

Glendale Arrests: Prevalence, Racial Disparities, and Implications

ANALYSIS OF ARRESTS FROM 2011 TO 2019 IN GLENDALE, CA

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Seva Rodnyansky, Jorgen Harris, Sarah Yi, Rayhon Choudhry, Alexis Martinez
OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE

Executive Summary:

1. Glendale's arrest rate has not changed since 2011, despite changes in state policy and local policing practices. During the same time period, the Los Angeles Police Department reduced arrests by 46%. As a result, Glendale now conducts twice as many arrests per resident as does Los Angeles.
2. While Blacks make up fewer than 2% of Glendale's residents and 4% of its workers, 8% of arrestees are Black. As a result, Black people in Glendale face 2 to 4 times the rate of arrest as do people of other races.
3. Though Glendale has maintained its rate of overall arrests, felony arrests have declined considerably. 16% of arrests resulted in felony charges in 2019, compared to 27% in 2011.
4. Differences between Glendale and Los Angeles are particularly striking for nonviolent drug offenses that were reduced to misdemeanors by California Prop. 47. Relative to 2011, Los Angeles arrests half as many people for these offenses, while Glendale arrests more than twice as many people for these offenses.

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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. Sarah Yi and Alexis Martinez are graduates of Occidental College, and Rayhon Choudhry is a current student at Occidental College.

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SECTION 1: ARREST TRENDS IN GLENDALE

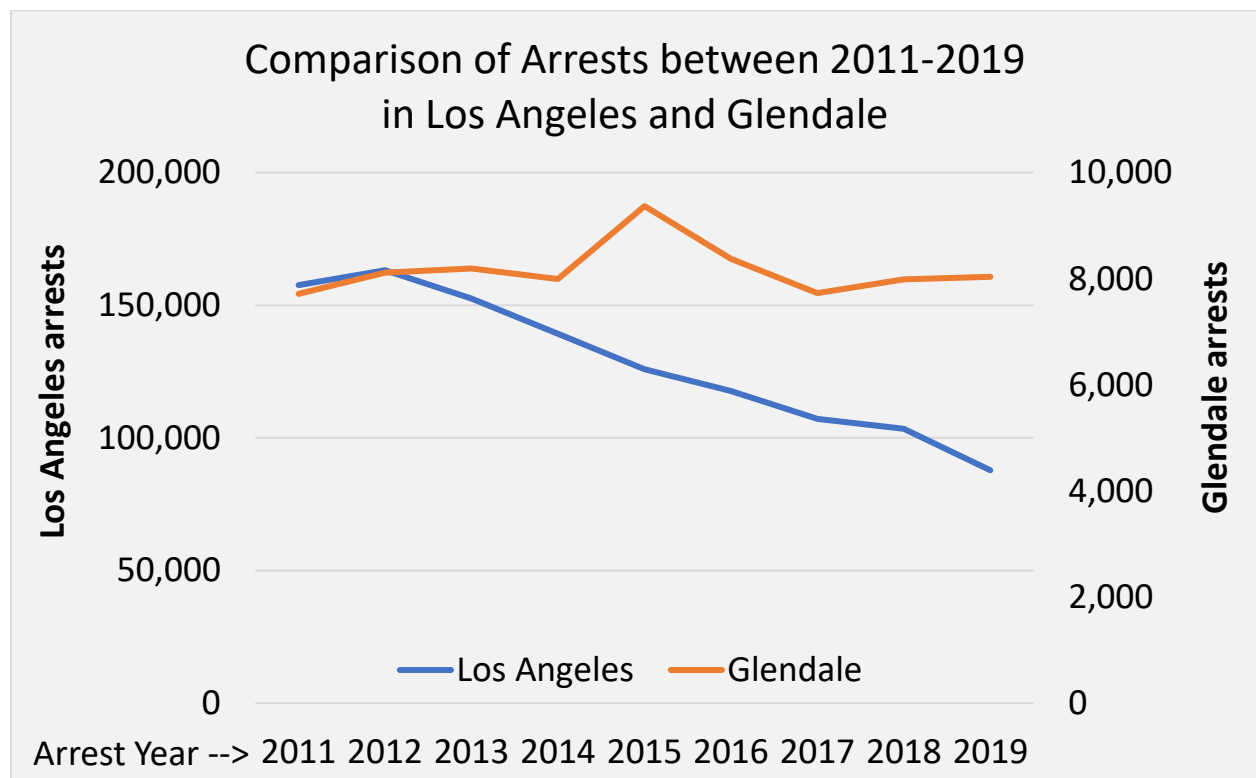
Key Takeaways

- Glendale PD has made about 8,000 arrests per year from 2011 to 2019.
- Glendale’s arrest trends have stayed the same, while neighboring Los Angeles’ have decreased by almost half from 2011 to 2019.
- Drug crimes and traffic violations are the most common arrests in Glendale.
- Glendale’s main arrest charges have not shifted much over time, while Los Angeles has reduced arrests in Drug, Property, and All Other charges.

This report documents trends in arrest data for the city of Glendale, CA and makes comparisons to publicly available arrest data from Los Angeles, CA. While Los Angeles is a much larger city, its proximity and relative data availability makes it a useful comparison point for Glendale. Other comparable cities in Los Angeles County or elsewhere do not make their arrests data public.

Glendale Police Department (GPD) makes on average 8,000 arrests per year. Figure 1 shows that this has remained stable from 2011 to 2019, the years for which full data is available. In contrast, the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) made about 160,000 arrests in 2011 and 2012, but by 2019 this declined to below 90,000, a 46% drop from their 2012 peak.

Figure 1. Comparison of Arrests between 2011 and 2019 in Los Angeles and Glendale
 Source: Los Angeles City Open Data, Glendale Police Department public records request



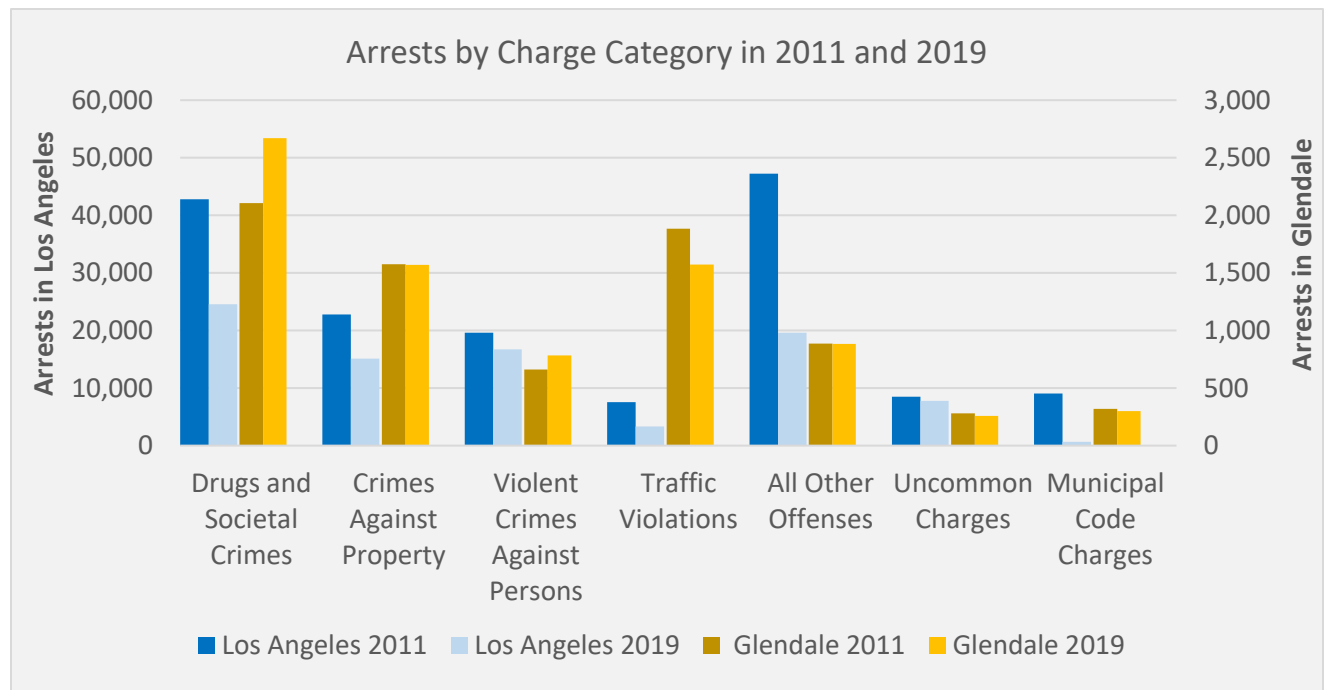
This long and sustained decline was not due to differential population growth. Both Glendale’s and Los Angeles’ population increased by about 4% from 2011 to 2019. However, arrests per capita in Glendale remained at 42 arrests / 1000 people throughout the time period, while in Los Angeles, it decreased from 41 to 22 arrests / 1000 people.

Arrests are coded with different charges codes corresponding to federal, state, and local statutes. There are hundreds of different charge codes – this report groups them into seven broad categories, in line with previous categorization schemes: Violent Crimes against Persons, Crimes against Property, Drug and Societal Crimes, Traffic Violations, All Other Offenses, Uncommon Charges, and Municipal Code Charges.¹

Glendale arrests most often for Drug and Societal Crimes, followed by Traffic Violations, then by Property Crimes. Los Angeles arrests most often for Drug and Societal Crimes and for All Other Charges.

Arrest category trends vary over time across both cities. Figure 2 shows that Glendale has seen a slight increase in arrests for Drug and Societal Crimes, but a slight decrease in Traffic Violation arrests from 2011 to 2019. Los Angeles has seen large decreases in Drug and Societal Crimes and All Other Charges and smaller decreases in Property Crimes and Municipal Code Charges. These declines follow the large overall arrest decline in Los Angeles noted in Figure 1.

Figure 2. Comparison of Arrests between 2011 and 2019 in Los Angeles and Glendale
 Source: Los Angeles City Open Data, Glendale Police Department public records request

