

Dispatch and Arrest Trends in South Pasadena

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

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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.

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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.

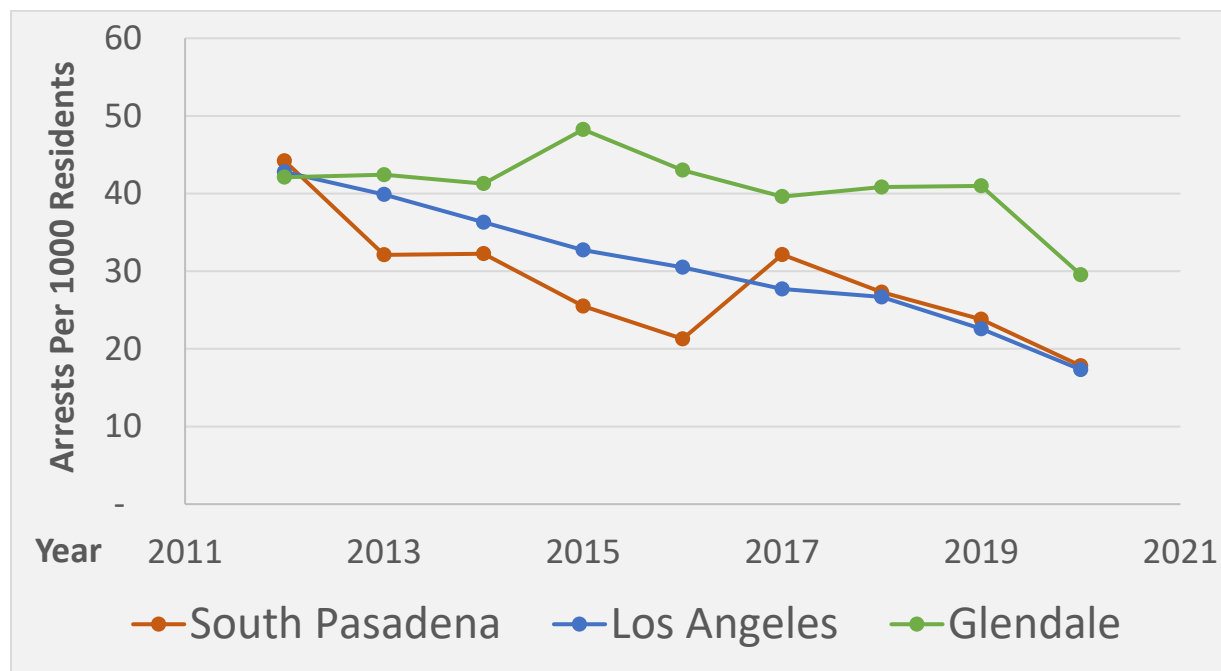
Throughout the report, we make comparisons to publicly available arrest data from Los Angeles, CA and previously obtained arrest data from Glendale, CA.¹ Each comparison city has advantages. The Los Angeles Police Department is the largest police department in the region, and its arrest trends are thus 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

¹ See [Glendale report here](#) for more details.

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.

Figure 2. SPPD Arrests and Dispatches by Year

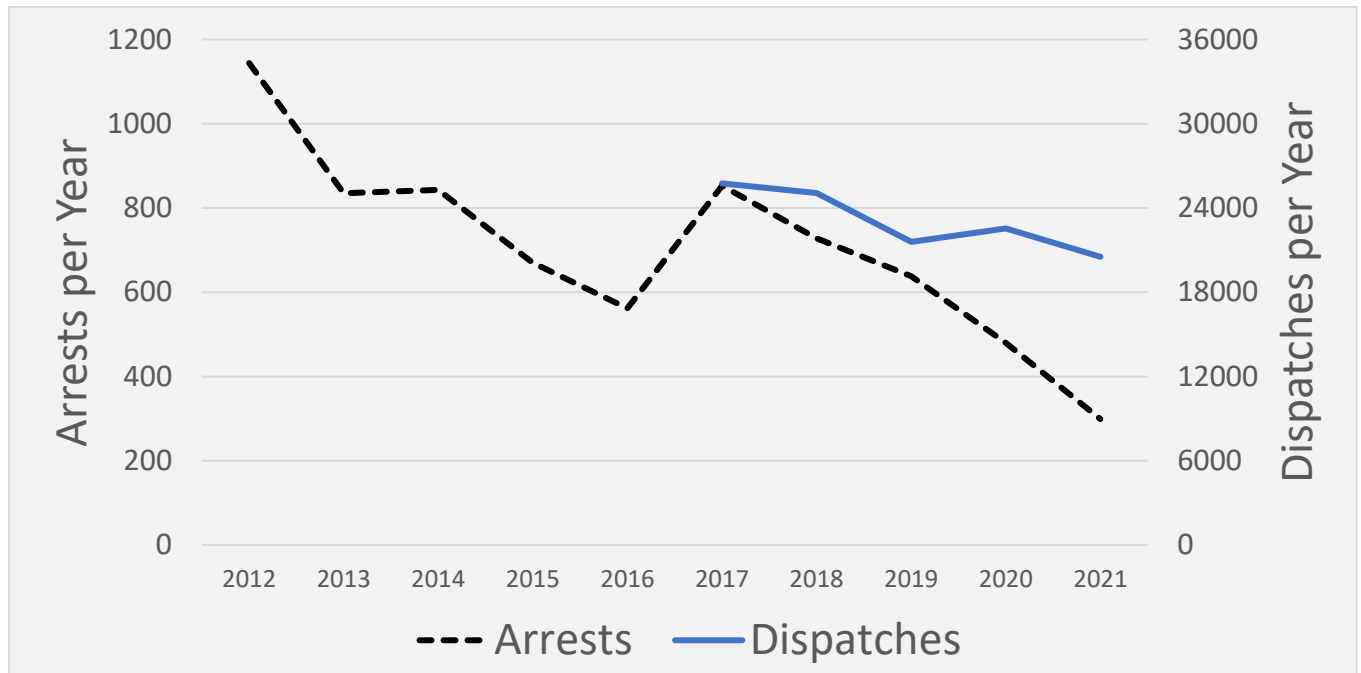
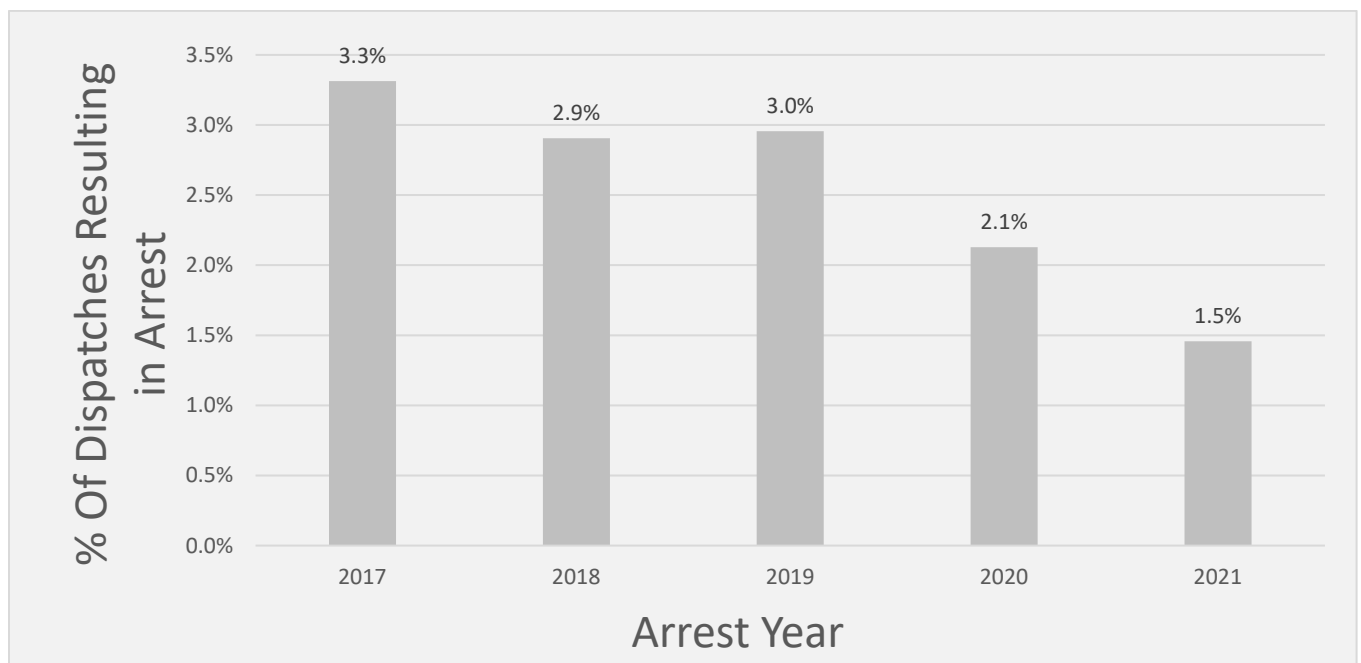


Figure 3: SPPD Arrests as a Share of Dispatches



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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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

