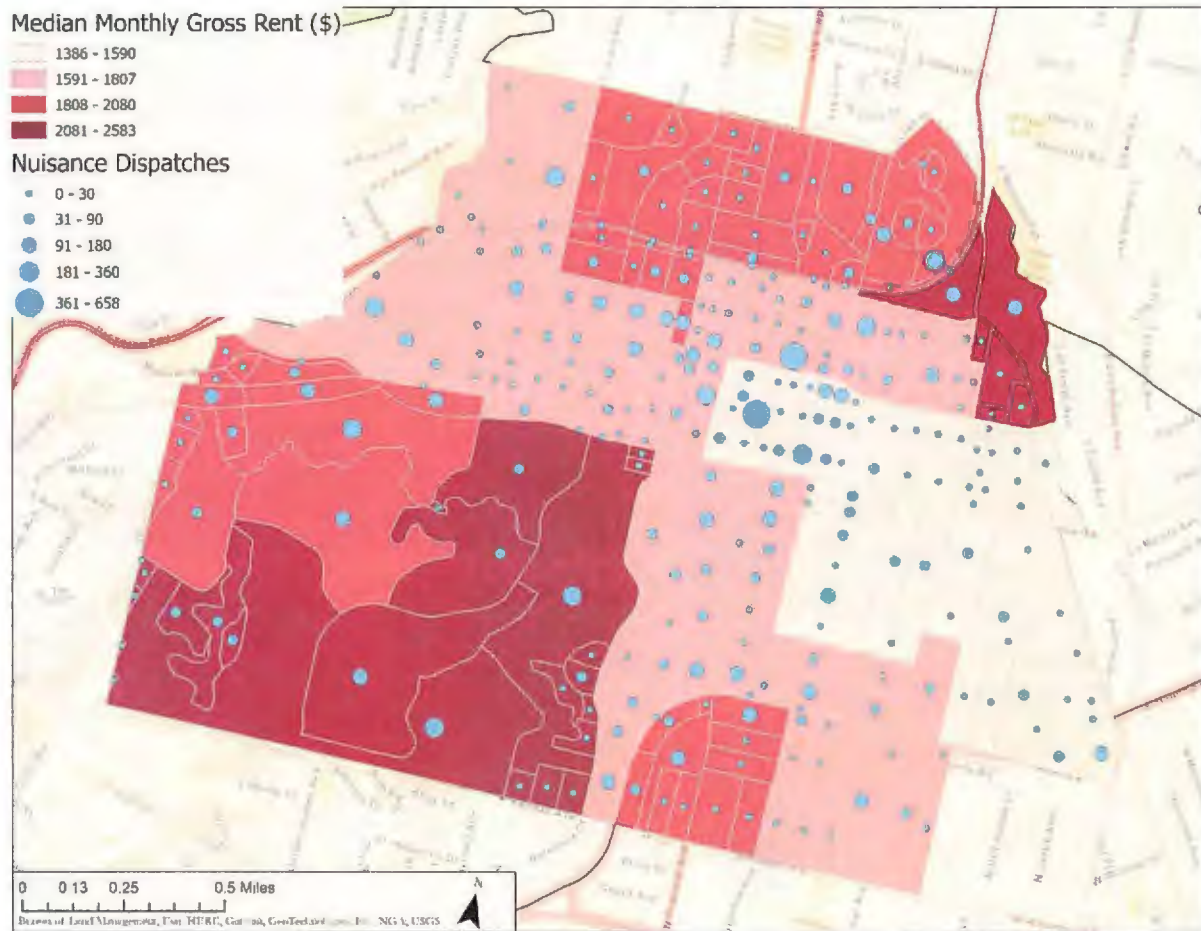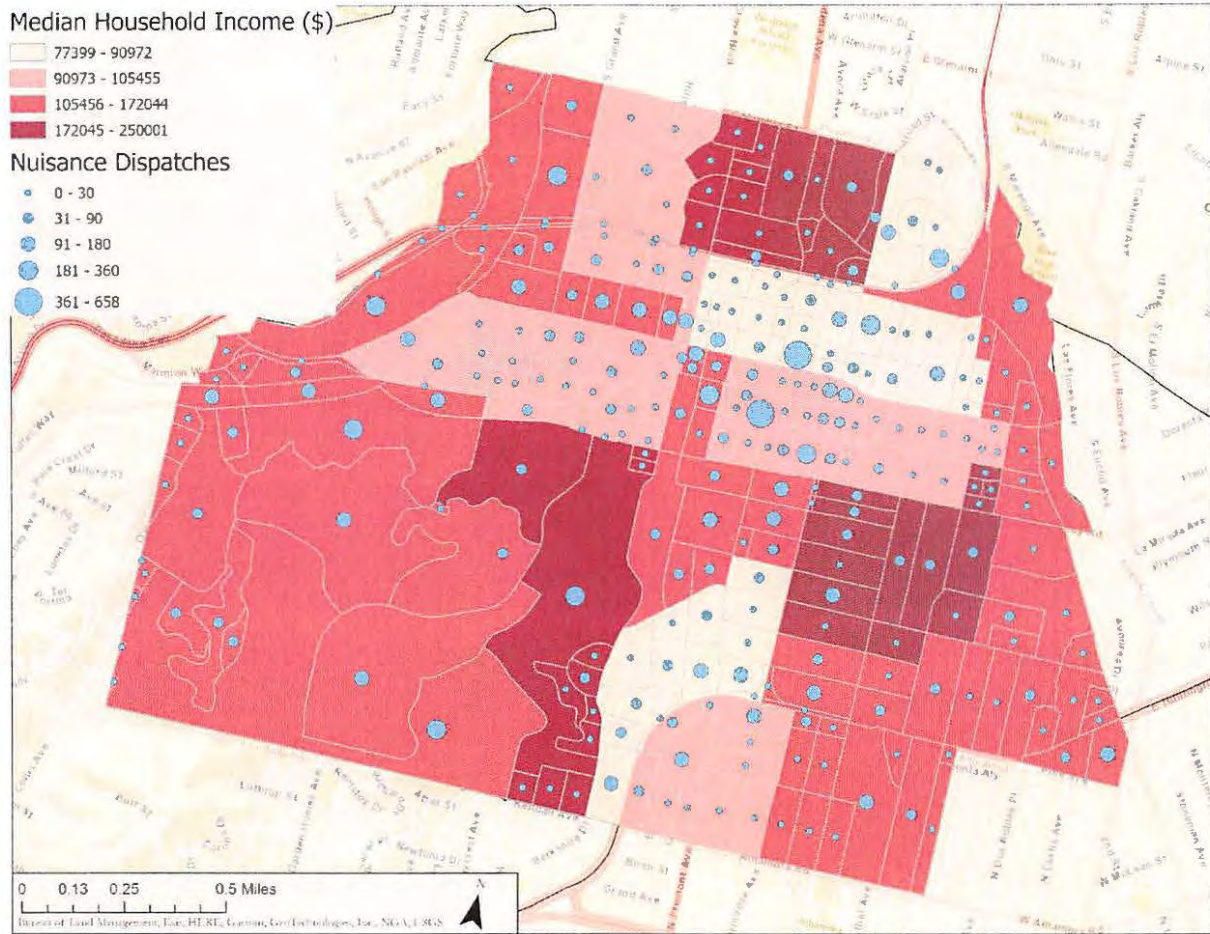
