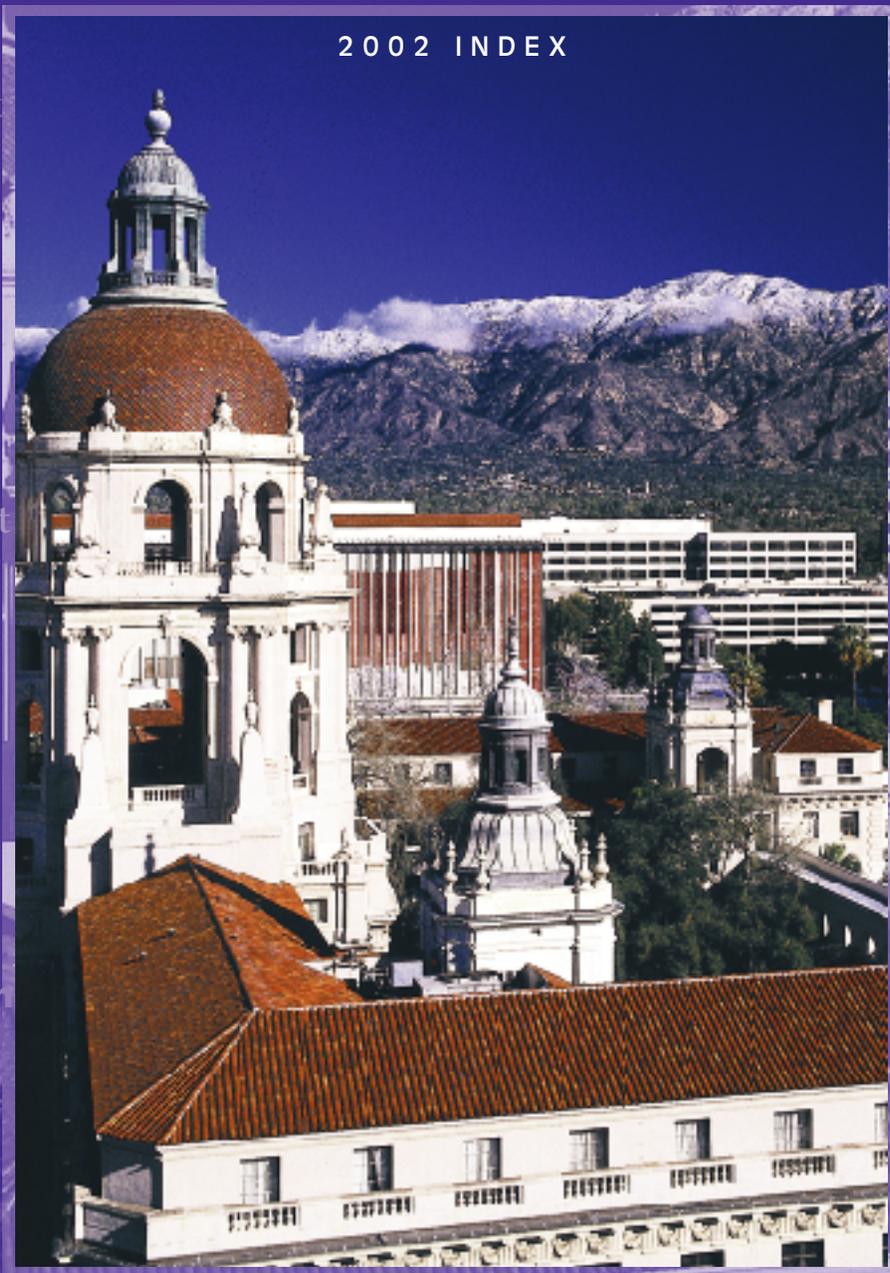


PASADENA / ALTADENA

QUALITY OF LIFE

2002 INDEX



City of Pasadena Public Health Department

Living Wage

Arts & Culture

Civic Involvement

Community Health

LITERACY

AIR & WATER QUALITY

Academic Achievement

Child Care

Homelessness

NEIGHBORHOOD ENGAGEMENT

Public Education

HOUSING

Community Safety

TRANSPORTATION

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

VALUING OUR OPEN SPACE

Economic Development

Sustainable Environment



City of Pasadena Public Health Department

1845 North Fair Oaks Avenue • Pasadena, California 91103 • (626) 744-6005

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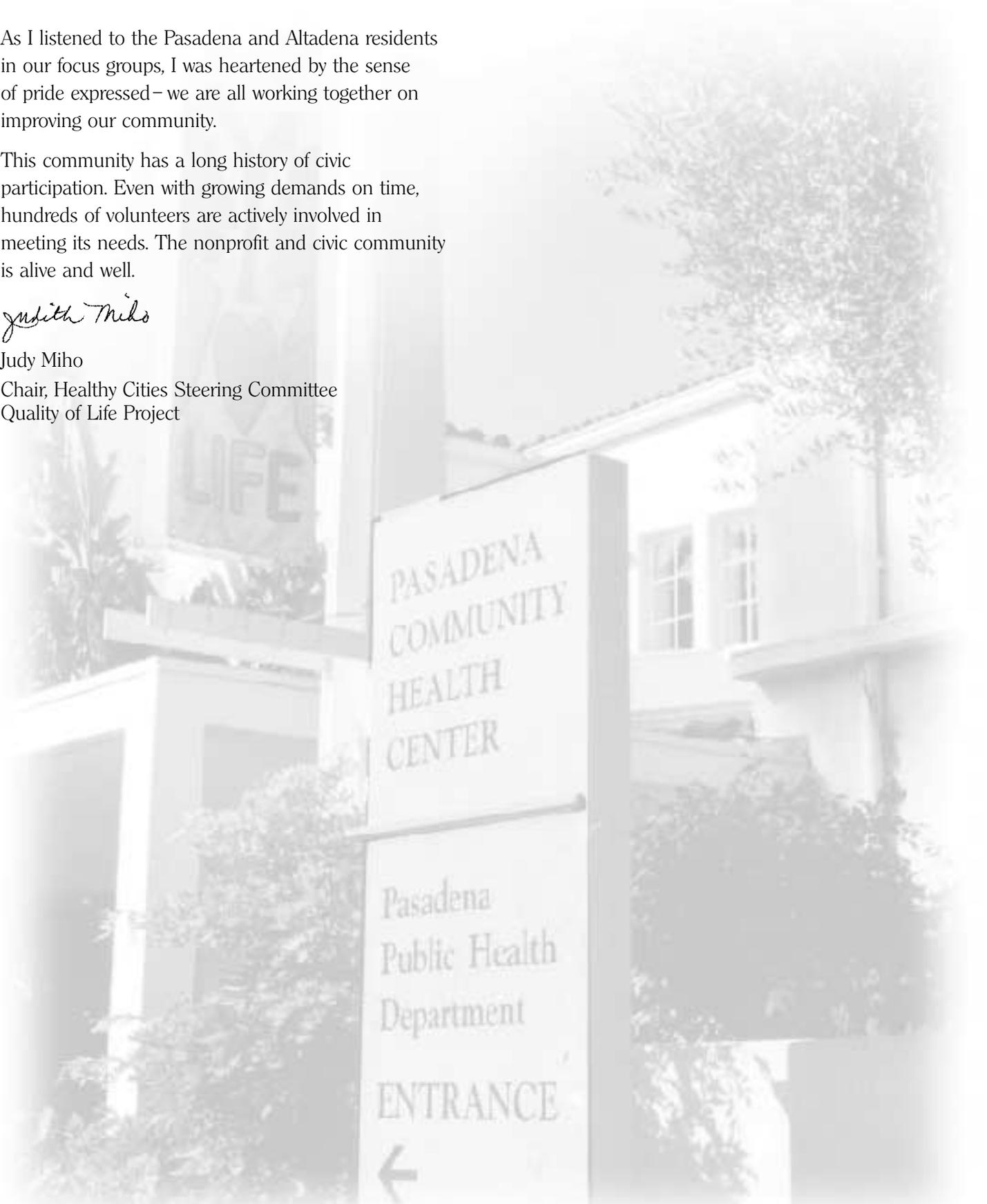
As I listened to the Pasadena and Altadena residents in our focus groups, I was heartened by the sense of pride expressed – we are all working together on improving our community.

This community has a long history of civic participation. Even with growing demands on time, hundreds of volunteers are actively involved in meeting its needs. The nonprofit and civic community is alive and well.

Judy Miho

Judy Miho

Chair, Healthy Cities Steering Committee
Quality of Life Project



PASADENA
COMMUNITY
HEALTH
CENTER

Pasadena
Public Health
Department

ENTRANCE



Dear Friends,

Publishing the *2002 Quality of Life Index* has been a journey, not a destination. Since the first edition in 1992, the staff and volunteers of the Pasadena/Altadena Healthy Cities Project have been on a course to enlighten and engage the imagination and collective will of the readers. We believe people who care about their community want and need access to information that is relevant, understandable, and useful for stimulating changes and improvements to our quality of life.

This *Index*, like its predecessors, presents facts and data more so than opinions. It explores several indicator areas and discloses aspects of community life through various statistics and vignettes. Some areas are community wide. Some are limited in scope. Some are focused on sensitive subjects. Indicators are vehicles for sharing and comparing information and best practices. They identify the causes and solutions to complex problems. They can also measure the effectiveness of public policies and programs.

The *2002 Quality of Life Index* builds on our core belief that health is more than the absence of disease. In public health, we recognize that economic, environmental and social conditions can diminish or advance population health and quality of life, just as our individual behaviors and choices do. This version of the *Index* acknowledges that wholeness and balance in all areas are necessary for all members of a community to thrive. It is a guide for community progress and renewal. It is a tool to build a healthier, more vital community.

As we ask ourselves, "What creates health? What builds community? What makes a healthy community?," we must also identify and link the leadership, resources and capacity for sustainable community building. The doers must set up criteria and priorities for the work ahead. The *Quality of Life Index* helps form the critical bridge between vision and action. Subsequent editions of the *Index* will be the record of our work and our

success. Success will require us to develop community models that create and manage change and sustain the change process. This change process must engage people outside of health care. For instance, private sector input, while minimally reflected in this *Index*, has tremendous implications for the process and the outcomes. We need all stakeholders at the table. After all is said and done, connecting people who care is the key to meaningful change. Thus, we pose the question in the *Index*: "What can we do?"

The *2002 Quality of Life Index* can reconnect people and keep them engaged in civic life, as we come together to seek answers to this question. It is designed to help people who desire to do so be more thoughtful and intentional about enhancing the quality of life in the Pasadena area. We hope that the *Index* will increase the level of scrutiny and shared accountability for what happens in this community; that it will forge connections and initiate conversations among people with common concerns. The Public Health Department and the Quality of Life Steering Committee stand ready to convene and facilitate those conversations, using the *Index* as the catalyst for continuous community transformation.

I appreciate the City officials who have supported this journey since day one. It is an honor to work in a City as vibrant as Pasadena, where so many people care so deeply about the quality of life. I thank those whose tireless efforts, enthusiastic participation and genuine input have produced this landmark document. I thank those who will use it to make a difference. Stay healthy.

Most sincerely,



Wilma J. Allen

Director, Pasadena Public Health Department

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The level of community participation in the development of the *2002 Quality of Life Index* was broad and encompassing. On behalf of the Pasadena Public Health Department staff and the Healthy Cities Steering Committee, thank you to all those who helped to shape and create this *Index*.

We made every attempt to include all those who contributed, and we apologize if any names or agencies were misspelled or inadvertently left off this list at the time the publication went to print.

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Day One Coordinating Council
Ecumenical Council of Pasadena
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Foothill Family Services
Healthy Babies Alliance
Healthy Start Collaborative
Housing and Homeless Coalition
Latino History Parade Committee
Leadership Pasadena
Mothers' Club
Northwest Service Area Advisory Board
Pacific Clinics
Partnership for School Age Children
Pasadena Armenian Peoples Coalition
Pasadena Chamber of Commerce
Pasadena Education Foundation
Pasadena High School Visual Arts Academy
Pasadena Mental Health
Pasadena Neighborhood Associations
Pasadena Red Cross
Pasadena Senior Center
Rainbow Coalition
Senior Commission
Spanish Language Conference Planning Committee

Throop Church
United Way of Greater Los Angeles
Villa Parke Community Center
Weizmann Day School
Women at Work
Young & Healthy Board of Directors
YWCA

Public Agencies

City of Pasadena Departments:
City Manager's Office
Finance
Fire
Human Services, Neighborhoods and Recreation
Information Services
Planning and Development
Police
Public Affairs
Public Health
Public Works and Transportation
Water and Power
Los Angeles County Department of Health Services
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
Pasadena Unified School District (PUSD):
Cleveland Elementary School
Jackson Elementary School
PUSD Administrative representatives
PUSD Health Care staff
PUSD School Board
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Individuals

Shirlene Adams
Bonnie Armstrong
Steve Augustyn
Robert Baderian
Bruce Banks
Tevis Barnes
Leonora Baron
Bill Bibbiani
Neena Bixby
Rochelle Branch
Richard Bruckner



Barbara Cathey
Frank Clark
Joe Colletti
Prentice Deadrick
Shelly Dennis
Belinda Dominguez
Mary Donnelly-Crocker
Debra Doxey
Eric Duyshart
Ann Erdman
Sam Estrada
Karen Evans
Joan Favre
Rebecca Fisher
Nancy Forbes
Angelica Frausto
Carolyn Garner
Jonathon Glus
Eunice Gray
Chris Hernandez
Luis Herrera
Cathy Hight
Wayne Hiltz
Betty Ho
Gayle Inadomi
Cheryl Jamerson
Tamu Jones
Lorie Judson
Pat LaChelt
Patsy Lane
Rosa Laveaga
Sara Elena Loaiza
Cruz McPherson
Bernard Melekian
Steve Mermell
Jim Miho
Lorna Miller
Ernest Mitchell
Kathryn Nack
Eric Narasenko
Toby Osos
Joan Palmer
Gerri Perry-Williams
Ken Peter
Matt Pressey
Gregory Robinson
Al Sorkin
Hoa Su

Stella Tobias
Bill Trimble
Kathy Woods
Marge Wyatt

Healthy Cities Steering Committee

Judy Miho, Chair
Greg Apodaca
Brian Biery
Alvin Blades
Darlene Bradley
Elsie Chiang
Joan Chin
Patrick Clark
Jacquie Fennessey
Sue Goodwin
Lorraine Gutierrez
Maura Harrington
Clara Johnson
Sue Kujawa
Taffany Lim
Natalie Magistrole
Margie Martinez
Tim McCulley
Gloria Mushonga-Roberts
Phillip Pannell
Jeanne Porush
Kelly Russell
Sue Scott
La Quetta Shamblee
Deborah Silver
Paula Stamp
Wenonah Valentine

PPHD/Healthy Cities Staff

Wilma Allen
Joy Guihama
Sharla Moore
Heidi Petersen-Leach
Alecia Rossi
Robin Sohmer, Project Coordinator

Consultants

Maureen Hart
Sarah Lewis
Evelyn Hughes Maslac
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INTRODUCTION

PASADENA/ALTADENA

QUALITY OF LIFE

2002 INDEX

The Pasadena Public Health Department and the Healthy Cities Steering Committee are proud to present the *2002 Pasadena/Altadena Quality of Life Index*. The format and content of this

edition have changed from that of editions released in 1992 and 1998. This year, we describe the communities of Pasadena and Altadena through narrative explanations and accompanying statistics, hoping to present a well-rounded picture describing areas of both pride and concern in our community.

We all experience Pasadena and Altadena differently, and we are all “right.” Statistics may help us understand the measurable changes our community experiences over the years, yet we also interpret those changes through our own personally compiled index of stories and experiences, and notice ways in which our experience is changing. Both methods of tracking our progress are equally important.

Who Are We?

Pasadena is an urban city in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. We are part of Los Angeles County and the vast, heavily populated region of Southern California. We share the assets and problems of the region, from great weather to smog, from a rich multi-ethnic experience to overcrowded housing and increasing economic strains on community services. At the same time, we are unique—rich in cultural and economic resources, and enriched by exceptional community participation in civic life. As a City, we take seriously our responsibility to participate in addressing and alleviating regional concerns.

Altadena, to the north of Pasadena, is geographically well defined, but politically, as an unincorporated community within Los Angeles County, not an independent entity. Through voter referendums, it

has expressed the desire to remain separate from Pasadena, retaining its independence as a way of maintaining its more rural feel. Although its independent status makes it more difficult for us to measure change, Altadena shares many assets, resources, and concerns with Pasadena. Because of what the two communities share, there is a strong incentive for us to examine both areas when addressing local quality of life issues.

What is the Quality of Life Index?

The *Quality of Life Index* was first produced in 1992, with an update of the data in 1998. The original *Index*, which looked exclusively at Pasadena, tracked approximately 55 of the changes in our quality of life over time. These indicators were presented in discrete categories (environment, health, housing, transportation, etc.) with short explanations about the importance and relevance of each category. The audience for the original *Index* was mainly professional. It was used most often for grant writing and, to a lesser extent, as an aid to policy development.

In 1999, the Healthy Cities Steering Committee began a process to determine which of the 55 indicators were still relevant. This was the beginning of a three-year period during which the focus substantially changed, and its possible audience of readers broadened to include the general public. This edition adds indicators, emphasizes the interconnection between all the categories, and examines the impact of our actions and decisions on the future of our community.

The Process

To begin our preparation of this year’s *Quality of Life Index*, we invited a large cross-section of community members to a two-day discussion session. Approximately 60 participants studied the definition of indicators and the ways in which they can facilitate change. We decided that our first step should be to speak with the communities of

Pasadena and Altadena to determine what information people wanted us to track.

To gain a sense of how the community felt, members of the Healthy Cities Steering Committee conducted 54 focus groups and spoke with almost 800 people about their areas of community pride and concern. Participants ranged from elementary school children to senior citizens, including various ethnic groups, residents, City government workers, department heads, social service professionals, and members of the business community. While many efforts were made to invite and include all sectors of the community, the majority of feedback received was from people either working in or receiving social services. The Steering Committee sorted through the results, highlighted the most often repeated issues, and used them to develop a broad list of goals and indicator areas.

In a second two-day session, the Steering Committee established a list of goals for the revised *Index*, which would help frame the new indicators. From this meeting, we developed 18 categories of indicators, with multiple measures in each. Indicators from the previous *Index* that did not fit into these categories were still tracked, and are presented in the Appendix.

Finding accurate measures for many of these indicators has proved a challenge. Many statistics—especially those representing income, housing needs, and community health—are based on estimates extrapolated from the 1990 U.S. Census. They must be viewed as trends rather than as absolute, accurate numbers.

In addition, a great deal has changed since September 2001, including measures for the economy and employment. The income gap within the population has continued to increase, putting great social strain on the community as a whole. New data representing these changes, including Census data for household income breakdowns as of 2000, has not yet been released.

Evaluating Our Progress

While most projects of this type evaluate progress by indicator area, we have chosen not to do this, largely because of the complexity of these issues. Instead we have found strengths and weaknesses in each area, measures that need to be improved, and measures that are improving. The most significant questions, “Are we better off? And why?” will be answered when more and more agencies and programs ask themselves these questions on a regular basis, using measures that specifically address the effectiveness of programs and policies.

Next Steps

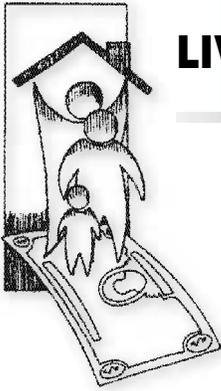
We hope that the *2002 Quality of Life Index* will serve as a tool for discussion and planning in our community. While we tried to remain balanced in our presentation of information, space constraints prevented us from including all of the information available on many issues. In some areas, we focused more on the portion of the population that is experiencing difficulties, rather than on the population as a whole. We hope to raise as many questions as we answer, and we encourage people to read between the lines for a deeper understanding of the issues presented.



PASADENA / ALTADENA

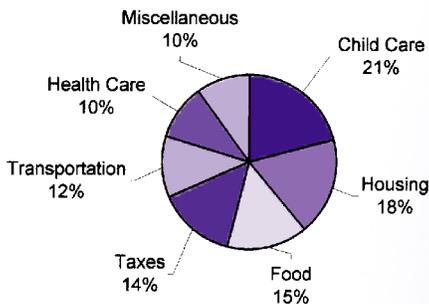
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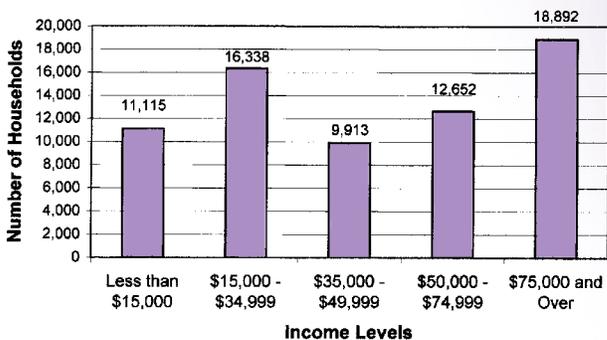
LIVING WAGE

1. Estimated Basic Family Budget (Family with Two Working Parents)



This graph describes the California Budget Project's 2001 estimate for a Los Angeles County family of four with two working parents. It is a standard of living that covers only basic expenses, allowing little room for "extras" such as college savings, vacations, or unexpected medical expenses. It is based on a 40-hour workweek and year-round employment, with a combined "take-home" salary of \$51,459 per year, or \$4,288.25 per month. This spending plan assumes that the family pays for its own health insurance, rents rather than owns a home, and lives in housing that is considered overcrowded for the household size. This budget also assumes that the family is meeting its needs without public or private assistance.