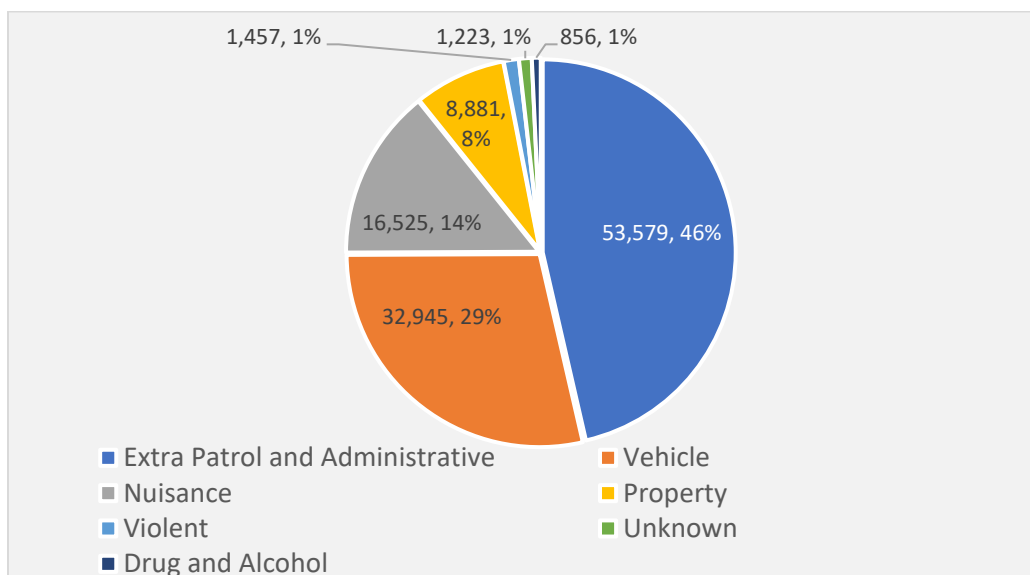


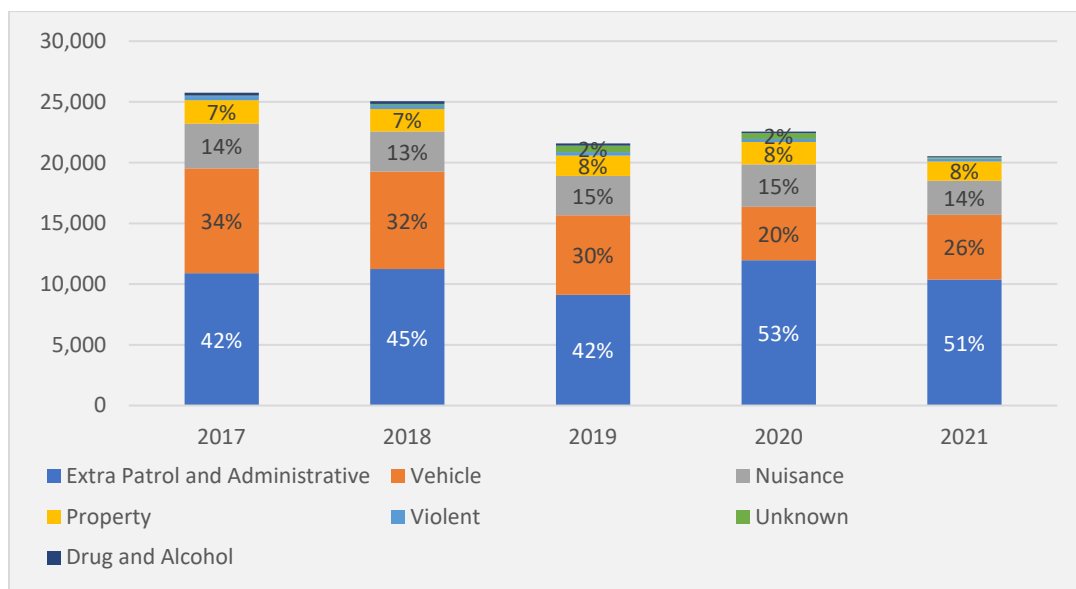
Figure 5 shows the number of dispatches in each category from 2017² to 2021, as well as the share of all dispatches in each category in each year. From 2017-2021, the number of dispatches decreased in all categories other than Extra Patrol and Administration. As a consequence, Extra Patrols and Administration 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

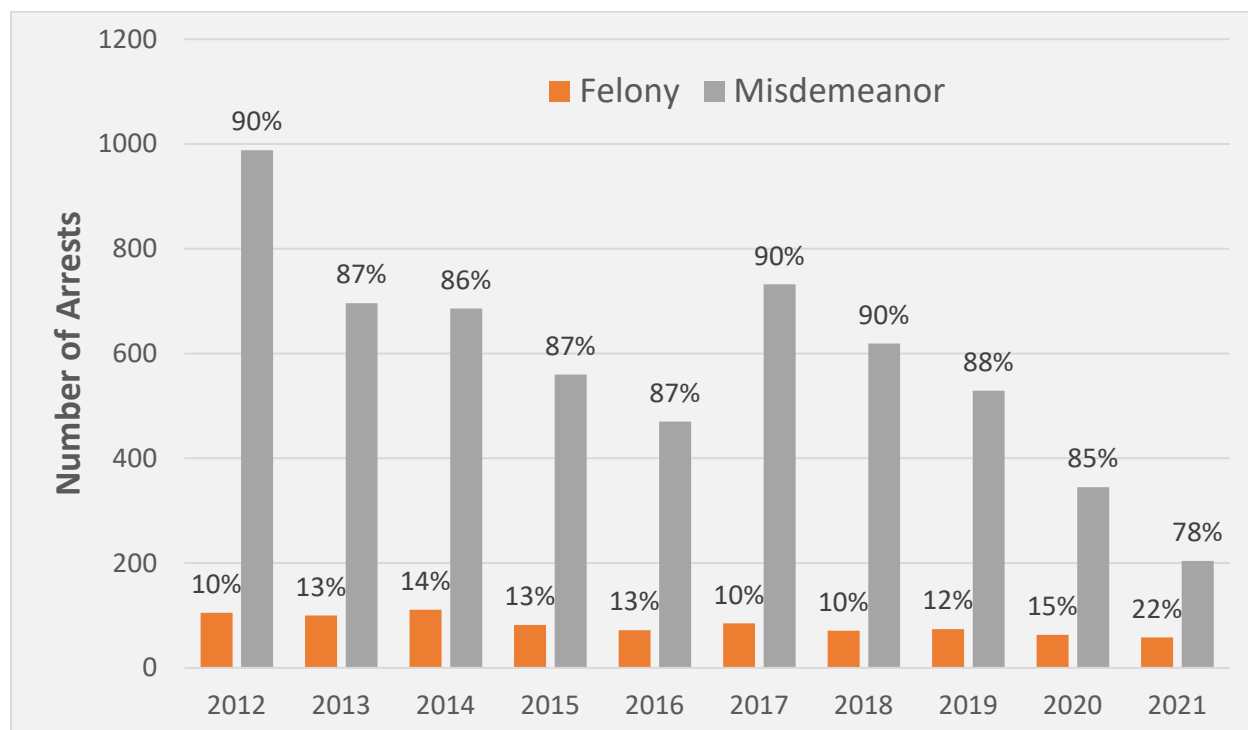


² We do not include data from December 2016 in analyses of time trends. December 2016 is included, however, in analyses that pool all years of data.

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](#).

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

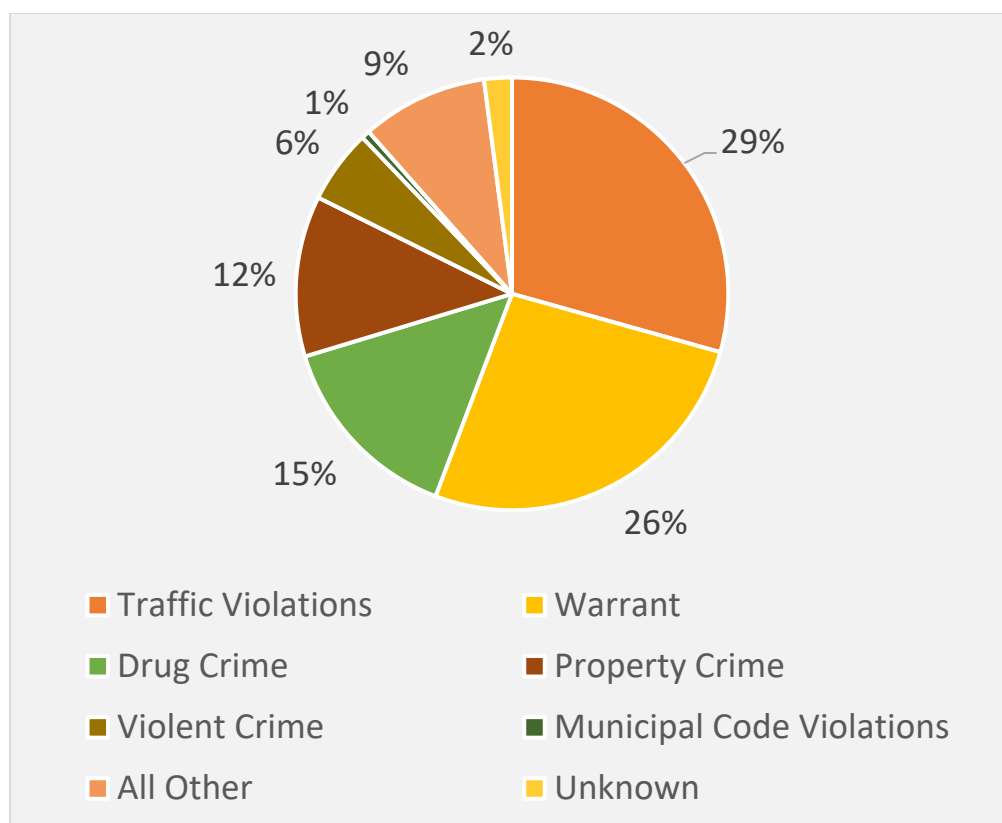


Figure 8 shows the change in the number of arrests for each of these categories from 2012 to 2019 in South Pasadena and compares it to Los Angeles.³ As shown, the decline in South Pasadena's arrests since 2012 has come almost entirely from fewer arrests for traffic violations, drug crime, and warrants. 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