a. Asian
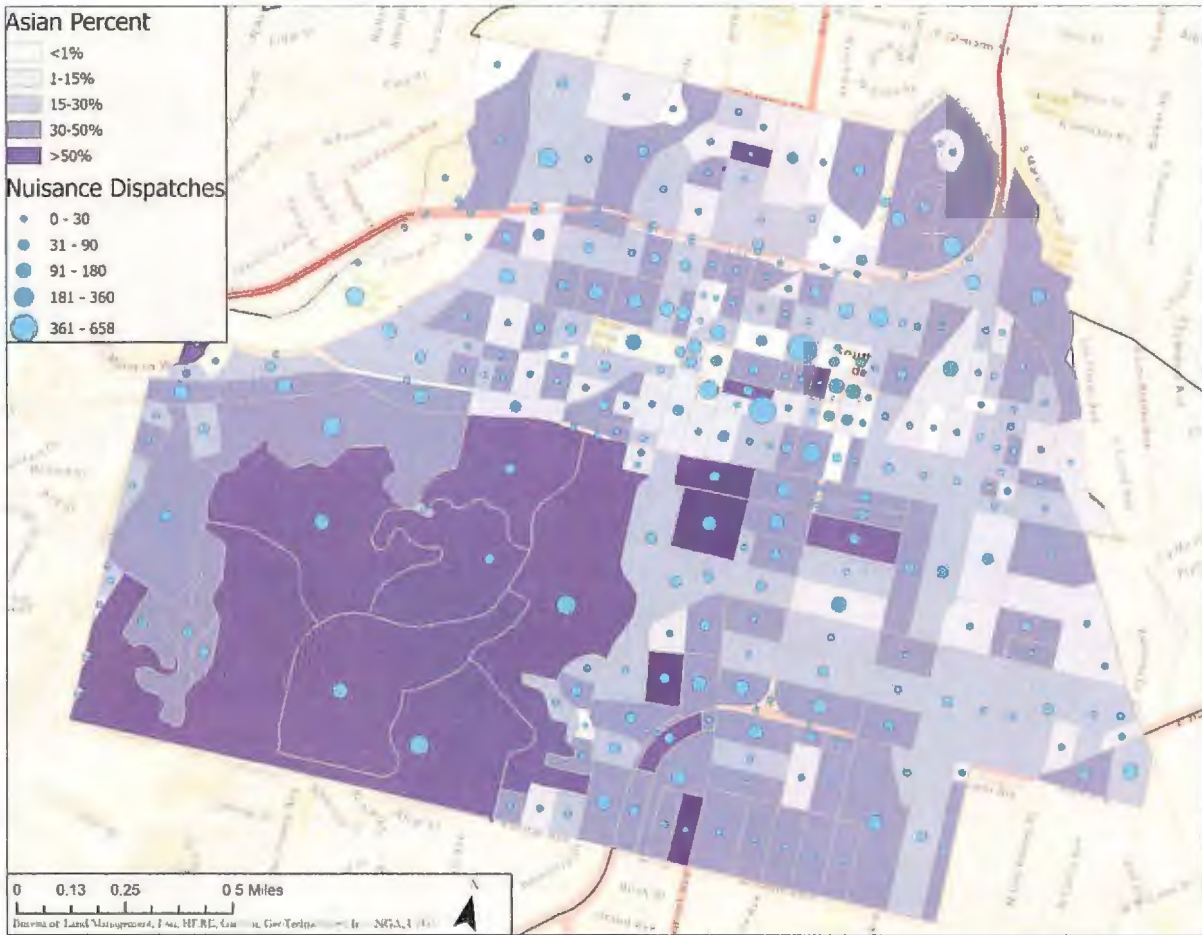
b. Multiracial

