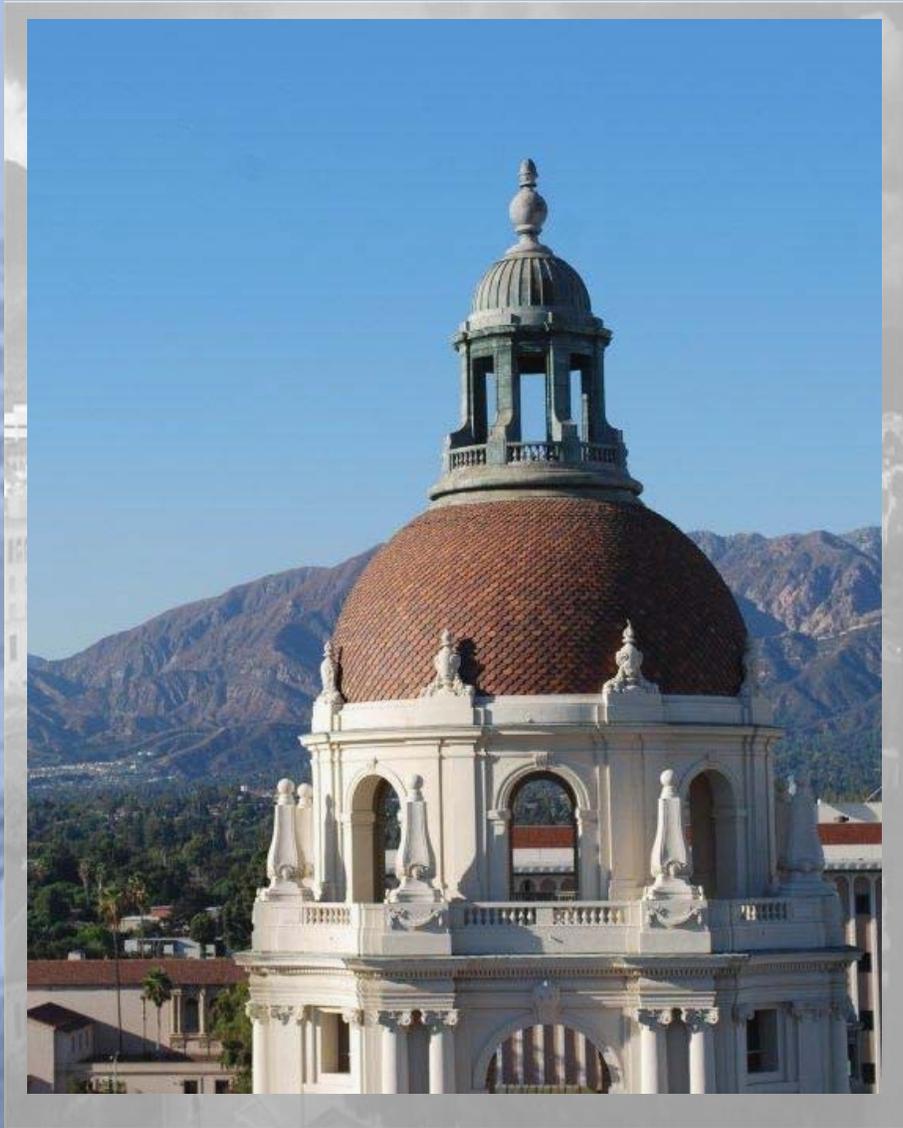


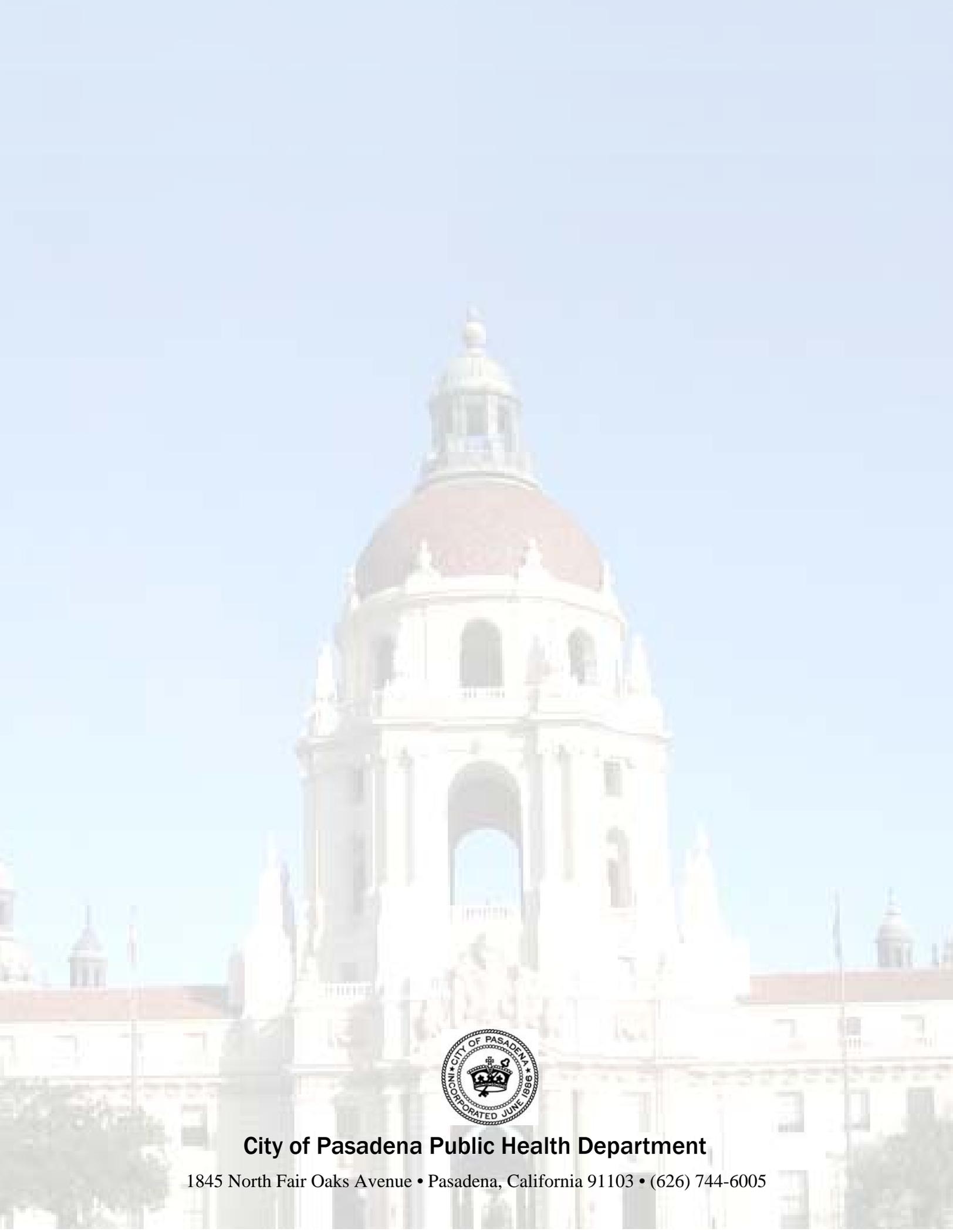
PASADENA/ALTADENA

**QUALITY OF
LIFE**

2011 INDEX



CITY OF PASADENA PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT



City of Pasadena Public Health Department

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

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FOREWORD

Dear Friends, Partners and Colleagues,

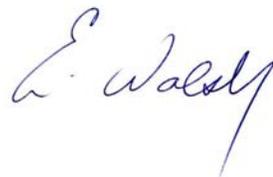
The City of Pasadena Public Health Department is proud to present the *2011 Quality of Life (QOL) Index* for the city of Pasadena and its neighbor, unincorporated Altadena. In a city as distinguished as Pasadena, it is important to have a comprehensive public health approach to assess and review the strengths and opportunities for improvement in our City.

A major shift is occurring in the world of public health in terms of how we define risk factors and population health status. Social determinants in society and the external environment also affect the health of individuals. These factors include one's ability to earn a livable wage, have equal access to health care, obtain affordable housing, breathe clean air and have quality water, and to have opportunities to use open space to play and to be physically active. These indicators that correlate with a population being healthy are called the social determinants of health and are represented in the *2011 QOL Index*.

If communities are to be healthy, each indicator discussed in the *QOL Index* must not only be analyzed, but policies and programs should be in place to improve the health outcomes for each indicator.

In our quest to bring the greatest quality of public health possible to the residents of Pasadena/Altadena, we have partnered with many local agencies, including the Pasadena Unified School District, the Mayor's Office, and the City Manager, as well as a multitude of community partners. We are thankful for their invaluable input and support in the creation of this document. It has been nine years since the last *Quality of Life Index* was published and we are thrilled to be able to provide this public health resource for our community.

Sincerely,



Eric G. Walsh, MD, MPH
Director/Health Officer
Pasadena Public Health Department

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The level of community participation that is required to develop a document like the *2011 Quality of Life Index* is extensive and encompassing. With that said, on behalf of the Pasadena Public Health Department (PPHD) staff, we would like to say thank you to all those who helped to shape and create this Index. Your hard work and dedication to the City of Pasadena and Altadena is what makes this area such a wonderful place to live.

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

Nonprofits and Collaboration

Accessibility and Disability Commission, Pasadena
AIDS Service Center
Altadena Family Center
Altadena Neighborhood Watch Association
Altadena Town Council
Arts and Culture Commission
California Healthy Kids Survey
Casa Maria
Child Care Information Services
Community Health Alliance of Pasadena
Ecumenical Council of Pasadena
Elizabeth House
Family Community Council
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 and Design Academy
Pasadena Mental Health
Pasadena Neighborhood Associations
Pasadena Red Cross
Pasadena Senior Center
Rainbow Coalition
Senior Commission, Pasadena
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

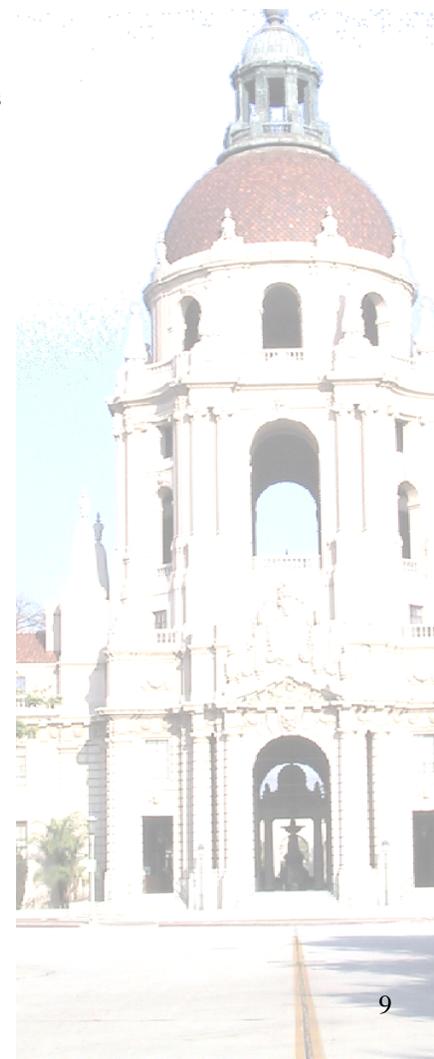
California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control
California Department of Education
California Department of Public Health
City of Pasadena Departments:
City Mayor's Office
City Manager's Office
Finance
Fire
Human Services and Recreation
Planning
Police
Public Health
Public Library, Municipal Information Services
Public Works
Transportation
Water and Power
LAC Department of Children and Family Services
LAC Department of Health Services
LAC Department of Public Health
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
Pasadena Unified School District (PUSD)
United States Census Bureau

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INTRODUCTION

QUALITY OF LIFE

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PASADENA/ALTADENA

The Pasadena Public Health Department is pleased to release the 2011 *Quality of Life Index*, a snapshot of the health and well-being of the City of Pasadena and Altadena. The format follows the 2002 report, describing the communities of Pasadena and Altadena through narrative explanations and

accompanying statistics, but we have included new measures representing changes in data sources and new issues. The goal is to present a well-rounded picture describing areas of both pride and concern in our community.

In any community, the people who live in, work in or come to enjoy the community will all likely experience the area in different ways. The *Quality of Life Index* is the manifestation of our collective experiences in facts, figures, and anecdotal descriptions of programs, services and efforts that make the Pasadena and Altadena area a better place to live.

Who Are We?

Pasadena is a municipal 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 strain 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, is 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 (e.g. environment, health, housing, transportation) with short explanations about the importance and relevance of each category. The audience for the original *Index* was mainly professional, 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 of the *Index* substantially changed, and its possible audience of readers broadened to include the general public.

This edition is an update of the 2002 *Index*, and it continues the tradition of emphasizing the interconnection between all the categories, examining the impact of our actions and decisions on the future of our community.

The Process

The information for this year's *Index* represents a comprehensive, cross-sectional culmination of data research and analyses by private community partners, government entities, and other representatives. Finding accurate measures for some of these indicators has proved a challenge. Many statistics – especially those representing income, housing needs and community health – are based on the best estimates available at the time of publishing.

Next Steps

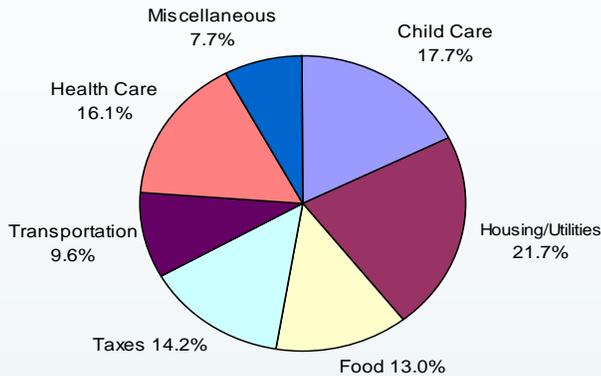
We hope that the 2011 *Quality of Life Index* will serve as a tool for discussion and planning in our community. While we tried to remain balanced in our presentation of information, space constraints prevented us from including all of the information available on many issues. In some areas, we focused 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 utilize the references to access additional information for a deeper understanding of the issues presented.