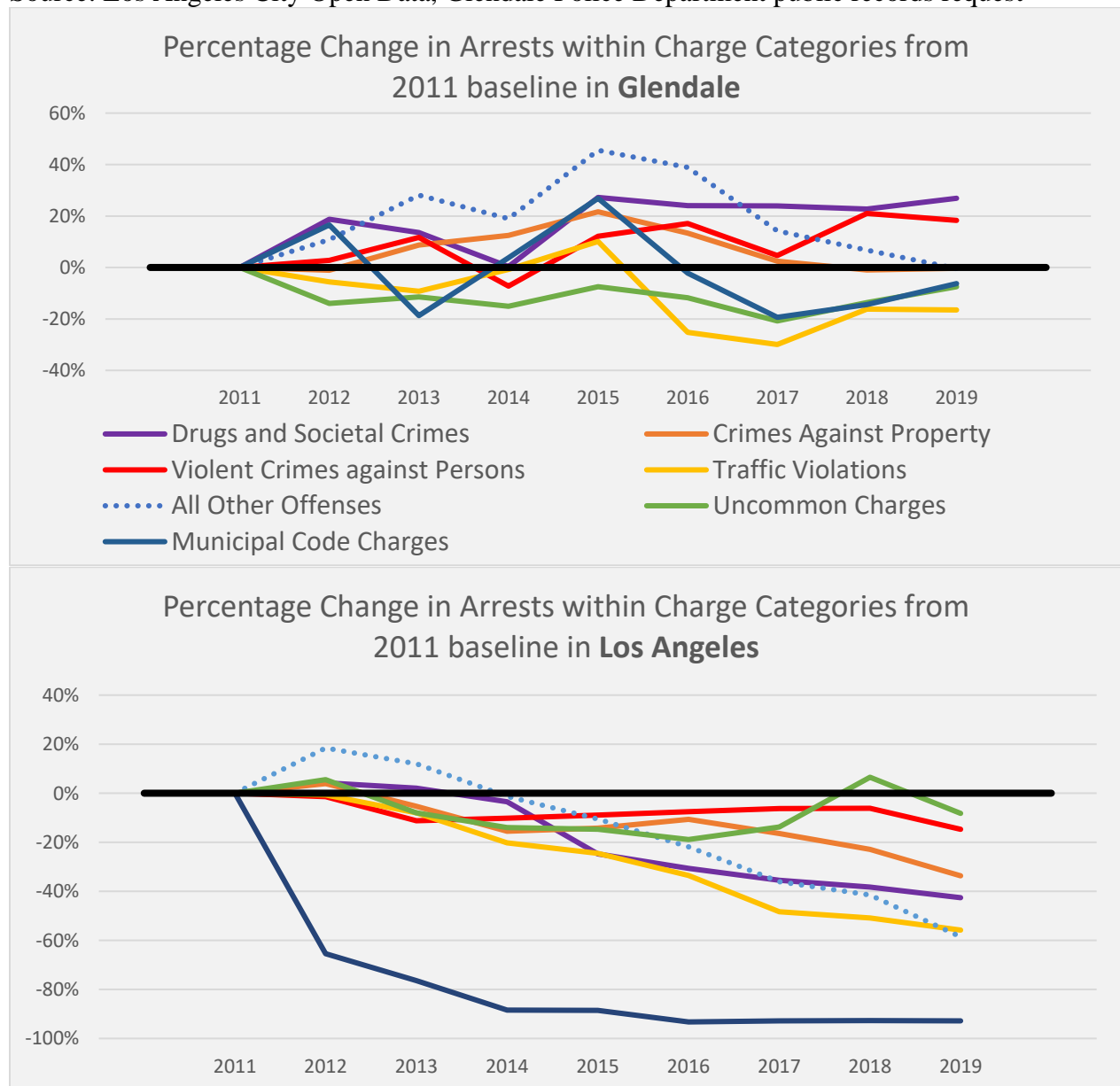


¹ Uncommon Charges are those with fewer than 20 arrests in the Glendale dataset and fewer than 325 arrests in the Los Angeles dataset. Municipal Code Charges are arrests related to municipal statutes. All Other Charges are those that do not fit into any other categories. See Appendix for more information.

The variation in charge category over time may reflect shifting enforcement priorities in Los Angeles and Glendale. Figure 3 highlights arrest trends over time in both cities, showing changes in arrests by category throughout the decade relative to 2011. Glendale has steadily decreased arrests for Traffic Violations and Uncommon Charges while generally increasing Drug Charge arrests. Los Angeles' general decline in arrests has been smooth and steady in each category, with the exception of Municipal Code charges and Violent Crimes. LAPD has virtually stopped arresting for Municipal Code Charges (unlike Glendale). Violent Crime charges remain at their proportional level throughout the decade in Los Angeles.

Figure 3. Percent Change in Arrests within Charge Categories from a 2011 baseline in Glendale and Los Angeles

Source: Los Angeles City Open Data, Glendale Police Department public records request



SECTION 2: DEMOGRAPHICS OF GLENDALE ARRESTS

Key Takeaways

- Blacks account for 8% of arrests but 2% of Glendale's population. There are 4 times as many Black arrestees as Black residents.
- Hispanics account for 42% of arrests but 18% of Glendale's population. There are 2.3 times as many Hispanic arrestees as Hispanic residents.
- In Los Angeles, there are 3.2 times as many Black arrestees as Black residents, despite a larger Black population proportion.
- Blacks are overrepresented in Glendale's Property crime arrests.
- In Traffic Violations, Hispanics are overrepresented, Whites underrepresented.
- The share of young (18-24 years old) arrestees has generally decreased in Glendale and nationwide; though, Glendale's share of 18-24 year old Black arrestees has stayed constant since 2011.
- About 20% of Glendale's arrestees are female. This figure has remained stable in Glendale, while nationally the share of female arrestees has trended up.

Glendale is a large, inner-ring suburb of Los Angeles, with a population of about 200,000. Glendale's population has increased by about 4% over the past decade, in line with the City of Los Angeles. The median household income in 2019 was \$66,130, approximately equal to that of Los Angeles County and slightly above the city of Los Angeles. 13.5% of the population lives under the federal poverty line, the same as for Los Angeles County, but below Los Angeles city. Glendale has slightly more people over age 65 than either Los Angeles City or County, but slightly fewer people below age 18. Glendale's demographics have been stable over the course of the past decade.

Glendale's residential population is about 60% White, 18% Hispanic, 16% Asian / Pacific Islander (API), and 2% Black (Figure 4). This breakdown has stayed relatively constant across the 2010s decade. Glendale's population demographics are similar to those of neighboring suburbs of Burbank and Pasadena, though Pasadena has a higher proportion of Hispanic and Black residents.

Glendale is also an employment hub, meaning that a large number of people present in Glendale on a regular basis are not residents. However, the racial demographics of Glendale's workforce are similar to that of its residents (Figure 4). Glendale's daytime working population is 57% White, 21% Hispanic, 14% Asian and 4% Black. Burbank and Pasadena, also employment hubs, show similar patterns.

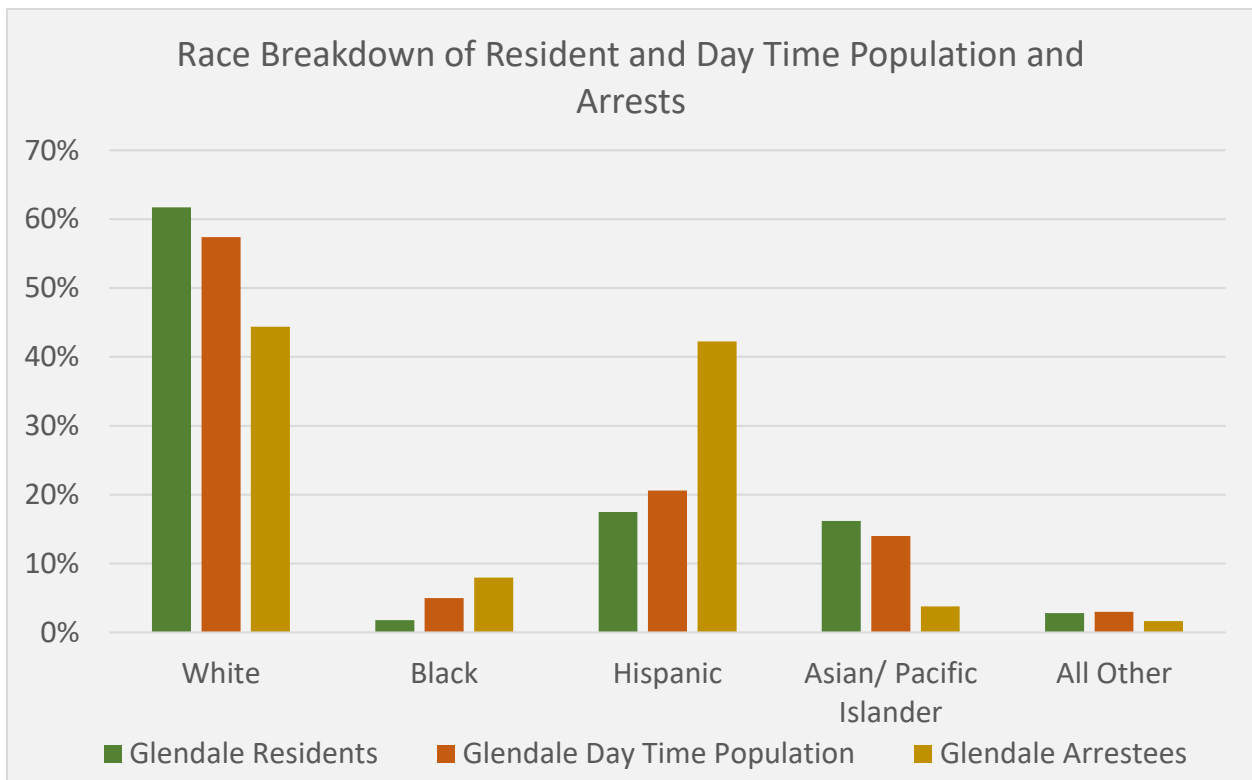
The racial breakdown of Glendale's arrestees differs substantially from that of its resident and working population (Figure 4). While Blacks represent less than 2% of the resident population and less than 5% of the workplace population, they make up almost 8% of the arrestees. In other words, Black arrestees are overrepresented by a factor of 4 relative to the resident population,

and by a factor of 2 relative to the workplace populace. In comparison, Los Angeles city as a whole has a slightly larger Black resident population at 9%, with Blacks representing 29% of arrestees, or 3.2 times the resident population. This is slightly lower, but comparable, to the overrepresentation of Blacks among arrestees in Glendale.

A similar disparity is visible among Hispanics (Figure 4). Hispanics represent less than 18% of the resident population, and 28% of the daytime population, but 42% of arrestees. Thus, Hispanics arrestees overrepresented by a factor of 2.3 relative to the resident population, and 1.5 relative to the workplace population.

Figure 4. Demographics Comparison for Resident and Daytime Population and Arrests by Race in Glendale (average of 2010-2019 data)

Source: American Community Survey, Longitudinal Employee Household Database, Glendale Police Department public records request



One unique feature of Glendale is its large and well-established Armenian community. Based on estimates of self-reported ancestry in the American Community Survey, about 30% of Glendale residents describe themselves as Armenian-born or of Armenian descent. Because most Armenians describe themselves as “White” or “Other” in the census, this suggests that approximately half of Glendale’s White residents are of Armenian descent.² Analysis of last names from GPD’s arrest data reveals that approximately 18% of arrestees have traditionally Armenian last names.³ This translates to an average of about 0.6 arrests per capita for

² American Community Survey 1-year average estimates for Glendale, CA from 2010 – 2018

³ This is likely a lower bound, since last name analysis would not categorize Armenians who changed last names to non-Armenian spelling last names for reasons of marriage, for example.

Armenians, compared to 4.0 for Blacks, 2.3 for Hispanics, and 1.0 for non-Armenian Whites. While analysis of last names may underestimate the number of arrestees of Armenian descent, this suggests that Armenians do not face disproportionate rates of arrest in Glendale.

Further categorization by race and charge category reveals a few notable patterns. Figure 5 shows arrests categorized by charge type and race, with the bottom row representing each race’s proportion of all arrests over the whole time period. The table highlights three cells with large deviations by race relative to their overall arrest proportion. First, while Blacks are overrepresented in all arrest categories, they are particularly overrepresented for property crime, making up 13% of all Property crime arrests. Additionally, Hispanics are relatively overrepresented in Traffic Violations: 56% versus 42% of all arrests. Whites are underrepresented in Traffic Violations: 18% versus 27% of all arrests.

While these deviations do not on their own signify racial bias, they form a basis for further exploration of charge codes by race, disposition (felony versus misdemeanor), and status (book versus cite) in the next section.