c. White percentage

Map 6: Nuisance dots overlaid on housing and population indicator shares (block groups)

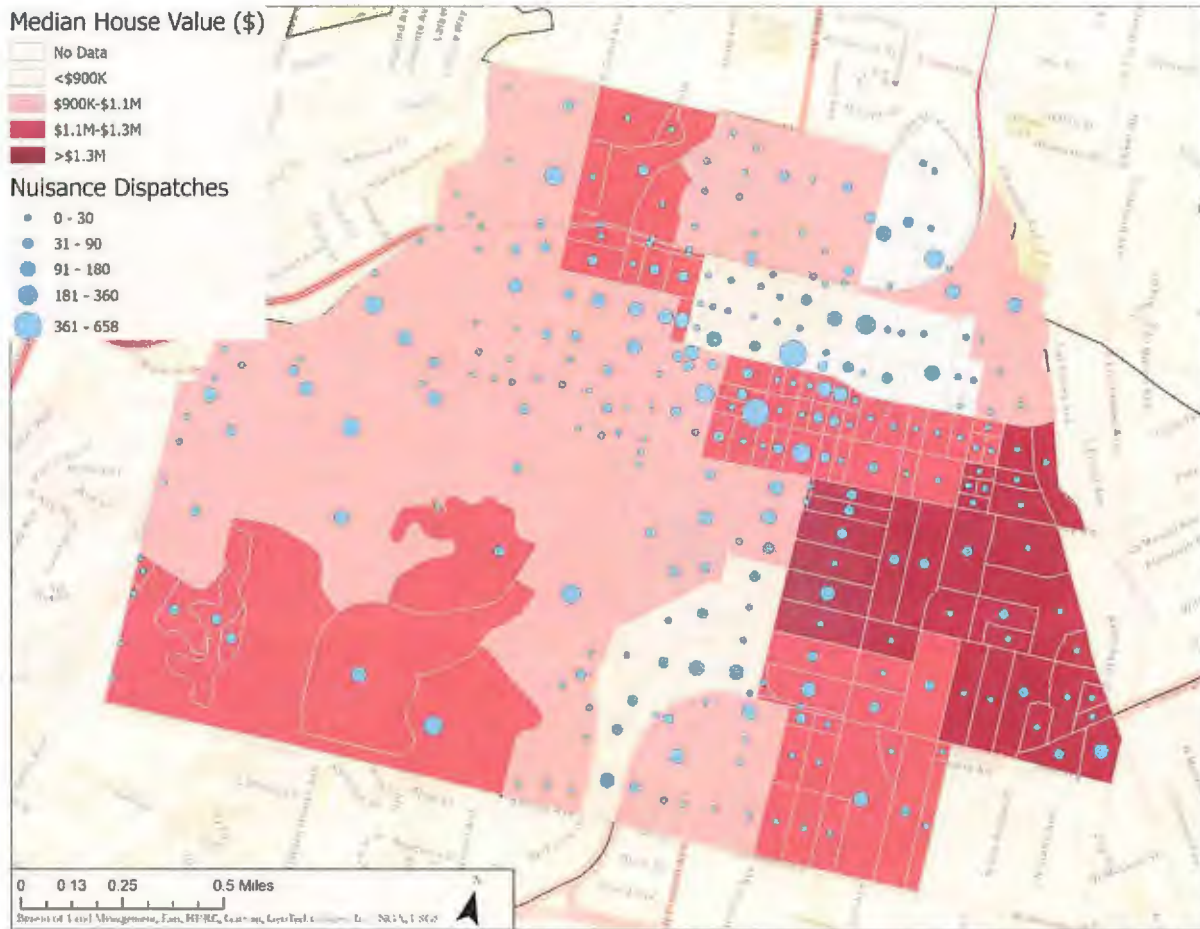## a. Median monthly gross rent (rent plus utilities) for rental housing
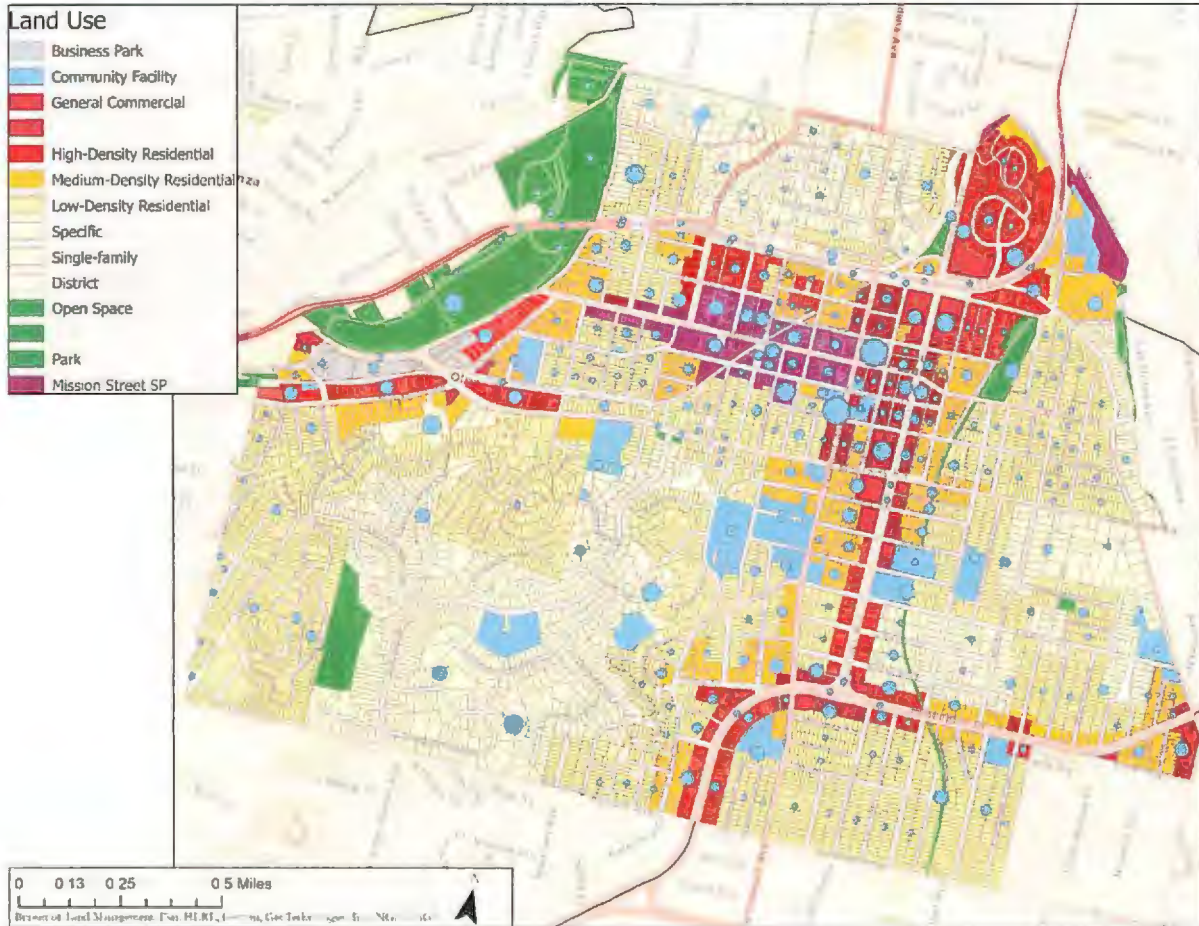
b. Median annual household income ($)