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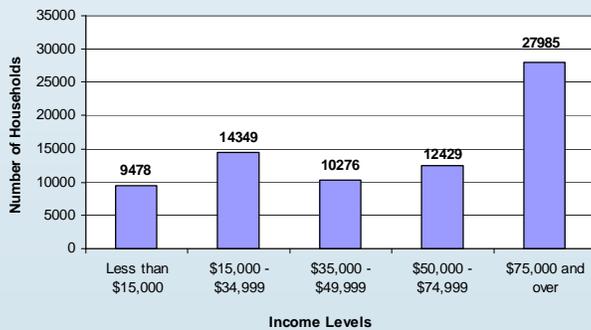
LIVING WAGE

Estimated Basic Family Budget for Los Angeles County (2010)



The California Budget Project's 2010 estimate for the expected budget of a Los Angeles County family of four with two working parents represents a standard of living that covers only basic expenses, allowing little room for "extras" such as college savings, vacations, or unexpected medical expenses. In order to support a modest standard of living, this report estimates that: A family with two working parents needs an annual income of \$75,500, which is equivalent to each parent working full-time for an hourly wage of \$18.15. This report illustrates the difficulties that families face in meeting basic living expenses. The basic family budgets presented in this report all require incomes much higher than those provided by minimum wage work and, in many cases, more than the median wage. Source: California Budget Project, 2010

Estimated Household Income Levels for Pasadena and Altadena (2005)



In 2005, a United Way report estimated the total number of households in Pasadena and Altadena to be around 74,517 total. The graph shows the distribution of total income levels per household varying from the very low, to low, to moderate (all below \$50,000 per year) categories. According to the United States Census Bureau, the estimated median income for 2009 was \$62,242 in Pasadena compared to the state median at \$54,828. Source: United Way Zip Code Data Book

Sources: California Budget Project, United Way, US Census Bureau, and Pasadena Unified School District.

WHAT IS A LIVING WAGE ?

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 2010, California's minimum wage is \$8.00/hour, putting California below eight other states, which is in contrast to 2002 when California had the second highest minimum wage in the nation. At \$8.00 per hour, a full-time worker earns \$320 per week, or \$16,640 per year (52 weeks without paid vacations or sick days).

Federal Poverty Guidelines

Currently, the official 2010 federal poverty threshold for a family of four (two adults, two children) is approximately \$22,050. 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. In addition, the federal guidelines are not adjusted for geographic differences in the cost of living. This is an important distinction to understand. For example, the California Budget Project estimates the cost of living for Los Angeles County to be around \$75,500 for a family of four, which is drastically higher than the federal threshold of \$22,050.

The working poor are defined as individuals in families of four with at least one member reporting employment income in the past year who have a total family income below 200% of the federal poverty threshold, or \$44,100. Increasing numbers of families are falling into the category of the working poor.

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

There is a wide range of income levels in Pasadena and Altadena. According to updated data, approximately 54% of households earned a combined salary of more than \$50,000. Though at first glance it would appear that more Pasadena residents are earning \$75,000 or more, it is also possible that people are increasingly becoming less likely to be able to afford the higher cost of living and are migrating to more affordable housing outside of the jurisdiction. For example, the estimated median house or condo value in Pasadena for 2008 was \$652,400 compared to \$268,100 in 2000. In the coming years, it will be important to see how changes in the economy and the housing market affect wealth distribution in Pasadena.

Living wage status affects all members of a household. The National Health Interview Survey of 2009 reported that about 65% of children in non-impovertised families were in excellent health, compared with only 44% of children in poor families. Additionally, children in poor and near-poor families were more likely to be uninsured, have unmet medical needs, and have delayed medical care. Approximately 55% of the students in the Pasadena Unified School District live in households that are below the federal poverty guideline thresholds, showing there is room for improvement here in Pasadena.



EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

WHY IS EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IMPORTANT?

A strong economy means more opportunities to grow and thrive, and also allows for a municipal government to provide many services, including public safety, transportation and recreation. A small portion of funding for these services comes from property taxes and much of the rest comes from business taxes – both sales tax and business-to-business tax (generated by businesses within cities that work together). The level of these funds are bolstered by a strong economy.

Fostering 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 in appropriate proximity to other businesses.

Employment Opportunities Drive Economic Strength

Many job sectors within a city require workforce diversity with a variety of experience, skills 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.

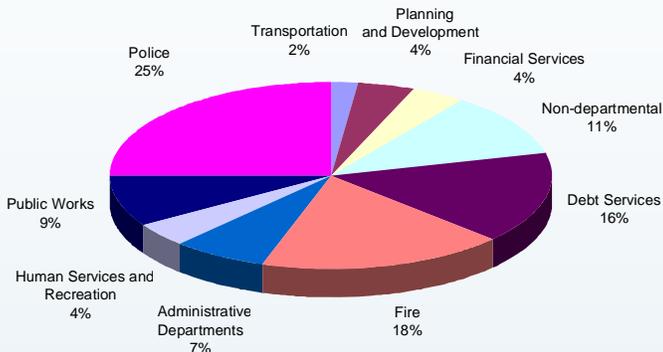
HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

Economic development in the City of Pasadena, like many others, has seen a dip during the current economic climate. 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.

The passage of Proposition 57 in the March 2004 election had a profound impact on Property Tax and Sales Tax revenues. Proposition 57 authorized the State to issue \$15 billion in bonds in order to refinance its debt. Under the repayment plan, sometimes referred to as the "triple flip," the State will divert a one-quarter cent portion of local governments' current sales tax (currently 1% of the total collected on sales within each jurisdiction) to a special fund to repay the borrowed bonds. To make up for the loss of revenue, local governments will receive an equivalent amount of property tax revenue, which is currently allocated to school districts. School districts, in turn, will receive a like amount of revenue from the State's General Fund. These diversions are intended to be revenue neutral, leaving both local governments and school districts unaffected. However, the various "flips" enable the State to incur new debt from the "new" revenue source.

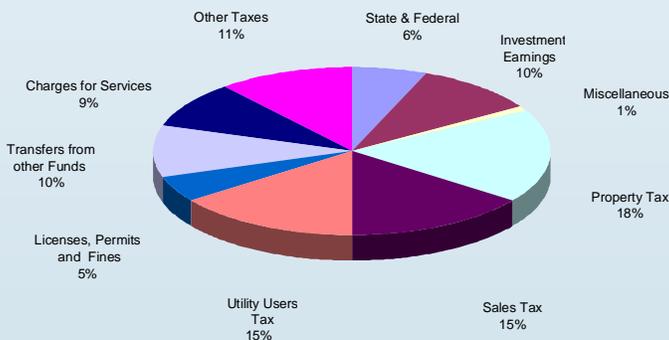
Economic opportunities for both Pasadena and Altadena are an ongoing concern. The unemployment rate for 2009 (8.90%) more than doubled since 2000 (4.10%) in Pasadena. Despite this, unemployment in Pasadena was lower than Los Angeles County (LAC), California and National levels (LAC= 11.6%, California=11.4%, National=9.3%).

General Fund Budgeted Expenses by Department (2010)



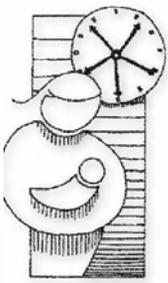
The adopted General Fund Budget for fiscal year 2010 was \$225,943,346. While this budget represented a 3.6% decrease from the prior year, it sustained direct public services, administration overhead, and debt services requirements. Source: City of Pasadena Finance Department

General Fund Budgeted Revenues (2010)



Fiscal year 2010 General Fund budgeted revenues represent best estimates for the Property Tax, Sales Tax and Utility Users Tax sources. Combined, these three sources account for approximately half of the General Fund's revenue. Source: City of Pasadena Finance Department

Sources: City of Pasadena Finance Department, California Department of Employment Development.



CHILD CARE

WHY IS CHILD CARE IMPORTANT?

Working parents need access to *safe, high-quality, and affordable* child care. High quality child care is often out of reach for families because of high cost and low availability. Low- and middle-income families spend a disproportionate percent of income on child care. A family of four earning \$44,700 (200% of the federal poverty threshold) could spend one-third of its household income on child care for two young children. The National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agency reported that families in California with an infant in full-time center care paid, on average, \$11,580 annually.

The impact of child care availability on workplace attendance and employment options can be significant. The lack of temporary child care options for sick children may cause parents to miss many days of work. Jobs that require non-traditional hours may not be possible for parents who cannot find flexible child care. Parents working in full-time positions will generally need to find and pay for child care during the hours before and after school.

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. For example, programs like Head Start provide education and family support services (nutrition, health, parent involvement) to families with income at or below the federal poverty guideline thresholds. Local assistance also comes in the form of non-profit organizations such as First 5 LA, that provide residents of Los Angeles County access to high quality pre-school programs. The State of California Department of Social Services and Child Care Information Service offers tools to locate quality day care centers, and the CalWORKS Child Care Program helps families transition from short-term to long-term child care as parents enter the workforce.

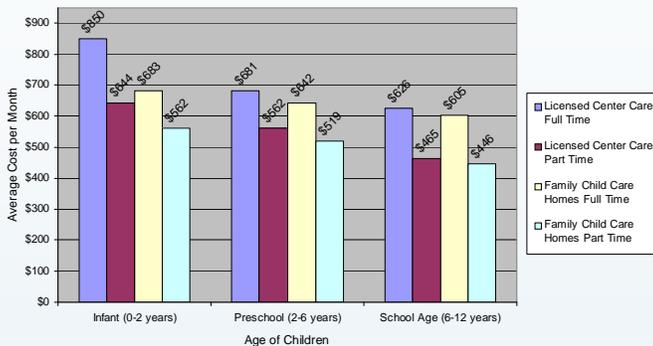
HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

In the greater Pasadena area, child care costs are generally high compared to income. 21% of Pasadena households and 15% of Altadena households had incomes of \$25,000 or less, greatly affecting affordability. Not only are costs high, but good-quality child care space is limited.

Local child care options vary in quality, partly because the average wage for child care providers is as low locally as it is nationally. According to the U.S. Dept. of Labor, the median hourly wage for child daycare workers was \$8.39 in 2008, an amount significantly lower than that for other industry employees. While we entrust the education and care of our children to teachers and caregivers, many are not paid a living wage. 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.

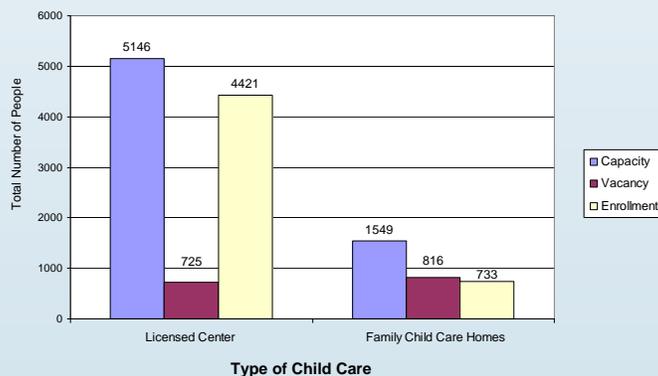
Organizations like the Child Care Information Services (CCIS) serve Pasadena and the San Gabriel Valley by connecting families and children with quality child care via subsidized care and quality programs offering resources, referrals, and child care provider training programs.

Child Care Costs in Pasadena/Altadena (2009)



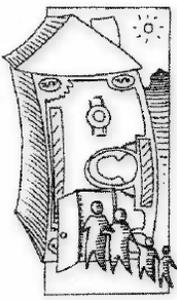
In 2009, the cost of child care ranged from \$400 per month per child to close to \$900 per month per child and was dependent upon the child's age and type of child care. Source: Child Care Information Service

Child Care Availability in Pasadena and Altadena (2009)



The method for reporting on child care makes it difficult to determine the actual number of open slots. For example, a center may have one license for 86 children that reads "Licensee serves preschool children ages 2 year until entry into first grade," and another for 15 that reads "Licensee prefers first grade and above." In addition to the maximum number of children a center is licensed to serve a center still must have staffing to accommodate that number of children at any particular time. Source: Child Care Information Service

Sources: National Association of Child Care Resources and Referral Agency, Child Care Information Service.



HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

WHY IS HOUSING AFFORDABILITY IMPORTANT?

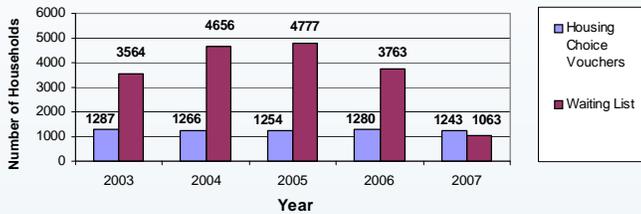
Safe and affordable housing is a basic necessity, regardless of one's income level, age, or life situation.

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

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

Overpayment occurs when a household 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.

Number of Households in Rental-Assisted Housing Programs in Pasadena by Year



The Housing Choice Voucher Program, also known as Section 8 vouchers, is the Federal government's major program for assisting very low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled to afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market. The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) allocates vouchers annually to jurisdictions nationwide. In 2010, Pasadena was allocated around 1,300 vouchers. Pasadena is required to allow applicants from around the United States to apply, but can identify preferences that the vouchers be distributed locally if the demand is high enough. The City of Pasadena also offers a "Shelter Plus Care" program for people living with disabilities. It served approximately 65 homes in 2010. Source: City of Pasadena Housing Department

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; therefore it is important for the City of Pasadena and other community partners to ensure availability for all income levels.