Figure 5. Glendale Arrests by Charge Category⁴ by Race (2011-2019 data)

Source: Glendale Police Department public records request

Race Proportions by Charge Category	Hispanic	White (Non-Armenian)	Armenian	Black	AAPI	Other	All Races
Drugs and Societal Crimes	36%	32%	21%	5%	5%	1%	100%
Crimes Against Property	39%	23%	19%	13%	5%	1%	100%
Violent Crimes against Persons	38%	28%	19%	9%	5%	2%	100%
Traffic Violations	56%	18%	15%	7%	3%	3%	100%
All Other Offenses	45%	32%	12%	8%	2%	1%	100%
Uncommon Charges	38%	26%	21%	9%	4%	1%	100%
Municipal Code Charges	40%	33%	15%	8%	4%	1%	100%
Arrests for All Charges	42%	27%	18%	8%	4%	1%	100%

⁴ This report categorizes arrests into seven charge categories. These categories were developed in accordance with the National Incident-Based Reporting System, NIBRS. (See City and County of Denver. “NIBRS Crime Types.” https://www.denvergov.org/media/gis/DataCatalog/crime/pdf/NIBRS_Crime_Types.pdf.) Additional information was obtained from the official California Legislative Information website (<https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/home.xhtml>), a charge code list utilized by law enforcement in Los Angeles County (<http://jaireports.co.la.ca.us/jairpts/jaichrg.html>), and descriptions provided in Los Angeles City’s Open Portal Arrests Data (<https://data.lacity.org/Public-Safety/Arrest-Data-from-2010-to-2019/yru6-6re4>).

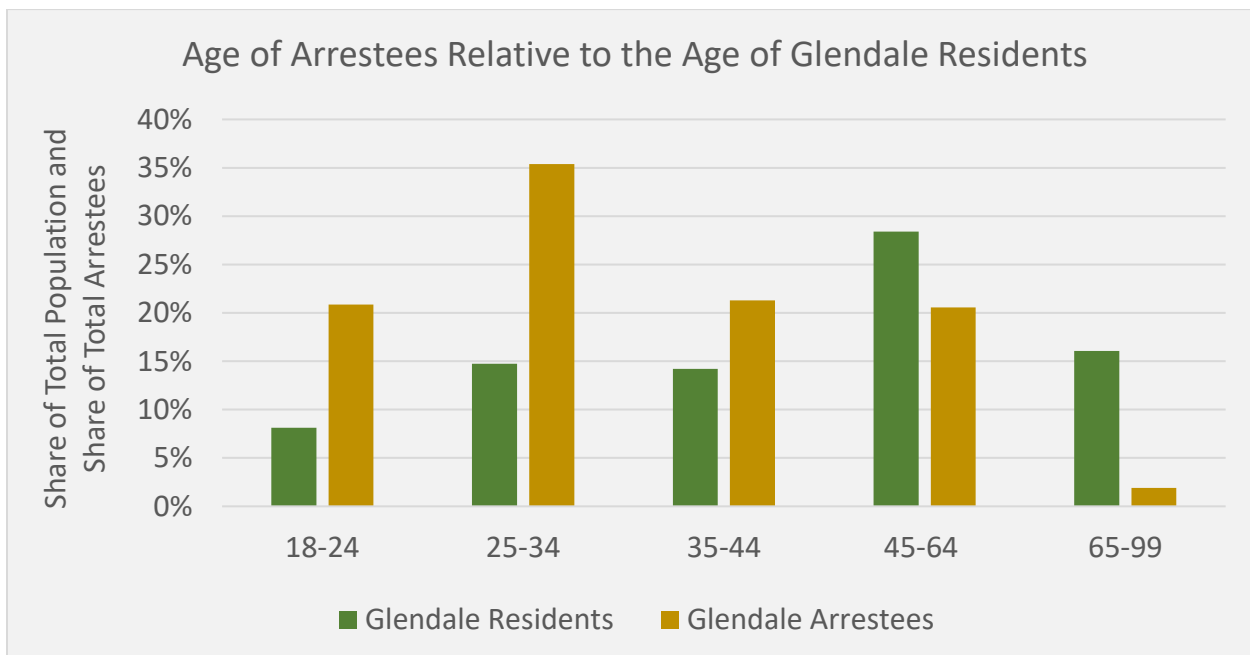
Age and Gender of Glendale's Arrestees

Most arrestees in Glendale are young: more than 50% of arrestees are under the age of 35 (Figure 6). However, in keeping with Glendale's relatively older population, 25-34 year-olds make up a larger share of arrests than do 18-24 year-olds. 25-34 year-olds make up 35% of all arrestees while 18-24 year-olds make up 21% of all arrestees (Figure 6). Over the past decade, the proportion of arrestees aged 18-24 has fallen steadily from 27% in 2011 to 15% in 2019. This follows a national trend of falling arrest rates for this age group.⁵ However, for Glendale's Black arrestees, the proportion aged 18-24 has not fallen at the same rate as other race groups.

By charge category, those aged 18-24, are more likely to be arrested for property crimes (27% vs. 21% for any charge), while those aged 45-64 are more likely to be arrested for municipal code charges (36% vs. 21% for any charge) or all other offenses (32% vs. 21% for any charge). Hispanics aged 18-24 are more likely to be arrested for violent crimes (27% vs. 20% of any race).

Figure 6. Age Comparison for Glendale Residents and Arrestees (average of 2010-2019)

Source: American Community Survey, Glendale Police Department public records request

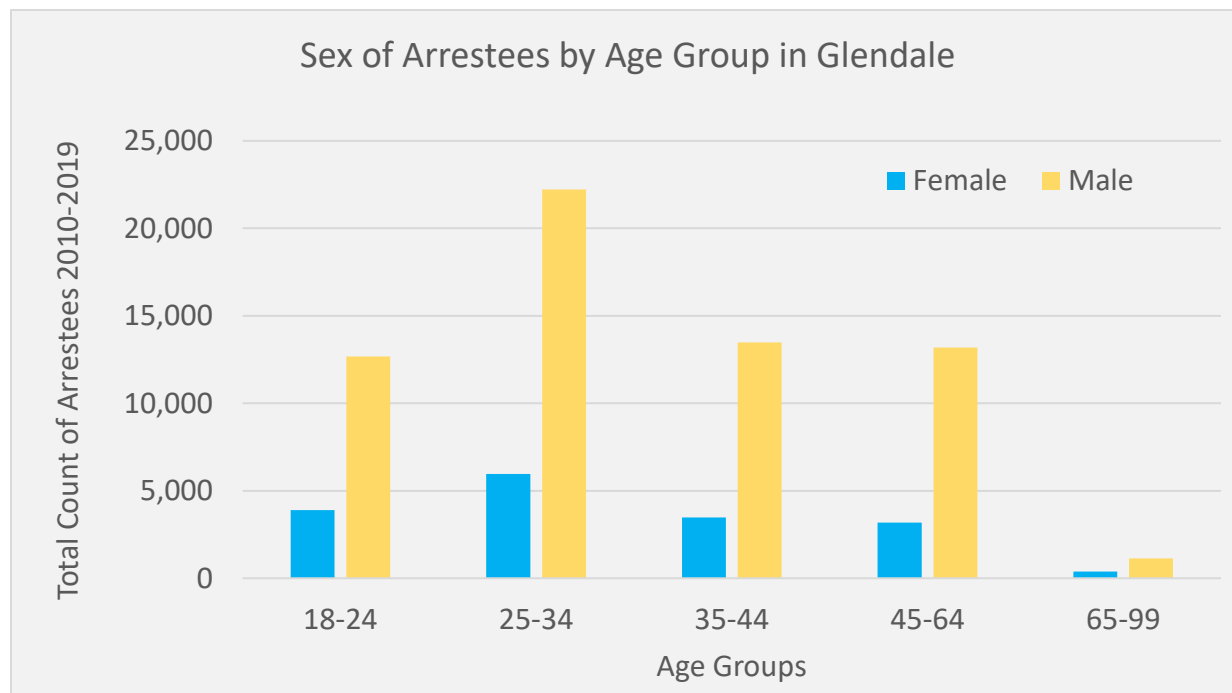


⁵ Vera Institute. "Arrest Trends Demographics". <https://arresttrends.vera.org/demographics>

Approximately 4 in 5 arrestees in Glendale are men and this is true across age groups (Figure 7), which is similar to national levels. At the same time, the female arrestee share has trended upward over the past four decades nationally, but in Glendale, it has remained stable since 2010.⁶

There are few notable differences by gender when analyzing Glendale arrestees by race, charge category, and disposition, both on average and over time. The share of black female arrestees has increased slightly as a proportion of all black arrestees since 2015, from about 23% to about 27%. By charge category, females are more likely to be arrested for property crimes (36% vs 21% for any charge) and less likely to be arrested for All Other (13% vs 21% for any charge) and Municipal Code Charges (11% vs 21% for any charge). However, the share of female arrests in property crimes has decreased steadily over the 2010s and this is true in every race category as well. It is not clear what is driving the shift toward fewer female property crime arrests. Females are less likely than males to receive a felony charge for property crimes and traffic violations.

Figure 7. Gender Comparison by Age Group for Glendale Arrestees (average of 2010-2019)
Source: Glendale Police Department public records request



⁶Prison Policy Initiative (2019) based on analysis of FBI and BJS data
<https://www.prisonpolicy.org/blog/2019/05/14/policingwomen/>

SECTION 3: COMMON GLENDALE ARREST CHARGES

Key Takeaways:

- The top 25 charges make up 2/3 of all Glendale arrests from 2010-19.
- The most common reasons for arrest in Glendale are DUIs, drug possession, driving without a valid or with a suspended license, and drunkenness.
- Overrepresentation of Black arrestees varies dramatically by charge. 4% of drug possession and public drunkenness arrestees are Black, compared to 20% of credit card fraud and 16% of shoplifting and burglary arrestees.
- Arrests for noncompliance with the justice system disproportionately target Black arrestees. 12% of resisting an officer arrests and 17% of failure to appear in court arrests target Black arrestees.

This section reports the five most common charges in each arrest category over the period with available data (2010-2019). The tables below show the total number of arrestees by charge, the proportion of that charge by category, and the percentage of Black arrestees with this charge. Together, these 25 charge categories account for two thirds of all arrests in Glendale.

The tables also show the percentage of Black arrestees for each of the 25 charges. While Black arrestees are overrepresented relative to their population for all charge categories, the degree of Black overrepresentation varies considerably by charge. *For reference, under 2% of Glendale residents are Black, and nearly 8% of Glendale arrestees are Black.*

Half of arrests for drug and societal crimes are for possession of drugs and drug paraphernalia. A quarter of arrests are for driving under the influence of drugs and alcohol. Notably, while Black arrestees are overrepresented in these arrests relative to their share of Glendale residents, the Black share of arrests is well below average for all top drug possession charges.

Low level crimes make up half of all property crime arrests: theft (32%), identity theft and credit card fraud (11%), and shoplifting (6%). Shoplifting and use of stolen credit cards target Black arrestees at very high rates: one fifth of credit card arrests target Black arrestees, as do one sixth of shoplifting arrests. An additional 14% of property crime arrests target burglary. Burglary arrestees are also disproportionately Black: one sixth of arrestees for burglary were Black.

Approximately one third of violent crime arrests target intimate partner violence. 8% of arrestees for these charges are Black—in line with the average for all arrests. The next most common violent crime arrest targets resisting police officers. 12% of those arrested for resisting an officer are Black: 50% higher than the Black share of total arrests and six times higher than the Black share of Glendale’s population. Assault with a deadly weapon rounds out the top five, and Blacks are slightly underrepresented relative to their overall arrest rate.

Approximately three in four arrests for traffic violations target driving with no license or with a suspended license. Black arrestees are highly overrepresented among those arrested for driving with a suspended license, making up 11% of arrests.

Half of arrests for other offenses target drunk and disorderly conduct. An additional 30% of arrests target violations of court orders, with failure to appear in court after a written promise being the most common charge. A large share of charges for failing to appear in court target Black arrestees: Black arrestees make up 17% of those arrested for failing to appear in court, 10% of those arrested for failing to post bail, and 15% of those arrested for failing to appear in court after a moving traffic violation.

