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Center for Civic Partnerships

California Healthy Cities and Communities



California Healthy Cities  
and Communities

*For more information about this report,  
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Quality of Life Indicators 2002,  
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The Glendale Quality of Life Project has been a work in progress since October 1997. The Glendale Healthier Community Coalition sought to address issues affecting quality of life for people who live and work in Glendale. Through a cooperative effort between the Coalition and the City, a steering committee was formed representing the public, private and non-profit sectors, which identified a series of benchmarks to be measured. Data for these benchmarks was gathered and analyzed by community Development & Housing, Neighborhood Services staff.

As a result of their tireless efforts and dedication, the project was completed in 2002. Created by community consensus and a partnership with City staff, hundreds of hours of development have culminated into this report.

Much appreciation is extended to the following people who were highly instrumental toward the completion of this Project.

## The Glendale Healthier Community Coalition

Armond Agakhani - Assemblyman Dario Frommer's Office; Ara Arzumanian - City of Glendale; Paul Bandy - Glendale Healthy Kids; Ken Biermann - Community Member; Madalyn Blake - City of Glendale; Lynn Brandstater - Verdugo Mental Health Center; James Brown - Glendale Unified School District; Linda Burlison - Glendale Unified School District; Stephanie Cafiero - Callie Consulting; Marylu Coughlin - WellnessWorks; Janet Cunningham - Family Practice Residency Program; Deborah Davenport - L.A. County Health Dept. Olive View Med. Ctr.; Dr. John Davitt - Glendale Community College; Suzana Delis - City of Glendale; Bob Driffill - Family YMCA of Glendale; Ray Dumser - Verdugo Banking Company; Sam Engel - City of Glendale; Ron Farina - American Red Cross; Roy Gatton - Glendale Adventist Medical Center; Gus Gomez - City of Glendale; Juan J. Gonzalez - City of Glendale; Armond Gorgorian - Homenetmen Glendale Chapter; Chris Gray - Glendale Fire Department; Marilyn Gunnell - Glendale Leaders for AIDS Awareness / Safe Place; Christine Hanson - Catholic Charities; Susan Hunt - Glendale Unified School District; David Iglar - Glendale Adventist Medical Center; Robert Jenkins - City of Glendale; Dr. Steven Kamajian - Community Member; Mark Keith - American Red Cross; Patrick Liddell - Melby & Anderson; Connie Lue - Glendale Unified School District; Fred Manchur - Glendale Adventist Medical Center; Rafi Manoukian - City of Glendale; Robert Marston - Community Wire; Linda Maxwell - We Care for Youth; Tom Miller - Glendale Community Foundation; Bruce Nelson - Glendale Adventist Medical Center; Lief Nicholaisen - Glendale Police Department; Frank Quintero - Alliance for Education; Lynne Raggio - Glendale Youth Coalition; Carol Reynolds - Glendale Unified School District; Marie Reynolds - VNACare; Maria Rochart - New Horizons Family Center; Arnold Schaffer - Glendale Memorial Health Center; Kathy Sheppard - Glendale Public Library; Russell Siverling - Glendale Police Department; Jim Starbird - City of Glendale; Joan Thirkettle - YMCA of Glendale; Connie Toomey - Glendale Memorial Health Center; Dave Weaver - City of Glendale; William Wilkie - Verdugo Hills Medical Associates; Catherine Yesayan - Verdugo Realty Services; Bob Yousefian - City of Glendale; Larry Zarian - Community Leader; Hoover Zarian - Glendale Community College; Sona Zinzalian - Armenian Relief Society

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The City of Glendale has been designated as a California Healthy City since 1996. This community is one of only 50 cities statewide to achieve this prestigious designation due to the efforts of the Glendale Healthier Community Coalition. The Coalition believes that a healthy community is achieved when the opportunity exists for the highest quality of life to be experienced by every resident. Each year the Coalition promotes programs to encourage and enable Glendale residents to lead healthy lifestyles.

The City's Community Development and Housing Department, Neighborhood Services Section, in cooperation with the Glendale Healthier Community Coalition, has undertaken the Quality of Life Indicators project as a viable measurement of community well being. The 2002 Glendale Quality of Life Indicators has been created as a result of these collaborative efforts.

The health of a city is often associated with a number of comprehensive measures, which represent the state of a city's physical, social, and economic well-being. In the months following the attacks on our nation, which have become known simply as 9-11, the City of Glendale, the United States, and the world as a whole has been deeply touched, devastated, and undoubtedly awakened to a new reality. The City of Glendale expresses sorrow and extends support to those individuals, families and communities that have suffered as a result of those terrorist attacks. The Glendale community encourages solidarity with other communities and the nation in supporting those in need and condemning senseless acts of violence. We now also realize through the examples set forth by the communities of New York, Washington D.C., and Pennsylvania, the health of a city can also be associated with so much more... the strength, solidarity, and heart of its people.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. GUIDE TO USING THE QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS	10
II. DEMOGRAPHICS	14
III. QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS:	
1. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	18
1.1 Air Quality	
1.2 Water Supply & Quality	
1.3 Energy Use & Production	
1.4 Recycling, Waste & Sewage	
1.5 Urban Forest	
2. HEALTH	23
2.1 Prenatal Care	
2.2 Infant Health	
2.3 Childhood Immunizations	
2.4 Medically Insured Children & Adults	
2.5 Leading Causes of Death	
2.6 HIV / AIDS	
3. ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE	27
3.1 Alcohol & Drug Abuse	
3.2 Police Incidents	
3.3 Treatment & Recovery Services	
3.4 Alcohol Availability	
4. EDUCATION	31
4.1 Student Performance	
4.2 Pupil-Teacher Ratio	
4.3 School Computer Access	
4.4 High School Dropout Rates & Graduation Rates	
4.5 Educational Attainment	
4.6 Standardized Achievement Test Performance	
4.7 Literacy	
4.8 Library Services	
5. ECONOMICS & EMPLOYMENT	36
5.1 Income Demographics	
5.2 Poverty	
5.3 Employment	
5.4 Economic Growth	
5.5 Accessible Child Care	

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

6. HOUSING	41
6.1 Housing Supply	
6.2 Affordable Housing	
6.3 Homelessness	
6.4 Quality of Neighborhoods & Housing	
7. TRANSPORTATION	50
7.1 Public Transportation	
7.2 Traffic Congestion	
7.3 Traffic Safety	
7.4 Street Quality	
8. ARTS & CULTURE	52
8.1 City Financial Support	
8.2 Youth Involvement in the Arts	
8.3 Art-Related Opportunities	
8.4 Public Art	
8.5 Cultural Heritage	
9. RECREATION & LEISURE ACTIVITIES	56
9.1 Accessible Parks	
9.2 Utilization of Parks	
9.3 Recreational Options	
10. COMMUNITY SAFETY	58
10.1 Crime Statistics	
10.2 Perception of Neighborhood Safety	
10.3 Citizen Involvement	
10.4 Public Safety Response	
10.5 Emergency Preparedness	
11. COMMUNITY ASSETS	63
11.1 Volunteerism & Community Services	
11.2 Associations	
11.3 Community Centers	
11.4 Adult & Handicap Services	
11.5 Community Events	
RESOURCES	67

" Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

**This motto, from the Constitution of the World Health Organization, is endorsed by the Glendale Healthier Community Coalition, as indicative of the ideals of the Coalition and the significance of this report.**



# GUIDE TO USING THE QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS



# GUIDE TO USING INDICATORS

## WHAT ARE INDICATORS?

Indicators are guides, which can be measured, representing sets of complicated data within a community's systems. When it is difficult to see the condition of something directly, indicators present data and show changes and trends over time, and make these conditions visible. Community indicators are frequently presented in charts or graphs, to allow the data to be easily read and understood, at a glance. The quality of life indicators in this report are intended to give some reflection of the health of the larger community.

## WHAT ARE SYSTEMS, AND WHY ARE THEY MEASURED?

Communities are made up of a variety of structures (also known as systems), such as environmental, economic, social and political, to name a few. Communities develop and use indicators to help gauge how well the system is working, and to get feedback about a system, which may otherwise be too large and complex to understand. Review of a community's indicators allows decision-makers to effectively manage the systems in their care. Indicators provide local governments background information for policy decisions. Business groups may also utilize indicators to assess the economic vitality and trends within their areas. Schools and citizen groups review local trends evident in indicators to educate the community about important issues. There are numerous additional uses, but indicators are most commonly used to revitalize communities, build community participation, set priorities, and track progress of a community's growth toward reaching and sustaining a healthy environment.

## HOW IS DATA INTERPRETED?

Every effort has been made to ensure reliability of data presented in the following report, however it may be possible that omissions or errors may exist. Interpretation of data is based only upon the data available, and due to fluctuations in trends, may be difficult to generalize. Some data provided are based upon estimates provided by the sources listed. For data which is difficult to interpret from year to year, and where trends are not visible, annual data has been compared to multi-year averages or against annual data from another source, so as to provide comparisons among like categories (i.e., median household income comparison among like or nearby cities). Geographic data within the city has been based on zip code distribution as follows: 91020, 91208, 91214, and 91046 have been identified as north, 91201 and 91202 as west, 91203 and 91210 as central, 91204 and 91205 as south, and 91206 and 91207 as east Glendale. All data refer to Glendale unless otherwise noted.

## WHAT DATA SOURCES WERE USED?

Demographic data on socio-economic conditions of the community have been gathered from a variety of sources, to include local, regional, and national resources. However in addition to this demographic data, the City relied on community surveys to identify community needs and program priorities.

On September 14, 1999, the Department of Community Development & Housing mailed out approximately 4,400 Community Needs Questionnaire surveys to residents in seven southern Glendale census tracts. The survey asked respondents to rank the priority community development needs of their neighborhoods. By October 12, 1999, 599 completed questionnaires were returned, representing a 13.6% response rate.

The City of Glendale's Management Services Office also mailed out a separate survey to 501 businesses to identify economic development needs as part of the City's Long Range Financial Strategic Planning Process (2010 Survey). The 2010 Survey was a telephone opinion survey conducted by a professional firm. Although the 2010 Survey was city wide, results closely matched those of the Community Needs Questionnaire.

1

The Community Needs Questionnaire and the 2010 Survey covered a variety of program categories besides social services. These categories included: neighborhood improvements, neighborhood appearance, neighborhood safety, community outreach, code enforcement, and fair housing.

Additionally, a public hearing was held on March 30, 2000 to receive input on proposed projects and to identify specific neighborhood improvement needs. Attendees of this meeting received information on the Consolidated Plan programs, activities, locations, and program performance.

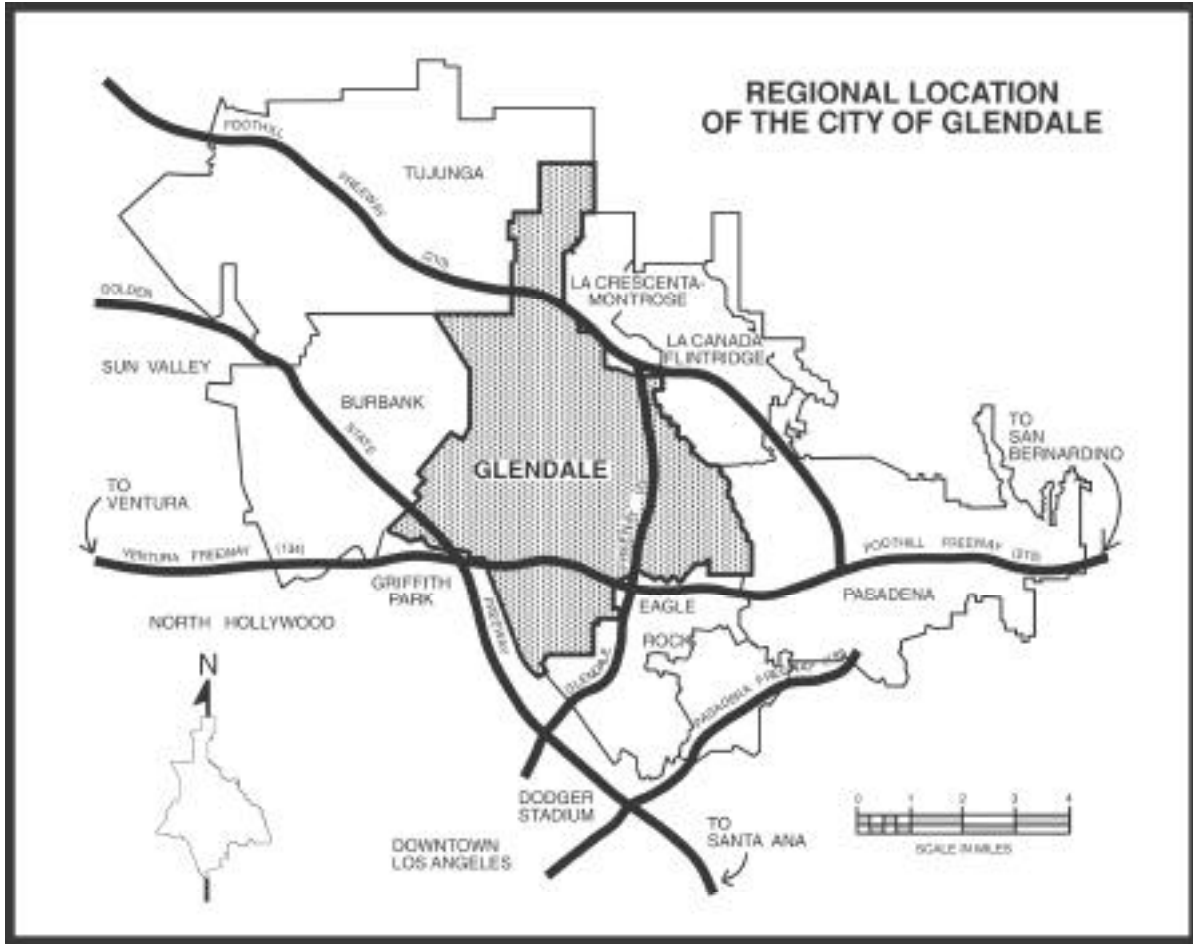
Finally, the findings from the public hearing focus group meetings, the 1995 Neighborhoods Task Force Report, the Glendale Youth Coalition needs assessment and the Report on Parks and Open Space were also utilized to assess community needs and neighborhood priorities.