Overcoming Overpayment for Housing

Overpayment for housing in the greater Pasadena area is not uncommon, but the City's Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) Program provides first-time homebuyers with a federal income tax credit which increases their ability to qualify for a mortgage. The program income limit is \$83,160 for a household of 1-2 people, and \$97,020 for a household of 3 or more people. Under these conditions, Pasadena's workforce might qualify to purchase a quality condominium, but possibly only in the more affordable regions in Pasadena. As more data is collected in the next few years, it will be important to see how the drop in housing prices affects affordability in Pasadena and Altadena.

Programs Addressing Housing Needs

The Community Development Block Grant ("CDBG") Program is a federal grant program administered locally by the Pasadena Community Development Commission. More than 50 non-profit agencies in Pasadena currently receive CDBG funds to provide vital services to the community. Some examples of CDBG-funded activities in Pasadena include housing services such as housing rehabilitation, public facilities improvement, and fair housing services. Services also include food assistance, tutoring, health services, small business assistance, and senior services.

Pasadena is dedicated to increasing availability of quality housing to its residents through various programs. In addition to the HUD Housing Vouchers and the Shelter Plus Care Program, the community offers Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA), which serves five households for people living with HIV/AIDS, and HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME), which provides assistance to about 50 households in crisis.

Average Housing Prices in Pasadena, Altadena, and Los Angeles County

	Aug-01	Aug-07	Aug-08	Jun-09	Jun-10
Altadena	\$260,500	\$640,000	\$490,000	\$492,500	\$534,500
Pasadena	\$324,500	\$650,000	\$585,000	\$533,500	\$536,500
L.A. County	\$251,508	\$540,000	\$440,000	\$325,000	\$335,000

From August 2001 to June 2010, the average Pasadena/Altadena home price increased by more than \$200,000. Although there has been a decrease from Pasadena's 2007 house prices, it has not been as dramatic as other locales nationwide. Source: California Association of Realtors

Sources: City of Pasadena Housing Department, California Association of Realtors.



HOMELESSNESS

WHY IS HOMELESSNESS IMPORTANT?

Numbers of homeless people in any city affect the quality of life of that city. An increase in the homeless population increases the need for health, education, housing, social, and other services that are designated to meet the specific issues of homeless individuals and families. In the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Continuum of Care model, local agencies partner to coordinate efforts to address homelessness.

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 and rising levels of unemployment, finding a new home is difficult and may become impossible.

Health Consequences for Homeless People

The lack of ongoing health care for physical or emotional problems may cause daily life functions to be overwhelming. 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. Because of lower or marginal living conditions, homelessness can cause previous conditions to 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?

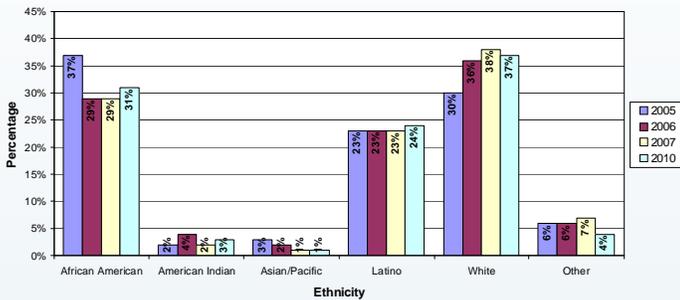
A first attempt was made to count the homeless population in 1992. Since then, the City of Pasadena and the Pasadena Housing and Homeless Coalition have continued gathering reliable data. With methods varying over time, trend analyses are difficult. However, information dating back to 1992 is available through the City of Pasadena Housing Department, which publishes an annual Homeless Count Report.

Anecdotally, we believe that homelessness decreased slightly from 1992 to 1998, but is now on the upswing. During the period between January 6 and February 4, 2000, 1,743 homeless people were counted in Pasadena. Then in 2005, the City of Pasadena Housing Department reported 1,217 persons that were homeless. In 2010, 1,137 persons were counted as homeless. These figures indicate that homelessness decreased by 20% between 2005 and 2008 but has increased by 17% between 2008 and 2010.

More People May Be At Risk for Homelessness

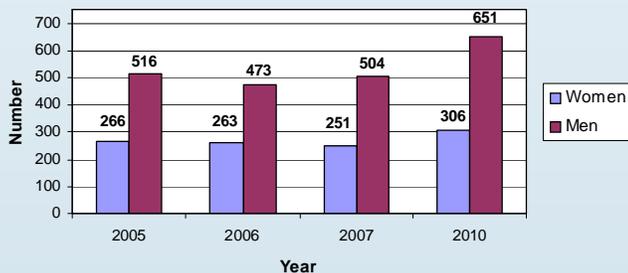
The City of Pasadena, like many large cities, has a substantial number of households that are at risk for homelessness. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2000, there were approximately 30,000 residents (nearly one of every four residents) who were members of a household whose income was \$15,000 a year or less. Of these households, approximately half (15,000 residents) were members of a household whose income was less than \$10,000. These data indicate that there is a continued need to ensure programs like the Shelter Plus Care Program, the HOME Investment Project, and Pasadena's Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) Program remain.

Percent of Homeless Adults By Ethnicity (2005-2010)



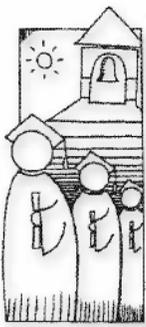
Of the 957 homeless adults counted, more than one-third (37%), or 354, were White, representing the largest ethnic group counted. African Americans represented less than one third of the adults counted (31% or 297 adults), and Latinos (24% or 230 adults) made up approximately one of every four adults. American Indian or Alaskan Natives represented 3% (29) of adults and Asian or Pacific Islanders 1% or 9 adults. Four percent (4%) or 38 adults stated "Other". Ethnicity was not recorded for homeless children. Sources: Homeless Count, Final Report 2010 made available through Pasadena Community Development Commission (PCDC), City of Pasadena Housing Department, and the Pasadena Housing and Homeless Network

Numbers of Homeless Adults By Gender (2005-2010)



In 2010, the number of homeless persons increased for both men and women. Compared to 2007, 2010 experienced a 21.9% increase of homeless women and a 29.17% increase of homeless men. The number of homeless people for whom gender was collected totaled 957 out of the total 1,137 for 2010. Sources: Homeless Count, Final Report 2010 made available through Pasadena Community Development Commission (PCDC), City of Pasadena Housing Department, and the Pasadena Housing and Homeless Network

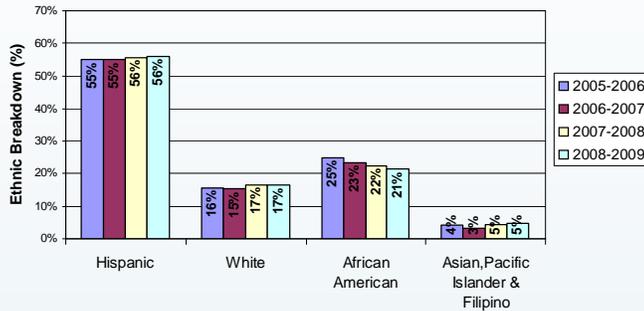
Sources: City of Pasadena Housing Department, Pasadena Community Development Commission (PCDC), and the Pasadena Housing and Homeless Network.



ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

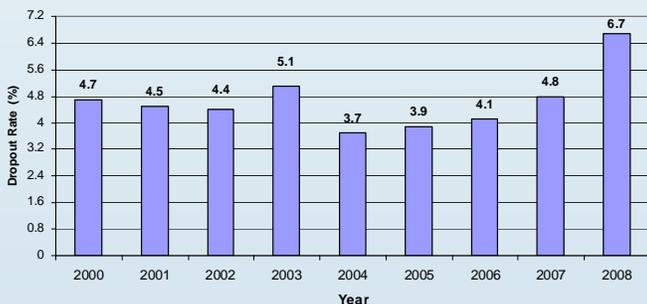
Pasadena Unified School District (PUSD)

PUSD Ethnic Diversity, 2005-2009



There were subtle changes during the 2008-2009 school year, as there was a 3% increase of Hispanics and a 7% decrease of African Americans. While the 2009 United States Census estimates Hispanic and African American residents make up 33.6% and 11.4% of the population in Pasadena, respectively, the percentages of Hispanic and African American students enrolled in the Pasadena public education system are well above population estimates. This may indicate that there are factors that cause a disproportionate amount of minorities to enroll in the public school system. Sources: California Department of Education

Dropout Rates in PUSD (Grades 9-12)



The Dropout Rate is defined as the number of students who are still eligible to enroll in school, but are no longer enrolled, divided by the total number of students. Since 2000 the dropout rates have fluctuated, with the lowest rates occurring in 2004 and the highest dropout rate occurring in 2008. It is important to minimize the number of students who drop out of school, as they typically make less money and are more likely to be unemployed. For example, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that in 2009 the unemployment rate for workers with college degrees was 4.6%, while the rate for workers without a high school diploma was 10% higher. College graduates can expect to earn 1.8 times the average amount earned by those with only a high school diploma, and 2.5 times the earnings of high school dropouts. Sources: California Department of Education, United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

WHY IS ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IMPORTANT?

Successful public education results in young adults who are prepared to meet the economic and social challenges in their future.

Performance Standards

Scores on standardized achievement tests and the numbers of graduates going on to higher education are popular measures of success in education; however, emphasis on test scores often results in more funding for math and language arts, and less for art, music and physical education which can be detrimental to the overall education of the student.

In addition, other issues may affect the ability of students to learn. They can include:

- Socio-economic disadvantages that inhibit learning.
- Families that have the means choose to pull their children from poorly performing schools, resulting in a form of reverse bussing or social class isolation for the children who remain.
- A primary language other than English or 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.
- Teacher transience or loss of experienced teachers due to budget constraints.

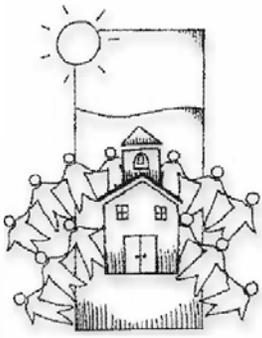
HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

The Pasadena Unified School District (PUSD) serves the communities of Altadena and Sierra Madre in addition to its namesake Pasadena, with a service area of around 76 square miles. In the fall of 2009, PUSD had 19,654 students enrolled in kindergarten through grade 12. The special education department served around 13% of the total number of students with services ranging from speech therapy to students with profound multiple disabilities.

Some additional statistics reported for 2009:

- 66.0% of the Pasadena Unified District's students, around 13,000, receive free/reduced lunches based on family income eligibility (130-185% of the Federal Poverty Level or \$27,560 for a family of four for free lunches, and \$39,220 or less for reduced lunches).
- English Language Learning Students (students for whom English is not their first language) account for 21% of PUSD students, or a little more than one in five students.
- 92.1% of PUSD's teachers are fully-credentialed, with only 3.3% of teachers working with emergency credentials.
- Of the 1,120 graduates in 2009, 446 (39.8%) students met course requirements for the University of California/California State University application process. This is higher than both the County and State average, 32.6% and 33.9%, respectively.
- The Pasadena Unified School District had 1,027 teachers and a total of 2,464 employees during the 2009-2010 academic year.

Sources: Pasadena Unified School District, California Department of Education, United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



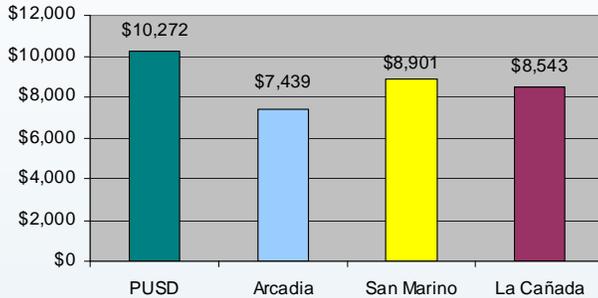
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

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 fundraising efforts are 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 promotes information sharing and develops mutual trust between communities and schools.

Per-Pupil Expenditure for Local Jurisdictions (2008-2009)



PUSD per pupil expenditures exceed those of other jurisdictions in the neighboring area. The State calculates the per-pupil revenue amount and uses that number to calculate the total funding. The total funding from the State is the per-pupil revenue times the District's total average daily attendance. Source: Education Data Partnership of the California Department of Education

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

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, it is difficult to agree 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.

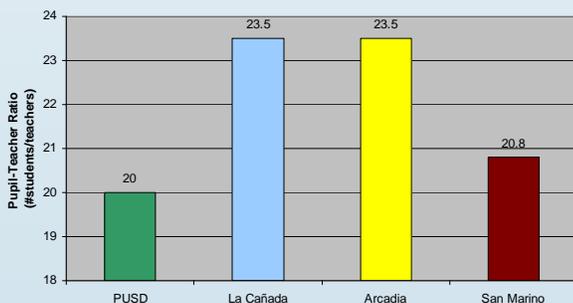
Time invested in PUSD is measured by the numbers of parents and other volunteers participating in various programs, and by feedback from principals and teachers of participating schools. Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) at each school coordinate some of these volunteer efforts, as do District and school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

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; however a great example of a successful community partnership is the Pasadena Education Foundation (PEF) which in 2009-2010 raised more than \$4.22 million from private and corporate donors (and \$6.9 million in governmental grants), with 2,520 donors in all. This money helps to fund education activities directly, displaying the importance of community involvement in education.

After-School Programs are Important

The Pasadena LEARNs program is an example of a program that positively impacts the lives of children, parents, and families by offering after-school enrichment, leadership development, and educational opportunities that are innovative. This program complements the regular school day to prepare youths for a global society. Pasadena LEARNs serves more than 3,000 students daily at 22 elementary, middle and high school campuses in PUSD.