Figures 8a-e. Most Frequency Charges for Glendale Arrestees by Charge Category from 2010 to 2019

Source: Glendale Police Department public records request

DRUG AND SOCIETAL CRIMES Category

Top 5 Charges	Charge Description	Arrestee Count	Share of Category	% who are Black w/ this Charge
23152(A)VC/23152(B)VC	Driving Under Influence of Alcohol	6337	26%	8%
11377(A)HS	Attempt Felony Possession of a Controlled Substance	5075	21%	4%
11364HS/11364.1AHS	Possession of Controlled Substance Paraphernalia	3345	14%	6%
11350(A)HS	Possession of Narcotic Controlled Substance	3142	13%	3%
11351HS	Possession or Purchase for Sale of Narcotics or Controlled Substances	1393	6%	5%

PROPERTY CRIMES Category

Top 5 Charges	Charge Description	Arrestee Count	Share of Category	% who are Black w/ this Charge
484(A)PC	Theft of Personal Property/Over/Under \$400/Larceny	3853	24%	10%
459PC	Burglary	2203	14%	16%
530.5(A)PC	Identity Theft: Get Credit/Etc. Other's Id/Fraud/Embezzlement	1737	11%	20%
484(A)/488PC	Petty Theft	1223	8%	8%
459.5PC	Shoplifting	929	6%	16%

VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS Category

Top 5 Charges	Charge Description	Arrestee Count	Share of Category	% who are Black w/ this Charge
243(E)(1)PC	Battery Ex-Spouse/Fiancé/Person W/Dating (Other Assaults)	1327	19%	7%
273.5(A)PC	Inflict Corporal Injury on Spouse/Cohabitant (Aggravated Assault)	1095	15%	8%
148(A)(1)PC	Resisting Officer (Other Assaults)	914	13%	12%
242PC	Battery (Other Assaults)	646	9%	9%
245(A)(1)PC	Assault with a Deadly Weapon/Great Bodily Injury (Aggravated Assault)	615	9%	7%

TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS Category

Top 5 Charges	Charge Description	Arrestee Count	Share of Category	% who are Black w/ this Charge
12500(A)VC	Drive Without License (Moving Traffic Violations)	7146	43%	4%
14601.1AVC	Drive While License Suspended (Moving Traffic Violations)	5347	32%	11%
4462.5VC	Avoid Registration Compliance	465	3%	7%
23103(A)VC	Reckless Driving (Moving Traffic Violations)	424	3%	3%
40508(A)VC	Moving Traffic Violations/Failure to Appear	404	2%	15%

ALL OTHER OFFENSES Category

Top 5 Charges	Charge Description	Arrestee Count	Share of Category	% who are Black w/ this Charge
647(F)PC	Disorderly Conduct: Drunk/Drunkenness	5148	51%	4%
853.7PC	Fail to Appear After Written Promise	1743	17%	17%
273.6(A)PC	Violate Court Order Prevent Domestic Violence/Against Family/Child	386	4%	5%
853.8PC	Fail to Appear/Post Bail/Pay Fine	372	4%	10%
166(A)(4)PC	Contempt of Court - Disobey Court Order	365	4%	4%

SECTION 4: TRENDS IN ARREST DISPOSITION AND STATUS BY RACE

Key Takeaways

- Glendale's rate of arrest has not changed since 2011, but the severity of arrests has decreased dramatically.
- Only 16% of Glendale arrests were for felonies in 2019, compared to 27% in 2011.
- 42% of drug and societal crime arrests resulted in misdemeanor citations in 2019, compared to 10% in 2011.
- Black arrestees more likely to be charged with felonies for drug/societal and property crimes, and more likely to be booked in traffic arrests.

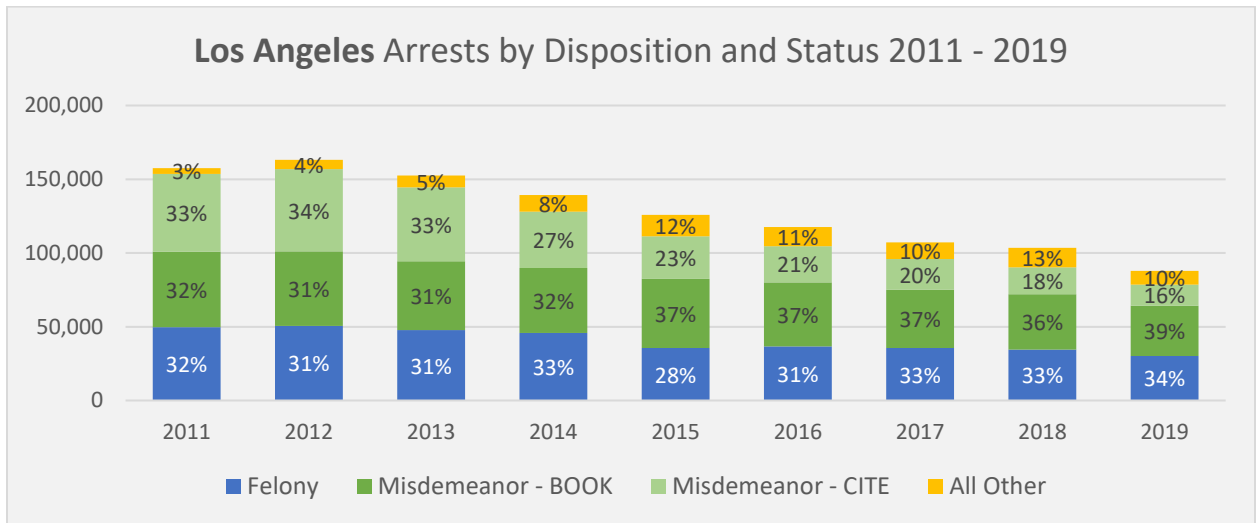
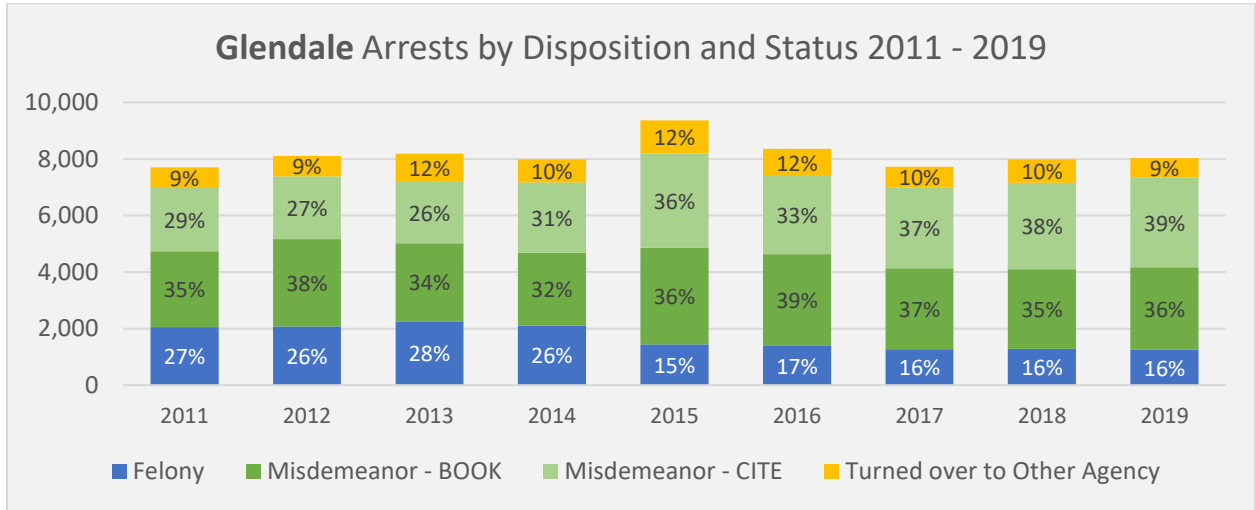
Arrests are further categorized on the basis of their disposition—whether the arrestee was charged with a felony, a misdemeanor, or another charge type—and their status—whether the arrestee was released with a citation or booked. These distinctions reflect decisions made by arresting officers, guidance by local prosecutors, and state and federal law. Arrest disposition and status affect arrestees during the time of arrest, in court, upon sentencing, during incarceration (if any), and after release. Felonies are more serious offenses than misdemeanors and tend to result in longer sentences and more significant restrictions post release. Likewise, an arrest that results in a booking is more serious than an arrest that results in a citation. Because nearly all felony arrests lead to a booking (99% of Glendale's and Los Angeles' arrests in the 2010s), arrests can be thought of in three levels of severity: felonies, misdemeanors resulting in a booking, and misdemeanors resulting in a citation.

While Glendale has kept arrest numbers consistent over the past ten years, arrest dispositions have skewed toward misdemeanor charges and away from felony charges (Figure 9). Much of the growth in misdemeanors has been in citations and not in bookings. This contrasts with Los Angeles, where overall arrests have decreased, but where felonies have increased as a proportion of all arrests (Figure 9). Moreover, misdemeanor arrests in Glendale have become more likely to result in citation, rather than booking.

Broadly speaking, GPD has either chosen to make more arrests for less serious crimes and has thus given more citations, GPD has chosen less severe charges where they have had a choice between giving a felony or a misdemeanor, and/or GPD has chosen to issue citations, rather than bookings, for less severe offenses. It is notable also that Glendale turns over about 10% of arrestees to other agencies. In contrast, LAPD made fewer than half as many misdemeanor arrests in 2019 as in 2011, while making 2/3 as many felony arrests. As a consequence, an increasing share of Los Angeles arrests result in felony charges (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Glendale and Los Angeles Arrests by Disposition and Status 2011 – 2019
percentages represent proportion of that year's arrests

Source: Los Angeles City Open Data, Glendale Police Department public records request



Glendale’s trend toward lower severity charges holds true for the four most common charge categories: violent crimes, property crimes, drug crimes, and traffic violations (Figure 10). In each case, the proportion of felonies has decreased since 2011, while the proportion of misdemeanors has increased. Within misdemeanors, citations have increased for drug crimes and traffic violations. In comparison, Los Angeles has also seen a shift away from drug crime felonies and toward misdemeanor bookings and citations (Figure 10). However, Los Angeles has slightly increased its proportion of felony arrests for violent crimes, property crimes, and traffic violations due to reductions in misdemeanor arrests.

These trends again indicate that GPD has tended toward less severity in arrests across all charge categories while keeping the number of arrests constant, while LAPD has shifted toward fewer but tougher arrest dispositions. The trends in drug charges relate to state law changes and will be further discussed in the next section.

Figure 10. Glendale and Los Angeles Arrests by Charge Category, Disposition, and Status
numbers represent total arrests in that category in that year, percentages represent proportion of that category's arrests by disposition and status in that year.

Source: Los Angeles City Open Data, Glendale Police Department public records request

	Glendale			Los Angeles	
	2011	2019		2011	2019
Drugs and Societal Crimes	2,105	2,670		41,970	24,043
Felony	37%	10%		43%	23%
Misdemeanor - BOOK	44%	42%		47%	57%
Misdemeanor - CITE	9%	42%		10%	19%
Turned over to Other Agency	10%	6%		0%	1%
Violent Crimes against Persons	662	783		19,603	16,646
Felony	48%	34%		55%	62%
Misdemeanor - BOOK	41%	54%		33%	36%
Misdemeanor - CITE	6%	7%		0%	1%
Turned over to Other Agency	5%	9%		12%	2%
Crimes Against Property	1,576	1,571		22,806	15,126
Felony	49%	39%		58%	61%
Misdemeanor - BOOK	17%	24%		26%	30%
Misdemeanor - CITE	31%	31%		16%	7%
Turned over to Other Agency	4%	6%		0%	2%
Traffic Violations	1,884	1,572		7,571	3,346
Felony	1%	1%		6%	10%
Misdemeanor - BOOK	20%	12%		82%	81%
Misdemeanor - CITE	68%	78%		12%	9%
Turned over to Other Agency	11%	8%		0%	0%

These patterns translate into potentially differential treatment by race. Figure 11 shows the dispositions and statuses for Black arrestees versus all arrestees in 2011 and 2019 for both cities.