c. Median housing value for owner-occupied housing

Map 7: Nuisance Dispatch Counts (blue circles) overlaid on parcel-level land use (see land use code explanation below)

To map the land uses, we used the Southern California Area Government's (SCAG) latest Land Use shapefile and designations from SCAG's 2019 Annual Land Use Dataset https://gisdata-scag.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/SCAG::2019-annual-land-use-dataset-alu-v-2019-2/about, 2019 was the latest. The land use codes portrayed in Map 7 are based on city of South Pasadena land use codes, which were obtained from South Pasadena's municipal code https://www.codepublishing.com/CA/SouthPasadena/html/SouthPasadena36/SouthPasadena3602.html.

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We made the following groupings to simplify presentation and analysis (with the associated colors in the legend above):

1. Light Yellow: single-family housing
   a. RS – Residential Single Family
   b. RE – Residential Estate
   c. AM / ADMR – Altos de Monterey Residential overlay district
2. Orange: medium-density residential
   a. RM – Residential Medium Density
   b. RS-4 HD – Residential up to 4 units
   c. RE20
3. Red: RH – Residential High Density
4. Brown: commercial
   a. CO – Commercial Office
   b. CG – Commercial General
5. Blue: community facilities
   a. CF – Community Facilities
   b. HFSP – Holy Family Specific Plan
   c. SP-2 PS
6. Green: parks and open Space
   a. OS – Open Space
   b. Park
7. Gray: BP – Business Park
8. Purple: MSSP – Mission Street Specific Plan

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Yolanda Chavez

From:	William Kelly ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮ >
Sent:	Monday, September 5, 2022 9:02 PM
To:	City Council Public Comment
Subject:	Part 2 of Care First General Public Comment for 9-7-22 City Council Meeting
Attachments:	OccidentalAnalysisOfSPPDData.pdf

Note: *Care First general public comment, part 2. Please include the attachment in the council agenda after the material in part 1 of Care First's comment. Thanks.*

DISPATCH AND ARREST TRENDS IN SOUTH PASADENA

WHAT NEXT?
KEY FINDINGS &
RECOMMENDATIONS

AUGUST 2022

BACKGROUND
DISPATCH AND ARREST TRENDS IN SOUTH PASADENA

Care First
S O U T H + P A S A D E N A

August 15, 2022

Care First South Pasadena is a grassroots coalition of South Pasadena residents who are committed to reimagining public safety. We first sought data regarding South Pasadena Police Department's arrests and dispatches, available through the California Public Records Act (CPRA), in February 2021. We worked with the City of South Pasadena for approximately six months to try to understand the data sets they provided, and the City's limitations in terms of providing complete records. The City provided ten years of arrest records, but only retained and provided five years of dispatch records. The City's arrest records identified all Hispanic arrestees as White.

In October 2021, we shared the City's data sets with Occidental College Professors Seva Rodnyansky and Jorgen Harris, authors of a 2021 report regarding Glendale's policing practices. Professors Rodnyansky and Harris analyzed the records in an objective manner aimed at learning more about the City's policing activity, patterns, and trends over time.

The data raise important issues about policing in South Pasadena and lay the groundwork for future assessments on how to best meet the public safety needs of our city – with policing as just one of many ways to meet these needs. What trade-offs are we making in our public services as the City continues to increase the police budget each year? What accounts for the disproportionately higher rates of arrests of Hispanics/Latinx and Black individuals in South Pasadena?

Read the report *Dispatch and Arrest Trends in South Pasadena* at carefirstsouthpasadena.com.

KEY FINDINGS
DISPATCH AND ARREST TRENDS IN SOUTH PASADENA

Care First
SOUTH + PASADENA

1 Arrests and dispatches are down.
SPPD funding is up.

2 SPPD arrests more Latinx and Black individuals than White and Asian individuals.

3 SPPD is frequently dispatched to commercial establishments.

4 The City has a big opportunity in the Mobile Crisis Team

5 Greater transparency going forward is possible.

August 2022

Care First
S O U T H • P A S A D E N A

Issue Brief No. 1

Arrests, Dispatches, and the South Pasadena Police Department Budget

Photo Credit: SPPD 2020-2021 Biennial Report

2022-2023 General Fund $10.7 million to SPPD

$3.97 million to Community Services

$2.99 million to Community Development

Arrests and dispatches are down. SPPD funding is up.

$10,684,973

$10,398,243

$9,960,331

$9,171,740

$8,408,728

$8,391,436

2021

SPPD Funding

The South Pasadena Police Department (SPPD) budget is the largest expenditure of the city's budget. It generally accounts for about a third of the city's general fund budget. In the past five years, it has grown by an average of about 5% each year.

In the current fiscal year 2022-2023, the City budgeted SPPD $10.7 million. By contrast, the budget provided less than half of that to Community Services ($3.97 million) and Community Development ($2.99 million). Our city's ability to fund affordable housing, child care, homeless services, and programs and infrastructure to combat climate change are greatly diminished by the high price tag of SPPD.