“ The beginning  
is the most important part  
of the work.”

- Plato

# DEMOGRAPHICS





4

GEOGRAPHY

The city of Glendale is the third largest city in Los Angeles County. The city includes portions of the San Gabriel, Verdugo and San Rafael Mountains. Four freeways, including the Golden State (5), Glendale (2), Ventura (134), and Foothill (210) freeways pass through the city. Glendale offers a mild climate with an average high temperature of 77 degrees. The average rainfall is 17.82 inches per year.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County, Glendale has the third largest population with 194,973 people (based upon 2000 Census data). Glendale's population is growing faster than the county as a whole, as the annual growth rate averaged 8.3% during the 1990s.

Population Profile

	Glendale	L. A. County	California
Population, 2000	194,973	9,519,338	33,871,648
Population, Percent Change 1990 to 2000	8.30%	7.40%	13.60%

Source: 2000 Census data

**Population Ethnicity Distribution**

	Number	Percent
White	123,960	63.6
Latino/Hispanic	38,452	19.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	31,587	16.2
Black or African-American	2,468	1.3
Native American	629	0.3
One race	175,359	89.9
Two or more races	19,614	10.1

Source: 2000 Census data

The largest portion of the community (63.6%) is categorized as "White" (this includes people of Middle-Eastern descent). The Latino/Hispanic population comprises the second-largest group with (19.7%). The third-largest group (16.2%) is comprised of Asian/Pacific Islanders.

**Population Age Distribution**

	Number	Percent
Under 1 to 19 years	48,384	24.8
20 - 34 years	40,622	20.8
35 - 64 years	78,853	40.4
65 years and over	27,114	13.9
Median age (years)	37.5	(X)

Source: 2000 Census data

The median age of persons residing in Glendale is 37.5 years, according to the 2000 Census data. Persons 19 years of age or younger comprise 24.8% of Glendale's total population. Those 20 - 34 years of age make up 20.8%. The largest group (40.4%) includes those 35 - 64 years of age, and the smallest group (13.0%) consists of those 65 years of age and over.

**INCOME**

According to the 2000 Census data, the median household income for the City of Glendale was \$41,805. Census data reports that 15.5% of Glendale's population lives below the federal poverty level.

Within Glendale there are significant disparities in income and ethnicity, which are largely related to population segregation by geographic location. The southern part of Glendale has the lowest per capita income, the greatest number of low-income families, and the highest population density. 1990 census data revealed that an influx of residents came to Glendale during the latter 1980s. According to the 2000 Census, 54.4% of Glendale's population is foreign born. Approximately 31% of the Glendale Unified School District student population was identified as White-Middle Eastern as of 1999, of which the majority (75% of these students) was attending southern Glendale schools. The southern area of Glendale also has the highest numbers of minorities in the city according to 1997 HUD Community data. According to L.A. County Service Planning Areas 1998 estimate, Glendale's north and east sections have the highest median household incomes and also the largest number of the population earning \$100,000 and over, annually.

“ A journey of a thousand miles  
begins with a single step.”

- Chinese Proverb







**WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?**

The health of a city is often associated with its physical characteristics; clean air and water, energy supply, sanitation and recycling, and urban forests. An unpolluted environment is directly related to the health of humans and the entire ecosystem as a whole.

**1.1 AIR QUALITY**

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

The annual number of days that air pollutants exceed state and federal healthful levels.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

The number of unhealthy days decreased 97% for federal levels and 74% for state levels, between 1994 and 2001.

**Annual Number of Unhealthy Air Quality Days**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (prelim.)	(+ / -)
<b>Federal Standard</b>	39	32	11	3	10	0	5	1	-97%
<b>State Standard</b>	81	73	42	19	32	14	17	21	-74%

Federal Standard: Ozone Measurements Exceed .12 PPM; State Standard: Ozone Measurements Exceed .09 PPM  
Source: South Coast Air Quality Management District

Unlike most cities, Glendale has its own power plant.

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

The historical production of nitrogen oxides (NOx) and mega-watt hours (MWhr) from Glendale's Grayson Plant.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

NOx levels have decreased significantly since 1989, with periodic increases due to increased production resulting from power shortages in the state of California.

**Production of NOx and MWhr from Grayson Plant**

Fiscal Year	MWhr	NOx (tons)	lb NOx / MWhr
1990	275,878	534.1	3.87
1991	250,794	308.8	2.46
1992	170,641	287.7	3.37
1993	161,775	246.3	3.04
1994	174,841	176.4	2.02
1995	166,537	151.1	1.81
1996	163,499	108.6	1.33
1997	144,876	80.1	1.11
1998	186,280	81.6	0.88
1999	400,888	231.4	1.15
2000	234,009	132.5	1.13
2001	406,927	341.3	1.68

Combined output from steam boilers and gas turbines  
Source: City of Glendale Grayson Plant

Note: 1994 - Two Steam Boilers were retrofitted with NOx controls.

1995 - One Steam Boiler was retrofitted with NOx Controls.

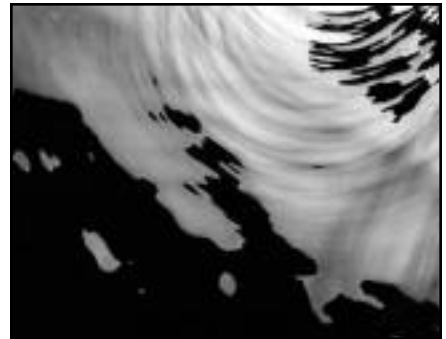
1998 - An airway transformer outage occurred. Due to the emission restrictions imposed on the boilers, the increased generation was derived more from the combined cycle gas turbines which were not equipped with NOx controls.

2001 - Glendale was requested to help alleviate the statewide power shortages by delivering as much power as it could generate under a settlement agreement reached with the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD).

2002 - Grayson Plant is expected to substantially reduce plant emissions beyond Fiscal Year 2002 with the completion of NOx controls on the combined cycle units in June, 2001.

## 1.2 WATER SUPPLY

Among the list of nine public improvements provided in the Community Needs Questionnaire, residents ranked water service improvements as their last priority (a chart containing these ranked public improvements can be found in section 6.4).



### WHAT WAS MEASURED:

The storage capacity, source, quality, and annual use of water in the city of Glendale; Treatment of wastewater.

### WHAT WAS FOUND:

The City has 185 million gallons in water storage capacity (30 reservoirs and tanks) of potable water, which would supply Glendale residents for approximately six days worth of use. There are also 1.1 million gallons in storage capacity (5 reservoirs) of recycled water. Ninety percent of Glendale's water is derived from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD). This water comes from Northern California and the Colorado River. The other ten percent comes from three Glorietta Wells within the city. Three thousand five hundred samples are sent annually to a certified private water quality laboratory to analyze for compliance with federal and state drinking water regulations. The nitrate level in the Glendale distribution system does not exceed the 45-mg/L limit recommended by the State and Federal regulations. Lead and Chromium 6 levels in Glendale water also meet these regulations.

The Metropolitan Water District, which supplies Glendale with 90% of its water, reports that Chromium 6 is "non detectable". The City is currently conducting tests on its local underground aquifer, and is looking at options for remedial treatment prior to accepting this water into the system. In 2000, Glendale Water & Power delivered 11.1 billion gallons of potable water to the City's customers. A portion of the wastewater generated in the city is treated at the Los Angeles/Glendale Water Reclamation Plant. Reclaimed water is used by both the cities of Glendale and Los Angeles.



Capacity Available Megawatts	
<b>Glendale Owned Generating Facility</b>	
Grayson Power Plant	252
<b>Joint Power Agency/Remote Ownership</b>	
IPA	35
PVNGS (SCPPA)	10
San Juan Unit 3 (SCPPA)	20
Hoover	20
<b>Purchased Power</b>	
BPA Contract	20
Portland General	50

Source: Glendale *Water & Power*

**Energy Use**

1999-2000	# of Customers	Megawatt Hours Sales
Residential	70,411	357,819
Commercial	12,376	322,481
Industrial	287	396,611
Others	16	9,200
Total citywide use	83,090	1,086,111
Wholesale	21	279,166
<b>2000-2001</b>		
Residential	70,525	358,473
Commercial	12,172	323,070
Industrial	287	397,336
Others	16	9,217
Total citywide use	83,000	1,088,096
Wholesale	21	467,055

Source: Glendale *Water & Power*

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1.3 ENERGY USE & PRODUCTION

WHAT WAS MEASURED:

Average annual consumption in megawatt-hours sales for fiscal years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001;  
 Averages of available capacity in megawatts generated.

WHAT WAS FOUND:

The City of Glendale supplies much of its own electrical power. This power is provided from two major sources, to include a City-owned power plant and contractual agreements with private power sources outside the city. Currently the total capacity of the system is 500 Megawatts (MW). Of this total, the Glendale Grayson Plant provides a maximum of 252 MW. While the citywide rate of consumption was very similar for both fiscal years, the megawatt-hours sales increased dramatically for wholesale consumption. This may be attributed to California's decrease in available energy, due to bungled deregulation, causing major power shortages statewide, and an increase in local power production and sales.

1.4 RECYCLING, WASTE & SEWAGE

WHAT WAS MEASURED:

Annual citywide diversion (reduction of disposal trash) rates.



WHAT WAS FOUND:

The percentage of total waste diverted from landfills through recycling and waste reduction has steadily increased since 1989.

**Total Waste Diverted from Landfills through Recycling and Waste Reduction**

	1989	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Percent (%)	11.5	32	38	43	43	48	52

Source: Glendale Public Works

WHAT WAS MEASURED:

The amount of waste (in tons) disposed of in Scholl Canyon Landfill, and the remaining available capacity.

WHAT WAS FOUND:

As of the end of 2000, there was 8.9 million tons of additional capacity in Scholl Canyon Landfill. The number of tons disposed from 1997-2000 steadily declined, due to an increase in waste diversion. Based on the number of tons disposed in 2000, there are 20.9 years of additional capacity in the Landfill as of January 2001. The jurisdictions allowed to use the Landfill are Glendale, Pasadena, La Canada Flintridge, San Marino, Sierra Madre, South Pasadena, and the unincorporated areas adjacent to those six cities.

**Total Waste Disposed of in Scholl Canyon Landfill**

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Millions of Tons	495,799	466,054	423,809	424,873

Source: Glendale Public Works



**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Annual and daily rates for citywide flow of sewage, in millions of gallons.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

The City maintains a system of sanitary sewers within the city limits. The sewage system is in good condition and functions normally. Annual and daily rates have dropped considerably since 1997. The system treatment (maximum) capacity Glendale has available is 26.75 million gallons per day, and the average daily flow rates continuously fall well below that standard.

**Rates of Sewage Flow**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (estimated)
Annual Flow (million gallons)	6,313	6,468	5,872	5,786	5,904
Daily Flow (million gallons)	17.3	17.7	16.1	15.9	16.2

Source: Glendale Public Works

2

**1.5 URBAN FOREST**

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Number of trees in Glendale; Preservation.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

There has been a steady increase in the total number of street trees in Glendale. In 2000 there were 37,460 trees; in 2001 there were 37,820; in 2002 there were 39,393. Parks trees have not been inventoried since 1998, however it is estimated that an additional 6,000 trees are located and maintained in City parks. In addition, Glendale's indigenous tree ordinance protects native tree species including oak, sycamore, and bay trees above a certain size. This prevents these indigenous trees from being cut down, removed, or moved without the City's review and issuance of a permit.

**WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?**

The health of a city is often associated with its ability to provide quality healthcare and services to its residents. Prenatal care, childhood immunizations, availability to insurance coverage, and disease prevention are all important factors in measuring the health of a city.