Blacks are disproportionately charged with felonies for Property Crimes in Glendale, though this deviation was smaller in 2019 than in 2011. Los Angeles Black arrestees faced a similar pattern in 2011, but their felony proportions were in line with averages by 2019. In 2019, Blacks were also disproportionately likely to receive a felony arrest for Drug Crimes in both Glendale and

Los Angeles. Blacks are also more likely to receive a booking rather than a citation for a Traffic Violation misdemeanor in Glendale in 2019 and in Los Angeles in 2011.

While these trends do not indicate a “smoking gun” on racial discrimination in either police department, they indicate that choices by police, prosecutors, and lawmakers affect Black residents differently than residents of other races. Because law enforcement has some discretion over the disposition (misdemeanor versus felony) and status (book versus cite) of arrests, it is possible that some of these racial differences reflect the choices of law enforcement.

Figure 11. Glendale and Los Angeles Arrests by Charge Category, Disposition, and Status
numbers represent category totals, percentages represent proportions within category.

Source: Los Angeles City Open Data, Glendale Police Department public records request

GLENDALE	2011		2019	
	All Races	Black	All Races	Black
Drugs and Societal Crimes	2,105	91	2,670	121
Felony	37%	23%	10%	16%
Misdemeanor – BOOK	44%	44%	42%	44%
Misdemeanor – CITE	9%	14%	42%	33%
Turned over to Other Agency	10%	19%	6%	7%
Violent Crimes against Persons	662	49	783	99
Felony	48%	41%	30%	29%
Misdemeanor – BOOK	41%	43%	54%	60%
Misdemeanor – CITE	6%	0%	7%	2%
Turned over to Other Agency	5%	16%	9%	9%
Crimes Against Property	1,576	110	1,571	283
Felony	49%	64%	39%	48%
Misdemeanor – BOOK	17%	12%	24%	24%
Misdemeanor – CITE	31%	19%	31%	23%
Turned over to Other Agency	4%	5%	6%	5%
Traffic Violations	1,884	113	1,572	125
Felony	1%	5%	1%	3%
Misdemeanor – BOOK	20%	28%	12%	18%
Misdemeanor – CITE	68%	45%	78%	67%
Turned over to Other Agency	11%	21%	8%	12%

LOS ANGELES	2011		2019	
	All Races	Black	All Races	Black
Drugs and Societal Crimes	41,970	12,164	24,043	6,393
Felony	43%	54%	23%	32%
Misdemeanor – BOOK	47%	38%	57%	48%
Misdemeanor – CITE	10%	7%	19%	18%
Turned over to Other Agency	0%	0%	1%	2%
Violent Crimes against Persons	19,603	5,333	16,646	5,189
Felony	55%	59%	62%	60%
Misdemeanor – BOOK	33%	33%	36%	37%
Misdemeanor – CITE	0%	0%	1%	1%
Turned over to Other Agency	12%	8%	2%	2%
Crimes Against Property	22,806	6,808	15,126	4,561
Felony	58%	68%	61%	64%
Misdemeanor – BOOK	26%	20%	30%	29%
Misdemeanor – CITE	16%	12%	7%	5%
Turned over to Other Agency	0%	0%	2%	2%
Traffic Violations	7,571	2,137	3,346	868
Felony	6%	6%	10%	10%
Misdemeanor – BOOK	82%	92%	81%	84%
Misdemeanor – CITE	12%	2%	9%	6%
Turned over to Other Agency	0%	0%	0%	0%

SECTION 5: POTENTIAL REASONS FOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GLENDALE AND LOS ANGELES PATTERNS

Key Takeaways:

- California State Law reduced penalties for drug possession and theft.
- Los Angeles reduced drug possession arrests by 50%, but Glendale *increased* drug possession arrests by 100%.
- Overall arrests for drug crimes and theft unchanged in Glendale despite state policy, though they decreased by 1/3 in Los Angeles.
- Minor arrests not explained by the unhoused population: Glendale's unhoused population has decreased while Los Angeles's has increased.

The marked divergence in arrest rates between Glendale and Los Angeles appear to be due in part to different responses to state policy attempting to reduce incarceration.

In 2011, the United States Supreme Court ruled in *Brown v. Plata* that the overcrowding of California prisons represented cruel and unusual punishment.⁷ This ruling required the state to issue a population reduction plan to substantially reduce the state's prison population. In response, the California state legislature passed an initiative (AB 109) designed to reduce the use of prison by reclassifying felony offenses, reducing the length of sentences, and encouraging counties to use community-based punishment and intermediate sanctions in lieu of incarceration alone.⁸ State policy shifted further in 2014 with the passage of Proposition 47, which reclassified theft and drug possession offenses from felonies to misdemeanors.⁹

While these changes in state law did not prevent police officers from conducting arrests, they reduced the consequences of arrests for nonviolent crimes. In response to this state policy change, the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) shifted resources toward community policing and deemphasized nonviolent arrest. Most notably, the LAPD implemented the "Community Safety Partnership" in 2011 at four public housing developments,¹⁰ which has since expanded to 10 sites. As part of this initiative, police officers have been trained to avoid arrest for drug and minor property crime, and to attempt to direct low-level offenders to rehabilitative resources. While these community policing initiatives have only been formally implemented in a few locations throughout the city of Los Angeles, arrest records reflect this change in emphasis, with substantial declines in the number of misdemeanor and citation arrests issued.

⁷ *Brown v. Plata* (2011) US Supreme Court ruling: <https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/10pdf/09-1233.pdf>

⁸ California AB 109 (2011-2012):

https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201120120AB109

⁹ California state Proposition 47 (2014): <https://www.courts.ca.gov/prop47.htm>

¹⁰ Leap 2020. "Evaluation of the LAPD Community Safety Partnership"

http://www.lapdpolicecom.lacity.org/051220/CSP%20Evaluation%20Report_2020_FINAL.pdf

During this time period, there has been no equivalent response by the Glendale Police Department, which has seen no decline in the number of overall arrests or in the number of arrests targeting drug crimes, property crimes, or traffic violations.

The difference is particularly pronounced when comparing arrests in each city for offenses that were downgraded to misdemeanors by Prop 47, particularly drug possession. As shown in Figure 12 below, prior to the passage of Prop 47, both Los Angeles and Glendale charged a large majority of drug possessions under codes 11350 (misuse of prescription medication), 11357 (marijuana possession) and 11377 (methamphetamine possession) as felonies. After these charges were downgraded to misdemeanors, LAPD reduced arrests under these codes to 1/3 of their previous level. In contrast, Glendale doubled arrests under these codes, despite being required to charge all of these arrests as misdemeanor offenses. A similar pattern holds when looking at all drug arrests (excluding DUIs): Glendale has slightly increased the number of arrests made for drug possession, transportation, manufacture and sale, while Los Angeles has reduced these arrests by over 50%.

Figure 12. Glendale and Los Angeles Drug Arrests before and after Prop 47
numbers represent total arrests in that category in that year, percentages represent proportion of that category's arrests resulting in felony charges

Source: Los Angeles City Open Data, Glendale Police Department public records request

	Glendale			Los Angeles		
	2011 Tot. Arrests (% Felony)	2019 Tot. Arrests (% Felony)	%Change Total Arrests	2011 Tot. Arrests (% Felony)	2019 Tot. Arrests (% Felony)	%Change Total Arrests
11350: Possession of controlled Substance	243 (100%)	422 (0.5%)	+74%	6,365 (100%)	1,209 (5%)	-81%
11357(a): Marijuana Possession	69 (33.3%)	5 (0%)	-93%	2,178 (8.8%)	94 (1.1%)	-96%
11377: Possession of Methamphetamine	259 (95%)	741 (0.3%)	+186%	4,086 (95.3%)	3,190 (2.3%)	-22%
Total Reclassified Drug Possession	571 (89.7%)	1,168 (0.3%)	+105%	10,448 (82.7%)	4,493 (3%)	-57%
Total Drug Crime (All Types)	1,871 (42%)	2,029 (8.9%)	+8%	21,745 (72.2%)	9,250 (28.7%)	-57%

Notes: Arrests under the classifications 11350, 11357, and 11377 include all subclassifications. The row "Total Reclassified Drug Possession" includes all arrests made under codes 11350, 11357, and 11377. The row "Total Drug Crime (All Types)" includes all arrests made for the possession, cultivation/manufacture, transportation, and sale of narcotics. These include arrests made under codes 104.15, 11350, 11351, 11352, 11355, 11357, 11358, 11359, 11360, 11362, 11364, 11366, 11370, 11377, 11378, 11379, 11532, and 11550.

The same pattern holds for property crimes downgraded by Prop 47. After the passage of Prop 47, Burglaries and Robberies were only charged as felonies under special circumstances, such as repeat offense and use of weapons. In addition, the state reclassified some types of burglary and robbery under a new misdemeanor offense of Shoplifting. Likewise, penalties were greatly reduced for a variety of property crimes involving theft and possession of stolen goods valued under \$950. From 2011 to 2019, arrests for all types of theft have remained constant in Glendale while falling by 1/3 in Los Angeles.

Unhoused Population:

While the Glendale Police Department has not provided the information necessary to identify arrests of unhoused individuals, it does not seem that Glendale's high rate of arrest for nonviolent drug and property crime is unlikely to be driven by an expansion of the unhoused population. As reported in the 2019 Glendale Homeless Count Report,¹¹ Glendale's unhoused population fell from 412 individuals in 2011 to 243 individuals in 2019, though the number of unsheltered residents increased, from 121 in 2011¹² to 147 in 2019. Over the same time period, the City of Los Angeles experienced a rise in its unhoused population from 23,539, of whom 12,977 were unsheltered, to 35,550, of whom 26,606 were unsheltered in 2019.¹³ It is thus unlikely that the divergence in arrest rates between the two cities is a consequence of rising crime associated with homelessness in Glendale.

Data from the Los Angeles Police Department on arrests of unhoused individuals can provide further context. In Los Angeles, the share of arrests targeting unhoused individuals has increased from 11% in 2011 to 15% in 2019.¹⁴ Examining the share of arrests made under charge codes that disproportionately target unhoused individuals in Los Angeles, such as open container laws, trespassing, and obstruction of the sidewalk, leads to an estimate that approximately 13% of arrests in Glendale have targeted unhoused individuals—comparable to the numbers in Los Angeles. Thus, if other arrests in Glendale had fallen by 40%, similar to the decline in Los Angeles, arrests of unhoused individuals would have had to more than triple in order for total arrests in Glendale to remain unchanged.

¹¹ City of Glendale 2019 Homeless Count: <https://www.glendaleca.gov/home/showdocument?id=51110>

¹² 2011 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count Report: <http://documents.lahsa.org/planning/homelesscount/2011/HC11-detailed-geography-report.PDF>

¹³ 2019 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count Report: <https://www.lahsa.org/documents?id=4681-2019-greater-los-angeles-homeless-count-revised-city-of-los-angeles>

¹⁴ Analysis follows data obtained by the Los Angeles Times in 2018 for this story: <http://www.latimes.com/local/politics/la-me-homeless-arrests-20180204-story.html>; data and method: <https://github.com/datadesk/homeless-arrests-analysis>

CONCLUSION

Over the past ten years, the Glendale Police Department has exhibited remarkable stasis in its patterns of arrests. Throughout this time, Glendale has maintained high arrest rates for drug crimes, misdemeanor thefts, and traffic violations relative to neighboring Los Angeles, despite sustained pressure from California voters and federal and state courts to adopt less punitive approaches to nonviolent crime. As the state and broader region have reduced arrests and incarceration in response to these demands, Glendale has become increasingly out of step with the region's approach to policing.