2. Estimated Household Income Levels of Pasadena and Altadena Combined (1998)



In 1998, a United Way report estimated the number of households in Pasadena and Altadena to be 56,743 and 12,167, respectively. (A household can be one or more persons.) This graph shows the estimated incomes of Pasadena and Altadena households. The first three income levels—very low, low, and moderate, which are households earning below \$50,000 per year—make up approximately 61% of all households in the two communities.

WHY IS A LIVING WAGE IMPORTANT?

A living wage is a level of pay that allows workers to support their families and to have both the money and the leisure to participate in civic life. Many different accepted definitions of adequate wage levels exist, but generally a living wage does not include the cost of unexpected medical needs and other emergency or unusual expenses.

Minimum Wage

As of 2002, California's minimum wage is \$6.75, the second highest in the nation. This gives a full-time worker \$270 per week, or \$14,040 per year (52 weeks without vacations or sick days).

Federal Poverty Level

Currently, the official 2001 Federal poverty level for a family of four (two adults, two children) is approximately \$17,650. This number is derived from a formula developed in the mid-1960s and is based primarily on food rather than housing costs, since food was seen as the main household expenditure at the time. It is not adjusted for geographic differences in the cost of living.

The working poor are defined as individuals in families with at least one member reporting employment income in the past year, who have a total family income below 200% of the Federal poverty level, or \$35,300. The vast majority of people in this income bracket work full-time. In Los Angeles County, the numbers of working poor are growing.

The California Budget Project is a nonprofit group that analyzes state fiscal and economic policy issues. Its basic family budget for the County of Los Angeles, which calculates an adequate income level by using local data, is \$51,459 for a family of four, equivalent to 343% of the Federal poverty level.

Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

The EITC is a provision in the Federal Tax Code that boosts the income of the working poor by providing refundable tax credits to low-income households, regardless of whether or not they owe income tax. It is not widely known or understood among the working poor, and many eligible households do not take advantage of it. Those who do may find the forms difficult to understand.

Some economists believe that the EITC is a more efficient means of boosting income than is a living wage.

Theoretically, the higher the proposed level of living



wage, the more likely employers are to hire applicants with better skills than they could have hired before the increase. This could result in employment losses for lower-skilled workers, and an increase in the number of people living in poverty.

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

There is a wide range of income levels in Pasadena and Altadena, due in part to the attractive quality of life offered here, and its proximity to Los Angeles. Approximately 39% of the population earns more than \$50,000 a year. In Pasadena, a low-wage family earns between \$17,950 and \$27,700 per year. According to the 1990 Census, approximately 27% of the Pasadena population had an income below \$25,000, compared to 17% in the state. Census 2000 data on household income will be released in late 2002.

A large number of service sectors (restaurant, hotel, and retail) hire locally, yet most of these workers – and even professionals such as public school teachers – find it costly to live here. The lack of affordable housing in Pasadena and Altadena forces low-income families to endure overcrowding or overpaying for housing, or long commutes to get to work.

Children living in poverty (approximately 64% of Pasadena Unified School District children) may have a harder time functioning in school. People with lower incomes are less likely to maintain regular preventive health care for themselves and their families.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Promote the Earned Income Tax Credit more widely. Make local employers aware of it; request that they disseminate information made available by the City and provide help in filling out forms.
- Provide forums to discuss the impact of broadening the living wage ordinance beyond the scope of City employees and City-contracted employees.
- Assess whether current local living wage standards provide for a reasonable subsistence level and affordability of necessities given the cost of living.

For more information, see Appendix.

Sources: City of Pasadena Living Wage Ordinance; L.A. County Chief Administrative Office Urban Research Division; California Budget Project 9/01 Report "Making Ends Meet: How Much Does It Cost to Raise a Family in California?"; Los Angeles Service Planning Area 3 Data Book, San Gabriel Valley 1999.

Vignettes on Related Programs

The City of Pasadena has a **Living Wage Ordinance**; the goals are threefold:

- To set, by example, a standard of what a city considers to be fair and appropriate terms of employment.
- To improve the quality of city services provided by private businesses.
- To reduce poverty and improve the living conditions of the affected workers.

This type of ordinance is being adopted in municipalities across the nation.

In Pasadena, the Living Wage Ordinance applies to firms providing labor or services to the City with contracts of over \$25,000. Firms must pay those employees assigned to the contract at least \$7.25 per hour with medical benefits, or \$8.50 per hour if no medical benefits are provided. In its one-year evaluation in April 2000, the Ordinance has slowly shown a positive compliance as contracts come up for renewal. This is in keeping with results other cities have observed after one year of similar ordinances going into effect.

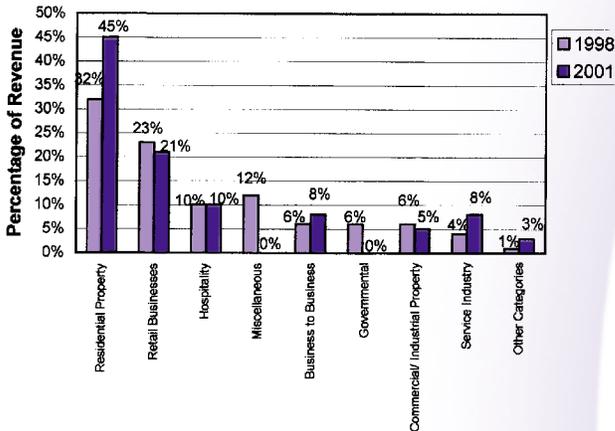
Connections to Other Indicators

- Access to Health Care
- Child Care
- Civic Involvement
- Housing Affordability
- Literacy and Life-Long Learning

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

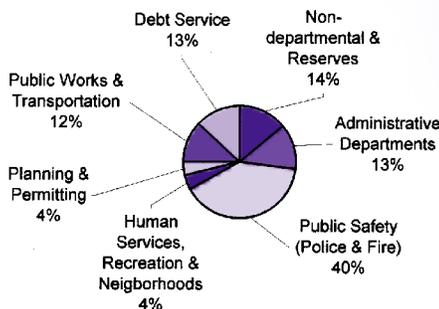


1. Pasadena's Annual Citywide Revenue by Summary Category



Different economic activities within the City represent sources of revenue that make up annual Citywide revenue. The top 25 businesses in sales/use tax generation represent a large percent of the total city sales/use tax revenue. Some of these businesses include car dealerships and discount and department stores.

2. General Fund Operating Expenses by Programs (2002)



The General Fund at \$145,030,530 for 2002 is approximately 30% of the overall budget. Its funding allocations shift yearly. Revenue trends from 1998 to 2002 shows an increase in property, sales, and utility taxes, all of which support the General Fund. The balance of City revenues is in a variety of enterprises and special funds.

WHY IS EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IMPORTANT?

A municipal government provides many services, including police, fire fighters, and recreation. Property taxes support a small portion of these responsibilities, and business taxes – both sales tax and business-to-business tax (generated by businesses within cities that work together) – pay for much of the rest.

Economic Development

High-quality public schools, an attractive, affordable housing market, and arts and cultural opportunities attract businesses and keep them in an area. Businesses also look for an educated or specialized labor force, as well as an environment in which they can develop with appropriate proximity to other businesses.

Employment Opportunities

Many job sectors within a city require workers with all levels of experience and education. Workers, especially those in low-paying jobs, need to know that they can advance in job level and salary over time, increasing their standard of living. For a city, competitive salaries mean more consumer purchasing power.

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

Economic development in the City of Pasadena is steadily increasing. The City's annual revenue, which supports the General Fund, is based on strong business-to-business hospitality (hotels and restaurants) and retail profit, as well as the City's share of state property taxes. Altadena's economic development is concentrated in three project areas coordinated by the Los Angeles Community Development Commission.

Some development projects include:

- **The Pasadena Enterprise Zone** exists to retain and expand businesses and to develop jobs. It conducts outreach and marketing and coordinates tax credit workshops throughout the year. Staff provide business assistance and link businesses with appropriate economic development agencies.
- The **Altadena Enterprise Zone** is a 160-acre state enterprise zone that offers a number of state tax incentives to zone businesses. The Altadena and Pasadena Enterprise Zones have conducted joint workshops over the past year.
- **The Pasadena Technology Corridor** is another area under development. Concentrated on South Fair Oaks Avenue, it is generating technology and ancillary businesses, and more jobs.



- **The West Altadena Redevelopment Project Area** is an 80-acre redevelopment project area. Proposals from developers are currently under consideration, and the Lincoln Avenue Corridor development is in the initial phase.
- **Pasadena Development Corporation (PDC)** is a nonprofit economic development corporation. It receives Community Development Block Grant funds from the City of Pasadena for micro- and small-business loans and technical assistance. PDC also operates two other revolving loan funds utilizing public and private sector monies.
- PDC is housed in the **Pasadena Enterprise Center**, a private business incubator offering a facility in which new and growing businesses operate under one roof with affordable rents, business counseling, shared services and equipment, and equal access to a wide range of professional, technical, and financial programs. In the last five fiscal years, 61 loans have been made in amounts from \$2,500 to \$50,000, and 271 jobs have been retained or created.
- **The Altadena Business Technology Center** is California's largest high-tech business incubator. It currently houses 16 start-up and early stage high-tech firms, over 60% of which have emerged from the Jet Propulsion Laboratory or Caltech. More than half have already received equity funding.
- **The Altadena Small Business Development Center** serves all small businesses in Altadena through workshops, seminars, and one-on-one business counseling.

Employment opportunities for both Pasadena and Altadena are an ongoing concern. The 2001 unemployment rate, 4.9%, is lower than Los Angeles County's 5.7%. While there are a great number of jobs available in Pasadena, a significant portion of available jobs require specialized education and skills. A large segment of our population serves as the labor force for the restaurant, hotel, and retail industries, but needs additional training for higher-paying jobs.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Help promote the availability and coordination of employment development programs.
- Discuss advocating for a living wage for the population's work force.
- Help promote the availability and coordination of literacy programs for youth and adults, that will lead to professional development and opportunities.

For more information, see Appendix.

Sources: City of Pasadena; Los Angeles County Community Development Commission.

Vignettes on Related Programs

Non-traditional economy. El Centro de Acción Social, the City of Pasadena, and other groups work with residents of Pasadena and Altadena who have taken the initiative to develop non-traditional sources of income in jobs for which a demand exists.

Street vendors organized through El Centro, have received many contracts to work at nonprofit and City-sponsored events. The City made this a legal enterprise, with public health rules imposed.

The Day Laborers Union was organized to provide day laborers with a location from which to work, and an opportunity to organize for higher than minimum wages for their services. The City helped identify a location and provided money for a facility and staffing.

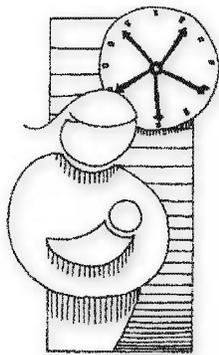
Bartering is a time-honored tradition in which neighbors trade services based on their skills and needs. NATHA (Neighbors Acting Together Helping All), a neighborhood association, organized a list of neighborhood skills to facilitate bartering and improve connections between neighbors.

The Pasadena Storefront Improvement Program provides matching grants to property and business owners to enhance the appearance of their building storefronts and contribute to the beautification of their neighborhoods.

The Foothill Workforce Investment Board (FWIB) is a collaborative body of representatives from business, education, the community, economic development, and labor in six San Gabriel Valley cities (including Altadena) that works to provide employment training responsive to the needs of employers and job seekers. One-stop affiliate agreements have been established with, among others, the Los Angeles Urban League's Pasadena-Foothill Branch, the Pasadena Public Library, the Pasadena Senior Center, the Altadena Community Improvement Center, the Pasadena City College Community Education Center, the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce, and Women at Work.

Connections to Other Indicators

- Academic Achievement in Public Education
- Housing Affordability
- Literacy and Life-Long Learning
- Living Wage
- Transportation

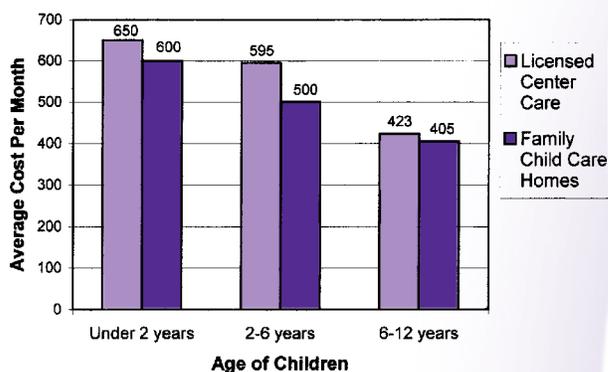


CHILD CARE

WHY IS CHILD CARE IMPORTANT?

In both single- and two-parent households, parents need access to *safe, high-quality, and affordable* child care. Demand is high; most parents must work to meet family needs. Longer commutes and increased participation in welfare-to-work programs only add to the growing need for child care.

1. Pasadena/Altadena Child Care Costs (2001)

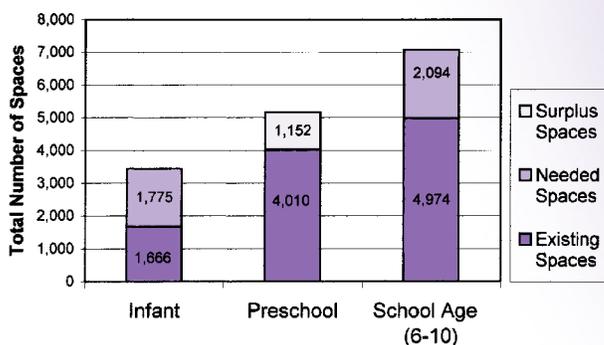


The cost of local child care forces many low- and middle-income families to make difficult budget choices between basic family needs (food, clothing, health care) and child care.

Good child care often remains out of reach because of cost and availability. Low- and middle-income families spend a disproportionate amount of income on child care. Infant care, for instance, can cost up to \$800 per month. A family earning \$35,300 (200% of poverty level) could spend one-third of its household income on child care for two children. Subsidized child care for at-risk, low-income, and welfare families is available, but very limited. Parents of infants or children with special needs are the least likely to find adequate child care, and only limited care is available for sick children, whose parents must often miss work to care for them. Parents who need to work non-traditional hours also have difficulty finding care for their children.

Before- and after-school care for the children of working parents is another necessity. When adequate child care is not available, working parents may leave their young children alone in the early morning hours and after school. Although before-school care and after-school enrichment programs are available, limited vacancies and cost can be barriers for many families.

2. Pasadena/Altadena Child Care Availability (2001)



According to the 1998 Claritas study (based on child population estimates as compared to available child care spaces), a lack of infant care spaces and spaces for children ages 6 to 10 exists in both Pasadena and Altadena. For preschool children, there is a surplus of 1,152 spaces. However, this surplus consists of spaces considered non-optimum because of poor quality, a lack of professional/trained staff, location of facilities, or part-time spaces where full-time spaces are needed.

Child care options vary in quality and their ability to provide a nurturing learning environment. Licensed child care must meet only minimum health and safety standards set by the State. Personnel such as preschool teachers must have completed a minimum training of 12 post-secondary early childhood education units, but licensed child care providers have no formal training requirements. In addition, both are underpaid, and, thus often undervalued, for the services they provide. Turnover in the profession is high.

Early childhood education has many benefits. A rich learning environment in the preschool years has been linked to later success in school. Some child care providers dedicate a portion of their day to early childhood education, a particular benefit to children who are in child care for up to 12 hours a day.



HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

Here, too, **good child care remains out of reach** for a significant portion of the population. Local child care costs are generally high. In 1990, 35% of Pasadena households and 25% of Altadena households had incomes of \$25,000 or less, which affects affordability even more (see Graph 1). Not only are costs high, but as seen in Graph 2, good-quality child care space is limited, particularly for infants.

Child care options vary in quality, partly because the average wage for child care providers is as low locally, as it is nationally. While we entrust the education and care of our children to teachers and caregivers, many are not paid a living wage. Entry-level positions average \$7.75 per hour, and preschool teachers average \$12.19 an hour. Only half the local preschools surveyed offer health insurance to full-time teaching staff.

Investment in child care programs is one critical responsibility shared by the community, school districts, and local governments to ensure the safety and education of our children. Child Care Information Services (CCIS), an area resource and referral agency, should continue to take a lead role in keeping this a top community priority.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Continue and increase local child care advocacy.
- Develop more local training programs for current and potential child care providers and center-based programs to improve the quality of child care.
- Advocate for increased child care subsidies for those in need, including low- and middle-income families.

Sources: Claritas 1998; PACE/DPSS 2000 Report; L.A. County Needs Assessment Child Care Planning Committee 2000; Child Care Information Service (CCIS).

Vignettes on Related Programs

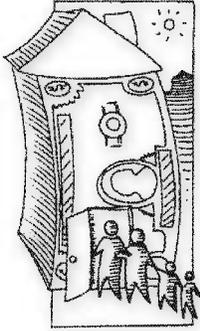
Child Care Information Services (CCIS) is a resource and referral agency serving nine cities in the San Gabriel Valley. It helps parents find high-quality, affordable child care; helps low-income families with child care payments; ensures that children have proper nutrition in child care; provides child care for families in crisis; and holds parent and provider educational forums. Local support comes from The Tournament of Roses Foundation, the City of Pasadena's Human Services Endowment, and other foundation and private donations.

The Los Angeles County Children and Families First Proposition 10 Commission is funded by the statewide surtax on cigarettes and other tobacco products. It is organized to improve the quality of young children's environments and early learning experiences so children can grow up healthy and able to achieve their full potential. School readiness is the Commission's overarching goal for 2001–2004. Los Angeles County will receive about \$165 million in each of the next three years to invest in programs, projects, and services; systems improvements; and data and research that advance children's development and well-being. A total of \$75 million will be distributed each year through initiatives that meet Commission criteria and demonstrate an understanding of the child in the context of family, neighborhood, community, and the larger society.

The Center for Community and Family Services, a local nonprofit agency, will sponsor an **Early Head Start Program** in the fall of 2002. It will offer comprehensive services in health, nutrition, mental health, special needs, education, and family services. Target groups include low- to moderate-income families with pregnant women, infants, and toddlers. Services will be offered at center-based sites and family day care homes. Head Start is a Federally funded program that has been in existence since 1965. Its mission is to provide children with the chance to face educational challenges with assurance and preparation.

Connections to Other Indicators

- Academic Achievement in Public Education
- Access to Health Care
- Employment and Economic Development
- Living Wage
- Transportation



HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

WHY IS HOUSING AFFORDABILITY IMPORTANT?

Safe and affordable housing is a basic necessity, regardless of one's income level, age, or life situation.

A lack of affordable housing can lead to poor performance in school, escalation in domestic violence, substance abuse, poor health, and homelessness.

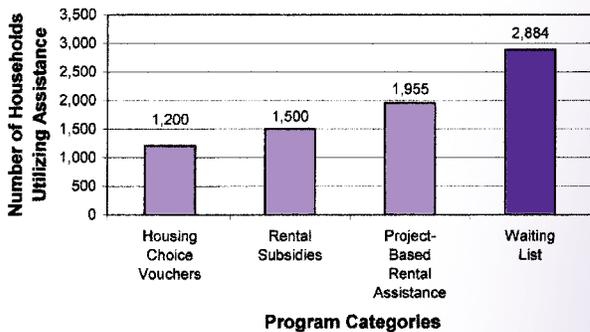
Overcrowding

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines a housing unit as overcrowded if it is occupied by more than one person per living/sleeping room (excluding kitchens, bathrooms, hallways, and porches).

Overpayment

A household overpays if it uses more than 30% of its gross income for housing costs (mortgage or rent plus costs for utilities, property insurance, and real estate taxes). This does not include general home maintenance.

1. Number of Households in Rental-Assisted Housing Programs (2001)

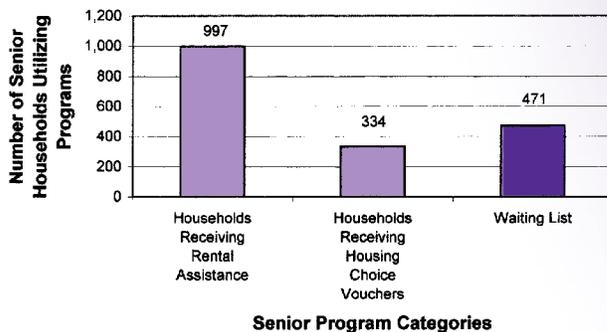


Residential housing units exist in Pasadena for low-income households through HUD subsidies. Of 1,955 low-income rental housing units, approximately 900 were at risk in 2001 for conversion by their owners to market-rate housing. Housing choice voucher program (Section 8) units can be located anywhere in the City where a landlord chooses to participate. The City also provides rental housing assistance.

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

The Pasadena/Altadena area is attractive and appealing to residents of all income levels, because of the overall quality of life offered. Home prices and rents are increasing, which is a benefit to homeowners. There is a growing need for affordable housing (rental and ownership) among the very low-, low-, and moderate-income households. Yet, we are losing affordable housing units. Seniors, particularly those on a fixed income, cannot adjust effectively to the escalation in housing costs.

2. Senior Households in Rental-Assisted Housing Programs (2001)



Pasadena is losing designated housing for low-income seniors. Out of 1,148 senior units, 655 are at risk for conversion to market rates. Waits for senior housing average two years and run as high as eight years. Approximately 170 senior units are currently in active development.

Lack Of Affordable Housing

Pasadena's population and its total number of housing units have increased by an estimated 2% since 1990. However, housing has increased in the higher price ranges, while population increases have occurred mostly in the lower-income range.