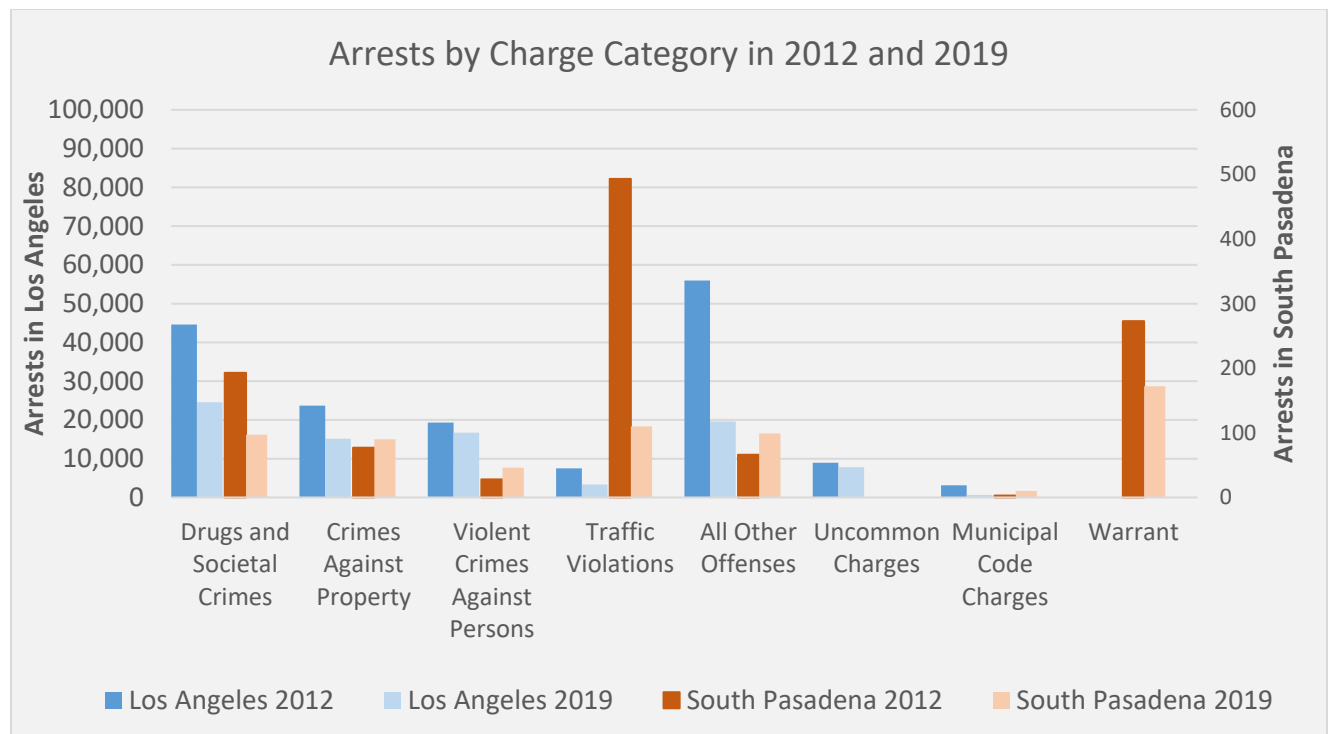
³ Los Angeles data was easiest to analyze from 2012-2019; we line up South Pasadena data to 2012-2019 for comparability.

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



SECTION 2: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ARRESTS AND DISPATCHES

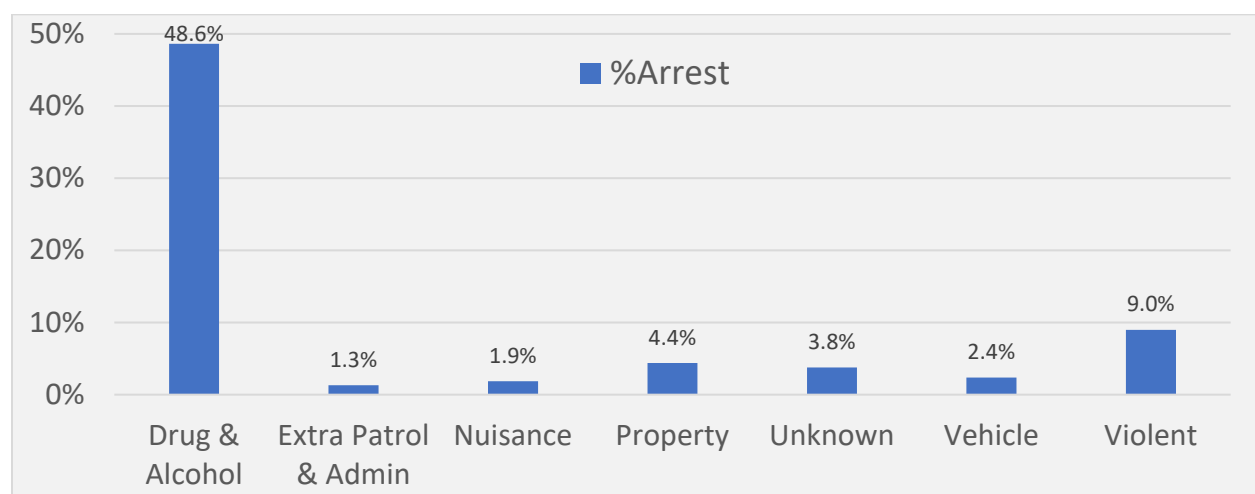
Key Takeaways

- 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

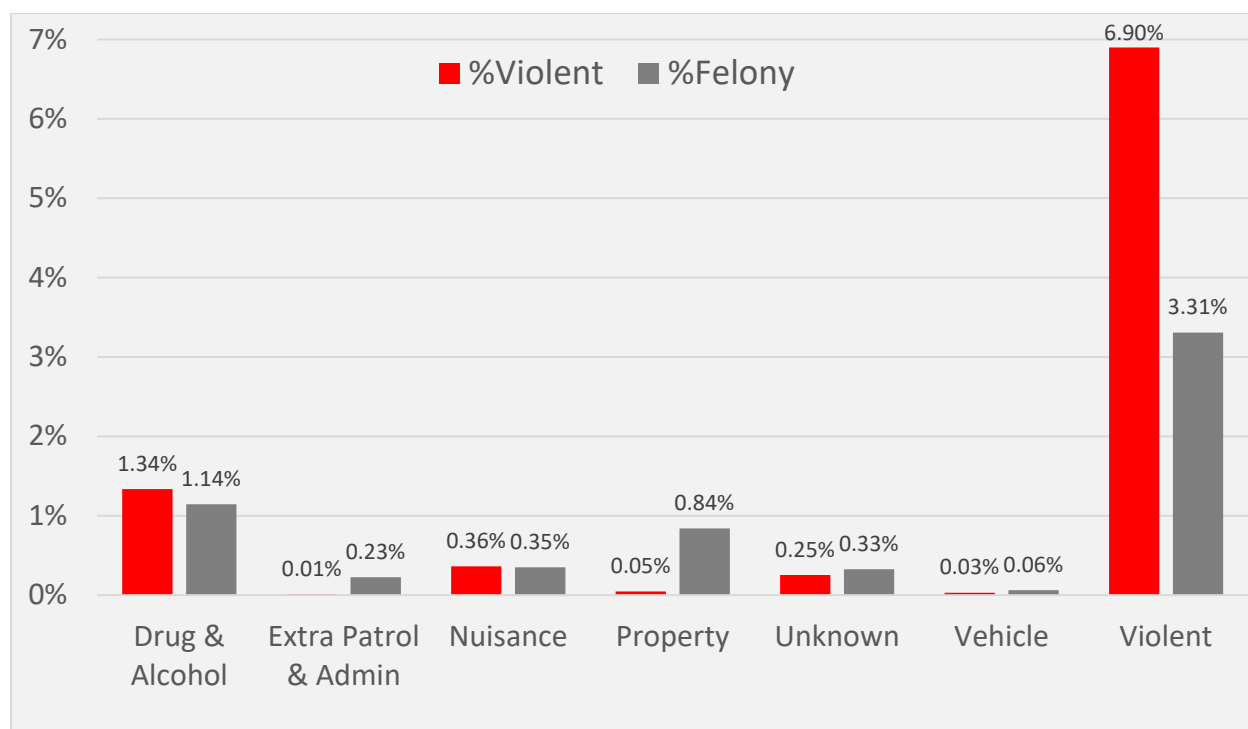


The likelihood that routine police calls will result in a serious arrest is even lower. Only 0.29% of dispatches result in an arrest for a Felony offense, and only 0.16% result in an arrest for a violent crime (Misdemeanor or Felony). Most dispatches that do result in arrests for violent crime or for 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.

⁴ Census 2020 Quick Facts:

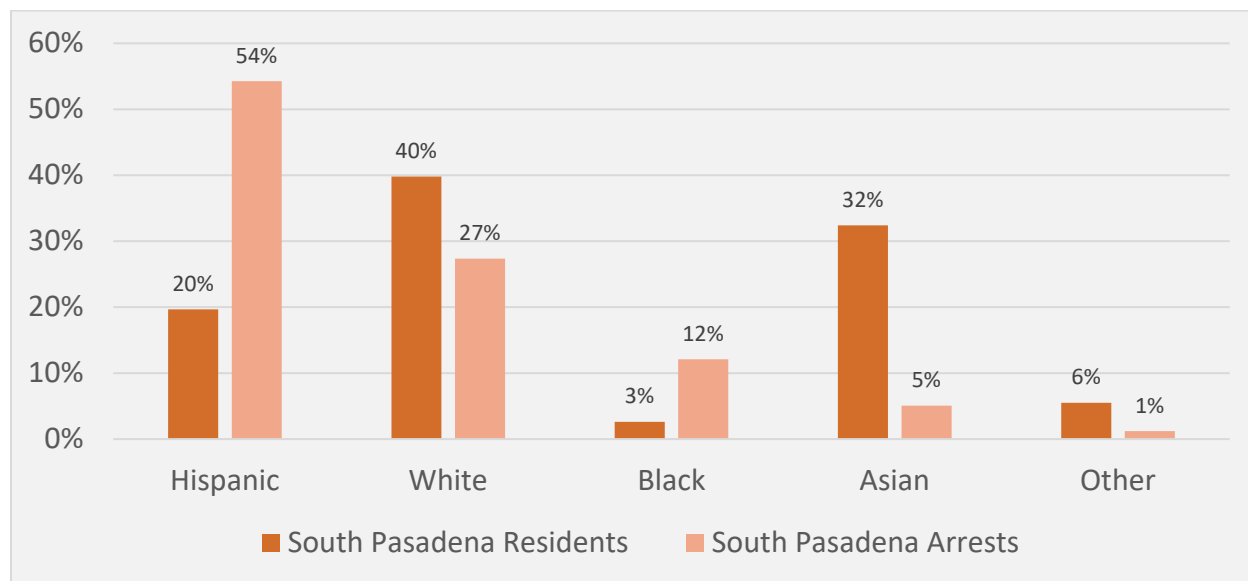
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/alhambracitycalifornia,pasadenacitycalifornia,losangelescitycalifornia,southpasadenacitycalifornia,US/PST045221>