Black and Hispanic residents are arrested at highly disproportionate rates, both in Glendale and in the surrounding region, and for both serious and minor crimes. As a result, Glendale's posture toward nonviolent crime has particularly large impacts on Glendale's Black and Hispanic residents. By providing a common base of evidence about how Glendale is approaching policing now, this report hopes to promote discussion between the city's police officers and residents about what model of policing can best serve the community today and in the future.

APPENDIX

Technical Appendix for report titled:
 Glendale Arrests: Prevalence, Racial Disparities, and Implications. An Analysis of Arrests from 2011 to 2019 in Glendale, CA. July 2021.

Part A: Categorization of Charges

This report categorizes arrests into seven charge categories. These categories were developed in accordance with the National Incident-Based Reporting System, NIBRS.¹⁵ The categories are listed and defined below:

Code	Grouped Charge Index	Description
1	<i>Violent Crimes against Persons</i>	Murder, aggravated assault, forcible sex offenses, non-forcible sex offenses, kidnapping/abduction, simple assault, intimidation.
2	<i>Crimes Against Property</i>	Arson, bribery, burglary, counterfeiting/forgery, criminal mischief/damaged property, embezzlement, extortion, fraud, larceny, theft from motor vehicle, motor vehicle theft, robbery, stolen property.
3	<i>Drugs and Societal Crimes</i>	Drugs/narcotics violations, gambling, child pornography, prostitution, weapon law violations.
4	<i>All Other Offenses</i>	Fraud, writing bad checks closed account, curfew, disorderly conduct/disturbing the peace, family offenses/nonviolent, liquor law/drunkenness, other sex offenses, violation of a restraining/court order, harassment, criminal trespass, all other offenses.
5	<i>Traffic Violations</i>	Traffic violations.
6	<i>Uncommon Charge Category</i>	All charges with less than a count of 20 arrests in Glendale, and for LA all charges less than what is proportional to Glendale (a count of 325). These charges are not listed in the table of LA & Glendale Charges.
7	<i>Municipal Code Charges</i>	GLMC/LAMC/SMMC (municipal code charges for Glendale, LA, and Santa Monica).

The description of the Glendale and Los Angeles charges are derived from multiple sources, including the official California Legislative Information website,¹⁶ a charge code list utilized by law enforcement in Los

¹⁵ City and County of Denver. "NIBRS Crime Types." Accessed June 19, 2021.

https://www.denvergov.org/media/gis/DataCatalog/crime/pdf/NIBRS_Crime_Types.pdf.

¹⁶ "California Legislative Information." Accessed June 19, 2021. <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/home.xhtml>.

Angeles County,¹⁷ and descriptions provided in Los Angeles City’s Open Portal Arrests Data.¹⁸ The full list of charges used in Los Angeles and Glendale are listed below.

Los Angeles & Glendale Charges	Description	Numerical Code
148(A)(1)PC	RESISTING OFFICER/Other Assaults	1
148(A)PC	OBSTRUCTS/RESISTS PUBLIC OFFICER	1
148.5(A)PC	FALSE REPORT OF CRIME	1
148.9(A)PC	FALSE IDENTIFICATION TO PEACE OFFICER/Other Assaults	1
148.9PC	Other Assaults	1
187(A)PC	MURDER/Homicide	1
207(A)PC	KIDNAPPING	1
209(B)(1)PC	KIDNAPPING	1
23110(B)VC	Aggravated Assault	1
236PC	FALSE IMPRISONMENT WITH/WITHOUT VIOLENCE	1
240/242PC	ASSAULT AND BATTERY	1
240PC	ASSAULT PO/EMERGENCY PERSONNEL	1
242PC	BATTERY/Other Assaults	1
243(A)PC	BATTERY ON PERSON/Other Assaults	1
243(B)PC	BATTERY ON PO/EMERGENCY PERSONNEL/Other Assaults	1
243(C)(1)PC	Other Assaults	1
243(C)(2)PC	Other Assaults	1
243(D)PC	Aggravated Assault	1
243(E)(1)PC	BATTERY EX-SPOUSE/FIANCE/PERSON W/DATING/Other Assaults	1
243.2(A)1PC	Other Assaults	1
243.2(A)PC	Other Assaults	1
243.4(A)PC	Sex (except rape/prst)	1
243.4(D)PC	Sex (except rape/prst)	1
243.4(E)1PC	SEXUAL BATTERY TOUCHING INTIMATE/Sex (except rape/prst)	1
243.6PC	Aggravated Assault	1
245(A)(1)PC	ADW NO FIREARMS/GBI/Aggravated Assault	1
245(A)(2)PC	ADW WITH FIREARM ON PERSON/Aggravated Assault	1
245(A)(4)PC	Aggravated Assault	1
245(B)PC	Aggravated Assault	1
245(C)PC	Aggravated Assault	1
261(A)(1)PC	Rape	1
261(A)(2)PC	Rape	1
261.5(C)PC	Sex (except rape/prst)	1

¹⁷ “JAI Charge Code List for Law Enforcement’s Use,” June 1, 2021. <http://jaireports.co.la.ca.us/jairpts/jaichrg.html>.

¹⁸ Los Angeles’ Open Data. “Arrest Data from 2010 to 2019,” June 15, 2021. <https://data.lacity.org/Public-Safety/Arrest-Data-from-2010-to-2019/yru6-6re4>.

273.5(A)PC	INFLECT CORP INJ ON SPOUSE/COHABITANT/Aggravated Assault	1
273.5(E)PC	Aggravated Assault	1
273.5(F)1PC	Aggravated Assault	1
273.5PC	INFLECT CORPORAL INJ ON SPOUSE/COHABITNT	1
273.6(D)PC	DISOBEY DOMESTIC RELATIONS CRT ORDER/Abandonment and Neglect of Children	1
273A(A)PC	CRUELTY TO CHILD LIKELY TO PRODUCE GBI/D/Aggravated Assault	1
273A(B)PC	WILLFUL CRUELTY TO CHILD/CHILD ENDANGER/Against Family/Child	1
273D(A)PC	Aggravated Assault	1
288(A)PC	LEWD ACTS WITH CHILD UNDER 14 YEARS/Sex (except rape/prst)	1
290(B)PC	Sex (except rape/prst)	1
290.012APC	Sex (except rape/prst)	1
290PC	Sex (except rape/prst)	1
300(A)WI	CHILD ABUSE	1
300(B)WI	CHILD ABUSE	1
300(D)WI	Non-Criminal Detention	1
300(G)WI	Non-Criminal Detention	1
300(J)WI	CHILD ABUSE/Non-Criminal Detention	1
314.1PC	INDECENT EXPOSURE/Sex (except rape/prst)	1
314PC	INDECENT EXPOSURE	1
368(B)(1)PC	GBI/DEATH OF ELDER/DEPENDENT ADULT/Aggravated Assault	1
415(1)PC	FIGHT/CHALLENGE FIGHT PUBLIC PLACE/Disorderly Conduct	1
417(A)(2)PC	Aggravated Assault	1
422(A)PC	Other Assaults	1
422PC	TERRORIST THREATS/Other Assaults	1
451(B)PC	Aggravated Assault	1
646.9(A)PC	FOLLOW/HARASS PERSON W/PR CONV SAME VICT	1
647(A)PC	DISORDERLY CONDUCT:SOLICIT LEWD ACT/Sex (except rape/prst)	1
647.6(A)PC	CHILD MOLESTING WITH PRIOR/Sex (except rape/prst)	1
69PC	OBST/RESIST EXECUTIVE OFFICER/Other Assaults	1
A187(A)PC	ATTEMPTED MURDER	1
10801VC	Receive Stolen Property	2
10851(A)VC	TAKE VEHICLE W/O OWNERS CONSENT/Vehicle Theft	2
10851(E)VC	Vehicle Theft	2
10852VC	TAMPER WITH VEHICLE	2
13002(A)HS	THROW FLAMING SUBSTANCE FROM VEHICLE	2
211PC	ROBBERY	2
215(A)PC	Robbery	2
215PC	Robbery	2
22435.2(B)BP	UNAUTH POSS OF SHOPPING/LAUNDRY CART	2

350(A)(1)PC	Forgery/Counterfeit	2
350(A)(2)PC	Forgery/Counterfeit	2
350(A)PC	Forgery/Counterfeit	2
368(C)PC	THEFT FROM DEP ADULT/OVER/UNDER \$400	2
41.45(C)LAM	UNAUTHORIZED REMOVAL OF SHOPPING CARTS	2
41.45CLAMC	UNAUTHORIZED REMOVAL OF SHOPPING CARTS	2
41.45LAMC	UNAUTHORIZED REMOVAL OF SHOPPING CARTS	2
451(D)PC	ARSON:PROPERTY	2
452(D)PC	CAUSING FIRE OF PROPERTY	2
459.5PC	SHOPLIFTING	2
459PC	Burglary	2
459PCAUTO	Larceny	2
466PC	POSSESS KEY/DEVICE UNAUTHORIZED/POSSESS BURGLAR TOOLS	2
470(A)PC	Forgery/Counterfeit	2
470(D)PC	Forgery/Counterfeit	2
472PC	FORGE OFFICIAL SEAL/Forgery/Counterfeit	2
475(A)PC	POSS ITEMS S/INTENT TO FORGE, COUNTERFEIT	2
476PC	FORGERY RELATED TO BILL, NOTE OR CHECK/Forgery/Counterfeit	2
484(A)/488PC	PETTY THEFT	2
484(A)/490.5PC	PETTY THEFT	2
484(A)PC	THEFT PERSONAL PROPERTY/OVER/UNDER \$400/Larceny	2
484E(A)PC	ACQUIRE ACCESS CARD W/INTENT TO USE/SELL/Forgery/Counterfeit	2
484E(C)PC	ACQUIRE ACCESS CARD W/INTENT TO DEFRAUD	2
484E(D)PC	ACQUIRE ACCESS CARD IN 4+ NAMES O/12 MOS/Forgery/Counterfeit	2
484F(A)PC	FORGE/MAKE/USE OF ACCESS CARD TO DEFRAUD	2
484PC	THEFT/Larceny	2
485PC	APPROPRIATE LOST PROPERTY OVER/UND/\$400/Fraud/Embezzlement	2
487(A)PC	GRND THFT MONEY/PROP EXCEED \$400 VALUE/Larceny	2
487(C)PC	Larceny	2
487(D)(1)PC	Vehicle Theft	2
487(D)PC	Vehicle Theft	2
487(D)PCGTA	GRAND THEFT AUTO	2
488PC	PETTY THEFT/Larceny	2
490.1(A)PC	Larceny	2
490.1PC	Larceny	2
490.2PC	PETTY THEFT/Larceny	2
490PC	Larceny	2
496(A)PC	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY > \$950	2
496PC	RECEIVE KNOWN STOLEN PROPERTY O/U \$400	2