There are three hospitals located in Glendale, citywide. Approximately 24.3% of southern Glendale residents were identified as not having medical insurance by a 1998 survey from the Healthier Community Coalition.

**2.1 PRENATAL CARE**

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Percent of women receiving prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

Annual rates increased significantly between 1998 and 1999 but fell slightly in 2000. Glendale did reach the Healthy People 2000 and 2010 objectives for the nation, which are 90%.

Percent of Women Receiving First Trimester Prenatal Care

	Total Births	# Rec Care	Percent
1997	2662	2354	88%
1998	2716	2394	88%
1999	2486	2275	92%
2000	2553	2304	90%

Source: California Dept. of Health Services

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**2.2 INFANT HEALTH**

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Annual infant mortality rates per 1,000 live births (to include all infant deaths, within one year).

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

Glendale infant mortality rates have fluctuated over the seven-year period between 1990 and 1997, however the rate has consistently fallen since 1994. Glendale's rates have consistently been lower than the rates of L.A. County and California since 1993. Glendale has exceeded the Healthy People 2000 target goal of 7.0 since 1993 and is currently exceeding the 2010 goal of 4.5.

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Glendale	5.3	6.5	7.4	4.6	6.0	3.6	3.0	2.2
L.A. County	8.0	7.8	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.7	5.9	5.9
California	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.3	5.9	5.9

Source: California Department of Health Services



**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Percent of newborns with low birth weight.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

The percent of newborns with low birth weight has been somewhat consistent since 1997, and has also been consistent with the rate of L.A. County as a whole, however did not meet the Healthy People 2000 objective of 5.0%. The Healthy People 2010 objective is also 5.0%

**Percent of Newborns with Low Birth Weight (less than 2500 gm.)**

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Glendale	5.8%	6.4%	6.6%	6.3%
L.A. County	6.5%	6.6%	6.6%	6.4%

Source: California Department of Health Services

**2.3 CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATIONS**

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Identification of areas within Glendale where children are at increased risk of being un-immunized or under-immunized.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

The County of Los Angeles Department of Health Services, Immunization Program has conducted research identifying inner city areas where preschool-aged children are at increased risk of under-immunization. These areas with large numbers of un-immunized and under-immunized children have been referred to as pockets of need. This research was based upon data pertaining to areas identified in Los Angeles County by zip code. Of the fifty zip codes designated as pockets of need, one area within Glendale was included. In the southern area of Glendale, zip code 91204 is an area where children were reported at greater risk. There, based on 1990 Census data, among a local population of 15,594, 17% were reported to utilize some form of Public Assistance, 20% were reported to live below the poverty level, and 10% of the population was comprised of children under the age of six. This area ranked 46th out of the 50 in terms of children at risk.



## 2.4 MEDICALLY INSURED CHILDREN & ADULTS

### WHAT WAS MEASURED:

Numbers of children and adults without health care insurance coverage, by Los Angeles County Health Districts.



### WHAT WAS FOUND:

Glendale Health District has the fewest numbers of uninsured children and adults of the four districts in San Fernando Valley. However, a 1998 survey by the Healthier Community Coalition reported that approximately 24.3% of southern Glendale residents do not have medical insurance.

Health Care Insurance Coverage, 1997

Health District	Children (0-17)				Adults (18-64)	
	Uninsured		Medi-Cal		Uninsured	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
East Valley	28,000	25	33,000	29	115,000	44
Glendale	11,000	17	14,000	23	55,000	26
San Fernando	32,000	28	20,000	18	59,000	26
West Valley	52,000	28	51,000	27	144,000	44

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Health Services.

## 2.5 LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

### WHAT WAS MEASURED:

Annual rates of the leading causes of death.

### WHAT WAS FOUND:

Between 1997 and 2000, deaths attributed to heart disease, pneumonia/influenza, and chronic pulmonary disease steadily decreased, perhaps largely as a result of recent medical advances. Conversely, cancer, accidents, diabetes, and homicide have steadily increased over this time.

Leading Causes of Death, by Year

	1997		1998		1999		2000	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Heart Disease	571	35.4	564	35.2	547	33.5	525	33.8
Cancer (all sites)	359	22.2	364	22.7	396	24.2	390	25.1
Stroke	118	7.3	140	8.7	149	9.1	135	8.7
Pneumonia/Influenza	126	7.8	119	7.4	82	5	67	4.3
Chronic Pulmonary Disease	82	5.1	86	5.4	31	1.9	33	2.1
Accidents (all types)	49	3	34	2.1	78	4.8	84	5.4
Diabetes	38	2.4	42	2.6	48	2.9	47	3
Liver Disease/Cirrhosis	21	1.3	13	0.8	27	1.7	19	1.2
Suicide	24	1.5	13	0.8	16	1	17	1.1
Homicide	4	0.2	2	0.1	22	1.3	24	1.5
AIDS	4	0.2	11	0.7	10	0.6	10	0.6
All Other Causes	219	13.6	216	13.5	228	14	203	13.1

Source: California Department of Health Services



## 2.6 HIV / AIDS

### WHAT WAS MEASURED:

Rates per 100,000 by Health District of residence and year of diagnosis reported by September 30, 2001; Number of persons living with advanced HIV disease (AIDS) in Glendale; Services provided.

### WHAT WAS FOUND:

The numbers of people diagnosed and the rate within Glendale Health District have continuously fallen over the five-year period between 1996 and 2000. It is significant to note that in 1994 and 1995, a Community-wide HIV/AIDS Education program was conducted by the Glendale Healthier Community Coalition, in conjunction with the Glendale leaders for AIDS Awareness. The percent and rate equaled that of San Fernando Health District in 1999. The rate in Glendale further declined in 2000, to the lowest rate among all Health Districts in the San Fernando Valley Service Planning Area. In 1998, the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services estimated that there are currently 151 persons living with AIDS in Glendale.

The three primary hospitals in Glendale - Glendale Memorial, Verdugo Hills, and Glendale Adventist - each have referral services for AIDS and HIV patients. In addition to AIDS Project Los Angeles and Aids Service Center of Pasadena, patients with in-home health care needs are referred to VNA Care in Glendale. This team of nurses provides counseling, home health care, personal care, and spiritual and bereavement counseling.

Numbers of HIV Diagnoses, by Health District

Health District	Year of Diagnosis															Cumulative Total (2)	
	1996			1997			1998			1999			2000 (1)				
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%
East Valley	144	5%	36	100	5%	25	92	5%	23	71	5%	17	57	4%	14	2442	6%
Glendale	45	2%	14	33	2%	10	30	2%	9	20	1%	6	15	1%	4	991	2%
San Fernando	26	1%	7	23	1%	6	20	1%	5	21	1%	6	19	1%	5	531	1%
West Valley	133	5%	18	105	5%	14	109	6%	15	91	6%	12	75	6%	10	2200	5%

Source: LA County DHS HIV Quarterly Report

## WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

The health of a city is often associated with alcohol and drug abuse rates and public awareness of the dangers associated with alcohol and drug use. There is a direct relationship between drug dependency and crime rates. It is therefore extremely important to assess the rates of alcohol and drug use, in an effort to implement effective prevention and early intervention programs within the community.



Community leaders have identified substance abuse as one of the community's priority health issues, realizing that problems with drug and alcohol abuse pervade across age, culture, and economics and effect all aspects of life.

## 3.1 ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE

2

### WHAT WAS MEASURED:

Alcoholism and drug abuse rates in Glendale.

### WHAT WAS FOUND:

Alcohol / other drug abuse is defined as excessive and impairing use of alcohol or other drugs, including addiction. The National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism estimates that nationwide 20.54% of the population suffers from alcohol dependence and 60% of these people actively abuse alcohol. Therefore, using an extrapolation of those figures based upon 2000 Census population data for Glendale, approximately 40,000 people may be dependent on and continue to actively abuse alcohol. The US Department of Health and Human Services Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration conducted a National Household Survey of Drug Abuse in 1998, and found that nation-wide, 6.2% of the population used illicit drugs. Therefore, over 12,000 persons in Glendale may use illicit drugs.



**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Rates of alcohol and drug related deaths, alcohol and drug related hospital discharges, and youth in juvenile hall and on probation.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

Glendale Health District has lower rates of alcohol and drug related deaths, drug related hospital discharges, and youth in juvenile hall and on probation than the Mid-San Fernando Valley Health District. However, the rate for alcohol related discharges is higher for Glendale Health District, by 0.040 percent.

According to the CA Alcohol and Drug Data Program, during the period from 1992 to 1998, admissions for drug and alcohol treatment from Glendale residents peaked in 1996 (521 admissions; rate of 269/100,000). In 1998, there were 447 admissions from Glendale residents (rate of 226/100,000). Among those admitted in 1998, 43% were White, 17% were Hispanic, 2% were Black and 1% were Asian. Also, 75% were unemployed and 78% were self-admitted. Primary problems included heroin (66%), other opiates (11%), cocaine (8%), and alcohol (7%).

**Alcohol & Drug Indicators**

Community	Population 1998	Alcohol Deaths 1996		Drug Deaths 1996		Alcohol Related Hospital Discharges 1996		Drug Related Hospital Discharges 1996		Youth in Juvenile Hall 1997		Youth on Probation 1998	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Glendale	208,577	17	0.008	12	0.006	688	0.330	454	0.218	266	0.128	230	0.110
Mid-SFV LA	162,318	19	0.012	17	0.010	471	0.290	469	0.289	323	0.199	253	0.156

Source: LA County Service Planning Area, 1998-99 State of the County Report, United Way

### 3.2 POLICE INCIDENTS

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Annual adult and juvenile arrests related to drugs or alcohol.



**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

During the nine-year period from 1992 to 2001, there was a significant decline in adult arrests for drunk-public & civil and DUI/drunk driving. Conversely, there were increases in adult arrests for drug related offenses and liquor law violations. For the same period, there were increases in juvenile arrests for all categories, with the greatest increase in juvenile arrests for drug related offenses.

**Adult Arrests, by Year**

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	(+ / -)
Drugs/Felony & Misd	872	920	801	820	871	835	827	942	1,024	974	12%
Drunk-Public & Civil	924	867	740	744	816	781	710	585	508	562	-39%
DUI/Drunk Driving	1,018	912	578	706	697	720	627	464	367	334	-67%
Liquor Laws	33	43	44	69	75	106	107	102	75	49	48%

Source: UCR Reports

**Juvenile Arrests, by Year**

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	(+ / -)
Drugs/Felony & Misd	52	51	75	83	140	128	147	121	137	110	112%
Drunk-Public & Civil	11	9	8	24	22	15	13	15	7	13	18%
DUI/Drunk Driving	3	9	2	3	6	3	3	2	1	5	67%
Liquor Laws	21	25	23	42	39	51	34	25	18	28	33%

Source: UCR Reports

### 3.3 TREATMENT & RECOVERY SERVICES

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

The number of slots needed and available for drug and alcohol treatment and recovery services.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

According to HUD, there is a serious unmet need (gap) between the estimated need and current inventory of available residential substance abuse treatment slots. Although 20 slots were created due to the Prop 36 Drug Diversion measure, there still remains a need for additional residential and outpatient slots.

**Slots Available for Substance Abuse Treatment**

	Estimated Need	Current Inventory	Unmet Need (Gap)
Substance Abuse Treatment for Individuals	142	24	118
Substance Abuse Treatment for Persons in Families with Children	55	4	51

Source: HUD

**Slots Available for Drug/Alcohol Treatment, 2002**

Facility Type	No. Slots
Residential	24
Outpatient	60
Prop 36 Drug Diversion	20

Source: Dept. of Drug/Alcohol Treatment Centers



### 3.4 ALCOHOL AVAILABILITY

#### WHAT WAS MEASURED:

Distribution of alcoholic beverage licenses by zip code; Policy.

#### WHAT WAS FOUND:

According to the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, as of February 2002, there were a total of 342 locations in the city of Glendale with active alcoholic beverage sale licenses. Of those, north, west, and central Glendale had consistent percentages, between 17% and 18%. The eastern portion of Glendale had the least amount, with 11%. A disproportionate amount of locations however were found in the southern portion of Glendale, totaling 35%, twice the amount seen in the north, west, and central areas. Southern Glendale is also more densely populated, and has a lower median income average than the other areas.

The City of Glendale has recently adopted changes to the Municipal Code related to the sale of alcoholic beverages. The amended ordinance identifies the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process as a tool for addressing secondary impacts associated with alcoholic beverages sales. It requires a CUP approval for the sale of all packaged liquor (except at supermarkets), establishes a CUP process for consumption of alcoholic beverages in the Central Business District, and maintains the existing CUP process for consumption elsewhere in the city.

Additionally, this ordinance requires that several criteria must be taken into consideration when making the findings to grant a conditional use permit for alcoholic beverage related uses. These considerations include: the impact on the surrounding area; the effect on the crime rate; the impact on any church, school or college, day care facility, public park, library, hospital, or residential use within the surrounding area; and the requirement that off-street parking be provided.