The majority of housing units affordable to low-income households are located in northwest Pasadena and southwest Altadena. Along with the northwest area, west and east central Pasadena have also seen the largest increase in low-income households.

Overcrowding

The City of Pasadena and the Fair Housing Council of the San Gabriel Valley define overcrowding as more than two



people per habitable room. Among 1990 Pasadena households, 13% were found to be living in overcrowded conditions. Overcrowding was concentrated in areas of Pasadena where there is a higher concentration of people of color, lower income households, and renters; this specifically includes the northwest and central areas.

Overpayment

In the lower income ranges, average housing prices for purchase or rental are excessive (even up to 50% of income) for many households. In 1990, the last year for which information is available, 38% of Pasadena households were overpaying for housing purchases and rental units. As with overcrowding, overpayment was concentrated in areas with a higher percentage of people of color, lower-income households, and available rental housing units.

Senior Housing

In 1990, 56% of our senior households were defined as low-income (below 80% of the median income). Of this number, 30% were overpaying, using more than half their income for housing costs. The 2000 Census puts our current senior population at 12%, or 16,222 seniors over the age of 65.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Develop more affordable senior housing with an assisted living component, and more multi-generational housing for seniors raising grandchildren.
- Develop more Federal, State, or locally assisted housing for low- and moderate-income households.
- Look at creating more affordable low-rise or garden housing dispersed throughout the City.
- Promote an increase in the affordable housing supply in all cities in the region.

For more information, see Appendix.

Sources: City of Pasadena 2000–2005 Housing Element Needs Assessment; City of Pasadena Consolidated Plan 2000–2005; Pasadena Senior Center.

Vignettes on Related Programs

In the summer of 2001, the City of Pasadena adopted an **inclusionary housing program**, mandating that a share of all new housing developed in the City be designated for lower- and moderate-income households. In Pasadena, 1,550 disabled seniors are served by 26 group homes, and several agencies provide specialized services to seniors. The **Disabled Resource Center**, for example, provides information on support services for disabled people living independently.

The **Pasadena Senior Center** provides case management services including housing placement for seniors who must leave their homes because of financial, health, or other related issues. From July 2000 through June 2001, approximately 50 seniors were placed out of an estimated 1,000 requests. From July 2001 through February 2002, seven seniors have been placed.

The **Share a Home** program for seniors matches homeowners with seniors in need of housing. The program includes homeowners from surrounding cities of Alhambra, San Gabriel, Temple City, Monrovia, and Arcadia.

Concentration of Housing (1990)

The following indicates the concentration of housing around the City, by acreage and by population.

	Housing Units	Square Acres	Population
Linda Vista	2,346	3,565	5,515
Northwest	10,565	2,093	36,082
West Central	11,021	1,657	20,118

Connections to Other Indicators

- Civic Involvement
- Employment and Economic Development
- Homelessness
- Living Wage
- Valuing Our Open Space



HOMELESSNESS

WHY IS HOMELESSNESS IMPORTANT?

Numbers of homeless people in any city affects the quality of life of that city. An increase in the homeless population increases the need for health, education, housing, social, and other services. In the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Continuum of Care model, local agencies partner together to address homelessness.

Housing For Homeless People

Low wages, a lack of affordable housing, and unemployment can force people out of their homes. Welfare reform, the economy, and the weakening of the social services safety net force many to choose between rent and other needs. Health and safety code violations—particularly by absentee owners—can cause the eviction of tenants. With limited or costly housing, finding a new home becomes difficult.

Supportive Services For Homeless People

The lack of ongoing health care for physical or emotional problems may make it difficult to function in daily life. Many people become homeless because of untreated mental illnesses that impair their ability to function fully in society. In addition, the longer people remain homeless, the more at risk they become for depression and other mental illnesses. Some previous conditions can worsen, leaving both the homeless and the general population more vulnerable to increased health risks (tuberculosis and hepatitis, for instance).

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

Homelessness is an issue here, as it is across the nation. Pasadena offers a wide array of services dedicated to assisting homeless people improve their life situations.

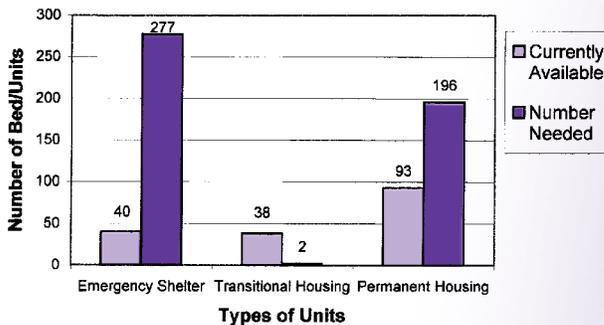
Numbers Of Homeless People

A first attempt was made to count our homeless population in 1992. Since then, the City of Pasadena and the Pasadena Housing and Homeless Coalition have continued gathering reliable data, although methods have varied over time, making comparison difficult. However, information on age, gender, and ethnicity was collected in 1992, 1998, 2000, and 2001, and basic trends can now be reported.

Numbers of homeless women and children are increasing.

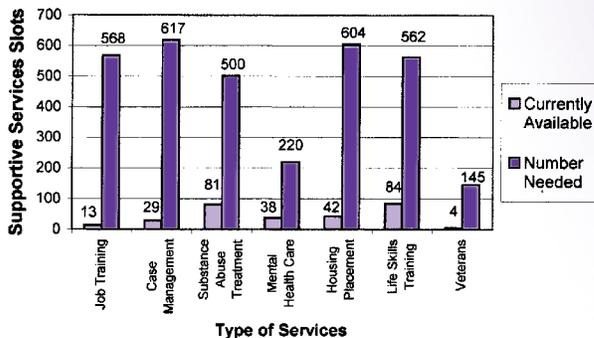
Anecdotally, we believe that homelessness decreased slightly from 1992 to 1998, but is now on the upswing, with a demographic shift toward women

1. Unmet Need for Homeless Beds/Units in Pasadena (2000)



Following intake and referral, emergency shelters provide for short-term needs and case management services. Shelter services include temporary bad-weather shelters, detoxification programs, disaster shelters, and vouchers that can be redeemed for temporary residence in hotels, motels, and other similar facilities. Transitional housing provides for stays from four months to two years, and includes supportive services. Permanent supportive housing links permanent residences with ongoing supportive services. The numbers representing the unmet need assume that a large number of homeless people have some form of temporary shelter at any given time.

2. Unmet Need for Homeless Supportive Services in Pasadena (2000)



Supportive services programs are intended to help homeless people transition to independent lives. Huge gaps exist between available and needed services. Services for youth do not currently exist.



and children. During the period between January 6 and February 4, 2000, 1,743 homeless people were counted in Pasadena. Of that total, 146 (8%) were children, 17 years of age or younger. At the same time, the Pasadena Unified School District—representing the geographic area of Pasadena, Altadena, and Sierra Madre—identified 408 homeless students in the 2000-2001 school year. The PUSD count took place over a full year, with some possible duplication.

Residency

The percentage of homeless people living in Pasadena who stated they were also born here has increased. The percentage of people who became homeless while living in Pasadena has also increased.

Age And Gender

The percentage of homeless women, ages 18 through 39, has steadily increased during the past 10 years, while the percentage of men has decreased. The percentage of homeless men and women between the ages of 40 and 54 has increased over the past decade.

Among homeless African-Americans, 47% were female, a number that has more than doubled since 1992. Among homeless Latinos, 27% were female. This number has also more than doubled since 1992.

All the African-American and white women surveyed, and 73% of the Latinas, were U.S. citizens. A majority (56%) of homeless women first became homeless while living in Pasadena.

Pasadena's strategy for addressing the needs of homeless persons is modeled after HUD's Continuum of Care system of residential and supportive service programs. Under this framework, local nonprofit agencies provide four levels of service to the homeless (see Vignettes). Housing and supportive services are addressed through this model.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Increase our capacity for homeless services, adding services where significant gaps exist.
- Implement more long-term solutions for recovery and care for the homeless.
- Evaluate how successful we are, as a community, in helping people transition from homelessness.

Sources: *The Institute for Urban Research and Development Reports on Homelessness in Pasadena (commissioned by the City of Pasadena and the Pasadena Housing and Homeless Coalition); City of Pasadena Five Year Consolidated Plan 2000–2005.*

Vignettes on Related Programs

Utilizing the **Pasadena Continuum of Care**, the City of Pasadena considers homelessness a high priority. In order to meet the multi-faceted needs of homeless individuals and families, the City works with local support services, including many involved in the Pasadena Housing and Homeless Coalition, to ensure that the system of services is working at an optimum level. This involves:

- Outreach, intake, assessment, and referral
- Emergency shelters and appropriate services
- Transitional housing with support services
- Permanent housing or permanent supportive housing to meet the long-term needs of individuals/families

Community partners for the Pasadena Continuum of Care include:

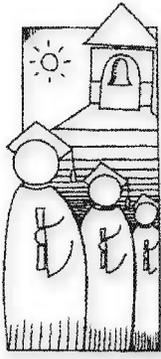
- Pacific Clinics, which operates **Passageways**, a multi-service center designed to meet the needs of homeless people seeking assistance in an efficient and cost-effective manner. It provides outreach (including a street outreach team), intake, assessment, and referral to other partner agencies. Service partners include the Union Station Foundation, the Pasadena Public Health Department, and the AIDS Service Center, all of which help staff Passageways. It also has strong working relationships with the Pasadena Police Department and downtown business owners.

- The **Ecumenical Council of the Pasadena Area Churches (ECPAC)**, a coalition of religious institutions that operates a seasonal shelter for men, women, and children, and a motel/hotel voucher program for homeless singles and families. Union Station Foundation, Haven House, and Door of Hope, Inc., also operate emergency shelters and engage in related case management activities.

- **Union Station Foundation**, a nonprofit, non-sectarian community-based organization whose primary goal is to provide the homeless and poor the tools for change so that they can become productive, stable, and self-supporting citizens. It provides food, shelter, and a variety of supportive services.

Connections to Other Indicators

- Access to Health Care
- Community Health Improvement
- Community Safety
- Housing Affordability
- Living Wage



ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

Pasadena Unified School District

WHY IS ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IMPORTANT?

Successful public education produces an educated student body that is prepared to meet the economic and social challenges of the future.

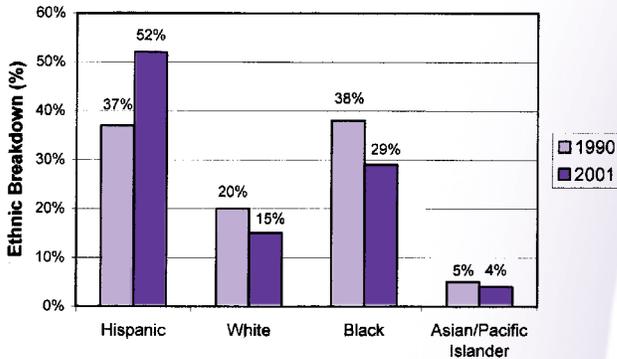
Performance Standards/Curricula

Scores on standardized achievement tests and the numbers of graduates going on to higher education are common measures of success in education. Emphasis in test scores results in more funding for math and language arts, and less for art, music and physical education.

Issues That May Affect the Ability of Students to Learn Include:

- Socio-economic disadvantages that inhibit learning
- Families that have the means, choose to pull their children from poorly performing schools, resulting in class isolation for the children that remain.
- A primary language other than English; lack of proficiency in any language.
- Working families with little time to get involved.
- Parents and teachers who need help in learning how to better communicate with each other and with children.
- The need for more cultural sensitivity on the part of teachers and administrators; schools unprepared to deal with diversity or the needs of students of different backgrounds.
- Course offerings that do not engage diverse interests.
- Large numbers of teachers with emergency credentials (teaching without having earned a teaching credential from an accredited teaching program) indicating that teacher retention in that district may be a problem.
- Teacher transience and the general teacher shortage.

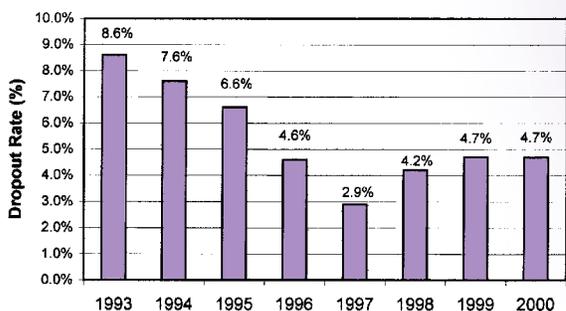
1. PUSD Ethnic Diversity



The Pasadena Unified School District (PUSD) student population is racially diverse. The Hispanic population is the fastest growing group (up from 22% in 1980) and the largest single group since 1990.

PUSD includes the cities of Pasadena, Altadena, and Sierra Madre. The largest concentration of students comes from northwest Pasadena (46%) and Altadena (22%); the balance comes from Sierra Madre (2%) and the rest of Pasadena (30%).

2. PUSD Dropout Rates (as % of total enrollment for grades 9-12)



The PUSD dropout rate for students in grades 9 through 12 peaked in 1993, then dropped consistently until 1997. It increased to 4.7% for the 1999 and 2000 school years. 'Dropouts' are counted in grades 9 through 12 when 45 consecutive days of unexplained absence occur, during which the student has not requested a transcript (for another public or private institution or program). In 2000, this accounted for approximately 288 students.

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA/SIERRA MADRE?

In the fall of 2000, the Pasadena Unified School District (PUSD) had 23,685 students in kindergarten through grade 12. Its special education department serves about 13% of these students in programs ranging from speech therapy to education for students with profound multiple disabilities. Approximately 6% of District students are identified under the District's Gifted and Talented Education program (GATE).

Performance Standards/Curricula

Standardized testing. The Academic Performance Index (API), based on scores from standardized tests, measures and compares the academic performance of California public schools. When Pasadena's API is compared

Curriculum TEST SCORES Achievement



LITERACY

with those of other school districts, it ranks the same or lower. However, when its API is compared with those of schools of a similar socio-economic make-up, it does much better with two-thirds of PUSD schools placing in the top 20%. Seventeen of PUSD's 30 schools met an API improvement target of 5% per year between 1999 and 2001.

Curriculum planning. The PUSD school board sponsored a curriculum review by independent researchers in 2000, which noted the lack of coordination between schools and in overall planning. The audit also showed that new programs were funded without an overview of what is needed District-wide, and effectiveness was not closely monitored for future planning.

Art, music, and physical education. While a large variety of these programs enrich the lives of PUSD students, District funding for them has decreased over the past 10 years. For the most part, they exist because of grants sought by individual schools.

Some issues that affect learning are reflected in the following data from the spring of 2001:

- 64% of students (15,005) receive free/reduced lunches based on family income eligibility of 185% (\$32,652) or lower of the Federal Poverty Level of \$17,650 for a family of four. Free/reduced lunch recipients are commonly used as an indicator of the numbers of children living in poverty. PUSD's percentage is higher than the County level of 60% and the State level of 47%.
- English Language Learning students (students for whom English is not a first language) number 5,953, or 25% of the children in the District.
- 28% of PUSD teachers have emergency credentials (down from 35% in 1999), compared to the County level of 20% and the State level of 12%.
- Absenteeism and truancy of students are also areas of concern at PUSD, and affect learning.

At the time of printing, the PUSD superintendent is promoting District reforms to address many of these issues.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Support an equitable distribution of resources throughout the school district to minimize disparities in educational outcomes. Support teachers with adequate classroom resources and continual training and mentoring.
- Emphasize higher education or vocational training as a goal for all graduating PUSD students.
- Facilitate increased parent involvement in schools and education.
- Promote school readiness at home and in school through pre-school preparation, tutoring and other programs.

For more information, see Appendix.

Sources: PUSD Fact Sheet 2001; Curriculum Management Audit of PUSD, April 2001; The Final Report and Recommendations of the City of Pasadena Charter Reform Task Force on School District Governance, June 20, 2001.

Vignettes on Related Programs

Healthy Start/Family Centers believe that healthy children with healthy families will achieve more in school. Located on five school sites for easy access to children, families, and community members, they provide physical and mental health services, social services for basic needs, parent education, and insurance sign-up. Success is measured by student attendance and reductions in transience; the frequency of linkages, referrals, and follow-through; and student achievement.

Pasadena LEARNS provides after-school programs that offer enrichment opportunities and academic support to under-served children. As of October 2001, 16 sites were in operation. Progress is being tracked in such areas as improved test scores, behavior patterns, and social skills development. A large number of diverse community partners contribute to this program.

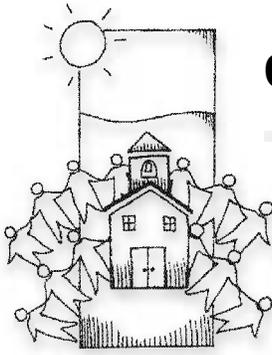
Partnership Academies. Nine career-oriented programs, available in three high schools, are supported by the State and matching funds from PUSD and other local partners. These programs target "at-risk" students with the goal of increased attendance, increased academic achievement, and progress towards graduation.

PUSD graduates who met course requirements for University of California/California State University consideration for eligibility:

1997-98:	395 (40%) out of 991 graduates
1998-99:	492 (45%) out of 1,084 graduates
1999-00:	372 (37%) out of 1,020 graduates

Connections to Other Indicators

- Child Care
- Community Involvement in Public Education
- Community Safety
- Literacy and Life-Long Learning
- Living Wage



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

WHY IS COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN PUBLIC EDUCATION IMPORTANT?

Involvement in public schools is a measure of a community's commitment to children, to itself, and to the future. Tracking the effectiveness of community efforts helps a school system plan and adjust as needs arise and patterns emerge.

- **Time invested** by parents and other community members, such as school volunteers, PTA members, and program participants, contributes to the overall quality of education.
- **Dollars invested** from the district, community bond measures, and fund-raising efforts is an indication of community involvement that may contribute to the quality of the educational environment.
- **Partnerships and collaborations** ensure high-quality education through the development and coordination of community resources.
- **Community/school district dialogue** allows information to be shared and mutual trust to develop between communities and schools.

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA/SIERRA MADRE?

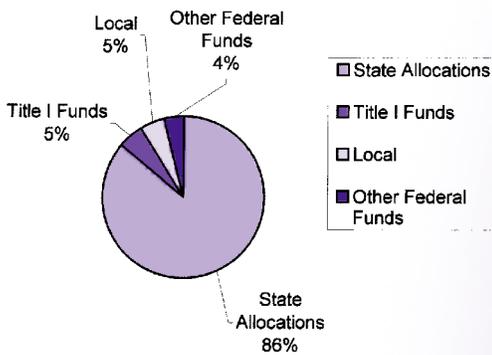
The Pasadena Unified School District (PUSD), which encompasses Pasadena, Altadena, and Sierra Madre, has support from a community interested in increasing District performance. Though this support contributes to improved school standards, no clear agreement yet exists on community-wide outcomes and measurement standards, mechanisms that could help determine the effectiveness of community efforts beyond the standardized test scores that are already tracked.

Time invested in PUSD is measured by the numbers of parents and other volunteers participating in various programs, and by feedback from principals and teachers of participating schools. Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) at each school coordinate some of these volunteer efforts, as do District and school advisory committees, bilingual advisory committees, and school site committees.

In addition to per-pupil expenditures, **dollars invested** come from other fund-raising—about \$4 million from grants (see Vignettes). The City's operating budget includes approximately \$10 million annually for programs directly or indirectly benefiting children.

Partnerships and collaborations exist throughout the community. Many people participate in multiple groups, creating a strong network of relationships. Program effectiveness is tracked through parameters established by each group. No uniform set of criteria has been established across programs and partnerships.

1. PUSD Per-Pupil Expenditure Funds



In 2000–2001, expenditures for each PUSD student included State allocations (\$6,553 per child), Federal funds, grants, and Title I funds where applicable. (Title I provides \$381 per child, and is Federally funded and income-based.)

PUSD per-pupil expenditures exceed those of other area districts:

- PUSD: \$7,620
- Arcadia: \$6,362
- San Marino: \$6,645
- La Cañada: \$6,519

A Look at Infrastructure: Measure Y

This \$240 million bond measure to upgrade and expand schools was passed by 75% of the voters who chose to vote. Construction is proceeding on schedule, with completion set for April 2004.

It is estimated that approximately 28% to 30% of eligible PUSD students are enrolled in private independent, parochial, and home schools. Support for public school improvement, however, is evident in Measure Y's approval.



Partnership Academies. Nine partnership academies are available for students in grades 10 to 12. These programs are career oriented and work with approximately 50 partners from the business, education, arts, and health sectors of the community. About 30 students per program are accepted each year. Measures of success are mostly anecdotal, with no formal District evaluation in place.

Music and art programs. Music programs in the schools include music lessons in elementary school, middle school orchestras and choruses, high school jazz and marching bands, and musical theater. PUSD community partners include the Southwest Chamber Orchestra, the Pasadena Conservatory, and the Pasadena Symphony. In addition, art programs for schools in the District are frequently developed in partnership with many local institutions, including the Armory Center for the Arts and the Children's Center for the Arts. Without this community support for art and music programs, it would be more difficult for schools to offer them. At present, each school music program relies on grants for funding.

PUSD's mental health program. Six local agencies work daily with children and families on 29 of the 30 District campuses. A relatively new program, it tracks attendance, grades, expulsions/suspensions, and general behavior, to see if on-site mental health care has a positive impact on educational outcomes. Supported by the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health, it is a model program for school districts across the country.

Community Dialogue

Consistent dialogue is an ongoing concern. In the past, the perceived focus of the District's communications strategy was public relations rather than public engagement. There is currently an effort on the part of the administration and school board to increase openness, candor, and responsiveness to community members.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Encourage participation, community dialogue, and interaction between individual schools, the school board, administration and families.
- Continue to develop an effective partnership between the City of Pasadena and PUSD.