503PC	EMBEZZLEMENT OVER/UNDER \$400/Fraud/Embezzlement	2
529.3PC	PERSONATE TO MAKE OTHER LIABLE	2
529PC	FALSE PERSONATION OF ANOTHER/Forgery/Counterfeit	2
530.5(A)PC	GET CREDIT/ETC OTHER'S ID/Fraud/Embezzlement	2
530.5(C)2PC	Fraud/Embezzlement	2
530.5PC	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF PERSONAL ID INFORMAT	2
537(A)(1)PC	DEFRAUDING AN INNKEEPER (\$400 OR LESS)/Fraud/Embezzlement	2
555PC	ENTER/REMAIN ON POSTED PROPERTY	2
594(A)(1)PC	VANDALISM/GRAFFITI	2
594(A)(2)PC	VANDALISM/GRAFFITI	2
594(A)(3)PC	VANDALISM	2
594(A)PC	VANDALISM/GRAFFITI	2
594(B)(1)PC	VANDALISM W/LOSS VALUED = OR > \$400/GRAFFITI	2
594(B)2APC	DEFACE/DAMAGE PROPERTY LESS THAN \$40/GRAFFITI	2
594.1(E)1PC	MINOR POSSESSING SPRAY PAINT	2
594.1(E)PC	MINOR PURCHASING AEROSOL	2
594.2(A)PC	POSS OF TOOLS W/INTENT TO VANDALIZE	2
640(B)1PC	Fraud/Embezzlement	2
640(C)(1)PC	Fraud/Embezzlement	2
666.5PC	Vehicle Theft	2
666PC	PETTY THEFT WITH PRIOR/Larceny	2
A211PC	Robbery	2
A459PC	Burglary	2
104.15A1LAM	UNLAWFUL CANNABIS ACTIVITY	3
11350(A)HS	POSSESS NARCOTIC CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE/Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11350HS	Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11351.5HS	Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11351HS	POSS/PURCH FOR SALE NARC/CNTRLLD SUBS/Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11352(A)HS	TRANSPORT/SELL NARC CONTROLD SUBSTANCE/Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11355HS	Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11357(A)HS	POSSESS CONCENTRATED CANNABIS/Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11357(B)HS	POSS MARIJUANA 28.5 GRMS OR LESS MARIJUA/Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11357(C)HS	POSSESS MARIJUANA OVER 28.5 GRAMS/Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11357BHS	Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11357HS	Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11358HS	PLANT/CULTIVATE MARIJUANA/HASHISH/Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11359HS	POSSESS MARIJUANA/HASHISH FOR SALE/Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11360(A)HS	GIVE/TRANSP/ETC MARIJ OVER 28.5 GRAMS/Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11362.3A1HS	Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11364(1)HS	Narcotic Drug Laws	3

11364(A)HS	Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11364.1(A)HS	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE PARAPHERNAL	3
11364.1AHS	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE PARAPHERNAL/Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11364.1HS	POSSESSION OF SMOKING DEVICE /Drug Paraphernalia	3
11364HS	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBST PARAPHERNALIA/Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11366HS	Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11370.1AHS	POSS CNTL SUB WH ARMED W/LOAD/ETC FIREAR/Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11370.1HS	Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11375(B)2HS	POSS CONTORLLED SUBSTANCE W/O PRESCRIPTI	3
11375(B)HS	POSSESS FOR SALE/SELL CONTROLLED SUBST	3
11377(A)HS	ATTEMPT FELONY POSS CONTROLLED SUBST/Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11377HS	Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11378.5HS	Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11378HS	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE FOR SALE/Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11379(A)HS	TRANSPORT/SELL CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE/Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11379.6AHS	Making illegal substance/Miscellaneous Other Violations	3
11379HS	TRANSPORT/SELL CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE/Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11532(A)HS	Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11550(A)HS	USE/UNDER INFLUENCE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE/Narcotic Drug Laws	3
11550HS	Narcotic Drug Laws	3
12020(A)1PC	POSSESS/SELL/MFG/DANGEROUS WEAPONS/Weapon (carry/poss)	3
12020(A)4PC	Weapon (carry/poss)	3
12021(A)1PC	Weapon (carry/poss)	3
12031(A)1PC	Weapon (carry/poss)	3
12031A2FPC	Weapon (carry/poss)	3
12316(B)1PC	Weapon (carry/poss)	3
21200.5VC	Driving Under Influence	3
21310PC	CARRY CONCEALED ON PERSON DIRK OR DAGGER/Weapon (carry/poss)	3
21510(A)PC	POSSESS SWITCHBLADE KNIFE VEH/PUB PLACE	3
21510(B)PC	CARRY SWITCHBLADE KNIFE UPON PERSON/Weapon (carry/poss)	3
21810PC	MFG/SELL/GIVE/LEND POSSESS METAL KNUCKLE/Weapon (carry/poss)	3
22210PC	MFG/SELL/GIVE/LEND POSSES LEADED CANE/ET/Weapon (carry/poss)	3
22610(A)PC	POSS/PURCHASE STUN GUN BY CONVICTED FELO	3
22810(A)PC	ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF TEAR GAS BY NARCOT	3
23152(A)VC	Driving Under Influence/DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS	3
23152(B)VC	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT/Driving Under Influence	3
23152(E)VC	DUI OF A DRUG/Driving Under Influence	3

23152(F)VC	DUI OF ALCOHOL & DRUG W/IN 10 YRS OF PRV/Driving Under Influence	3
23152(G)VC	DUI COMBINED INFLU OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG/Driving Under Influence	3
23153(A)VC	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS CAUSING BODILY INJURY/Driving Under Influence	3
23153(B)VC	DUI 0.08 ALCOHOL CAUSING BODILY INJURY	3
23222(B)VC	POSSESS MARIJUAN 1OZ/LESS WHILE DRIVING	3
23550(A)VC	Driving Under Influence	3
246.3(A)PC	Weapon (carry/poss)	3
25400(A)(1)PC	CARRY CONCEALED WEAPON IN VEHICLE	3
25400(A)1PC	Weapon (carry/poss)	3
25400(A)2PC	Weapon (carry/poss)	3
25400(A)3PC	Weapon (carry/poss)	3
25850(A)PC	CARRY LOADED FIREARM IN PUBLIC PLACE/ETC/Weapon (carry/poss)	3
25850(C)3PC	Weapon (carry/poss)	3
29610PC	Weapon (carry/poss)	3
29800(A)(1)PC	POSS F/ARM BY CONVICTED FELON/ADDICT/ETC	3
29800(A)1PC	Weapon (carry/poss)	3
30305(A)1PC	ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION/Weapon (carry/poss)	3
30474RT	SALE OF UNSTAMPED CIGARETTES	3
30605(A)PC	Weapon (carry/poss)	3
308(A)PC	GIVE TOBACCO/SMOKE PARAPH TO MINOR	3
308(B)PC	UNSOLICITED DRUG DISTRIBUTION	3
311.11(A)PC	POSS MATTER DEPICTING MI IN SEX W/PRIOR	3
316PC	Prostitution/Allied	3
330PC	Gambling	3
381(B)PC	POSS/ETC SUBS SIMILAR TO TOLUENE	3
4060BP	POSSESSION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	3
4140BP	UNAUTH POSSESSION OF SYRINGE/NEEDLE	3
417(A)(1)PC	EXHIBIT DEADLY WEAPON NO FIREARM/Weapon (carry/poss)	3
417(A)(2)PC	EXHIBIT FIREARM	3
43.01LAMC	Gambling	3
43.13.2LAMC	Gambling	3
4573.5PC	BRING DRUGS INTO PRISON/JAIL/Narcotic Drug Laws	3
4573PC	BRING NARCO/ALCOHOL INTO PRISON/JAIL/Narcotic Drug Laws	3
626.10(A)PC	Weapon (carry/poss)	3
626.10PC	Weapon (carry/poss)	3
647(B)(1)PC	Prostitution/Allied	3
647(B)(2)PC	Prostitution/Allied	3
647(B)PC	Prostitution/Allied/DISORDERLY CONDUCT: PROSTITUTION	3
647BPC	Sex (except rape/prst)	3

653.22(A)PC	Prostitution/Allied	3
653.22PC	Prostitution/Allied	3
653.23A1PC	Prostitution/Allied	3
653KPC	POSSESS/SELL SWITCH BLADE KNIFE	3
A11350(A)HS	Narcotic Drug Laws	3
103.107.1BL	ESCORTING WITHOUT PERMIT	4
103.205.1BL	MASSAGE THERAPY PERMIT	4
103.205BLAM	MASSAGE THERAPY PERMIT	4
103.205LAMC	MASSAGE THERAPY PERMIT	4
112.01BLAMC	LOUD NOISE	4
112.01LAMC	Disturbing the Peace	4
118(A)PC	PERJURY	4
12.29LAMC	VIOLATION OF CONTRACT CONDITIONS	4
1203.2(A)PC	REARREST/REVOKE PROBATION/ETC/Weapon (carry/poss)	4
1203.2PC	PROBATION VIOLATION/Weapon (carry/poss)	4
1331PC	FAILURE TO APPEAR AS WITNESS	4
1551(A)PC	FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE:WARRANT ARREST	4
1551.1PC	FUGITIVE	4
16028(A)VC	FAIL PROVIDE EVID FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	4
166(A)(4)PC	CONTEMPT OF COURT - DISOBEY COURT ORDER	4
166(A)(9)PC	CONTEMPT OF COURT	4
166(C)(1)PC	VIOLATE DOMESTIC VIOL PROTECT/STAY AWAY/CONTEMPT OF COURT	4
182(A)(1)PC	CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT CRIME	4
20002(A)1VC	FAIL TO PRESENT DL/FINANCIAL INFORMATION	4
23224(A)VC	TRANS ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE BY MINOR	4
23300BP	Liquor Laws	4
25620(A) BP	DRINKING ALCOHOL	4
25620(A)BP	OPEN CONTAINER IN PUBLIC PARK/Liquor Laws	4
25620ABP	OPEN CONTAINER IN PUBLIC PARK/Liquor Laws	4
25620BP	OPEN CONTAINER IN PUBLIC PARK/Liquor Laws	4
25658(A)BP	SELL/ETC LIQUOR TO MINOR/Liquor Laws	4
25658BP	Liquor Laws	4
25661BP	Liquor Laws	4
25662(A)BP	MINOR IN POSS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE/Liquor Laws	4
25662ABP	MINOR IN POSS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE	4
25662BP	Liquor Laws	4
272(A)(1)PC	CONTRIBUTING TO DELINQUENCY OF MINOR	4
273.6(A)PC	VIOLATE CRT ORDER PREVENT DOMESTIC VIOL/Against Family/Child	4
3000.08CPC	HUNTING	4
3000.08PC	PAROLE VIOLATION	4

3056PC	VIOLATION PAROLE:MISD OR FELONY/PAROLE VIOLATION	4
31VC	GIVE FALSE INFO TO PEACE OFFICER	4
32PC	ACCESSORY	4
3454(C)PC	PAROLE VIOLATION	4
3455 PC	PROBATION VIOLATION	4
3455(A)4PC	PAROLE VIOLATION	4
3455(A)PC	PAROLE VIOLATION	4
3455(B)(1)PC	PROBATION VIOLATION	4
3455(B)1PC	PAROLE VIOLATION	4
3455(C)PC	PAROLE VIOLATION	4
3455PC	PROBATION VIOLATION	4
369I(A)PC	TRESPASS ON RAILROAD PROPERTY	4
372PC	MAINTAIN PUBLIC NUISANCE	4
374.4(A)PC	LITTER PUBLIC/PRIVATE PROPERTY	4
374.4APC	LITTER PUBLIC/PRIVATE PROPERTY	4
409PC	Refusal to Disperse during Riot/Unlawful Assembly	4
41.18(A)LAM	LOITERING IN PUBLIC PLACE/Disorderly Conduct	4
41.18ALAMC	Obstruct passageway of pedestrians/Disorderly Conduct	4
41.18BLAMC	Loiter in various public areas/Disorderly Conduct	4
41.18DLAMC	LOITERING IN PUBLIC PLACE/Disorderly Conduct	4
41.18LAMC	LOITERING ON SIDEWALKS, SUBWAYS	4
41.24(A)LAM	TRESPASS PRIVATE PROPERTY	4
41.24ALAMC	TRESPASS PRIVATE PROPERTY	4
41.24DLAMC	TRESPASS PRIVATE PROPERTY	4
41.27(C)LAM	INTOXICATION/Drunkenness	4
41.27CLAMC	Drunkenness	4
41.27DLAMC	Drunkenness	4
41.27HLAMC	Liquor Laws	4
41.27LAMC	INTOXICATION	4
41.47.2LAMC	PUBLIC URINATION	4
41.57LAMC	Disturbing the Peace/Loud Noise	4
4145C	Exclusive Use Common Area	4
415(2)PC	DISTURB BY LOUD UNREASONABLE NOISE	4
415(3)PC	OFFENSIVE WORDS IN PUBLIC PLACE	4
415PC	Disturbing the Peace	4
42.00BLAMC	STREET VENDING	4
42.00LAMC	STREET VENDING	4
45.03ALAMC	CURFEW RESTRICTIONS FOR MINOR	4
45.03LAMC	CURFEW RESTRICTIONS FOR MINOR	4
45.04(A)LAM	Pre-Delinquency	4
45.04ALAMC	Pre-Delinquency	4