Distribution of Alcoholic Beverage Licenses by Zip Code, Feb. 2002

Zip Code	Geographic Area of Glendale	Number of Locations	Percent of Total
91020 / 91208 / 91214 / 91046	North	63	18%
91201 / 91202	West	58	17%
91203 / 91210	Central	63	18%
91204 / 91205	South	121	35%
91206 / 91207	East	37	11%

Source: Dept. of Alcoholic Beverage Control

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

The health of a city is often associated with its accessibility to quality schools and opportunities for employment. In a highly competitive work environment, employers now seek properly trained personnel, and a high quality education is an important tool for students to assist them in facing the challenges of the working world.



Enrollment in schools in the Glendale Unified School District has steadily increased since 1990.

4.1 STUDENT PERFORMANCE

WHAT WAS MEASURED:

STAR test achievement summary by program for Spring 2000 and 2001, based on percent of students at or above the 50th National Percentile Rank (NPR) totals.

3

WHAT WAS FOUND:

Glendale Unified School District students' scores are consistently higher than the scores averaged for Los Angeles County and those statewide. Furthermore, Glendale scores have increased from 2000 to 2001.

STAR Achievement Summary,  
(% of students at or above 50 NPR)

	Subject	
	Math	Reading
<b>Spring 2000</b>		
Glendale Unified	62%	47%
L.A. County	42%	34%
Statewide	50%	42%
<b>Spring 2001</b>		
Glendale Unified	64%	49%
L.A. County	46%	37%
Statewide	53%	44%

Source: California Dept. of Education



### 4.2 PUPIL - TEACHER RATIO

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

The pupil-teacher ratio, and its ranking compared to L.A. Unified and the highest and the lowest in L.A. County.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

According to Glendale Unified School District, increases in the number of families moving into Glendale with school-aged children have resulted in significant overcrowding in schools located in the southern and western portions of the city. This, combined with the large number of public schools operating in excess of or near their capacity, will require construction of new classroom facilities to mitigate additional school overcrowding. The pupil-teacher ratio for Glendale Unified falls between the highest and the lowest rankings within L.A. County and is consistently higher than L.A. Unified. The ratio for Glendale Unified has fallen over the four year period shown.

**Pupil - Teacher Ratio (1998-2001)**

	1998	1999	2000	2001
Glendale Unified	24.8	23.9	21.7	21.5
L.A. Unified	22.0	21.0	20.9	20.5
Highest (2001) in L.A. Co.	26.2	26.4	25.0	24.7
Lowest (2001) in L.A. Co.	17.0	16.7	16.7	17.0

Note: The lowest number of pupils per teacher among school districts in Los Angeles County was Beverly Hills Unified; the highest was El Monte Union.  
 Source: California Dept. of Education

### 4.3 SCHOOL COMPUTER ACCESS

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Number of students per computer.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

Since 1998, the number of students per computer in the classroom has steadily decreased. The number of students per computer in Glendale Unified is consistently less than the Los Angeles County average; therefore Glendale offers more computers in its classrooms for students than does Los Angeles County as a whole. Also, Glendale Unified has remained consistent with the statewide total as well.

**Number of Students per Computer**

	1998	1999	2000	2001
Glendale Unified	12.20	9.70	8.60	7.80
County Total	12.40	10.60	9.40	8.10
State Total	10.00	8.70	7.50	6.70

Source: California Dept. of Education



#### 4.4 HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES & GRADUATION RATES



**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Annual one-year dropout rates (prior year, grade 9-12, percentage of students enrolled in Fall, who did not complete the school year and were unaccounted for).

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

Glendale Unified School District consistently displays significantly lower dropout rates compared with both county and state rates.

**One-Year Dropout Rates**

	1998	1999	2000	2001
Glendale Unified	0.60%	1.30%	1.40%	0.70%
County Total	3.40%	3.60%	3.50%	3.80%
State Total	2.90%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%

Source: California Dept. of Education

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Annual Glendale Unified high schools' graduation rates (percentage of Senior class, who graduated).

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

The graduation rates for the three high schools within Glendale Unified average 89% over the three-year period reported.

**Glendale Unified High Schools, Graduation Rates**

	1998	1999	2000
Crescenta Valley	95%	98%	97%
Glendale High	84%	86%	89%
Hoover High	85%	85%	85%
<b>Combined Total</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>90%</b>

Source: Glendale Unified School District, Vital Signs



#### 4.5 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

WHAT WAS MEASURED:

Educational attainment among Glendale residents.

WHAT WAS FOUND:

Glendale has a higher percent of its population who are high school graduates or higher than L.A. county and statewide. Thirty two percent (32%) of Glendale residents have attained a bachelor's degree or higher, which is a significantly higher percentage than county and state totals.

	High School Graduate or Higher	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Glendale	79.0%	32.1%
L.A. County	69.9%	24.9%
Statewide	76.8%	26.6%

Source: 2000 Census data

4

#### 4.6 STANDARDIZED ACHIEVEMENT TEST PERFORMANCE

WHAT WAS MEASURED:

High school seniors' annual scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT).

WHAT WAS FOUND:

Math and combined verbal/math averages consistently exceed L.A. County and statewide averages, and verbal averages exceed L.A. County. However, statewide verbal averages consistently exceed those of Glendale Unified.

SAT - I (Recentered) Test Results

	2000			2001		
	Verbal Average	Math Average	Verbal/Math Average	Verbal Average	Math Average	Verbal/Math Average
Glendale Unified	478	543	1021	479	533	1013
L.A. County	471	501	972	471	499	970
Statewide	492	517	1009	492	516	1008

Source: California Dept. of Education

#### 4.7 LITERACY

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Adult literacy skill levels; English proficiency rate among students.



**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

Adult literacy levels in Glendale are slightly higher than the county average, and are in line with both state and national averages. Within the Glendale Unified School District (1998), an estimated 44% of students are described as “limited English proficient.” The top languages spoken by these students are Armenian, Spanish, Korean, and Tagalog.

**Percent of Adults at Literacy Levels 1-5**

	Percent Level 1	Percent Level 2	Percent Level 3-5
Glendale	23	26	51
L. A. County	27	27	46
California	19	25	56
National	20	27	52

Note: Level 1 = very limited skills in English language and mathematical computation; Level 2 = ability to read a street map or a warning label, but unable to read a bus schedule or write a brief letter explaining a billing error; Level 3 = able to integrate information from relatively long or dense text or from documents and a demonstrable ability to select appropriate arithmetic operations based on information in text; Levels 4 and 5 = proficiency with the most challenging tasks involving long and complex text and document passages.

Source: The Literacy Network of Greater Los Angeles

#### 4.8 LIBRARY SERVICES

Sixty-one percent (61%) of respondents in the 2010 Survey requested an increase in services for books and library programs for children.

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Glendale Public Library programs and services, and usage of Library facilities and services by the public.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

Use of Libraries increased in 2001, as reflected in visits to Library facilities and borrowing of Library materials. Library borrower registration increased. The Library began offering computer and Internet training classes. Librarians made fewer visits to school classrooms, but offered more programs for the public at the Library.

**Glendale Public Library Programs & Services**

	2000	2001
Registered Public Library Borrowers	249,901	263,847
Library Materials Checked Out Per Capita	4.71	4.89
Library Materials Checked Out	937,943	972,319
Library Expenditure Per Capita	\$2.75	\$2.91
Persons Using Library Facilities	891,203	1,013,505
Persons Attending Computer & Internet Training Classes	0	384
Children's Programs at the Library	621	712
Adult Programs at the Library	134	114
Class Visits to the Library (Glendale Schools)	284	217

Source: Glendale Public Library



**WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?**

The health of a city is often associated with a prosperous economy, one that provides employment, income, and revenue for protective services, which contribute to a safe place for people to live. Research has found that children's health issues such as learning disorders, emotional and behavioral problems, vision and speech impairments, and mental retardation can be correlated with low socioeconomic status. Strong economic resources can contribute to a higher quality of life.

**5.1 INCOME DEMOGRAPHICS**

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Median household income averages.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

The median household income for Glendale is slightly lower than most other cities of comparable size and population. Glendale's average is also lower than that of both L.A. County and statewide as well.

**Median Household Income**

Community	Median Household Income
Anaheim	\$47,122
Burbank	\$47,467
<b>Glendale</b>	<b>\$41,805</b>
Pasadena	\$46,012
Santa Ana	\$43,412
Santa Monica	\$50,714
L.A. County	\$42,189
Statewide	\$47,493

Source: 2000 Census data

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

The number and percent of persons living below the Federal poverty level.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

According to 2000 Census data, nearly 30,000 people living in Glendale (15.5%) are living below the Federal poverty level. This rate falls below the county average. However, it is slightly higher than the statewide average. Glendale's average is consistent with those of most other cities of similar size and population.

**Persons Living Below the Federal Poverty Level**

Location	Individuals	
	Number	Percent
Anaheim	45,615	14.1
Burbank	10,484	10.5
<b>Glendale</b>	<b>29,927</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Pasadena	20,909	15.9
Santa Ana	65,268	19.8
Santa Monica	8,636	10.4
L.A. County	1,674,599	17.9
Statewide	4,706,130	14.2

Source: 2000 Census data

## 5.2 POVERTY

### WHAT WAS MEASURED:

Number of persons receiving government assistance, by geographic area.



### WHAT WAS FOUND:

The number of persons receiving CalWORKs (One/Single Parents) and those receiving General Relief has decreased somewhat over the reported four-year period. However, the total number of persons receiving assistance has increased by 8,304. Of this total number, a disproportionate amount resides in the southern Glendale area.

**Estimated Number of Persons Receiving Government Assistance**

	Jun-98	Feb-99	Feb-00	Feb-01
CalWORKs				
One-Parent (FG)	5,856	5,056	4,287	4,559
Two-Parent (U)	12,264	11,403	10,154	12,416
General Relief (GR)	3,161	2,464	2,443	2,239
Medi-Cal Only	11,089	11,049	15,555	18,212
Food Stamps Only	1,318	2,021	1,836	1,826
In-Home Supportive Services	5,001	5,280	6,715	7,741
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,689</b>	<b>37,273</b>	<b>40,990</b>	<b>46,993</b>

Source: Department of Public Social Services

**Estimated No. of Persons Rec. Gov't Assistance, by Area**

	Number
North	2,857
East	7,155
West	10,363
Central	4,231
South	22,387
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,993</b>

Source: Dept. Public Social Services



### 5.3 EMPLOYMENT

The thrust of economic activity in Glendale is due to the manufacturing and retail sectors, which comprise over one-third of the city's employment opportunities. The entertainment industry is expected to dominate future job growth, as recent development activity by DreamWorks, ABC7 and Disney in the San Fernando Road area has increased. The Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate sectors will continue to provide a significant number of jobs, as will other service sectors, as reflected by recent construction of new offices in Glendale.

According to the 2010 Survey, the Community Needs Questionnaire, and the public hearing discussion groups, residents reported job development, job training, and employment programs were among the highest needs in the community. Residents also identified employment programs and any programs that support a person's ability to be employed or trained as very important. These supportive services may include childcare, transportation, and ESL.

#### 3 WHAT WAS MEASURED:

Estimated annual unemployment rates.

#### WHAT WAS FOUND:

Glendale's unemployment rate falls below that of both Los Angeles County and the state of California. However, it is higher than that of the neighboring city of Burbank.

**Estimated Employment and Unemployment Statistics, March 2001**

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate (%)
Burbank	57,200	55,358	1,842	3.22%
Glendale	100,600	96,170	4,430	4.40%
L.A. County	4,868,500	4,640,900	227,600	4.67%
California	17,278,400	16,433,000	845,400	4.70%

Source: Southern California Association of Governments

### 5.4 ECONOMIC GROWTH

According to the Business Survey, commercial rehabilitation and financial and technical assistance to businesses were identified as top priorities. According to the Development Services Department's economic development strategy, the City's top priority is to promote the health of the business community.



**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Taxable sales and assessed value of land.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

Although taxable sales per capita in Glendale are lower than those of Burbank, the total taxable retail sales are higher. Also, the assessed value per square mile is slightly less than that of Burbank.

**Economic Growth Indicators**

	Population	Taxable Sales / Capita	Taxable Retail Sales (Billions)	Sq. Miles of Land	Assessed Value / Sq. Mile (Millions)	Total Land Value (Billions)
Glendale	194,973	9,351	1.82	30.65	191.63	5.87
Burbank	100,316	11,334	1.13	17.15	226.14	3.87

Source: Southern California Association of Governments, 2000

3

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Annual valuation rates.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

All construction done on existing structures requires building permits. Permitted construction increases property values, which is known as valuation. Yearly valuation reports show that there was a significant increase of 39% during FY 1998; and, there was an overall cumulative increase in valuation totals of 16% over the period 1996 - 2001.