Sources: *Charter Reform Task Force Report, 2000; Curriculum Management Audit of the PUSD, 2001; Partners in Education Report, 1999, 2001; Pasadena Education Foundation.*

Vignettes on Related Programs

Partners in Education (PIE) is a community outreach service that coordinates business/school partnerships and volunteer activities throughout the District. Partners include parents, college students and senior citizens, as well as business professionals, nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher learning and others. PIE also serves as an information and referral center, matching school needs with community resources. In 2000–2001, PIE reported 56,512 community volunteer hours, up from 55,000 in 1998–1999.

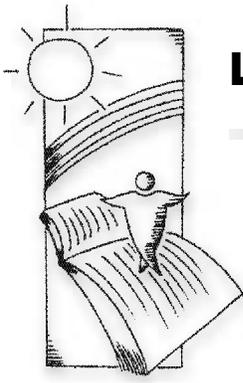
The Pasadena Education Foundation (PEF) is a community-based nonprofit organization that develops private support for major educational initiatives in PUSD and for its teacher grant program for innovative classroom projects. Between PEF and District fund-raising, PUSD brings in approximately \$4 to \$6 million in grant funding per year.

Several community-wide efforts address community involvement in education. One is **Cultural Passport**, which builds literacy skills in middle school students. It is a partnership of the Light-Bringer Project (a local nonprofit arts organization working to expand arts and cultural opportunities for all ages), the Pasadena Public Library, PUSD, and major arts organizations. This effort received the Helen Putnam Award of Excellence for public/private partnerships from the California League of Cities.

The **Charter Reform Task Force**, appointed in 1999 by the Pasadena City Council, brought together key stakeholders from Pasadena, Altadena, Sierra Madre, and the Board of Education of PUSD. City officials, parents, teachers, and students all contributed their viewpoints, in Spanish and in English, on improving student achievement. Recommendations were made in June 2000 in the areas of student achievement, engaging and involving the public, financial management, District operations, school safety, school choice, and a new structure for the Board of Education.

Connections to Other Indicators

- Academic Achievement in Public Education
- Access to Health Care
- Civic Involvement
- Literacy and Life-Long Learning
- Neighborhood Engagement



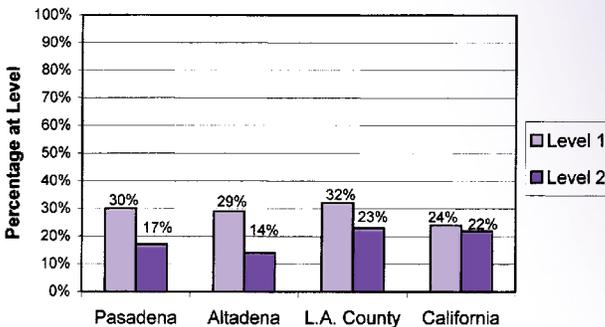
LITERACY AND LIFE-LONG LEARNING

Literacy Levels

(Defined by the National Literacy Act)

- **Level 1**—Very limited skills in the English language and mathematical computation.
- **Level 2**—Able to read a street map or a warning label, but unable to read a bus schedule or write a brief letter explaining a billing error.
- **Level 3**—Able to integrate information from a relatively long or dense text or from documents and to demonstrate the ability to select appropriate arithmetic operations based on information in text.
- **Levels 4 and 5**—Proficiency with the most challenging tasks involving long and complex text and document passages.

1. Pasadena/Altadena Adult Literacy Rates (based on 1990 Census)



The 1992 National Institute for Literacy survey estimated that 30% of Pasadena's population possessed Level 1 literacy skills. Of Altadena's population, 29% was estimated to possess Level 1 literacy skills. These numbers compare to 32% for Los Angeles County and 24% for California. The next formal assessment of the literacy rate is scheduled for 2002.

WHY ARE LITERACY AND LIFE-LONG LEARNING IMPORTANT?

Life-long learning helps people of all ages address the desire for self-directed personal growth and development. Such opportunities give people the means to improve their economic and social standing. They can also lead to community activism, volunteering, and other civic involvement. The quality and reach of learning opportunities determine the degree of community enrichment they provide. A higher level of literacy can increase employment and opportunities for higher wages, aiding upward mobility and opening up economic opportunities.

Our Culture Is Rapidly Changing

Literacy was once defined as the ability to read and use printed material at a very basic level. Today, adults need higher levels of literacy skills to function effectively in the workplace and in their lives, as described by Levels 3, 4, and 5 of the National Institute for Literacy. (Computer literacy is not included in this description.)

In the 1991 National Literacy Act, Congress defined literacy as “an individual’s ability to read, write, and speak in English, and to compute and solve problems at levels of proficiency necessary to function on the job and in society, to achieve one’s goals, and develop one’s knowledge and potential.” This definition supports the idea that literacy is a complex problem with a wide range of solutions needed to address it.

The National Institute for Literacy, created by the Federal government as a result of the National Literacy Act, conducted the National Adult Literacy Survey in 1992. Its results were published in the 1998 report, “The State of Literacy in America,” which established standards for literacy measurement, and reported on sample sites around the country for literacy levels.

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

There are many opportunities for life-long learning in this community. To increase effectiveness, literacy needs to be approached in a systematic way by all of the many organizations that provide services.

Our Culture Is Rapidly Changing

According to the 1992 National Literacy Survey, basic (Levels 1 and 2) literacy rates for Pasadena (30%) and



Altadena (29%) are slightly lower than the Los Angeles County average of 32% (see Graph). At the same time, these high proportions suggest that we are not effectively preparing a large portion of the population for life-long learning. A number of programs help people achieve or improve basic literacy. Pasadena provides many opportunities for continuing education and programs that promote life-long learning. Pasadena City College, the California Institute of Technology, the Art Center College of Design, the Pasadena Public Library, and many other local educational institutions offer continuing education classes. The community is rich in independent resources as well, although coordination among programs is needed.

Funding For Literacy Programs

Most of the funding for educational literacy programs in public schools comes from the California State Department of Education, which allocates \$50 million toward this issue. School districts must demonstrate a need for a literacy program for parents of students who have Limited English Proficiency (LEP). The Pasadena Unified School District participates in this program.

State funds are also used to teach English to non-English speaking adults. The Pasadena Public Library's Pasadena Reads adult literacy program and the Technology Learning Center provide one-on-one literacy tutoring in reading and electronic resources. Los Angeles County libraries are also involved in a program called Operation Read to help juveniles in County care facilities learn to read. This project, along with the Pasadena Reads program, serves Pasadena residents.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Coordinate community literacy programs to eliminate gaps for students learning English as a second language (ESL), adults just learning to read, and others.
- Develop a systemic approach to assessing the literacy rate in Pasadena and Altadena, with more communication and cooperation among agencies, organizations, and other groups providing literacy programs.

For more information, see Appendix.

Sources: Pasadena City College Pasadena Literacy Action Network (PLAN) Project; Women at Work; The California Literacy Group; Welfare to Work Department at California's Employment Development Department (EDD); National Institute For Literacy.

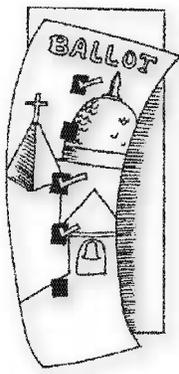
Vignettes on Related Programs

Although a number of different organizations address literacy and life-long learning in Pasadena, little factual data is available on the demographics of the population served and program success rates. A sample of these programs include:

- Several **Pasadena Public Library** programs emphasize the importance of reading, even at the earliest ages, including a literacy program for native English speakers. The Technology Learning Center provides opportunities for information literacy in electronic resources for life-long learning, including computer use, resumé writing, and job applications.
- The **Employment Development Office**, a local nonprofit, worked with 234 people in 2000 to improve basic reading and writing skills.
- **Women at Work**, a local nonprofit organization, conducts a literacy program for women with low-level reading skills. It seeks to raise English proficiency to a level where job applicants can fill out applications and function in the workplace.
- The **Community Education Center** provides job training for high school graduates and adults who need to learn new skills or who are returning to the workplace.
- **Pasadena City College (PCC)** provides ESL courses, vocation training classes, and college-level courses that are transferable to four-year colleges and universities. PCC also provides community education classes for adults who need to learn technical and computer skills.
- **Many local community churches** provide classes for people who wish to improve their level of English speaking, reading, and writing.

Connections to Other Indicators

- Academic Achievement in Public Education
- Access to Health Care
- Civic Involvement
- Employment and Economic Development
- Living Wage

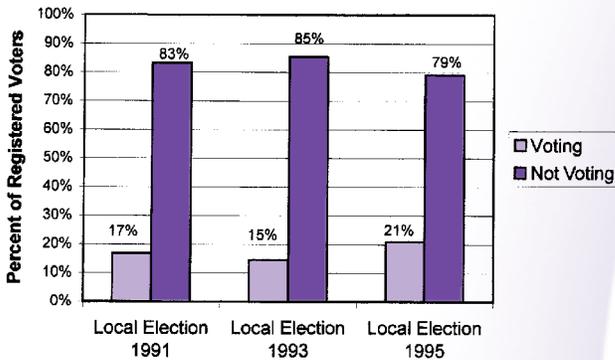


CIVIC INVOLVEMENT

WHY IS CIVIC INVOLVEMENT IMPORTANT?

An important component of a healthy community is the active participation of its citizens in making it a good place to live, work, and play. Voting, activism, volunteering, and information sharing produce a community that takes responsibility for its own health, safety, and well being in a diverse and inclusive environment. When people come together, a vibrant, active, and engaged community is more likely.

1. Pasadena Voting Rates for Local Elections



Graph 1 represents the voting trend for local November elections in Pasadena. Though turnout was consistently low, the trend is toward an increase in voter participation. Data for Altadena are not available from the County for consistent comparison.

Voter Turnout

In a democratic society, the level of voter turnout is a reflection of commitment to a political system and the extent to which all segments of society participate in decision-making. It is also a measure of citizen confidence in social and political institutions. The more that people are involved in decision-making for their communities, the more those decisions reflect the general will, rather than the will of specific interest groups.

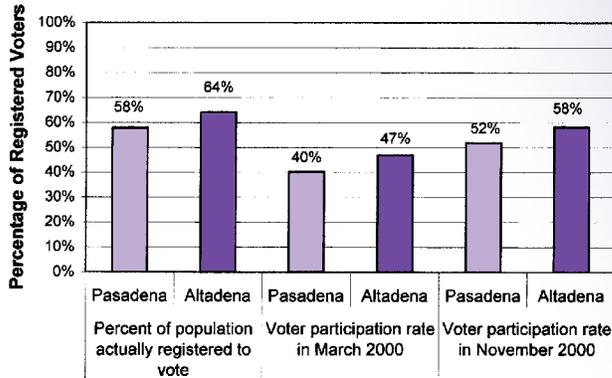
Community Activism

A community improves as its residents increase their understanding of community dynamics and work to create positive change. One important component of activism is volunteerism, when community members participate in activities ranging from literacy programs to city commissions, in an effort to improve our collective quality of life.

Another component is community service activities for youth, which can be integrated into academics or developed through faith-based institutions, neighborhood sports leagues, and other community organizations.

Including youth in these activities nurtures a pattern of activism and involvement for our future generations.

2. Pasadena and Altadena Voting Rates (2000)



More than half of the populations of Pasadena and Altadena are registered voters. For those registered in 2000, voter participation in the March local election was higher in Pasadena than in previous years (see Graph 1).

Effective Communication And Information Sharing

Communication, both listening and sharing, is an indication of a community's ability to make cooperative decisions that incorporate diverse views and perspectives. The sharing of information is an indication of a community's ability to trust.

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

Pasadena and Altadena are enriched by the number of individuals who view civic involvement as a right and a responsibility.



Voter Registration

In 1990, 61% of eligible voters in Pasadena and 57% of eligible voters in Altadena were registered to vote, compared to 62% of eligible voters in Los Angeles County. In 1998, 73% of eligible voters in the County were registered to vote. Voter registration in Pasadena increased by 27% from 1990 to 2000. Local data on voter eligibility for 2000 is not yet available for comparison.

Community Activism

Pasadena is known for its high level of civic involvement. Numerous community initiatives involve agencies, residents, government, and businesses working together to find new solutions to ongoing community concerns: health insurance for families, mental health, housing and homelessness, substance abuse prevention and treatment, violence prevention, and issues involving school-aged children. Outcome measures are currently in place for some programs and coalitions, but more community-wide measures to gauge the effectiveness of these initiatives in creating and sustaining change would be beneficial.

Altadena, an unincorporated community within Los Angeles County, does not have an official local government or newspaper. The Altadena Town Council is the local informal governing body (see Vignettes). Residents of Altadena often participate in and benefit from Pasadena services and partnerships.

Effective Communication And Information Sharing

Though community members are deeply engaged in volunteer and other efforts, a duplication often occurs due to a lack of communication between groups. Sometimes our numerous resources are not as well known as they need to be to attract greater participation—a concern raised repeatedly in local focus groups involved with developing this *Index*.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Promote and standardize the integration of community service within the school curriculum to teach and create a culture of “contribution to the common good.”
- Increase opportunities to share information on current community resources and gaps in service.

Sources: Secretary of State of California Web Site; Report of Registration, Political Subdivisions by County; Voter Participation Statistics by County.

Vignettes on Related Programs

The Pasadena/Altadena community is rich in volunteer spirit, exemplified by the many organizations that rely on volunteers. Examples include:

- The **Pasadena Tournament of Roses** uses 900 volunteers yearly to manage the details for the Rose Parade. Each New Year’s Eve, nearly one million curbside spectators wait all night to watch the annual New Year’s Day parade in person.
- There are approximately 28 advisory bodies to the City of Pasadena. City commissions are composed of volunteers appointed by City Council members, with one City staff person per commission assigned for communication with City departments. The Senior Commission, for example, advises the City Council on the needs, concerns, and quality of life of Pasadena seniors.
- The **Altadena Town Council** is a semiformal forum instituted by the citizens of unincorporated Altadena to present a unified voice to Los Angeles County Supervisors and County government. The residents of each of eight census tracts elect the Council’s 16 representatives and 8 alternates.

Connections to Other Indicators

- Arts and Culture
- Community Involvement in Public Education
- Community Safety
- Literacy and Life-Long Learning
- Neighborhood Engagement



ARTS AND CULTURE

WHY ARE ARTS AND CULTURE IMPORTANT?

Arts and culture stimulate the imagination, creativity, and learning for individuals and groups. They help diverse populations understand and appreciate the rich heritage around them. Through the arts, we can share cultural traditions and religious diversity in architecture, literature, design, festivals, and other art forms.

The Role Of The Arts in Economic Development

A community's ability to attract and retain businesses is linked to its cultural opportunities. A variety of cultural options in one location also encourage tourists to stay longer and spend more while visiting.

The support of the arts by the community is an essential part of cultural development, expressed through resource development, investment in local art and artists, and collaborations between cultural entities to improve community life. In public education, arts funding has in recent years taken a back seat to funding for more academic subjects.

Architecture And Preservation

The willingness of a community to maintain its architecture as a vibrant part of its life is an expression of the value placed on art, architecture, and history.

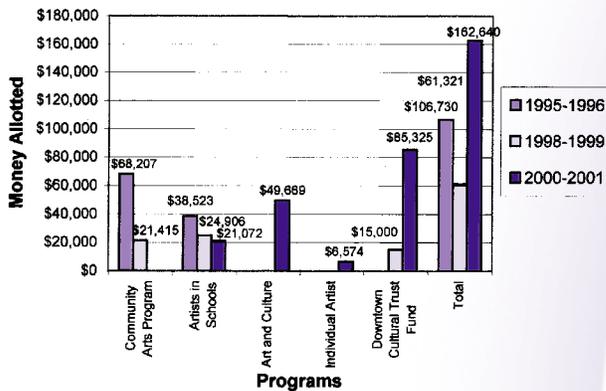
HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

The strong cultural heritage of Pasadena is evident in all areas of civic life. Pasadena has two international academic institutions, the Art Center College of Design and the California Institute of Technology (Caltech), and two renowned cultural centers, the Norton Simon Museum and the Huntington Library, Gardens and Art Collection (in nearby San Marino). The Armory Center for the Arts, the Pacific Asia Museum and the Pasadena Historical Museum provide access to contemporary art and culture as well as local history.

The Role Of The Arts in Economic Development

The large number of art and cultural opportunities has an important role in the local economy. In Pasadena, the program *Cultural Pasadena* packages and markets the offerings of Pasadena's cultural institutions to tourists from around the world visiting the Los Angeles area. Theater and concert opportunities abound at the Pasadena Civic Auditorium, which takes in approximately \$1.5 million per year, and at Beckman Auditorium, the Pasadena Playhouse, and

1. Pasadena Cultural Affairs Grant History

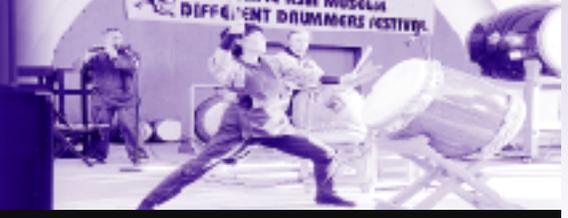


Support of the arts by the City of Pasadena decreased during the recession of the 1990s, but has slowly begun to increase again. The Community Arts Program was discontinued in 2000 and replaced by Art and Culture, a support grant for programs including exhibitions, performance, education, outreach, and marketing. Artists in the Schools gives assistance to artists developing art programs in Pasadena schools. The City of Pasadena's Cultural Trust Fund offers support for neighborhood art programs, public art, and other special projects. The Individual Artists Program offers funding for artists living or working in Pasadena for exhibitions, performances, and other special projects.

Local Landmarks

Type of Designation	1992	1998	2000
Local landmarks	45	51	53
Local landmark districts	1	1	2
Properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places	48	67	84
Areas listed in the National Register of Historic Districts	2	7	7

Pasadena's older, architecturally significant, intact buildings are perhaps the strongest physical contributors to the city's identity as a unique historic community.



about 15 other small theater companies. A 2002 City survey will measure the impact of the arts industry here.

Community support of the arts comes in many forms (see Graph 1):

- An Arts Commission has been in existence for 12 years, as has a public art program. The 1986 Renaissance Plan called for four initiatives in arts and culture to be initiated by the millennium: to create an office of cultural affairs and an arts commission, to expand arts in education, to establish a public art program, and to initiate an international arts festival.
- Funding for arts programs in education continues to be a challenge. A number of Pasadena initiatives are funded, but a cohesive initiative has not yet been established. Rather than being part of the District budget, arts programs are supported by local fund-raising efforts. Local arts organizations collaborate with PUSD on a number of in-class and after-school programs. Partnerships continue to develop and expand to ensure that children in public schools receive access to an arts curriculum in the classroom as well as after school and on weekends.
- Given the rich arts environment, support for individual artists is not as strong as might be expected. High property rents make it hard for artists to find studio space here, and grant funding is difficult to obtain, though the Pasadena Arts Council helps individuals qualify for grants. The Pasadena Art Alliance and Pasadena Society of Artists also support non-mainstream artists.

Architecture And Preservation

Pasadena's older, architecturally significant, intact buildings include buildings in the Arts and Crafts and the Modernist architectural traditions. The City's design guidelines encourage the preservation of existing neighborhoods, and provide a framework for new development, including public art space requirements. Altadena has many architecturally interesting sites; Farnsworth Park is a National Historic Site.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Extend local support to new or less established artists so they can continue to locate here, contributing to the creative life of the community.
- Encourage more cultural opportunities and support for artists in Pasadena and Altadena. Develop public/private partnerships for much-needed performance, exhibition, and work space.

Sources: City of Pasadena Department of Cultural Affairs; Pasadena Arts Commission.

Vignettes on Related Programs

City of Pasadena "Historic Treasures" is a designation created by the City to describe buildings that are considered even more valued than landmarks. Typically, they are among the finest examples of the work of an architect of major import, and they exemplify an extraordinary class of architectural design, detail, and materials of craftsmanship. The four "Historic Treasures" are the Pasadena YWCA, the Constance Perkins House, the Craig Adobe House/Hermitage, and Castle Green Apartments.

Altadena Heritage, a nonprofit preservation group, worked with the Altadena Town Council to help secure an "anti-mansionization" ordinance as part of a Community Standards District. This gives Altadena a measure of autonomy in permitting it to develop standards without reference to other communities in Los Angeles County.

Partners in Professional Development is a grant-funded partnership between The Armory Center for the Arts, California State Universities at Los Angeles and Dominguez Hills, and PUSD. It provides professional development in arts education for pre-service teachers (university students who intend to become teachers) and in-service (emergency credentialed) teachers.

Filming in Pasadena is particularly prevalent because the area offers many different kinds of buildings and settings. Since 1898, more than 525 major motion pictures and thousands of other film projects, television movies, commercials, and music videos have been shot in Pasadena, Altadena and neighboring communities.

The Pasadena Doo Dah Parade, a 20-year-old local tradition, the "other" parade, satirizes various elements of popular culture with such entries as the Synchronized Precision Briefcase Drill Team. The annual event is sponsored by the nonprofit Light-Bringer Project.

Connections to Other Indicators

- Academic Achievement in Public Education
- Civic Involvement
- Community Involvement in Public Education
- Employment and Economic Development
- Valuing Our Open Space



NEIGHBORHOOD ENGAGEMENT

Partnership for the Public's Health: Building Community-Based Public Health Partnerships

Partnership for the Public's Health (PPH) is an initiative that joins three communities of northwest Pasadena—Neighbors Acting Together Helping All (NATHA), Madison Neighborhood Partners, and La Pintoresca Summit—with the Pasadena Public Health Department. This four-year initiative aims to build sustainable partnerships between local public health departments and the communities they serve. It is also designed to increase the capacity of the Pasadena Public Health Department and these communities to improve community health.