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

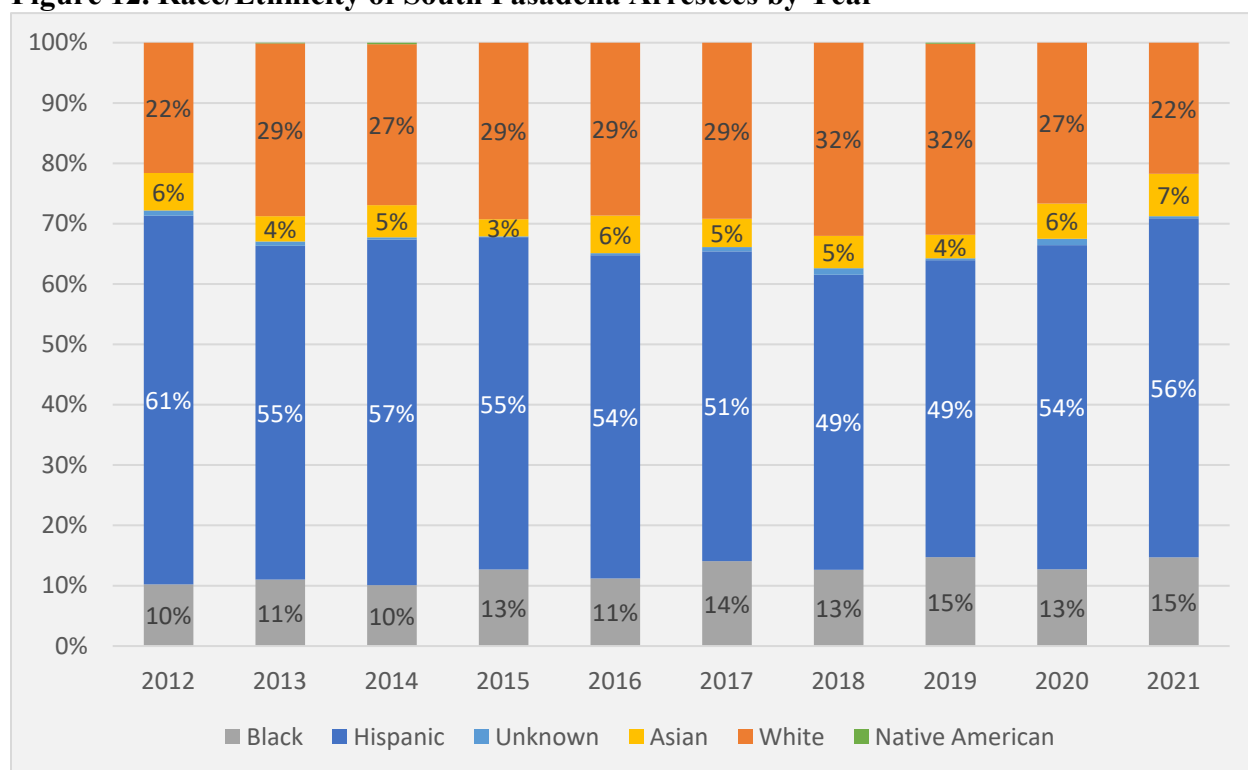


⁵ Data on where arrestees reside was not provided by SPPD, which precludes a full analysis of what proportion of arrestees were South Pasadena residents. Data from [previous work in Glendale](#) suggests that 46% of arrests that result in a booking (60% of all arrests) are of Glendale residents.

⁶ See [Glendale report here](#) for more details.

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.

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

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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

⁸ <https://www.southpasadenaca.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/29212/637842390702230000>

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

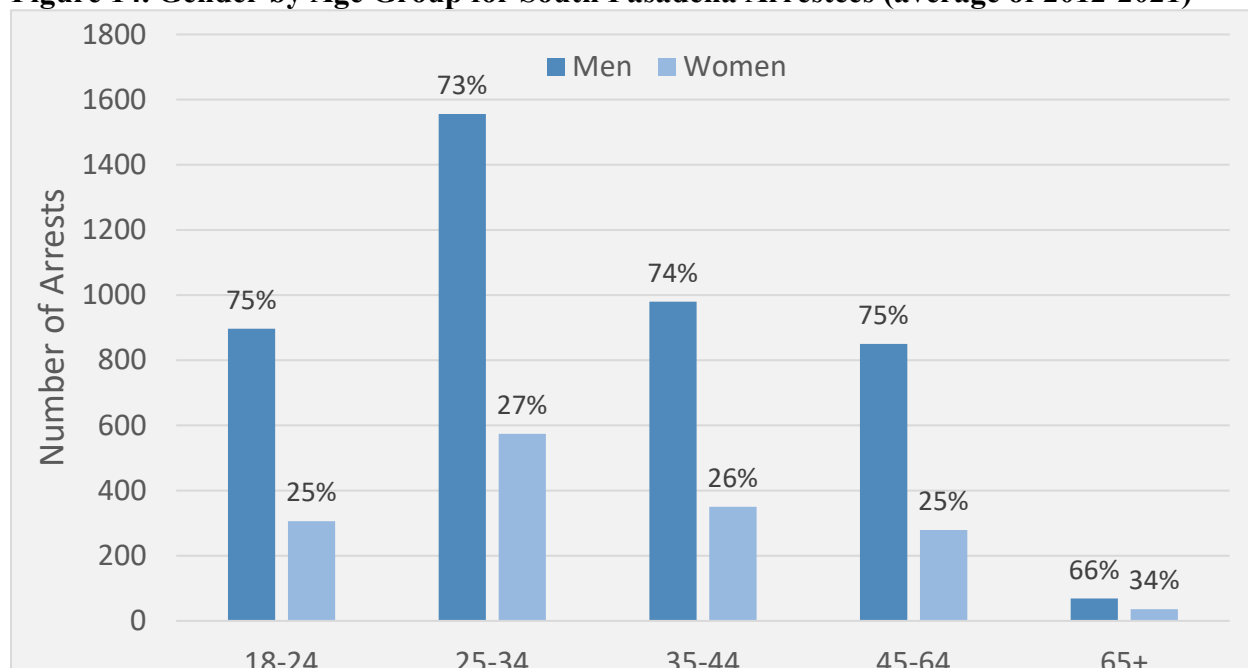
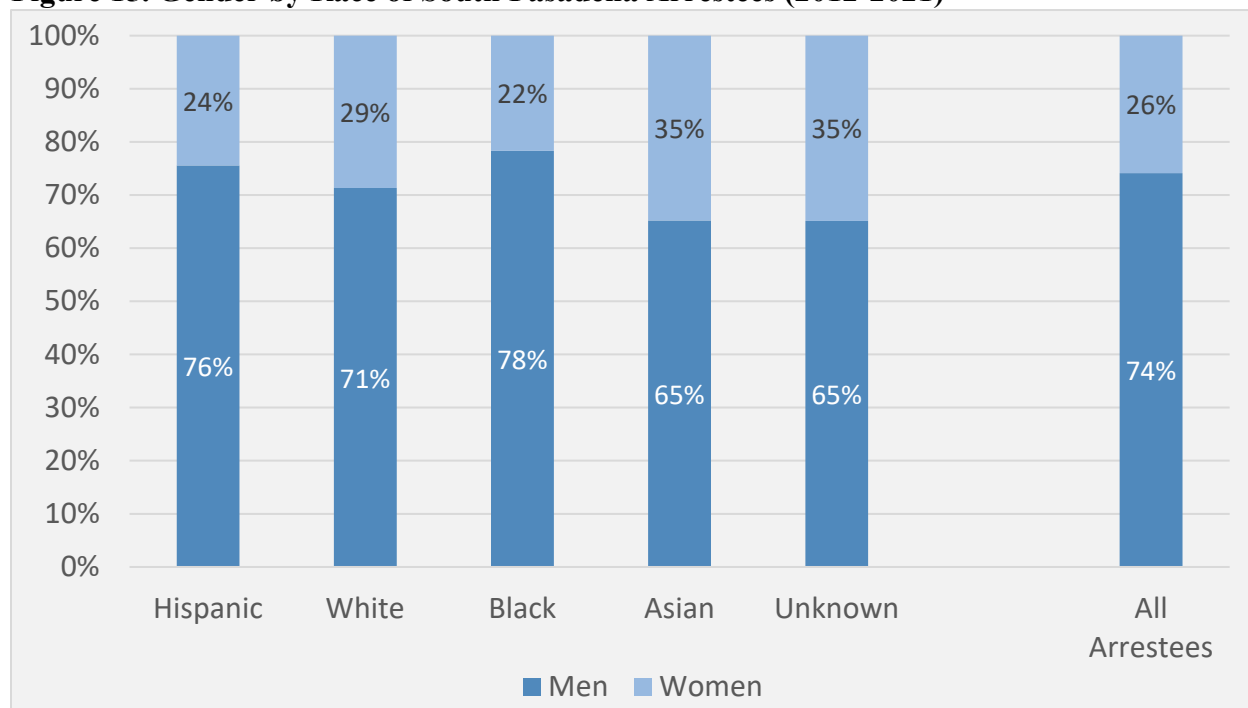


Figure 15. Gender by Race of South Pasadena Arrestees (2012-2021)



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 SPPD's 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

		HISPANIC		WHITE		BLACK		ASIAN	
Charge	Charge code description	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.

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%

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).

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 UP/ALARM	237	3%
THEFT/TAMPER-MOTOR VEHICLE	235	3%
GRANDTHEFTAUTO	218	2%
BURGLARY RESIDENTIAL	205	2%

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
CHILDAUSE	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 SPPD's 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.

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).

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.

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%

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 OF AMERICA	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) HOLY FAMILY 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%

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.