Arrests decreased over the past ten 10 years. (1)

- Over a 10-year period, SPPD's arrests per capita decreased by more than half.
- From 2016-2021, 2.4% of dispatches resulted in an arrest. Even among dispatches for violent crime, only 9% result in arrest.
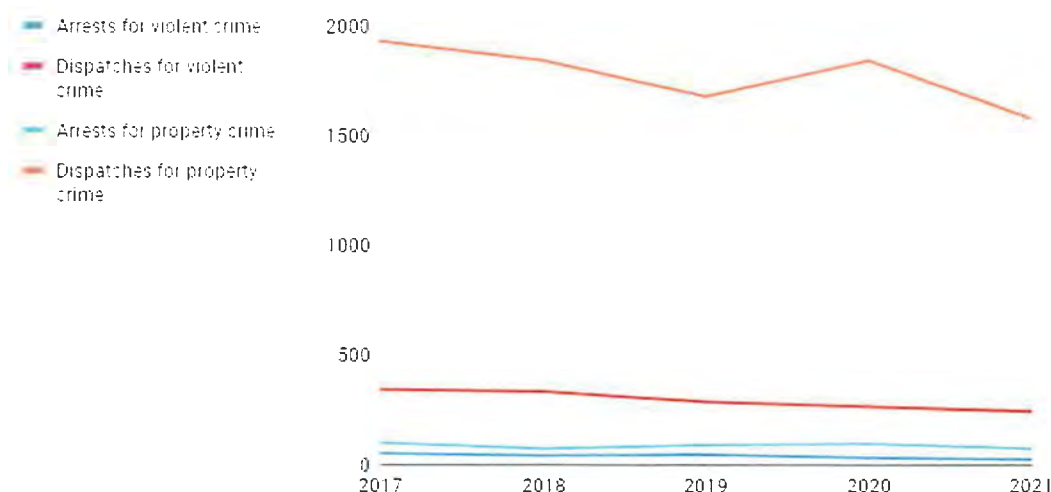
Dispatches decreased over the past 5 years. (2)

- Dispatches declined over a 5-year period, including for violent crime (down 29%) and property crime (down 18%).
- The least common types of dispatch are responses to violent crimes and drug use and possession. Together, there were 2,365 dispatches in these categories from 2016-2021.

These two important findings should lead South Pasadena City leaders to consider carefully SPPD's share of the budget and its growth year over year.

The data, however, cannot tell us whether arrests and dispatches are down because crime is down, or for some other reason. But, the City Council has not done its due diligence by allocating so much of the City's budget to SPPD and providing budget increases each year without considering whether the high level of funding is empirically justified.

Arrests and Dispatches 2017-2021

Legend:
- Arrests for violent crime
- Dispatches for violent crime
- Arrests for property crime
- Dispatches for property crime

(1) The City provided arrest records for a ten-year period.
(2) The City retains dispatch records for five years, and provided data for that time period only.

SPPD Budget 2017-2023

Fiscal Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
SPPD Expenditures	$8,408,728	$8,391,436	$9,171,740	$10,398,243	$9,960,831	$10,684,973
% change from previous year	--	-0.21%	9.30%	13.37%	-4.21%	7.27%
Wages and Benefits	$7,381,070	$7,382,606	$8,364,963	$9,721,958	$8,680,720	$9,535,402
General Fund Expenditures	$25,288,854	$26,531,994	$28,682,111	$30,529,425	$34,183,351	$41,721,612
SPPD % of General Fund Expenditures	33.25%	31.63%	31.98%	34.06%	29.14%	25.61%

Source: City of South Pasadena, Fiscal Year 2021-2022 Adopted Budget, General Fund Expenditures, pp. 9 & 92
https://www.southpasadenaca.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/26450/637611777643600000; City of South Pasadena, Adopted Budget Fiscal Year 2022-23, General Fund Expenditures Summary, pp. 34 & 80, https://www.southpasadenaca.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/30108/637944495513630000

# Arrests and Dispatches for Violent and Property Crimes by Count 2017-2021

Calendar Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total arrests	853	728	638	480	299
Total dispatches	25,752	25,058	21,582	22,549	20,525
Arrests for violent crime	51	41	46	32	24
Dispatches for violent crime	340	330	284	262	241
Arrests for property crime	100	72	90	96	73
Dispatches for property crime	1930	1843	1682	1843	1583

Source: Data from City of South Pasadena provided in response to Care First's California Public Records Act requests, analyzed by Seva Rodnyansky and Jorgen Harris

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Issue Brief No. 2

Racial Disparities in South Pasadena Police Department's Arrests
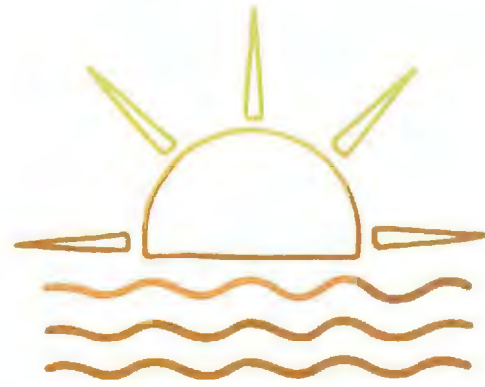
SPPD arrests more Latinx and Black individuals than White and Asian individuals.

- SPPD arrests Black and Latinx/Hispanic individuals disproportionate to their representation in the City of South Pasadena.

- Black individuals make up 12% of arrestees, while only making up 2% of the City's population.

- Latinx/Hispanic individuals make up 54% of arrestees, while only making up 21% of the City's population.

Such disparities suggest the existence of racially biased policing practices. (1) It is difficult to believe the City and SPPD are unaware that the majority of arrestees consist of Black and Latinx/Hispanic individuals. Despite this, before its own 2020-2021 biennial report, SPPD never provided information regarding racial and ethnic disparities to the public. Further, SPPD's arrest reports to the Department of Justice did not distinguish Hispanic Whites as separate from non-Hispanic Whites.