This initiative proposes that together, both residents and public health workers can build a deeper and broader knowledge and understanding of issues related to their communities' well-being than either might individually possess. It is intended to give residents a voice in setting health priorities and policy, to ensure that services reflect the wishes of community members, and to provide solutions.

Grant funds will be used to help community residents advocate for their needs, and to help the Public Health Department be more responsive to community-identified priorities. Grant funds will also be used to make necessary policy changes to facilitate or sustain improved health conditions. Future projects will include:

- A public health youth internship program
- The development of a neighborhood-level health profile, through community-building and neighborhood organizing around community health issues
- An assessment of health service access and service delivery
- Forums to promote the understanding of available services
- The creation of neighborhood exercise opportunities (walking and biking clubs)

This initiative is funded by The California Endowment and administered by the Public Health Institute.

WHY IS NEIGHBORHOOD ENGAGEMENT IMPORTANT?

Neighborhood engagement occurs when neighbors organize for positive change. Although these groups may not represent every single resident, they help create livable, sustainable neighborhoods that are healthy places to live. In a society that is increasingly isolating, neighbors who work together can help rebuild the social connections in our communities.

Increased communication and social interaction between neighbors via block parties, newsletters, e-mail, or web sites engenders trust and develops social support networks. When neighbors cooperate to safeguard their neighborhoods, public safety is increased.

Organized neighborhoods improve their ability to access services and resources. There is strength in numbers. An association representing a group of residents has a greater voice and impact on local issues, and even public policy.

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

Increased Communication And Social Interaction Between Neighbors

Neighborhood-based associations are strong in both Altadena and Pasadena. Pasadena has approximately 90 neighborhood associations, many of which began as neighborhood watch groups. Altadena has approximately 40 active neighborhood watch groups; Pasadena has approximately 340. These associations are formed around both needs and common interests, and are defined by geographic areas. Their existence indicates that residents are tackling local issues in a hands-on and proactive way.

The majority of Pasadena's associations are located in the northwest area, and grew partly from an effort made by the Urban League in the late 1980s, and from efforts made by Neighborhood Connections (part of the City's Human Services, Recreation, and Neighborhoods Department) since 1995. These associations are smaller than those in other parts of the City, and have common issues such as traffic abatement, crime, beautification, and development.

Public Safety

As a group, local neighborhood associations have taken the Pasadena Fire Department's Emergency Response Training (PERT) to prepare for disasters. In one case, the Madison Heights Neighborhood Association purchased 55-gallon



drums for water, selling them to the neighbors and using the funds for association work.

Organized neighborhoods improve local access to services and resources through social service institutions and neighborhood associations. They have been able to bring direct services, information, skill-building programs, and technical training to their residents. Neighborhood associations have also had help from such institutions as Pasadena Heritage, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the Community Design Center in Los Angeles, to preserve their architectural heritage and renovate homes in their areas.

Pasadena And Altadena Benefit From Citizen Involvement

Although it is sometimes difficult to quantify, the system of neighborhood associations:

- **Increases civic participation through voting and commissions.** City-sponsored citizens' commissions address community issues, supporting neighborhood networks and developing local leadership.
- **Strengthens relationships/partnerships with other community groups.** Different neighborhood groups rally around issues to effect change. Recent efforts include the 710-Freeway extension, the Gold Line completion, commercial development, and Rose Bowl usage.

Schools are a basis for social networks, yet about 30% of school-aged children attend private schools. Others are bused to different neighborhoods, either by choice or because of overcrowding. These two factors negatively affect neighborhood cohesiveness.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Encourage asset mapping for neighborhood organizing; use mapping to encourage neighbors to exchange their talents and skills as resources and services (exchange lawn mower use for child care, for instance, or carpentry for baking).
- Support and sustain training programs to develop new neighborhood-based leaders.
- Create a matching grants program for neighborhood improvement projects.
- Promote activities that enable residents to meet one another and form positive relationships.

Sources: *Neighborhood Connections (City of Pasadena); Pasadena Public Health Department.*

Vignettes on Related Programs

The City of Pasadena's **Neighborhood Connections Office** supports the establishment and development of neighborhood efforts, including neighborhood associations, community coalitions, and projects such as the Neighborhood Leadership Institute, Safe Streets Now, Neighborhoods USA, and Southern California Neighborhood Partners.

The paving of **Mountain Place** is one example of a local community-based project. After nearly 30 years of neighborhood neglect, the residents of Mountain Place banded together to form a neighborhood association. Their first project: to repave their street to improve safety and property values. To access government funds, they partnered with the Coalition for a Non-Violent City, the Northwest Commission, and the City's Public Works Department. The Mountain Place project resulted in new signage, drainage, and asphalt for the residential street.

Other neighborhood projects and local efforts include:

- The **Upper Hastings Ranch Association** hosts the Holiday Street Light-up as an activity to celebrate the holidays and form stronger relations between neighbors.
- Two neighborhood groups, **Linda Vista/Annandale** and **Arroyo Terrace**, sponsor Saturday morning public coffee stations to share coffee, food, and stories, creating an opportunity for neighborliness.
- The **Pasadena Neighborhood Leadership Institute (PNLI)** is a free eight-week, interactive training program designed to empower emerging locally based leaders. Twenty participants, including youth in their senior year of high school, are selected according to their commitment to improving the quality of their neighborhoods and their active involvement in community service efforts in Pasadena. This program was initiated by Mayor Bill Bogaard and created in partnership with the Flintridge Foundation and the Pasadena Foundation. It is administered by Neighborhood Connections and the PNLI Steering Committee.

Connections to Other Indicators

- Civic Involvement
- Community Involvement in Public Education
- Community Safety
- Housing Affordability
- Valuing Our Open Space



COMMUNITY SAFETY

WHY IS COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPORTANT?

Community safety describes how neighborhood residents feel about their own security and how involved they are in identifying and resolving their own safety issues and concerns. Equally important is the extent to which police are involved with the community in proactive problem solving to improve safety, and how involved residents are in the identification and implementation of solutions.

A community's perception of safety is as important as actual crime rates. Residents should feel comfortable and safe in their own neighborhoods, in their homes, and walking around town.

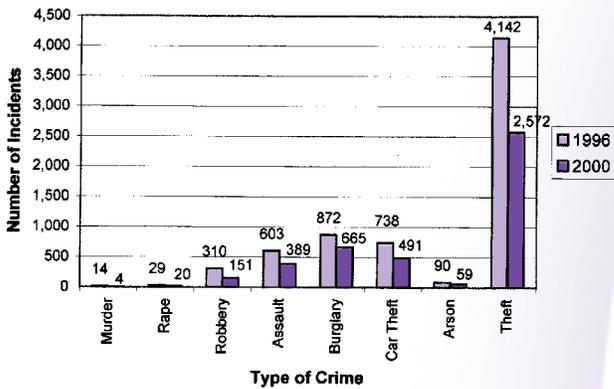
Police involvement in the community is part of effective crime prevention. Although citizens benefit from playing a major, proactive role in their own safety, a community also looks to its police department to see what is being done to resolve and prevent crime.

Community involvement in the creation and sustainability of a safe community requires the police department and the community to engage each other. Community policing puts police in active dialogue with and responsible to neighborhood councils, with actions under review by the local community.

Disaster Preparedness

In case of emergencies, it is reassuring for citizens to know that their communities are prepared to handle emergencies when they arise.

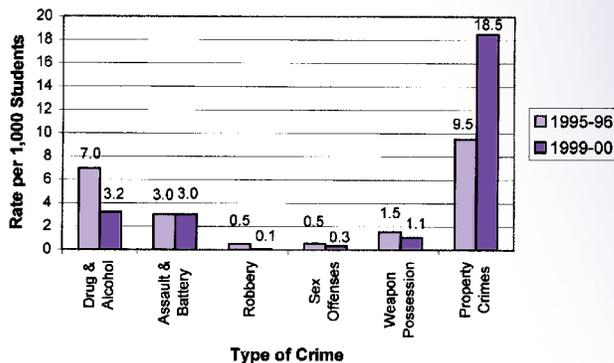
1. Incidents of Crime in Pasadena



This graph shows the number of serious offenses committed in Pasadena, as summarized in a four-year comparison report from the Pasadena Police Department. The data shows a drop in all areas of criminal activity since 1996.

The economy, population demographics, and other factors are important contributors to fluctuating crime rates.

2. Crime Rates in PUSD per 1,000 Students



According to PUSD, property crimes in that District were the highest of any district in the State for the 1999-2000 school year, leading the school board to consider ways to change PUSD police force operations. At the time of publication, PUSD has decided to maintain an internal police force.

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

The community's perception of safety in Pasadena is somewhat described by responses to the City of Pasadena's Citizens' Survey in 2001. Residents identified the safety issues of greatest concern to the community, including becoming a victim of crime, traffic issues, police presence/lack of police presence, gang violence, and parking issues. Altadena crime statistics and neighborhood perceptions of crime are not as easy to access because of the lack of resources to collect and organize that information.

Police And Community Involvement

To develop partnerships between the police and the Pasadena community, Service Area Advisory Boards in each of the five



Emergency Preparedness

service areas of Pasadena were developed. These boards, made up of citizens who live or work within the area and Police Department staff, meet once a month or as needed to discuss public safety issues in their neighborhoods. The Northwest Service Area Advisory Board is unique in its partnering with the Public Health Department.

The Citizens' Police Academy brings together Pasadena residents, business owners, and various City and non-governmental personnel into the Pasadena Police Department one day a week for 13 weeks. Each four-hour class, taught by Pasadena police personnel, introduces participants to law enforcement practices. Upon graduation, class members are asked to serve on Citizen Review Boards for police disciplinary matters or as police department volunteers.

The Altadena branch of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department serves as a kind of town hall for residents to get information about activities in the community. The Department works to develop ongoing relationships with community members through neighborhood watch groups and activities that emphasize the positive aspects of community.

Disaster Preparedness

City of Pasadena employees are designated as emergency workers, with City equipment and other resources available to support disaster operations. Neighborhoods can establish their own emergency response plans through the Pasadena Emergency Response Training (PERT) program offered by the Pasadena Fire Department. PERT has trained over 1,400 citizens to date.

City Departments and community agencies are also working together on local bioterrorism planning and preparedness activities. Partnering with regional, state and federal agencies, the City of Pasadena is strengthening its readiness and response capacity.

During emergencies, Altadena is under the jurisdiction of the Emergency Operations Bureau of the County's Sheriff's Department. This agency is centrally run and communicates instructions directly to individual police departments, including Pasadena.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Increase community advocacy and neighborhood involvement around safety priorities as well as around all aspects of community life.
- Increase education and outreach on the importance of emergency preparedness in the home.

For more information, see Appendix.

Sources: Pasadena 2001 Citizens' Survey; Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department; Pasadena Police Department.

Vignettes on Related Programs

The Northwest Service Area Advisory Board (NWSAAB) is a partnership between the Pasadena Police Department, the Pasadena Public Health Department, and the community. Monthly meetings allow for the discussion of public health issues, most often about public safety in the northwest area of Pasadena. The NWSAAB has focused on illegal trash dumping, speeding cars, drug issues, and other crimes. These meetings also provide a venue for disseminating information from the Police and Public Health Departments to the community. The partnership allows residents to better understand the roles of both agencies and to improve the communication, trust, and working relationships between neighborhood members and the City Departments.

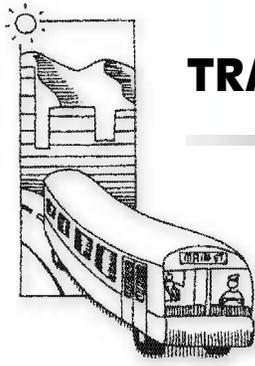
The Pasadena Police Department created the **Youth Accountability Board (YAB)** as an intervention program for youth who are arrested for the first time, and their parents. Of those who have been involved in the program, 73% showed significant signs of self-improvement and no return to criminal activity. Of the youth offenders who did not participate in the program, 93% became repeat offenders.

An estimated 340 **Neighborhood Watch Groups** are active in the City of Pasadena, and approximately 40 exist in Altadena. With police assistance, neighbors learn how to protect themselves, their families and property through crime prevention strategies. Neighbors learn how to "keep an eye out" for one another and to report suspicious activities to the police. Seventy Neighborhood Watch Groups and 31 Business Watch Groups are active in the northwest Pasadena area alone.

The **City of Pasadena** sponsors many programs to reduce blight and improve physical health and safety in the community. These include: special arrangements for bulky item trash pick-up; ordinances relating to illegal signage; and abandoned shopping cart pick-up.

Connections to Other Indicators

- Civic Involvement
- Community Involvement in Public Education
- Employment and Economic Development
- Neighborhood Engagement
- Transportation



TRANSPORTATION

WHY IS TRANSPORTATION IMPORTANT?

A community needs a transportation system – including public transportation and roadways – that allow easy access to jobs, schools, shopping, and services. Ideally, this system should not create more congestion, pollution, or unsafe streets as the population expands.

Lengthy travel times cut into time spent with family, at work, for recreation, and in community life. As home prices escalate, low- and middle-income families are forced to live in areas located farther from their jobs.

Increased Need For Dependable Public Transit

Population growth in this region is increasing the demand on our transportation system by 2% each year. According to a 1999 regional survey, the average distance to work is 12 miles. It takes commuters an average of 34 minutes to get to work and 41 minutes for the trip home.

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

Increased traffic congestion makes a comprehensive public transportation system more and more crucial. The impact of the unfinished Gold Line remains to be seen.

Lengthy Travel Times

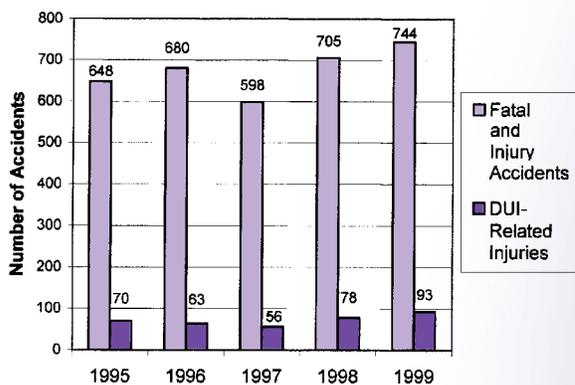
Our area's 321 miles of streets and 20 miles of high-volume roads, plus its 235,000 work-week population, mean that traffic concerns are a high priority in neighborhood meetings, City Council meetings, and citizen surveys.

Increased Need For Dependable Public Transit

Approximately 20% of households in the Pasadena/Altadena area report not having a car (compared to 10.9% for Los Angeles County).

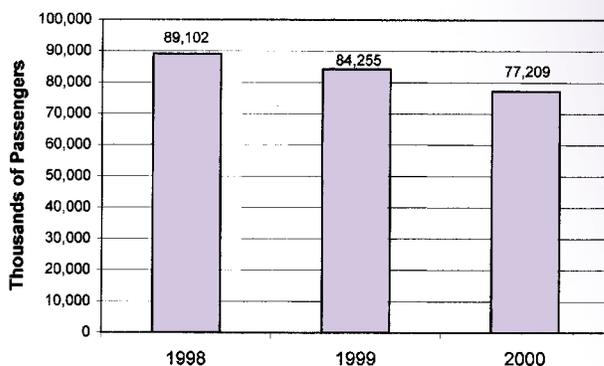
- Currently, all Pasadena bus services are working to coordinate with future Gold Line light rail schedules, which could alleviate traffic congestion, providing better access to local services and employment. The projected opening date for the first phase of the Gold Line (from Union Station in Los Angeles to Pasadena) is July 1, 2003. There will be six stations in Los Angeles, one in South Pasadena, and six in Pasadena (see map).
- The City of Pasadena's fixed-route transit service, Pasadena Area Rapid Transit System (ARTS), underwent a significant service change effective March 2, 2002. The service change consisted of a major restructuring of the existing two lines (the Uptown and Downtown routes) into four new lines and an increase in operating hours for extended evening service. The goals of the service change were to expand coverage in the City, providing new travel opportunities; reduce travel time; and reduce overcrowding. The old "Uptown" route was divided into three new routes.

1. Traffic Accidents in Pasadena



Fatal and injury accidents involving pedestrians and cyclists have increased from 705 in 1998 to 744 in 2000. Driving under the influence (DUI) alcohol-related injuries numbered 78 in 1998 and 93 in 1999. Since June of 2000, DUI-related injuries have increased 4%. These numbers do not take into account increases in traffic congestion and other related factors.

2. Dial-A-Ride Usage Rates in Pasadena



The City operates a curb-to-curb service for seniors age 60 and over and disabled persons under the age of 60. The service is structured to provide a customer pick-up within a 20-minute window from the scheduled time. This is comparable with other Dial-A-Ride programs. The average number of passengers carried per hour is four. Feedback points to a growing dissatisfaction because of unreliable service, long waits for rides, and the rudeness of drivers.

Traffic PUBLIC TRANSIT Gold Line

COMMUTING



- The MTA continues to be the primary transit provided in Pasadena with 14 routes covering the City. Foothill Transit operates two routes, while the Los Angeles Department of Transportation operates one commuter route.

Traffic congestion is increasing. Approximately 300,000 cars commute on our streets daily.

- The Transportation Division of the City of Pasadena's Public Works and Transportation Department is adjusting the timing of traffic signals, adding turning lanes, and installing traffic control signs.
- Neighborhood traffic concerns are addressed through various traffic-calming techniques such as speed bumps, street barriers, and turn restrictions.
- Bike lanes currently exist on 8% of major streets in Pasadena, though only 1.3% of commuting trips are made by bike. The Metropolitan Transit Authority has approved a grant to construct additional bike lanes and routes in the City of Pasadena. The goal for completion of eight streets of lanes to complete a bikeway backbone in the City is 2005-2006.
- Parking management and the demand for parking from 9:00 a.m. to midnight is a primary concern for the City. Parking studies have been conducted for some of the downtown districts and a comprehensive study has been completed for the Old Pasadena parking meter zones. Currently, the City is looking into parking management programs and constructing parking facilities to support the upcoming Gold Line and the Playhouse District.

Mobility for seniors and people with disabilities. The demand among seniors and people with disabilities significantly outweighs the availability of existing subsidized services. Except for Dial-A-Ride and Access services, most subsidized transportation services do not extend beyond the City limits. Taxi vouchers are available at the senior centers for low-income seniors. Vouchers were issued to 515 seniors at the Pasadena Senior Center in 2000. The City subsidizes up to 600 MTA bus passes for seniors and disabled residents. This is not sufficient for all the seniors that need this service.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Promote the use of public transportation and healthy alternatives such as bicycles and walking.
- Encourage and support the prioritizing of environmental considerations for new City legislation.
- Make better environmental decisions when purchasing a vehicle.

Sources: Kaku Associates Report on Mobility for the City of Pasadena; Pasadena Public Works and Transportation Department; Pasadena Senior Center; Gold Line Project Web Page; Pasadena Police Department; Los Angeles Times; Southern California Association of Governments Regional; Vision Newsletter; California Office of Traffic Safety.

Main Modes of Transportation for Southern California

	1992	1999
Driving alone	78.5%	77%
Carpool	13.9%	13.7%
Public bus	4.1%	4.5%
Bicycle	.5%	1.1%
Walking	1.1%	2.1%

Vignettes on Related Programs

Safe Moves, led by the Pasadena Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety Education Program, is a bicycle and pedestrian safety project designed to train elementary school children to be safer pedestrians and bicyclists. Safe Moves provides workshops and traffic safety rodeos using a miniature city that simulates traffic and the leading causes of collisions. This interactive program allows children to practice safe traffic skills in a realistic setting, making it easier for them to understand the danger.

The Pasadena Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety Education Program works with 21 elementary schools and has educated 10,500 students with school workshops and traffic safety rodeos.

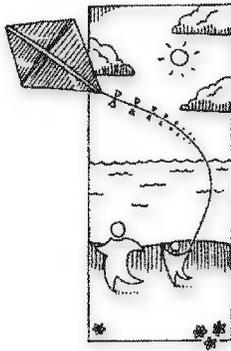
Collision data has not yet been confirmed, but preliminary reports indicate that the program has increased the use of bicycle helmets by 34%. In addition, reports received from schools and the Pasadena Police Department show that there has been a decrease in the number of bicycle and pedestrian collisions. School principals have commented that kids are walking and cycling with more knowledge of the rules of the road.

Future Gold Line Map



Connections to Other Indicators

- Access to Health Care
- Air and Water Quality
- Civic Involvement
- Community Safety
- Employment and Economic Development



AIR AND WATER QUALITY

WHY IS AIR AND WATER QUALITY IMPORTANT?

Clean air and water are basic to environmental health. Air and water pollution are two of the major known threats to human health, wildlife, and the environment.

Air Quality

Air is considered clean if it does not exceed acceptable levels for any identified pollutant determined by State and Federal agencies. Pollutant levels are monitored near ground level and outside buildings at varying time intervals.

Water Quality

Groundwater is often the primary source of drinking water for a community, and is vulnerable to pollution. Aquifers collect not only water, but contaminants as well. All drinkable water must be free of bacterial contaminants, measured by the presence of E. Coli. bacteria.

As a rule, we should not put anything in the ground that we would not want to drink. One quart of motor oil, for example, can contaminate 250,000 gallons of water. The four contaminants most widely measured to track water quality are: pesticides used for agriculture and landscape maintenance; nutrients such as nitrites and phosphates, released primarily by fertilizers and leaking septic tanks; trace metals such as mercury, copper, and chromium from industrial operations and households; and volatile organic compounds like solvents used in dry cleaning and industrial operations.