**Valuation Totals, by Year**

Fiscal Year	Valuation Total	(+ / -)
1997	\$125,961,180.00	
1998	\$175,195,204.00	39%
1999	\$154,420,103.00	-12%
2000	\$94,132,537.00	-39%
2001	\$120,933,417.00	28%
	<b>TOTAL:</b>	16%

Source: City of Glendale Permit Services



## 5.5 ACCESSIBLE CHILDCARE

Although the need for childcare services ranked low in the Community Needs Questionnaire, public hearing focus group participants believed that childcare services was important. Childcare was also identified as a needed service in the Anti-Poverty Strategy.

Among the list of eight social service programs provided in the Community Needs Questionnaire, residents ranked youth programs as their third highest priority. The 2010 Survey also ranked youth programs as a high priority need. Currently there are few existing facilities devoted toward the provision of services for youth between the ages of 12-21 years old. Existing sites must share space with programs for other sub-populations and are thus overburdened.

### WHAT WAS MEASURED:

Number of licensed childcare facilities and total number of spaces available; Capacity v demand for accessible childcare.

### WHAT WAS FOUND:

The number of childcare facilities and available spaces increased dramatically between the years 1988 and 2002. However, social service agencies agree that there is still a shortage of childcare "slots" in the community, particularly for infants and very young children. Evening and weekend childcare and activities for older youth would also provide greater flexibility for working parents, especially single parents.

**Number of Licensed Child Care Facilities and Slots**

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
Number of Licensed Child Care Facilities	2	8	14	34	52	63	74	79
Total Number of Spaces Available	105	294	453	1,371	2,009	2,436	2,775	2,946

Source: Community Care Licensing Department



WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

The health of a city is often associated with its availability and affordability of housing. Quality housing and planned assistance for homeless persons is vital for the health of residents and the overall health of a city.



6.1 HOUSING SUPPLY

WHAT WAS MEASURED:

The total number of dwelling units citywide; Per dwelling population density.

WHAT WAS FOUND:

Population growth in the city of Glendale has increased faster than housing units have been added, leading to a per dwelling population density of 2.65 in 2000 compared to 2.49 in 1990. Average increases in housing supply have declined from historical levels; from 1990 through 2000, the housing supply increased only 2.1%, compared to a 17% increase in the 1980s.

**Dwelling Units in Glendale**

1980		1990		2000	
No.	% increase	No.	% increase	No.	
61,653	17.00%	72,140	2.10%	73,624	

**Population in Glendale**

1980		1990		2000	
No.	% increase	No.	% increase	No.	
139,060	30.00%	180,038	8.30%	194,973	

**Per Dwelling Population Density in Glendale**

1980		1990		2000	
No.	% increase	No.	% increase	No.	
2.25	10.70%	2.49	6.40%	2.65	

Source: City of Glendale, Community Development & Housing



**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**  
 Housing units by type and age.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

Since 1970, the city's composition of single and multi-family units has reversed so that multiple family units have become the predominant housing type, representing 60% of the city's 1998 housing stock. An increase in this trend is evident, as the 2000 Census reports that multi-family units comprise 61.6%. In addition, as an older community, a relatively large proportion (61%) of Glendale's housing stock is more than 30 years old.

2

**Housing Units by Type, 1998**

Housing Type	Number of Housing Units	Percent of Total
Single-Family	29,492	40%
Multi-Family	44,119	60%
Apartments	36,843	84%
Condominiums	7,276	16%
Total Units	73,611	100%

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, GIS Land Use Database, 1998  
 Los Angeles County Assessor's Office, Dataquick, 1998

**Age of Housing Stock**

Year Built	Number of Units	Percent of Total
1939 or earlier	13,053	17.7%
1940-1949	9,203	12.5%
1950-1959	11,592	15.8%
1960-1969	11,041	15.0%
1970-1979	9,157	12.4%
1980-March 1990	18,068	24.6%
Apr 1990-Jan 2000	1,497	2.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,611</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census, Glendale Housing Element, 2000-2005

## 6.2 AFFORDABLE HOUSING

### WHAT WAS MEASURED:

The availability of affordable ownership and rental housing in Glendale.



### WHAT WAS FOUND:

The high cost of renting or buying adequate housing is the primary ongoing constraint to providing adequate housing in the city of Glendale. High development costs, land costs, and financing constraints are factors which contribute to reduce the availability of affordable housing.

### OWNERSHIP HOUSING

The availability of affordable ownership housing is limited in Glendale. To achieve homeownership, many lower income households overextend themselves financially for housing costs. According to HUD's Consolidated Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data Book, approximately 31% of the city's total homeowners, and 45% of the city's lower and moderate income homeowners paid more than 30% of their gross income on housing in 1990.

### RENTAL HOUSING

The table shows that rents increased more during the one-year period from 1999-2000 than in the prior five years combined (1994-1999). According to Glendale's Housing Element, 48% of all renter households in Glendale are rent burdened, that is a household pays more than 30% of its income towards costs for housing. According to HUD's CHAS Data Book, in 1990 more than 83% of the city's extremely low and very low-income renter-households paid more than 30% of their income towards costs for housing.

Unit Size	Average Rent			Change in Average Rent		
	1994	1999	2000	1994-1999	1999-2000	1994-2000
Single	\$451	\$469	\$595	\$18	\$126	\$144
1-Bedroom	\$553	\$597	\$642	\$44	\$45	\$89
2-Bedroom	\$725	\$816	\$925	\$91	\$109	\$200
3-Bedroom	\$961	\$1,114	\$1,366	\$153	\$252	\$405

Sources: Glendale News Press, ApartmentWorld.com, Rent.net, Apartments.com and SpringStreet.com

### Current Average Advertised Rents Vs. Rents Affordable to Very Low Income Households

Number of Bedrooms	Average Advertised Rent - 2000	Rent Affordable to Very Low-Income Households	Difference
Studio	\$595	\$456	\$139
1	\$642	\$488	\$154
2	\$925	\$586	\$339
3	\$1,366	\$677	\$689

Sources: Glendale News Press, ApartmentWorld.com, Rent.net, Apartments.com and SpringStreet.com.



**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

The total number of subsidized housing units citywide.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

Over the five-year period studied, the number of units under Section 8 remained somewhat consistent, averaging between 1,177 and 1,225 units.

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Median home prices.

**Section 8 Housing Avgs.**

Year	No. of Units
1997	1,225
1998	1,199
1999	1,177
2000	1,178
2001	1,202

Source: City of Glendale, Community Development & Housing

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

Median home prices continue to rise in the city of Glendale, as evidenced by the significant increases from 1998 to 2001. From December 31, 1998 to June 30, 2001 condominium prices increased a total of 43% and single-family residences increased 49%. The comparisons of median sales prices from the first quarter to the second quarter, 2001 more closely reveal the significant dollar-value increases over a short period of time.

**Glendale Median Home Price by Type 1998-2001**

	31-Dec-98	27 months % change	31-Mar-00	12 months % change	31-Mar-01	3 months % change	30-Jun-01
Condominium	\$120,000	33%	\$160,000	3%	\$165,000	7%	\$177,000
Single-Family Residence	\$252,250	38%	\$348,000	-7%	\$325,000	18%	\$385,000

Source: City of Glendale, Community Development & Housing

**Comparisons of Median Sales Prices, 2001**

Median Sales Price	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr
all types	250,000	286,000
homes	325,000	385,000
condos	165,000	177,000
1 bedroom condos	110,500	125,000
2 bedroom condos	169,000	173,500
3 bedroom condos	192,000	215,500
2 bedroom homes	250,000	307,500
3 bedroom homes	356,000	395,000
4 bedroom homes	455,000	550,000
5 bedroom homes*	585,000	596,000
6 bedroom homes*	1,200,000	487,000

Source: City of Glendale, Community Development & Housing

\*Data is limited

WHAT WAS MEASURED:

Average rental cost of a one, two, and three-bedroom apartment.



WHAT WAS FOUND:

From the reported period of 1999-2001, the average advertised rents for all units in Glendale were comparable to rents for other local cities.

Average Advertised Rents		
Unit size/location	4/99 to 3/00	4/00 to 3/01
<b>Pasadena</b>		
1 Bedroom	740	804
2 Bedroom	940	1,060
3 Bedroom	1,255	1,300
All units / Average	978	1,055
<b>So. Pasadena</b>		
1 Bedroom	700	779
2 Bedroom	904	1,086
3 Bedroom	1,073	1,100
All units / Average	892	988
<b>Arcadia</b>		
1 Bedroom	693	721
2 Bedroom	1,071	1,142
3 Bedroom	1,454	1,545
All units / Average	1,073	1136
<b>San Gabriel</b>		
1 Bedroom	609	690
2 Bedroom	791	968
3 Bedroom	1,153	1,175
All units / Average	851	944
<b>Alhambra</b>		
1 Bedroom	609	716
2 Bedroom	861	930
3 Bedroom	1,067	1,083
All units / Average	846	910
Source: Beven & Brock Property Mgmt Co. - Advertised Rents		
<b>Glendale</b>		
1 Bedroom	642	726
2 Bedroom	907	981
3 Bedroom	1,304	1,216
All units / Average	951	974

Source: Glendale Housing Authority - Advertised Rents



### 6.3 HOMELESSNESS

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Estimated number of homeless; Characteristics of the homeless.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

The Glendale Homeless Coalition administered an extensive 128-question survey to 120 homeless adults in 2001. The Coalition conducted an Unduplicated Count of every homeless adult who received services, from February through March, 2002. The Coalition found that on any given night in the city of Glendale there are 412 homeless men, women, and children. It is estimated that 84% of Glendale's homeless persons are single (unaccompanied by a minor child). Of these, 76% are male and 24% are female. Ninety-one percent of single adults were identified as experiencing either chronic substance abuse, severe mental illness, or both. It is also estimated that 21% of Glendale's homeless families have two parents, 75% are female-headed, single parent families, and 4% are male-headed, single parent families. The average family size is 3.29 persons. Special needs identified are listed in the table.

**Characteristics of Homeless**

Subpopulation	Proportion of Individuals	Proportion of Families
Chronic Substance Abusers	23%	20%
Seriously Mentally Ill	22%	13%
Dually Diagnosed	15%	17%
HIV / AIDS	3%	3%
Domestic Violence	47% of women	47% of women and children

Source: City of Glendale Community Development & Housing Department

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Number of emergency shelter beds available / needed for homeless individuals and families.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

Given that an overwhelming amount of homeless persons are unaccompanied (84%), it is interesting to find that the estimated need for slots for individuals is far greater than the current inventory, resulting in an unmet need/gap of 217 slots. Conversely, there are more slots available for homeless persons in families with children than the estimated need.

**Shelter Beds Needed vs. Beds Available**

Beds/Units	Estimated Need		Current Inventory		Unmet Need/Gap	
	Individuals	Families with Children	Individuals	Families with Children	Individuals	Families with Children
Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Permanent Supportive Housing	280	132	63	285	217	-153

Source: City of Glendale Community Development & Housing Department, 2001

## TEMPORARY SHELTERS

Glendale opened its first seasonal Winter Shelter Program in 1993, providing food, a dry place to sleep and transportation to case management and supportive services mid-November through March. This program serves as a unique opportunity for outreach components to interact with the chronic, street-dwelling population over a sustained period of time. The Winter Shelter is open to adult men and women. Families with children are temporarily vouchered at a motel by the Winter Shelter operator and are referred to Project ACHIEVE or other appropriate housing options.



Project ACHIEVE, a year-round emergency shelter in Glendale was opened in December 1996. It provides 60 days of shelter, food, case management, and other services to homeless men, women, and families. The goal of this emergency shelter is to determine the underlying causes of homelessness and to link clients with the appropriate next step. After completion of Project ACHIEVE, households are placed into transitional housing, special needs housing or permanent housing.

The YWCA of Glendale operates Sunrise Village, a domestic violence shelter for women and children at a confidential location. While the primary emphasis is on safety, staff also provides in-depth counseling, employment and housing assistance. Currently, the Salvation Army and Catholic Charities Loaves and Fishes provide motel vouchers to homeless persons for whom a stay in an emergency shelter is not appropriate. Glendale Adventist Medical Center also provides motel vouchers for 60 clients each year that are discharged from their hospital.

4

## TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

There are several transitional housing programs to which persons who are homeless are referred. These include; the Salvation Army Nancy Painter Home, the YWCA of Glendale's Hamilton Court and Step Ahead/Freedom House, Euclid Villa of Pasadena, and the Project ACHIEVE (Family) "scatter-site" project and Family Transitional Housing, provided by the Institute of Urban Research Development (IURD).

## PERMANENT HOUSING

There is a significant long-term need for additional low-income housing, either through Section 8 voucher subsidies or through established housing. Homeless families who have graduated from a residential program may enter the City's Family Self Sufficiency Program (FSS). Those participating in this program agree to pursue activities toward self-sufficiency including job training and education. As a family's income increases over the five-year program period, the amount of reduction in rent subsidy is deposited in an escrow account, which is turned over to the family when they complete the program. The Glendale Housing Authority also provides permanent supportive housing for disabled homeless individuals through the Shelter Plus Care program. The Orange Grove project, a 24-unit permanent supportive housing facility for families was completed in early 2002.