The City plans to conduct its own assessment of SPPD's operations. This assessment should explore the causes of racial disparities in SPPD's arrests.

(1) U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division, Investigation of the Ferguson Police Department, March 4, 2015, p. 63, available online at https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/opa/press-releases/attachments/2015/03/04/ferguson_police_department_report.pdf.
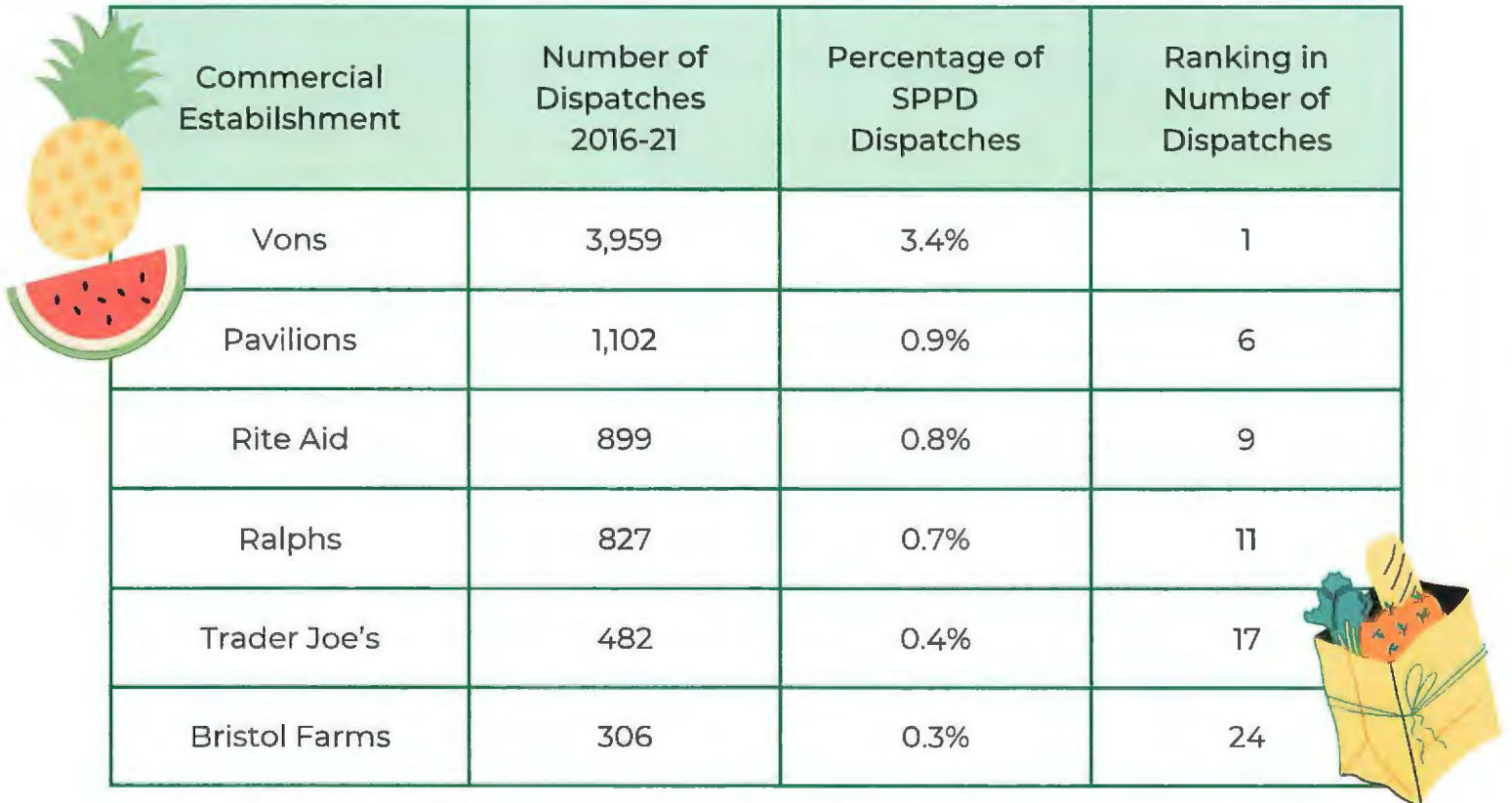
Issue Brief No. 3

Public Policing as Private Security in South Pasadena

SPPD is frequently dispatched to commercial establishments.

From 2016-2021, 9,040 or 19% of all dispatches were responses to property incidents.

Grocery stores accounted for 6.5% of all SPPD dispatch activity. Vons grocery store is the most commonly listed establishment for SPPD dispatches, having more than two and a half times the number of dispatches than the next grocery store.

Commercial Estabilshment	Number of Dispatches 2016-21	Percentage of SPPD Dispatches	Ranking in Number of Dispatches
Vons	3,959	3.4%	1
Pavilions	1,102	0.9%	6
Rite Aid	899	0.8%	9
Ralphs	827	0.7%	11
Trader Joe's	482	0.4%	17
Bristol Farms	306	0.3%	24

Care First wants the City to seriously weigh whether it is appropriate for SPPD to effectively act as private security for large, profitable grocery store chains, which could elect to employ security guards instead of relying on public police patrols to respond.

Further, Care First posits that shoplifting is, by and large, a symptom of economic distress. The City is making a policy decision to fund policing, including responding to shoplifting reports for items such as food and liquor, instead of funding services that ease economic distress, such as child care subsidies, affordable housing, and services to unhoused members of the community.