These contaminants enter our water via storm water runoff, through septic systems, and through rain that washes pollutants out of the air. While bottled water has increased in popularity in recent years, no State or Federal requirements regulate its content.

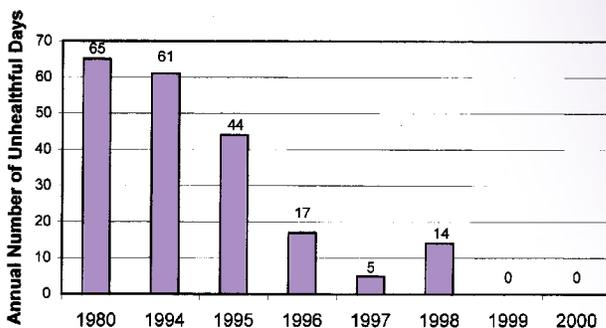
Contribution Of Trees

Trees make communities more livable, improving air and water quality and performing other beneficial functions. Trees convert carbon dioxide to oxygen, provide shade, moisture, and windbreaks, protect us from damaging sun rays, modify the local climate, and decrease the energy used to heat and cool our homes and offices. They trap dust, pollen, and pollutants; reduce smog; prevent storm water

The Impact of Common Air Pollutants

Pollutant	Source	Effects	Prevention and Control
Ozone (O3)	Any source that burns fuel (gasoline, natural gas, wood, oil, etc.); solvents, pesticides.	Breathing difficulties, lung tissue damage, vegetation damage.	Reduce motor vehicle use. Reduce emissions through emission standards and inspection programs. Limit emissions from industrial sources. Conserve energy.
Particulate Matter (PM10)	Road dust, agriculture, construction, fireplaces, incomplete combustion of fuel.	Increased respiratory disease, lung damage, cancer, reduced visibility.	Control dust sources, industrial particulate emissions, wood-burning stoves/fireplaces. Conserve energy.
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Any source that burns fuel: motor vehicles, construction equipment, residential heating.	Chest pain in heart patients, headaches, reduced mental alertness.	Control motor vehicle/industrial emissions. Conserve energy. Plant more trees.
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)	Any source that burns fuel: motor vehicles, construction equipment, residential heating.	Lung irritation/damage; reacts in the atmosphere to form ozone and acid rain.	Control motor vehicle/industrial emissions. Conserve energy.

1. Annual Number of Days that Air Pollutants Exceed Healthful Levels in the Western San Gabriel Valley



The South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) is the air pollution control agency for the region that includes the western San Gabriel Valley (covering Pasadena and Altadena). The AQMD, under the California Environmental Quality Act, measures and tracks regional smog levels on a daily basis. The latest available data indicates a decrease in the number of days that have exceeded acceptable smog levels.

Pollutants

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Tree Benefits



run-off; stabilize the soil; and help prevent erosion. They provide homes, food, and shelter for birds, insects, and wildlife. They reduce urban noise pollution by acting as sound barriers. They also beautify our surroundings and increase economic stability by improving property values.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

We are part of the Los Angeles County region, but we all, as individuals and as a community, contribute to the quality of our water and air.

Air Quality

Air quality is a daily concern in the San Gabriel Valley. The surrounding Los Angeles Basin has long been known as the national capital of smog. Between 1976 and 1980, Pasadena had an average of 65 “very unhealthy” days and 22 “hazardous” days per year. As the graph shows, our air quality is improving. This is strong support for maintaining pollution standards for the region.

Water quality in Pasadena and Altadena currently meets all State and Federal safety standards. Pasadena Water and Power delivers water drawn from the Raymond Basin aquifer, which lies under the Pasadena area, and from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California. MWD water comes from Northern California and the Colorado River.

The three water companies in Altadena also draw from these sources, plus additional local canyons, reservoirs, and the Foothill Municipal Water District. This water is a blend of Colorado River water and surface water delivered through the State Water Project Aqueduct.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Plant more trees and gardens that require less water.
- Recycle more and properly dispose of things like batteries and motor oil that pollute when thrown into the trash or into the ground.
- Drive less and drive smart.

Sources: Air Resource Board (ARB); South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD); Environmental Protection Agency; Rubio Cañon Land and Water Association; Lincoln Avenue Water Company; Las Flores Water Company.

Vignettes on Related Programs

The City of Pasadena is designated a **Tree City USA**, a term that emphasizes our commitment to enhancing our environment through planting and maintaining trees. Pasadena has 57,000 street trees and about 25,000 park and wild land trees. Private trees are estimated to be over 60% of the total urban forest, which is estimated to include almost 200,000 trees. Altadena adds another 12,940 street trees.

The City has recently passed the **City Trees and Tree Protection Ordinance**, which recognizes the substantial economic, environmental, and aesthetic importance of trees within the community. Protective measures will apply to trees on public property and landmarks, as well as native and specimen trees in specified areas of private property.

Contribution of Trees

A tree can grow to:

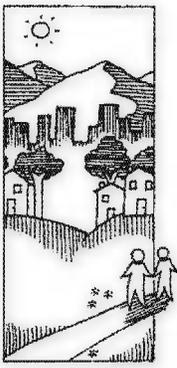
- Manufacture 5 pounds of pure oxygen per day
- Consume CO₂ to fight the “Greenhouse Effect” that threatens our survival by changing the Earth’s climate
- Produce the cooling equivalent to 10 room-sized air conditioning units

Over a 50-year period, one tree will:

- Generate \$31,250 worth of oxygen
- Provide \$62,000 worth of air pollution control
- Recycle \$37,500 worth of water

Connections to Other Indicators

- Community Health Improvement
- Employment and Economic Development
- Sustainable Environment
- Transportation
- Valuing Our Open Space



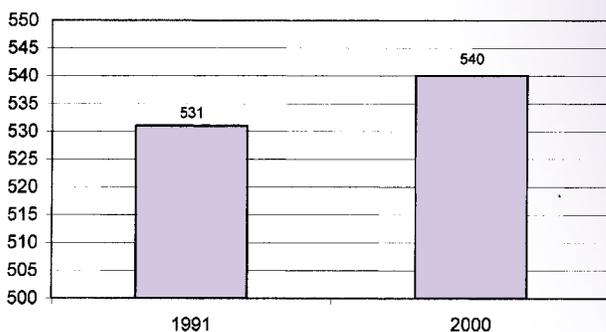
VALUING OUR OPEN SPACE

Arroyo Seco

The Arroyo Seco is comprised of 1,645 acres of area parkland in Pasadena. This acreage includes the Rose Bowl, Brookside Golf Course, the Aquatics Center, parking lots, and roads, as well as foothills and mountain terrain in areas north and east of the Rose Bowl/Linda Vista area. It is approximately 12 miles in length. Divided into three sections for planning and maintenance, the lower, central and upper Arroyo areas are all undergoing extensive planning that focuses on the restoration of a natural habitat that integrates well with a variety of uses.

In particular, the Upper Arroyo Master Plan—which focuses on the 250 acres in the Hahamonga Watershed Park Master Plan—will add a great deal of open space for more accessible public use. The plan encompasses habitat restoration, water conservation, and recreation.

1. Number of Persons Per Managed Acre in Pasadena



The number of persons per managed acre has remained fairly stable over the last ten years. Current housing construction will increase the population within two years, necessitating an increase in open space to maintain the current ratio. The California standard is 3 acres of open space per 1000 citizens. Pasadena, with roughly 211 acres of improved parkland including all of the Arroyo-Seco, has approximately 1.5 acre per 1000 people.

Managed acreage refers to land that the Pasadena Department of Public Works maintains on a regular basis. Care includes watering, grass cutting, removal of brush, and maintenance of trails. Unmanaged land is left in a wild, natural state; service to it includes periodic trash removal and the cutting back of brush to prevent fire hazards. Most of the Arroyo Seco (except for the Oak Grove section of Hahamonga and Brookside Park) is unmanaged land.

WHY IS OPEN SPACE IMPORTANT?

Open spaces in urban environments give us respite from the faster urban pace, places to play, and the opportunity to enjoy nature. The sustainability of natural resources such as water, wildlife, and plants must be balanced with often competing but complementary issues of flood management, water resources, recreation, habitat resources, the history of the region, and cultural resources such as architectural elements.

Adequate Open Space For The Population Size

New open space is needed as we build more housing and businesses on available land.

Equity In Access To Open Space

Are open space areas made available to everyone equally? How much use do our public spaces receive? How much of our open space is “pay-to-play” space, or space that requires admission fees for use?

How we maintain our open space is a commentary on how the city, county, and community of users value our communal environment.

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

The beauty of the natural environment is one of Pasadena and Altadena’s strongest features. Our system of parks and trails in the foothills of the San Gabriel Valley links directly to the Angeles National Forest trail system. However, within Pasadena we are lacking adequate open space for our population.

Pasadena is a “built-out” city; almost all of our land has already been developed. Our population continues to grow, and our existing parks are increasingly in demand for organized sports and other recreational uses (see graph). A large percentage of local open space is actually part of the Arroyo Seco, an unmanaged parkland on the western border of the City.

Adequate Open Space For The Population Size

Pasadena has grown by approximately 2,000 people since 1990. A recent and ongoing building boom in housing will necessitate more open space throughout the City. Increased density in specific neighborhoods will demand that the City target these neighborhoods for additional open space as well.



While each individual park has a master plan, the upcoming revisions to the open space element of the general plan will provide for a Citywide master plan that establishes overarching goals for park use and development. The relationship between parks and the Arroyo, the role of open space in new building projects, the needs of neighborhoods as they grow in population – all need to be addressed. The lack of a master plan can result in competition between neighborhoods for limited resources.

Schoolyards often function informally as open space, though space is slowly dwindling as increased enrollment and class-size reduction require more portable buildings and an expansion of permanent buildings on the sites. The Youth Sports Committee has been formed to increase cooperation between the City of Pasadena and the Pasadena Unified School District (PUSD), so that organized sports can use PUSD fields during after-school hours.

Equity In Access To Open Space

The 23 parks in Pasadena support a wide array of recreational and cultural opportunities. A portion of the calculated open space of the Arroyo Seco (and other City areas) is actually pay-for-play space, such as Brookside Golf Course, the Aquatics Center, and the Rose Bowl arena. City-sponsored programs use park facilities free of charge, while outside groups pay for the use of both City and County-run fields (including athletic) and gyms. Private youth sports programs and organizations pay for park use.

The funds that private sports programs pay for field use add to the City/County facility revenue that is needed to maintain the fields. The development of new open space would require that the City maintain it.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Develop an open space element that takes into account the shared uses of open space between Altadena, Pasadena, and PUSD.
- Develop neighborhood pocket parks as a solution to open space needs within neighborhoods. Such parks could be built on vacant lots in neighborhoods, serving the local communities.
- Increase integration of City parks planning into the public planning process.

Sources: City of Pasadena, Department of Public Works and Department of Planning and Permitting.

Vignettes on Related Programs

The **Bungalow Heaven Neighborhood Association** took back McDonald Park from gang and drug activity by organizing neighbors and partnering with City agencies such as the police. It also formed a Historic Landmark District to protect and preserve the architectural heritage of the area.

Community gardens are a strong way of valuing our open space. The **Oakland Community Garden** was started in 1995 on land donated by a private owner. Fertilizer and soil amendments were donated as well, and neighbors cleared the lot. Flowers and vegetables cultivated in the 12 plots earned this group the Pasadena Beautiful 1996 Community Pride Award.

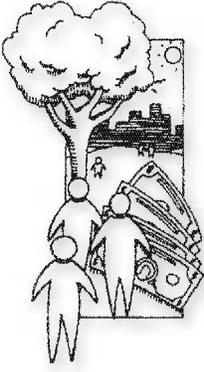
The **Summit Avenue Community Garden** was founded initially as a crime prevention effort. Local residents turned this empty lot, which had housed first a drug sales area and then a trash dump, into their own garden. They obtained a five-year free lease from the owner (recently renewed), and a donation from the City of Pasadena for a water hook-up. Seven families from Summit Avenue, Kings Villages, and Community Arms currently work the garden, which is open to everyone.

Public art sites in Pasadena have increased steadily in the past decade, from 17 in 1992 to approximately 100 in 2001, ever since a City ordinance required that a percentage of a new project's valuation go to public art. Outdoor sculpture in parks and murals outside of public and private buildings are examples. Public spaces such as One Colorado are enjoyable spots for gathering, enjoying live music and entertainment, and people-watching. A unique aspect of the Public Art Program for City Construction projects is the community-driven selection process.

Pasadena parks and recreational facilities offer numerous opportunities for residents. Programs are available for all ages and may include job fairs, health information forums, no- or low-cost classes for physical activity, after-school programs (including tutoring), and numerous events for seniors and people with disabilities.

Connections to Other Indicators

- Air and Water Quality
- Arts and Culture
- Community Safety
- Neighborhood Engagement



SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

WHY IS A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT IMPORTANT?

A sustainable environment is one in which the natural, economic, and social environments, such as air and water, a healthy business environment, and access to high-quality health care are seen as mutually dependent on one another. Sustainability means respecting and valuing, wisely managing, and planning our resource use, especially within our fragile urban environment, so that we can leave intact and healthy resources to future generations.

Solid Waste Generation And Recycling

The Los Angeles region generates about 18,000 tons of solid waste each day. Despite this, solid waste disposal sites in Southern California are growing fewer. Landfills cause serious environmental problems, emitting toxic pollutants into the air and leaching them into groundwater. The more we reduce, reuse, and recycle, the less we use landfills.

Water Use/Conservation

Los Angeles County is a semi-arid desert region, heavily dependent on water imported through a complex system of aqueducts and reservoirs. Using sustainable landscapes that encourage the percolation of on-site water, planting drought-tolerant trees and shrubs, and creating efficient, well-maintained irrigation systems all support water conservation.

Electricity usage and natural gas consumption have increased as demand has increased, putting a strain on our limited natural resources and increasing our dependence on other countries with more readily available energy sources. Alternative sources of energy are being increasingly explored as traditional sources become more difficult to attain. Nuclear power, one much-discussed alternative, is problematic because of the potentially disastrous results of any accidents and the difficulty of disposing of nuclear waste products. Other more passive sources, such as wind and solar power, are becoming more realistic as technology is refined.

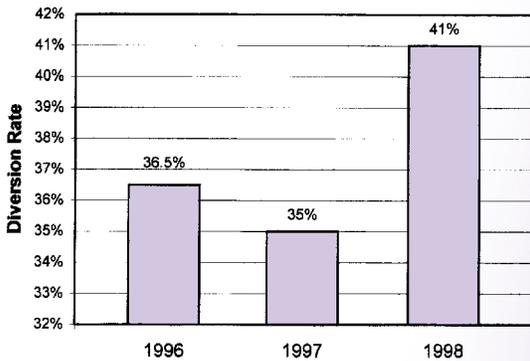
HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA ALTADENA?

The systems are in place for a sustainable environment. As individuals, more can be done.

Solid Waste Generation And Recycling

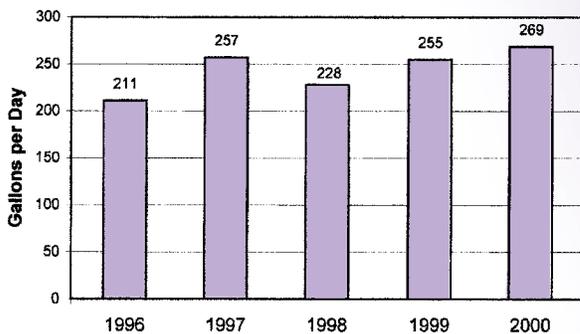
The Pasadena Department of Public Works oversees street maintenance and integrated waste

1. Pasadena Diversion Rates



A diversion rate measures the reduction in overall disposal waste resulting from recycling and general reductions in trash volume for commercial, residential, and industrial waste. It is weighted for increases in population and other demographic factors. The latest data (1998) indicates an increase in the diversion rate.

2. Per Capita Use of Gallons of Water per Day in Pasadena



The 2000 figure of 237 gallons per day appears high when compared with Altadena's 189 gallons per day. However, Altadena has no industry and little commercial property. In addition, one of the three companies that serve Altadena measures usage by meter rather than per capita, making comparisons difficult.



RECYCLING

management for the City. No landfill or recycling plant exists within City borders. The majority of Pasadena's trash goes to Scholl Canyon in nearby Glendale, and the 40+ trash companies serving Pasadena and Altadena may use other landfills as well.

Pasadena and Altadena now recycle wood waste as well as other materials, such as chipping trees and brush used in the form of mulch for weed control. This process also reduces herbicide use for weeds.

Water Usage

Pasadena serves 135,000 water consumers who use a total of 32 million gallons per day, or 237 gallons per person per day. Altadena's three water companies provide an average of 189 gallons of water per person per day, supplied to mostly residential properties. Altadena has no industry and little commercial property. In addition, one of the three companies that serve Altadena measures usage by meter rather than per capita, making comparisons difficult.

Electricity Usage

Pasadena generates 15% to 25% of its electricity locally with natural gas-fired generating units. Through this electricity, and with long-term energy supply contracts and short-term purchases from the wholesale power market, Pasadena Water and Power (PWP) provides electricity to some 57,000 customers within Pasadena. Altadena receives electricity from Southern California Edison.

California residential electricity consumption has risen over the last 10 years. High costs are currently providing an incentive to consumers to cut back on their usage.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Preserve the natural environment and natural resources through better resource management and planning.
- Continue to develop incentive programs to encourage energy conservation.

For more information, see Appendix.

Sources: California Waste Stream Profiles; Pasadena Public Works; Pasadena InFocus; Rubio Cañon Land and Water Association; City of Pasadena Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2000; Lincoln Avenue Water Company; Las Flores Water Company Annual Report; Southern California Edison; The Gas Company.

Vignettes on Related Programs

The **PWP Pasadena Savings Plus** program provides cost-saving incentives to customers who optimize their energy usage. While Pasadena can generate enough electricity to meet its own needs, we are part of a power-sharing grid for this region; we are not immune to blackout periods.

The City of Pasadena offers incentive programs to help residents save money and natural resources. These include rebates for Energy Star labeled products and whole house fans or solar attic fans; the recycling of old refrigerators; the purchase of low-flush toilets, solar electric generating systems, and so on.

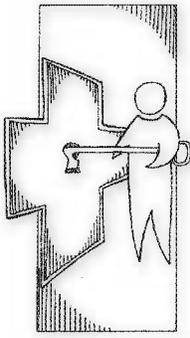
The City is also sponsoring **E-Waste Recycling** events for items such as computers, televisions, VCR's and cellular phones.

Conservation Tips for Energy and Water

- Turn off lights, radios, televisions and computers when no one is in the room. Lower the temperature of the heater or raise the temperature of the air conditioner when you are not at home.
- Purchase appliances and electronics with the Energy Star logo.
- Buy compact fluorescent lights, which last ten times longer than standard bulbs and use a quarter of the energy.
- Recycle newspapers, aluminum cans, and plastic bottles—reusing them takes less energy than generating new products.
- Taking a five-minute shower instead of a bath saves 15 gallons of water per shower. Don't run water while brushing teeth—save 3 gallons of water per brushing.
- Water your lawn in the early morning hours when there are lower temperatures and lower winds.
- Replace some lawn with succulents that don't need much water to live.
- When washing dishes by hand, fill up the sink instead of running the water, saving 25 gallons per load.

Connections to Other Indicators

- Air and Water Quality
- Employment and Economic Development
- Transportation
- Valuing Our Open Space



ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

WHY IS ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE IMPORTANT?

Access to health care is a basic human right that supports individuals in their ability to work, attend school, and contribute to their communities. Barriers to health care access include cost, a lack of health insurance coverage, transportation needs (including adequate public transportation), cultural issues such as language or literacy, and fears associated with being undocumented.

Paying for health care in California is a problem both for providers and for the community because of ever-increasing costs. Individual health insurance may average more than \$200 per person per month. Dental services are costly as well, and basic dental insurance still requires high co-payments. Mental health, substance abuse, and recovery services are limited, even for the insured, though the need is great.

Lack Of Health Insurance Coverage

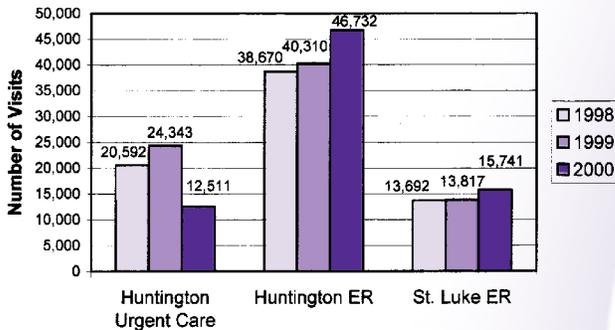
In 2000, approximately 2.7 million people were uninsured in Los Angeles County. Most communities do not have enough publicly funded county clinics and hospitals, private hospitals, clinics, or individual doctors who will accept reduced or at-cost payment for care, or provide charitable contributions for care.

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

Adequate access to health care in the Pasadena area, including Altadena and other adjacent communities, is an ongoing concern being addressed by the Pasadena Public Health Department (PPHD), one of only three city-based public health departments in California, and its many community partners.