## 6.4 QUALITY OF NEIGHBORHOODS & HOUSING

### WHAT WAS MEASURED:

Residents' perceptions regarding needed public improvements;  
Perception of neighborhood appearance.

### WHAT WAS FOUND:

No citywide survey has been conducted on this issue, however the Community Needs Questionnaire, which surveyed southern Glendale residents indicated that the two areas that were most frequently seen as needing improvement were trash, weeds, discarded items (62%) and traffic safety and parking (61%). Secondly, two other areas revealed the majority saying that improvement was needed versus not needed: street lighting (55%) and nearby property maintenance (51%). Approximately 50% of residents polled in the 2010 survey also expressed the need for neighborhood beautification programs, such as graffiti removal with 48% stating the City should increase its anti-graffiti services.

3

When residents were asked how they felt about the overall appearance of their neighborhood, slightly more than three-quarters of those responding (76%) were positive toward their neighborhood. Nearly one in five respondents (18%) felt that their neighborhood was beautiful, however, the majority (58%) felt it needed a little improvement. Among those with negative neighborhood perceptions (24%), most felt that their neighborhood needed a lot of work (18%), while relatively few respondents felt it was run-down or deteriorated (6%).

Southern Glendale residents and a sample of western Glendale residents were also asked if they believed that the City should make more of an effort to enforce building codes and other regulations within their neighborhoods. Among those who responded, a large majority (82%) believed the City should make more of an effort to make sure houses in their neighborhood meet building codes and other regulations.



**Overall Results of Needed Public Improvements**

Neighborhood Improvement	Needs Improvement	No Improvement Needed
1. Trash, Weeds, Discarded Items	62%	38%
2. Traffic Safety and Parking	61%	39%
3. Street Lighting	55%	45%
4. Nearby Property Maintenance	51%	49%
5. Trees and Landscaping	48%	52%
6. Graffiti Removal	45%	55%
7. Curbs and Sidewalks	44%	56%
8. Alley (Repair and Maintenance)	41%	59%
9. Water Services	21%	79%

\* Depending on the item, the no answer level ranged from 2%-7%.

Source: City of Glendale Community Development & Housing, Community Needs Questionnaire

**Perception of Neighborhood Appearance**

Looks beautiful	18%
Needs a little improvement	58%
Combined Total	76%
Needs a lot of work	18%
Is run-down or deteriorated	6%
Combined Total	24%

Note: 2% did not respond to this question.

Source: City of Glendale Community Development & Housing

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Annual estimated number of properties identified with housing code violations.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

The City's Code Enforcement staff cited approximately 600 units in 2001 for non-compliance with the Housing Code. At any given time, there are approximately 900 active code enforcement cases throughout the city. Some of the types of violations include leaking roofs, unkempt landscaping, peeling paint, and general interior deterioration. Since 1998, there has been a significant increase in the number of properties identified as being in violation.

**Estimated Number of Properties Identified with Housing Code Violations**

	1998	1999	2000	2001
January	19	24	46	50
February	27	30	53	60
March	38	40	60	64
April	39	34	28	62
May	40	35	45	58
June	34	34	28	45
July	32	34	35	37
August	25	45	81	49
September	43	25	53	59
October	29	35	55	39
November	16	26	59	48
December	31	35	21	32
<b>Total:</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>603</b>
<b>Yearly Increase:</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>39</b>

Source: City of Glendale Neighborhood Services, Monthly Operations Report



**WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?**

The health of a city is often associated with the availability and access to government, retail, and social services by convenient and affordable transportation modes. City streets serve the public as arteries serve an organism. Through ease of mobility and less traffic and congestion, the city is able to operate in a more efficient manner.

**7.1 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION**

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Public transportation services available.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

There are several options available to Glendale residents. They include:

1. MTA - regional bus transportation
2. Beeline - local bus transportation
3. Metrolink - regional commuter rail
4. Amtrak - nationwide passenger rail service
5. Burbank - Glendale - Pasadena Airport - nationwide passenger air service
6. Glendale Dial-A-Ride - elderly and disabled curb to curb service within Glendale, La Canada Flintridge, La Crescenta areas
7. Access Services - regional ADA qualified elderly and disabled curb to curb service
8. Non-Emergency Medical Service Providers - 15 companies are permitted in the city of Glendale to provide door to door service at a fixed cost
9. Taxi service - 5 companies are permitted in the city of Glendale to provide service

The Beeline average seat utilization or capacity vs. demand for a complete day ranges from 20% - 40% depending on route. Each route, however, has trips at certain times throughout the day when the seat utilization is well above 100%.

**7.2 TRAFFIC CONGESTION**

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Traffic volume (Average Daily Traffic count) by comparison of major arterials in Glendale.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

Based on this count, there has been a significant increase in the number of vehicles utilizing Glendale streets, between 1995 and 2000.

**Comparison of Major Arterials: Average Daily Traffic (ADT)**

Major Arterial	1995	2000
Brand Bl. between 134 Fwy and Doran St.	39,749 - ADT	43,200 - ADT
Glendale Ave. between Colorado St. and Elk Ave.	24,387 - ADT	29,000 - ADT

Source: City of Glendale Traffic & Transportation Division

### 7.3 TRAFFIC SAFETY

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Annual numbers of traffic collisions.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

Numbers of traffic collisions resulting in property damage only, collisions with injuries, and total injuries reported increased slightly over the five-year period reported. Conversely, the number of vehicle vs. pedestrian collisions decreased.



**Collision History**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Property Damage Only	2,140	2,159	2,155	2,286	2,273
Collisions with Injuries	641	646	584	670	660
Total Injuries Reported	842	879	790	917	912
Vehicle vs. Pedestrians	139	129	104	114	120

Source: City of Glendale Police Department, Traffic Division

### 7.4 STREET QUALITY

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Street capacity; Pavement Quality Index (PQI).

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

Many streets in the southern and western portions of Glendale are insufficiently wide, as they were designed to the standards prevalent in the early 1900s, which accommodated single-family neighborhoods. Today, most of those streets are located in areas now zoned for multi-family structures. Streets which are 32 feet or less in width and allow for parking on both sides make it difficult for vehicles to travel in both directions, limit accessibility, and contribute to traffic congestion.

The pavement quality index shows that the majority of Glendale streets are consistently in the near perfect condition category (8.1 - 10.0 PQI), and approximately 95% of all streets for all years reported fall between 4.1 - 10.0 PQI. A very small percentage of Glendale streets fall in the worst condition category (0 -4.0), however that percentage has been steadily rising over the four-year reporting period.

**Pavement Quality Index (PQI)**

Year	Footage and Percent Street Length by PQI Range							
	0-4.0		4.1-8.0		8.1-10.0		Total	
	feet	%	feet	%	feet	%	feet	%
1998	47,807	2.6%	752,846	40.6%	1,055,395	56.9%	1,856,048	100.0%
1999	67,506	3.6%	806,107	43.4%	982,435	52.9%	1,856,048	100.0%
2000	93,787	5.1%	836,681	45.1%	925,580	49.9%	1,856,048	100.0%
2001	129,954	7.0%	844,549	45.5%	881,545	47.5%	1,856,048	100.0%

This table shows the percentage of the City streets ranked by a Pavement Quality Index (PQI). The data has been arranged into 3 groups, between 0 and 4, 4.1 and 8, and 8.1 and 10, with 0 being in the worst and 10 being in near perfect condition. The PQI study was conducted in 1998, and no organized data exists prior to that year. Source: City of Glendale Traffic & Transportation Department



## WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

The health of a city historically is often associated with its accessibility and encouragement to foster art and cultural expressiveness. Creativity, intellect, tolerance, and understanding are all components derived from visual and performing arts within a society. Sharing these qualities with others draws people in to the city, creates diversity, pleasure, and economic stimulus.

## 8.1 CITY FINANCIAL SUPPORT

### WHAT WAS MEASURED:

Amount of financial support by the City per capita for arts organizations for fiscal year 2001 - 2002.

### WHAT WAS FOUND:

The 2001 - 2002 appropriation amount was \$825,413. Therefore, \$4.23 was spent on arts organizations per person, in Glendale.

Appropriation includes allocation to Arts and Culture Commission staffing and support, funds for Cruise Night, contract class programs, Brand Studios, Alex Theatre, and Community Request program.

2

## 8.2 YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN THE ARTS

### WHAT WAS MEASURED:

The various types of City-sponsored arts programs for youth.

### WHAT WAS FOUND:

The City's Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department offers classes in Dance and Exercise and classes in Visual Arts at the Brand Studios, Dunsmore, Sparr Heights, Griffith Manor, and Glenoaks Community Building, to name a few. The Department offers an average of 173 classes (youth activities which include arts, crafts, dance, fine arts, and yoga) for 1,482 participants each year (based on fiscal years 2000 - 2001).

Additionally, Glendale Unified offers after-school programs at Jefferson, Franklin, Monte Vista, and Valley View elementary schools, and Rosemont, Toll, and Wilson middle schools. During the summer and two week Christmas vacation in December, two-week specialty camps in the Performing and Visual Arts are also offered.

Programs consisting of crafts and stories are also available at the libraries. The City's Arts & Culture Commission was awarded an Arts in Education Demonstration Project grant. This project has benefited 550 students, trained 18 teachers in 11 schools, and involved 20 local artists by augmenting instruction for students in core content areas using the arts.

The Department of Community Development & Housing, in conjunction with the Committee for a Clean & Beautiful Glendale sponsors an annual “I Love My Neighborhood” poster contest for elementary school-aged Glendale youth. This is the largest comprehensive art contest in the community, with thousands of entries each year.



### 8.3 ART-RELATED OPPORTUNITIES

#### WHAT WAS MEASURED:

The various types of art-related opportunities for Glendale residents.

#### WHAT WAS FOUND:

No comprehensive list exists, however a variety of classes are available for Glendale residents to participate in to foster personal development in the arts. The City’s Parks, Recreation & Community Services Department offers an average of 145 classes for 1,530 participants each year (based on fiscal years 2000 - 2001). The following courses are offered through the Department or at Glendale Community College: Dance & Wellness (to include jazz, yoga, etc.) Fine Arts (to include art history and appreciation, etc.) Performing Arts (to include theater and music) Special Interest (to include chess, creative writing, pottery, sculpture, crafts, etc.) Visual Arts (to include drawing, painting, photography, etc.)

5

#### WHAT WAS MEASURED:

The number of art galleries / places to exhibit work.

#### WHAT WAS FOUND:

As of June 2002, fourteen locations were found in Glendale where residents may publicly observe or display art. Following is a list of those locations:

Brand Library and Art Center, Business Men's Art Institute, California Federal Bank Lobby, Glendale Central Library, Chase Studio Gallery, Glendale College Gallery, Forbe's Art Gallery, Forest Lawn Museum, Pomm's Studio, Ro's Gallery, Roslin Art Gallery, Stix and Stonz, Village Square Gallery, Whites Gallery

#### WHAT WAS MEASURED:

The number of commercial art or film businesses, which exist locally.

#### WHAT WAS FOUND:

Four major businesses maintain their headquarters in the city of Glendale, which include ABC7, Disney Imagineering, DreamWorks, and Warner Brothers.



### 8.4 PUBLIC ART

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

The number of local public art displays.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

Several artists have displayed their work within the city, for all residents and visitors to enjoy. Although there is currently no comprehensive list, included below are several well-known works of art within the city. Also, nine displays are listed which are located at Glendale High School at 1440 E. Broadway, constructed by Glendale High School students. Various murals of school mascots can also be viewed on exterior walls of many Glendale schools. Additionally, one hundred and sixty two separate works are located at the Forest Lawn Museum.