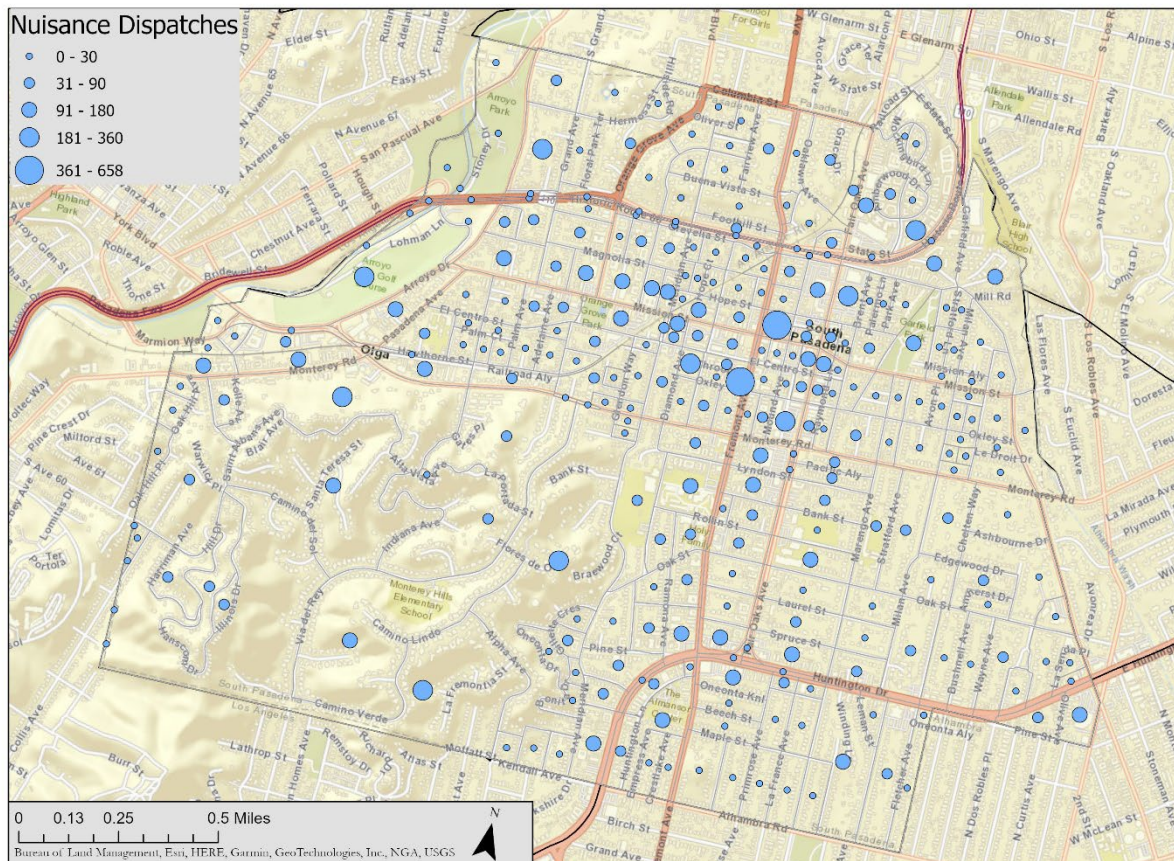
We mapped nuisance dispatches by using dispatch location addresses provided by the SPPD data. The address data was further cleaned and processed; then address data was geocoded into latitude and longitude points on a map in ArcGIS, cross-referencing against Los Angeles County's Countywide Address Management 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.

¹⁰ <https://cams-lacounty.hub.arcgis.com/>

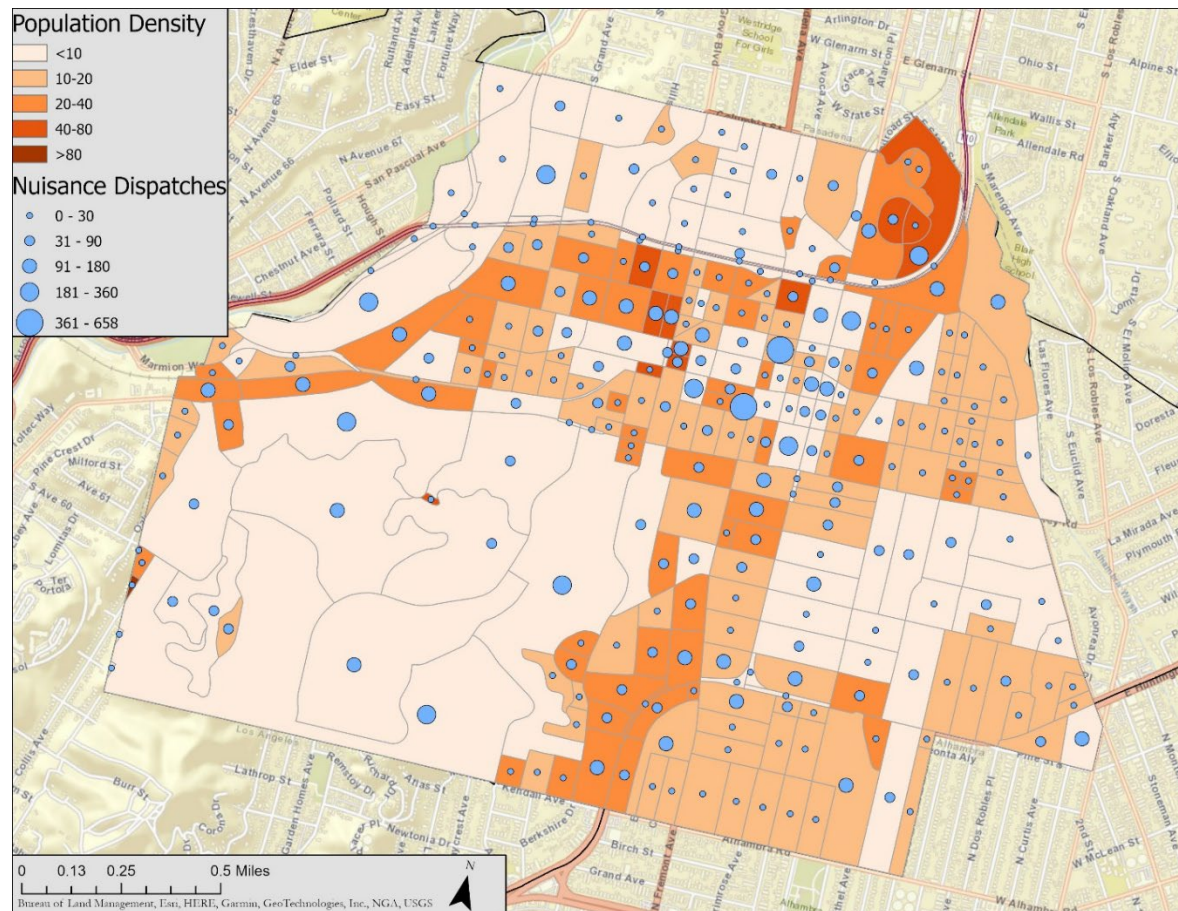
¹¹ ACS data was downloaded from IPUMS NHGIS, University of Minnesota, www.nhgis.org

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.

Map 2: Nuisance Dispatches and Population Density (persons per acre) by Census Block



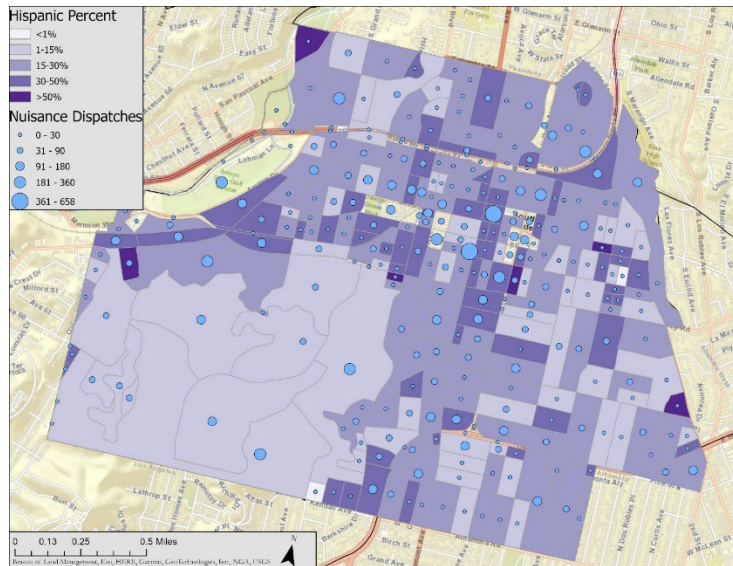
The relationship between residential density and police activity appears to be weak in part because police activity is concentrated in commercial areas and parks. Appendix Map 7 plots nuisance dispatches against South Pasadena's city land use designations at the parcel level.¹² The map shows that Commercial 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.

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> .

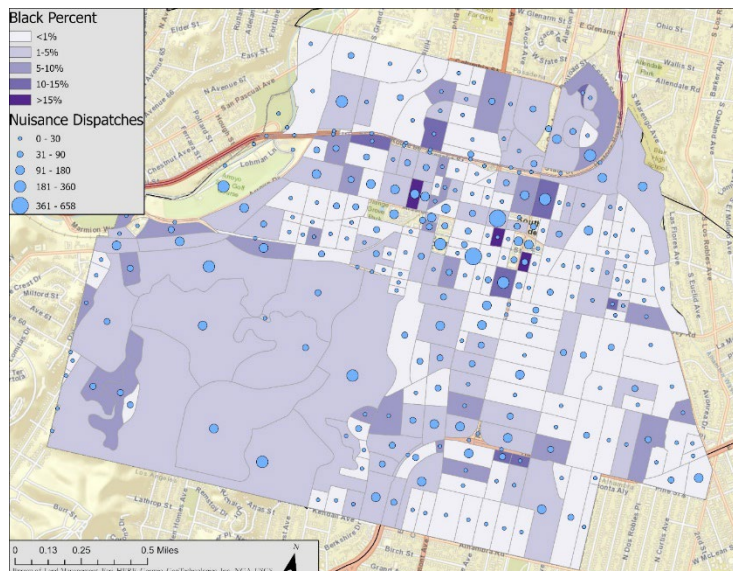
Maps 3a-b plot nuisance dispatches against the census block-level share of Hispanic (a) and Black (b) residents. There is no clear spatial pattern that ties nuisance dispatches to tracts with high shares of either Black or Hispanic residents. Appendix maps 5a-c show similar lack of trends with Asian,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