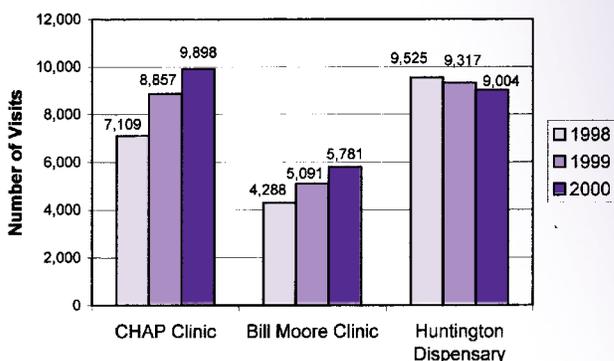
- The closing of St. Luke Medical Center and the urgent care department at Huntington Memorial Hospital makes the development of urgent care services a top local priority.
- The opening of two community health clinics in the last decade—the Community Health Alliance of Pasadena (CHAP) in 1998 and the Bill Moore Clinic in 1995—has increased our ability to provide regular care for lower-income people. The Huntington Memorial Hospital Dispensary and other community providers also fill this critical need.
- The CHAP Dental Clinic, which opened in June 2001 (for children and adults), addresses dental needs for uninsured and low-income people, but large numbers remain in need of regular treatment.
- Young & Healthy links volunteer providers with uninsured children with specific health problems.
- Licensed mental health professionals are present in most of our public schools on a daily basis, treating approximately 25 children/families per site on any given day. The need for additional widespread care remains critical.

1. Hospital Use in Pasadena (Urgent Care & ER)



Two area hospitals, Huntington Memorial and St. Luke Medical Center, have provided emergency or urgent care (non-emergency). However, in February 2002, St. Luke Medical Center closed its doors. Huntington Urgent Care closed in 2000, requiring patients to go through the emergency department, which accounts for the decrease in urgent care use in 2000.

2. Clinic Use in Pasadena



The Huntington Memorial Hospital Dispensary sees uninsured and underinsured clients. The Community Health Alliance of Pasadena (CHAP) and the Bill Moore Clinic are public/private partnership (PPP) clinics, contracted partnerships between the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services (DHS) and private clinics to provide outpatient health care for uninsured and underinsured people.



GAPS AND BARRIERS

- The Pasadena Unified School District has nine school-based clinics staffed by nurse practitioners, at which students (primarily those without health insurance) receive preventive and/or acute care. Several of these clinics are part of the statewide Healthy Start program that provides physical, mental, and social services to families.
- Approximately 12 mental health care sites exist in Pasadena, two of which admit people on an inpatient basis. However, behavioral and emotional health care – both inpatient and outpatient – is generally costly, even at those facilities that use an income-based fee scale.
- The Center for Aging Resources, the Senior Care Network, the Pasadena Senior Center, and the City of Pasadena all coordinate senior care, working with community medical and health care resources that include adult day health centers. The Pasadena Senior Center has a free, easily accessible on-site mental health program for adults, age 50 and above.

Lack of health insurance coverage is a concern.

- Approximately 27% of residents in our area (55,000 people) do not have health insurance. This is slightly higher than the county's 25% uninsured rate. In 1998, an estimated 10,000 children locally were without coverage; some local providers estimate this number to be much higher.
- At the same time, the number of providers who accept children covered by California's children's health insurance program, Healthy Families, has decreased from 69 in 1999 to 25 in 2001. A limited number of programs do exist to help provide access to services (see Vignettes).

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Educate the community on the importance of preventive care and the appropriate use of the health care system.
- Increase our local capacity for urgent care. Increase our capacity for culturally appropriate care.
- Investigate how to link services with case management by sharing data between agencies.
- Advocate for better provider reimbursement rates for increased participation in Healthy Families and other managed care insurance programs.
- Expand insurance enrollment efforts to include methods to track sustained insurance and participation.
- Collect local data on numbers of uninsured.

Sources: Huntington Memorial Hospital; St. Luke Medical Center; Community Health Alliance of Pasadena; Bill Moore Clinic; Pasadena Public Health Department; Pasadena Unified School District.

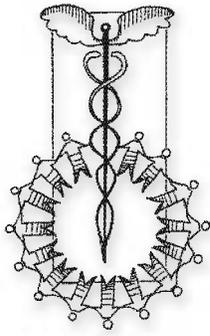
Vignettes on Related Programs

Asthma is the leading cause of childhood emergency visits. The **Pasadena Community Asthma Project** is providing greater consistency of care for the 3,000 and more asthmatic children in PUSD and in the Foothill region, identifying children at risk, monitoring community resources, and educating parents, children, and doctors. Success is measured by a reduction in pediatric and adult ER and urgent care visits, and fewer school days missed as a result of asthma attacks. This project is a collaboration of Huntington Memorial Hospital, PUSD, Young & Healthy, and the Pasadena Public Health Department.

The **Children's Health Access Task Force** was established in 1998 to facilitate communication between agencies providing services to children and advocating for improved access to these services. A number of agencies – including Young & Healthy, PUSD, and the City of Pasadena – work to standardize and coordinate all Healthy Families/Medi-Cal outreach efforts. Through community and school-based outreach, the Task Force is disseminating information and assisting families with Healthy Families, Medi-Cal, and other health care insurance coverage. Since 1998, 8,400 children have been enrolled in health coverage; yet the numbers of uninsured children continues to climb.

Connections to Other Indicators

- Academic Achievement in Public Education
- Community Health Improvement
- Employment and Economic Development
- Living Wage
- Transportation



COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

WHY IS COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPORTANT?

Our community's health is directly affected by our quality of life—environmental, social, and economic factors such as exposure to toxic conditions, the availability of jobs, housing affordability, and access to health care and education.

Community health improvement results, in part, from collaborative action by government, community residents, nonprofits, schools, faith organizations, and business. Joint efforts can focus on a common vision for a healthy community.

Community health takes into account the extent to which community conditions interact to support healthy choices and healthy behaviors. Indicators include the percent of women receiving prenatal care, infant mortality, immunization rates, teen pregnancy rates, numbers of sexually transmitted infections, HIV infection rates, and substance abuse. Trends in these data can help to identify populations most at risk and to prioritize health improvement efforts.

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

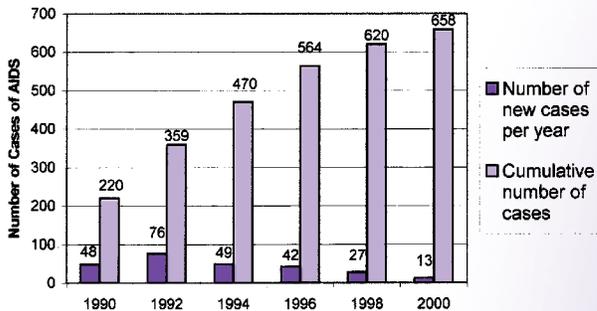
Our community's health is directly affected by our quality of life—an important component of which is access to health care. The Pasadena Public Health Department provides immunizations to children and adults; a prenatal clinic; counseling and testing for HIV and sexually transmitted infections; a substance abuse recovery center; birth and death records; environmental health services; and many other programs to improve the health of Pasadena residents. Other service providers, information and referral agencies, and advocacy groups help complete the continuum of care available in Pasadena/Altadena. There are also numerous primary care physicians, specialists and ancillary service providers in the Pasadena/Altadena area.

Community health improvement results, in part, from collaboration.

A number of coalitions, including community-based organizations, local residents, hospitals and clinics, and the City's Public Health and Police Departments, work to improve health conditions. Some of these coalitions are:

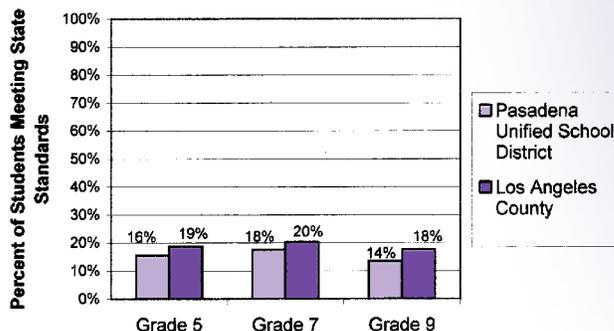
- Pasadena/Altadena Health Partnership (general health improvement)
- Day One Coordinating Council (youth drug and alcohol prevention and policy)
- Pasadena Tobacco Prevention Coalition (tobacco use prevention and policy)
- Pasadena Food Policy Council (nutrition and physical activity promotion)

1. Number of New Cases and Cumulative Cases of AIDS in Pasadena



In Pasadena, the number of new cases of AIDS has been decreasing each year. Of the 658 cumulative cases reported in 2000, approximately 65% (427) have died. The Los Angeles County and United States case fatality rate is slightly lower, at 64% and 61%, respectively. In Pasadena, the incidence of deaths from AIDS is 65%, compared to Los Angeles County at 62%. This rate positions Pasadena with the seventh highest rate among all city and county health jurisdictions in the state. Pasadena, in the state, ranks 4th in the incidence of the diagnosis of AIDS, a per capita rate of 463.52 cases per every 100,000 inhabitants.

2. California State Physical Fitness Report for Pasadena (2001)



In the 2001 California State Physical Fitness Report, students were tested in six areas of fitness: aerobic capacity, body composition, abdominal strength, trunk extension strength, upper body strength, and flexibility. The graph shows the percentage of students at grades 5, 7, and 9 who met the state standards in all six areas of fitness.



- Partnership for the Public's Health (partnerships between the public health department and neighborhood groups)
- Coalition for Zero Violence (violence prevention).

Despite this wealth of coalitions and partnerships, developing and sustaining responses to community problems is not easy. Competition for scarce resources and "turf" issues can prevent the trust and cooperation required for joint action. Openness among community partners is needed to support progress.

The Pasadena Unified School District is a significant partner in community health improvement for children and youth. The District's Health Programs office, in partnership with Young & Healthy, Huntington Memorial Hospital, and the Pasadena Public Health Department, is a national model for addressing health concerns such as dental health and asthma. Health care services are provided directly to uninsured students at several school sites in the district; families are also assisted with enrolling into health insurance programs.

Measures that reflect community health are tracked in the Appendix. In general, Pasadena health trends resemble those of the County and the State. Graph 1 shows one area of health improvement: new AIDS cases have steadily decreased since 1992. Outreach and information dissemination and prevention strategies have played a large part in improvements to this and other categories.

One growing area of concern is obesity, in our overall population and particularly in our children. It is caused by poor eating habits and lack of physical activity, and is currently the number one health concern at PUSD. Graph 2 shows the physical fitness of PUSD students compared to Los Angeles County students overall.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Gather relevant stakeholders to regularly participate in solutions to current and anticipated community health concerns.
- Conduct continual outreach to involve new partners in collaborations, especially from the faith and business communities.
- Develop a single clearinghouse of all local data to facilitate data sharing and use, to identify priorities, and to assess progress.

For more information, see Appendix.

Sources: Pasadena Public Health Department; United Way of Greater Los Angeles; California Department of Health Services; County Health Status Profiles 2001; Los Angeles County Department of Health Services; The Health of Angelenos Report 2000; Day One; Pasadena Unified School District; Pacific Clinics; Community Health Alliance of Pasadena; Healthy People 2000; Healthy People 2010; 2001 California Physical Fitness District Report.

Vignettes on Related Programs

The Pasadena Tobacco Prevention Coalition

is an alliance of community-based organizations and community residents working together to prevent and control tobacco use within the Pasadena community.

Its mission is to protect and preserve the health and well-being of the citizens of Pasadena and its surrounding area (particularly among youth) from the harmful effects of tobacco and tobacco smoke. The Pasadena Tobacco Prevention Coalition is committed to preserving everyone's right to a safe and healthy environment, and seeks to promote this environment through prevention education, encouragement of public policy, and broad-based community support for tobacco control activities.

The **Coalition for Zero Violence** began after the 1993 Halloween shootings of four youth. It brings together leaders from law enforcement, health, government, schools, churches, and community-based organizations to address the issue of violence in our community. The Coalition works with existing organizations to develop and implement comprehensive, holistic strategies to prevent and reduce youth violence. With the express interest of building upon our community's pre-existing resources, the Coalition's model is specifically designed not to create its own activities and programs, but rather to improve existing efforts and/or facilitate their creation within the community.

Connections to Other Indicators

- Academic Achievement in Public Education
- Access to Health Care
- Air and Water Quality
- Living Wage
- Employment and Economic Development

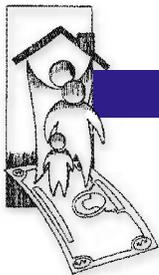
APPENDIX

Appendix

The following are indicators that have previously appeared in the 1992 and 1998 versions of the *Quality of Life Index*, but were not included in the main text of the 2002 version, due to space and other considerations. They are organized according to the categories used in this document, and are referenced at the end of each section. We will continue to track these indicators in the future. In some cases, changes in collection methods necessitate changes in the information tracked, and the continuity of the reported trends.

APPENDIX

LIVING WAGE • EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



LIVING WAGE

Number of Public Assistance Recipients

In Pasadena, the number of public assistance recipients has decreased over the past four years. In 2000, the number of recipients constituted approximately 17% of the population of Pasadena and 10% of the population of Altadena. The largest decrease between 1996 and 2000 occurred in the number of food stamp recipients in Pasadena, which dropped by 58%. Possible reasons for this decrease include the food stamp application's length, the stigma associated with use, and a lack of knowledge about eligibility.

	Pasadena September 1996	Pasadena December 2000	Altadena December 2000
CalWORKS - One Parent	*	5,951	1,650
CalWORKS - Two Parent	*	1,596	195
Food Stamps Only	2,928	1,224	146
Medi-Cal Only	9,273	9,720	1,717
General Relief Only	2,296	1,680	196
Employable	*	897	103
Unemployable	*	783	93
In Home Support Services	*	1,903	302
AFDC - Family Group	10,039	**	**
AFDC - Unemployed Parent	3,089	**	**
Total	27,625	22,074	4,206

* 1996 measure was different

** No longer measured

Source: Research and Statistics Department, California Department of Social Services.

Unemployment Rates

Pasadena has consistently had a lower unemployment rate than Los Angeles County and the State of California. Between 1995 and 2000, the unemployment rate dropped more than 2% in Pasadena. Unemployment rates are measured monthly and averaged yearly, and they vary depending on the economy.

	1990	1995	2000
Pasadena	5.00%	6.70%	4.60%
LA County	5.90%	7.90%	5.40%
California	5.60%	7.80%	4.90%
National	5.20%	5.60%	4.00%



EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

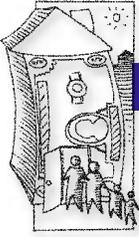
Number of Available Job Search, Placement, Training or Career Counseling Programs

Although programs exist in both Pasadena and Altadena, there are gaps in needed services. Further gaps may result from a lack of comprehensive data collection and program coordination.

Type of Program	1992	1995	2000
Offered in at least two languages	9	10	16
Serving low income individuals	4	7	5
Serving the homeless	2	4	2
Serving older adults	4	4	3
Serving the handicapped	4	2	4
Total number of programs offered *	21	22	24

*May not equal the sum of service listings because of overlaps in classification.

Source: Pasadena Public Library, Municipal Information Services.



HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Total Number of Housing Units

Between 1990 and 2000, the total number of housing units in Pasadena has not changed dramatically. More housing units are currently being built throughout Pasadena.

	Pasadena	Altadena
1990	53,032	*
1994	53,458	*
1998	54,171	*
2000	54,132	15,250

*Not previously measured in the 1998 Quality of Life Index
 Source: 2 Census, U.S. Census Bureau.

Number of Subsidized Housing Units in Pasadena

The number of housing units subsidized by the government for low- to moderate-income residents increased between 1998 and 2000. These include housing for seniors, rental assistance, HUD, and Section 8 housing. Many of these units are currently at risk of being converted to their market rates.

1992	2,921
1998	3,340
2000	4,700

Source: 2 -2 5 Consolidated Plan, City of Pasadena.

Average Housing Prices in Pasadena and Altadena

Property values for houses, townhouses, condominiums, and apartments vary in Pasadena by location. In the past four years, the average Pasadena home price has increased by over \$100,000. Property values for both Pasadena and Altadena continue to be on the rise. The monthly rent for a two-bedroom apartment in Pasadena has been steadily increasing. In 2001, costs ranged from \$900 to \$3,000, depending on location.

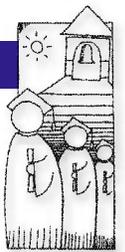
	1996	1997	2000	2001
Pasadena	\$217,500	\$223,000	\$303,000	\$324,500
Altadena	*	*	\$250,250	\$260,500
LA County	*	*	\$220,621	\$251,508

* Not previously measured in the 1998 Quality of Life Index
 Source: California Association of Realtors.

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

Average SAT I Test Scores

The Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT I) is one of the most commonly accepted standards used to evaluate academic achievement for admission into college. The test is made up of two components: verbal and math. A perfect score is 800 on each component for a total score of 1600. In the last year the Pasadena Unified School District (PUSD) average SAT I scores improved by 13 points, from 891 to 904. Since 1997, the PUSD average has remained approximately 100 points below both the California and National averages.

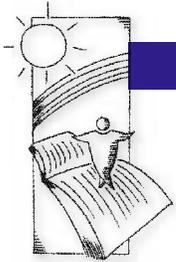


	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Verbal/Math	Verbal/Math	Verbal/Math	Verbal/Math	Verbal/Math
Pasadena Unified School District	449/455	453/461	450/451	444/447	448/456
California	496/514	497/516	497/514	497/518	498/517
National	505/511	505/512	505/511	505/514	506/514

Source: Pasadena Unified School District.

APPENDIX

LITERACY AND LIFE-LONG LEARNING • COMMUNITY SAFETY



LITERACY AND LIFE-LONG LEARNING

Size and Circulation of Public Library Holdings

The Pasadena Public Library provides many different educational tools. The size and circulation of library holdings has changed slightly from year to year but continues to be an important resource to the community. In Altadena in 2001, there were 120,200 volumes and 230 periodicals, and the annual circulation of library materials was 227,251.

Pasadena Number of Holdings	1994	1997	2000
Volumes in the collection	692,308	755,810	733,770
Periodical subscriptions in the collection	1,566	1,176	1,309
Resources borrowed through interlibrary loan	7,716	22,340	19,425
Annual circulation of library materials	1,462,792	1,570,406	1,528,164

Source: Pasadena Public Library, Altadena Public Library.



COMMUNITY SAFETY

Number of Pasadena Police Officers per 1,000 Residents

The ratio of police officers to the population affects the crime response capacity of the Pasadena Police Department. Altadena is under the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.

1989	1994	1998	2000
1.67	1.65	1.7	1.7

Source: Pasadena Police Department.

Number of Sworn Pasadena Police Personnel Compared to the Annual Number of Service Calls

	1990	1992	1994	1996	2000
Personnel	218	219	224	234	234
Service Calls (thousands)	97.2	94.6	86.3	81.5	75.8
Ratio (Police/Calls)	1/446	1/432	1/385	1/348	1/324

Source: Pasadena Police Department.

Number of Narcotic or Alcohol-Related Arrests Per Year in Pasadena

Criminal activity associated with alcohol and drug use has decreased in the last decade. Sale, manufacturing, and possession arrests involve cocaine, marijuana, and other illegal narcotics or drugs. Liquor law violations involve sales to minors or sales to intoxicated persons.

	1990	1995	2000
Sale, Manufacturing, Possession	1,098	1,071	1,018
Driving Under the Influence	636	581	264
Liquor Law Violations	542	389	416
Drunk in Public	1,860	1,432	1,124
Total	4,136	3,473	2,822

Source: Pasadena Police Department.

Number of Children Referred to Assistance by Child Abuse Hotlines Annually by ZIP Code

This chart reflects the number of calls from Pasadena and Altadena area zip codes made to the Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services for child abuse.

Zip Code Area	1994	1996	1999
91101	231	363	132
91103	837	451	667
91104	644	249	487
91105	68	43	56
91106	265	93	196
91107	281	75	210
91001	*	*	471
Total	2,426	1,274	2,219

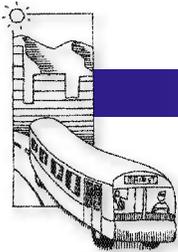
* The 1998 Quality of Life Index did not include Altadena (91001).
 Source: Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services.

Altadena Offenses Reported for 2001

This chart represents the numbers of serious offenses committed in 2001. Data from previous years was unavailable for comparison.

Murder	1
Rape	6
Robbery	28
Assault	267
Burglary	142
Car Theft	63
Theft	260

Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Altadena Branch.



TRANSPORTATION

Level of Service at 15 Key Intersections During AM and PM Commute Period

The performance of signalized intersections is typically represented by the Level of Service (LOS), which ranges from A to F, with A representing excellent free flow conditions and F representing a highly congested condition. The LOS is provided below for 15 intersections in the heart of the commercial/business district in the City for the year 2000. The average LOS for these intersections is C. Various projects, such as the completion of the Gold Line (Light Rail) and other improvements to the transportation infrastructure, are anticipated to improve the LOS at many of these intersections.

Intersection	AM	PM
Walnut St. and Fair Oaks Ave.	B	E
Walnut St. and Los Robles Ave.	B	D
Walnut St. and Lake Ave.	C	E
Colorado Blvd. and Fair Oaks Ave.	A	A
Colorado Blvd. and Los Robles Ave.	B	B
Colorado Blvd. and Lake Ave.	C	D
Green St. and Fair Oaks Ave.	A	B
Green St. and Los Robles Ave.	A	B
Green St. and Lake Ave.	A	B
Del Mar Blvd. and Fair Oaks Ave.	C	E
Del Mar Blvd. and Los Robles Ave.	C	F
Del Mar Blvd. and Lake Ave.	C	D
California Blvd. and Fair Oaks Ave.	D	E
California Blvd. and Los Robles Ave.	D	E
California Blvd. and Lake Ave.	N/A	F

Source: Public Works Department, City of Pasadena.