Pupil-Teacher Ratio for Local Jurisdictions (2008-2009)



The number of students per teacher for PUSD is comparatively lower than other jurisdictions in the neighboring area. All full-time equivalent teaching positions are included in the pupil-teacher ratio, including those not assigned to classrooms. Source: Education Data Partnership of the California Department of Education



CIVIC INVOLVEMENT

WHY IS CIVIC INVOLVEMENT IMPORTANT?

An important component of a healthy community is the active participation of its citizens to help make 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 to emerge.

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, whereby community members can 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 youths, which can be integrated into academics or developed through faith-based institutions, neighborhood sports leagues, and other community organizations. Including youths in these activities nurtures a pattern of activism and involvement for our future generations.

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

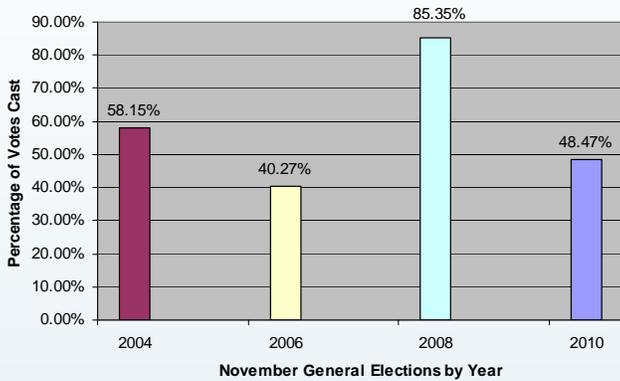
Voter Registration

The City of Pasadena is divided into seven political districts that are represented during each election. In the last four November General Elections (2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010), the City of Pasadena as a whole had turnout rates of 58.15%, 40.27%, 85.35% and 48.47%, respectively. Districts Four and Six consistently ranked the highest in terms of percent voter turnout. Districts that consistently had the lowest turnout were the 3rd and 5th Districts. In fact, those districts ranked low consistently for each November election. Because these data are so consistent, they indicate there may be opportunity to target certain areas within the City to encourage voter turnout.

Community Activism

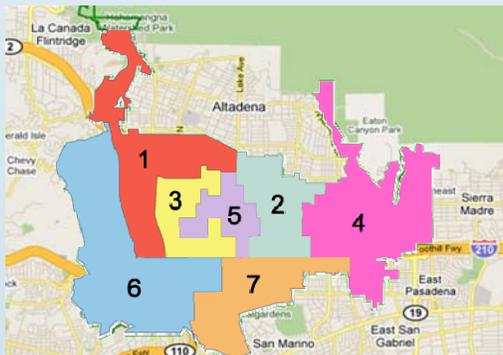
Pasadena is known for its high level of civic involvement. Numerous community initiatives involve agencies, residents, government, and businesses working together to find new solutions to ongoing community concerns: health care access for insured and underinsured people, mental health, housing and homelessness, substance abuse prevention and treatment, violence prevention, and issues involving school-aged children.

Voter Participation Rates for the November 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010 General Elections



Voter participation is the total number of people who voted out of the number of people who are registered to vote in the jurisdiction. Though voting is an important civic duty, participation varies drastically from year to year. The data indicate that Presidential elections generally encourage voter participation, with 2004 and 2008 garnering higher participation rates. There was an extraordinary participation rate of 85% in the 2008 election. Source: Los Angeles County Registrar's Office

Map of the Political Districts in Pasadena



For every election the Los Angeles County Registrar's Office records votes cast in Pasadena and separates them by political district (see above). All results are then made available for citizens to see how their community voted for each issue/candidate. Data from the most recent elections show that the jurisdictions differ both in voter turnout and political views. Source: City of Pasadena

Sources: Los Angeles County Registrar's Office, City of Pasadena.



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 encourages 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 more academic subjects.

Architecture and Preservation

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

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

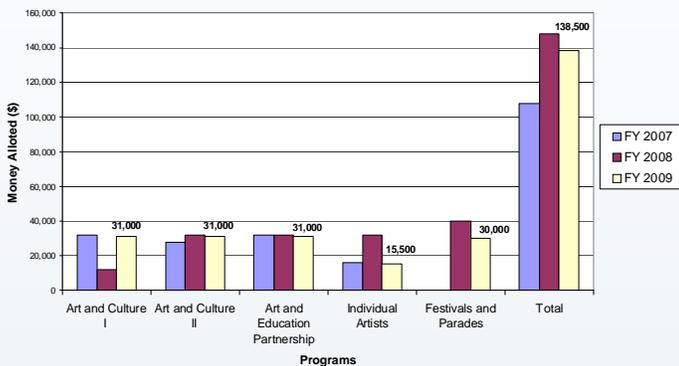
The strong cultural heritage of Pasadena is evident in all areas of civic life. Pasadena has two international academic institutions, the Art Center College of Design and the California Institute of Technology (Caltech), and two renowned cultural centers: the Norton Simon Museum and the Huntington Library,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

The Cultural Affairs Division in the City of Pasadena Planning and Development Department works to enhance the City by marketing Pasadena as a cultural destination through its multi-institutional initiatives, producing an annual "ArtNight," supporting the arts through grants programs, and by developing the City's first Public Art Master Plan.

Public Art and Cultural Tourism Enhance the Community

- The Cultural Affairs Division developed a new rotating Public Art Exhibition Program.
- The Storefront Art Program utilizes vacant storefronts on North Lake, South Lake, and Lamanda Park as a revitalization tool for both property owners and artists to display art.
- 2009's fall ArtNight attracted 15,000 attendees, bolstering the economy with an estimated \$360,000 in local revenues.
- Two student ArtWall exhibitions were posted at City Hall, including works by more than 60 Pasadena Unified School District students from all council districts.
- The 121st Annual Tournament of Roses Parade, post-parade viewing area, and Rose Bowl is estimated to have generated more than a million visitors.

Pasadena Cultural Affairs Grant History, 2007-2009



The City of Pasadena Cultural Affairs Division coordinates the Art and Culture Grant program to sustain and support local artists. To ensure that organizations of similar resources are reviewed together during the panel process, applicants are divided into two separate categories: Art and Culture I - for those organizations with budgets \$500,000 or less and Art and Culture II - with budgets above \$500,000. The Arts and Education Partnership Grant Program (previously known as Artists-in-the-Schools) has been redesigned to include arts education opportunities offered by partnerships of arts organizations and community/service organizations. The Individual Artists portion represents grants that will generally support marketing costs and artists' fees in order to produce events that foster accessibility, cultural diversity, and geographic equity. The final piece of funding is for festivals or parades: is defined as an event, or element of an event, open to the public with a defined cultural or artistic purpose. Source: City of Pasadena Planning and Department, Cultural Affairs Division

Numbers of Local Landmarks in Pasadena, 1992-2009

Type of Designation	1992	1998	2000	2008	2009
Landmarks	45	51	53	107	121
Landmark districts	1	1	2	17	16
Individual properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places	48	67	84	90	97
Districts listed in the National Register of Historic Places	2	7	7	9	11

Pasadena's older, architecturally significant, intact buildings are perhaps the strongest physical contributors to the city's identity as a unique historic community. Strong infrastructure helps motivate a sense of pride for the community. The trend in local landmarks is continuing to rise. Source: City of Pasadena Planning and Development Department, Cultural Affairs Division

Source: City of Pasadena Planning and Development Department, Cultural Affairs Division.



NEIGHBORHOOD ENGAGEMENT

Neighborhood Connections Office

Neighborhood Connections was established in 1987 to foster better communication between residents and city government. The objective of the Neighborhood Connections Office is to promote and foster participation and communication as a neutral liaison among neighborhood organizations, elected representatives, and city staff to facilitate the resolution of neighborhood problems.

- To create a partnership between the city and its neighborhoods in order to provide the neighborhoods with tools and resources for planning and development which reflect their needs and values.
- To strengthen and coordinate city departments' responses to neighborhood problems and requests for help.
- To foster cooperation and consensus among diverse interests within neighborhoods and to encourage the constructive settlement of disputes involving neighborhood groups, the city and others.
- To facilitate communication between the neighborhoods regarding common concerns.
- To educate the public about the organizational structure of the City of Pasadena and its services.
- To encourage and facilitate rebuilding of strong neighborhood involvement as an important social activity in our modern society which tends to emphasize isolation and individualism.

Pasadena Neighborhood Leadership Institute (PNLI)

The Pasadena Neighborhood Leadership Institute (PNLI) is an interactive training program designed to empower emerging, locally based leaders. Initiated by Mayor Bill Bogaard to strengthen the Pasadena community, the program was created in partnership with Flintridge Foundation and Pasadena Community Foundation, and is administered by the City of Pasadena's Neighborhood Connections office. It was designed:

- To continue the development of leaders from the city's diverse neighborhoods who are committed to effective action on local issues.
- To increase the participants' capacity to improve the quality of life in their neighborhoods and the city through team-oriented problem solving.
- To link participants with community resources, local institutions, government and social service agencies so that successful, creative solutions can be implemented.
- To link participants to representatives from other neighborhoods so that information sharing and support systems are developed between neighborhood groups.

Sources: City of Pasadena Human Services and Recreation Department, Neighborhood Connections Program; City of Pasadena Police and Fire departments; Los Angeles County Sherriff's Department.

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.

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 increases.

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

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

Neighborhood-based associations are strong in both Pasadena and Altadena. Pasadena has approximately 86 neighborhood associations, many of which began as neighborhood watch groups. Current revised estimates reveal 433 neighborhood watch groups in Pasadena and more than 100 in Altadena. These associations are formed around both needs and common interests, and are defined by geographic area. Their existence indicates that residents are tackling local issues through a hands-on and proactive approach.

Organized neighborhoods improve local access to services and resources through neighborhood associations and social service institutions. Neighborhood associations such as Garfield Heights, Bungalow Heaven, and Historic Highlands have annual home tours which help build relations within their neighborhoods. Neighbors also double as a vehicle to help others appreciate historic homes and neighborhoods.

Neighborhood Outreach Worker Program (NOW)

The purpose of the NOW program is to empower gang-impacted youths to successfully transition to productive, self-sufficient life away from gangs and violence. The NOW program employs youths who are receptive to a pathway out of gangs and violence. The workers acquire new skills that prevent youth gang involvement and community violence, and facilitate youths reaching out to their younger counterparts in schools, parks, teen centers, neighborhoods, and elsewhere to prevent youth gang involvement and community violence.

Pasadena and Altadena Benefit From Citizen Involvement

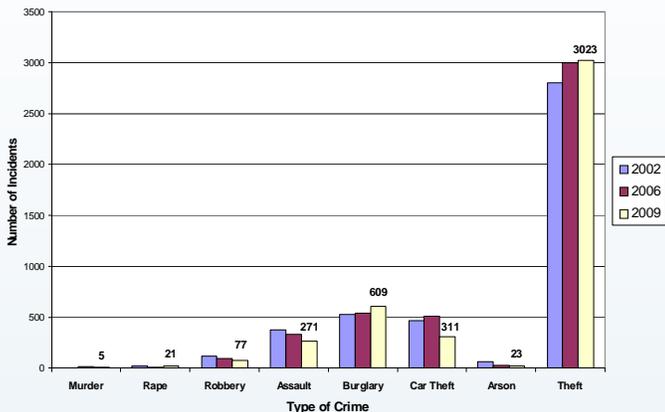
Although it is sometimes difficult to quantify, the system of neighborhood associations:

- *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 groups rally around issues such as mass transit, commercial development, and Rose Bowl Stadium usage.



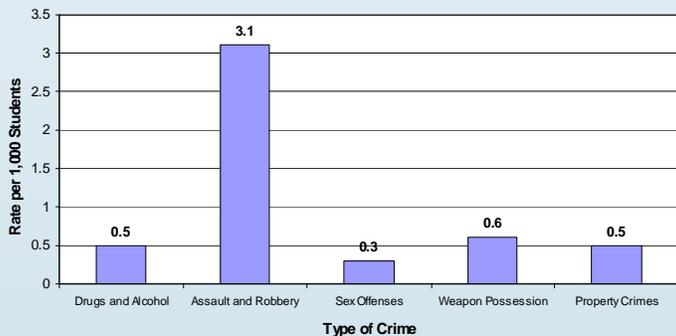
COMMUNITY SAFETY

Incidence of Crime in Pasadena by Year



The data shows that in the last few years, comparing 2009 to 2002, overall crime in Pasadena has declined, with the exception of incidence of burglary and theft which have risen. There has been a significant decrease in assault, arson, car theft and robbery rates, and serious crimes like rape and murder which have fluctuated but still remain low. (Classification definitions: Murder: 'Non-negligence Manslaughter'; Rape: 'By Force'; Robbery: 'With armed weapon'; Assault: 'Felony or Aggravated'; Burglary: 'Residential'.) Source: Pasadena Police Department, Monthly Statistical Report (Annual Report)

Crime Rates for PUSD (per 1,000 students) (2007-2008)



These data represent the rate of crimes per 1,000 students enrolled in PUSD for the academic year 2007-2008. The numbers reflect a striking change in statistics from the last Quality of Life Report published in 2002. At that time ('99-'00), PUSD led the State in property crimes; however, since then, property crimes in PUSD have been reduced significantly. Assault and battery may appear high; however, it is the relatively low levels of the other indicators that make it appear excessive. In fact, assault and battery levels are consistent with the numbers published in the 2002 Quality of Life Report. Source: Pasadena Unified School District, Office of Child Welfare, Safety and Attendance

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.

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

Community safety is a reflection of a coordinated effort between many agencies, including the City's Fire Department. In 2009, the Fire Department responded to a total of 31,717 incidents. Of that, 75% was medical and 18% were for fire-related incidents.