Public Art Displays

Title/Medium	Location	Artist
"Ben Franklin" metal sculpture	130 N. Brand Blvd.	George Wayne Lundeen
"Family" wall mural	(2) Fwy south ramp to 134 Fwy west (faces Harvey Dr.)	Mark Bowerman
"History of Glendale" wall mural	223 N. Jackson (Board of Education)	Glendale H.S. students
"Intersection" abstract fountain sculpture	101 N. Brand Blvd.	Juan Nava
"Liberty, Justice and Freedom" ceramic wall mural	600 E. Broadway (County Courthouse)	George Stanley
"Little Girl Reading" metal sculpture	S-W corner of Central Ave. and Dryden St.	George Wayne Lundeen
"Me Too" abstract metal sculpture	222 E. Harvard (Glendale Public Library)	Natalie Krol
"Miss American Green Cross" bronze sculpture	1601 W. Mountain St. (Brand Park)	Fredrick Willard Proctor
"Power and the Passion" bronze horses sculpture	500 N. Brand Blvd.	Michael J. Wilson
"Moonlight in the Waves" steel wall sculpture	222 E. Harvard (Glendale Central Library)	Nobuyo Okuda
"Triumph" steel sculpture	801 S. Brand Blvd.	James Thomas Russel
"Youth in Agriculture" granite sculpture	1500 N. Verdugo Rd. (Glendale Community College)	Archibald Garner
"Construction Academy" ceramic wall mural	1440 East Broadway (Glendale High School)	Glendale H.S. students
"Da Vinci's The Vitruvian Man" ceramic wall mural	1440 East Broadway (Glendale High School)	Glendale H.S. students
"Flag Folders" welded steel sculpture	1440 East Broadway (Glendale High School)	Glendale H.S. students
"Reading" ceramic wall mural	1440 East Broadway (Glendale High School)	Glendale H.S. students
"Shakespeare's The Globe Theater" ceramic wall mural	1440 East Broadway (Glendale High School)	Glendale H.S. students
"The Tree of Growth" ceramic wall mural	1440 East Broadway (Glendale High School)	Glendale H.S. students
"U.S. History" ceramic wall mural	1440 East Broadway (Glendale High School)	Glendale H.S. students
Visual & Performing Arts Quad Mural ceramic wall mural	1440 East Broadway (Glendale High School)	Glendale H.S. students
"Van Gogh's Starry Night" ceramic wall mural	1440 East Broadway (Glendale High School)	Glendale H.S. students

Source: City of Glendale Parks, Recreation & Community Service Department, Glendale High School

## 8.5 CULTURAL HERITAGE

### WHAT WAS MEASURED:

The number of historical landmarks preserved within the city.



### WHAT WAS FOUND:

Forty-five historical landmarks are currently designated within the city.

Name & Location of Glendale Historical Sites

Historical Site	Location
Alex Theatre	216 N. Brand Boulevard
Ard Eevin	851 W. Mountain Street
Blumenthal House	2414 E. Glenoaks Boulevard
Brockman Clock Tower	1605 Arbor Drive
Calori House	3021 E. Chevy Chase Drive
Casa Adobe de San Rafael	1330 Dorothy Drive
Concord St. Bridge	Concord Street
Crowell House	2766 E. Glenoaks Boulevard
Derby House	2535 E. Chevy Chase Drive
Doctors House	1601 W. Mountain Street
Edmonstone	1134 E. Lexington Drive
Elliott House	1330 N. Louise Street
El Miradero	1601 W. Mountain Street (Brand Park & Library)
F.W. Woolworth Building	201 N. Brand Boulevard
G.A.R. Meeting Hall (1900) *	902 S. Glendale Avenue
Geneva St. Bridge	Geneva Boulevard
Glen Arden Apartments	347 Arden Avenue
Glendale City Hall	613 E. Broadway
Glendale YMCA	140 N. Louise Street
Glenoaks Blvd. Bridge	Glenoaks Boulevard
Goode House	119 N. Cedar Street
Grand Central Air Terminal	1310 Airway Street
Gregorian Residence	1527 Cedarhill Road
Harrower Lab	920 E. Broadway
Homeland	1405 E. Mountain Street
Hotel Glendale	701 E. Broadway
Jones House	727 W. Kenneth Road
Kenilworth Ave. Bridge	Kenilworth Avenue
Le Mesnager Historic Barn	North Terminus Dunsmore
Lorelei	330 Kempton Road
Masonic Temple	234 S. Brand Boulevard
Miss American Green Cross Statue	1601 W. Mountain Street (Brand Park & Library)
Municipal Power & Light	600 block of E. Wilson Avenue
Oak of Peace	2211 Bonita Drive
Richardson House	1281 Mariposa Street
Rodriguez House	1845 Niodrara Drive
Security Trust & Savings	100 N. Brand Boulevard
Southern Pacific Railway Depot	400 W. Cerritos Avenue
Taylor House	1027 Glenwood Road
Toll House	1521 N. Columbus Avenue
United States Post Office	313 E. Broadway
Vercellini House	604 Alta Vista Drive
Verdugo Adobe	2211 Bonita Drive
Walters House	3000 Sparr Boulevard
Wian House	1410 Royal Boulevard

Source: City of Glendale Planning Dept.



## WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

The health of a city is often associated with its ability to promote and foster safe public parks, open spaces, and recreational opportunities for its residents. Recreational opportunities provide pleasure, creative thought, opportunities to stay physically fit, and an assortment of personal, social, economic, and environmental benefits which greatly contribute to the overall health of the city.

## 9.1 ACCESSIBLE PARKS

Results from the Public Hearing Focus group meetings, the 2010 Survey, and reports from the Neighborhood Task Force and the Parks and Open Space Committee showed a lack of available park and recreational space. The Glendale 2010 Survey indicates a general consensus within the community for park renovation/development and park/open space acquisition. The survey showed the community ranking these needs as number one and two as the most needed public improvements in Glendale.

### WHAT WAS MEASURED:

The number of acres/capita of parks and their proximity for use.

### WHAT WAS FOUND:

6

There are 35 public parks comprising approximately 280 acres within the City limits. Therefore, there are approximately 1.4 acres per 1,000 persons. The National Standard is 10 acres per 1,000 residents. The City Standard is six acres per 1,000 persons within the 11 Recreation Planning areas of Glendale as identified within the 1996 Recreation Element of the City of Glendale's Comprehensive General Plan. The City standard is based upon the combined total of one acre of Neighborhood Park per 1,000 residents and five acres of Community Parks per 1,000 residents. Based upon the standard of six acres per 1,000 residents the City has a current deficiency of approximately 900 acres of parkland. The City's Parks, Recreation & Community Service Department estimates that at least 2/3 of the population is underserved due to the current geographic distribution of parks within the Recreation Planning Areas.

## 9.2 UTILIZATION OF PARKS

### WHAT WAS MEASURED:

The utilization of parks in Glendale.

### WHAT WAS FOUND:

There is currently no method to measure the level of park use on an annual basis. The City maintains selective records on program participation and facility use based upon program registration and facility reservation information. This information however is not indicative of the high level of spontaneous and unprogrammed use realized at public and private facilities throughout the area. While cumulative attendance figures and participation rates are not available, community organizations and agencies report consistent increases in program participation and facility use over the last five years.



9.3 RECREATIONAL OPTIONS

WHAT WAS MEASURED:

Residents' views regarding (recreational) programs.

WHAT WAS FOUND:

Fifty-eight percent (58%) of respondents in the 2010 Survey requested an increase in recreation services, such as sports and youth programs.



WHAT WAS MEASURED:

The number of recreational options (public and private), which exist in Glendale.

WHAT WAS FOUND:

The City of Glendale Leisure Guide lists several public facilities and the Glendale Community Resource Directory, which is sponsored by the Glendale Youth Coalition includes several private recreational opportunities in its publication. These resources include the following:

Public recreational opportunities located in Glendale parks & facilities and schools:

Baseball Fields:	15	Picnic Areas:	15
Basketball Courts:	29	Shuffleboard:	01
Children's Play Areas:	14	Skate Parks:	01
Community Buildings:	06	Soccer Fields:	03
Football Fields:	04	Special Facilities:	09
Golf Courses:	01	Pools (Seasonal):	02
Gymnasiums:	10	Tennis Courts:	48
Horseshoes:	06	Volleyball Courts:	06
Lawn Bowling:	01	Wading Pools:	04

PRIVATE/COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITIES INCLUDE:

Alex Theatre, A Noise Within, Billiards, Center Theatre, Foothill Performing Arts Academy, Four Movie Theatres, Glendale Amusement Center, Glendale Batting Cage, Glendale Exchange, Glendale Marketplace, Glendale Youth Orchestra, Moonlight Roller Rink, Restaurants w/entertainment, Two Bowling Alleys, YMCA of Glendale, YWCA of Glendale



WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

The health of a city is often associated with its ability to keep residents safe from crime and prepared for emergency situations. In the days following September 11, citizens' concerns regarding safety and their city's ability to handle large-scale disasters has been elevated resulting from an increased sense of awareness.

When residents were surveyed through the 2010 Survey, the Community Needs Questionnaire, and the public hearing discussion groups, they said their primary concern was public safety, the safety of their children, and the availability of programs and services for youth.

The Community Needs Questionnaire also indicated that residents felt that programs within the Crime and Public Awareness category were in greatest demand (the number one priority among the nine listed), most often in terms of crime prevention. Business owners in southern Glendale also felt that increased public safety through crime prevention was one of the most important of economic issues at hand.

For the year 2001, according to Glendale's Crime Analysis Department, Glendale rates number two statewide in safety based on the FBI's Uniform Crime Rates Report in a comparison of Part I crimes, among cities with a population of 150,000 or more.

3

10.1 CRIME STATISTICS

WHAT WAS MEASURED:

Annual numbers of Part I crimes reported and Part I arrests.

WHAT WAS FOUND:

An annual comparison of Part I crimes since 1980 revealed that overall, the total number of violent crimes has remained consistent, with minor fluctuations. Conversely, property crimes since 1980 increased significantly from 1986 through 1993. Since 1995, property crimes have decreased consistently and significantly through 2001.

Part I violent crime arrests for juveniles peaked in 1994 and 1995 and have since then declined significantly. Violent crime arrests for adults also peaked in 1995 and have since then begun a slow decline. Part I property crime arrests for juveniles was most significant in 1992, however, they have decreased significantly over the nine-year period reported. Adult property crime arrests peaked in 1993 with over 2,243 arrests. Since then, the number of arrests decreased more than fifty percent, totaling 969 arrests in 2001.

Although the number of violent crimes reported has remained consistent, the number of violent crimes arrests for both juvenile and adult offenders has decreased. The total number of property crimes reported has declined significantly, which is consistent with the declining number of property crimes arrests.

Comparison of Part I Crimes

Year	Violent Crimes					Property Crimes				
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Total	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1980	2	39	293	254	588	2,596	3,680	941	58	7,275
1981	6	34	307	258	605	2,478	3,900	710	80	7,168
1982	7	22	337	199	565	2,268	3,835	837	99	7,039
1983	8	19	256	210	493	2,121	4,008	826	98	7,053
1984	4	32	238	190	464	2,103	3,975	842	84	7,004
1985	4	17	263	195	479	1,916	4,088	922	152	7,078
1986	5	21	226	296	548	1,768	5,006	1,093	137	8,004
1987	6	28	227	373	634	1,809	4,822	1,328	104	8,063
1988	6	32	222	222	482	1,610	4,919	1,630	44	8,203
1989	7	54	271	271	603	1,877	5,075	1,672	43	8,667
1990	3	37	392	332	764	1,916	4,549	1,556	46	8,067
1991	8	36	398	241	683	2,025	4,763	1,751	48	8,587
1992	7	38	373	298	716	1,756	4,407	1,403	47	7,613
1993	9	30	355	277	671	1,596	4,501	1,447	73	7,617
1994	5	15	333	325	678	1,133	4,316	1,225	51	6,725
1995	8	22	351	384	765	1,315	4,552	1,326	44	7,237
1996	14	16	344	347	721	1,135	4,044	1,066	49	6,294
1997	6	21	256	411	694	987	3,099	1,035	50	5,171
1998	2	19	206	331	558	737	3,178	873	45	4,833
1999	3	20	177	329	529	723	2,995	743	44	4,505
2000	6	20	182	518	726	896	2,480	807	39	4,222
2001	5	22	180	235	442	987	2,313	749	44	4,093

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Glendale Police Dept. Crime Analysis

All Part I Arrests

Year	Violent Crimes		Property Crimes	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
1992	126	664	705	2,038
1993	113	613	627	2,243
1994	142	545	498	2,018
1995	142	692	426	2,091
1996	131	687	371	1,803
1997	108	582	368	1,687
1998	71	472	498	1,485
1999	65	484	472	1,285
2000	80	520	415	1,064
2001	63	494	311	969

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Glendale Police Dept. Crime Analysis



## 10.2 PERCEPTION OF NEIGHBORHOOD SAFETY

### WHAT WAS MEASURED:

Residents' perception of neighborhood safety.

### WHAT WAS FOUND:

Although crime trends reveal overall rates have been declining, residents are distinctly aware that the potential for crime still exists. Presumably, post-September 11, perceptions of safety have changed. The following information was gathered prior to September 11, from the Community Needs Questionnaire, which sought to ascertain the perception of crime in southern Glendale residents' neighborhoods. No city-wide survey has been conducted to determine residents' perceptions, citywide.

Among respondents, one in five (20%) indicated they were "not very safe/more crime here than in other areas". Only a few people (3%) felt "totally unsafe/crime takes place every day in their neighborhood". However, more than three-quarters (77%) reported that they felt safe in their neighborhood, with the vast majority (68%) saying it was "safe/not much crime takes place in their neighborhood". Nearly one in ten (9%) felt "totally safe".

## 10.3 CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

### WHAT WAS MEASURED:

The number and types of citizen groups and youth services available to Glendale residents.