LOS key:

- A = Excellent**/free flow conditions.
- B = Very Good**/in the range of stable flow but the presence of other motorists in the traffic stream is noticeable.
- C = Good**/in the range of stable flow but drivers occasionally have to wait for more than one red light; backups may develop behind turning vehicles.
- D = Fair**/high-density but stable flow, delays may be substantial but low volume periods permit clearing of developing lines.
- E = Poor**/operating conditions at or near capacity, long lines of waiting vehicles through several signal cycles.
- F = Failure**/forced or breakdown flow; significant congestion and delay.

APPENDIX

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT • COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPROVEMENT



SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

Energy Use is the amount of electricity and gas used per person per year. Gas use is measured in "therms" and electricity is measured in "kilowatt hours." The efficient use of these fuels is important for a sustainable environment.

Average Annual Consumption Rate for Entire-System Electricity Consumption in Gigawatt-Hours

The entire-system electricity consumption includes residential, small commercial, large commercial, government, and industry. One gigawatt (GW) is a million times greater than one kilowatt (KW). In Pasadena, the average annual consumption rate has increased by 46 GW-hours over the past two years.

	1998	1999	2000
Pasadena	1,183	1,202	1,229

Average Annual Residential Electricity cost Per Kilowatt-Hour in Pasadena and Altadena

	1998	1999	2000
Pasadena	0.098	0.103	0.103
Altadena	*	*	0.13

*Altadena's electricity comes from Southern California Edison; therefore, exact comparisons cannot be made and previous years' data was unavailable.

Average Bi-Monthly Residential Electricity Consumption in Pasadena and Altadena in Kilowatt-Hours

	1998	1999	2000
Pasadena	483	488	466
Altadena	*	*	500

*Exact comparisons between Pasadena and Altadena cannot be made, and in some cases data was unavailable.

Average Residential Use of Natural Gas in Pasadena in Therms

	1998	1999	2000
Pasadena	515	511	464

Source: Pasadena Water and Power, Southern California Edison.



COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

Crude Birth Rates (per 1,000 population)

The number of live births in Pasadena is determined as a rate per 1,000 people in the population. Between 1990 and 2000, Pasadena consistently had a slightly higher number of live births when compared to Los Angeles County and the state. In 1999 (the only recent year available for comparison), Altadena's birth rate was the lowest for the county and state.

	1990	1993	1996	1999	2000
Pasadena	23.6	21.7	18.6	17.8	17.3
Altadena	*	*	*	11.6	**
LA County	22.9	20.6	18	16.4	16.4
California	20.4	18.5	16.6	15.3	15.6

* Not previously measured in the 1998 Quality of Life Index

** 2000 data not currently available

Source: State of California and Los Angeles County Department of Health Services.

Births to Teens Aged 15 to 19 (per 1,000 Females Ages 15 to 19 in Population)

Approximately one million teens become pregnant each year in the United States—the highest teenage pregnancy rate among developed countries. Ninety-five percent of these pregnancies are unintended and almost one-third end in abortions. Since 1996, the number of teen births has decreased significantly and the 2000 rate of births to 15- to 19-year-old females in Pasadena remained lower than that for the county and state. Altadena had a teen birth rate of 33.1 per 1,000 females in 1999.

	1996	2000
Pasadena	61.4	45.8
Altadena	*	**
LA County	70.3	50.2
California	70.2	46.9

* Not previously measured in the 1998 Quality of Life Index
 ** 2000 data not currently available

Source: State of California and Los Angeles County Department of Health Services.

Percent of First-Trimester Prenatal Care

First-trimester (early) prenatal care is care received during the first three months of a woman’s pregnancy. Early prenatal care is the most cost-effective way to improve the outcome of pregnancy for all women and infants. In Pasadena, the percent of women of all ages receiving first-trimester prenatal care is comparable to that of Los Angeles County and California. No data was found for Altadena.

	1990	1993	1996	1999	2000
Pasadena (Total)	74	77	84	81	86
Caucasians	90	87	91	90	93
African Americans	72	76	79	76	80
Latino	60	71	79	76	81
Asian/Pacific Islander	93	84	83	90	90
LA County	70.2	75.9	81	85	86
California	72	76	79	82	83

Source: State of California Department of Health Services.

Percent Low Birthweight Babies (Less than 2,500 Grams at Birth)

Low-birthweight babies are those weighing 2,500 grams (approximately 5.5 pounds) or less at birth. The statistic is one of the leading predictors of infant mortality. Some factors contributing to low birthweight can be late or no prenatal care, the mother’s substance abuse during pregnancy, and other environmental factors. In Pasadena and Altadena, the number of low-birthweight babies is slightly higher than in Los Angeles County and the state. The African-American population, tracked since 1990, has consistently had the highest percentage of low-birthweight babies in Pasadena; 1999 data for Altadena is consistent with this. Ethnic breakdowns are based on live birth rates within each ethnic group.

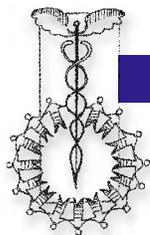
	1990	1993	1996	1999	2000
Pasadena (Total)	6.1	7.6	8.6	8.1	7.8
Caucasian	4.3	6.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
African-American	11.4	14.1	14	14.2	11.9
Latino	5.1	6.2	7.4	6.7	7.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	5.4	4.9	7.5	6.8	6.6
Altadena	**	**	**	7	***
Caucasian	**	**	**	7.5	***
African-American	**	**	**	14.2	***
Latino	**	**	**	6.7	***
Asian/Pacific Islander	**	**	**	6.8	***
LA County	6	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.4
California	5.8	6	6	6.2	6.1

** Not previously measured in the 1998 Quality of Life Index
 *** 2000 data not currently available

Source: State of California and Los Angeles County Department of Health Services.

APPENDIX

COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPROVEMENT *continued*



COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

Percent of Children Immunized by 24 Months of Age (Pasadena Public Health Department Data Only)

Over the past five years, the number of children immunized by 24 months of age at the Pasadena Public Health Department has significantly increased. Citywide data is not tracked (or is unavailable) and Altadena is measured as part of Los Angeles County.

	1995	2000
DTP 3	71%	96%
OPV3	60%	95%
MMR1	62%	94%
HIB 3	62%	81%
D4/P3/M1	43%	83%
D4/P3/M1/H3	40%	77%

Immunization Abbreviations:

- DTP 3—Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis
- OPV 3—Oral Polio Vaccine
- MMR 1—Measles, Mumps, Rubella
- HIB 3—Haemophilus influenzae type b
- D4/P3/M1—Diphtheria, Polio, MMR
- D4/P3/M1/H3—Diphtheria, Polio, MMR, Haemophilus influenzae type b

Source: Pasadena Public Health Department.

Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 Live Births)

An infant mortality rate is the number of deaths within the first year of life (0–365 days) per 1,000 live births. Maternal and child health is linked to poverty, nutrition, and environmental quality. For these reasons, infant mortality rates are considered one of the most important indicators of a community's health. In 1999, Pasadena had higher infant mortality rates than either Los Angeles County or the state. Ethnic breakdowns are based on live birth rates within each ethnic group. No data was found for Altadena.

	1990	1993	1996	1999	2000
Pasadena (Total)	7.7	12.6	8.5	7.1	7.3
Caucasian	7.8	12	8.3	7	6.9
African-American	16.3	35.6	20	18.8	23.7
Latino	3.2	8.4	7.3	4.6	4.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	4.4	0	4	0
LA County	8	7.3	5.9	5.4	**
California	7.9	6.8	5.9	5.4	**

* Not previously measured

** No 2000 data currently available

Source: State of California Department of Health Services.

Sexually Transmitted Infections (per 100,000 people)

Sexually transmitted infections have serious health consequences for those infected. Chlamydia and gonorrhea can cause pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility, and tubal pregnancy in women, and sterility in men. Untreated syphilis can affect the heart, brain, and other organs. Behavior that leads to sexually transmitted infections also increases the risk of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection. Between 1998 and 2000, reported rates of chlamydia in Pasadena have increased, while gonorrhea and syphilis rates dropped (per 100,000 people, based on 2000 census data). Rates for HIV are shown in the Community Health Improvement indicator.

		Chlamydia	Gonorrhea	Syphilis
1994	Pasadena	211.2	108.2	13.7
	LA County	245.6	101.7	3.8
1996	Pasadena	136.6	64.9	22.4
	LA County	227.4	64.5	2.4
1998	Pasadena	173.1	41	11.2
	LA County	265.4	65.9	1.3
2000	Pasadena	207.5	38	5.9
	LA County	344.9	79.2	3.4

Source: Pasadena Public Health Department.

Percent of Pasadena Unified School District Students Using Illegal Substances (Grades 5, 7, 9 and 11)

Substance abuse includes the use of alcohol, marijuana, tobacco, cocaine, and other drugs. Tobacco use is one of the leading causes of preventable death and illness in the United States. Alcohol and illicit drug abuse are associated with heart disease, cirrhosis of the liver, cancers, motor-vehicle crashes, domestic violence, teen pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and homelessness. Tracking substance use among youth is important for early substance abuse prevention. The percentages below represent the youth of PUSD who have tried each substance within the previous 30 days at the time the survey was given. Of the total students in each grade, 663 (43%) seventh-grade students were surveyed, 345 (21%) ninth-graders, and 214 (15%) eleventh-graders. The survey showed the greatest change (a decrease in all substances measured) occurring among ninth-graders.

5th Grade, 30-Day Use	1998	2001
Cigarettes	1.3	4
Alcohol	4.8	4
Marijuana	1.1	2 *
7th Grade, 30-Day Use	1998	2001
Cigarettes	13	8
Alcohol	28	24
Marijuana	7	9
9th Grade, 30-Day Use	1998	2001
Cigarettes	17	12
Alcohol	37	22
Marijuana	19	13
11th Grade, 30-Day Use	1998	2001
Cigarettes	15	15
Alcohol	35	36
Marijuana	21	18

*Statistics for lifetime use only

Note: The 1998 Quality of Life Index measured substance abuse among public and private school youth using the Day One/USC survey, which included cocaine, LSD, heroin, and other drugs that are not included in the California Healthy Kids Survey. The Day One/USC survey is no longer being used.

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2 1.

Distribution of Alcoholic Beverage Licenses By ZIP Code

The combination of both on-site and off-site licenses determines the number of alcoholic beverage licenses. On-site licenses are mainly for restaurants and places of business that allow alcohol consumption on the premises. Off-site licenses include liquor marts and grocery stores where alcohol can be purchased but cannot legally be consumed on the premises. The largest concentrations of licenses are in southwest Pasadena (mainly Old Pasadena) and east Pasadena.

	1991	1995	1998
91101	55	64	53
91103	32	36	40
91104	36	37	37
91105	63	84	76
91106	28	30	28
91107	64	73	84
91001	*	*	27
TOTAL	278	324	345

*Previous editions of the Quality of Life Index did not include Altadena (91001).

Source: United Way of Greater Los Angeles.

Ratio of Alcohol Outlets to Estimated Population

The ratio of alcohol outlets to the population is the total of on-site and off-site licenses as compared to the area population.

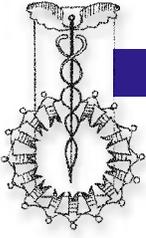
	1991	1995	1998
Pasadena	1/417	1/462	1/422
Altadena	*	*	1/1,580

*Previous editions of the Quality of Life Index did not include Altadena.

Source: United Way of Greater Los Angeles, 2 Census.

APPENDIX

COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPROVEMENT *continued*



COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

Average Number of Weekly 12-Step Program Meetings Conducted in Pasadena/Altadena

Many 12-step programs exist in Pasadena/Altadena; below are three examples. Numbers of meetings vary yearly.

	1992	1995	2000
Alcoholics Anonymous	73	80	74
Cocaine Anonymous	30	21	14
Narcotics Anonymous	4	11	28

Sources: www.alcoholics-anonymous.org, www.cagroup.org, www.na.org.

Number of Recovery Beds Available in Pasadena and Altadena

Currently, we believe there are five residential rehabilitation facilities and nine sober living homes in Pasadena. Residential rehabilitation facilities provide temporary housing for up to six months and active rehabilitation services (including job training). Sober living homes are permanent supportive housing that offers individual and group counseling on-site for persons of low income. In contrast to transitional facilities, residents are allowed to stay at sober living homes on an indefinite basis.

	1990	1995	2000
Residential Treatment Beds	187	335	317
Sober Living Beds	140	181	175

Source: 2 -2 5 Consolidated Plan, City of Pasadena.

Ten Leading Causes of Death in California in 1999: Cause-Specific Death Rates per 100,000 Population (Based on Census 2000 Population)

This chart represents the top ten leading causes of death in California in 1999. Local and County rates are compared to the State rankings. Death rates vary from year to year and many are influenced by factors such as demographics/socio-economic differences, and disparate risk factors. Leading causes of death may also vary from year to year. For instance, in 1998, homicide appeared as one of the ten leading causes of death among Californians, while Alzheimer's disease did not. In 1999, Pasadena had a higher total of crude number of deaths per 100,000 people than Altadena, Los Angeles County, and California.

	Pasadena	Altadena	LA County	California
Diseases of Heart	333.8	260.5	210.1	206.4
Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	193.1	157.2	141.4	156.1
Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke)	55.4	72.8	46.6	53.4
Chronic Obstructive Respiratory Disease	43.8	4.7	31.8	38.9
Accidents	28.5	16.4	21	26.4
Influenza/Pneumonia	46.2	18.8	23.6	23.7
Diabetes	19.2	11.7	19.1	17.7
Alzheimer's Disease	14.6	7	8.1	11.6
Cirrhosis	17.7	12.4	11	10.5
Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)	10	7	7.7	9
All Other Causes	133.1	105.6	105.8	119.4
Total Deaths	895.4	711.1	626.2	673.1

Source: State of California and Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, Death Records.

2000 CENSUS-GENERAL DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics

	PASADENA	ALTADENA
Total Population	133,936	42,610
Sex		
Male ¹	65,495 (48.9%)	20,397 (47.9%)
Female	68,441 (51.1%)	22,213 (52.1%)
Race		
White	71,469 (53.4%)	20,156 (47.3%)
Black or African American	19,319 (14.4%)	13,388 (31.4%)
American Indian and Alaskan Native	952 (0.7%)	247 (0.5%)
Asian	13,399 (10.0%)	1,807 (4.2%)
Hispanic or Latino	44,734 (33.4%)	8,690 (20.4%)
Households by Type		
Total households	51,844	14,780
Family households	29,858	10,673
Households with individuals under 18 years	15,709	5,828
Households with individuals 65 years and over	11,602	3,706
Average household size	2.52	2.82
Average family size	3.3	3.29
Age		
19 years and under	34,092 (25.5%)	12,221 (28.7%)
20-54 years	72,861 (54.4%)	21,196 (49.7%)
55 years and over	26,983 (20.1%)	9,193 (21.6%)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

DATA COMPARISON CHART

Data comparison

The Data Comparison Chart is a reflection on aspects of the data within the 2001 Quality of Life Index. For each indicator category the availability of data, reliability of the data received and the amount of available outcomes data has been measured. This is a subjective rating displaying the need and value for more local data collection and communication between programs involved in each area. What is not reflected here is the difficulty of obtaining and locating the data, which shows the need for a centralized source or routine system of data collection.

Indicator Category	PASADENA			ALTADENA		
	Availability of Data	Reliability of Data Received	Outcomes Data Availability	Availability of Data	Reliability of Data Received	Outcomes Data Availability
Living Wage	***	**	**	***	**	**
Employment and Economic Development	***	***	***	**	**	**
Childcare	***	**	**	***	**	**
Housing Affordability	***	**	**	***	**	**
Homelessness	***	***	***	N/A	N/A	N/A
Academic Achievement	***	***	*	***	***	*
Community Involvement in Public Education	**	**	*	**	**	*
Literacy and Life-long Learning	**	**	**	**	**	**
Civic Involvement	**	***	*	*	***	*
Arts and Culture	**	***	**	*	*	*
Neighborhood Engagement	*	**	*	*	**	*
Community Safety	***	***	**	**	***	*
Transportation	***	***	***	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air and Water Quality	***	***	*	***	***	*
Valuing Our Open Space	***	***	*	**	***	*
Sustainable Environment	***	***	*	***	***	*
Access to Healthcare	***	**	***	***	**	***
Community Health Improvement	***	***	***	***	***	*

*** HIGH

** MEDIUM

* LOW

N/A-NOT APPLICABLE

GLOSSARY

Glossary of terms

Academic Performance Index (API)—A California measure of a public school’s academic performance and growth

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)—A human viral disease that undermines the body’s ability to defend itself from infection and disease

Activism—The practice based on direct action to effect changes in social conditions, governments, etc.

AFDC—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, which provides transitional financial assistance to families; now TANF (Temporary Aid to Needy Families)

ARTS Bus—Pasadena’s Area Rapid Transit System, a free transit service between many of the city’s residential neighborhoods and retail, business, and entertainment centers

AQMD—The South Coast Air Quality Management District, an air pollution control agency

California Environmental Quality Act—A 1970 state act that monitors land development through a permitting process

California Public Schools Accountability Act—Creates a new educational accountability system for California public schools to improve the academic achievement of all students

CSU—California State University

CalWORKs—A program to help people on Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) find jobs; also provides services such as child care and transportation

Chronic conditions—Medical conditions with a long duration or frequent reoccurrence (for example, arthritis, depression)

City commissions—An advisory body created by City Council to help City Council make various decisions in various areas

Crude birth rate—The birth rate determined by the number of live births divided by the estimated population

Crude death rate—The death rate determined by the number of deaths divided by the estimated population

Curb-to-curb service—Transportation service from starting place to destination

DHHS—The Department of Health and Human Services, a Federal agency designated to protect the health of all Americans and provide essential human services

DUI—Driving under the influence of a controlled substance, such as drugs or alcohol

E. coli—Escherichia coli bacteria; an emerging cause of food-borne illness

Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)—A refundable Federal tax credit for eligible individuals and families who work and have earned an annual income under \$32,121

Family child care homes—Home-based providers who may or may not be licensed by the state

Federal Poverty Level—The official income level for poverty decided by the Federal government, the basis for many low-income assistance programs

Gentrification—The restoration of deteriorated urban property, often resulting in displacement of lower-income people

General Relief—Provides temporary cash aid to individuals who are ineligible for Federal or state programs

GATE—The Gifted and Talented Education program, a state program available at Pasadena Unified School District

Greenhouse effect—An effect of environmental pollution, which negatively warms the Earth

Healthy Families—California’s (SCHIP) state-funded health coverage program for children who meet eligibility requirements

HUD—The Department of Housing and Urban Development, a Federal department responsible for housing needs and with the improvement and development of urban areas

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)—An infectious agent that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

Immunization—To make a person resistant to a disease

Inpatient—A person admitted as a patient who receives treatment in a hospital, or a term describing a procedure performed on that patient

Landfills—A method of waste disposal in which garbage and trash are buried in low-lying ground

Licensed center care—Any institutional care, day or residential, licensed by the state (for children, seniors, people with disabilities, etc.)

LEP—Limited English Proficiency, where the primary language spoken or read is not English

Managed care insurance—Health care covered by private, state, or Federal programs that establish parameters for participants

Medi-Cal—California's version of the Medicaid program; funded jointly by the state of California and the Federal government, determined by financial need at any age

MTA—The Metropolitan Transit Authority, which serves as transportation planner, coordinator, designer, builder, and operator for Los Angeles County

MWD—The Metropolitan Water District, a consortium of 26 cities and water districts that provides drinking water to Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura county areas

Minimum wage—The lowest rate of hourly pay for an employee allowed by law or contract

National Historic Places—A nationwide inventory of sites and objects that are important to the history of a local community, the state, or the nation

National Institute for Literacy—An independent Federal organization leading literacy efforts

Natural resources—Naturally occurring materials such as coal or wood that can be used by people

Nonprofit organization—A Federal designation for an organization with funds and programs managed by its own trustees or directors, established to maintain or aid activities serving the common welfare

Outpatient—A person who receives treatment at a hospital or clinic without being admitted as a patient, or a term describing a procedure performed on that person

PTA—Parent Teacher Association (sometimes also Parent Teacher Student Association, or PTSA)

PCC—Pasadena City College

PERT—Pasadena Emergency Response Training

PPHD—Pasadena Public Health Department

PUSD—Pasadena Unified School District

Per capita—Of, by, or for each individual

Pesticides—A chemical substance used to kill pests, such as rodents and insects

Pocket parks—Small community-based parks

Public policy—The study of specific policy problems and governmental responses to them

Reimbursement rates—Funds received from managed care programs that partially cover the costs of care for health care providers

Section 8 housing—A HUD-sponsored Federal housing choice voucher program that allows low-income people to rent in designated housing; the participation of property owners is voluntary

Service Planning Area 3 (SPA 3)—A Los Angeles County designation for the San Gabriel Valley, including Pasadena; the county has eight service planning areas

Sexually transmitted infections (STI)—Infections that are passed from one person to another as a result of sexual activities

SCAG—The Southern California Association of Governments, a voluntary organization created to meet and resolve regional quality of life challenges and to resolve regional differences

Subsidize—To contribute money to somebody or something, especially in the form of a government grant to a private company, organization, or charity to help it continue to function

Sustainable—Maintaining an ecological balance for future availability

Therm—Measurement of a unit of energy

Title I funds—A Federally sponsored program addressing the link between family poverty and low student achievement; schools receive Title I funding based on their numbers of low-income students

Trace metals—Metals such as mercury, copper, and chromium found in very small amounts

UC—University of California

Urgent care—A patient treatment center for non-emergency care

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)—Pollutants released into the air that are measured by the number of tons released per year; these include sulfur and nitrogen oxides that cause "acid rain"