Police and Community Involvement

A main priority of the Pasadena Police Department is to establish trusting relationships with the community, in adhering to the "Pasadena Way" to promote service and excellence. The "Pasadena Way" emphasizes comprehensive and constructive ways to continually improve the role of a community officer to protect the lives and security of Pasadena residents and visitors. In February 2010, the Police Department launched an e-policing website to create a line of communication between the Department and the community. This website provides current, valuable safety information in an effort to ensure that residents become more familiar with their neighborhoods and can access up-to-date safety information for their area. Community-police dialogues are also held to facilitate communication with the Department.

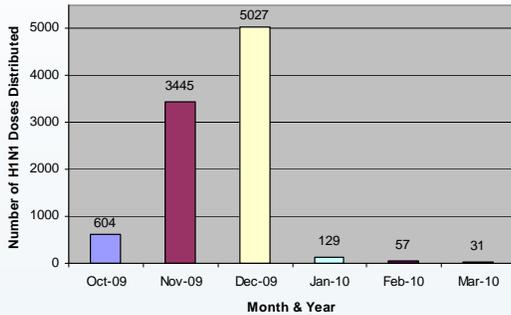
The Homeless Outreach Psychiatric Evaluation (HOPE) Team utilizes public safety officers along with registered nurses to address the needs of the homeless community in Pasadena. The HOPE team provides mental health support and law enforcement response to those in need of social services. This growing relationship with typically underserved members of the community promotes trust and awareness of crisis management resources. HOPE Team officers are trained in crisis communications, Violence Threat Risk Assessment (VTRA), and Suicide-Homicide Bomber Terrorist Response, and have completed Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Training Academies in the State of California. HOPE Teams also specialize in multi-agency, long-term psychiatric problem solving, including suspected suicidal/homicidal subjects.

Sources: City of Pasadena Police Department, City of Pasadena Fire Department, and the Pasadena Unified School District.



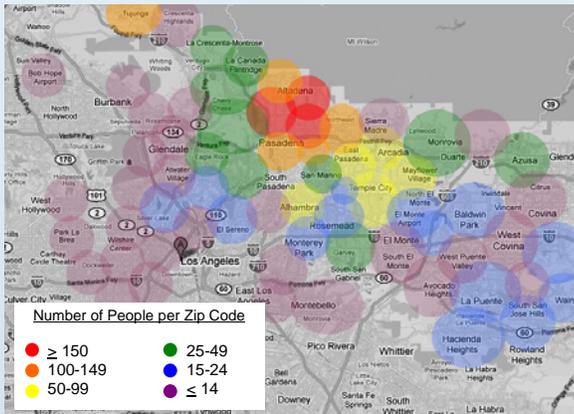
COMMUNITY READINESS

Number of H1N1 Vaccines Distributed by the Pasadena Public Health Department by Month, 2009-2010



During the H1N1 Influenza response, the Pasadena Public Health Department distributed almost 10,000 free influenza vaccines throughout the community. Utilizing a technique called PODs, or Points of Dispensing, the Department distributed large amounts of medications to the public in a short amount of time. This method would be used in the event of emergency situations as well. In October, November and December 2009, the Public Health Department organized PODs at local elementary schools, Victory Park and the Rose Bowl Stadium to provide free vaccines. Source: City of Pasadena Public Health Department

Distribution of H1N1 Vaccines at the Rose Bowl Stadium Vaccine Clinic (POD)



The distribution of people who utilized the Rose Bowl Stadium POD were from throughout the San Gabriel Valley: almost 44% of the people who attended were from Pasadena, while 56% came from surrounding areas, showing that in the event of an emergency Pasadena will be an important resource not just for its residents, but other surrounding communities. Source: City of Pasadena Public Health Department

WHY IS COMMUNITY READINESS IMPORTANT?

With the possibility of emergencies and disasters like major fires, earthquakes, floods, acts of terrorism and the threat of pandemic influenza, it is important that a community is prepared. Through thoughtful planning and coordinating efforts, the overall effect of a disaster can be mitigated.

To achieve the highest level of emergency preparedness, it is critical that agencies, businesses, community partners, and private citizens are empowered, informed, and engaged about steps to take during a myriad of disasters. By ensuring that the inhabitants of the jurisdiction have disaster plans in place, full attention by the first responders can be turned to the life-saving missions that support the community.

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

It is important that as a City, all organizations and Departments work succinctly and with unity during disaster response and community safety activities. Depending on the type of incident, City Departments have well-defined roles and responsibilities that have been practiced over the years. Response agencies plan, train, and exercise together for an array of probable scenarios. The expertise, skills and knowledge of a great variety of agencies will be necessary in an emergency or disaster and could involve: Pasadena Police, Fire, Public Health, Transportation, Public Works; Pasadena Unified School District, Emergency Medical Services (EMS); Huntington Hospital; various County and State agencies; and many community partners.

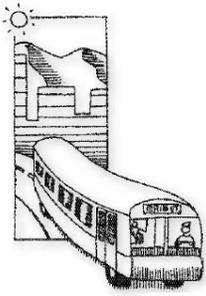
Emergency Preparedness

An example of working together to promote community safety is the Fire Department's responsibility to train all city employees and various stakeholders in the community on the National Incident Management System (NIMS), a consistent and universal system that all response agencies use to plan for and respond to emergency incidents. Each year the city conducts at least two full Emergency Operations Center (EOC) drills and several specialized training sessions that involve all City of Pasadena Departments and first responders to ensure City personnel are well-practiced in their responsibilities during emergency situations.

The Fire Department implemented the Red Flag Program for fire safety, access and time-sensitive notifications to residents. Of the lessons learned, perhaps the most startling was the evacuation difficulties the responders faced due to the crowded, narrow and winding roads. The Fire Department's recommended mitigation is a two-pronged approach to balance the difficult emergency response and evacuation issues that exist in Pasadena's urban wildland interface areas: 1) restriction of parking on days of extreme fire hazard (Red Flag conditions); and, 2) improved emergency notification within the interface areas.

The Pasadena Emergency Response Team Training (PERT) allows neighborhood associations to take public safety to the community level. This 12-hour course taught by the Pasadena Fire Department educates businesses, neighborhood associations, schools, faith groups and city employees about hands-on disaster training with fire extinguishers, first aid skills and light search and rescue. City Councilmembers have hosted PERT Boot Camps, attracting more than 100 attendees from each council district, totaling close to 650 constituents.

Sources: City of Pasadena Public Health Department, Bioterrorism and Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program; City of Pasadena Fire Department.



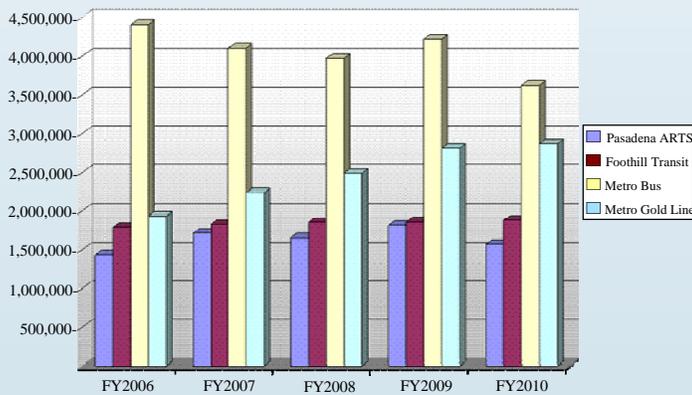
TRANSPORTATION

Transportation Mode of Choice to Work by Year in Pasadena

Trends in Journey To Work	1990	2000	2006-2008
Percent Drove Alone (inc. Motorcycle)	67.60%	71.30%	72.50%
Percent Carpool	15.20%	13.40%	9.10%
Percent Transit	5.30%	4.60%	7.00%
Percent Walk	6.80%	5.40%	7.20%
Percent Work at Home	2.80%	3.90%	4.20%
Percent Other Means (Inc. Bicycle)	2.20%	1.40%	0.00%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Between 1990 and 2008, the percentage of Pasadena residents who drove alone to work increased from 67.7% to 72.5%. During this same time period carpooling dropped, but transit use, walking and work at home all increased. As a direct correlation between jobs and housing in the Central District, the City of Pasadena's Downtown Resident Survey shows that downtown Pasadena resident workers are far more likely to walk to work, reducing the number of cars on downtown streets. Fully 30% of those who responded reported that they walk to work, a number much higher than Pasadena as a whole. In 2010, the City conducted a supplementary Downtown survey to examine non-commute trips. Respondents favored walking over biking, riding the bus or taking the Gold Line. A full 35% of the respondents stated they walk daily and another 32% stated they walk two to three times per week. Sources: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, City of Pasadena Department of Transportation

Public Transit Ridership by Year in Pasadena, 2006-2010



It is interesting to note that both ARTS and Metro Bus services had declines in ridership in Fiscal Year 2010 (-13% for ARTS and -14% for Metro); while Foothill and Metro Gold Line ridership increased slightly (1% for Foothill and 2% for Metro Gold Line). For the Pasadena ARTS, riders who use "Cash Fare Boarding" increased overall by 7 percent. This group includes the Full Fare passenger category which had a very slight increase of 1 percent and also the Youth group that had a significant increase of 15 percent. It also includes the Seniors & Disabled group which had an increase of 6 percent. Ridership in the Non-Cash Boarding category increased overall by 19 percent. Source: City of Pasadena Department of Transportation

Sources: City of Pasadena Department of Transportation, US Census Bureau American Community Survey.

WHY IS TRANSPORTATION IMPORTANT?

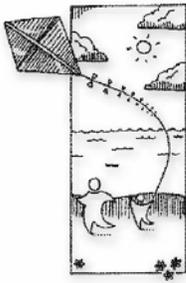
A community needs a transportation system – including public transportation and roadways – that allow easy access to jobs, schools, shopping, and services. Ideally, this system should not create more congestion, pollution, or unsafe streets as the population expands. Whether you are going to work or to the grocery store, everyone wants faster travel, more transportation options, and less traffic.

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

The projected growth in the region is expected to place even greater demands on the transportation system. Much of the urbanized area is fighting gridlock, as 95% or more of the population commutes to work or to accomplish the tasks of daily living, and another 3% to 5 % take transit or walk.

Managing the City's Transportation Network

- The City of Pasadena has continued to invest in the Pasadena Area Rapid Transit System (ARTS). In 2010 there were 26 bus routes providing coverage of the City with more than 650 bus stop locations.
- The Traffic Engineering Services Division of the Transportation Department is constantly working on improving the timing of traffic signals to reduce delay, congestion and emission. Signal synchronization for improved traffic allows for a reduction in reactive organic gases (ROG), nitrogen oxides (NOx) and particulate matter (PM10) associated with vehicle emissions.
- The City is undertaking a major upgrade that will include the addition of several traffic surveillance cameras, the completion of 22 miles of fiber optic communication system that will link more than 330 traffic signals throughout the City, and the addition of new Intelligent Transportation System (ITS). ITS has elements that inform passengers of arrival of the next bus and an automated parking guidance system that will direct motorists where to park during large events. These tools along with the City's Neighborhood Traffic Management Program (NTMP), partnerships with Police Department and traffic engineering services will provide complete and comprehensive strategies in managing the City's transportation network, thereby improving quality of life of residents. Three NTMP areas are scheduled: Los Robles/Elizabeth Area, S. Allen/San Pasqual Area and Linda Vista Area NTMP.
- Since 2004, DOT has increased the City's bikeway network by 60 miles of roadway and installed 400 new bike racks citywide. The City's Bicycle Master Plan, originally adopted in 2000, is currently being updated. The draft plan proposes 3.3 miles of Class I bike path, 16.3 miles of new bike lanes, 15.8 miles of new or improved Class III bike routes, 0.6 miles of new or improved Class III enhanced bike routes, and 11.1 miles of emphasized bikeways.
- Parking management and the daily demand for parking is a primary concern to the City. The City owns 13 parking facilities with almost 7,000 off-street spaces located in the Old Pasadena, Civic Center, Playhouse and South Lake business districts.
- While ridership on the Pasadena Dial-A-Ride (DAR) service has remained relatively the same (less than a one percent growth from 2004 to 2008), there has been a marked increase of 54% in the number of seniors and people with disabilities using the Pasadena ARTS service in 2008 as compared to 2004.



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.

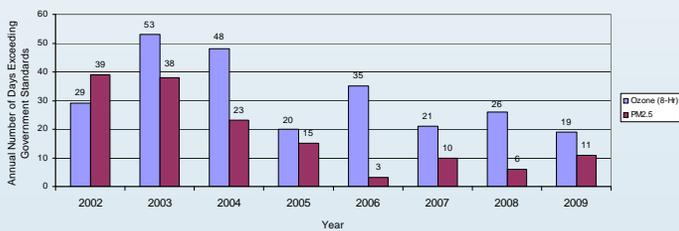
Water Quality

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. 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.

The Impact of Common Air Pollutants

Pollutants	Source	Effects	Prevention and Control
Ozone (O ₃)	Any source that burns fuel (e.g. gasoline, natural gas, wood, etc.), solvents, and pesticides	Breathing difficulties, lung tissue damage, vegetation damage	Reduce motor vehicle use, emissions through standards and inspections, limit industrial sources, and conserve energy
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	Road dust, agriculture, construction, fireplaces, and incomplete combustion of fuel	Increased respiratory diseases, lung damage, cancer and reduced visibility	Control dust sources, industrial particulate emissions, and 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 (NO ₂)	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

Average Number of Days that Pollutant Levels Exceed Government Standards in Pasadena (2002-2009)[^]



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 run-off; stabilize the soil; and help prevent erosion. They provide 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 IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

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 generally improving, making the case for continuing support to maintain pollution standards for the region.