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

A. Hispanic



B. Black

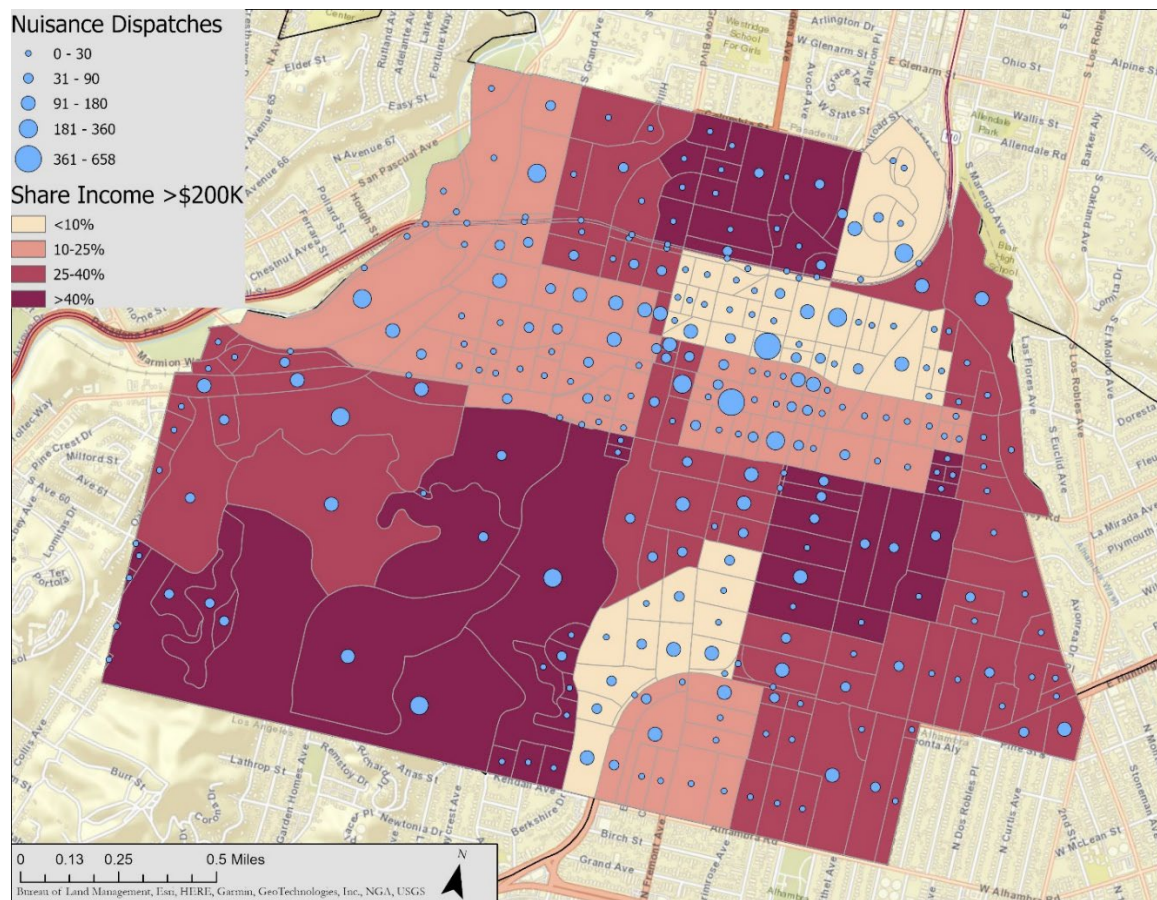


Map 4 shows nuisance dispatches overlayed on the share of high income neighborhoods, those with household income over \$200,000 annually. Income statistics (as well as housing market statistics) are aggregated at the census block group for the Census and American Community Surveys, hence Map 4 shows 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)



SECTION 6: CONCLUSION

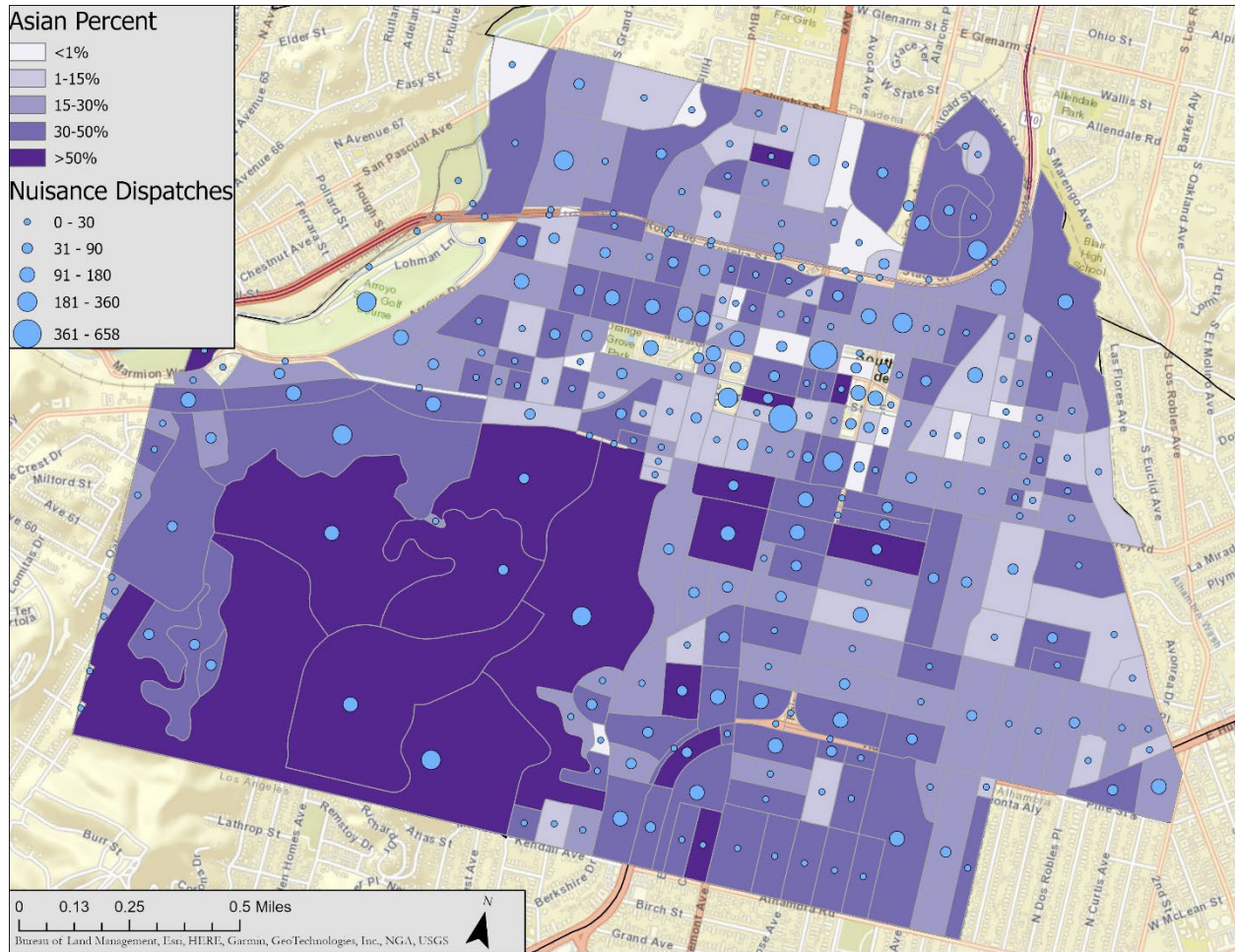
Over the past 10 years, the South Pasadena Police Department has significantly reduced the number of people arrested, in line with the reduction in arrests in the city of Los Angeles. Reductions in arrest have been particularly large for traffic violations and drug crimes—nonviolent crimes for which 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ of South Pasadena's residents, but account for more than $\frac{2}{3}$ 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.

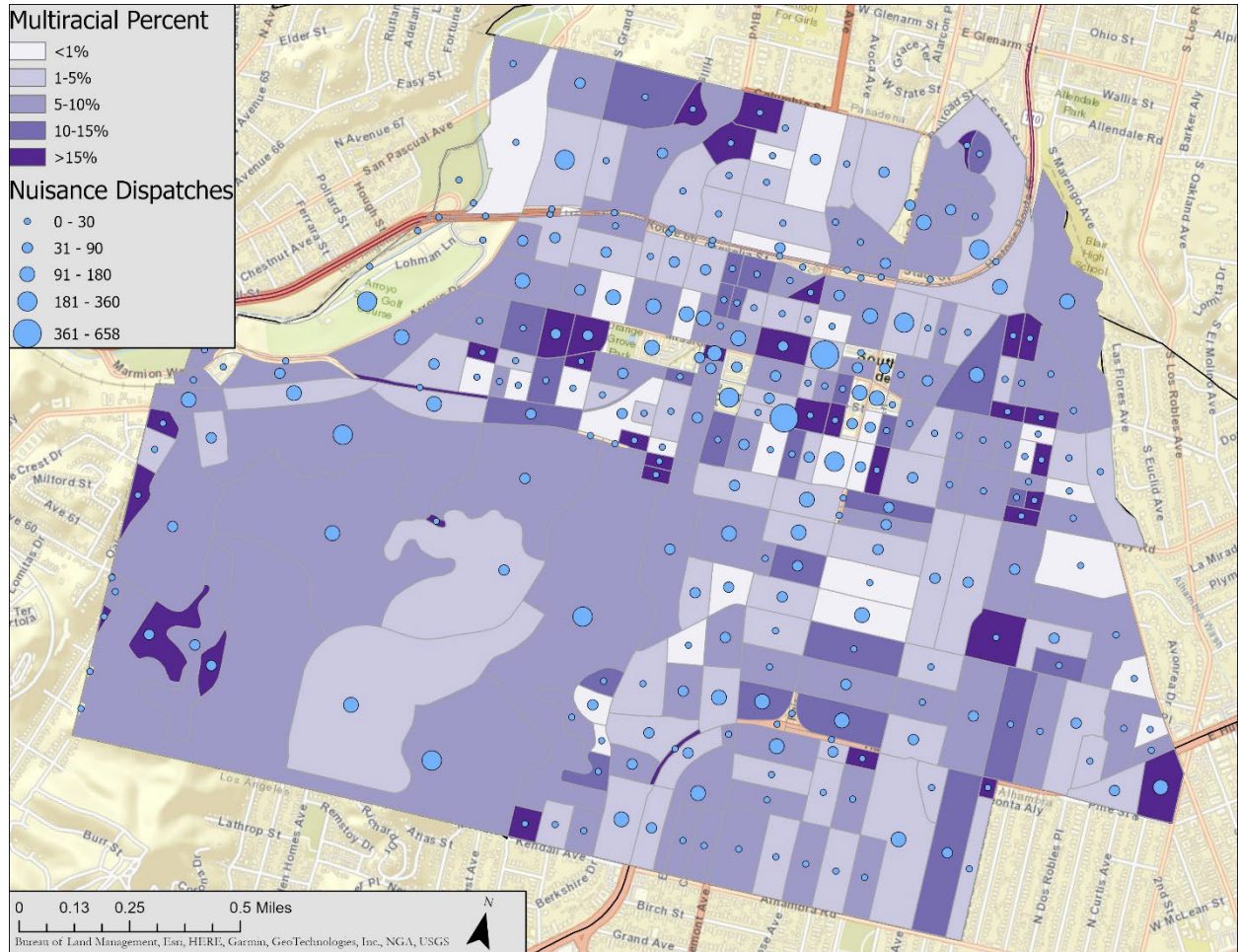
APPENDIX

Map 5: Nuisance circles overlaid on race shares (census blocks)