45.04LAMC	Pre-Delinquency	4
5411PU	CHARTER A CARRIER W/O PERMIT	4
56.11(10)BL	USING PUBLIC AREAS FOR STORAGE	4
56.11LAMC	USING PUBLIC AREAS FOR STORAGE	4
602(K)(1)PC	TRESPASS ON POSTED LAND:REFUSE TO LEAVE	4
602(K)PC	Entering property with intent to injure property/Disorderly Conduct	4
602(L)PC	TRESPASS:OCCUPY PROPERTY W/O CONSENT	4
602(M)PC	TRESPASS:DRIVE ON PRIVATE PROPERTY/Disorderly Conduct	4
602(N)PC	TRESPASS:REFUSE TO LEAVE PROPERTY/Disorderly Conduct	4
602(O)(1)PC	Refusing to leave property/Disorderly Conduct	4
602(O)(2)PC	Refusing to leave property/Disorderly Conduct	4
602(O)PC	TRESPASS:CLOSED LANDS/Disorderly Conduct	4
602(Q)PC	Refusing or failing to leave public building/Disorderly Conduct	4
602.1(A)PC	INTENTIONAL INTERFER WITH PUBLIC TRANS/Disorderly Conduct	4
602.5(A)PC	UNAUTHORIZED ENTRY NON-COMMERICAL DWELL/Disorderly Conduct	4
602.5(B)PC	Enter or remain in dwelling without owner consent/Disorderly Conduct	4
602PC	TRESPASSING/Disorderly Conduct	4
63.44(B)(24	PUBLIC DISTURBANCE IN PARK	4
63.44(B)14A	PUBLIC DISTURBANCE IN PARK	4
63.44(B)14B	PUBLIC DISTURBANCE IN PARK	4
63.44(B)24L	PUBLIC DISTURBANCE IN PARK	4
63.44(B)LAM	PUBLIC DISTURBANCE IN PARK	4
63.44(I)9LA	PUBLIC DISTURBANCE IN PARK	4
63.44B14A	LOITERING IN PARK AFTER HOURS	4
63.44B14ALA	LOITERING IN PARK AFTER HOURS	4
63.44B14B	PUBLIC DISTURBANCE IN PARK	4
63.44B14LAM	SLEEP ON BEACH	4
63.44B24LAM	PUBLIC DISTURBANCE IN PARK	4
63.44BLAMC	SLEEP ON BEACH	4
63.44D4LAMC	PUBLIC DISTURBANCE IN PARK	4
63.44I9LAMC	PUBLIC DISTURBANCE IN PARK	4
63.44LAMC	SLEEP ON BEACH	4
63.93(H)LAM	LOUD OR ABUSIVE LANGUAGE	4
640(B)(1)PC	PUBLIC TRANS: EVADE PAYMENT OF FARE	4
647(C)PC	Maliciously obstruct sidewalk/Disorderly Conduct	4
647(E)PC	Disorderly Conduct/Lodge in building without consent	4
647(F)PC	DISORDERLY CONDUCT:DRUNK/Drunkenness	4
647(H)PC	LOITERING ON PRIVATE PROPERTY/Disorderly Conduct	4
647CPC	Maliciously obstruct sidewalk/Disorderly Conduct	4
653W(A)PC	FAIL TO DISCLOSE RECORDING	4

85.02LAMC	REGULATE VEHICLE AS LIVING QUARTERS	4
85.07(B)LAM	NO WHEELS WHERE THERE'S SIGNS	4
85.07BLAMC	NO WHEELS WHERE THERE'S SIGNS	4
853.7PC	FAIL TO APPEAR AFTER WRITTEN PROMISE	4
853.8PC	FAIL TO APPEAR/POST BAIL/PAY FINE	4
12500(A)VC	DRIVE WITHOUT LICENSE/Moving Traffic Violations	5
14601(A)VC	DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSP/RECKLESS DRIVING/Moving Traffic Violations	5
14601.1(A)VC	ATTEMPT DRIVING W/LIC SUSPENDED/REVO	5
14601.1AVC	DRIVE WHILE LICENSE SUSPENDED/Moving Traffic Violations	5
14601.1B2VC	Moving Traffic Violations	5
14601.2(A)VC	DRIVE WHILE LICENSE SUSP/DRUNK DRIVING	5
14601.2AVC	DRIVE WHILE LICENSE SUSP/DRUNK DRIVING/Moving Traffic Violations	5
14601.2BVC	DRIVE WHILE LIC RESTRICTED/DRUNK DRIVING	5
14601.5AVC	DRIVE W/SUSP/REV LICENSE/Moving Traffic Violations	5
14610(A)1VC	UNLAWFUL DISPLAY OF DRIVER'S LICENSE	5
20001(A)VC	HIT AND RUN CAUSING INJURY/DEATH/Moving Traffic Violations	5
20002(A)VC	HIT AND RUN RESULTING IN PROPERTY DAMAGE/Moving Traffic Violations	5
21456(B)VC	PEDESTRIAN ENTER HWY-WAIT/DON'T WAIT	5
21461(A)VC	FAIL TO OBEY TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS	5
22350VC	UNSAFE SPEED FOR PREVAILING CONDITIONS	5
23103(A)VC	RECKLESS DRIVING/Moving Traffic Violations	5
23103VC	RECKLESS DRIVING/Moving Traffic Violations	5
23109(A)VC	ILLEGAL SPEED CONTESTS/Moving Traffic Violations	5
23109(C)VC	BLOCK ROAD FOR SPEED CONTEST/Moving Traffic Violations	5
23247(E)VC	DRIVE W/O INTERLOCK DEV	5
2800.1(A)VC	EVADING ARREST/Moving Traffic Violations	5
2800.2(A)VC	EVADING PEACE OFFICER/DRIVE RECKLESS/Moving Traffic Violations	5
4000(A)VC	UNREGISTERED VEHICLE ON HIGHWAY	5
40508(A)VC	Moving Traffic Violations/FAIL TO APPEAR	5
40515VC	FAIL TO APPEAR AFTER WRITTEN PROMISE	5
4461(A)VC	LEND DISABLED PERSONS PLACARD	5
4461(C)VC	MISUSE DISABLED PERSON PLACARD	5
4462(B)VC	FALSE LICENSE PLATES	5
4462.5VC	AVOID REGISTRATION COMPLIANCE	5
4463(A)1VC	ALTER REGISTRATION/LICENSE/Fraud/Embezzlement	5
4463(A)VC	Fraud/Embezzlement	5
71.02BLAMC	BANDIT CAB	5
71.02LAMC	BANDIT CAB	5
GLMC	GLENDALE MUNICIPAL CODE	7

LAMC	LA MUNICIPAL CODE	7
SMMC	SANTA MONICA MUNICIPAL CODE	7

Part B: Categorization of Arrestees by Race/Ethnicity

The racial identity of arrestees used in this report is primarily based on reports by arresting officers. However, 8133 (10%) of arrest records were either missing race information or had race categorized as “other” or “unknown.” To mitigate this, an algorithm was written based on documentation from the U.S census listing the 1000 most popular surnames and their incidence for each race was used to improve race information. If more than 70% of individuals with an arrestee’s surname reported the same race on the Census, the algorithm assigned the arrestee that race as a “best guess estimate”. Arrestees with names common among multiple ethnic groups were left uncategorized. This procedure assigned a racial category to 93% of arrest records without race information (9.5% of all arrest records). The remaining 0.5% of arrests remained uncategorized by race.

Surnames were also used to identify Armenian arrestees. Glendale is home to the highest concentration of Armenian people in the United States. As a result, it is worth determining if there is evidence of police bias in the treatment of Armenians. To make this determination, the race category was further improved to provide additional ethnicity labels specifying whether an individual is Armenian. To accomplish this, a different algorithm was developed that isolated the last name of an arrestee, and then performed a character search to see if the last 4 characters of the last name match a list of common Armenian surname suffixes.

Armenian surnames follow a relatively regular pattern. Notably, the suffixes IAN and YAN serve as important distinctions for Armenians from Turks, Russians, Persians and other ethnic groups with shared naming roots. Robert H Hewsen’s article “Armenian Names in America”(*American Speech*, vol. 38, no. 3, 1963) emphasizes the differences in suffixes of other cultures. Other Armenian suffixes include IANS, IANZ, IANTS, IANTZ, YAN, YANS, YANZ, YANTS, YANTZ, ENTS, ENTZ. Therefore, these suffix endings can be used to uniquely identify Armenian names, with a reasonable degree of certainty. Controls were included to prevent false positives, such as the non-Armenian surnames O'BRIAN or RYAN.

One drawback to this approach is the inability to identify Armenians with non-Armenian spelled last names. This is especially so for Armenian women who married non-Armenians and changed their last names. This approach would not classify these arrestees as Armenian. As a result, this approach provides a lower bound estimate of the Armenian population among Glendale’s arrestees.

Part C: Description of other data sources

American Community Survey (ACS)

The ACS collects data on demographics from housing units in the indicated area. In this report, Glendale, Burbank, and Pasadena ACS population estimates are used. The table used in this report is the DP05 table, which gives information on population estimates and percentages. The five-year estimates are used in this report because it is a more stable series compared to the one-year estimates. The racial categories used in the graphs come from the one race grouping, and Hispanics includes any race.

ACS Micro Data spanning 2010-2019, provided by IPUMS, was used to identify the total Armenian resident population in Glendale. This was done using the ANCESTRY section of the ACS. Glendale respondents who self-identified as having Armenian ancestry were totaled, and taken as a proportion of all Glendale respondents, approximating the percentage of Armenian residents in Glendale by year.

Longitudinal Employer Household Dataset (LEHD): Workplace Area Characteristics

The LEHD Workplace Area Characteristics data is a compilation of demographic data of the people who work in each neighborhood, i.e., the daytime population. It is based on employment data from the US census. This data is publicly available at the [LEHD Origin-Employment statistics website](#). Glendale's daytime population was estimated using LEHD's Workplace Area Characteristics (WAC) data from 2010-2018 (latest available). The data from each year was merged with a geography crosswalk that helps identify each observation to the appropriate census block, then removed all data not pertaining to Los Angeles County. Next, census blocks that were within a zip code associated with the City of Glendale were isolated. Finally, data related to race, ethnicity, age, gender, income and educational attainment were totaled for each year. This process was repeated for several cities in the area surrounding Glendale, including Burbank, Pasadena and La Cañada-Flintridge.