Excerpts from

Weekly Crime & Collision Summary

6-21-22, 10:51 PM, 1100 block of Fair Oaks (Vons). Suspect takes loss and leaves store without paying. SUSPECT DESCRIPTION: Male, White, 30 – 40 years, wearing a white shirt and black shorts. **LOSS**: *Miscellaneous items.*

6-23-22, 6:21 PM, 1100 block of Fair Oaks (Vons) Suspect takes loss and leaves store without paying. **SUSPECT ARRESTED**. *Male, Hispanic, 26 years.* **LOSS:** *Liquor (recovered)*

7-4-22, 10:45 AM, 1100 block of Fair Oaks (Vons) Suspect takes loss and leaves store without paying. **SUSPECT DESCRIPTION**: *Male, Hispanic, 20 years, wearing a red shirt and blue jeans.* **LOSS**: *Liquor.*

7-8-22, 9:57 PM, 1100 block of Fair Oaks (Vons). Suspect takes loss and leaves store without paying. Officers contact and advise suspect of trespassing. **SUSPECT DESCRIPTION**: *Male, Black, 20 – 25 years, wearing a black t-shirt, cutoff jeans.* **LOSS**: *Food items.*

Issue Brief No. 4

Care First SOUTH PASADENA

The Case for *Less* Police and *More* Unarmed Crisis Responders in South Pasadena

Among 116,000 dispatches or calls for assistance from a police patrol unit from 2016 to 2021:

- The third most common type was response to <u>nuisance complaints</u> (16,810 total, or one-sixth of all dispatches). Thousands of these dispatches are described as "suspicious persons," "suspicious persons in cars," and "suspicious circumstances."
- There were **2,239 requests** for <u>welfare checks</u>.
- There were **1,010 dispatches** for the <u>homeless</u> outreach program.
- There were **268 dispatches** for <u>intoxicated persons and persons under the influence of alcohol</u>.

The City has a big opportunity in the Mobile Crisis Team.

Along with three other cities in the San Gabriel Valley, South Pasadena will be piloting a Mobile Crisis Team to respond to non-violent dispatch requests involving people experiencing mental health crises and homelessness. Responses will be conducted by a two-member team consisting of a clinician and peer support specialist or substance use disorder counselor, along with the police. Over time, the City will dispatch the mobile crisis team in lieu of dispatching the police – which has historically been the City's traditional and only response to such calls for service. The goal of the Mobile Crisis Team is to more effectively engage individuals who are unhoused with the services they need while reducing costs and escalations of violence from police involvement.

SGVCOG
San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments

Care First believes that unarmed and trained crisis responders–not law enforcement–should address many of these requests for services.

Many people who are unhoused and people experiencing mental health problems distrust law enforcement for a variety of reasons, including for example, past negative experiences, the coercive power of the police to cite, arrest, and commit individuals, and the possibility that an interaction with the police will be violent. In 2018, a welfare check led by SPPD resulted in the shooting and killing of Vanessa Marquez when officers mistakenly believed she was brandishing a gun. Eliminating that prospect of coercion and building trust with unhoused people in our community will require, in many cases, a fresh introduction of the crisis response team independent from law enforcement.

Care First calls on the City to bolster the availability of the Mobile Crisis Team's services in South Pasadena. At present, the Mobile Crisis Team is scheduled to provide services only one day a week and an unknown portion of 15 additional hours on rotating days shared with other cities. The City should utilize the $200,000 that it has already set aside for the pilot to supplement the Mobile Crisis Team's funding and look for ways to sustain this with more funding in the future.

Photo Credit: Eric Fabbro from SouthPasadenan.com
"Demonstrators, families, and friends, who had been affected by conflicts with police brutality march down Fair Oaks Ave in South Pasadena on the 2nd 'Angelversary' of Vanessa Marquez, the ER actress killed by police on August 30, 2018."

Issue Brief No. 5

South Pasadena Police Department Lacks Transparency

Greater transparency going forward is possible.

The data obtained through public records requests for *Dispatch and Arrest Trends in South Pasadena* provide much greater insight into SPPD's operations than the City has previously made accessible to the public.

SPPD has historically published <u>annual reports</u> summarizing its yearly activities. The reports show crime statistics compared to the year prior, and some data related to "Selected Calls for Service." Until its most recent report in April 2022, the reports contained no racial or ethnic information concerning arrestees.

For at least the past 10 years, SPPD's arrest reports have categorized all Hispanic arrestees as White. It has not correctly documented the number of Hispanic individuals it arrests, despite state law (Penal Code Sections 13020 and 13021) which requires police departments to report arrest data. *See* California Department of Justice, Criminal Statistics Reporting Requirements, p. 8 (April 2014), https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/cjsc/rptreq.pdf ("Data elements include name, race/ethnicity, date of birth, sex, date of arrest, offense level, offense type, status of the offense, and law enforcement disposition.")

Dispatch and Arrest Trends in South Pasadena provides much more information than SPPD's reports, including arrests over time, racial and ethnic disparities in arrests, the types and locations of SPPD's activities, and calls for service over time. Because of the inadequacy of the City's data sets, the report's authors estimated the number of Hispanic arrestees using a statistical method that compares surnames to U.S. Census data.

Going forward, SPPD should report out more data, including accurate reporting of race and ethnicity. Care First South Pasadena suggests that this data be displayed on a publicly available online dashboard on the City's website that is updated on a weekly basis. Much of SPPD's data collection should have been expanded and modernized around the same time *Dispatch and Arrest Trends in South Pasadena* was completed in order for SPPD to comply with the Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA). SPPD must comply with RIPA's extensive data reporting requirements by issuing its first data set on stops starting in April 2023.

While SPPD will be reporting more robust data sets under RIPA in the near future, we need a baseline understanding of policing in our City to determine its future direction. This baseline understanding depends on elucidating dispatch and arrest trends across a past period of time so the community can figure out where it wants to go. Residents don't have to wait for more years of RIPA reporting for this to happen. The City has enough data to start immediate evaluations of SPPD's policing practices and meet the changing public safety needs and urgent budgetary demands of our time. *Dispatch and Arrest Trends in South Pasadena* provides a clear starting point, and the City should build upon this with its upcoming comprehensive assessment of SPPD.