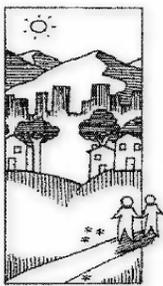
Water quality in Pasadena and Altadena currently meets all State and Federal safety standards. Pasadena Water and Power delivers water drawn from the Raymond Basin aquifer, which lies under the Pasadena area, and from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California. MWD water comes from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

*PM2.5 was used in lieu of PM10, listed in the table above, due to the availability of applicable data. The numbers refer to the size of the particulates (e.g. 2.5 micrograms in size). The smaller the number, the deeper the particle can penetrate into the lungs/respiratory system and therefore the greater damage they can cause.

[^] Government standards vary for different pollutants because California defines its own State standards for some pollutants (e.g. Ozone).

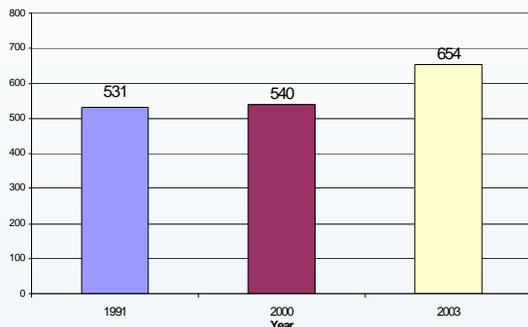
The annual number of days that particulate matter (2.5 micrograms) and ozone exceed the respective governmental standards is on the general decline; however, numbers continue to fluctuate. In 2006 there was a stark difference in the number of days exceeding government standards between a relatively low number for PM2.5, and a much higher number for ozone. As evidence by 2006, air pollutants are not necessarily directly correlated to one source/cause, highlighting the complexity of reducing pollutants from the air. Source: California Air Resources Board

Sources: City of Pasadena Department of Public Works, Parks and Natural Resources Division, California Air Resources Board.



VALUING OUR OPEN SPACE

Number of Persons per Managed Acre in Pasadena



The amount of “Managed Open Space” in Pasadena as of 2003 was 214.5 acres. “Managed Acreage” refers to land that the Pasadena Department of Public Works maintains on a regular basis, including 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 Hahamongna and Brookside Park) is unmanaged land. More recent data was unavailable at the time of publishing. Source: Pasadena Department of Public Works

Open Space Enhancement Highlights, 2010

- Completed a large habitat restoration project in the Arroyo Seco on 12 acres north of La Loma Bridge. More than 4,500 native plants, trees and shrubs, representing 55 different species, were planted. New brush clearing techniques will preserve native plants and wildflowers.
- Expanded Robinson Park by 2.5 acres, including a new football/soccer field with water-saving synthetic turf.
- Unveiled a new, 13-foot dedicated pedestrian walkway to protect pedestrians around the Rose Bowl Loop, and restored 300 feet of recreational trails in the Arroyo Seco.
- Created a butterfly garden at Hastings Branch Library with native drought-tolerant plants and butterfly-friendly plants. The garden is watered by precision spray nozzles.

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.

Open space, or green space, is vital to an urban area, and it should be available in equal amounts to every person. Increasing urbanization creates neighborhoods that are no longer conducive to outdoor play and exercise. It is important that we create and foster equal open space distribution throughout the city and encourage utilization of these valuable areas.

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

The beauty of the natural environment is one of Pasadena and Altadena’s strongest features. The 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. 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

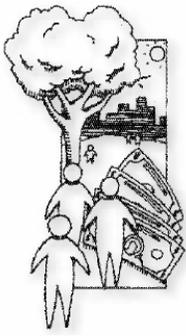
Pasadena has grown by approximately 10,000 people since 2000. Increased density in specific neighborhoods will suggest that the City target these neighborhoods for additional open space as well.

Pasadena has twenty-three parks totaling more than one thousand acres of parkland. While operationally distinct, maintenance efforts in the Arroyo Seco as well as those in all other city parks similarly strive to keep parks safe, functional, and attractive for residents and visitors. A top priority is responsible stewardship of natural resources including trees, natural areas, native vegetation and wildlife for both present and future generations. Over the past few years, the City’s parks have benefited from improvements in park maintenance service levels and the commencement and continuation of an Athletic Field Renovation Program. The development of the Arroyo Seco has also served the parks by setting a vision for Pasadena’s largest and most diverse park.

Access To Open Space

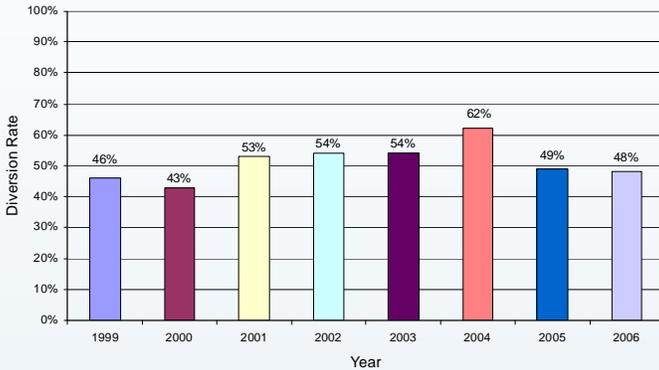
The City of Pasadena is continually working to expand access to open space. In 2010, the City of Pasadena was able to secure an additional 30 acres of parkland to expand the Hahamongna Watershed Park, and maintained the more than 60,000 trees that are part of the City’s urban forest.

Source: City of Pasadena Department of Public Works, Parks and Natural Resources Division.



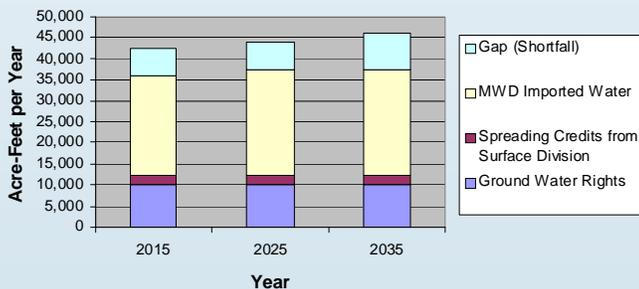
SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

Pasadena Waste Diversion Rates by Year (1999-2006)



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 adjusted for increases in population and other demographic factors. The Diversion Rates in 2006 decreased by 6% since 2002. Beginning in 2007 diversion rates we no longer available for the entire jurisdiction. California reports the annual per capita diversion rate per person. The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) and Pasadena set their own focus on successful implementation of diversion programs. Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board

Projected Status Quo Shortfall for Water Sources in Pasadena



For the first time in its history, the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) allocated its imported water supplies two years in a row, 2009 and 2010. This resulted in Pasadena Water and Power (PWP) having to impose mandatory restrictions on water use. Mandatory restrictions can be detrimental on the economy and quality of life. For example, if businesses perceive that water is not reliable they may choose not to locate in Pasadena. Although MWD's water reliability analyses show that it will be able to meet all of its future demands for water, it is based on the assumption that a comprehensive solution to the Bay Delta water source is implemented by 2025, and that local utilities meet the State's new conservation goal of 20% reduction by 2020. Source: Excerpt and data taken from the Water Integrated Resource Plan published by the City of Pasadena Department of Water and Power

Sources: City of Pasadena Department of Water and Power, California Waste Management Board, City of Pasadena Planning Department, Green City Report 2010.

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.

Water use and conservation is necessary in Los Angeles County, 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. For example, the City built its first building-integrated photovoltaic (BIPV) solar system for a new bus shelter at the Lake Avenue Metro Gold Line station. The 20-kilowatt project is the first Pasadena Water and Power-owned solar powered system. The canopy will generate about 30,000 kilowatt-hours of energy each year, enough to power six homes.

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

Pasadena is working to create new systems that ensure a sustainable environment. Highlights from the 2010 Green City Report show the steps the City is making to be more environmentally friendly.

- The City reduced its peak power demand by 4.45 Megawatts, saving almost 22,000 Megawatt-hours of energy, enough to power 3,640 Pasadena homes.
- The City completed more than 100 new solar installations citywide.
- 40 "Big Belly" solar trash compactors were placed throughout the City. The trash containers use solar power to compact waste, resulting in 80 percent less service pick-ups and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.
- 13 temporary recycling stations were instituted at the Rose Bowl Stadium to improve recycling efforts.
- The "Pasadena First: Buy Local" campaign was launched to link local businesses and City purchasing agents, with an eye on boosting Pasadena's economy.
- The City promoted community e-waste collections that recycled more than 120,000 pounds of electronic equipment.
- 860 gallons of motor oil were recycled from residents through a curbside oil collection program.
- About 81,000 gallons of hazardous waste was collected in partnership with Los Angeles County.

The Green City Report is made available through the City of Pasadena Planning Department.



ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

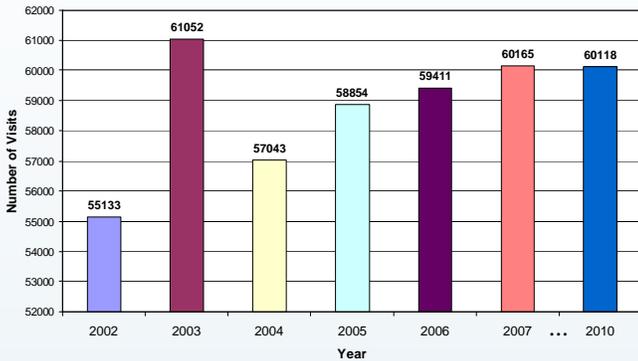
WHY IS ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE IMPORTANT?

Health care is a vital commodity that supports individuals in their ability to work, attend school, and contribute to their communities. Barriers to health care access include high cost, lack of health insurance coverage, lack of transportation (including inadequate public transportation), cultural barriers including language differences, low literacy, and fears associated with being undocumented.

Skyrocketing health care costs are a problem at every level, from the individual, to families, to employers and governments. Individual health insurance premium costs vary greatly but typically cost hundreds of dollars 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. In fact, in 2007 the Los Angeles County Health Survey found that 22.3% of Pasadena residents, or an estimated 25,000 people, found it somewhat to very difficult to obtain medical care when it was needed.

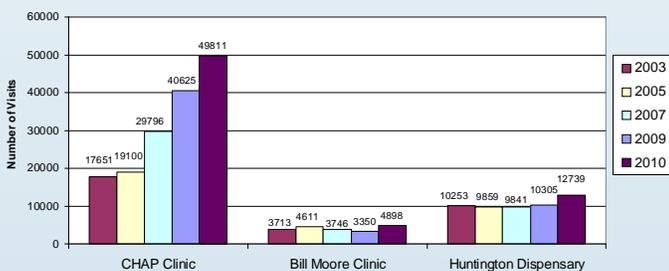
Lack of health insurance coverage and low levels of coverage cause individuals and families to make difficult choices between preventive care and daily necessities like food, shelter and transportation. Even worse, a hospitalization may result in financial ruin. In 2009, approximately 24.3% of California's population was uninsured all or part of the year. In fact, Los Angeles County led the State with the highest number of uninsured people: a staggering 28.9%, or 2.7 million people living without health insurance. Even more disturbing, according to the California Healthcare Foundation, 69% of the uninsured in California are eligible for low-income health insurance programs (e.g. Medi-Cal and Health Families).

Emergency Department Visits in Pasadena (Huntington Hospital)



Following the closure of St. Luke Medical Center in February of 2002, Huntington Hospital saw a dramatic increase in Emergency Department visits. The subsequent decrease in 2004 could reflect the redistribution of patients across the region, but regardless, the number of patients has been steadily increasing since then. Sources: Huntington Hospital, City of Pasadena Public Library Municipal Information Services

Low Cost Clinic Use in Pasadena by Year and Location



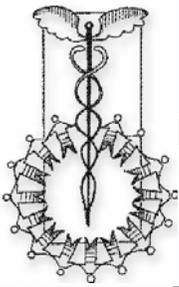
Low-cost care in the Pasadena area is available and heavily utilized. The Huntington Hospital Dispensary sees uninsured and underinsured clients. The Community Health Alliance of Pasadena (CHAP) and the Bill Moore Clinic are public/private partnership (PPP) clinics, meaning they contract with the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services (DHS) to provide outpatient health care for uninsured and underinsured people. In 2007 CHAP saw a rise in utilization. To meet increasing demands, CHAP opened a new center on Lake Avenue in 2009 and on Del Mar Avenue in 2010. Huntington Medical Foundation opened an Urgent Care Center on Del Mar Avenue in 2010 co-located with the CHAP Clinic. Sources: CHAP, Bill Moore Clinic, Huntington Dispensary, City of Pasadena Public Library Municipal Information Services

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

The Pasadena Public Health Department (PPHD) actively seeks to improve access to health care for residents of Pasadena, Altadena, and other adjacent communities. In order to accomplish this, its staff work collaboratively with many community partners who share this goal. The Pasadena Healthcare Consortium is one example of a successful collaboration that coordinates healthcare resources to maximize service to community members. Other efforts to increase access to health care include:

- The Pasadena Public Health Department offers many low- to no-cost clinics/programs including the Prenatal Clinic; Black Infant Health Program; HIV/AIDS Andrew Escajeda Clinic; Travel Clinic; and the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program. It is also an administrator for the Child Health and Disability Prevention (CHDP) program, that delivers periodic health assessments and services to low income children and youths in California.
- Community health clinics like the Bill Moore Clinic, CHAP Clinics (Fair Oaks, Lake and Del Mar locations), Huntington Dispensary, and the Pasadena Community Urgent Care Center help fill critical need.
- Young and Healthy links volunteer providers with uninsured children to address specific health problems, and Planned Parenthood of Pasadena and the San Gabriel Valley provides broad access to family reproductive health care, and age-appropriate sexual education.
- The Center for Aging Resources, the Senior Care Network, the Pasadena Senior Center, and the City of Pasadena coordinate senior care.

Sources: City of Pasadena Public Health Department, Huntington Hospital, Community Health Alliance of Pasadena, Bill Moore Clinic, and the Pasadena Public Library Municipal Information Services.



COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

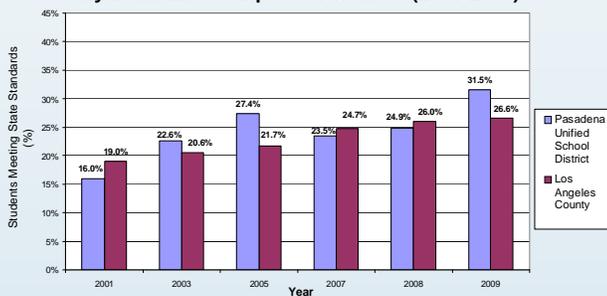
Ten Leading Causes of Death (2008)**

Cause of Death	California	LA County	Pasadena
Diseases of the Heart	158.8	166.5	254.3
Malignant Neoplasms	142.7	134.7	175.4
Cerebrovascular Disease	36.1	32.9	38.7
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	34.9	30.4	44.4
Accidents	27.9	21.3	18.3
Influenza/ Pneumonia	26.4	21.3	23.2
Diabetes	19.2	22	14.1
Alzheimer's Disease	17.2	21.8	34.5
Cirrhosis	10.8	11.4	14.8
Intentional Self-Harm	9.4	8.1	12.7
All Other Deaths	**	112.2	124
Total Deaths	612	582.5	754.4

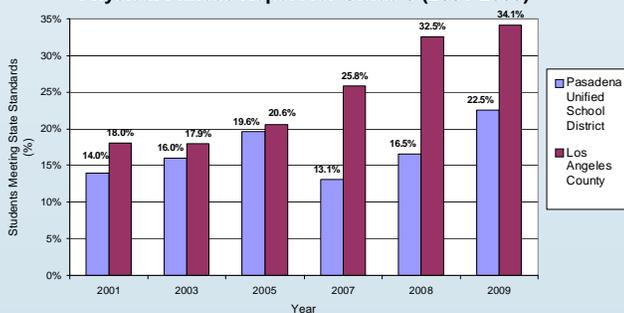
**Rates per 100,000 residents. Rate for "All Other Causes" was not readily available for the State. These numbers are also not adjusted for age.

The ten leading causes of death for 2008 have dominated the list in recent years. The rates presented are adjusted for population size, but not for any other factors. For example, the data presented is not adjusted for gender. If it were, the State of California reports that accidents moves from the fifth position to the third for males and eighth for females. Understanding the effect of disease on the people who live in the jurisdictions allow officials to focus efforts to mitigate factors that cause or influence these diseases. Sources: California Department of Public Health, United States Census Bureau, and the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

Physical Fitness Report for Grade 5 (2001-2009)



Physical Fitness Report for Grade 9 (2001-2009)



The California State Physical Fitness Report measures physical fitness levels of children and youths. Students are tested in six areas of fitness: aerobic capacity, body composition, abdominal strength, trunk extension strength, upper body strength and flexibility. On the whole, there is an increasing number of students meeting state standards. However only approximately 30% of students meet state standards. The graph for grade 5 shows that Pasadena exceeds Los Angeles County in meeting state standards, but by grade 9 this reverses. Source: California Department of Education

Sources: California Department of Public Health, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, California Department of Education, Pasadena Public Health Department.

WHY IS COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPORTANT?

Community health takes into account the extent to which community conditions interact to support healthy choices and healthy behaviors. A community's health is directly affected by environmental, social, and economic factors like the availability of jobs, housing affordability, access to health care and education, and all of the other indices in the *Quality of Life Index*.

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.

Indicators of community health are diverse, including measures such as infant mortality, immunization rates, teen pregnancy rates, the rate at which women receive prenatal care, numbers of sexually transmitted infections, HIV infection rates, obesity, rates and types of chronic diseases, substance abuse, and causes of death. Factors that are more complex - like household income level, employment status, education level, race, sexual orientation, and proximity to green space - are examples of "social determinants of health." These social determinants are actively being studied and already there is evidence of their impact on health. Trends in data help to identify populations most at risk and to prioritize health improvement efforts.

HOW ARE WE DOING IN PASADENA/ALTADENA?

Community health improvement results, in part, from collaboration. A number of coalitions that includes community-based organizations, local residents, hospitals and clinics, and the City's Public Health and Police departments, work to improve quality of life and community health. Coalitions with strong City of Pasadena leadership and representation include:

- Pasadena Healthcare Consortium (access to health care)
- Day One Coordinating Council (youth drug and alcohol prevention and policy)
- Pasadena Tobacco Prevention Coalition (tobacco use prevention and policy)
- Reintegration Council (incarcerated and parolee reentry into the community)
- Coalition for Zero Violence (violence prevention)
- Pasadena Mental Health Advisory Committee (mental health)
- The Pasadena Unified School District (PUSD) (children and youths).

The PUSD Health Programs office, in partnership with Young & Healthy, Huntington Hospital, and the Pasadena Public Health Department, is a national model for addressing health concerns such as dental health and asthma.

Our community's health is directly affected by the network of people and organizations continually striving to increase overall quality of life. Whether the issue is housing affordability, employment, academic achievement, or physical fitness, positive outcomes will be realized through an increase in community awareness and involvement. It will be important that community partners, health services providers, government agencies, advocacy groups, and referral agencies continue to identify gaps in health equity, access, and the continuum of care for the general well-being for the people living in Pasadena and Altadena.



APPENDIX

The data presented in the Appendix are measures for some indicators that have appeared in previous versions of the *Quality of Life Index*.

The measures are organized according to the categories used in this document, and are referenced at the end of each section.

Each of the measures selected are important for gauging the health of the community. The City of Pasadena Public Health Department intends to continue to track these indicators in the future.

APPENDIX



LIVING WAGE

Number of Public Assistance Recipients

Utilization of public assistance programs increased in 2006, except for *CalWORKs* which provides temporary financial assistance and employment-focused services to families with minor children who have income and property below State maximum limits for their family size. There was a significant increase in people using food stamps and medical stamps, or Medi-Cal. There was an almost 8.5 fold increase in food stamps in Pasadena.

	Pasadena (2000)	Pasadena (2006)	Altadena (2006)
CalWORKs	7,547	4,439	1,087
Food Stamps Only	1,124	9,514	1,718
Medical Stamps/Medi-Cal Only	9,720	15,072	2,925
General Relief Only	1,680	2,054	157
In-Home Support Services	1,903	2,898	408
Total	22,074	33,977	6,295

Source: *United Way Zip Code Book*.

Unemployment Rates for Years 1990-2009

The unemployment rates for 2009 (8.90%) have more than doubled since 2000 (4.10%) for Pasadena. However, the unemployment rate in Pasadena is still lower than that of Los Angeles County, the State of California and National levels.

	1990	1995	2000	2003	2005	2008	2009
Pasadena	4.40%	6.10%	4.10%	5.30%	4.00%	5.40%	8.90%
LA County	5.80%	8.00%	5.40%	7.00%	5.30%	7.20%	11.60%
California	5.80%	7.90%	4.90%	6.80%	5.40%	7.20%	11.40%
National	5.20%	5.60%	4.00%	6.00%	5.10%	5.80%	9.30%

Sources: *United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; California Economic Development Department.*



EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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

The number of programs in 2010 servicing low income, homeless, older adult individuals, and those offered in at least two languages have decreased; however four new programs now serve a wider range of individuals accommodating for changes in unemployment levels and the need to offer a more comprehensive array of services.

Type of Program	2000	2007	2010
Job Search	*	17	11
Placement	*	6	14
Training	*	13	28
Career Counseling	*	7	13
Languages	16	11	8
Low Income	5	4	49
Homeless	2	2	34
Older Adults	3	2	28
Disabled	4	5	30
Career Planning	*	*	2

Source: *Pasadena Public Library, Municipal Information Services.*

APPENDIX



ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) Scores by Year and Jurisdiction, 2003-2009

The Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) is one of the most commonly accepted standards used to evaluate academic achievement for admission into college. As of 2008, the test is made up of three components: Critical Reading, Math and Writing. A perfect score for each section is 800, meaning a total perfect score would be 2400.

In the Pasadena Unified School District the scores have wavered slightly, though they have stayed consistently around the mid-400 range. The graph shows that PUSD underperforms regionally and in California. According to the CollegeBoard (the body that creates and administers every SAT test) of all the students who took the SAT and graduated in 2010, average scores were 501, 516, and 492 for the Critical Reading, Math, and Writing portions respectively.

	Verbal/ Math 2003-2004	Verbal/ Math 2004-2005	Verbal/ Math 2005-2006	Verbal/ Math/ Writing 2006-2007	Critical Reading/ Math/Writing 2007-2008	Critical Reading/ Math/Writing 2008-2009
PUSD	449/458	441/452	452/454	442/451/441	450/449/446	445/448/441
Los Angeles	473/499	478/503	475/495	492/474/453	472/490/475	474/488/475
California	496/519	499/521	495/516	513/491/494	494/513/493	495/513/494

What does this mean for PUSD students?

Four-year universities like the University of California at Los Angeles, Irvine and Riverside regularly publish the average mean SAT score of admitted students, and for Fall 2010 the average total SAT scores for admitted students were 2,035, 1,877, and 1,675 respectively. With an average total score of 1,334 out of 2,400, the average PUSD student is at a disadvantage when applying to those campuses. In addition, nearby California State Universities (CSU): Fullerton, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Northridge, Pomona, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, and San Marcos all have higher average scores for admittance than other CSU campuses.

Size and Circulation of Public Library Holdings

The State Library publishes annually California Library Statistics, which is a compilation of statistical data from public and county law libraries throughout the State. From 2001-2007 there was an increase of 293,834 library materials; however, in 2008-2009 total circulation for Pasadena Public Library decreased by 7.77%.

Pasadena Number of Holdings	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2008-09
Books Volumes Held	751,950	757,748	752,435	794,294	795,379	769,369	732,895
Periodicals	1,202	1,145	1,152	1,088	1,018	944	789
ILL From (Borrowed)	27,313	29,954	38,580	39,390	28,635	36,428	49,204
Total Circulation	1,554,586	1,544,153	1,589,247	1,647,393	1,713,928	1,821,998	1,680,383

Sources: Pasadena Unified School District, the CollegeBoard, the California Department of Education, and California Library Statistics.

APPENDIX

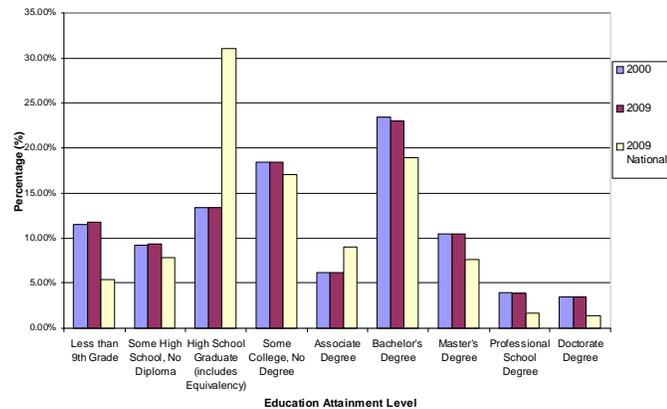


ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

Education Attainment Levels for People Ages 25 and Older in Pasadena versus National Averages, 2009

Education attainment level has the potential to impact many indicators of quality of life. Creating and ensuring opportunities to overcome disparities that exist in educational attainment is critical to increasing academic achievement.

Here in Pasadena, education levels do not appear to change much between the years; however, when compared to the National averages, Pasadena has relatively higher proportions of higher-learning degrees. Each category represents the highest level of education attained by individuals ages 25 and older.



Sources: Nielsen Claritas, Inc. from www.Healthcity.org and the U.S. Census Bureau.



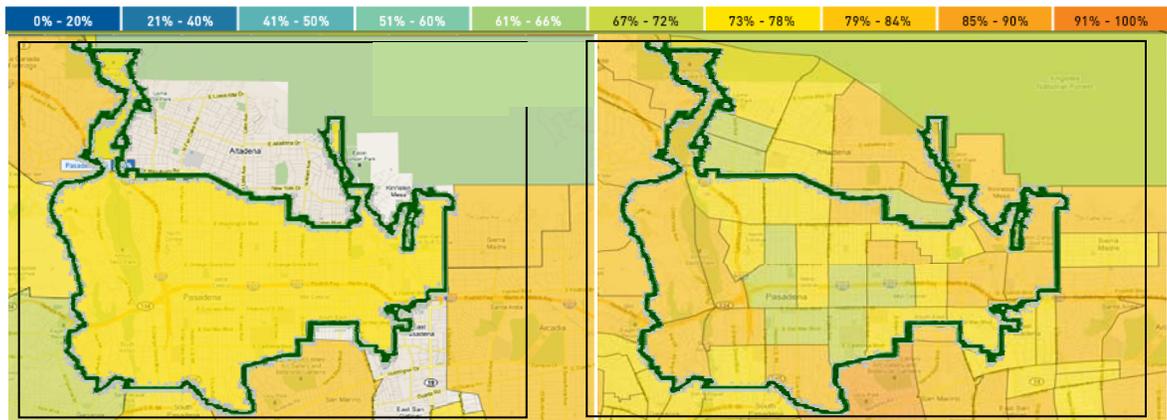
CIVIC INVOLVEMENT

Census Participation Rates in Pasadena, 2010

Every ten years the United States polls its residents in the hopes of taking a snapshot of its population. While some results from the 2010 Census have yet to be published, the census participation rates provide a quick glance at the involvement of Pasadena residents during the census process.

The total voter turnout in Pasadena in 2010 was approximately 48.47%. In comparison, the United States Census was able to collect information by mail from 75% of the households, ranking Pasadena just higher than the National average at 74% and the California State average of 73%.