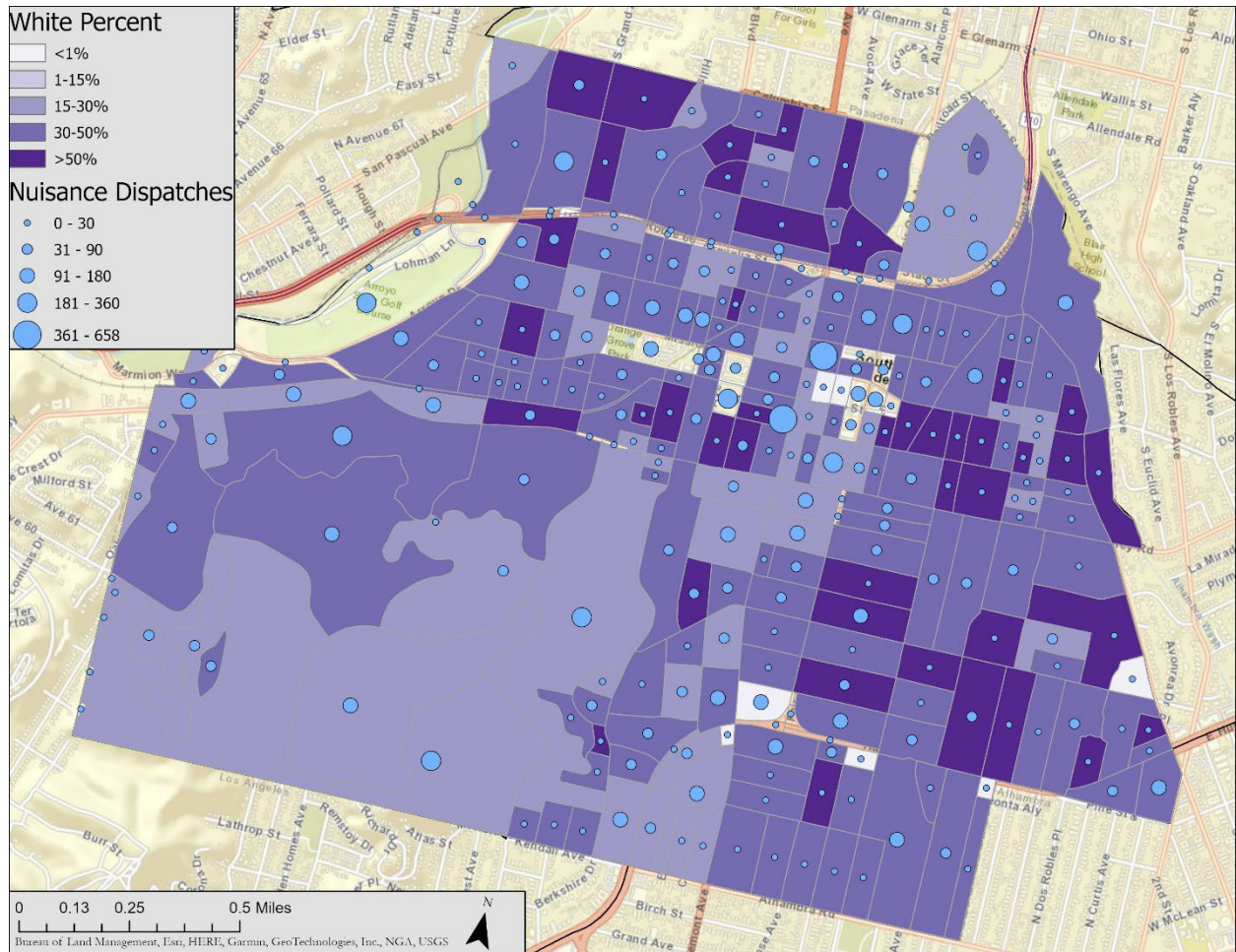
a. Asian



b. Multiracial

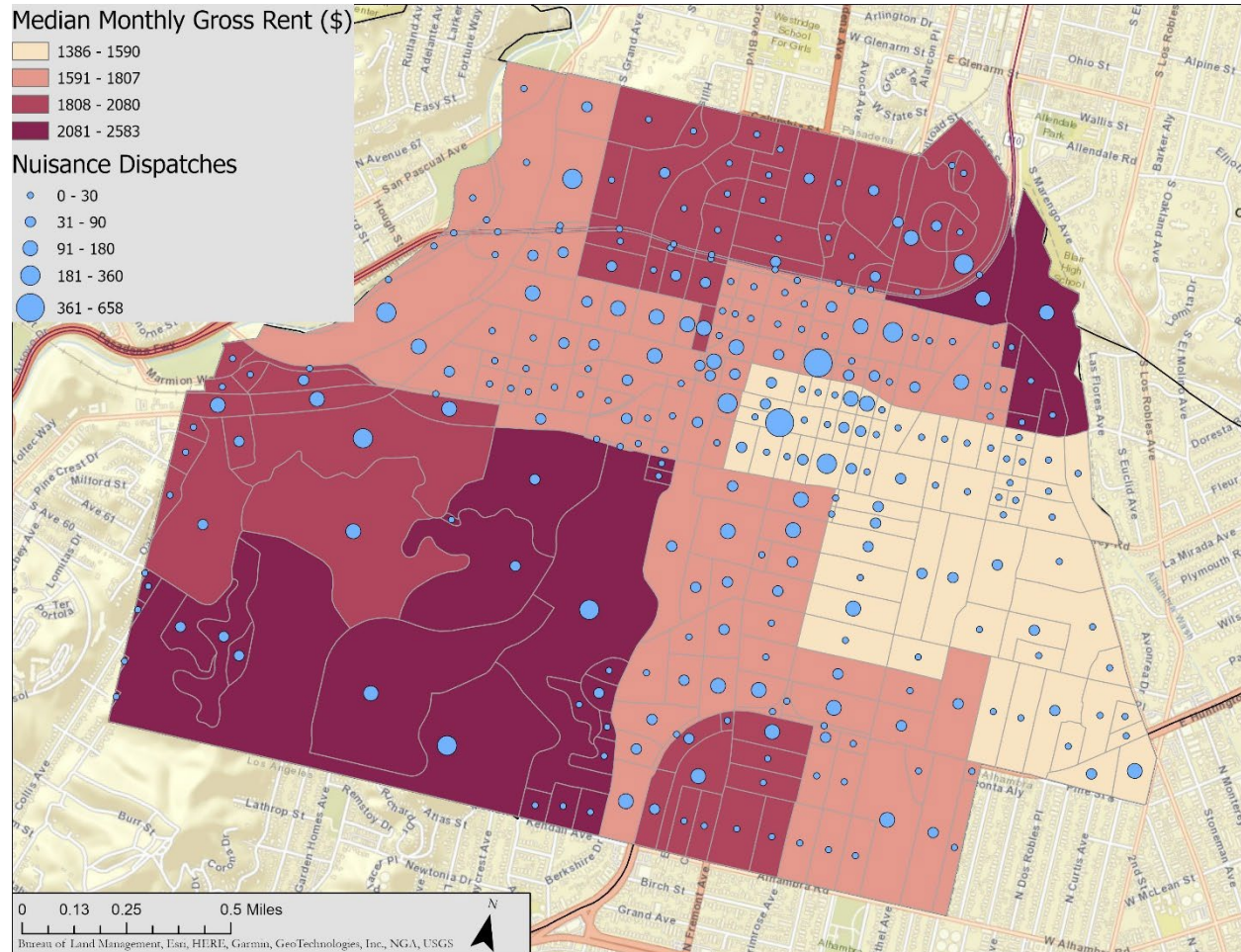


c. White percentage

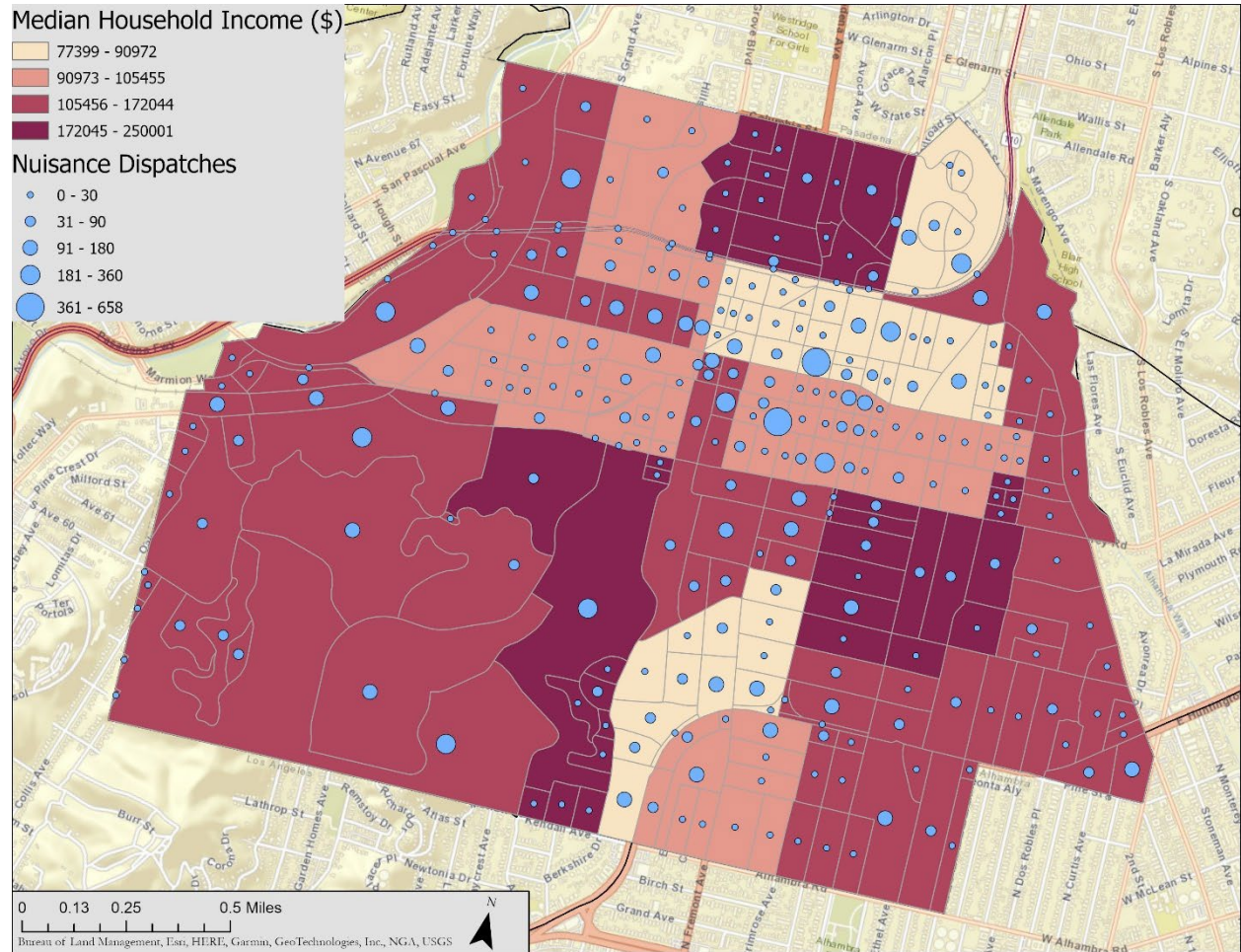


Map 6: Nuisance dots overlaid on housing and population indicator shares (block groups)

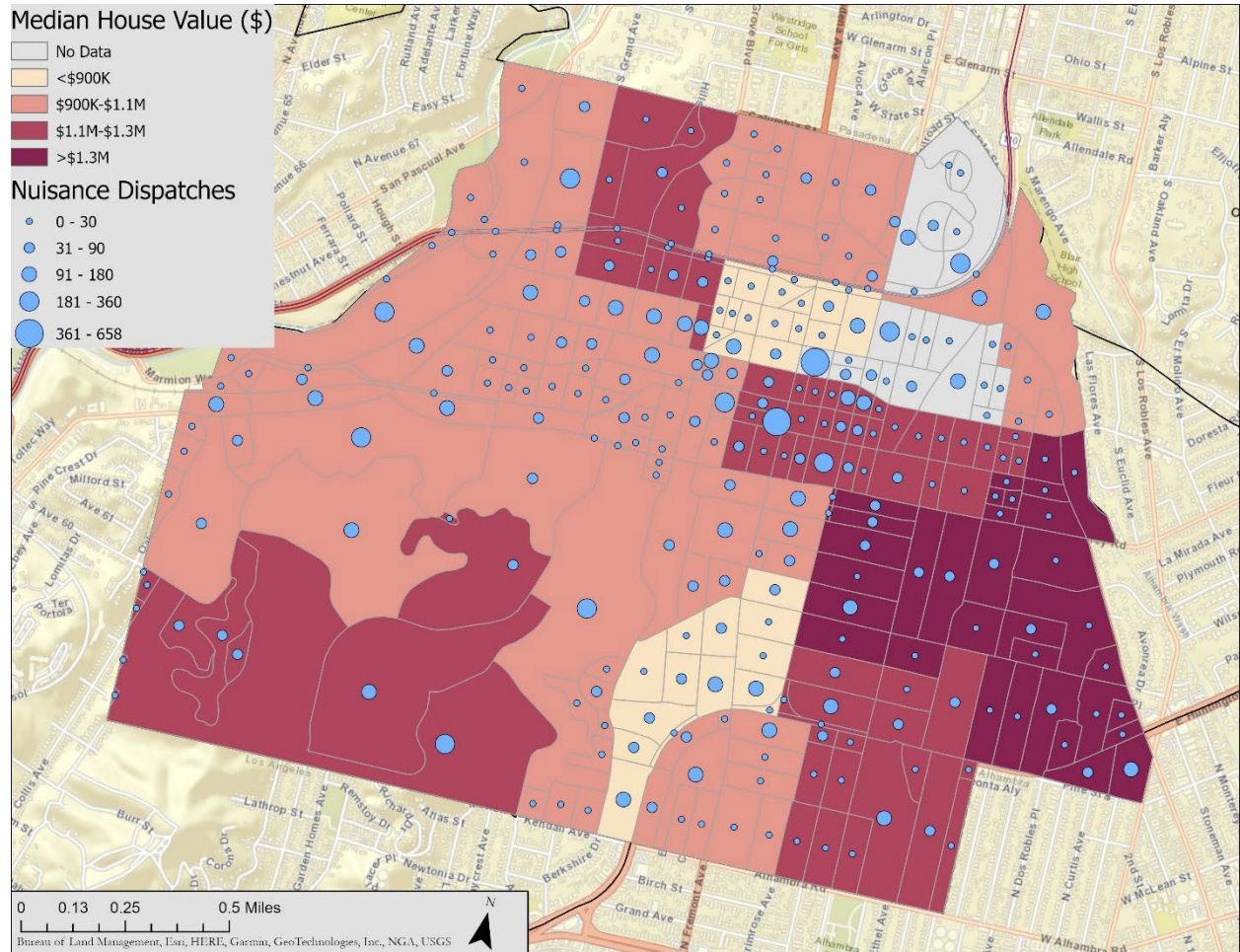