Yolanda Chavez

Below is an amended version of my Public Comment regarding homelessness. Please use the amended version instead of the original.
###

The rhetoric regarding homelessness in Los Angeles (alone) is almost a daily part of the local news. In conversations and statements during social and community meetings, homelessness and the populations affected by it are attributed to drug and alcohol use as well as insanity - without regard to any other extenuating circumstances.

There seem to be many concepts about how to address the situation and how to offer assistance to this population. During my tenure on the MTA Accessibility Advisory Committee, there was a presentation made by a special focus group where a representative spoke of the programs that were attempted at the Downtown Union Station. Programs were made available for social services to help in identifying housing, medical assistance, access to hygiene, food, and clothing. The program was not successful and was abandoned.

Unfortunately, the representative's presentation was less than stellar because he kept insinuating derogatory remarks about the constituency instead of viewing them as people who have humanity. One meeting member became so agitated that she stood and shouted her objection.

We still cling to the standard notions of what the homeless population is. We continue to overlook some striking information. And homelessness in Los Angeles keeps increasing at approximately 3 percent per year. As of February 22, 2022.

> **According to the 2020 count, the county's homeless population increased by 12.7% over the previous year, while the city of Los Angeles' homeless population jumped by 14.2%.** In January 2019, Los Angeles County had 58,936 people experiencing homelessness, but by January 2020, the number rose to 66,433. (https://www.nbclosangeles.com/news/local/2022-greater-los-angeles-homeless-count/2832385/)

Homelessness in Los Angeles County 2020

http://www.laalmanac.com › social
12% are under age 18. · 32% are female. · 20% are in family units (often headed by a single mother}. · 17% are physically disabled. · 38% are chronically *homeless*.

Further demographics regarding the homeless population are reported by End Homelessness . org as

What demographic is the most homeless?
Among the nation's racial and ethnic groups, **Black Americans** have the highest rate of homelessness. Fifty-four out of every 10,000 Black people in the United States were homeless during the 2018 point-in-time count.

Demographic Data Project: Race, Ethnicity, and Homelessness

https://endhomelessness.org › uploads › 2019/07

This situation is not only impacting Los Angeles in a significant way. Our northern neighbor, Pasadena, is suffering the effects in a significant manner. Please see: Pasadena's homeless count shows the tight rental market is pushing more people into the streets

Pasadena's homeless count shows the tight rental market is pushing more ...

The 2018 homeless count in Pasadena shows the population is increasing locally, 18 percent over 2017 tallies. (Staff graphic by Jeff Goertzen/SCNG)

The single demographic for this racial population is strongly impacted by the myths and stereotypes associated with that race which leads to factors inhibiting their ability to succeed. This is the racial group more likely to be targeted and accused of criminal activity. This group is less likely to be hired or advanced into more meaningful job and career opportunities, and attributed with resorting to scams or simply do not perform on financial agreements. They are seen as lazy, lack intelligence, and have poor reasoning skills. School officials (even since 2000) have been less than supportive of students attending schools in the less affluent neighborhoods, discounting any significant achievements by both the Black as well as Hispanic students as mere club activities, not academic achievements that push their schools to the forefront, worthy of attention.

Today, I have no suggestions for solutions other than:

- See those who have been thrust into the homeless population as individuals who are victims of our social stigmas. It is entirely possible that many of those in this group are victims of social attitudes about them and in fact **we** are contributors to the results of those attitudes.
- Realize that not all of the population is comprised of substance abusers or those who have cognition issues. There are also those who escaped abuse without the safety net of a shelter. Many LGBTQ as well as men are part of the domestic abuse illness. Their ability to find refuge and restart Life is doubly compromised by the stigmas of their identities.
- There are those who (prior to COVID) simply ran out of money (many times because of economic conditions such as inflation) and had no friends, neighbors, or family to help for even a short time. During these pandemic times, that situation is even more pronounced.
- There are those who were forced out of their homes and thrust into the abject condition of a downward social and economic spiral because of their racial identity. Lack of resources to maintain or regrow their station lacked, so their state has continued to worsen - to their embarrassment.
- Rather that creating a social welfare society, empower these people to learn to identify ways to legally help themselves. Make them aware of resources that exist for their improvement. Coach and mentor them (even offer classes) on how to use the tools to gain access to the resources.
- Make enlightenment a fact of progress and allow them to see that at critical intervals and milestones so that they are encouraged to continue on an upward path.

The question of homelessness is a troubling one. There are many who exist in that situation, compounded by short-stay intervals of approximate three to six week bed availability for an individual at a typical homeless shelter (contributing to being categorized as "chronically homeless"). All I can offer at this time is the awareness that came to me through my 30-year pilgrimage. I was able to be with those who are affected, learn their names, see their conditions, hear their stories, come to understand much of what leads to simply giving up (so to speak) by resorting to substance abuse (which is sometimes a means of escaping, temporarily, the horrors of unacceptable.

At the beginning of my pilgrimage, I was offered an opportunity to dissuade a teenage couple from finding homelessness as a romantic adventure. I failed dismally. I realized how much more knowledge and resources were needed to gain the attention and changed attitude of those teens.

At this time, I have much more knowledge, especially with regard to women with children who have fled domestic abuse. With that knowledge, with that awareness, I urge you to consider taking steps to create some means of providing guidance and assistance to those among the homeless populations.

Most importantly, I urge our city to see the humanity of the homeless population. They, like any other, desire to live with dignity and be productive members of their community.
###

Viva
Yvonne LaRose
Diversity/Title VII, Harassment, and Ethics Consultant

----- Forwarded Message -----
From: Yvonne LaRose <vivavoce.geo@yahoo.com>
To: ccpubliccomment@southpasadenaca.gov <ccpubliccomment@southpasadenaca.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, September 7, 2022 at 10:10:27 AM PDT
Subject: Public Comment re September 7, 2022 meeting: Homelessness

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