The areas –or– districts in Pasadena with the highest rates straddle Pasadena’s West- and East-most corners. Those are the same districts that have the highest voter turnout.



Sources: United States Census 2010, Los Angeles County Registrar’s Office.

APPENDIX



COMMUNITY SAFETY

Number of Pasadena Police Officers per 1,000 Residents

The ratio of police officers to the number of residents affects the crime response capacity of the Pasadena Police Department. This ratio has remained fairly consistent with the increase in population.

Year	1989	1994	1998	2000	2008	2009
Rate per 1,000	1.67	1.65	1.7	1.7	1.84	1.70

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Personnel	240	248	241	241	247	247	261	258	244
Service Calls (Thousands)	74927	73635	75848	74599	73395	72466	72094	69093	67336
Ratio (Police/Calls)	1/312	1/297	1/315	1/310	1/297	1/293	1/276	1/268	1/276

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

Criminal activity associated with alcohol and drug use generally decreased between 2000 and 2009.

Years	1990	1995	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009
Drug Abuse (Sale, Manufacturing, Possession)	1098	1071	1018	1236	1272	972	897
Driving Under Influence	636	581	264	418	362	502	391
Liquor Law Violations	542	389	416	389	492	441	269
Drunk in Public	1860	1432	1124	886	888	875	882
Total	4136	3473	2822	2929	3014	2790	2439

Source: Pasadena Police Department and Uniform Crime Report (UCR).

APPENDIX



COMMUNITY SAFETY

Number of Children Referred to Assistance by Child Abuse Hotlines Annually by Zip Code (Pasadena and Altadena)

The number of children referred to assistance by child abuse hotlines has increased by 8.29% from 2005 to 2008. The 91103-Northwest region had the largest number of referrals with 578 in 2005 and 682 in 2008 (17.99% increase). *The numbers by Zip code were unavailable for 2009 at the time of publishing.*

Zip Code Area	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
91101	123	154	241	152	*
91103	578	552	694	682	*
91104	347	300	398	325	*
91105	28	29	29	31	*
91106	124	156	190	138	*
91107	216	237	219	191	*
91001	454	500	592	506	*
Total	1,870	1,928	2,363	2,025	3,864

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services.

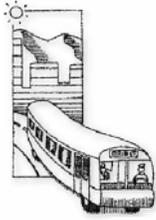
Altadena Offenses Report

A snapshot of a variety of criminal offenses in Altadena reveals a general decrease in violent crimes but an increase in theft-related crimes. The numbers of Theft and Burglary offenses have increased significantly from 2007 to 2009; however, robbery appeared to remain constant and car theft even decreased. Murder and rape offenses decreased only slightly from 2008 to 2009. Note: For Assault, only Felony Assault is reported, and for Burglary only Residential is reported.

	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Murder	1	1	0	2	2	1
Rape	6	7	6	5	6	4
Robbery	28	41	27	36	34	36
Assault	267	117	110	122	165	138
Burglary	142	122	171	154	240	255
Car Theft	63	105	90	136	120	66
Theft	260	80	91	89	309	379

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

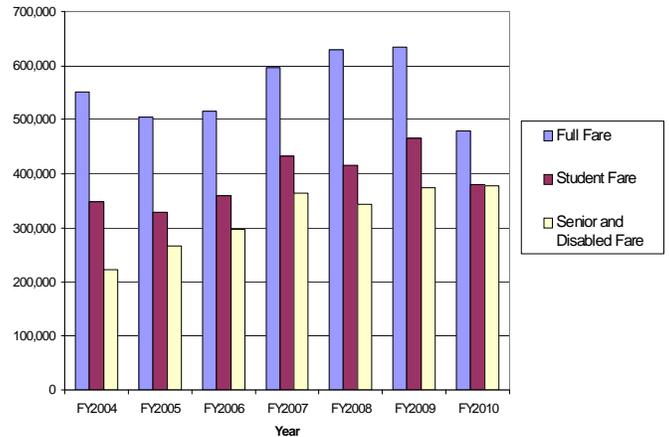
APPENDIX



TRANSPORTATION

Levels in Cash Fare Passengers by Year, 2004-2010

Understanding who is using the public transportation is very important. The Department of Transportation uses tools like types of fare to track ridership. In the City there are two major categories of passengers: cash fare boardings and non-cash boardings. Ridership in the Cash Fare Boarding category increased overall by 7%. This group includes the Full Fare passenger category which had a very slight increase of 1%; the Youth group had a significant increase of 15%; and the Seniors & Disabled group had an increase of 6%. Ridership in the Non-Cash Boarding category increased overall by 19%.



Source: Pasadena Department of Transportation.



SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

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

The entire system of electricity consumption includes residential, small commercial, large commercial, government, and industry components. One gigawatt (GW) is a million times greater than one kilowatt (KW). From 2003 to 2007, the annual electricity consumption rate in Pasadena increased by 12.81%.

	2003	2005	2007
Pasadena	1,210	1,296	1,365

Average Bi-Monthly Residential Electricity Consumption in Pasadena (kilowatts)

Bimonthly residential electricity consumption increased from 2003 to 2007 by 11.53%.

	2003	2005	2007
Pasadena	464.83	491.25	518.41

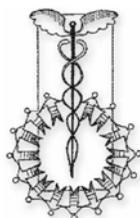
Source: Pasadena Department of Water and Power.

Average Annual Residential Electricity Cost (per kilowatt)

The average annual residential electricity cost increased by 23.58% from 2003 to 2007.

	Pasadena
2003	\$ 0.106
2005	\$ 0.115
2007	\$ 0.131

APPENDIX



COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

Births to Teens ages 15 to 19 (per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19 in population)

	1996	2000	2003	2005	2007	2008
Pasadena	61.4	45.8	41.1	31.9	32.6	**
LA County	70.3	50.2	41.9	38.7	36.9	**
California	70.2	46.9	39.1	37.2	37.1	35.2

**Data for Pasadena was extrapolated using zip codes within Pasadena, but exact population values were unavailable. Total births in 2008 and 2009 were 130 and 126 births respectively.

The Pasadena teen birth rate has decreased from 2000 (45.8) to 2007 (32.6) by 13.2 births per 1,000 females. According to the California Department of Public Health, Los Angeles County is not among the counties with the highest or lowest rates of births to teens within the State. While the number of births to teens has remained relatively constant, due to a steady increase in the number of teens within the state, there has been an actual decrease in the rate of births to teens.

Source: California Department of Public Health.

Percent of Infants Born with Low Birthweight (Less than 2,500 grams at birth)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2008	2009
Pasadena (Total)	9.1	7.5	7.8	8.6	7.0	6.9
Caucasian	7.3	6.0	8.1	9.7	-	-
African American	20.6	13.6	12.9	15.0	-	-
Latino	8.0	7.2	6.8	6.0	-	-
Asian / Pacific Islander	8.9	7.8	6.8	9.9	-	-
Statewide	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.8	5.7	5.6

The number of infants with low birthweights for Pasadena and Statewide have decreased. Data was not available for Race/Ethnicity for the City in 2008 and 2009.

Source: California Department of Public Health.

Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Pasadena (Total)	5.0	5.3	3.6	4.3*	5.9*	2.7*
Caucasian	2.9	6.9	2.6	8.4	-	-
African American	14.7	9.7	19.8	5.2	-	-
Latino	5.0	3.0	2.2	4.2	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	-	-
LA County	5.4	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.0
Statewide	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.1

*Data was collected from the California Department of Public Health, Birth and Death Records, and Healthy Pasadena at healthypasadena.org - Data was not available for Race/Ethnicity for 2007 and 2008

The 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. Pasadena's infant mortality rates have fluctuated over the years; however, in 2008 it was exceptionally low, meeting the Health People 2010 goal of 4.5 infant deaths per 1,000, or less.

Source: California Department of Public Health.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases Rates (per 100,000)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Chlamydia	Pasadena	383.2	427.3	308.5	303.0	276.6
	LA County	410.4	420.6	429.7	449.7	452.3
	California	350.0	366.0	379.6	391.4	380.6
Gonorrhea	Pasadena	103.0	87.1	98.1	86.0	86.8
	LA County	110.8	109.3	98.1	86.0	86.8
	California	92.4	90.7	82.8	66.8	62.0
Syphilis*	Pasadena	2.1	6.2	15.5	7.4	6.0
	LA County	7.2	8.5	9.1	8.0	7.4
	California	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.2

*Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases were included in the rates

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) have been on a steady decrease; however, there is a large amount of variation year to year. In general, Pasadena's rates are similar to Los Angeles County and Statewide rates.

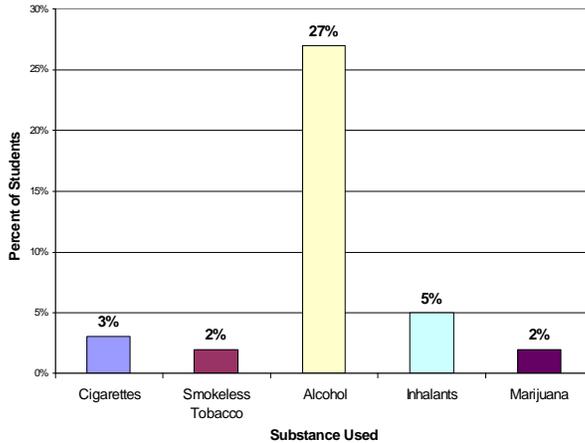
Source: California Department of Public Health.

APPENDIX



COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

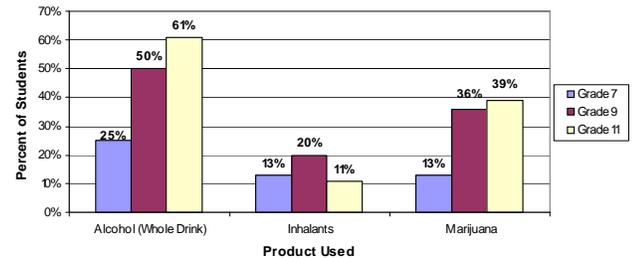
Percent of Grade 5 Students Who Have Ever Used Alcohol, Tobacco or Other Drugs (2009-2010)



The California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) is the largest statewide survey of resiliency, protective factors, and risk behaviors in the nation. It is conducted annually in California school districts for grades 5, 7, 9, and 11. The data for 5th graders in the Pasadena Unified School District had little variation from 2008. The most striking of the statistics is that a little more than one in four students in 5th grade had tried alcohol.

Sources: California Health Kids Survey 2009-2010, California Department of Education.

Percent of Students Who Have Used Alcohol and Other Drugs at Least Once in His/Her Life (2009-2010)



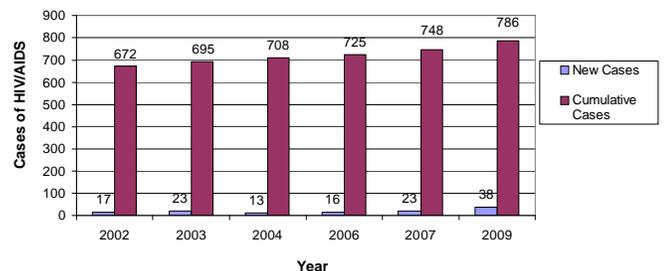
The data above represents data collected by the California Health Kids Survey (CHKS) for the Pasadena Unified School District for grades 7, 9, and 11. The metric for alcohol use is consumption of a whole drink, which differs from the “ever used” metric for fifth graders. The most significant change between 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 is the increase in Marijuana use amongst ninth graders, which increased from 27% to 36%.

Sources: California Health Kids Survey 2009-2010, California Department of Education.

Number of New and Cumulative Cases of HIV/AIDS in Pasadena (2002-2009)

Over the years surveillance of HIV/AIDS has evolved to adapt to changes in the HIV/AIDS epidemic and advances in diagnosis and treatment. Locally, the Pasadena AIDS Center and the Pasadena Public Health Department's Andrew Escajeda HIV/AIDS Clinic work to mitigate the spread and severity of HIV by conducting outreaches, testing, and counseling.

Sources: Pasadena Public Health Department, Andrew Escajeda HIV/AIDS Clinic; California Department of Public Health, Office of AIDS.



2010 GENERAL DEMOGRAPHICS

	Pasadena	Altadena	Los Angeles County
Total Population	137,122	42,777	9,818,605
Sex			
Male	66,854 (49.8%)	20,623 (48.2%)	4,839,654 (49.3%)
Female	70,268 (51.2%)	22,154 (51.8%)	4,978,951 (50.7%)
Race			
White	76,550 (55.8%)	22,569 (52.7%)	4,936,599 (50.3%)
African American	14,650 (10.6%)	10,136 (23.7%)	856,874 (8.7%)
American Indian and Alaska Native	827 (0.6%)	300 (0.7%)	72,828 (0.7%)
Asian	19,595 (14.2%)	2,307 (5.4%)	1,346,865 (13.7%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	134 (0.1%)	71 (0.2%)	26,094 (0.3%)
Some Other Race	18,675 (13.6%)	4,852 (11.3%)	2,140,632 (21.8%)
Two or More Races	6,691 (4.9%)	2,542 (5.9%)	438,713 (4.5%)
Ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino	46,174 (33.7%)	11,502 (26.9%)	4,687,889 (47.7%)
Not Hispanic or Latino	90,948 (66.3%)	31,275 (73.1%)	5,130,716 (52.3%)
Age			
Under 18	26,507	9,507	2,402,208
18 and Over	110,615	33,270	7,416,397
Ages 20-34	34,426	6,840	2,228,519
Ages 35-49	30,118	9,689	2,137,068
Ages 50-64	24,528	9,655	1,675,361
Ages 65 and Over	18,562	6,064	1,065,699
Total Households	59,551	15,947	3,445,076

The data for all three jurisdictions was collected by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2010. Source: U.S. Census Bureau



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