### WHAT WAS FOUND:

Several citizen groups and youth services exist for residents to participate in to foster citizen involvement in crime prevention. These groups include:

#### Citizen Groups

Business Watch Groups, Citizens for Law and Order, Citizens Patrol, Community Watch Groups, Crime Stoppers, Neighborhood Watch Groups, Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), Volunteers In Patrol (VIP)

#### Youth Services

Explorers Scouts, Police Activities League, Police Explorer Scouts, Project Safe Place (YMCA of Glendale), Students Training As Role-Models (STAR program), Youth Boxing Program

10.4 PUBLIC SAFETY RESPONSE

WHAT WAS MEASURED:

Average response time for Police and Fire / E.M.S. calls for service.



WHAT WAS FOUND:

Due to a lack of technological means to report exact response times for police calls for service, police estimate that the average response time for Priority 0 calls (life threatening) is zero to three minutes. Fire and E.M.S. calls for service average 4.46 minutes and 3.51 minutes, respectively. The Fire Department is equipped with cutting-edge technological and communications devices, and is able to determine the exact response time for each service call.

Police & Fire/EMS Response Time

Priority	Response Time
<b>Police</b>	
0 - Life Threatening	0 - 3 min.
1 - Hot Calls	5 - 7 min.
2 - Cold Calls	10 - 15 min.
<b>Fire / EMS</b>	
Fire Incidents	4.46
Paramedics	3.51

Source: City of Glendale Police & Fire Departments

6

WHAT WAS MEASURED:

The annual ratio of police officers to total population (per 1,000); Community-oriented policing strategy.

WHAT WAS FOUND:

The Glendale Police Department is currently authorized 243 staff (sworn personnel). With an estimated population of 199,000 the number of officers to 1000 citizens is 1.22. The FBI currently recommends ratios of 1.5 or higher for optimum crime prevention. Burbank's ratio is currently 1.6 and Pasadena's ratio is 1.7. If the City of Glendale were to match Burbank's ratio, it would require adding 75 officers to its authorized strength.

The City's Police Department has created an active COPPS unit (Community Police Partnerships), which is currently authorized 2 sergeants, 12 officers and 3 CSO's (Community Service Officers). Due to staffing shortages however, this unit currently maintains 1 sergeant and 9 officers, and 3 CSO's. This unit has proven to be a vital element in crime prevention, as officers act as liaisons between the City, the Police, and the community.



## 10.5 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

### WHAT WAS MEASURED:

Disaster response capacity; Citizen involvement.

### WHAT WAS FOUND:

The City of Glendale utilizes the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), which has been adopted for the purpose of exercising overall operational control (management), or coordination of emergency operations. Section 2400 (CCR), of Title 19, Division 2, of the California Code of Regulations, establishes the standard response structure and basic protocols to be used in emergency response and recovery.

2 The City of Glendale's Emergency Action Plan is augmented by sixteen Divisional Action Plans that spell out the "nuts and bolts" of how each City Division will operate under a declared emergency. When a disaster occurs, the divisional boundaries are dropped and the City operates under one unified command.

Under the direction of the Emergency Services Coordinator, a committee of divisional representatives (Disaster Coordinators) meets on a monthly basis to discuss and resolve emergency planning/response/management issues. Tabletop training exercises are utilized to discuss emergency scenarios and potential responses. The City has an Exercise Design Team that creates annual functional exercises involving all elements of the emergency organization.

Several programs have been developed to encourage (adult and youth) citizen involvement with emergency services. They include: CPR classes, Explorer Program, Glendale Residents Informed & Prepared (GRIP) Program, Junior Fire Department Program.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

The health of a city is often associated with its ability to furnish services and networking opportunities to its residents. Neighborhood and community organizations, volunteerism and community service all help to foster solidarity and community spirit and pride.



11.1 VOLUNTEERISM & COMMUNITY SERVICES

WHAT WAS MEASURED:

The number of volunteer opportunities available to Glendale residents.

WHAT WAS FOUND:

No comprehensive list of volunteer opportunities currently exists, however the following is a list of some opportunities available:

Alex Theater Alliance of the Armenian Medical Association American Association of University Women American Legion American Red Cross, A Noise Within Armenian National Committee Armenian Relief Society Assistance League of Glendale Boy Scouts of America, Verdugo Hills Council Camp Fire Council of the Foothills Catholic Charities Character & Ethics Project City of Glendale Parks, Recreation, and Community Services City of Glendale Police Department City of Glendale Public Works Columbus Elementary School Committee for a Clean & Beautiful Glendale Crescenta Valley Chamber of Commerce Crescenta Valley Community Church Days of the Verdugos, Inc. Employment Development Department (EDD) Filipino Business Association Florence Crittenton Center Girl Scouts - Mt. Wilson Vista Council Glendale Adventist Hospital Foundation Glendale Armenian American Chamber of Commerce Glendale Chamber of Commerce Glendale Community Foundation Glendale Council PTA Glendale Elks Club Glendale Healthy Kids Glendale Hispanic Business & Professional Association Glendale Historical Society Glendale Homeowners Coordinating Council Glendale Host Lions Club Glendale Kiwanis Glendale Memorial Hospital and Health Center Glendale Public Library Glendale Sunrise Rotary Glendale Unified School District Glendale Youth Alliance Knights of Columbus Las Caritas Loyal Order of Moose Montrose/La Crescenta Kiwanis Montrose/Verdugo City Chamber of Commerce NW Glendale Lions Club Oakmont League Presidents Advisory Council Rotary Club of Glendale Sons of Norway Soroptimist International Temple Sinai Tropico Kiwanis Verdugo Hills Business & Professional Women Verdugo Hills Hospital We Care for Youth West Glendale Gateway Kiwanis Women's Committee of the Glendale Symphony Orchestra YMCA of Glendale YWCA of Glendale



**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

The various types of community services available to residents.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

Community services within the city include; alcohol and drug recovery, arts and entertainment, camps, career guidance, child care, child protective agencies, clubs, cultural programs, domestic violence advocacy, educational services, family services/basic needs, financial aid and scholarships, government agencies, health services, help lines, housing programs, job training and employment services, legal assistance, libraries, mental health and counseling, mutual support groups, parent education, pregnant minor resources, recreation, religious groups, safety and emergency assistance, social services, special needs, sports, teen activities, and transportation services.

11.2 ASSOCIATIONS

4

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

The types and numbers of associations available to Glendale residents and merchants.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

Two types of associations exist in the city of Glendale.

Merchants Associations

Several of Glendale's commercial neighborhoods have established merchants associations to do joint marketing and lobby for issues that affect their areas. Recognized associations include: Adam's Square Merchants, Downtown Merchants, Kenneth Village, Montrose Shopping Park, and Sparr Heights.

Neighborhood Associations

The Glendale Homeowners Coordinating Council oversees twenty-four individual homeowners associations throughout the city. These groups fundraiser for local elections and lobby for issues that affect their neighborhoods. Meetings and events are held for networking opportunities and to raise awareness within their communities.



### 11.3 COMMUNITY CENTERS

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Resident concerns regarding availability and access to neighborhood community centers.



**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

The public hearing focus group meetings and the 1995 Neighborhood Task Force Report identified that there is a shortage of neighborhood community centers.

There are very few multi-purpose community centers in the southern and western portions of Glendale. This is significant because these areas have the highest population density and a high concentration of low income and minority families with numerous social service and recreational needs. Local parks and schools have attempted to serve as community centers, however they are limited in their scope and are also extremely impacted by the population density.

### 11.4 ADULT & HANDICAP SERVICES

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Annual numbers of adult care facilities and spaces available.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

During the years prior to 1990, there were no licensed adult care facilities in Glendale. Beginning in 1992, adult care became a growing concern, with the development of four facilities in the city. Since then, as the numbers of elderly residents increased, Glendale has also steadily increased the number of facilities and the number of spaces available.

Number of Adult Care Facilities and Slots Available, by Year

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
Number of Licensed Adult Care Facilities	0	0	4	7	9	12	15	16
Total Number of Spaces Available	0	0	484	864	930	948	1,239	1,284

Source: Community Care Licensing Department

**WHAT WAS MEASURED:**

Handicap accessibility needs.

**WHAT WAS FOUND:**

A high level of need has been identified by the Capital Improvement Project Planning Committee to upgrade public facilities such as parks, libraries, and sidewalks to meet ADA standards.



## 11.5 COMMUNITY EVENTS

### WHAT WAS MEASURED:

Community events within the city.

### WHAT WAS FOUND:

Numerous community events are held each year within the city. The Glendale Library sponsors several events as well.

#### Community Events

Annual Community Basketball & Softball Tournaments Arbor Day at Casa Adobe Armenian Genocide Commemorative Event California Trails Day Event Celebrating Glendale Cesar Chavez Commemorative Event City Hall Holiday Tree Lighting Ceremony Clean Sweep Community Health Fair Expo Community Talent Search Cool Coaster Competition Days of Verdugo Parade & Carnival Easter Egg-stravaganza Farmer's Market Fiesta de las Lumineras at Casa Adobe Fiesta Latina at Pacific Park Filipino Independence Festival Fire Services Day Flag Day Services Foothill Community Clean Up Day Great Graffiti Paint Out & Community Clean Up Day Halloween with Montrose & Galleria merchants Harley Davidson Love Ride Hot Summer Night Car Show / Cruise Night on Brand Man's Inhumanity to Man Event Mayor's Prayer Breakfast Montrose Arts & Crafts Fair Montrose Christmas Parade National Night Out Oktoberfest Public Power Day Santa in the Parks Seeds of Peace Seniors Sun & Fun Day Step Out for Seniors Open House Summer Concert Series at Verdugo Park Thursday Lunch at the Alex Theatre Tournament of Roses Rose Float Participation Unity Day Event Veteran's Day/Memorial Day Services Winter Wonderland

#### Glendale Public Library Events

Holiday Arts Boutique at Brand Library Author talks/book signings, book sales and children's story-time programs throughout the year Brand Annual Juried Exhibition Brand Library and Art Center Book Sale Casa Verdugo Branch Library Holiday Tea Celebrating Community Exhibition Extreme Teen Reading Machine (reading program) Library Bookmark Contest Library Card Month Martin Luther King Day at the Library Montrose-Crescenta Branch Library Holiday Tea Mr. Brand's Birthday Celebration National Library Week Summer Reading Program

## INTERNET RESOURCES

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2000 Census Info	<a href="http://www.census.gov">http://www.census.gov</a>
Air Quality Management District	<a href="http://www.aqmd.gov">http://www.aqmd.gov</a>
American Fact Finder	<a href="http://factfinder.census.gov">http://factfinder.census.gov</a>
California Department of Education	<a href="http://www.cde.ca.gov">http://www.cde.ca.gov</a>
California Department of Finance	<a href="http://www.dof.ca.gov">http://www.dof.ca.gov</a>
California Dept of Health Services	<a href="http://www.dhs.ca.gov">http://www.dhs.ca.gov</a>
CDE Dataquest	<a href="http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest">http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest</a>
Community Care Licensing	<a href="http://www.cclid.ca.gov">http://www.cclid.ca.gov</a>
County and City Data Books	<a href="http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/ccdb">http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/ccdb</a>
Environmental Protection Agency	<a href="http://www.epa.gov">http://www.epa.gov</a>
Glendale Unified School District	<a href="http://www.glendale.k12.ca.us">http://www.glendale.k12.ca.us</a>
LA County Children's Planning Council	<a href="http://www.childrensplanningcouncil.org">http://www.childrensplanningcouncil.org</a>
LA County DHS HIV Program	<a href="http://www.lapublichealth.org/hiv">http://www.lapublichealth.org/hiv</a>
LA Public Health HIV Quarterly Report	<a href="http://lapublichealth.org">http://lapublichealth.org</a>
So. California Assoc. of Governments	<a href="http://www.scag.ca.gov">http://www.scag.ca.gov</a>
United Way Resources	<a href="http://www.unitedwayla.org">http://www.unitedwayla.org</a>
United Way SPA-2	<a href="http://www.unitedwayla.org/pfdfiles/spa2.pdf">http://www.unitedwayla.org/pfdfiles/spa2.pdf</a>

## GENERAL RESOURCES

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City of Glendale Community Development & Housing.  
Consolidated Plan Fiscal Years 2000-2005.

City of Glendale Planning Division.  
Housing Element of the General Plan, May 2001.

DNA and Company.  
The Health of Glendale,  
Prepared for Glendale Healthier Community Coalition, November 1999.

San Fernando Valley Service Planning Area, Los Angeles County Department of Health Services.  
The Health of Residents in the San Fernando Valley Service Planning Area of  
Los Angeles County.  
December 2001. Los Angeles, California.

Tyler Norris Associates, Redefining Progress, Sustainable Seattle.  
The Community Indicators Handbook, Measuring Progress Toward Healthy and Sustainable  
Communities,  
1997.

United Way of Greater Los Angeles.  
1998-1999 State of the County Report.

PHOTOGRAPHS PROVIDED BY:

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City of Glendale, Community Development & Housing  
City of Glendale, Parks, Recreation & Community Services  
City of Glendale, Graphics  
Glendale Memorial Hospital  
Glendale News Press  
Glendale Police Department, COPPS  
Glendale Public Library  
Glendale Unified School District  
Verdugo Hills Hospital