a. Median monthly gross rent (rent plus utilities) for rental housing



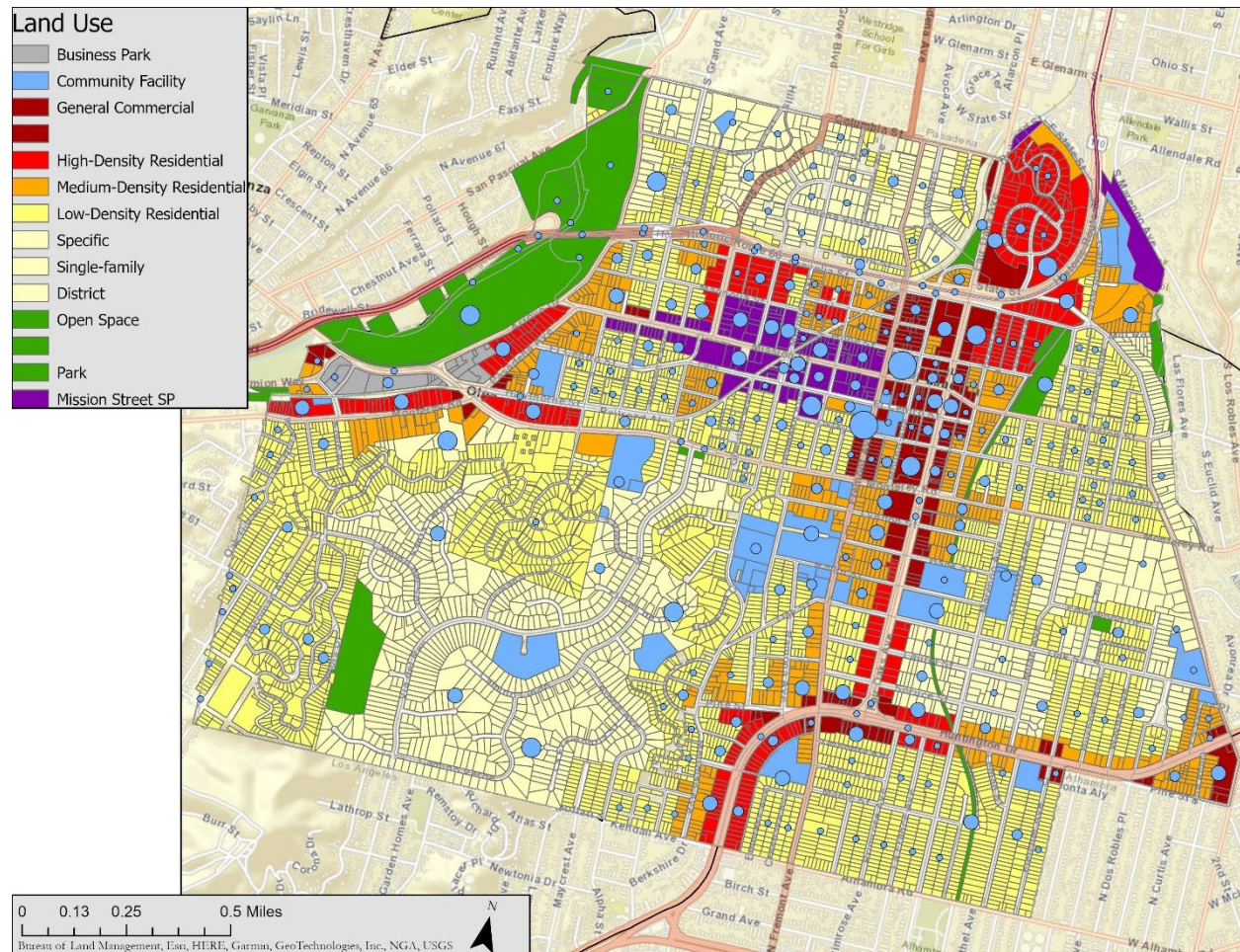
b. Median annual household income (\$)



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>.

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